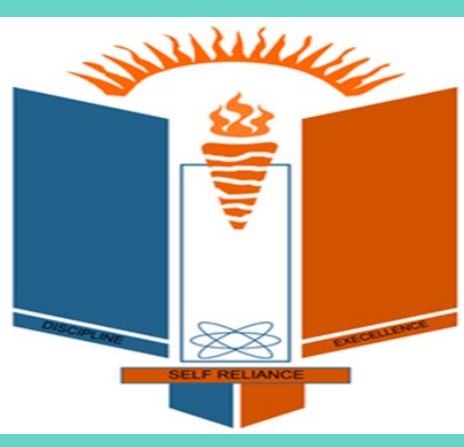
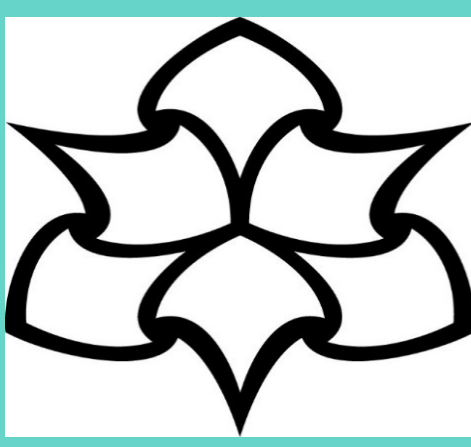




Estimating Health Utilities in Patients with Epilepsy Using the SF-6D



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Introduction

- Epilepsy, as a chronic disorder, has considerable negative impact on people’s day-to-day functioning, including impact on cognitive function, self-esteem, and excessive psychological burden (e.g., depression and anxiety).
- Several new disease-specific instruments have been developed to assess the impact of epilepsy on people's lives: Short Form 36 (SF-36), the Sickness Impact Profile, and the Nottingham Health Profile.
- Short Form (SF) -6D is a preference-based measure of health developed to estimate utility values from the SF-36.

Results

- Mean age of the participants was 39.6 years.
- The mean (Standard Deviation (SD)) annual episode seizure was 18.7(39).
- The mean (SD) ordinal health state valuation for epilepsy patients was 0.68 (0.11).
- The mean (SD) utility of female and male participants were 0.65 (0.13) and 0.69 (0.11), respectively.

Purpose

- This study estimated health utilities using data from a preference-based SF-36 for epilepsy patients in Nigeria.

Conclusions

- The results of this study provide a quantitative estimate that suggest female epilepsy patients considered their health is poorer than male in Nigeria.
- Our findings will be helpful for researchers as an input in economic evaluations to facilitate resource allocation for patients with epilepsy to improve their health outcomes.

Methods

- SF-36 responses from 69 individuals with epilepsy were transformed into utility values using the SF-6D algorithm.
- The excel programme, developed by Brazier and colleagues, was used to generate the SF-6D utility score estimated using a set of parametric preference weights obtained from a sample of epilepsy patients.
- The utility was determined using ordinal health state valuation.

Reference

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