

DEWS	DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE	
RAPPORTEUR	Carolyn Begley	31 st March 2006
TEST	Impact of Dry Eye on Daily Life (IDEEL) questionnaire	
TO DIAGNOSE	IDEEL is validated to assess quality of life, symptoms and treatment effects.	Abetz et al. 2003;Rajagopalan et al, 2005.
VERSION of TEST	There is only one version of the IDEEL.	Available free of charge (unfunded research) or for a fee (funded or commercial) at http://www.proqolid.org/ .
DESCRIPTION	The IDEEL contains 3 modules (Daily Activities, Treatment Satisfaction, and Symptom Bother) with a total of 57 questions.	
NATURE of STUDY	The study took place at 6 clinical sites and included 210 subjects, 32 SS KCS, 130 non-SS KCS and 48 controls. The IDEEL was compared to the SF-36 and EQ-5D. Dry eye clinical tests and symptoms were used to assign a mild, moderate or severe dry eye diagnosis.	Abetz et al. 2003; Mertzanis et al. 2004;Rajagopalan et al, 2005.
CONDUCT of TEST	<p>The IDEEL questionnaire can be administered as 3 separate sections or one questionnaire. The 3 IDEEL modules are described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Daily Activities Module is the quality of life instrument. It is comprised of 27 items, of which 22 are scored 0-4 or 5. Subscores can be calculated for the 3 Qol domains: Daily Activity Limitations, Emotional Well-Being, and Work Limitations. 2. The IDEEL Treatment Satisfaction and Bother Module is divided into 2 sections, Treatment - In General and Treatment – Eye Drops. Eight of the 10 questions are part of the 2 domains and are scored 0-4 3. The Symptom Bother Module consists of 20 items that belong to a the single content domain, Symptom Bother, scored 0-4. 	
RESULTS of STUDY	Dry eye impacts a range of daily activities. When the IDEEL was compared to other general quality of life instruments (SF-36, EQ-5D), the IDEEL scales were much better able to discriminate between dry eye severity levels.	Abetz et al. 2003, Mertzanis et al. 2004, Rajagopalan et al, 2005
Web Video	NA	
Materials:	questionnaire	
Variations of technique	none	
Standardization	Time of day [x] Temperature [] Humidity [] Air speed [] Illumination [] Other:[]	
Diagnostic value	The IDEEL discriminated between mild, moderate, and severe dry eye subtypes much better than the SF-36 and EQ-5D. The Symptom-bother Module had the best discrimination within	Rajagopalan et al, 2005

	the IDEEL, while the Treatment Satisfaction and Bother Module provided the least.	
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.	
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.