

This is a **Sample** version of the

Diabetes Productivity Measure (DPM)

The **full version** of the DPM comes without 'sample' watermark.

The full complete 17 page version includes –

- DPM Overview information
- DPM Scoring/ Administration instructions
- DPM Complete (14 item criteria) Questionnaire/ Assessment
- DPM Clinical Validity.

Buy full version here -  for \$6.00

Once you have paid for your item you will receive a direct link to download your full complete e-book instantly. You will also receive an email with a link to download your e-book. Each purchased product you order is available to download for 24 hours from time of purchase. Should you have any problems or enquiries please contact - info@agedcaretests.com
To see more assessments tests and scales go to - www.agedcaretests.com

Measuring the impact of diabetes through patient report of treatment satisfaction, productivity and symptom experience

Meryl Brod¹, Soren E. Skovlund² & Kim U. Wittrup-Jensen²

¹The BROD GROUP, Mill Valley, California, USA (E-mail: mbrod@thebrodgroup.net); ²Novo Nordisk, Bagsvaerd, Denmark

Accepted in revised form 2 August 2005

Abstract

Objective: Diabetes is a common, debilitating chronic illness with multiple impacts. The impact on treatment satisfaction, productivity impairment and the symptom experience may be among the most important for patient-reported outcomes. This study developed and validated disease-specific, patient-reported measures for these outcomes that address limitations in currently available measures. **Methods:** Data was collected from the literature, experts and patients and a conceptual model of the patient-reported impact of diabetes was created. Item pools, based on the conceptual model, were then generated. The items were administered to 991 diabetes patients via a web-based survey to perform item reduction, identify relevant factor structures and assess reliability and validity following an *a-priori* analysis plan. **Results:** All validation criteria and hypotheses were met resulting in three new, valid measures: a 21-item Satisfaction Measure (three sub-scales: burden, efficacy and symptoms), a 30-item Symptom Measure and a 14-item Productivity Measure assessing both life and work productivity impairments. **Conclusion:** This triad of measures captures important components of the multifaceted diabetes patient experience and can be considered as valid, viable options when choosing measures to assess patient-reported outcomes. Addressing these outcomes may assist researchers and clinicians to develop more patient-centered diabetes interventions and care.

Key words: Diabetes, Patient-reported outcomes, Productivity, Symptoms, Treatment satisfaction

Abbreviations: DPM – Diabetes Productivity Measure; DSM – Diabetes Symptom Measure; ITAS – Insulin Treatment Appraisal Scale; MCID – Minimal Clinically Important Difference; OLS – Ordinary Least Squares; PAID – Problem Areas in Diabetes Survey; PRO – Patient-Reported Outcomes; SAP – Statistical Analysis Plan

Introduction

Diabetes is a debilitating, complex, common chronic illness. It is a leading cause of disability [1, 2], requires life long self-management, impacts patient's functioning and well being [3] and presents disease management challenges to physicians and patients [4]. Adherence to diabetes therapy is often impaired [5] and is significantly associated with poor psychosocial functioning,

work disability, impaired productivity and loss of earnings [6, 7]. Key patient-reported outcomes, including treatment satisfaction, productivity issues and symptoms, are important as they can influence disease management, adherence, morbidity and mortality as well as patient's quality of life in both the short and long term.

Treatment satisfaction may be correlated with patient compliance [8], impaired self-management [9], health care decisions [10, 11], use of health care

**This is the end of the SAMPLE DPM clinical validity.
Please return to page 1 to purchase complete version.**

DPM Scoring

The Diabetes Productivity Measure (DPM) is scored in two domains: Life Productivity (first 9 items) and Work Productivity (last 5 items). All scores were derived by first reversing items necessary to assure that all items were framed in the same direction, then computing the mean of the items in each subscale. The scores were transformed on a 0 to 100-point scale with higher scores indicating greater productivity. Scoring algorithms allow subjects to miss 1 item in each Life Productivity and Work Productivity subscale and still have scores.

2 stand-alone “non-validated” items are added to the DPM, these are reported separately

Life productivity = mean (1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f)

Work productivity = mean (3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e)

Reaching short term goals = mean (4)

Reaching long term goals = mean (5)

Illustration in red below:

**This is the end of the SAMPLE DPM scoring instructions.
Please return to page 1 to purchase complete version.**

The Diabetes Productivity Measure (DPM)

The following questions are about how your **DIABETES** influences your ability to be productive or accomplish as much as you would like in your daily life.

- Please check the box for the answer that most closely represents your experience over the **PAST TWO WEEKS**.
- Remember there are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

1. How **OFTEN** does your diabetes:

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Often</u>	<u>Always</u>
a. Prevent you from accomplishing the things that are important to you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Prevent you from concentrating on what you need to do?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Interfere with your ability to accomplish your daily activities (such as shopping, errands, cooking)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Because of your diabetes, how **OFTEN**:

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Often</u>	<u>Always</u>
a. Do you take longer than necessary to complete tasks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Do you have trouble getting up and being active in the morning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Do you have to limit your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Do you accomplish less than you would like to?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Are you too tired to accomplish as much as you would like to?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Do symptoms of low blood sugar (sweating, dizziness) interfere with your ability to perform your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

This is the end of the **SAMPLE DPM** questionnaire.
Please return to page 1 to purchase complete version.