History and Current State of PROs

John Spertus MD MPH
Professor of Medicine
University of Missouri-Kansas City

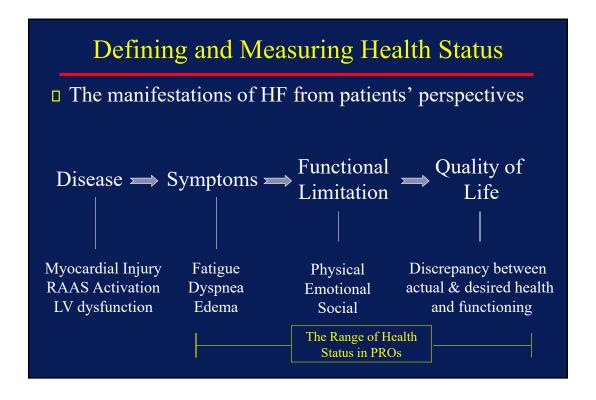


Disclosures

- > Speaker's Bureaus: None
- ➤ Grant Support: ACCF, Abbott Vascular
- ➤ Consultant: United Healthcare, Bayer, Novartis, Vwave, Corvia
- > Copyrights/Patents: SAQ, KCCQ, PAQ, ePRISM
- > Equity: Health Outcomes Sciences, LLC

Basic Definitions

- > Definition of a Patient-Reported Outcome
 - A PRO is a measurement of any aspect of a patient's health status that comes directly from the patient
 - » i.e., without the interpretation of the patient's responses by a physician or anyone else
- > Generic Health Status Measures
 - Quantify impact of patients' overall health
- Disease-Specific Measures
 - More sensitive in quantifying benefits of treatment
 - More interpretable to physicians



Key Attributes of Health Status Measures

□ Validity:

Does the instrument measure what it is supposed to?

□ Reliability:

Are the results the same when given repeatedly to stable patients?

□ Responsiveness:

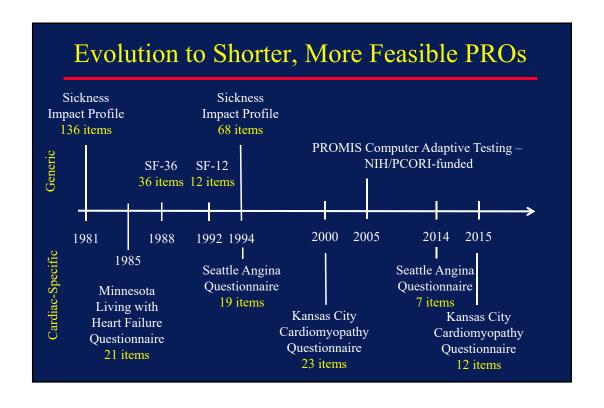
Do the results reflect changes in patients' disease status?

□ Interpretability:

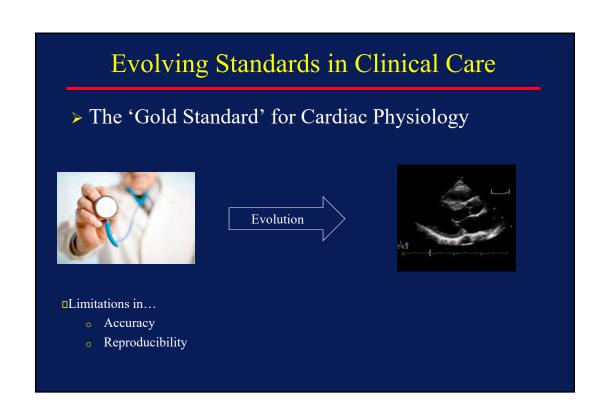
What does a given score or change in score mean?

□ Translations:

Are linguistically and culturally appropriate translations available?







A Conceptual Framework for PROs

The 'Gold Standard' for History of Symptoms and Impact



Evolution

Limitations in...

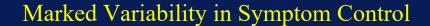
- Accuracy
- Reproducibility

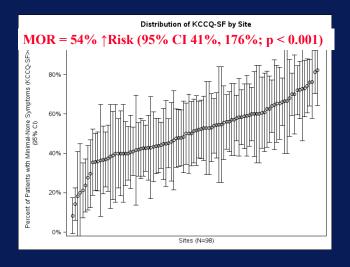
1. The following is the of animone due region that the other place when the following the control product was contained another places in a different to discuss the following is the other places of the places of the control places of the pl

The Key Challenge is Rendering Results Interpretable to Patients and Providers

PROs as Performance Measures in Heart Failure

- □ CHAMP-HF 150-center outpatient US registry of 5000 patients with HFrEF
- Examined the proportion of patients in each practice with Monthly-No symptoms (KCCQ TSS >75)
- □ After adjusting for 28 patient characteristics, examined the variability across centers using MOR



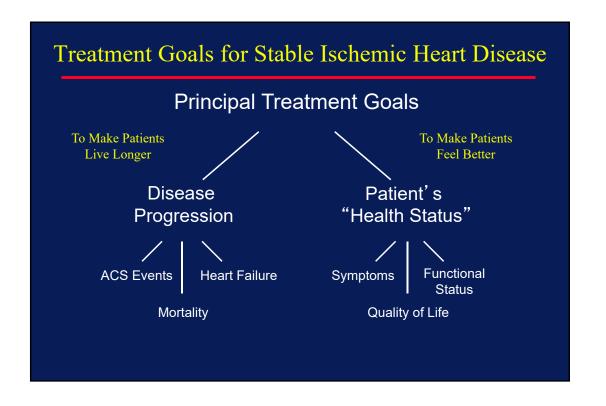


Khariton, Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2018; 11: e004668

Conclusions

- □ PROs quantify the disease from patients' perspectives
- □ Disease-specific measures are more sensitive and relevant
- □ PROs have evolved into shorter, more feasible tools
- □ The value of reproducible measures of disease severity are myriad...







Traditional Outcomes Studies

> Trials focusing upon mortality describe a minority of patients...

(Circulation. 1996;94:1233-1238.)
© 1996 American Heart Association, Inc.

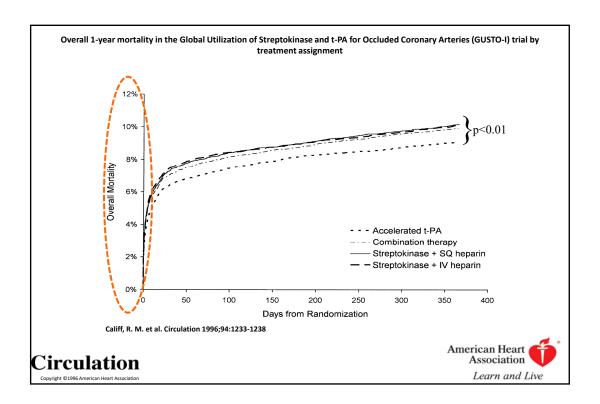
Articles

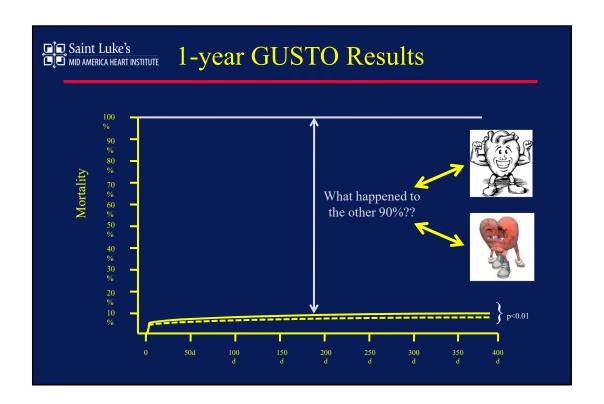
One-Year Results From the Global Utilization of Streptokinase and TPA for Occluded Coronary Arteries (GUSTO-I) Trial

Robert M. Califf, MD; Harvey D. White, MB, DSc; Frans Van de Werf, MD; Zygmunt Sadowski, MD; Paul W. Armstrong, MD; Alec Vahanian, MD; Maarten L. Simoons, MD; R. John Simes, MD; Kerry L. Lee, PhD; Eric J. Topol, MD; for the GUSTO-I Investigators

Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC (R.M.C., K.I.L.); Green Lane Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand (H.D.W.); Institut Kardiologu, Warszawa, Poland (Z.S.); University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada (P.W.A.); Hospital Tenon, Paris, France (A.V.); Thoraxcenter, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands (M.I.S.); National Health Medical Research Council Clinical Trials Centre, University of Sydney, Australia (R.J.S.); University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium (F. Van de W.); and the Cleveland (Olhio) Clinic Foundation (E.J.T.).

Correspondence to Robert M. Califf, MD, Box 31123, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

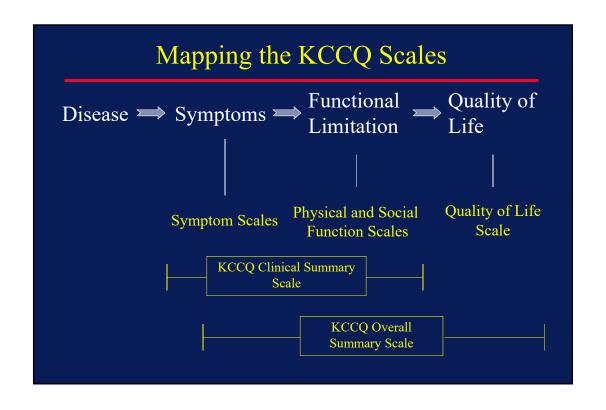


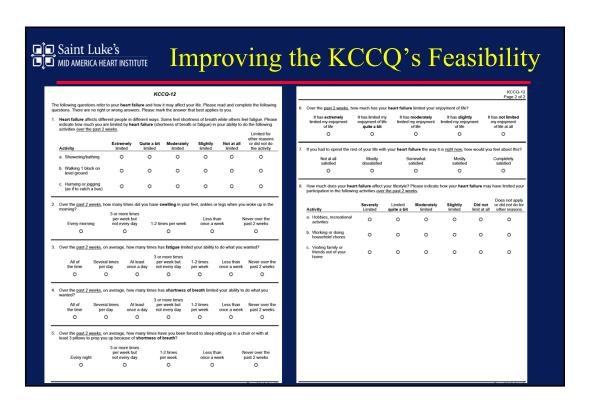


The KC Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire

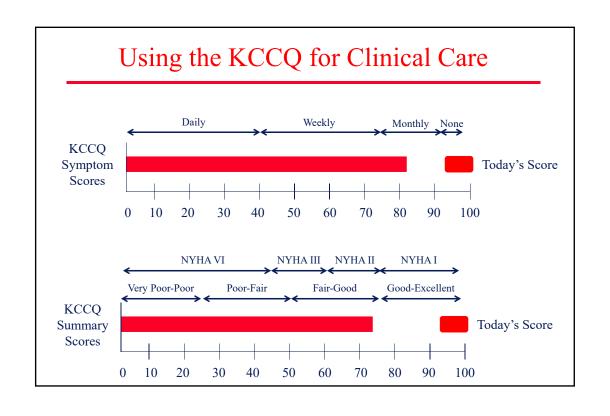
- □ 23/12 items that measure 5 clinically relevant domains
 - » Physical Limitation
 - » Symptoms: Frequency, Severity and Change over time
 - » Social Limitation
 - » Self-Efficacy
 - » Quality of Life
- □ Represents the *patient* 's perspective of their HF
- □ Available in over 90 translations
- Established validity, reliability and responsiveness

Green et al, JACC 2000; 35:1245-55

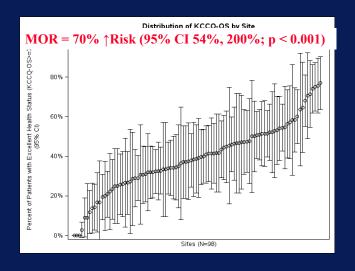




A Short Form SAQ for Routine Clinical Care The Seattly Angina Questionale-7 1. The following is a line of activities that people define do dining the week. Although for some people with several medical problems is difficult to decrease what is that thins them, there give not the events with a limited by the several medical problems is the fill thin to decrease what is that thins them, there give not the events with a limited by the events of the control forms and the control for the control form. | Considering victorials | Control | Cont



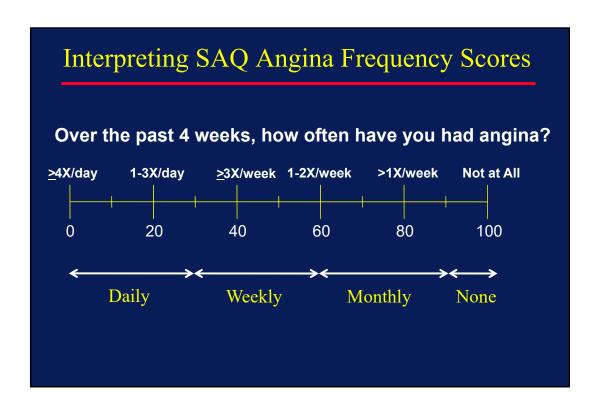
Proportion with Excellent Health Status

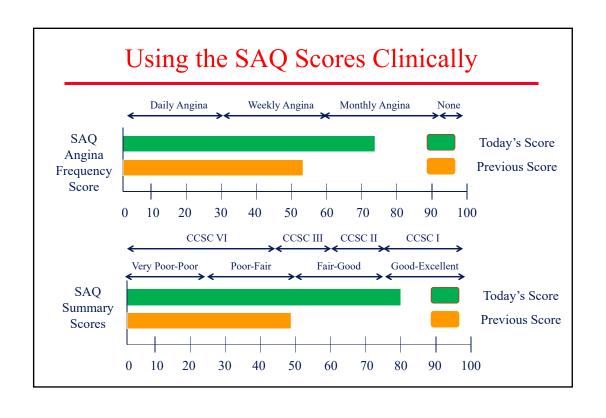


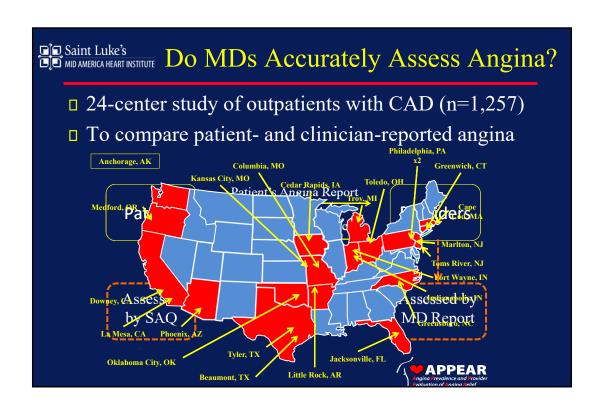
Khariton, Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2018; 11: e004668

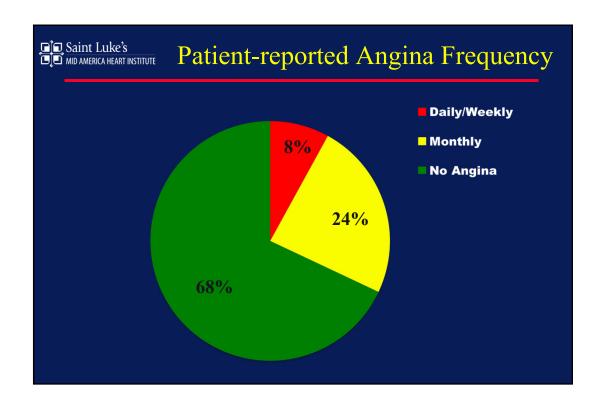
Conclusion

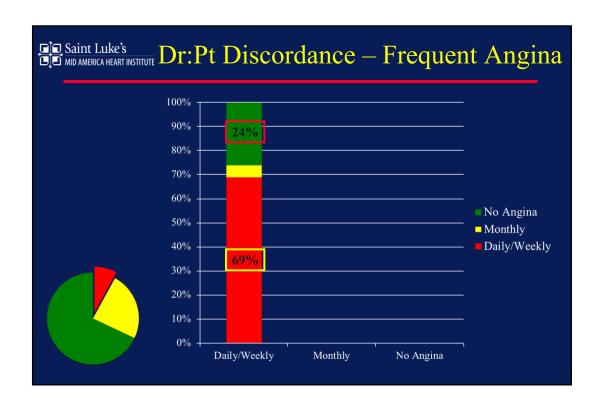
- □ PROs Meet All Requirements of Performance Measures
 - Important
 - Interpretable
 - Actionable
- Disease-specific measures can improve the process of delivering clinical care
 - Can bring the patients' voices into care
 - Will be used to translate clinical trials into shared decisionmaking tools to improve care
- □ Blue Cross Should Lead the Evolution of PROs as PMs

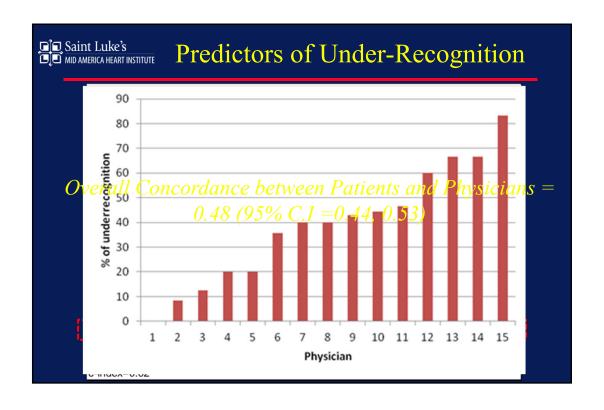












Very Accurate Compared to Daily Diaries

Distribution of Diary Responses to Each of the SAQ AF Questions												
	Expected Diary Range	Median (IQR)										
SAQ AF Q1: Over the past 4 weeks, on average, how many times have you had chest pain, chest tightness, or angina?												
≥4 times a day (n=7)	≥28	24.5 (13.3-25.7)										
1-3 times a day (n=119)	7 to 21	9.3 (6.5-13.5)										
≥3 times a week but not every day (n=232)	3 to 6	4.5 (3.3-6.7)										
1-2 times per week (n=358)	1 to 2	2.5 (1.8-4.0)										
Less than once per week (n=156)	>0 to <1	1.3 (0.8-2.5)										
None in the last 4 weeks (n=45)	0	1.0 (0.0-1.8)										
SAQ AF Q2: Over the past 4 weeks, on average, (nitroglycerin tablets) for your chest pain, chest t		you had to take nitros										
≥4 times a day (n=6)	≥28	26.5 (21.0-31.0)										
1-3 times a day (n=70)	7 to 21	10.1 (6.0-12.5)										
>3 times a week but not every day (n=181)	3 to 6	3.6 (2.3-5.8)										
1-2 times per week (n=273)	1 to 2	1.6 (0.8-3.0)										
Less than once per week (n=202)	>0 to <1	0.8 (0.3-1.3)										
None in the last 4 weeks (n=184)	0	0.0 (0.0-0.5)										

Arnold et al. – Analysis from the TERISA Trial of 917 diabetic patients with SIHD

	Saint Lul MID AMERICA H	K e's Eart inst	ITUTE	In	np	rov	ving	th	ne KO	CC	Q'	s F	Peas	sil	oilit
			к	CCQ-12				T							KCCQ-12 Page 2 of 2
	following questions refer to your heart failure and how it may affect your life. Please read and complete the following stions. There are no right or wrong answers. Please mark the answer that best applies to you.						6.	Over the past 2 weeks, ho	ow much has you	r heart failur	limited your o	enjoyment of life?			
	Heart failure affects diff indicate how much you a activities over the past 2	are limited by h							It has extremely limited my enjoyment of life	It has limited my enjoyment of life quite a bit	limited	moderately ny enjoyment of life	It has slightly limited my enjoyn of life		has not limited my enjoyment of life at all
		Extremely	Quite a b	it Moderately	v Slightly	Not at all	Limited for other reasons or did not do	_	0	0		0	0		0
	Activity	limited O	limited	limited	limited	limited	the activity	7.	If you had to spend the re-	st of your life with	your heart f	ailure the way	it is <u>right now</u> , how	would yo	u feel about this?
	a. Showering/bathing	0	0	0	0	0	O		Not at all satisfied	Mostly dissatisfied	Sc	mewhat atisfied	Mostly satisfied		Completely satisfied
	 Walking 1 block on level ground 	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	c. Hurrying or jogging (as if to catch a bus)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.	How much does your hea participation in the following	rt failure affect y ng activities <u>over</u>	our lifestyle? the past 2 we	Please indicate	e how your heart f	ailure ma	y have limited your
	Over the past 2 weeks, morning?	now many times	,	swelling in you	ur feet, ankles	or legs when yo	u woke up in the		Activity	Severely Limited	Limited quite a bit	Moderately limited	Slightly limited	Did not limit at all	Does not apply or did not do for other reasons
	Every morning	per week t	out	times per week	Less to		Never over the past 2 weeks		 Hobbies, recreational activities 	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	,	0	0		0		b. Working or doing household chores	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Over the past 2 weeks,	-	3	has fatigue limit or more times per week but	ted your ability	to do what you	wanted?		c. Visiting family or friends out of your home	0	0	0	0	0	0
	the time pe	r day on	ce a day	not every day	per week	once a week	past 2 weeks								
_	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>								
	Over the past 2 weeks, wanted?	on average, how	w many times	has shortness	of breath limit	ed your ability to	o do what you								
			t least p	or more times per week but	1-2 times	Less than	Never over the								
		rday on O	ceaday r O	not every day O	per week	once a week	past 2 weeks								
_															
	Over the past 2 weeks, least 3 pillows to prop yo				forced to sleep	sitting up in a c	hair or with at								
	E	3 or more til per week b	out	1-2 times	Less		Never over the								
	Every night O	not every o	lay	per week O	once a		past 2 weeks								

Patient Reported Outcome Instruments and Timing

Instruments

- •The measure will use the following validated instruments:*
 - The Short Form Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ-7)
 - The Rose Dyspnea Scale (RDS)

Timing of Administration

- •The pre-procedure PROM assessment will be performed within 30 days of the PCI including the day of the procedure
- •The post-procedure PROM assessment will be performed between 28 and 60 days following the PCI

*The inclusion of generic instruments such as the Veterans RAND-12 (VR-12) or the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System-Global (PROMIS-Global) may be considered in future iterations of the measure. The TEP and Patient Working Group were divided on the incremental benefit of adding a generic PROM to the measure outcome.

Version 2.0 (Measure Specifications, 2018)

33

Patient-Level Outcome

Approach to Defining Patient Improvement

•Patients are considered to have improved if they achieve a prespecified change in their PROM score between baseline and follow up. This change represents the minimally important difference (MID)

MID Definition

- •Either a five point improvement in the SAQ-7 summary score <u>or</u> a one point improvement in the RDS <u>without</u> a five point worsening of the SAQ-7 summary score
- •MIDs defined using both empirical data and input from measure developer, patients, and other experts

Version 2.0 (Measure Specifications, 2018)

34