

## **P111 Comparing the PROMIS-Anxiety to PROsetta GAD-7 crosswalk in solid organ transplant recipients**

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**Objective:** To assess whether the <sup>®</sup> - Anxiety (PROMIS-A) to 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD7) PROsetta crosswalk yields comparable scores to those directly reported on the GAD7 among kidney (KTR), kidney-pancreas (KPTR), and liver (LTR) transplant recipients.

**Methods:** Analysis of cross-sectional data from a convenience sample of adult KTRs, KPTRs, and LTRs. PROMIS-Anxiety computer adaptive test (CAT) and GAD7 were completed electronically. Derived GAD7 scores were generated from PROMIS-A t-scores using PROsetta crosswalk; linear interpolation was used for non-mapped PROMIS-A scores. Ordinal association between derived GAD7, reported GAD7, and PROMIS-A was assessed using Kendall's tau (0.3-0.5 considered moderate). Derived and reported GAD7 were compared using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for the total sample and by organ group. Bland-Altman (BA) plot was used to visualize agreement over score range. Agreement [\[im1\]](#) between anxiety categories (no/mild vs moderate-severe [GAD7 ≥10]) was evaluated as the percentage of matching classifications obtained from derived and reported GAD7.

**Results:** Among 457 participants, mean (SD) age 53 (13) years; 60% male, 67% white, 53% KTRs, 9% KPTRs, and 38% LTRs. Kendall's tau showed moderate-strong association between derived and reported GAD-7 (tau=0.53) and between reported GAD7 and PROMIS-A (tau=0.51). In the total sample the median (IQR) difference between derived and reported GAD7 scores was 1 (-1, 3; p<0.001). The BA plot showed increasing variability in differences between derived and reported GAD7 as anxiety scores increased. Agreement in clinical categorization between derived and reported GAD7 was 82.7%. 105 (23%) participants were classified as having moderate-severe anxiety by derived GAD7, 84 (18.4%) by reported GAD7, and 127 (27.8%) by reported PROMIS-A (t score ≥60). Of those classified as anxious by reported GAD7, 55 (65.5%) were anxious on derived GAD7. In comparison, of those classified as non-anxious by reported GAD7, 50 (13%) were classified as anxious by derived GAD7. Organ-specific results were generally consistent with overall findings.

**Conclusions:** Ordinal association and agreement between derived and reported GAD7 were acceptable. However, the crosswalk overestimated GAD7 scores, resulting in over-classification of anxiety. These findings indicate the need for additional validation of crosswalk performance before routine use in SOT recipients.