

P26 Minimally Clinically Important Difference (MCID) and effect sizes for PROMIS in lower extremity trauma

Henry Shu¹, Amir Hoveidaei², Anthony Carlini¹, Katherine Frey¹, Robert O'Toole³, George Russell⁴, David Teague⁵, Susan Collins¹, Michael Weaver⁶, Lauren Allen¹, William Obremsky⁷, Conor Kleweno⁸, Saam Morshed⁹, Babar Shafiq¹, Paul Tornetta¹⁰, Renan Castillo¹

¹Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA. ²Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, USA. ³University of Maryland, Baltimore, USA. ⁴University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, USA. ⁵Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, USA. ⁶Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, USA. ⁷Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA. ⁸University of Washington, Seattle, USA. ⁹University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, USA. ¹⁰Boston University, Boston, USA

Objective: This study's purpose was to establish a range of MCIDs for 10 Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System® (PROMIS) measures, including 3 physical health domains, 3 social health domains, and 4 mental health domains, in patients with lower extremity fractures. Additionally, we sought to define if those MCIDs were broadly applicable across sex, age, and follow-up timepoints.

Methods: We included 1000 patients with lower extremity fractures from 7 prospective multicenter trials from an orthopaedic trauma consortium. Computerized adaptive testing PROMIS scores were collected at 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months. Physical health domain measures included Physical Function, Pain Interference, and Sleep Disturbance. Mental health domains included Anxiety, Depression, Psychosocial Illness Impact, and Applied Cognition. Social health domains included Ability to Participate in Social Roles and Activities, Satisfaction with Social Roles and Activities, and Emotional Support. MCIDs were calculated by 1) one-half standard deviation, 2) twice the standard error of measurement, and 3) the minimum detectable change (MDC). Additionally, small (0.2), medium (0.5), and large (0.8) effect sizes were calculated.

Results: Physical health MCIDs were between 3.61 to 8.34 T-score points, Mental health MCIDs were between 5.22 to 9.12 T-score points, and social health MCIDs were between 4.53 to 7.75 T-score points. Across all domains, small ES were between 1.45 to 2.24, medium ES were between 3.61 to 5.61, and large ES were between 5.78 to 8.97 T-score points. Across all surveys, the MDC consistently provided the highest MCID estimates. For all measures, there were generally little MCID differences between sex, age, and follow-up timepoints for each survey.

Conclusions: In lower extremity trauma patients, MCIDs were between 3.51 to 9.23 T-score points. The MDC provided the greatest estimates, consistent with prior studies. As MCIDs varied little across sex, age, and follow-up, these MCIDs can be applied broadly to lower extremity trauma patients. These results allow for clinical interpretation of these survey scores in lower extremity trauma patients.