

>1 day to recover. Impairment in daily activities due to treatment was reported by 45% (258/574) of patients. Among working patients 62% (41/66) reported productivity impairment from absenteeism. **Conclusions:** Patients reported impairment of daily activities, burden and barriers related to intravitreal anti-VEGF therapy, despite high adherence and treatment satisfaction levels. More durable therapy options, requiring less frequent treatments may be able to reduce treatment-related burden and barriers.

PCR276

DIFFICULTIES OF ELIMINATION DIETS - EXPERIENCES OF ALLERGY / INTOLERANCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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Objectives: Food allergy / intolerance are one of the most common diseases today. The emotional reactions experienced at the time of diagnosis are extremely diverse, and the limitations and difficulties of allergy / intolerance may appear differently depending on socio-demographic factors. We examined the emotional reactions of young people in the case of allergies / intolerances to the strict adherence to diet, and whether socio-demographic factors influence their shopping / cooking habits and self-management. **Methods:** A quantitative, cross-sectional study was conducted between January and April of 2022, online, among Hungarian residents. The sample selected with for non-probability, targeted method consisted of young adults aged 18 to 35 years with food allergy / food intolerance (N=83). Those who filled out the questionnaire incorrectly or incompletely were excluded. We collected data with a questionnaire consisting of both self-administered and validated parts (FAQLQ-AF). Besides descriptive statistical analysis with Microsoft Excel, χ^2 test was performed ($p < 0.05$). **Results:** 70 women and 13 men responded, 66.6% of them were between 18 and 25 years old. Based on our study, gender and higher education did not prove to be an influencing factor for the reactions experienced at the time of diagnosis ($p > 0.05$). There is no significant difference in the survival of food restrictions between people with allergies and intolerances ($p > 0.05$). The better financial situation does not affect the prioritization of individuals' more convenient shopping habits (internet, finished products) over home-made food ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** At the time of the first diagnosis of food allergy or intolerance, immediate emotional reactions are negative, patients are not ready / prepared for dietary restrictions associated with the condition. However, patients no longer feel that it is too much of a burden and difficulty to follow a diet, it has become an integral part of their daily lives.



PCR277

NUTRITIONAL STATUS ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH LUNG CANCER

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Objectives: Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer worldwide. Malnutrition also has a major impact on disease outcome in patients diagnosed with lung cancer. We aimed to assess the proportion of malnourished patients and to find associations between nutritional status and quality of life, stress, treatment tolerance, side effects and incidence of complications. **Methods:** Our quantitative, cross-sectional study was performed between 25.10.2021 and 27.12.2021 at the Oncology Department of the Markusovszky University Teaching Hospital in Hungary. The target group for non-randomized purposive sampling was patients aged 39-83 years with stage III and IV non-small cell lung cancer, undergoing chemotherapy or additional radiotherapy, inoperable/surgery (n=76). We excluded patients who died during our study. Data collection consisted of self-administered and validated questionnaires (MNA, SF-36, PSS14). Besides descriptive statistical analysis, χ^2 -test, two-sample t-test, ANOVA and correlation were performed using Microsoft Excel ($p < 0.05$). **Results:** Based on MNA scores, 52 people were in the normal range, 21 in the vulnerable group and only 3 in the undernourished group. Significant associations were found between nutritional status and physical functioning, stress level, physical activity, role limitations due to emotional problems and social activity ($p < 0.01$). No associations were found between poorer nutritional status and poor tolerance to therapy ($p = 0.79$), incidence of postoperative complications ($p = 0.445$) and higher incidence of chemotherapy side effects ($p < 0.001$). There was no significant difference between men and women in the incidence of malnutrition ($p = 0.53$). **Conclusions:** Our research has shown that malnutrition is not common among lung cancer patients. However, nurses have a key role to play in improving quality of life and health education.



PCR278

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND UTILITIES IN IMMUNOGLOBULIN A NEPHROPATHY (IGAN)

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Objectives: Immunoglobulin A nephropathy (IgAN) is the most common form of primary glomerulonephritis worldwide. The aim of this systematic literature review was to assess health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and utilities associated with IgAN. **Methods:** Embase, MEDLINE, Pubmed not MEDLINE, and Cochrane database were searched for relevant publications up to 6th June 2021, with no date or language limits. Additionally, key conference and health technology assessment websites were searched. Publications were independently screened by two reviewers to identify evidence on HRQoL and utilities. **Results:** Out of 3,175 citations identified, four studies were included with sample sizes ranging from 51–344. Two of the studies involved pediatric patients. The mean/median estimated glomerular filtration rate values ranged from 34.9-107.2 mL/min/1.73 m². Various instruments were used to report HRQoL outcomes across studies. Lower physical, psychological, and social well-being scores were reported in pediatric IgAN patients compared to their healthy peers, using the Kidscreen-52 questionnaire. Adverse events associated with steroid therapy i.e. body weight increase and short stature might have contributed to lower HRQoL in children. Tonsillectomy, a common intervention for treating IgAN in Japan, resulted in postoperative pain irrespective of the method used. Physical IgAN symptoms such as increasing severity of edema were associated with worsening HRQoL in both pediatric patients and adults. Furthermore, IgAN negatively impacted sleep and mental health. Intervention, such as personalized physical activity training programs can significantly improve psychological symptoms such as depression ($p < 0.001$), shown by the Beck Depression Inventory-II scale. **Conclusions:** This review did not identify health state utility values for IgAN, and evidence on HRQoL was sparse. Existing HRQoL evidence suggests that both the disease and currently used treatments such as immunosuppressants and tonsillectomy impact patients' HRQoL. This warrants the need for improved targeted therapy in IgAN to improve quality of life.

PCR279

VALUE-BASED ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL TRIAL OUTCOMES: A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE USING THE CHILDHOOD AUTISM RATING SCALE IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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Objectives: This research explores the application of patient preferences, as estimated by a discrete choice experiment (DCE), to hypothetical clinical trial results in childhood autism spectrum disorder (ASD), as measured by (between-group) changes from baseline. In childhood ASD, the Childhood Autism Rating Scale-2nd edition (CARS2) instrument is used to assess severity and change. **Methods:** A DCE was conducted, estimating the value of improvements within the standard version of CARS2, i.e. CARS2-ST. Caregivers were asked to participate, expressing preferences from the perspective of the child. As such, "utility" values were obtained for CARS2-ST-based profiles. Subsequently, hypothetical changes in CARS2-ST were simulated, as if measured in a trial, and the corresponding results in terms of "utility" were analysed: (1) A 3-point improvement was applied to a single patient; (2) A 3-point average group improvement was simulated under 3 conditions, wherein the improvement was derived randomly across the CARS2-ST, derived from the 6 attributes with the greatest preferences, and derived from the 6 attributes with the lowest preferences. **Results:** For one patient, a 3-point improvement in the CARS2-ST, increased the CARS2-ST numeric score by 6.5%; however, the latent utility function increased by 21% when this concerned the attributes with highest preference weights; and 6.3% when this concerned the attributes with the lowest preference weights. Using simulated trial data, the three scenarios resulted in very different impacts on latent utility. Depending on the source of CARS2-ST improvement, there was substantial variation in the value to patients. **Conclusions:** The assessment of clinical trial measures should, where possible, account for the preferences of relevant groups, e.g., patients, caregivers and clinicians. Conclusions made from non-preference-based scoring alone can hide meaningful information on how a treatment will affect a patient's health-related quality of life.



PCR280

DEVELOPMENT OF A PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE TO EVALUATE SELF-PERCEPTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH ACNE

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Objectives: Acne is a common skin condition affecting almost all young people to some extent. After a literature review and expert clinicians' output of existing acne-specific patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs), it appeared that they did not adequately cover the spectrum of appearance perception while negative self-perception has been identified as a depression risk factor. Therefore, the objective of

