







Patient and Family Engagement in Measure Development

Developing Severity and Functional Status Categories for Patient-Reported Outcome Measure Scores

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Bookmarking

- Most widely-used type of standard setting in education field
- "Books" of test items ordered by difficulty
- Experts place "bookmarks" between items to identify the location of the cut-scores that distinguish different levels of proficiency

Adapting Bookmarking to PROMs

- "Books" or vignettes about patient symptoms or functioning ordered by severity/functional status
- Experts place bookmarks between vignettes to identify the location of the cut-scores that distinguish different levels of symptoms or functioning

WHOSE expertise should inform bookmarks for PROMs?

- Patients who are experts in lived experience
- Caregivers who are experts in lived experience
- Clinicians who are experts in treatment, management





Standard Setting

- For the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), bookmarking is implemented with the following steps:
 - 1. A panel of content experts is assembled: classroom teachers in the subject and grade being assessed, college faculty, and curriculum directors.
 - 2. A description of what students should know and be able to do to qualify for performance at each of the three NAEP achievement levels is developed.
 - 3. The panelists read through each item, ordered by difficulty. They judge whether students who just meet the requirements for a given achievement level would have the knowledge required to answer the item correctly.
 - 4. The cut score is set to represent the minimal performance required for each achievement level: Basic, Proficient, Advanced

Examples of NAEP performance level descriptors in Reading for Grade 4

- Basic: Students should demonstrate an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. When reading, they should be able to make relatively obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and extend the ideas in the text with simple inferences.
- Proficient: Students should be able to demonstrate an overall understanding of the text, providing inferential as well as literal information. When reading, they should be able to extend the ideas in the text by making inferences, drawing conclusions, and making connections to their own experiences. The connection between the text and what the student infers should be clear.
- Advanced: Students should be able to generalize about topics in the reading selection and demonstrate an awareness of how authors compose and use literary devices. When reading, they should be able to judge text critically and, in general, give thorough answers that indicate careful thought.





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Using Bookmarking to Improve PROM Interpretation

Project Overview

AIR

Enhancing Meaningfulness and Usefulness of Pediatric PROMIS[®] Measures

- Aim: Adapt bookmarking method to identify clinical cut scores (e.g., thresholds) that divide the PROMIS Pediatric T-scores into meaningful categories of symptom severity or functional status
- To identify these cut scores, engage with key stakeholders:
 - -Adolescents living with cancer or arthritis
 - Parents of adolescents living with cancer or arthritis
 - Clinicians who treat pediatric cancer or arthritis
- Support from NIH

Rationale

- Normative comparisons provide helpful context but not informative with respect to clinical decision-making
 - What severity level requires intervention?
 - What is an improvement?
- Other studies had looked at 0-10 NRS (pain, fatigue) against clinical anchors
 - no clinician input, not multi-item measures

PROMIS Measures

- PROMs for:
 - Mobility limitations
 - Fatigue
 - Pain
 - Psychological stress
 - Depression
- T-scores are standardized so that:
 - Score of 50 is mean of reference population
 - 10 score scale points represents one SD of reference population
 - Higher scores = more symptoms or greater functionality

How do you interpret a T-score? What does it mean for making treatment decisions?





- 1. Participants complete warm-up exercise.
- 2. Discuss labels of bookmarks:
 - "none/normal," "mild," "moderate," "severe" symptoms
 - "no problems," "mild problems," "moderate problems,"
 "severe problems" functioning
- 3. For each domain:
 - » Lay out vignettes in order of PROMIS T-score.
 - » Individually place bookmarks between vignettes.
 - » Seek consensus on location of bookmarks.
 - » For clinician stakeholders, consequential validity results provided (proportion of patients who would be classified into each category based on their choices, a "reality check" given their bookmarks)



=//ai	mple vignette
	Kelly's Energy
	In the last 7 days, Kelly was never so weak that she had to limit her social activities, was unable to leave the house, or needed help doing her usual activities.
	In summary, Kelly reports during the past 7 days:
	How often did you have to limit your social activities because of your fatigue?
	Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always
	How often were you too tired to leave the house?
	Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always
	I need help doing my usual activities.
	Not at all A little bit Somewhat Quite a bit Very much







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