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P12: HOW TO MEASURE AND VALUE HEALTH BENEFITS TO FACILITATE PRIORITY SETTING FOR PEDIATRIC POPULATION? DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION ISSUES

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EQ-5D-Y, comparison of instruments, and suggestions



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Conflict of interest & disclaimer

- Nan Luo is a member of the EuroQol Group, a not-for-profit international research organization
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EQ-5D family of instruments

- Three preference-based instruments
 - EQ-5D-3L (for adults since 1990)
 - EQ-5D-5L (for adults since 2009)
 - EQ-5D-Y (for children and adolescents since 2009)
- Descriptive system – to describe an individual's health
 - EQ-5D-3L (available in 187 languages)
 - EQ-5D-5L (available in 169 languages)
 - EQ-5D-Y (available in 73 languages)
- Country-specific value set – to assign a utility score to a health state
 - EQ-5D-3L (available for 25 countries)
 - EQ-5D-5L (available for 12 countries)
 - EQ-5D-Y (forthcoming)

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Age range for EQ-5D-Y

Age (year)	Version
0-3	None
4-7	EQ-5D-Y (proxy version)
8-11	EQ-5D-Y
12-15	EQ-5D-Y or EQ-5D-3L
16+	EQ-5D-3L

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EQ-5D-Y modes of administration

- Self-complete version on paper
- Self-complete version on PDAs/ Smartphones
- Self-complete version on Tablets
- Proxy version
 - Version 1: caregivers (the proxy) to rate the child in their opinion
 - Version 2: caregivers (the proxy) to rate how the child would rate his/her own health-related quality of life

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Describing your health

Under each heading, please tick the ONE box that best describes your health TODAY

Mobility (walking about)

I have no problems walking about

I have some problems walking about

I have a lot of problems walking about

Looking after myself

I have no problems washing or dressing myself

I have some problems washing or dressing myself

I have a lot of problems washing or dressing myself

Doing usual activities (for example, going to school, hobbies, sports, playing, doing things with family or friends)

I have no problems doing my usual activities

I have some problems doing my usual activities

I have a lot of problems doing my usual activities

Having pain or discomfort

I have no pain or discomfort

I have some pain or discomfort

I have a lot of pain or discomfort

Feeling worried, sad or unhappy

I am not worried, sad or unhappy

I am a bit worried, sad or unhappy

I am very worried, sad or unhappy

EQ-5D-Y (page 1)

By placing a tick in one box in each group, please indicate which statements best describe your health today.

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

EQ-5D-3L (page 1) www.euroqol.org



Study #1: does valuation perspective matter?

- Kind et al (2015) measured the value of hypothetical EQ-5D-Y health states to the general public using a visual analogue scale (VAS).
- The value of the health states is contingent on who experiencing the states. The value of the states is lower if those are experienced by a 10-year-old child compared to an adult.
- This study suggests that it could be inappropriate to apply EQ-5D-3L values for adults to EQ-5D-Y health states observed among children and adolescents.



Study #2: does valuation perspective matter?

- Kreimeier et al (2015) studied the effects of version (EQ-5D-3L vs EQ-5D-Y) and perspective (adult vs child) on time trade-off (TTO) valuation of the general public.
- Main findings:
 - Values are higher for health states experienced by a 10-year-old child compared to health states experienced by an adult.
 - Values are higher for EQ-5D-Y states than those for EQ-5D-3L states.
 - EQ-5D-3L value sets are not suitable for EQ-5D-Y.

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Study #3: are preferences of adults and adolescents different?

- A Spanish study (2016) measured the value of EQ-5D-Y states from both adults and adolescents (11-17 years old) using a best-worst scaling (BWS) method.
- Main findings:
 - BWS is feasible for both adults and adolescents to value EQ-5D-Y health states.
 - Adolescents and adults valued EQ-5D-Y health dimensions differently.

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Study #4: are preferences of adults and adolescents different?

- A UK study (2017) measured the values of EQ-5D-Y states from the general population and adolescents (11-17 years old) using a discrete choice experiment (DCE).
- Main findings:
 - It is feasible to measure relative utility of EQ-5D-Y states using the DCE method.
 - Adolescents are capable of completing a DCE but appear to be less confident than adults in their choices
 - Adolescents and adults valued EQ-5D-Y states as experienced by children differently.

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EQ-5D-Y valuation study design

- Two valuation methods
 - Use DCE to obtain latent scale values for EQ-5D-Y
 - sample of n=1000
 - online survey
 - Use composite-TTO to anchor the latent scale values
 - sample of n=150 (minimum requirement)
 - inclusion of a higher sample size is encouraged
 - face-to-face interviews
- Target population: the general adult population
 - Inclusion of adolescents is optional

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Comparison of preference-based paediatric instruments

	CHU9D	EQ-5D-Y	HUI	AQOL-6D
Age range	6+	4+	5+	12+
Dimensions	Worried, sad, pain, tired, annoyed, schoolwork, sleep, daily routine, ability to join in activities	Mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression	Sensation (vision, hearing, speech), mobility, emotion, cognition, dexterity self-care, pain, fertility	Independent living, mental health, coping, relationships, pain, senses (seeing, hearing, communication)
No. of health states defined	1.95 million	243	HUI2: 24,000 HUI3: 972,000	15,625
Source of preferences (perspective)	Adolescents, adults (adult)	Adults (adolescent)	Adults (adult)	Adolescents
Valuation technique	BWS+TTO, SG	DCE+TTO	VAS, SG	TTO
Available value sets	Australia, UK, The Netherlands, China, Japan (work in process)	<i>Coming soon</i>	Canada, UK	Australia/New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga



Suggestions for valuation of HRQoL in paediatric HTA

- Is 'reference case' necessary? **Yes!**
 - Reasons: variations in methods used in practice; systematic difference in values derived from different methods
- Whose value to use, adults or adolescents? **Adults**
 - Reasons: adolescents lacking experience, abilities, and maturity
- What valuation technique to use? **Not clear**
 - Reasons: TTO, DCE and SG are all feasible for adult respondents and there is no the best valuation method.
- What instrument to use? **Not clear**
 - Reasons: very little is known about the relative merits of different instruments.

Discussion points

- Whose value? Children or adults?
- Designate one particular instrument, e.g. EQ-5D by NICE?
- Age-specific instruments, e.g. 16D and 17D?
- Which health-state valuation method?
- Country-specific value set?