

DEWS	DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE	
RAPPORTEUR	Carolyn Begley	31 st March 2006
TEST	EQ-5D	
TO DIAGNOSE	The EQ-5D is a general measure of health status.	The EuroQoL Group, 1990
VERSION of TEST	EQ-5D is available in several languages. It is a public domain instrument and is freely available, except to the pharmaceutical industry or medical device companies. There is an extended version available for validation studies.	The EQ-5D is available through the website http://www.euroqol.org/web/ or by directly emailing: userinformationservice@euroqol.org
DESCRIPTION	The EQ-5D provides a descriptive profile and a single index value for health status. The questionnaire consists of two pages comprising the EQ-5D descriptive system and a third page for the EQ Visual Analog Scale (VAS). There is also an optional page of demographic questions.	The EuroQoL Group, 1990
NATURE of STUDY	The EQ-5D has been used in 2 dry eye studies. One measured the impact of dry eye on quality of life and compared the discriminant abilities of the IDEEL, SF-36 and EQ-5D. There were 210 subjects in the study, 162 with dry eye and 48 controls. A second study used the EQ-5D to assess the health status and fatigue in sicca patients with or without SS and to test whether the immune-inflammatory activity or the extent of the disease predicted fatigue in SS.	Rajagopalan et al. 2005, Tensing et al 2001
CONDUCT of TEST	The EQ-5D is a self-report questionnaire.	
RESULTS of STUDY	Dry eye impacts a range of daily activities and causes fatigue. When the EQ-5D was compared to the IDEEL and SF-36, it discriminated relatively poorly between dry eye severity levels, compared to the IDEEL.	Rajagopalan et al, 2005, Tensing et al. 2001
Web Video	NA	
Materials:	questionnaire	
Variations of technique	none	
Standardization	Time of day [x] Temperature [] Humidity [] Air speed [] Illumination [] Other:[]	
Diagnostic value	The SF-36 discriminated poorly between mild, moderate, and severe dry eye subtypes compared to the IDEEL, although there was a statistically significant difference.	Rajagopalan et al, 2005
Repeatability	Intra-observer agreement. [N/A] Inter-observer agreement. [N/A]	
Sensitivity	Results were given as discriminative validity. Every subscale of the IDEEL, except treatment satisfaction, exhibited much higher discrimination between clinician-rated severity of disease groups than the SF-36 and EQ-5D.	Rajagopalan et al, 2005
Specificity	See above (sensitivity)	

Test problems	none	
Test solutions	Shorten questionnaire	
FORWARD LOOK	Increased use	

References

Abetz L, Venkataraman K, Mertzanis P, Chalmers R, Begley C. The development, reliability and validity of a questionnaire to assess the impact of dry eyes on everyday life (IDEEL). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2003; 44(4): e-abstract #2477.

Mertzanis P, Abetz L, Rajagopalan K, Espindle D, Chalmers R, Snyder C, Caffery B, Edrington, T, Simpson T, Nelson JD, Begley C. The relative burden of dry eye in patients' lives: Comparisons to a U.S. normative sample. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2004; 46(1): 46-50.

Rajagopalan K, Abetz L, Mertzanis P, Espindle D, Begley C, Chalmers R, Caffery B, Snyder C, Nelson JD, Simpson T, Edrington T. Comparing the discriminative validity of two generic and one disease-specific health-related quality of life measures in a sample of patients with dry eye. *Value Health* 2005; 8(2): 168-74.

The EuroQoL Group, EuroQoL-a new facility for the measurement of health-related quality of life. *Health Policy* 1990;16(3):199-208.