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A QUALITY OF LIFE TOOL KIT IN CHRONIC VEINOUS DISORDERS

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The quality for whom?

Who should decide what is qualitatively acceptable: the physician, or the informed citizen

- For the physician, all value judgments must be excluded within a rigorous scientific approach.
 - The items are equally weighted.
 - No global score is calculated;
 - \rightarrow The synthesis and interpretation of the data are left to clinical judgment
- The society need allocative rules to make choices when the resources are scarce. The relative desirability of health statutses, is determined by informed citizens considered to be representative of the general interest
- The choice of an instrument supposes a preliminary definition of the user's needs: search of a disagregated definition of the patient unmeet needs, or product an overall morbidity index through whitch the effect of the actions influencing heath could be judged



THE PSYCHOMETRIC APPROACH

Why should we measure the perception of patients

- In the privacy of his office, the physician does not need a questionnaire to assess the quality of life of his patient,
- The situation is different when evaluating a treatment. Selection of the best protocols depends on the use of reproducible measuring instruments in different patient groups..
- According to psychometricians, the discipline of measurement and numbers has to be imposed to the realm of the mind. Only the use of numbers allows uncertain data derived from observation to be converted into solid and reliable information

The quality of what?

- The first step of any quality of life study is to define the perimeter of the universe to be analysed.
- Once defined, the universe must be disaggregated into its various dimensions,
- Exploration of those dimensions requires the definition of criteria or indicators
- and the definition of adequate calibration rules

Definition of the universe to be studied

- Quality of life : broad concept, includes all aspects of life: family circumstances; finances; housing and job satisfaction.
- <u>Heath related quality of life (HRQL)</u>: narrower concept, that only includes aspects of life dominated or significantly influenced by mental or physical well-being;

Quality of life domains

- <u>Batteries of health status indicators</u>; survey of patient perspectives about their own function, well-being and other important health outcomes
- <u>Profiles of standardized quality life scales</u> summaries the health state of an individual, for a specific period, or at a particular time, along various attributes of health.
 - <u>Disease specific scales</u>: created to be sensitive to changes in symptoms or functional impairment due to a particular disease process, score by addition;
 - <u>Generic health status profile</u>: multiple scales to cover broad scope of health, not tied to one disease or organ system, score by addition;

Choice of the indicators

	Questionnaires					
	SF-36 ²	HUI ^{3, 4}	NHP ⁵	SIP ⁶		
	36	31	38	136		
Dimensions						
Positive health variables	19%	3%	0	0		
Physical variables	31%	90%	55%	44%		
Psychological variables	14%	7%	32%	21%		
Social variables	25%	0	13%	35%		
Overall perception of the health state	11%	0	0	0		

Positive health variables: movements, dexterity, sleep, pain; Psychological variables: Mood changes, fatigue, anxiety Feeling of good health, vitality/energy, physical strength, mental stability; Physical variables: Vision, hearing, speech, mobility, arm /distress, intellectual efficiency

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Scaling procedures

Calibration, i.e., all the rules governing attribution of numbers to the various positions of the indicator

- The number can be used exclusively for identification for example, 1 = female, 2 = male, or vice versa. No mathematical operations can be performed with these numbers;
- The number can also be used as a ranking instrument example: you suffer, 1 = very little, 2 = slightly, 3 = moderately, 4 = severely. Any series of numbers which preserve the order relation is just as acceptable as the series of numbers initially established.
- The distance between two levels of the scale is standardized by the use of a common unit over its entire range, then differences between points on the scale make sense but the absolute value of one level of the graduation can never be a multiple of another one.
- When it is possible to define a zero value and a common unit of measurem REEES then a state of health can be said twice more severe than another

Les Deux Composants du SF-36

PHYSICAL COMPONENT

- 4 Dimensions, 22 Questions
 - $\Rightarrow Distributed between the items 1, 2, 3, 4,$ 7, 8, 11
 - Physical functioning (PF)
 - Role-Physical functioning (RP)
 - Bodily pain (BP)
 - General health (GH)

MENTAL COMPONENT

- 4 Dimensions, 14 Questions
 => Distributed between the items 5, 6, 9, 10
 - Vitality (VT)
 - Social functioning (SF)
 - Role-Emotional functioning (RE)
 - Mental health (MH)

SF-36 Item Recoding



SF-36 Item Recoding

Vitality	(9a) Did you feel full of pep? (9e) Did you have a lot of energy? (9g) Did you feel worn out? (9i) Did you feel tired?
Social functioning	 (6) During the past 4 weeks, to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbors? (10) During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting with friends)?
Role-Emotional	 (5a) Cut down the amount of time you spent on work or other activities (5b) Accomplished less than you would like (5c) Didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual
Mental health	 (9b) Have you been a very nervous person? (9c) Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up? (9d) Have you felt calm and peaceful? (9f) Have you felt downhearted and blue? (9h) Have you been a happy person?

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Computing the Score SF-36

		Dimension	Questions	# Modality	Min score	Max score	Expanse
لغ ا	PF	Physical functioning	10	3	10	30	20
nponer	RP	Role-Physical	3	2	3	6	3
Physical component	BP	Bodily pain	2	4 (Q. 21) 5 (Q. 22)	2	9	7
Phy	GH	General health	5	5	5	25	20
t	VT	Vitality	4	5	4	20	16
bone	SF	Social functioning	5	5	5	25	20
Com	RE	Role-Emotional	4	2	4	8	4
Mental Component	МН	Mental health	2	4 (q. 20) 5 (q. 32)	2	9	7

THE UTILITY PREFERENCE APPROACH

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Definition of the universe to be studied

- Health Related Quality of life index preference: weighted aggregate scores summarizing overall health; econometric methods are used to elicit utility weights (preferences) for health states;
- Quality adjusted life years (QALY's): combines quality of life index and mortality into a single number.

EQ-5D : Profile, Score, Index

EQ-5D provide three principal approaches to analysis:

- the EQ-5D profile: the patients' self reported health on the dimensions/levels of the descriptive system.
- the EQ-VAS: the patients' own global rating of their overall health, on a scale from 0 (worst possible health) to 100 (best possible health)
- the EQ-5D Index : Profiles are summarised using 'value sets' () which reflect the preferences of the general public

EQ-5D-3L Profile

Mobility	
I have no problems in walking about	
I have some problems in walking about	
I am confined to bed	
Self-Care	
I have no problems with self-care	
I have some problems washing or dressing myself	
I am unable to wash or dress myself	
Usual Activities (e.g. work, study, housework, family or	
leisure activities)	
I have no problems with performing my usual activities	
I have some problems with performing my usual activities	
I am unable to perform my usual activities	
Pain/Discomfort	
I have no pain or discomfort	
I have moderate pain or discomfort	
I have extreme pain or discomfort	
Anxiety/Depression	
I am not anxious or depressed	
I am moderately anxious or depressed	
I am extremely anxious or depressed	

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EQ-5D-3L VAS



imaginable health state

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Index weighting of the EQ-5D profile



- <u>who</u> is asked

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- <u>which</u> stated
 preference method is
 used
- <u>how</u> the preference data are modeled



Quality of Life Coefficients

Etat		Etat		Etat	-	Etat	-	Etat	
de santé 11111	Score 1	de santé 13121	0.388	de santé 13321	Score 0.200	de santé 31313	0.062	de santé 32132	-0.113
111112	0.910	22212	0.387	21223	0.199	32311	0.053	32222	-0.115
11121	0.888	11331	0.372	221223	0.193	13331	0.047	33212	-0.117
21111	0.845	21321	0.371	12231	0.192	21233	0.046	32212	-0.118
11211	0.844	22221	0.365	23211	0.190	23321	0.045	23133	-0.124
11122	0.798	31112	0.364	31131	0.189	32122	0.040	13233	-0.125
12111	0.788	11133	0.357	31221	0.186	33112	0.039	23223	-0.127
21112	0.755	21123	0.355	13123	0.184	22231	0.038	33131	-0.137
11212	0.755	11223	0.354	22312	0.181	32113	0.038	33221	-0.140
21121	0.733	12131	0.348	31312	0.176	31231	0.033	32322	-0.149
11221	0.732	23111	0.345	11333	0.168	13133	0.031	33312	-0.150
12112	0.698	13211	0.345	21323	0.167	23123	0.029	32313	-0.151
21211	0.689	31121	0.342	21232	0.160	13223	0.028	13333	-0.158
12121	0.675	12312	0.335	12331	0.160	33121	0.016	23323	-0.159
21122	0.643	11323	0.321	22321	0.158	21333	0.013	23232	-0.165
11222	0.642	21132	0.316	23311	0.157	22331	0.005	22233	-0.167
11311	0.638	11232	0.315	31321	0.154	31331	0.000	31233	-0.171
22111	0.633	12321	0.313	32112	0.152	32212	-0.004	33321	-0.172
12211	0.632	13311	0.312	13132	0.145	13323	-0.004	32231	-0.180
11113	0.622	21213	0.311	12133	0.144	23132	-0.010	33123	-0.188
21212	0.600	13122	0.299	23122	0.144	13232	-0.011	23332	-0.198
12122	0.586	31211	0.298	13222	0.143	22133	-0.011	22333	-0.199
21221	0.577	12123	0.297	22123	0.142	12233	-0.012	31333	-0.204
11131	0.561	13113	0.296	12223	0.142	23222	-0.012	32331	-0.212
11312	0.548	11332	0.283	23113	0.141	22223	-0.013	33132	-0.227
22112	0.543	21322	0.281	13213	0.140	23213	-0.015	32133	-0.228
12212	0.542	21313	0.279	31123	0.138	31133	-0.015	33222	-0.229
11321	0.526	22222	0.275	32121	0.130	31223	-0.018	32223	-0.230
22121	0.521	22311	0.270	33111	0.128	32131	-0.024	33213	-0.232
12221	0.520	31311	0.266	21332	0.128	32221	-0.026	33322	-0.262
11123	0.510	12132	0.259	13322	0.110	33211	-0.027	32323	-0.263
13111	0.500	23112	0.256	12323	0.109	32312	-0.037	33313	-0.264
21222	0.488	13212	0.255	13313	0.108	13332	-0.043	32232	-0.269
21311	0.483	22113	0.255	22132	0.104	12333	-0.044	23233	-0.280
22211	0.477	12213	0.254	12232	0.103	23322	-0.045	33231	-0.293
11132	0.471	31122	0.252	23212	0.100	22323	-0.046	32332	-0.302
21113	0.467	21231	0.250	31132	0.099	23313	-0.047	23333	-0.312
11213	0.466	31113	0.250	22213	0.099	31323	-0.051	33331	-0.325
31111	0.454	32111	0.242	31222	0.097	22232	-0.052	33133	-0.341
11322	0.436	13131	0.235	31213	0.094	31232	-0.057	33223	-0.344
11313	0.434	23121	0.233	32211	0.086	32321	-0.059	33323	-0.376
22122	0.431	13221	0.232	23131	0.080	33311	-0.060	33232	-0.382
12222	0.430	12322	0.223	13231	0.079	33122	-0.073	32233	-0.384
12311	0.425	13312	0.222	23221	0.078	32123	-0.075	33332	-0.415
13112	0.411	12313	0.221	12332	0.070	23231	-0.076	32333	-0.416
12113	0.409	21331	0.217	22322	0.068	33113	-0.076	33233	-0.497
21131	0.406	31212	0.209	23312	0.067	22332	-0.085	33333	-0.529
11231	0.405	21133	0.202	22313	0.066	31332	-0.089		
21312	0.393	11233	0.201	31322	0.064	23331	-0.108		

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Quality Ajusted Life Years

A health-status index is essentially a weighting scheme: Each definable health status, ranging from death to ... full health, ... is assigned a weight zero to one, and then number of years spent at a given health status Ys is multiplied by the corresponding weight, λ s to yield a number λ sYs that might be thought of as an equivalent number of years with full health -a number of quality -adjusted life years (QALYs). The source of these weights is ultimately subjective...

Weinstein & Stason, 1977 REES

Increasing Number of Validated Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRE	NUMBER OF STATES
Rosser & Kind Matrix	30
EQ-5D 3L	243
Quality of Well Being Scale (QWB)	2,200
EQ-5D 5L	3,125
SF-6D (SF-36)	18,000
HUI Mark 2	24,000
HUI Mark 3	972,000
15 D	3,052,000,000

What decisions should be made?

- Should a technology be adopted given existing information?
 - Which clinical strategies are worthwhile?
 - For which patient groups?
- Is current evidence sufficient to support use in NHS?
 - Do we need more evidence?
 - What type of evidence is required?
 - What additional research should be conducted to provide this evidence?

IS it worthwhile?



But what about costs?



Is it cost-effective?

Is the ICER less than the cost-effectiveness threshold?

ICER = $\frac{\text{Additional cost}}{\text{QALYs gained}}$ = $\frac{€20,000}{2 \text{ QALYs}}$ = €10,000 per QALY

If the cost-effectiveness threshold is €20,000 per QALY, B is cost-effective

Is net benefit positive?

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Net health benefit = QALYs gained – QALYs lost
= 2 - \frac{\notin 20,000}{\notin 20,000} = 2 - 1 = 1 \text{ QALY}
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Net money benefit = € value of QALYs gained – additional costs

= 2 x €20,000 - €20,000 = €20,000 = 1 QALY

What do we need?

- Estimate QALYs gained and costs
 - Over time (often patient's life time)
 - For each alternative
 - For each patient group
- Relevant evidence?
 - Clinical evidence of effect
 - Progression of disease and events
 - Quality of life
 - Resource use and costs

Need to Combine evidence



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Should a technology be adopted?

Treatment A		
QALY	Cost	
1	€10,000	
0	€ 5,000	
2	€15,000	
1	€10,000	

ICER = $\frac{\text{Additional cost}}{\text{QALYs gained}}$ = $\frac{€20,000}{2 \text{ QALYs}}$ = €10,000 per QALY 2 QALYs Is the ICER less than the cost-effectiveness threshold?

£10,000 per QALY < €20,000 per QALY, B is cost-effective

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Treatment B			
QALY	Cost		
2	€30,000		
3	€20,000		
4	€40,000		
3	€30,000		

Is net benefit positive? Net health benefit = QALYs gained – QALYs lost = $2 - \frac{\notin 20,000}{\notin 20,000} = 2 - 1 = 1$ QALY

Net money benefit = £ value of QALYs gained – additional costs

= 2 x €20,000 - €20,000 = €20,000 = 1 QALY

How uncertain is the decision?



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