

PP127 Asthma Patient Value Framework: Lessons From Patient Focus Groups

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Introduction. We sought to examine patients' perceptions of disease burden and treatment impact, and what patients value over the course of the asthma experience.

Methods. Patient focus groups were conducted in three countries, the USA (n = 8 patients), the United Kingdom (n = 7 patients), and Germany (n = 7 patients), to examine aspects of disease burden and patient experience (physical, emotional, clinical, economic, and social). Cause and effect were also explored. Global Initiative for Asthma guidelines were used to screen patients by severity, based on age, sex, time since diagnosis, number of attacks, oral corticosteroid use, and number of therapies needed to control symptoms. Patients classified and ranked aspects of disease burden, including whether it was continuous or episodic in nature, and discussed the interventions used to manage their asthma.

Results. The overall burden of illness was driven by the combined effect of the disease and treatment burdens. All patients highlighted the negative impact of oral corticosteroids. Patients believed that they were the key actors in their asthma management (not healthcare professionals), and reported the physical and emotional burdens as being the most dominant. Understanding of the terms "attack" or "exacerbation" differed significantly between patients, and did not necessarily match the clinical definitions. Patients considered asthma to be an individualized condition that drives lifestyle changes; disease management drives burden and vice versa. Patients perceived that burden was continuous over time, with specific phases of variable duration—before, during, and after an attack—whereas other stakeholders had a more episodic focus. Patients expected more holistic and personalized approaches for managing their asthma.

Conclusions. The research indicated a misalignment between what patients value and what clinicians, payers, and regulators consider in their assessments and decisions. Greater alignment among the different stakeholders, and more inclusion of patients' values in decision making, will improve outcomes.

PP128 Quantifying The Relative Importance Of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Symptoms To Patients

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Introduction. Previous qualitative research analyzing social media and online community discussions highlighted the symptomatic burden of cough and mucus (sputum), alongside shortness of breath, in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary

disease (COPD). The objective of this study was to determine the relative importance of these symptoms and their consequences (for example, disturbed sleep) to COPD patients, compared with conventional COPD endpoints (lung function and exacerbations).

Methods. A total of 1,050 patients (at least 40 years of age) with moderate to severe COPD or chronic bronchitis, and regular symptoms of cough and excess mucus production, are to be recruited through patient advocacy groups (PAGs) from five countries (Australia, France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States; 150 to 400 patients per country). A discrete choice experiment was designed with input from clinical experts and the PAGs, plus scientific advice from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in the United Kingdom. Patients' preferences for the conditional relative importance of symptoms and impact of COPD will be quantified based on trade-offs they are willing to make among hypothetical COPD disease state profiles, described by differing attributes and levels. Hierarchical Bayesian analysis with effect-coding parameterization will be undertaken on the choice data to estimate (using Gibbs sampling) the relative value each respondent places on an attribute level.

Results. The feedback from NICE informed the selection of screening criteria and the statistical analysis plan, as well as the inclusion of a health status measure, the EQ-5D-3L. Qualitative patient interviews and pilot testing of the attributes and levels grid have been completed, informing finalization of the online survey design.

Conclusions. Patient preference studies evaluating the relative importance of symptom burden through assessment of disease state preference values are an important new form of patient-based evidence for informing value-based decision making in HTA. The present study should facilitate a more patient-centered approach to developing new treatments for and improving the care of patients with COPD.

PP130 Oral Supplements For Protein-Energy Wasting In Chronic Kidney Disease

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Introduction. Malnutrition, specifically protein-energy wasting (PEW), is common in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), and its prevalence increases as CKD progresses. Oral nutritional supplementation (ONS) with complete formulas specific to this pathology, is a strategy aimed at meeting energy and protein requirements that are not possible with dietary recommendations and advice alone. This study systematically reviewed the available scientific literature on the safety and effectiveness of nutritional therapy with complete formulas specially designed for adults with CKD who have PEW that is not reversible through ordinary food consumption.

Methods. We systematically searched for articles published up to May 2018 in several electronic databases. We included