Impact of influenza-like illness on health-related quality of life among Japanese children and adults

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INTRODUCTION

Quantitative evaluation of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of influenza-like illness (ILI) is meaningful for health technology assessment (HTA).

OBJECTIVE

METHOD

- -Online survey in March 2024 using EuroQol 5-Dimensions (EQ-5D) -Eligibility: Japanese adults with ILI symptoms on the day before the survey
- -A follow up survey conducted 2-3 weeks after the first survey -Outcome: difference in utility values scored by TTO method between

To evaluate the impact of ILI on HRQoL among Japanese adults.

the first and the follow-up surveys.

-Generalized linear model conducted to evaluate the impact on disutility value.

RESULTS

Table 1. Participants' backgrounds

Demographics (N=207		
Age: median [IQR]	38 [28–51.5]	
Sex (female)	72 (34.8%)	
Symptoms		
Fever	138 (66.7%)	
Cough	106 (51.2%)	
Sore throat	128 (61.8%)	
Diagnosis		
COVID-19	91 (44.0%)	
Influenza	39 (18.8%)	
RS virus	19 (9.2%)	
Duration between onset and first		
survey		
Within 7 days	85 (41.1%)	
7-13 days	39 (18.8%)	
>= 14 days	83 (40.1%)	
Full-time job	149 (72.0%)	
Education (College or university graduate)	132 (63.8%)	

Table 2. Summary score of EQ-5D and EQ-VAS (N=134)

	First survey	Follow-up survey	
EQ-5D			
Utility value	0.844 [0.676 to 0.939]	0.939 [0.823 to 0.939]	
Disutility value	-0.041 [-0.138 to 0.000]		
EQ-VAS			
Absolute score	66.0 [41.3 to 80.0]	80.0 [61.0 to 89.8]	
Score difference	-6.0 [-23.7 to 2.5]		

Presented as median [IQR]

Table 3. Generalized linear regression analysis for disutility value in EQ-5D

	Coefficient [95% CI]	<i>p</i> -value
Age <40 years	0.009 [-0.040 to 0.057]	0.733
Sex (female)	-0.010 [-0.063 to 0.044]	0.725
Full-time work	-0.040 [-0.098 to 0.018]	0.178
College or university education	0.007 [-0.044 to 0.059]	0.785
Symptom onset <7 days	-0.048 [-0.096 to -0.001]	0.046
COVID-19 diagnosis	0.012 [-0.035 to 0.059]	0.607
Influenza diagnosis	-0.024 [-0.093 to 0.044]	0.488
RSV diagnosis	0.041 -0.069 to 0.151]	0.466

DISCUSSIONS

-The only factor associated with disutility value: "symptom onset within 7 days". -EQ-5D score reduction during symptomatic period was smaller compared with other studies.

REFERENCES

References

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 \rightarrow Approximately 60% of participants had >=7 days since onset at the first survey.

Limitations

-Unable to follow score transition over time during symptomatic phase.

CONCLUSIONS

-Our study evaluated the disutility value of ILI. Patient demographic or type of diagnosis had no statistical association among Japanese adult.

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