Patient-Reported Outcome Measures in Nephrology

November 28, 2011 (Parlow Auditorium, Torrance, CA)

Ron D. Hays, Ph.D. (drhays@ucla.edu)

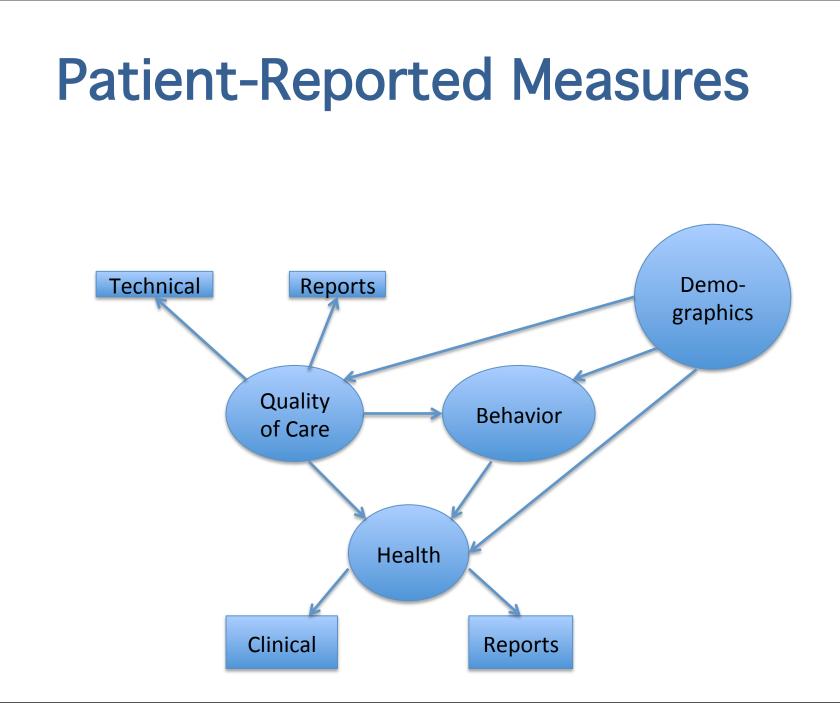
- UCLA Department of Medicine: Division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research

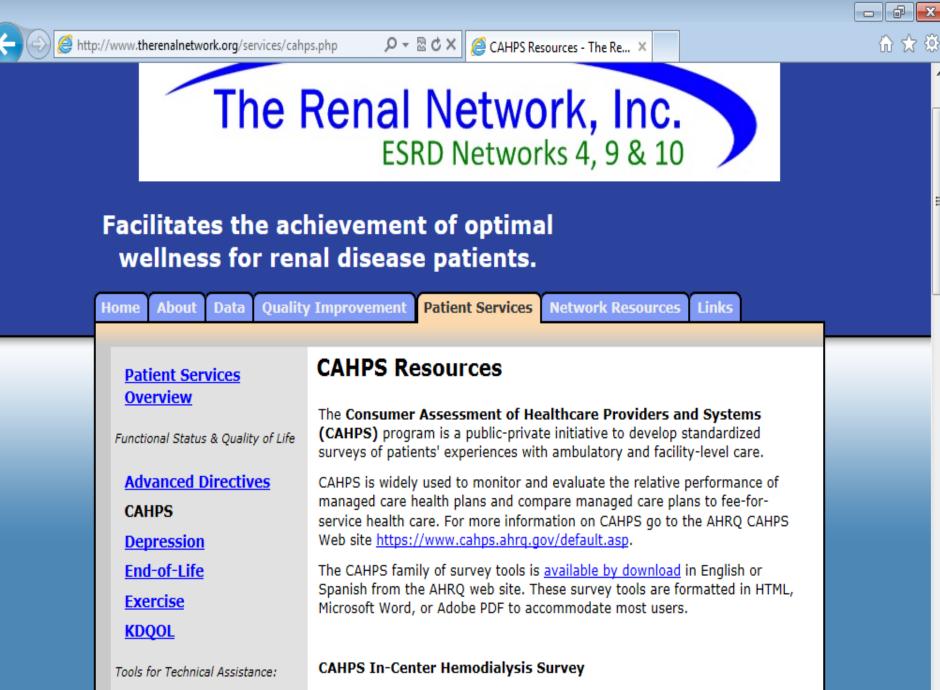
- UCLA School of Public Health: Department of Health Services
- RAND, Santa Monica

http://gim.med.ucla.edu/FacultyPages/Hays/

Outline of Presentation

- Patient-reported measures figure
- Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS®)
- Kidney Disease Quality of Life measure
 KDQOLTM-36





The CAHPS In-Center Hemodialysis Survey asks adults with end-stage renal

Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS®) Surveys

Ambulatory Care Surveys

- CAHPS Health Plan Survey
- CAHPS Clinician & Group Survey
- CAHPS Surgical Care Survey
- ECHO[®] Survey
- CAHPS Dental Plan Survey
- CAHPS American Indian Śurvey
- CAHPS Home Health Care Survey
- Facility Surveys

 - CAHPS Hospital Survey
 CAHPS Nursing Home Survey
 CAHPS In-Center Hemodialysis Survey

CAHPS Design Principles

- Emphasis on patients
 - What patients value with respect to the setting of care
 - Aspects of care for which patients are the best or only source of information
- Dominated by reports rather than ratings of care
- Standardization
 - Surveys, data collection, analysis, reporting, benchmarking
- Many CAHPS surveys are NQF endorsed
- All CAHPS surveys and products are in the public domain

Development process

- Literature review
- Technical Expert Panels
- Focus group feedback
- Cognitive interviews (English and Spanish)
- Field testing and psychometric analyses
- Public release

CAHPS In-Center Hemodialysis Survey (In the last 3 months ...)

- How often did
 - your kidney doctors listen carefully to you?
 - your kidney doctors explain things in a way that was easy to understand?
 - your kidney doctors show respect for what you had to say?
 - your kidney doctors spend enough time with you?
 - you feel your kidney doctors really cared about you as a person?

Reporting Measures for the CAHPS[®] In-Center Hemodialysis Survey. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. Updated Dec 2007.

https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/cahpskit/files/509_ICH_Reporting_Measures.htm

Health-Related Quality of Life is ...

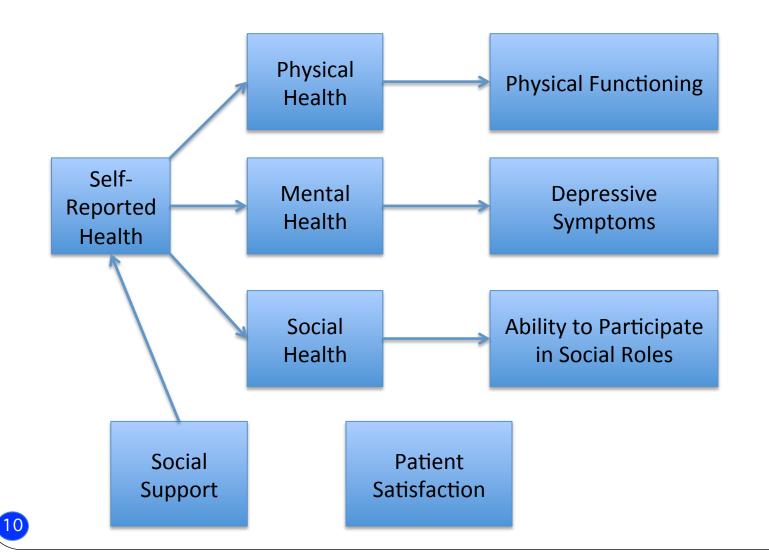
What you can <u>do</u>.

<u>Functioning</u>
 Self-care
 Role
 Social

How you <u>feel</u> about your life.

 <u>Well-being</u>
 Emotional well-being Pain
 Energy

HRQOL Framework



SF-36® Generic Profile Measure

- Functioning
 - Physical functioning (10 items)
 - Role limitations/physical (4 items)
 - Role limitations/emotional (3 items)
 - Social functioning (2 items)
- Well-Being
 - Emotional well-being (5 items)
 - Energy/fatigue (4 items)
 - Pain (2 items)
 - General health perceptions (5 items)

Generic vs. Disease-Targeted

✓ In general, would you say your health is: Excellent/ Very good/ Good/ Fair/ Poor?

How much does kidney disease bother you in your ability to work around the house?

Not at all bothered/Somewhat bothered/ Moderately bothered/Very much bothered/ Extremely bothered



Reliability of measures

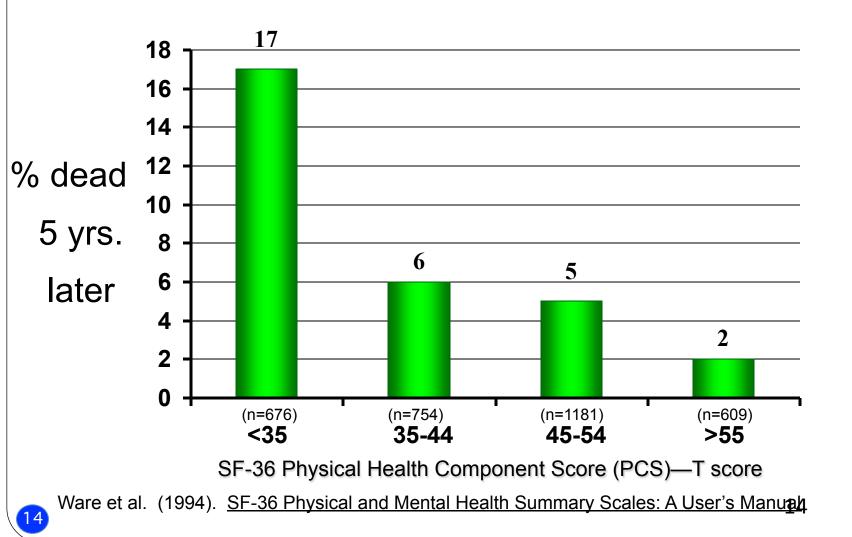
0.0 (lowest) – 1.0 (highest possible)

- ~ 0.80 for blood pressure and other clinical measures
- 0.70-0.90 for multi-item self-report measures

Hahn, E. A., Cella, D., et al. (2007). Precision of health-related quality-of-life data compared with other clinical measures. <u>Mayo Clin Proceedings</u>, <u>82</u> (10), 1244-1254.



SF-36 Physical Health Component Summary Score Predicts Mortality



HRQOL Predicts Mortality and Hospitalizations

- Kalantar-Zadeh et al. (2001, <u>J Am Soc Nephrol</u>)
 "Total score and MCS"
- Lowrie et al. (2003, <u>Am J Kidney Dis</u>)
 - PCS and MCS
- Mapes et al. (2003, <u>Kidney International</u>)
 - PCS, MCS, and Kidney Disease Component Score (KDCS)
- Molnar-Varga et al. (2011, <u>Am J Kidney Dis</u>)
 - PCS predictive of mortality
 - MCS and Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL[™])
 Symptom/problems predictive of transplant loss

Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOLTM) Instrument

Focus groups with patients and staff

Pretests on small samples

Field test with 165 persons with kidney disease at 9 dialysis centers

Thousands of administrations since

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+You Web Images	Videos Maps News Gmail More - Ron Hays - 🔅 -	•
Google	KDQOL	
Search	About 39,300 results (0.21 seconds)	111
Everything Images Maps Videos News Shopping More	KDQOL Complete www.kdqol-complete.org/ The fast, easy way to use, score, and manage the KDQOL-36! Sign Up for KDQOL Save hours of staff time on KDQOL-36 paperwork with KDQOL-COMPLETE Log in - About - Pricing & sign up - Features Sign in — KDQOL Complete www.kdqol-complete.org/signin KDQOL Complete. Sign in. Email address; Password. I forgot my password · Trouble logging in? Sign inor sign up. © KDQOL Complete. All rights reserved.	
Los Angeles, CA Change location	KDQOL - UCLA gim.med.ucla.edu/kdqol/ Sep 20, 2011 – KDQOL™ (Don't be Fooled by Google Ads - this is the Real KDQOL) The long form of the KDQOL™ (134 items) was developed in 1994 by	



Register

Studies Underway

Announcements

KDQOL Working Group Publications

Other KDQOL Related Publications

Medline Searches for KDQOL

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KDQOLTM (Don't be Fooled by Google Ads - this is the Real KDQOL)

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☆☆☆

This is the original and only true source of information about administration, scoring, and use of the Kidney Disease Quality of Life Instrument.

The long form of the KDQOL[™] (134 items) was developed in 1994 by the Kidney Disease Quality of Life Working Group with support from Amgen. After release of the KDQOL[™] Long Form, the group began work on KDQOL[™] short forms. This site includes information on the KDQOL[™]-SF 1.3 and the KDQOL[™]-36 short forms.

Open letter to Nephrology Nursing Journal Editor, Beth Ulrich

Beth Ulrich, EdD, RN, FACHE, FAAN, Editor, Nephrology Nursing Journal: The Danquah et al. review paper on quality of life measures for patients on hemodialysis (2010, vol. 37 #3) cites Bakewell et al. (2001) as the source for the Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short-Form (KDQOL-SF). The <u>attached</u> article (published in 1994) is the actual source of the KDQOL instrument. In addition, our website includes extensive information about the KDOQL-SF: <u>http://gim.med.ucla.edu/kdqol/</u> I am surprised that this lack of attention to detail slipped through the Nephrology Nursing Journal peer review and editoral process. For a higher quality review paper, please see: Edgell E T Coops S L Carter W B Kallich L D Mapes D Damush T M

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Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL) Publications

- Hays, R. D., Kallich, J. D., Mapes, D. L., Coons, S. J., & Carter, W. B. (1994). Development of the Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL[™]) Instrument. <u>Quality of Life Research</u>, 3, 329-338.
- Edgell, E. T., Coons, S. J., Carter, W. B., Kallich, J. D., Mapes, D., Damush, T. M., & Hays, R. D. (1996). A review of health-related quality of life assessment in end-stage renal disease. <u>Clinical</u> <u>Therapeutics</u>, 18(5), 887-938.
- Rao, S., Carter, W. B., Mapes, D. L., Kallich, J. D., Kamberg, C. J., Spritzer, K. L., & Hays, R. D. (2000). Development of subscales from the symptom/problems and effects of kidney-disease items in the Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL[™]) instrument. <u>Clinical Therapeutics</u>, 22, 1099-1111.

KDQOL Targeted Domains (97 items and 43 items)

 Symptoms/problems Effects of kidney disease Burden of kidney disease 		34 20 4	12 8 4
Work status		4	2
Cognitive function		6	3
Quality of social interaction		4	3
Sexual function		4	2
Sleep		9	4
Social support	4	2	
Dialysis staff encouragement		6	2
Patient satisfaction		2	1

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KDQOL-36

- **Ttems 1-12:** SF-12
- Items 13-16: Burden of Kidney Disease (4)
- Items 17-28: Symptoms/Problems (12)
- Items 29-36: Effects of Kidney Disease (8)

Glover, C. et al. (2011). Understanding and assessing the impact of end-stage renal disease on quality of life: A systematic review of the content validity of self-administered instruments used to assess health-related quality of life in end-stage renal disease. <u>Patient</u>, <u>4</u>(1), 19-30.

Burden of Kidney Disease

- My kidney disease interferes too much with my life.
- Too much of my time is spent deading with my kidney disease.
- I feel frustrated with my kidney disease
- I feel like a burden on my family.

Symptom/Problems--To what extent were you bothered by ...

- Soreness in your muscles?
- Chest pain?
- Cramps?
- Itchy skin?
- Dry skin?
- Shortness of breath?
- Faintness or dizziness?
- Lack of appetite?
- Washed our or drained?
- Numbness in hands or feet?
- Nausea or upset stomach?
- Problems with access (catheter) site?

Effects of Kidney Disease— How much does kidney disease bother you in ...

- Fluid restrictions?
- Dietary restriction?
- Your ability to work around the house?
- Your ability to travel?
- Being dependent on doctors and other medical staff?
- Stress or worries caused by kidney disease?
- Your sex life?
- Your personal appearance?

Scoring

Higher score = better health
Transform linearly to 0-100 range
Average items in each scale together

KDQOL-36 Translations

parison KDOOL-SE1.3 and KDOOL-36

Chinese Czech Danish Dutch English French 🄹 German Greek Hebrew

KDQOL-SF 1.3	KDQOL-36			
1	1			
3 b	2			
3 d	3			
4 b	4			
4 c	5			
5 b	6			
5 c	7			
8	8			
9 d	9			
9 e	10			
9 f	11			
10	12			
12 a	13			
12 b	14			
12 c	15			
12 d	16			
14 a	17			
14 b	18			
14 c	19			
14 d	20			
14 e	21			
14 f	22			
14 g	23			
14 h	24			
14 i	25			
14 j	26			
14 k	27			
14	28 a (HD only			
14 m	28 b (PD only			
15 a	29			
15 b	30			
15 c	31			
15 d	32			
15 e	33			
15 f	34			
15 g	35			
15 h	36			

- Hungarian
- Italian
- Malay
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- 💠 Turkish

http://gim.med.ucla.edu/kdqol (register for downloads)

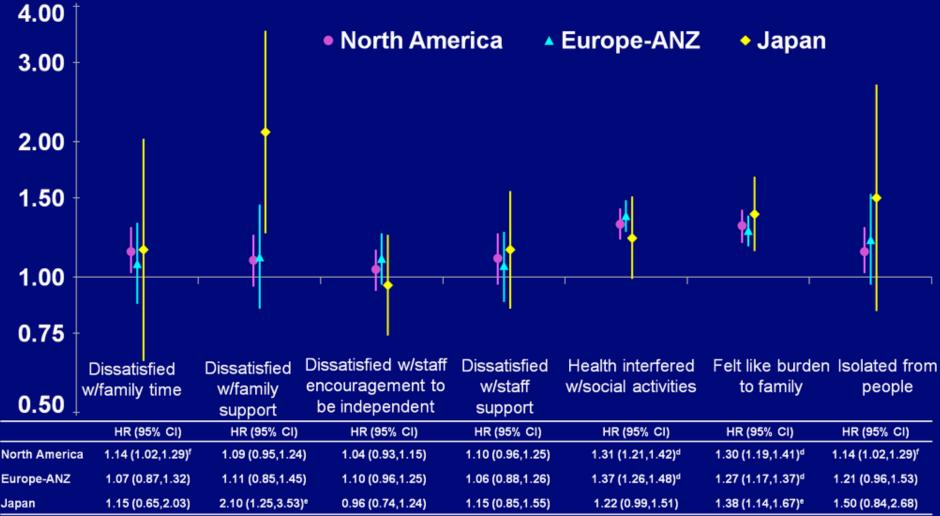
Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS)

- Longitudinal study of hemodialysis patients and unit practices
 - Goal is to identify practice patterns associated with improved patient outcomes
- Uniform international data collection
 - Mortality
 - Health-related quality of life
 - Hospitalization
 - Vascular access
- Coordinated by Arbor Research Collaborative for Health

DOPPS Data

- 308 dialysis facilities in DOPPS I
 - 12,465 patients from 7 countries
 - France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, UK, US
- 320 dialysis facilities in DOPPS II
 - 10,551 patients from 12 countries
 - Same 7 above plus Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Canada and Sweden
- 297 facilities in DOPPS III
 - 9,316 patients from the same 12 countries

Figure 1: Association of patient self-reported social support and other psychosocial factors with all-cause mortality, by Hazard Ratio (95% CI) region

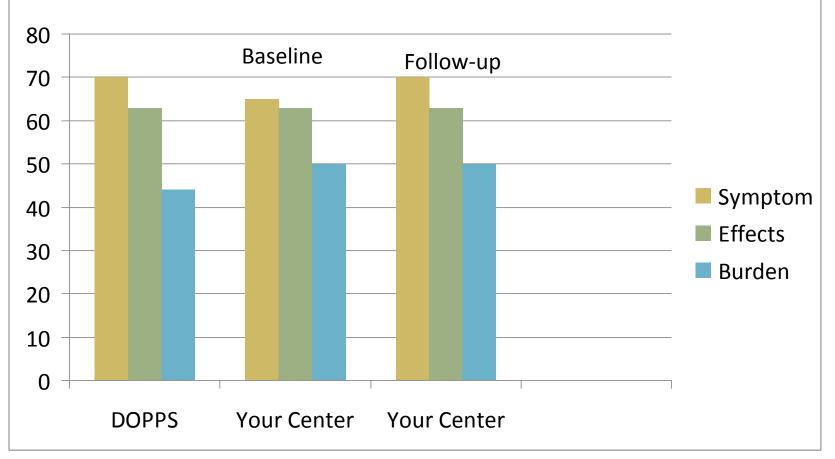


All models were adjusted for age, sex, race, time on dialysis, marital status, living status, 13 summary comorbidity classes, serum albumin, and spKt/V;



Untas et al. CJASN 2010 doi: 10.2215/CJN.02340310

KDQOLTM Scores Compared to National Sample of Patients



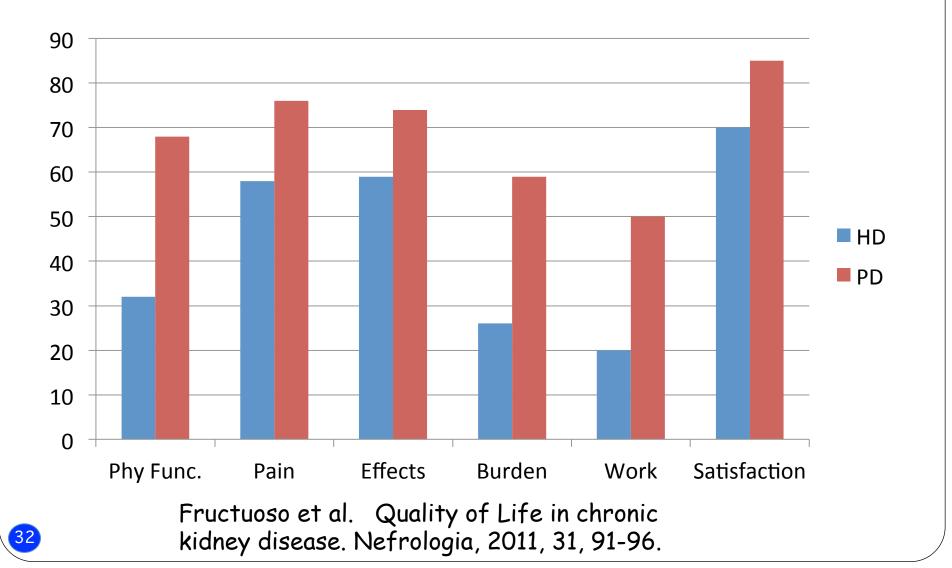
Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS) 55-64 year old age group

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Means and Standard Deviations for $KDQOL^{M}$ Scales by Age Group in Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (Females, n = 2265)

Variable					55-64			SD
Kidney disease-targeted Scales								
Burden of kidney disease (k=4)		41.07	44.12	40.52	43.55		41.85	29.73
Quality of social interaction (k=3)	64.91	72.27	74.00	73.98	77.03	78.90	81.24	19.24
Cognitive function (k=3)	67.72	76.84	78.60	76.37	77.34	76.73	77.67	21.32
Symptoms/problems (k=12)	69.44	69.06	68.70	68.29	70.36	71.03	72.45	17.87
Effects of kidney disease (k=8)	56.42	58.69	60.13	58.49	63.44	66.71	69.10	23.83
Sexual function (k=2)	83.93	77.94	65.18	68.18	68.87	74.69	82.14	36.36
Sleep (k=4)	63.11	55.59	57.21	56.86	57.53	60.91	61.72	20.50
Social support (k=2)	78.95	71.35	72.94	68.92	73.84	77.47	76.88	27.29
Work status (k=2)	26.32	21.88	21.26	15.37	14.72	19.56	24.94	29.32
Dialysis staff encouragement (k=2)	75.66	80.53	75.77	81.73	82.97	81.34	84.03	21.71
Pt satisfaction rating	62.28	71.62	68.72	68.51	72.92	73.16	74.75	22.06
Overall health rating	58.42	59.64	57.48	53.91	53.58	56.38	54.63	21.74
SF-36 Scales								
Physical functioning	57.38	62.14	50.49	41.95	33.96	32.67	26.66	28.70
Role limitationsphysical	31.25	45.69	38.24	30.13	29.81	28.45	24.52	38.93
Pain (NEMC scoring)	62.00	54.95	55.26	53.81	53.31	53.77	54.72	28.41
General health (NEMC scoring)	39.60	47.26	41.11	39.05	38.60	41.01	41.44	22.09
Emotional well-being	58.32	66.28	67.47	64.53	66.73	67.43	68.59	21.40
Role limitationsemotional	51.67	61.61	55.35	51.58	53.02	49.86	50.33	44.43
Social function	67.50	64.02	62.89	60.85	61.82	59.89	60.03	29.35
Energy/fatigue	49.12	47.45	45.80	41.38	42.20	40.87	38.53	23.04
SF36 physical composite T-score (NEMC)	38.30	38.42	34.85	32.39	30.60	30.53	28.98	10.40
SF36 mental composite T-score (NEMC)	43.42	45.74	46.45	45.58	47.42	47.20	47.93	11.80

Hemo. vs. Peritoneal Dialysis



Future Directions http://www.nihpromis.org/

- Item banks to assess HRQOL and allow for computer-adaptive testing (CAT)
- Reliability = 1 SE² = **0.90**
- SE = 3.2 for T-score (mean= 50 & SD = 10)

Anger CAT^1 (In the past 7 days)

I was grouchy

- -Never
- -Rarely
- Sometimes
- -Often
- Always

• Theta = 56.1 SE = 5.7

²In the past 7 days ...

- I felt like I was read to explode
 - -Never
 - -Rarely
 - Sometimes
 - -Often
 - Always

• Theta = 51.9 SE = 4.8

³In the past 7 days ...

I felt angry

- -Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

• Theta = 50.5 SE = 3.9

4In the past 7 days ... I felt angrier than I thought I should

- -Never
- -Rarely
- Sometimes
- -Often
- Always

• Theta = 48.8 SE = 3.6

⁵In the past 7 days ...

I felt annoyed

- -Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

• Theta = 50.1 SE = 3.2

⁶In the past 7 days ...

I made myself angry about something just by thinking about it.

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

• Theta = 50.2 SE = 2.8

Theta and SE estimates

- Item 1: 56 and 6
- Item 2: 52 and 5
- Item 3: 50 and 4
- Item 4: 49 and 4
- Item 5: 50 and 3
- Item 6: 50 and <3

http://jwrginc.com/projects/current-projects

Functional Health Computer Adaptive Test (CAT) in Chronic Kidney Disease

NIH Agency: The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

Summary: This study completes a 4-year NIH-funded project designed to evaluate improvements in CKD-specific impact measures used to estimate health related quality of life outcomes among adult non-dialysis and nontransplant patients at Stages 3-5, dialysis patients, and transplant patients. Previous phases (I and II) analyzed Internet-based survey data to conduct psychometric tests of a new CKD-specific impact bank. Data from this new clinic-based study are being analyzed to replicate prior psychometric tests using Item Response Theory (IRT) as well as extend the research to include clinical tests of discriminant validity and responsiveness for new and legacy tools. JWRG and Tufts Medical Center are supporting project completion out of their own research funds. Investigators: JE Ware and K Meyer (Co-Investigators).

Thank you. http:// gim.med.ucla.edu/kdqol/

