HRQL Measures in Chronic Pain Trials

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Task

 Identify the generic or HRQL measures best suited for chronic pain trials

- Examine the representation of the other 5 (specifically measured) core domains
 - Function (physical, pain-related)?
 - Pain
 - Mood
 - Patient global / satisfaction
 - Negative health states / adverse events

Selection of Measures

- Non-systematic search of HRQL measures used in pain trials
 - Pain conditions
 - and
 - Terms used for generic measures
 - Names of a number of generic measures
 - Head-to-head comparison

Identified Measures Profiles

- Spitzer's quality of life index QLI
- Sickness Impact Profile SIP
- Quality of Well-Being Index QWB
- WHOQOL-Bref
- WHO Disability Assessment Schedule II WHODAS
- Nottingham Health Profile NHP
- Medical Outcome Study Short Form 36 SF-36

Identified Measures Indices

- SF-6D
- European Quality of Life Instrument EQ-5D

Examination of Measures

- Use in chronic pain trials
 - Study examples
- Content comparison
 - Linkage based on the ICF
 - Compare to the ICF core set for chronic pain
- Feasibility
 - Instrument length
 - Missings
- Discriminative ability
 - Head-to-head comparisons



International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

ICF

ICF is WHO's framework for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels

While the International Classification of Diseases classifies diseases as causes of death, ICF classifies health



Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland Director General, WHO





Linking ru es





Rule 1

Before one links health-status measures to the ICF categories, one should have acquired good knowledge of the conceptual and taxonomical fundaments of the ICF, as well as of the chapters, domains, and categories of the detailed classification, including definitions.

Rule 2

Each item of a health-status measure should be linked to the most precise ICF category.

West Haven – Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory

Item	Component	Chapter 1 st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level	4 th Level	
4. Play cards or other games.	d	9	20	0		

d920 Recreation and leisure

d9200 Play

Engaging in games with rules or unstructured or unorganized games and spontaneous recreation, such as playing chess or cards or children's play

Rule 3

If a single item encompasses different constructs, the information in each concept should be linked.

Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire

Ite m	Component	Chapter 1st Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	4th Level
4. Section: Walking					
Pain doesn`t prevent me	b	2	80	1	3
from walking any distance.	d	5	40		

Aberdeen Low Back Pain Scale

Item	Component	Chapter 1st Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	4th Level
I didn`t lose any sleep ,	b	1	34		
but I needed tablets.	е	1	10	1	

SF-36

ICF

Does your health now limit

you in these activities?	
a) vigorous activities, such as running,	d4559
lifting heavy objects,	d4309
participating in strenuous sports	d9209
b) moderate activities, such as, moving a table,	d4459
pushing a vacuum cleaner,	d6409
bowling or playing golf	d9209
c) lifting or carrying groceries	d430
d) climbing several flights of stairs	d4551
e) climbing one flight of stairs	d4551
f) bending, or	d4105
kneeling, stooping	d4102
g) walking more than 1 mile	d4501
h) walking several blocks	d4501
i) walking one block	d4500
j) bathing or	d5101
dressing yourself	d540

Linkage Results Example Body Functions

- Energy and drive functions
 - Not in WHODAS, EQ-5D
- Sleep functions
 - Only in NHP, WHOQOLBREF
- Emotional functions
 - Covered by all (in detail SF-36, NHP)
- Pain
 - Not in WHODAS and QLI (in detail NHP)

Feasibility

- Disadvantage SIP and QWB
- Missings
 - High in EQ-5D
 - Lowest for the NHP
- SF-36 also performed well in the elderly

Discrimination

- SF-36 likely to be more responsive than the NHP and the SIP
 - Caveat: possible floor effect
- EQ-5D inconsistent performance

Recommendation

- SF-36 and NHP
 - Only NHP covers sleep; pain in more detail
 - SF-36 more responsive
 - SF-36 allows calculation of SF-6D

- EQ-5D or SF-6D
 - Options for economic evaluation
 - Caveat: limited evidence in pain patients

Option

- Define what to measure
 - ICF as the general reference framework
 - ICF Core Set for chronic pain trials
 - E.g. body functions: sleep, pain, energy and drive functions, emotional functions
- Provide up-dates on currently best suited HRQL measures
- Suggest the (additional) use of an operationalized ICF Core Set

Thank you

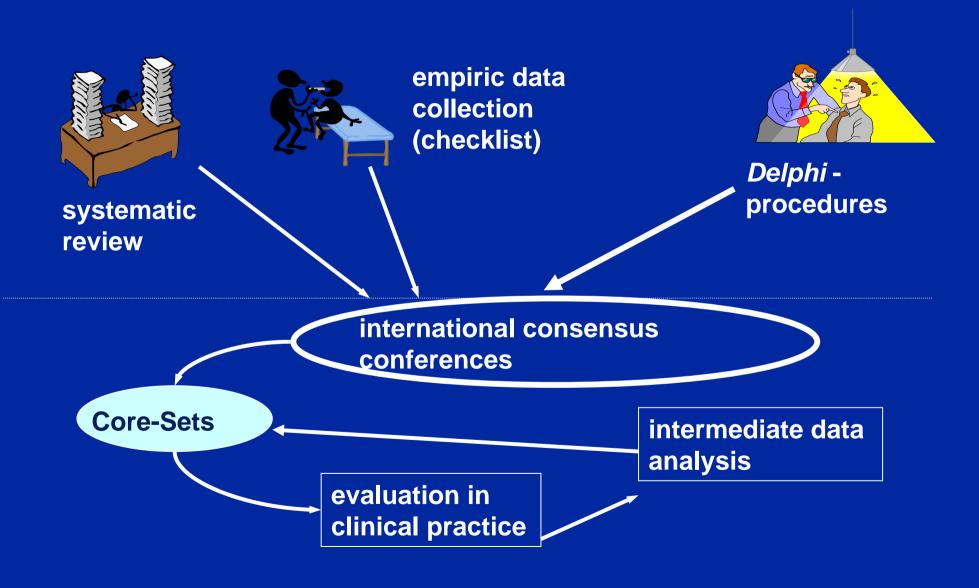




ICF Research Branch WHO Collaborating Center for the Family of Classifications, Germany at the University of Munich

WHO CAS Classification, Assessment Surveys

ICF Core Set Development



Body Functions - Pain

b280 Sensation of pain

b152 Emotional functions

b130 Energy and drive functions

b147 Psychomotor functions

b134 Sleep functions

b455 Exercise tolerance functions

b730 Muscle power functions

b760 Control of voluntary movement functions

Body Structures - Pain

S770 Additional musculoskeletal structures related to movement

Activities & Participation - Pain

d230 Carrying out daily routine d240 Handling stress and other psychological demands d760 Family relationships d850 Remunerative employment

d770 Intimate relationships

d450 Walking

d430 Lifting and carrying objects

d640 Doing housework

d920 Recreation and leisure

Environmental Factors - Pain

e310 Immediate family e410 Individual attitudes of immediate family members e355 Health professionals e570 Social security services, systems and policies e1101 Drugs

Condition-oriented Core-Sets

- Lists of domains that are relevant to most patients with that condition
- Link to the world of the ICD

Generic Core-Set

- Lists of domains relevant to most patients
- Comparability across conditions

ICF Core-Set Project Goal

 To develop evidence-based and internationally accepted lists of domains for patients with a specific condition

- Comprehensive assessment
 - Multidisciplinary care
- Minimum data set
 - Research, health reporting