# **PCR13: Supplementary materials**

**Title:** Content Validation of the Patient Attainment Scale-Essential Tremor (PAS-ET): A Novel Patient-Reported Outcome Measure Assessing Patient-level Perceptions of the Importance, Current Function and Definitions of Meaningful Improvement in Tremor-related Impacts on Activities of Daily Living

### PAS-ET V1.0 – Overview of content

- Patient reported outcome (PRO) measure designed for administration in electronic format
- Designed for use in adult populations with essential tremor (ET)
- Developed by Sage Therapeutics in partnership with Acaster Lloyd. Included concepts were based on the content of The Essential tremor Rating Assessment Scale – Activities of Daily Living (TETRAS ADL) subscale<sup>1-3</sup>
- Assesses 10 tremor-related impacts on activities of daily living (ADLs; eating, drinking, hygiene, dressing, pouring, carrying items, writing, using keyboard/smartphone, using keys, working)
- Item stem 1: Respondents rate the importance of improving each ADL on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = 'Not at all important' to 5 = 'Extremely important')
- Item stem 2: Respondents are presented with all ADLs they indicated to be important (i.e., 2 = A little important to 5 = Extremely important) and select which is most important ADL to improve with treatment
- Item stem 3: Respondents rate their current ability to perform each ADL indicated to be important as well as overall ADLs on a numeric response scale (NRS; 0-10 integers; 0 = No problems, 10 = Cannot do) accompanied by illustrative verbal anchors (1-3 = Mild problems, 4-6 = Moderate problems, 7-9 = Severe problems)
- Item stem 4: At baseline administration, respondents are then asked to indicate the smallest improvement in their current score that would be meaningful to them on an NRS (0-10 integers)
- At post-baseline assessments, respondents complete only the items assessing their current ability on each ADL specified as important at baseline, and ADLs overall
- No recall period is specified, but the item 3 stem assesses 'current' ability to perform an ADL

#### Methods

# Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval statement:

This study was reviewed and approved by the WIRB-Copernicus Group (WCG) IRB on 19th October
 2022 (tracking number: 20225601), with subsequent amendments as detailed below:

- o Amendment 1 (3rd November 2022): Study contact information revised
- o Amendment 2 (2nd March 2023): PAS-ET V1.1 approved
- o Amendment 3 (3rd April 2023): PAS-ET V1.2 approved
- o Amendment 4 (31st May 2023)/Amendment 5 (12th July 2023): Unrelated to current poster

# Table 1. Participant inclusion/exclusion criteria

### Inclusion **Exclusion** Onset of tremor was associated with direct or Aged 18-80 years indirect injury or trauma to the nervous Live in the US system Fluent in spoken and written English Previous procedure for the treatment of Clinician confirmed diagnosis of essential essential tremor, deep brain stimulation, tremor defined by the following criteria: brain lesioning, or magnetic resonance (MR) guided procedure, e.g., MR-guided focused Isolated tremor syndrome consisting ultrasound of bilateral upper limb action tremor, with or without tremor in other Individual had botulinum toxin for treatment locations of upper limb tremor within 6-months of At least 3 years duration screening Had a severity of tremor score of 2 (mild) 3 Historical or clinical evidence of tremor with (moderate) or 4 (severe) on the Clinician psychogenic origin Global Impression Scale – Severity of illness (CGI-S) Participant had currently active and medically significant or uncontrolled hepatic, renal, Had a severity of activities of daily living score cardiovascular, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, of 2 (mild problems), 3 (moderate problems), hematological, immunologic and / or 4 (severe problems), or 5 (unable to do) on metabolic disease the Patient Global Impression of Severity -Activities of Daily Living (PGI-S ADL) at Participant was currently undergoing screening treatment for oncologic disease at screening Absence of other neurological signs, such as or is planned to commence treatment within dystonia, ataxia, or parkinsonism, isolated the next 30-days, excluding skin cancers focal tremors (e.g., voice, head), task- and Participant had a history of substance or position-specific tremors, sudden tremor alcohol dependence in the last 6-months onset or evidence of stepwise deterioration

of tremor

Inclusion	Exclusion
Willing and able to provide consent to take part in a 60-minute audio-recorded interview	<ul> <li>Was enrolled in a clinical trial at the time of recruitment</li> <li>Previously enrolled in a clinical trial sponsored by Sage Therapeutics</li> </ul>

### **Recruitment targets**

Table 2. Recruitment targets for age

	≤65 years	66-80 years	GRAND TOTAL
Number of participants	7	13	20

Table 3. Recruitment targets for PGI-S ADL score

	2 - Mild	3 - Moderate	4 - Severe / 5 - Unable to do	GRAND TOTAL
Number of participants	5	10	5	20

Recruitment targets assumed a total sample of N=20 and were adjusted proportionally to the final sample size.

### **Participant ID codes**

IDs were allocated in chronological order as participants were consented (starting from P001). IDs contained participants PGI-S ADL score (MLD = 2 / Mild; MOD = 3 / Moderate; SEV = 4 / Severe).

### **Interview Process**

- Interviews lasted approximately 60-minutes; participants completed a background questionnaire at
  the start of the interview. For the first n=16 interviews, a concept elicitation interview preceded the
  cognitive debriefing of the PAS-ET (and one other PRO measure), but was removed once conceptual
  saturation was obtained. The current poster summarises the cognitive debriefing of the PAS-ET only
- Cognitive debriefing interviews followed a structured interview guide. Participants completed the PAS-ET using a 'think-aloud' technique
- Interviews assessed participant comprehension of the instructions, item wording, response options

and recall periods utilised

- The patient-relevance of included concepts was evaluated
- Feedback on conceptual comprehensiveness and responder burden (i.e., length) of the PAS-ET was also obtained

# **Results**

Table 4. Sample demographic characteristics for PAS-ET cognitive debriefing interviews

Demographic characteristic	R1 (N=12)	R2 (N=4)	R3 (N=6)	Total (N=22)
	(14-12)		(range)	(14-22)
			(6-/	
Age (years)	66.08	66.25	60.2	64.2
	(53-80)	(52-73)	(38-73)	(38-80)
		Me	dian	
	67.5	70	67.5	68
		N (	(%)	
Age categories (years)				
≤65 years	4 (33)	1 (25)	2 (33)	7 (32)
66-80 years	8 (67)	3 (75)	4 (67)	15 (68)
Gender				
Male	8 (67)	2 (50)	3 (50)	13 (59)
Female	4 (33)	2 (50)	3 (50)	9 (41)
Transgender		-	-	
No	10 (83)	4 (100)	6 (100)	20 (91)
Yes	1 (8.5)	-	-	1 (4.5)
Prefer not to state	1 (8.5)	-	-	1 (4.5)
Race				
White	8 (67)	3 (75)	5 (83)	16 (73)
Black or African American	2 (17)			2 (9)
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1 (8)	1 (25)	-	2 (9)

Demographic characteristic	R1	R2	R3	Total
	(N=12)	(N=4)	(N=6)	(N=22)
Ethnicity				
Hispanic/Latino	1 (8)	-	1 (17)	2 (9)
Highest level of education				
College or university degree	6 (50)	1 (25)	4 (67)	11 (50)
Graduate degree	4 (33)	-	1 (16)	5 (23)
High school diploma	1 (8.5)	2 (50)	-	3 (14)
Associates degree	-	1(25)	-	1 (4.5)
Vocational school or other trade certificate	1 (8.5)	-	1 (16)	2 (9)
Employment status <sup>1</sup>				
Retired	6 (50)	2 (50)	3 (50)	11 (50)
Self-employed	3 (25)	-	-	3 (14)
Employed full-time	2 (17)	1 (25)	3 (3)	6 (27)
Employed part-time	3 (25)	-	-	3 (14)
Full-time homemaker/caregiver	-	1 (25)	-	1 (4)

Note: R1/2/3 = Round 1/2/3; <sup>1</sup>The sum of counts exceeds the total as participants were able to select multiple responses. The sum percentages may be less or greater than 100 as all percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number (0.d.p)

Table 5. Sample clinical characteristics for PAS cognitive debriefing interviews

Clinical characteristic	R1 (N=12)	R2 (N=4)	R2 (N=6)	Total (N=22)
	Mean (SD, Range)			
Time since diagnosis	7.3	11.4	7.5	8.7
(years)	(4.9,	(4.4,	(3.8,	(4.3,
	3.08-19.25)	6.92-16.75)	3.17-11.67)	3.08 to 19.25)
		I	N (%)	
CGI-S ADL <sup>1</sup>				
No problem*	-	-	1 (17)	1 (4.5)

Clinical characteristic	R1 (N=12)	R2 (N=4)	R2 (N=6)	Total (N=22)
Mild problems	6 (50)	1 (25)	1 (17)	8 (36)
Moderate problems	4 (33)	1 (25)	2 (33)	7 (32)
Severe problems	2 (17)	2 (50)	2 (33)	6 (27)
CGI-S <sup>1</sup>				
Mild problems	4 (33)	1 (25)	-	5 (22)
Moderate problems	5 (42)	1 (25)	4 (67)	10 (45)
Severe problems	3 (25)	2 (50)	2 (33)	7 (32)
PGI-S ADL <sup>2</sup>				
Mild problems	4 (33)	1 (25)	1 (17)	6 (27)
Moderate problems	6 (50)	1 (25)	3 (50)	10 (45)
Severe problems	2 (17)	2 (50)	2 (33)	6 (27)
PGI-S <sup>3</sup>				
Mild problems	7 (58)	2 (50)	1 (17)	10 (45)
Moderate problems	4 (33)	-	3 (50)	7 (32)
Severe problems	1 (8)	2 (50)	2 (33)	5 (22)

Note: ¹Clinician-reported in participant screener; ²Patient-reported in participant screener; ³Patient-reported in participant background questionnaire; CGI-S / PGI-S = Clinician / Patient Global Impression – Severity (Tremor); CGI-S ADL / PGI-S ADL = Clinician / Patient Global Impression – Severity (Activities of Daily Living); SD = Standard deviation; R1/2/3 = Round 1/2/3. \*Inclusion criteria were based on CGI-S and PGI-S ADL only.

Table 6. Summary of feedback on PAS-ET: Response options, recall period, missing concepts and responder burden

PAS-ET V1.0	PAS-ET V1.1	PAS-ET V1.2/2.0
(Round 1; N=12)	(Round 2; N=4)	(Round 3; N=6)
Response scales		
Importance Likert Scale		
Understood by all participants.	Understood by all participants.	Understood by all participants.
Ranking question (most important ADL)		
Understood by most participants (n=10). Two	Understood by most participants (n=3).	Understood by five participants. One was not
did not clearly understand as enquired if they	P015-SEV did not clearly understand as	asked.
could select multiple responses. <sup>1</sup>	initially selected two responses.	
Numeric response scale (0-10 integers)		
Understood by five participants. Most	Understood by two participants. Two	Understood by five participants. One was not
demonstrated unclear understanding (n=7)	participants demonstrated unclear	asked.
as attempted to respond using an illustrative	understanding as attempted to respond	
anchor (n=4), 1 indicated they did not	using an illustrative anchor.1	
understand/demonstrated confusion		
regarding anchors (n=3), perceived overlap		
between anchors (P006-MLD) or did not		
provide sufficient evidence of understanding		
(P012-MOD).		
Recall period <sup>2</sup>		
Item stem 3 in the PAS V1.0 references	Item stems 1, 2 and 3 in the PAS V1.1	Item stems 1, 2 and 3 in the PAS V1.2/V2.0
'current' ability. Over half of participants	reference 'current' ability.	reference 'current' ability. Participants
reported using a recall period of "right now"	Item stem 1 (ADL importance): two	reported using a recall period of 'currently'/
or "currently" (n= 6), while three reported	participants used shorter recall periods (1-	'now' (n=2/6), the past week (n=2/6), one/
they were thinking back over 1-5 years.	week to 1-month). P016-MLD reported using	six months (P020-MOD) and one year (P021-
P013-MOD reported using a recall period of	different recall periods across concepts	MLD).

PAS-ET V1.0	PAS-ET V1.1	PAS-ET V1.2/2.0
(Round 1; N=12)	(Round 2; N=4)	(Round 3; N=6)
"since diagnosis". P006-MLD did not	including: the last 7-days; 1-year; and 2-	
understand the interview question. One was	years. P009-MOD reported that they were	
not asked.	not using a specific recall period.	
	For item stems 2 (Most important ADL) and 3	
	(Current ability): two participants reported	
	using a shorter recall period (1-week to 1-	
	month), while two reported using longer	
	recall periods (2-5 years).	
Missing items / concepts		
Four participants perceived that the PAS-ET	P009-MOD reported that the PAS-ET was	Half of participants perceived that the PAS-ET
was conceptually comprehensive. When	conceptually comprehensive. Some	was conceptually comprehensive (n=3).
prompted, seven indicated that concepts	participants suggested unsuitable concepts:4	P024-SEV suggested including an item on
were missing. Suggested ADLs included:	wider HRQoL impacts (n=2) and preferred	driving. <sup>3</sup> Two participants suggested
using tools, grocery shopping, driving, <sup>3</sup>	treatment outcomes (P016-MLD).	unsuitable concepts:4 wider HRQoL impacts
turning a page, and loading a dishwasher		(P018-MOD) and use of alcohol to manage
(n=1 each). Some participants suggested		tremors (P021-MLD).
unsuitable concepts:4 proximal		
impacts/symptoms of tremor (n=2) and		
wider HRQoL impacts (n=2). One was not		
asked.		
Responder burden (length)		
Most participants felt the PAS-ET was an	Two participants reported that the length	No participants completed all PAS items due
appropriate length. P006-MLD reported the	was acceptable. Two did not provide	to time constraints in the interview. Two
PAS could be shorter and that the items were	feedback when prompted.	participants reported that the length was
repetitive. P011-MOD did not provide		acceptable. P023-SEV noted that the
feedback when prompted, and three were		measure may have been quicker to complete
not asked.		if item stem 1 (ADL importance) was

PAS-ET V1.0	PAS-ET V1.1	PAS-ET V1.2/2.0
(Round 1; N=12)	(Round 2; N=4)	(Round 3; N=6)
		presented once with a list of ADL concepts.
		Three were not asked.

HRQoL = Health-related quality of life; N=Number of responses; PAS-ET = The Patient Attainment Scale-Essential Tremor

<sup>1</sup>Interviews were conducted using 'live' PDFs of the PAS-ET rather than ePRO devices. The issue of trying to select an illustrative anchor rather than a numeric response or multiple responses is unlikely to be encountered when administered in ePRO format.

<sup>2</sup>Concept elicitation interviews preceded the cognitive debriefing of the PAS-ET for the first n=16 interviews (Round 1 and 2), in which participants were asked to reflect on their overall experience of living with ET. This may have caused some participants to use a longer recall periods than specified ('current') when subsequently completing the PAS-ET. As such, participant misunderstanding in Round 1/2 may be an artifact of the interview scenario.

<sup>3</sup>Driving was considered unsuitable for assessment in the PAS-ET as may not be broadly applicable to patients (i.e., as some individuals may not have a driving license, car, or may choose not to drive).

<sup>4</sup>Concepts were considered suitable given the objective of the PAS-ET is to assess impact on tremor-related ADLs (i.e., suggested concepts were not ADLs).

Table 7. Item tracking matrix - Revisions to PAS-ET following Round 1 (PAS-ET V1.0 to V1.1)

PAS-ET V1.0	Revision made	Rationale for revision	PAS-ET V1.1			
	Item stems					
Item stem 1: How important is it	<ul> <li>Addition of 'current'</li> </ul>	• n=4/12 reported using an	Item stem 1: How important is it			
that a treatment for essential	ability	extended recall period	that a treatment for essential			
tremor improves your ability to		when responding to the	tremor improves your <u>current</u> ability			
perform the following activity of		PAS (number of years /	to perform the following activity of			
daily living?		since diagnosis)	daily living?			
		Updated so a consistent				
		recall period ('current') is				
		used throughout the PAS				

PAS-ET V1.0	Revision made	Rationale for revision	PAS-ET V1.1
Item stem 2: Which activity do you consider most important to improve with treatment? (Select one activity)	<ul> <li>Addition of 'Based on your current ability'</li> <li>Bolding of 'Select one activity'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>n=2/12 found it unclear the item is assessing what is important to them personally</li> <li>Updated so a consistent recall period ('current') is used throughout the PAS</li> <li>n=2/12 enquired if they could select multiple responses</li> </ul>	Item stem 2: Based on your current ability, which activity do you consider most important to improve with treatment?  Select one activity.
Example item: Item stem 3	Example item removed	<ul> <li>n=8/12 did not understand this was an example and attempted to provide a response</li> </ul>	-
Item stem 3: On a scale from 0 to 10, where '0' means you have no problems at all with the activity and '10' means you cannot perform the activity at all (even when using alternate strategies or devices, e.g., using other or both hands, using a straw): How would you rate your current ability to perform the activity below?	<ul> <li>Description of alternative strategies / devices modified</li> <li>Bolding of 'On a scale from 0 to 10'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>n=3/12 did not understand the wording regarding use of 'alternate strategies or devices'</li> <li>n=4/12 attempted to respond using a descriptive label rather than numeric score when responding for one or more concept</li> </ul>	Item stem 3: On a scale from 0 to 10, where '0' means you have no problems at all with the activity and '10' means you cannot perform the activity at all (even when using alternate strategies or devices, e.g., using other or both hands, using a straw): How would you rate your current ability to perform the activity below?

PAS-ET V1.0	Revision made	Rationale for revision	PAS-ET V1.1
Item stem 4: The smallest change	Wording amended to	• n=3/12 did not recognize	Item stem 4: Following treatment,
that would be a meaningful	improve clarity	that they had to select the	the smallest improvement that
improvement to me would lower my		'smallest' change that	would be <u>meaningful to me</u> would
<u>current score</u> to (select a number		would be meaningful	lower my current score to (select a
below):		• n=2/12 misinterpreted this	number below):
		item stem to be assessing	
		what physical change they	
		could make to reduce their	
		tremor symptoms	
	Item conc	epts (ADLs)	
Hygiene (shaving, brushing teeth,	<ul> <li>Addition of 'for example'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated for consistency</li> </ul>	Hygiene (for example, shaving,
applying make-up)		with other concepts	brushing teeth, applying make-up)
Writing	Concept renamed	• n= 3/11 of those asked	Handwriting
	'Handwriting'	interpreted this to include	
		typing.	
Using keyboard/smartphone	<ul> <li>Addition of 'a'</li> </ul>	To improve readability	Using a keyboard or smartphone
	• The '/ 'has been changed to	• n=3/12 indicated that using	
	'or'	a 'keyboard' and	
		'smartphone' were	
		conceptually distinct	
		activities as they were	
		impacted by tremor	
		differently. Revision allows	
		responders to answer based	
		on activity <u>or</u> the other	
Working (paid / household and	Example revised	• n=2/12 were confused by	Working (paid employment or
maintenance work)		the description of 'paid	household and maintenance work)
		work'	

PAS-ET V1.0	Revision made	Rationale for revision	PAS-ET V1.1			
Blue text indicates wording or formatting revisions						

Table 8. Item tracking matrix - Revisions to PAS-ET following Round 2 (PAS-ET V1.1 to V1.2/V2.0)

PAS-ET V1.1	Revision made	Rationale for revision	PAS-ET V1.2/V2.0			
Item concepts (ADLs)						
Working (paid employment or	Example revised	• n=2/12 in Round 1 were	Working (paid employment or unpaid			
household and maintenance work)		confused by the description	household and maintenance work)			
		of 'paid work' and n=1/4 in				
		Round 2 misunderstood the				
		item to be assessing paid				
		household work				
		(employment).				
Blue text indicates wording or formatting revisions						

#### References

# **Supplementary materials**

- 1. Elble R, Comella C, Fahn S, et al. Reliability of a new scale for essential tremor. *Movement Disorders*. 2012;27(12):1567-1569. doi:10.1002/mds.25162
- 2. Ondo WG, Pascual B, Group O behalf of the TR. Tremor Research Group Essential Tremor Rating Scale (TETRAS): Assessing Impact of Different Item Instructions and Procedures. *Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements*. 2020;10(1):1-5. doi:10.5334/TOHM.64
- 3. Gerbasi M, Goss D, Petrillo J, Nejati M, Lewis S. Patient experiences in essential tremor: mapping functional impacts to existing measures using qualitative research. Poster presented at the 2023 International Congress of Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders [abstract]. Mov Disord. 2023;38 (Suppl 1).

#### Poster

- Louis ED, Ferreira JJ. How common is the most common adult movement disorder? Update on the worldwide prevalence of essential tremor. *Mov Disord*. 2010 Apr 15;25(5):534-41. doi: 10.1002/mds.22838. PMID: 20175185.
- 2. Louis ED, Machado DG. Tremor-related quality of life: A comparison of essential tremor vs. Parkinson's disease patients. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord*. 2015 Jul;21(7):729-35. doi: 10.1016/j.parkreldis.2015.04.019. Epub 2015 Apr 24. PMID: 25952960; PMCID: PMC4764063.
- 3. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Incorporating Clinical Outcome Assessments Into Endpoints For Regulatory Decision-Making, DRAFT GUIDANCE. 2023. Available from: <a href="https://www.fda.gov/media/166830/download">https://www.fda.gov/media/166830/download</a>.
- 4. Kiresuk TJ, Smith A, Cardillo JE. Goal attainment scaling: Applications, theory, and measurement (1st ed.). *Psychology press*. 1994. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315801933.
- 5. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Principles for Selecting, Developing, Modifying, and Adapting Patient-Reported Outcome Instruments for Use in Medical Device Evaluation. 2022. Available from: https://www.fda.gov/media/141565/download.
- 6. U.S. Food & Drug Administration. Patient-Reported Outcome Measures: Use in Medical Product Development to Support Labeling Claims. Guidance for Industry. 2009. Available from: https://www.fda.gov/media/77832/download.
- 7. Patrick DL, Burke LB, Gwaltney CJ, Leidy NK, Martin ML, Molsen E, Ring L. Content validity—establishing and reporting the evidence in newly developed patient-reported outcomes (PRO) instruments for medical product evaluation: ISPOR PRO good research practices task force report: Part 2—Assessing respondent understanding. Value Health. 2011 Oct;14(8):978-88. doi: 10.1016/j.jval.2011.06.013.
- 8. Rothman M, Burke L, Erickson P, Leidy NK, Patrick DL, Petrie CD. Use of existing patient-reported outcome (PRO) instruments and their modification: The ISPOR good research practices for evaluating and documenting content validity for the use of existing instruments and their modification PRO task force report. Value Health. 2009 Dec;12(8):1075-83. doi: 10.1111/j.1524-4733.2009.00603.x.
- 9. Hsieh, H.-F. & Shannon, S. E. Three Approaches to Qualitative Content Analysis. Qual Health Res 15, 1277–1288 (2005).