

Challenges and Recommendations Related to Assuring Quality Outcomes Data Collected via Electronic Platforms

Panel:

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Learning Objectives



- Ability to identify the level of modification for migration from paper to electronic
- •Ability to determine the level of evidence required to support equivalence of the data generated from the electronic migration

Agenda



- Introduction
 - Is paper different from electronic?
 - Why measurement equivalence matters
- Overview of Instrument Migration Evidence
 - Usability Testing
 - Cognitive Interviewing
 - Equivalence Testing
- Two Scenarios for Migration of SQLS
 - Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale (SQLS)
 - Scenario 1: Paper to PDA
 - Scenario 2: Paper to IVR
- Summary and Discussion

Is Paper Different from Electronic?



- Operationally: Yes!
 - Usability testing
 - Additional site/subject training
 - Study start up, database build, and study close
- •Data Quality: Yes!
 - Compliance monitoring date/time stamp
 - Less missing/more complete data
 - Fewer data inconsistencies
- •Conceptually: Perhaps!
 - ·It depends.
 - •What types of modifications are needed to administer it electronically?

Why Measurement Equivalence Matters



- Outcome comparisons using the same instrument across
 - Therapeutic products
 - Studies
- Data pooling

Sponsor Resource ISPOR ePRO Task Force Efforts



Volume 12 • Number 4 • 2009

Recommendations on Evidence Needed to Support Measurement Equivalence between Electronic and Paper-Based Patient-Reported Outcome (PRO) Measures: ISPOR ePRO Good Research Practices Task Force Report

Stephen Joel Coons, PhD,¹ Chad J. Gwaltney, PhD,² Ron D. Hays, PhD,³ J. Jason Lundy, PhD,⁴ Jeff A. Sloan, PhD,⁵ Dennis A. Revicki, PhD,⁶ William R. Lenderking, PhD,⁷ David Cella, PhD,⁸ Ethan Basch, MD, MSc,⁹ on behalf of the ISPOR ePRO Task Force

Instrument Modification Supporting Evidence



Level of Modification	Examples	Level of Evidence
Minor	 Changes in instructions e.g. from circling a response to touching the response on a screen format e.g. one question per screen rather than multiple answers on a page of paper 	Usability TestingCognitive Interviewing
Moderate	 Changes in item wording that could alter interpretability mode of administration involving different cognitive processing e.g. paper to IVR 	 Usability Testing Cognitive Interviewing* Equivalence Testing
Major	Substantial changes in item wording response options	 Usability Testing Full Psychometric Validation

Adapted from Coons, et. al., Value in Health 2009; Shields, et. al., Applied Clinical Trials 2006 * Scientific community consensus development ongoing

SQLS Migration Source Version



We are interested in finding out about the quality of your life **OVER THE PAST SEVEN DAYS**. Please respond to all the following statements by ticking one box for each statement.

I lack the energy to do things.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
2. I am bothered by my shaking/trembling.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
3. I feel unsteady walking.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
4. I feel angry.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always

SQLS Migration Scenario 1: Paper to PDA



- What type of evidence will be required to migrate the paper SQLS to a PDA format?
 - A. Usability and Cognitive Interviewing
 - B. Equivalence Testing
 - c. Full Psychometric Validation
 - D. A & B
 - E. A, B, & C

SQLS Migration Scenario 2: Paper to IVR



- What type of evidence will be required to migrate the paper SQLS to an IVR format?
 - A. Usability and Cognitive Interviewing
 - B. Equivalence Testing
 - c. Full Psychometric Validation
 - D. A & B
 - E. A, B & C



Usability Testing

Usability Testing



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- "Usability testing examines whether respondents from the target population are able to use the <u>software</u> and the <u>device</u> appropriately"
- "The overall goal is to demonstrate that respondents can complete the computerized assessment as intended"

Usability Testing - Procedure



- Script should be developed to ensure patients interact with the device in a way that reflects how it will be used in "real life"
- Vital that testing is conducted in a representative sample
 - Any specific considerations that might impair patients ability to interact and respond to the instruments should be tested in detail

Usability Testing - Procedure

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Device specific

- Weight of the device
- Interacting with the device
- Turning device on
- Recharging

Software specific

- Entering answers
- Navigating through the questionnaire
- Editing responses
- Edit checks

Usability Testing - Considerations



- Usability testing should be conducted early enough that any feedback provided can be taken into consideration for the final instrument
- Depending on complexity and number of instruments will drive considerations for number of participants
 - 5 to 20+

Usability Testing

- Considerations



- Usability testing should be adapted as appropriate to the type of outcome measure being tested
 - Unsupervised setting (i.e., non site-based)
 - Patient-reported
 - Observer-reported
 - Clinician-reported
 - Supervised setting (i.e., site-based)
 - Patient-reported
 - Observer-reported



Cognitive Interviewing

What is it?



- Part of a multi-stage approach to measure development
 - Methods developed in 1980s
- Analyse the questions from the respondent's viewpoint
 - How do patients/clinicians understand, mentally process and respond to PROs/ClinROs?
- Helps to unlock
 - Ambiguous wording
 - Difficult questions
 - Problematic response options



Cognitive Interviewing Application Instrument Migration



- Objective:
 - Has the migration resulted in a change in the way that patients understand items?
- Assumptions:
 - Measure to be migrated has, as part of its development
 - Content validity
 - Has undergone a cognitive interview process
 - Established measure being migrated
 - Not possible to change the items

Methods



- Development of protocol
- Recruitment of 10 patients
- Administration of instruments
- Verbal probing on migration changes and formatting options
- Audio-recording and transcribing
- Data analysis and formulation of recommendations
- Development of report

Challenges

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- Patient recruitment
 - Rare/acute conditions
- Length of interview
 - Battery of measures



Equivalence Testing

What is it?



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• "Equivalence testing is designed to evaluate the comparability between PRO scores from an electronic mode of administration and paper-and pencil administration. The intent is to ensure that PRO scores from the ePRO do not vary significantly from those scores from a paper questionnaire (except for measurement error)." (p. 7)



Examples of Equivalence Study Designs

Supervised End Use At Site (1 visit; N=60)

- Randomize order of mode
- Complete both modes within same visit session
- Distraction task in between
- Time between completions varies
 - Few minutes 2 hours
- Results are compared statistically
- Usability interview may be added at the end

Unsupervised End Use
Diary or Field Instrument
(3 visits; N=60)

- Randomize order of mode
- Visit 1: training on platform
- First mode completed between visit 1 and 2
- Second mode completed between visit 2 and 3
- Time between visits varies
 - 1 week 2 weeks
- Results are compared statistically
- •Usability interview may be added at Visit 3

Coons et al. (2009) also mentions randomized parallel groups design as an option.

Statistical Comparisons



- Inter-class correlation (ICC)
 - Measures agreement between answers in the two modes
- Comparison of means
 - Measures mean differences between the two modes

Issues and Concerns with Equivalence Testing



- •What's an acceptable ICC value?
- •Is there a recommended time interval between administrations?
 - •Affected by recall?
 - Affected by nature of condition?
- •How well do distraction tasks work?



Revisit SQLS Scenarios

SQLS Migration Source Version



We are interested in finding out about the quality of your life **OVER THE PAST SEVEN DAYS**. Please respond to all the following statements by ticking one box for each statement.

1. I lack the energy to do things.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
2. I am bothered by my	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
shaking/trembling.					
3. I feel unsteady walking.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
4. I feel angry.	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always

SQLS Migration Scenario 1: Paper to PDA

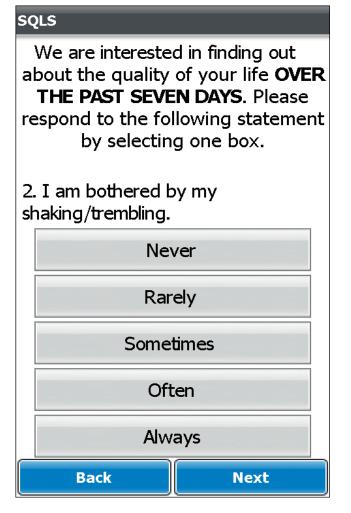


SQLS

We are interested in finding out about the quality of your life **OVER THE PAST SEVEN DAYS**. Please respond to the following statement by selecting one box.

1. I lack the energy to do things.





SQLS Migration Scenario 1: Paper to PDA



- What type of evidence will be required to migrate the paper SQLS to a PDA format?
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Scenario 2: Paper to IVR SQLS: Items 1-10 on IVR script



Items	1	I lack the energy to do things.
	2	I am bothered by my shaking or trembling.
	3	I feel unsteady walking.
	4	I feel angry.
	5	I am troubled by a dry mouth.
	6	I can't be bothered to do things.
	7	I worry about my future.
	8	I feel lonely.
	9	I feel hopeless.
	10	My muscles get stiff.
Scale		Press 1 for Never.
		Press 2 for Rarely.
		Press 3 for Sometimes.
		Press 4 for Often.
		Press 5 for Always.

SQLS Migration Scenario 2: Paper to IVR



- What type of evidence will be required to migrate the paper SQLS to an IVR format?
 - A. Usability and Cognitive Interviewing
 - B. Equivalence Testing
 - c. Full Psychometric Validation
 - D. A & B
 - E. A, B & C

Summary



- Electronic is different from paper
 - In many ways better data quality
 - Measurement equivalence requires evidence
 - Resources are available to guide Sponsors
- Methods for evaluating measurement equivalence
 - Usability Testing
 - Cognitive Interviewing
 - Equivalence Testing
- Two Scenarios for Migration of SQLS
 - Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale (SQLS)
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- Discussion



Discussion and Audience Questions



Thank you!