

Patient Preferences for Inflammatory Bowel Disease Treatments: An International Survey using a Discrete Choice Experiment in Partnership with EFCCA

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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE



As the therapeutic landscape for inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) continues to expand, a need exists to **understand how patients perceive and value different attributes associated with their disease and treatment**. These insights can **inform the development and regulation of effective interventions** for IBD.

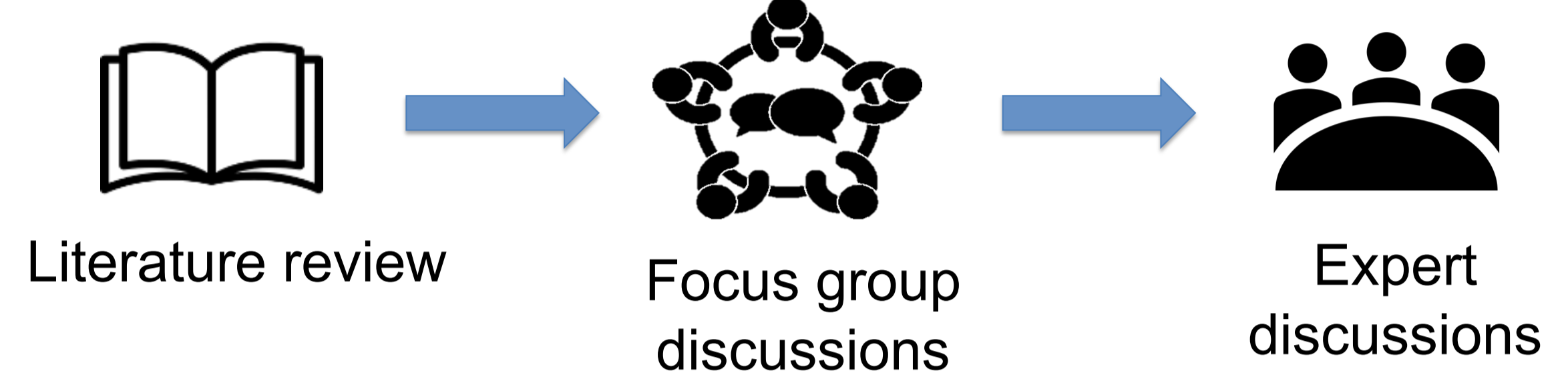


Objective: To 1) determine the relative preference weights for IBD treatment and disease related attributes, and 2) explain preference heterogeneity.

METHODS

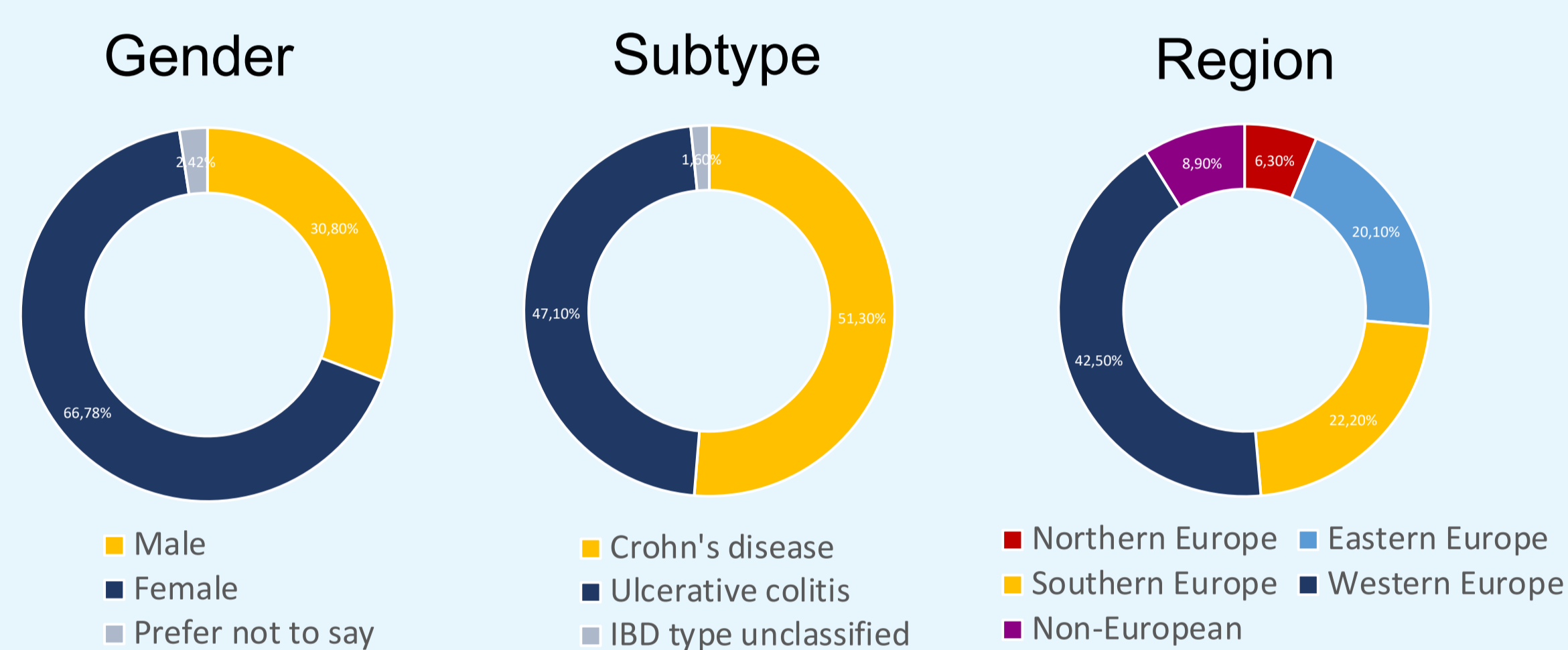
A survey incorporating a **discrete choice experiment (DCE)** comprising 14 attributes with a partial profile design was disseminated globally among IBD patients. A multinomial logit model was used to estimate DCE attribute weights and to assess potential interactions.

Survey design informed by:

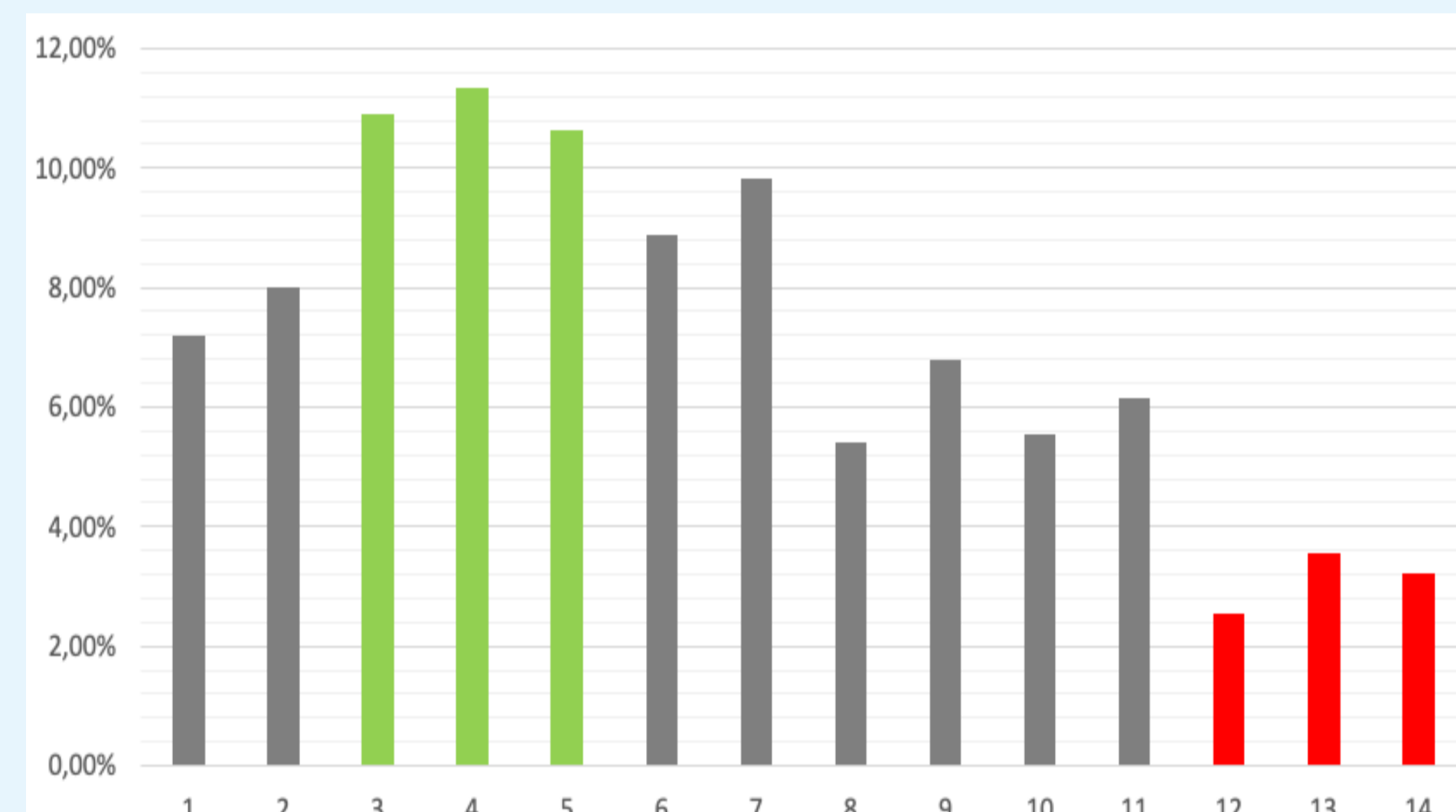


RESULTS

Participants characteristics (n = 1272 from 37 countries)



Importance of attributes



1. Risk of undergoing surgery
2. Frequency of going to the toilet
3. Urgency and pain of going to the toilet
4. Severity of abdominal pain and cramps
5. Severity of fatigue
6. Frequency of sleeping problems
7. Severity of psychological impact
8. Risk of serious infection
9. Duration of severe physical changes
10. Duration of severe skin problems
11. Decreased libido
12. How the treatment is administered
13. Presence of endoscopic remission
14. How fast the treatment will work

Relative importance of attribute levels

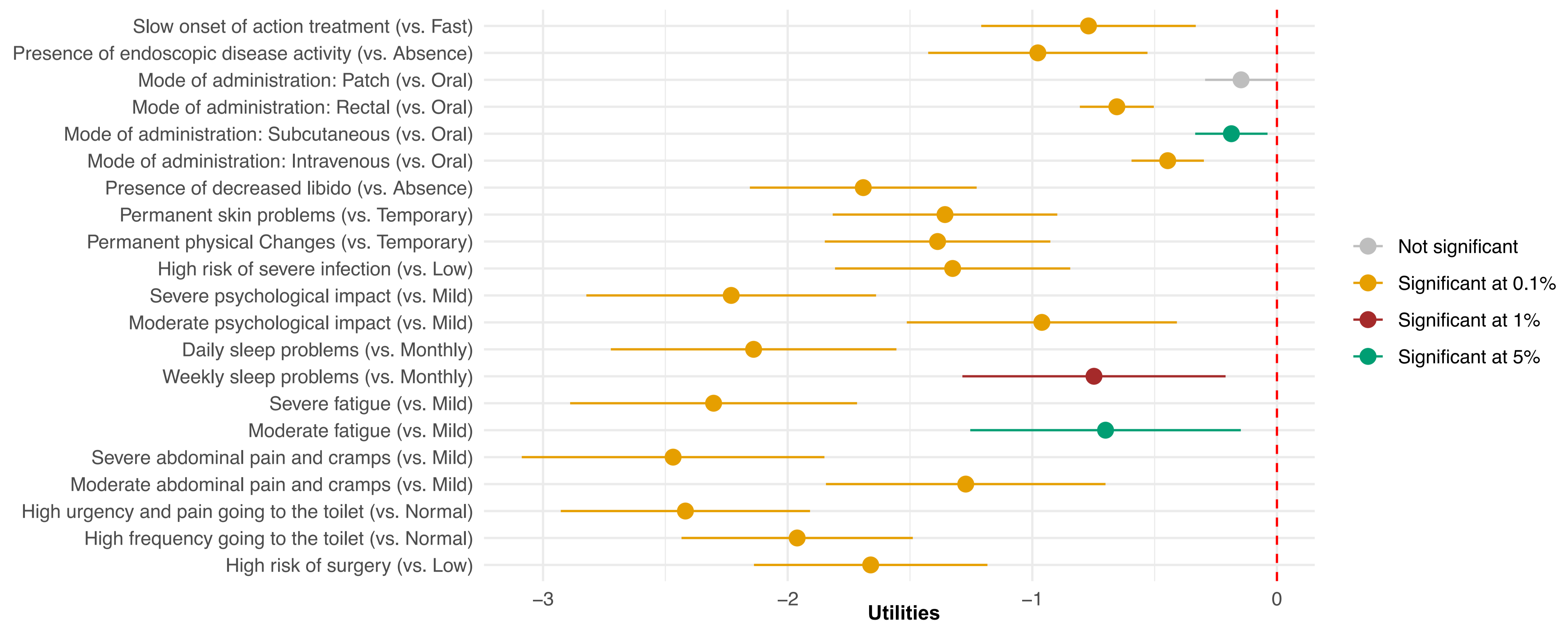


Figure: Relative importance for each attribute level. Results are presented as utilities [median (95% confidence interval)], which are scaled from 0 (neutral preference) to -3 (strong aversion).

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CONCLUSION

- **Gastrointestinal problems** were considered **very important to IBD patients** next to **other quality of life-related attributes** affecting IBD patients' physical, mental, and psychological health.
- Characteristics that **distinguish the different treatments** from each other (such as mode of administration and onset of action) **seem less important** to patients.
- **Full analysis should shed light on preference heterogeneity**; explain how preferences may be influenced by socio-demographic and clinical characteristics.