



#### **Kangaroo Mother Care for Preterm Infants**

Measuring Health Related Quality of Life in Preterm Infants at 1 year of corrected age

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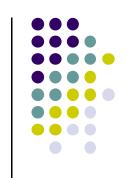






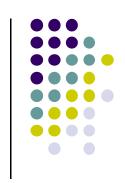
# DEFINING HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQOL)

# Health related Quality of Life (HRQL)



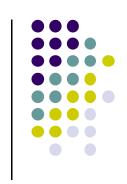
- HRQOL metrics aim to quantify how a patient's illness and medical treatments impact their overall physical, social, emotional and psychological well-being.
- HRQL metrics is key for assessing the value of living life in different health conditions or discrete health states.

# Health related Quality of Life (HRQL)



- HRQOL measures useful for:
  - Tracking health of patients and populations
  - Evaluating effect of interventions
  - Quantifying patient burden due to disease and subsequent medical interventions
  - Facilitating patient—family-clinician communication

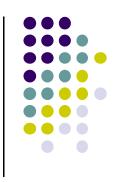
# Health related Quality of Life (HRQL)



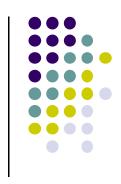
- Three types of HRQOL measures:
  - Dimension-specific: focus on a particular element of well-being, (e.g. psychological health)
  - Disease(condition)-specific: multiple dimensions of health that pertain to a certain condition (e.g. cerebral palsy)
  - Generic: used across populations with different diseases, usually measure physical, psychological and social domains of health







- Infants' HRQOL construct and methodology are complex:
  - Diverse developmental and emotional stages underlying children's health and disease states
  - Measured by proxy
    - Parents and other adults
    - Health care providers and experts
    - Centered on Disease and Disability

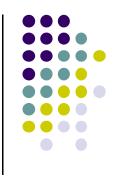


- Solans et al\*. systematic review:
  - Identified nearly 100 pediatric HRQOL measures
  - All of them based or self or parents report
  - One-third were generic
  - Two-thirds were disease (condition) specific.
  - Only two involve infants (1 to 5 years)
  - Non of them related to prematurity

<sup>\*</sup> Solans M, Pane S, Estrada M-D, Serra-Sutton V, Berra S, Herdman M *et al.* Health-related quality of life measurement in children and adolescents: a systematic review of generic and disease-specific instruments. *Value Health* 2008; 11: 742–764.



- Supplementary search in Pubmed
  - 26 References of HRQOL measurements and prematurity
  - Only two are directly relevant to measuring HRQOL in premature infants
    - Derivation and validation of the TNO-AZL Preschool Quality Of Life (TAPQOL)
    - Use of TAPQOL in former prematures 1-4 years old
  - All other describe HRQOL in former prematures at school age to adolescents and young adulthood

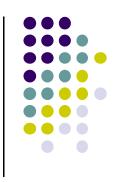


- TNO-AZL Preschool Quality Of Life (TAPQOL)
  - 4 Domains:
    - Physical
    - Social
    - Cognitive
    - Emotional
  - 12 subdomains
  - 43 Items
- Health inventory, does not measure preferences nor utilities





## HRQOL AT 1 YEAR OF AGE AND KMC



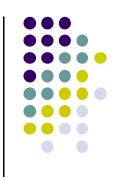
- Identification of pertinent domains
  - Dimensions of health that affect infants quantity and quality of life
  - Can be affected by the KMC intervention
- Measured outcomes for the 1991-1994 RCT on KMC in Bogotá were candidates



- They fall into three main domains:
  - Disease-based outcomes
  - Health related outcomes
  - Patient and family wellbeing related outcomes
- Disease-Based outcomes
  - 1 year Mortality
  - Infectious morbidity



- Health related outcomes
  - Growth and development
  - Feeding patterns
- Wellbeing related outcomes
  - Mother feelings and mood
  - Mother-infant bonding
  - Quality of family environment
  - Father involvement

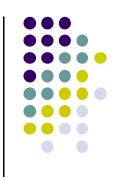


- Because of lack of population-based reference standards, none of the Wellbeing related outcomes could be included
- A health state inventory was developed, and weights (utilities) were assigned by clinical experts



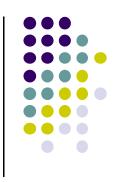
- Experts took into account
  - Disability
  - Severity
  - Burden (emotional, physical) for infant and caregivers
- Two systems were employed.
  - Multi-attribute utility function (additive)
  - Direct ordering and scoring

### Multi-attribute utility function



- Seven items (study outcomes) were included
  - Disease-related
    - Mortality (dead-alive)
    - Morbidity (Infection: severe, mild-moderated, absent)
  - Health related
    - Somatic growth (4 patterns)
    - Psychomotor (Griffits score)
    - Neuromotor (Normal-abnormal)
    - Head perimeter (normal abnormal)
    - Breast feeding up to 3 months (appropriate, inappropriate)

### Multi-attribute utility function



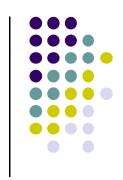
- Additive multi-attribute function:
  - Each attribute represents one dimension (e.g. somatic growth is one dimension)
  - The multi-attribute utility for an individual is the weighted average of each uni-dimensional utility
  - Weights for each dimension assigned by experts consensus (Swinging weights method)
  - Preferences (scores) for each outcome in each dimension





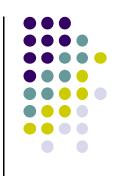
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## Direct scoring of discrete health states



- Experts rank by consensus the outcome variables:
  - Disease-related
    - Mortality
    - Infection: severe, mild-moderated, absent)
  - Health related
    - Somatic growth (4 patterns)
    - Psychomotor (Griffits score)
    - Neuromotor (Normal-abnormal)
    - Head perimeter (normal abnormal)
    - Breast feeding up to 3 months (appropriate, inappropriate)

## Direct scoring of discrete health states



- All covariance patterns (taking into account the assigned ranks) of outcomes are listed, and reduced to significant discrete health states
- Anchor states ("perfect" health 1, death or worse than dead, 0)
- Scoring of states by experts (upwards and downwards)
- Nominal group consensus technique

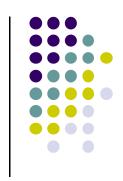
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2	Satisfactorio	Normal	Superior2σ	Normal	Adecuada	Severa
2	Satisfactorio	Normal	Superior2σ	Normal	Inadecuada	Sin Infección - Leve
3	Satisfactorio	Normal	Superior2σ	Normal	Inadecuada	Se <mark>ver</mark> a
3	Satisfactorio	Normal	Superior2σ	Anormal	Adecuada	Sin Infección - Leve
3	Satisfactorio	Normal	Superior2σ	Anormal	Inadecuada	Sin Infección - Leve
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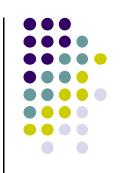
#### **CONCLUSIONS**





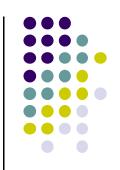
- First reported instrument to quantify HRQOL (utilities) in KMC preterm infants
- Based on measured outcomes, not on reported attributes
- Scoring (utilities) attempt to quantify relative HRQOL
- One important domain not yet included: wellbeing related outcomes (need for population-based reference standards)

# **Conclusions – Implications for practice**



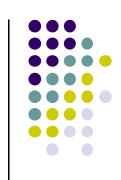
- Health Status inventory and utilities can be used in current KMC programs
  - For quality assessment-improvement
  - Benchmarking
- Not an instrument for communicating prognosis to parents

# **Conclusions – Implications for practice**



 Useful for clinical and epidemiological research (provide utility weights for computing quality-adjusted life years' equivalents, and/or QALYs)

## **Conclusions – Implications for Research**



- Need for incorporating items from the infantfamily wellbeing domain
  - Simplified and validated instruments for
    - Mother feelings, stress and coping mechanisms mood (depression, burnout)
    - Family adjustment satisfaction and feeling of competence with parental role
    - Mother-infant bonding and attachment
    - Home physical environment

## **Conclusions – Implications for Research**



- Future research
  - Construct validation
  - Elicitation of parents preferences to calibrate utility scores
  - Psychometric properties assessment



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