






## ➤ Introduction and Objective

- ❖ Health-related quality of Life (HRQoL) is a crucial humanistic outcome. It provides valuable information to guide patient-centered care in clinical decision-making<sup>1</sup>.
  - ❖ The FDA recognizes HRQoL as a key Patient Reported Outcome (PRO) and recommends its independent evaluation alongside clinical effectiveness in trials<sup>2</sup>.
  - ❖ A wide range of validated instruments—generic and disease-specific, preference-based and non-preference-based—are available to assess HRQoL.
  - ❖ Limited information is available regarding the scope and extent of using HRQoL outcomes in developing countries.
- This study aims to systematically identify, review, and summarize published research on HRQoL in Jordan.

## ➤ Methods

- ❖ A systematic literature search was conducted up to November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024, according to PRISMA guidelines.
- ❖ Study Selection: Titles and abstracts were screened, followed by full-text review.
- ❖ Inclusion criteria are summarized in Table 1.
- ❖ Data Extraction: Key study details and HRQoL tools were extracted and analyzed descriptively.
- ❖ Title and abstract screening were conducted independently by two reviewers using Rayyan software.
- ❖ Two researchers completed the full-text screening with a third reviewer available for disagreements.

**Table 1: Inclusion criteria**

<b>Population</b>	Adult Jordanian population (healthy and patients) (≥ or = 18 years)	
<b>Outcomes</b>	Health related quality of life	
<b>Study type</b>	RCTs, Observational studies, Economic evaluation studies, psychometric studies, mapping studies, validation studies and valuation studies	
<b>Language</b>	Arabic, English	
<b>Years</b>	No limits on search timeframe	

## ➤ Results

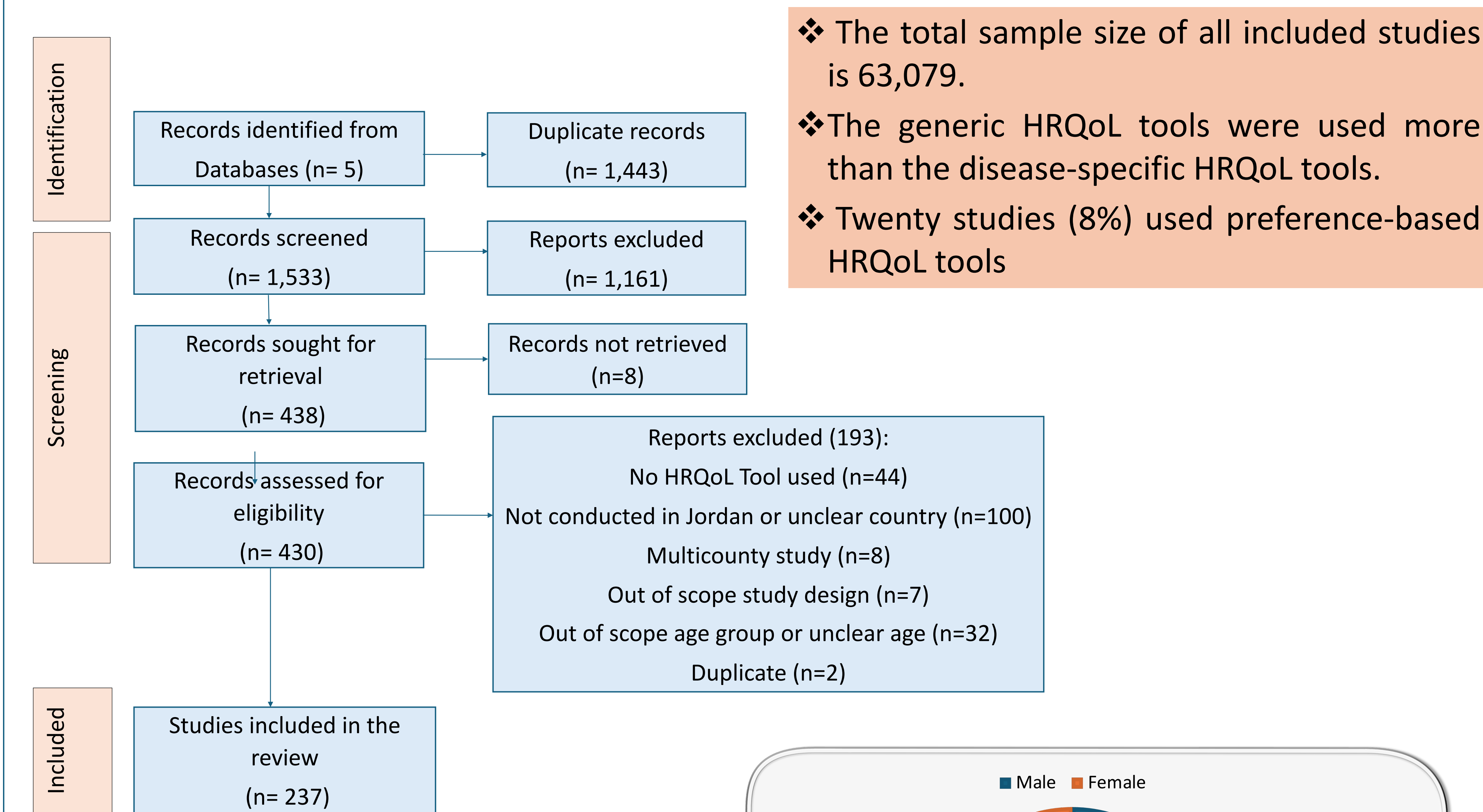
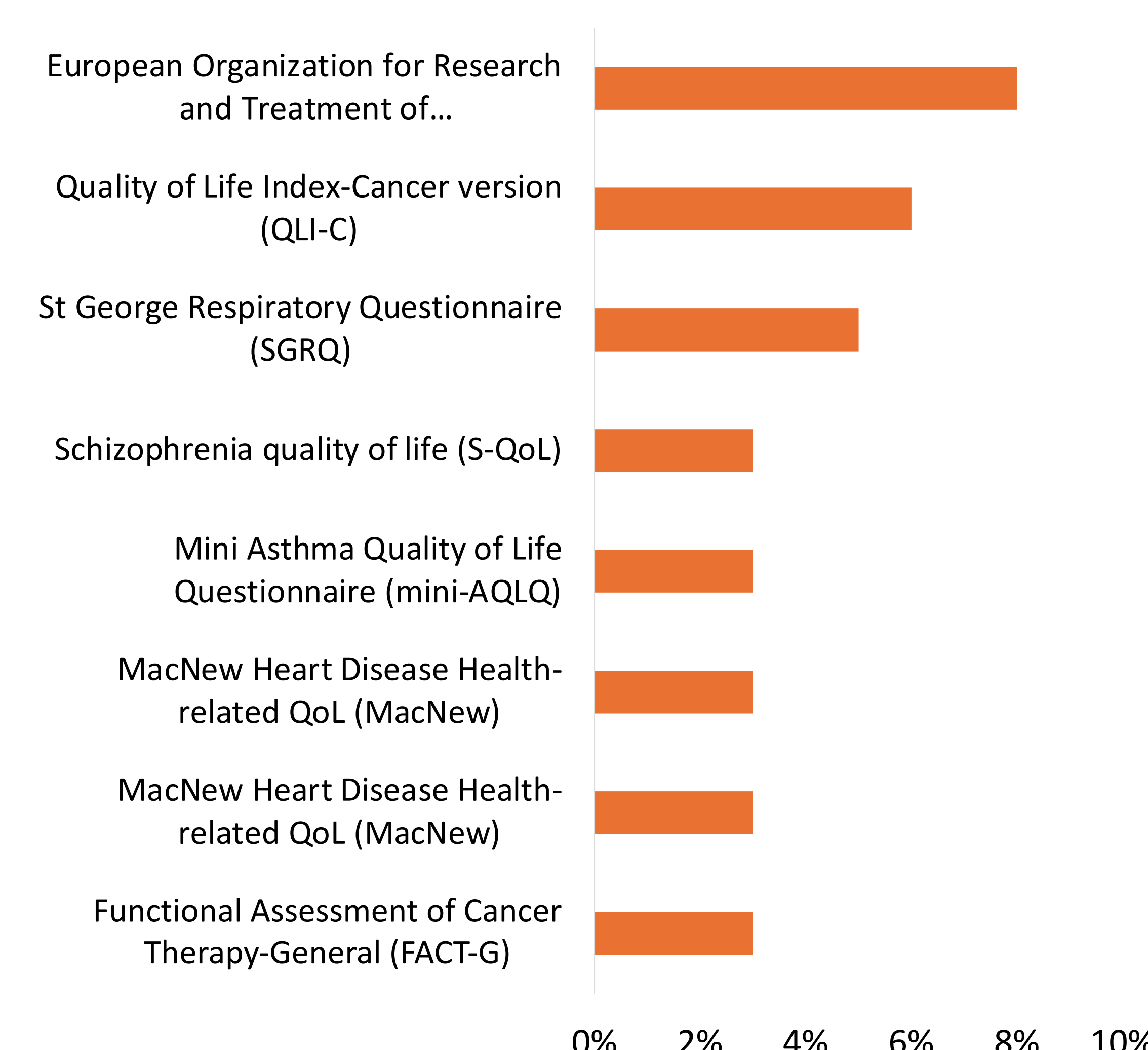
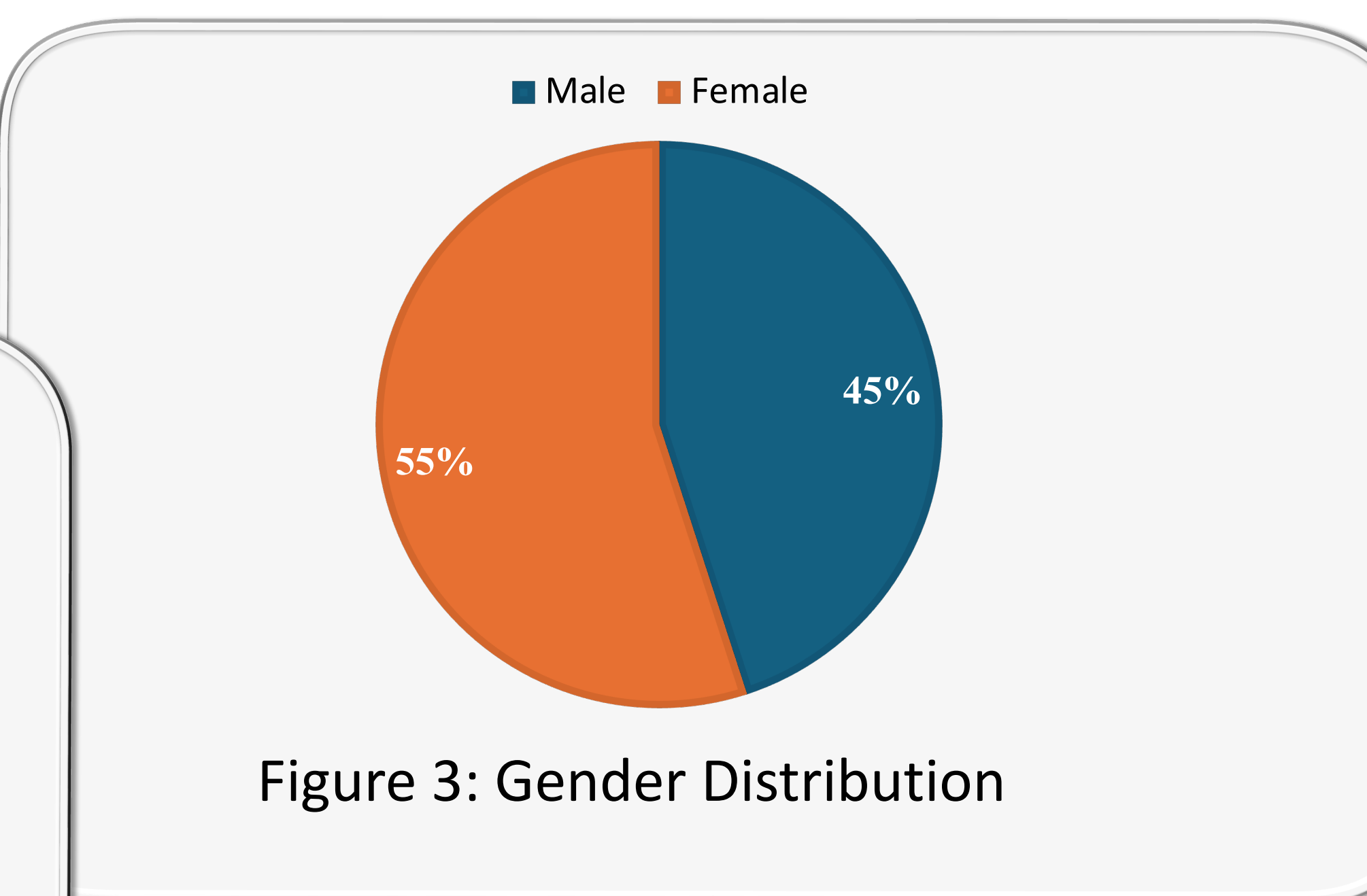
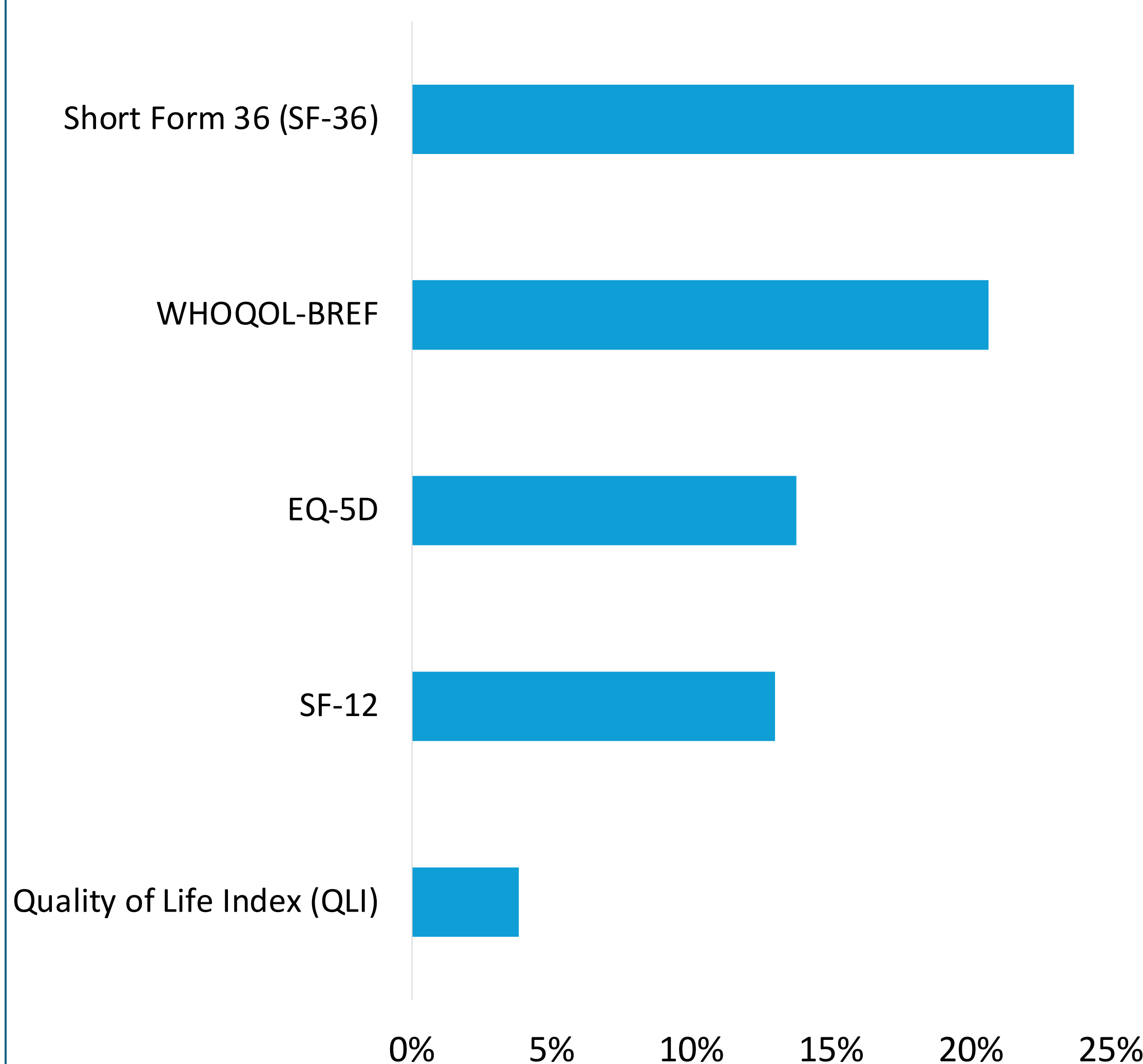
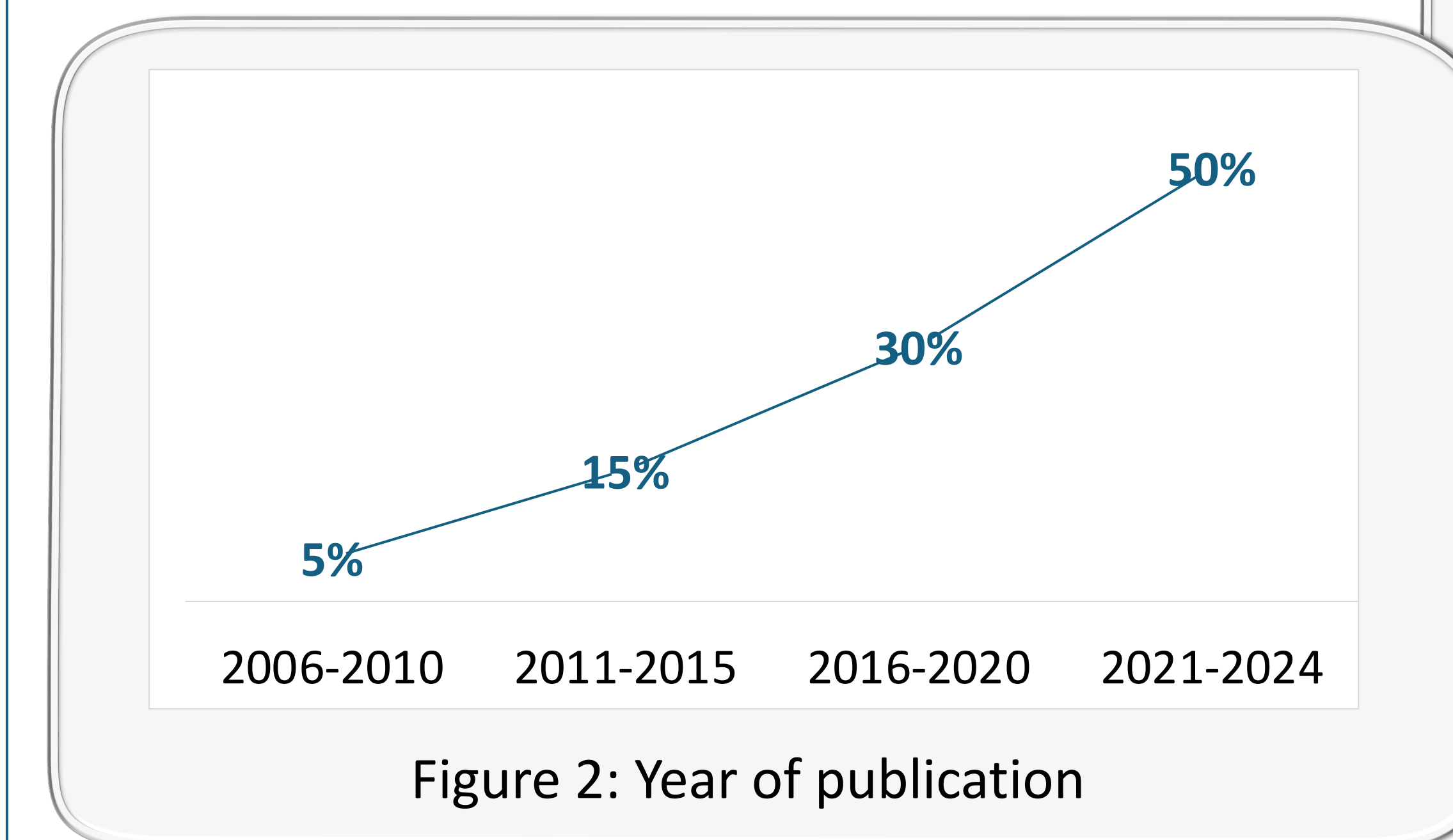
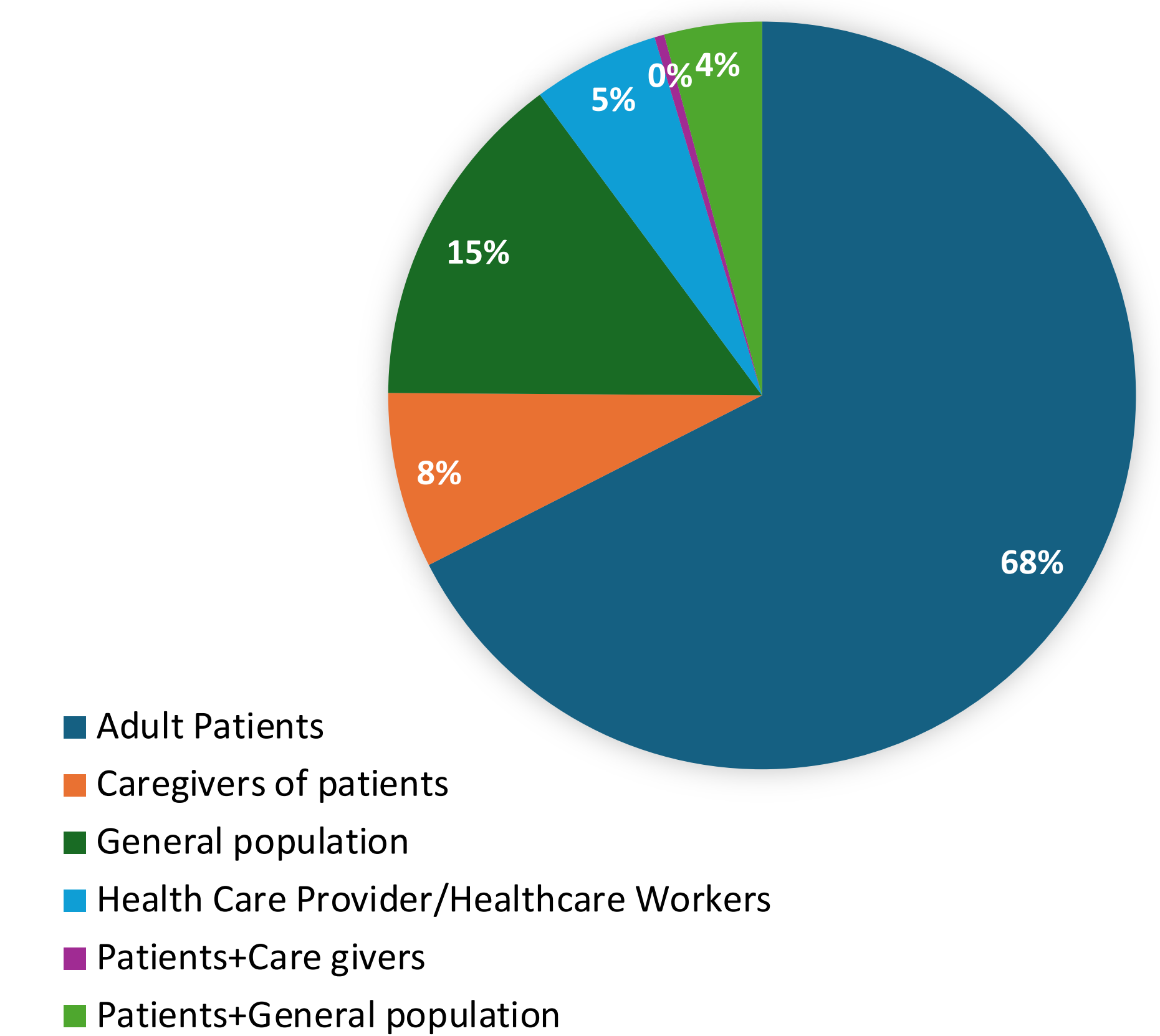


Figure 1: PRISMA Flowchart



## ➤ Results (Continued)

- ❖ The most used study design was cross-sectional, reported in 57 studies (66%), followed by randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in 19 studies (8%).
- ❖ The mode of tool administration was not reported in 13 (6%) of the studies, while the most commonly used mode was self-administration of the questionnaire.
- ❖ Funding was not reported in 62 (26%) of the studies.
- ❖ Of the included studies, 160 (68%) focused on patient populations, with 31 studies (19%) targeting cardiovascular diseases and a comparable number addressing cancer (30 studies; 18.7%).



## ➤ Conclusion

- ❖ The results reflect the high prevalence of cancer and cardiovascular diseases in Jordan and their impact on patients' HRQoL
- ❖ Generic and disease-specific tools are used to assess HRQoL in Jordan.
- ❖ The EQ-5D is the most commonly used preference-based instrument. However, it is rarely applied for economic evaluation purposes.
- ❖ The reporting of studies' results needs improvement, as many studies lack adequate reporting of funding and the mode of tool administration.

## ➤ References

- De Wit, M., Hajos, T. (2013). Health-Related Quality of Life. In: Gellman, M.D., Turner, J.R. (eds) Encyclopedia of Behavioral Medicine. Springer, New York, NY. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-1005-9\\_753](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-1005-9_753)
- U.S Department of Health and Human Services (2006). Patient-reported outcome measures: Use in medical product development to support labeling claims. *Guidance for Industry*. Retrieved May 2025 from <http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/5460dft.pdf>