Do Generic Population Utility Scores Accurately Represent Real-World Experienced Health?

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Background

- The Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) in the EQ-5D-3L health states scale helps inform healthcare decisions, resource allocation, and policy-making.
- The HRQOL societal weights associated to the EQ-5D=3L health states are derived through the anticipated utility approach.
- The anticipated utility approach involves predicting the future utility or satisfaction associated with various health states.

Objective

- This study aims to evaluate the extent to which these weights align with self-reported health statuses as experienced in the real world.

Data

- Data sourced from the national Risk Factors survey in **Argentina**
- Examination of the relationship between HRQOL societal weights for EQ-5D-3L health states and self-reported health statuses.
- Utilization of data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 30,000 Argentine respondents.
- Application of survey weights to ensure national representativeness.


Methods

- Data sourced from the national Risk Factors survey in **Argentina**
- Examination of the relationship between HRQOL societal weights for EQ-5D-3L health states and self-reported health statuses.
- Utilization of data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 30,000 Argentine respondents.
- Application of survey weights to ensure national representativeness.
- Linkage of 163 distinct EQ-5D-3L health states to their respective HRQOL societal weights (ranging from 0 to 1).
- Assessment of the relationship between these weights and the probability of self-reported health states (from excellent to poor).
- Employment of multinomial logistic regression for analysis.
- Use of a fourth-degree polynomial function as predictors to identify the best model fit.
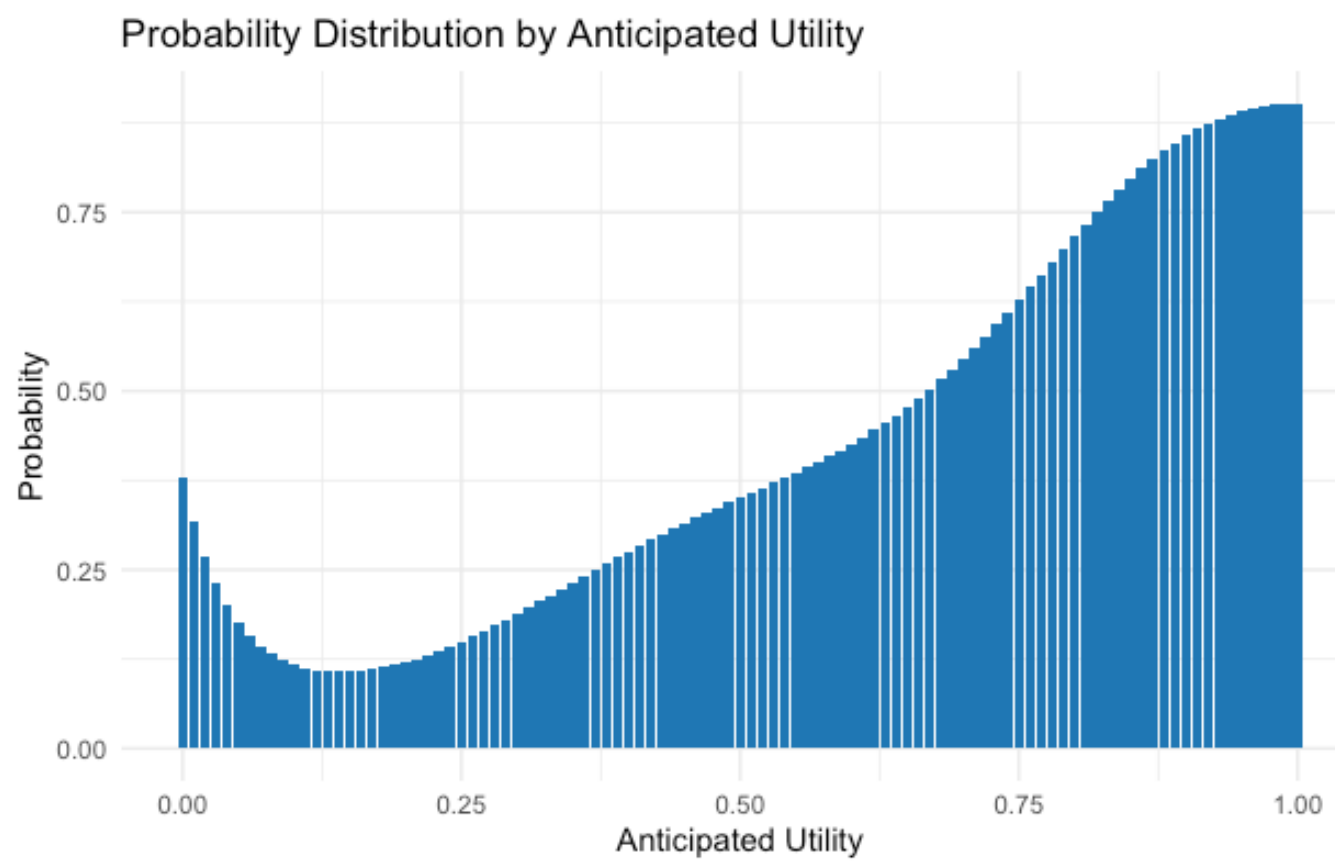- Model fit determination based on AIC and BIC criteria.

Results

Empirical Trajectories
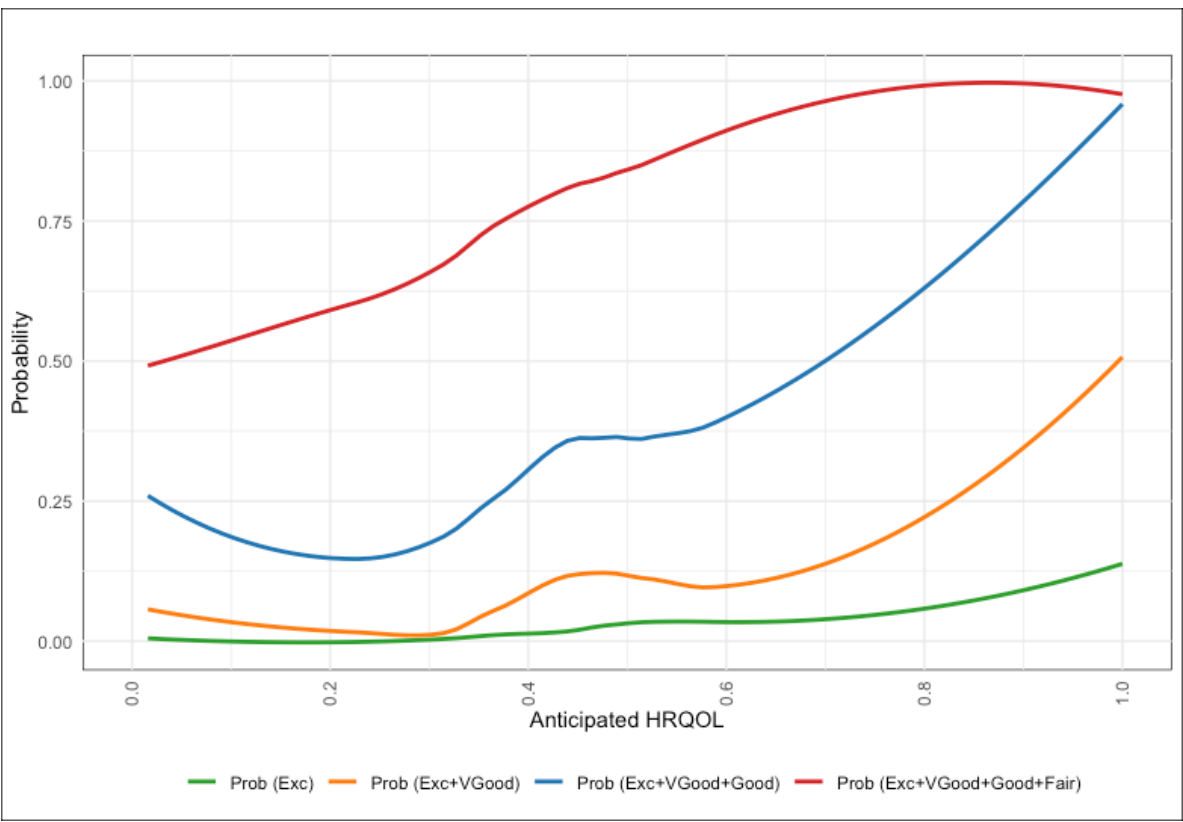
Multinomial Logistic Regression

- Probability of reporting 'poor' health increased up to HRQOL value of 0.16, then decreased.
- Distribution of reporting 'good' health showed an inverse trend.
- Positive, monotonic linear relationship between HRQOL measures and reporting 'very good' or 'excellent' health statuses.

Probability Distribution by Anticipated Utility
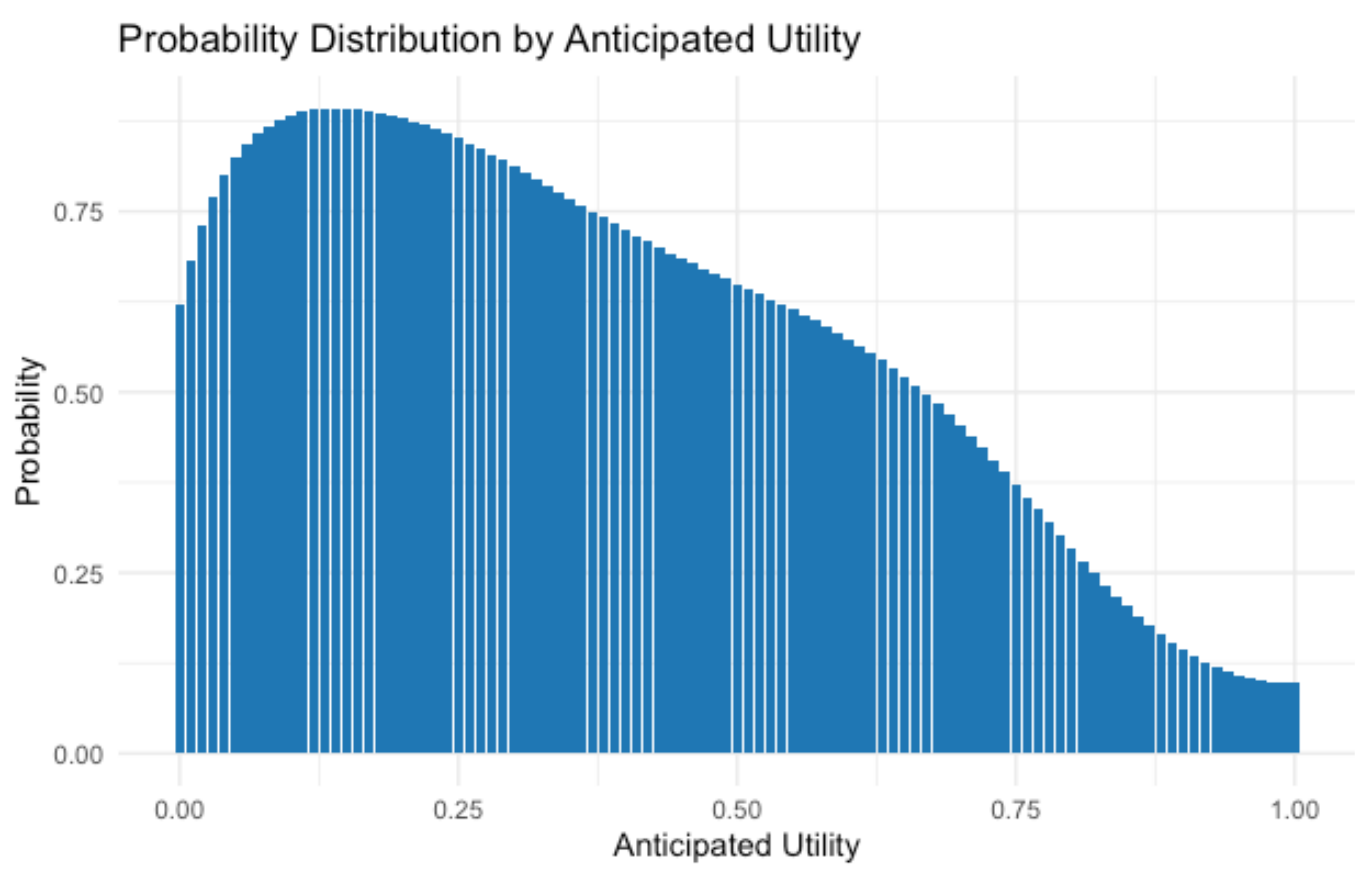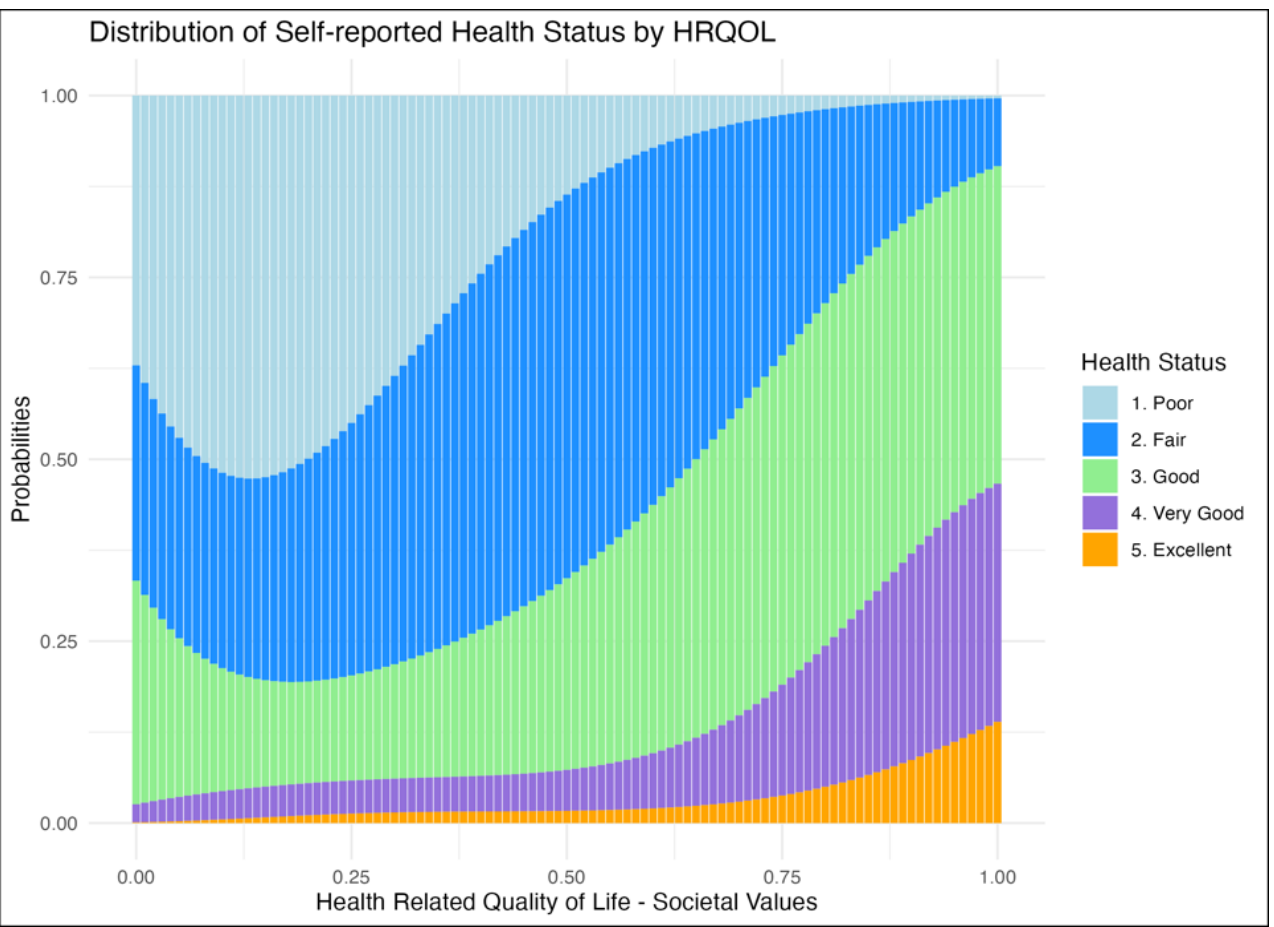
Logistic Regression
Prob(Fair or Poor)

Probability Distribution by Anticipated Utility

Logistic Regression
Prob(Exc or VGood or Good)

Conclusions

- HRQOL societal values from anticipated utility may not accurately reflect individuals' true health experiences.
- Inaccuracy noted within the range where health deterioration isn't adequately represented by societal HRQOL weights.
- Emphasizes the need to adopt an experienced utility approach for generating societal weights.
- Experienced utility approach may offer more accurate representation of health experiences.
- Highlighted importance for informed health policy-making.