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Measuring medicine-related experiences from the patient perspective: a systematic review

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Background: There is an increasing drive to measure and so improve patients' experiences and outcomes of health care. This also applies to medicines, given their ubiquity as health care interventions. Patients' experiences of using medicines vary, and instruments which measure these are seen as an essential component to improve care. We aimed to identify generic measures of patients' experiences of using prescription medicines and to examine their properties and suitability for use in research or practice.

Methods: Multiple electronic databases were searched: MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, CINHALL Plus, PROQOLID®, and Google Scholar. We identified, critically appraised, and summarized generic questionnaires assessing one or more aspects of the medicine use experience among adult patients using prescription medicines for chronic conditions, and the process of questionnaire development, degree of patient involvement, and/or validation processes.

Results: Fifteen questionnaires were included. Of these, nine measures were multidimensional, covering various aspects of medicine use. Six instruments covered only a single domain, assessing a specific facet of using medicines. Domains covered were the following: effectiveness; convenience, practicalities, and/or managing medicines; information, knowledge, and/or understanding; side effects; relationships and/or communication with health professionals; impact on daily living and/or social life; general satisfaction; attitudes; beliefs, concerns, and/or perceptions; medical follow-up and/or adherence-related issues; treatment- and/or medicine-related burden, perceived control, or autonomy; self-confidence about medicine use; availability and accessibility; and medicine-related quality of life. None of the identified questionnaires covered all domains. Instruments varied in the extent of patient involvement in both their development and validation.

Conclusion: There is a scarcity of psychometrically sound, comprehensive, and generic measures of experiences of using prescription medicines among adult patients living with chronic illnesses. There is a need for further development and/or validation of existing instruments suitable for use in this population.

Keywords: prescription medicine, patient experience, questionnaire, patient-reported outcome, development, validation

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Introduction

Prescribing of medicines is one of the most common health care interventions, and monitoring experiences of medicines use is a priority.¹ With an increasingly aging population, more people are living with multiple chronic illnesses that often demand the use of multiple medicines.²

Although medicines are beneficial, relieving symptoms, preventing exacerbations, or even prolonging life, having to cope with using regular medicines alongside a long-term illness can be challenging but is poorly understood. Chronic conditions often necessitate complex self-management of both disease effects and medical interventions, which impose substantial demands on a patient's time, effort, and finances.³⁻⁶ The workload associated with preparing and organizing regular medicine use and other practical difficulties can be burdensome,⁴ while paying for long-term medicines may also cause financial difficulties.⁷⁻⁹

Medicine burden, which is one aspect of treatment burden, can lead to nonadherence and poor clinical outcomes, as well as affecting patient satisfaction, psychological well-being, social functioning, and quality of life.^{4,6,10} Given the growing numbers of people using long-term medicines for multiple chronic conditions (polypharmacy),¹¹ the need to not only understand but also measure this burden is urgent.

Patients' experiences of using medicines vary and are influenced by a range of factors, including the nature and severity of disease condition(s), effectiveness, convenience, and impact on general well-being.¹²⁻¹⁶ Some people are reluctant to use medicines, while others have mixed views through weighing potential harmful effects against overall benefits.^{12,17} Patients may worry about accessibility and availability, medicine-related risks, interactions, or dependence.^{12,14,16} Side effects constitute a significantly burdensome aspect of treatment,^{4,6} which can affect patients' quality of life.¹⁰ The number of medicines and regimen complexity, including route and frequency of administration, and physical properties (eg, taste or size of tablet),¹⁸ also impact on patients' experiences.

There is a recognized need for health systems to understand and monitor patients' experiences, to improve the quality of care.¹⁹⁻²¹ Patient-reported experience measures and patient-reported outcome measures are important for helping patients judge how they feel about their own experiences and outcomes of care, including the benefits and risks of treatment.²²

Tools covering medicines use mainly focus on inappropriate prescribing,²³ identifying potential medicine-related problems (including adverse drug reactions [ADRs]),²⁴ and adherence.²⁵ Most of these focus on assessing prescriber-defined outcomes, and hence may not elicit patients' experiences. Moreover, a recent study has shown that patients' day-to-day difficulties with self-care (including medicine use) may be underexplored in practice as clinicians target biomedical problems more than socio-behavioral factors, such as access or social support.²⁶

Instruments are available which measure how patients actually use medicines, although not standardized or validated,²⁷ as well as assessing individuals' ability to manage medicines.^{28,29} These are usually administered by health professionals or research assistants who assess performance of specific tasks, such as identification of medicines (eg, recognizing packaging or reading the label) and administration or use of medicines.^{28,29} In addition, some use experimental simulations rather than patients' own medicines; actual experiences of organizing and using medicines may differ from those observed in research settings. One comprehensive literature review cited the "lack of a 'gold standard' [measure] for medication management ability".²⁹ Furthermore, managing medicines, as one of the most complex activities of daily living,³⁰ is only one aspect of the medicine use experience.

Among instruments which do seek patient experiences, measures of satisfaction with treatment dominate the literature. Many instruments focus on disease-specific³¹⁻³³ or treatment-specific measures of satisfaction.³⁴⁻³⁷ However, given the growing prevalence of multi-morbidity, there is an urgent need to understand more about generic measures that are potentially applicable across a range of illnesses and medicines. Several generic instruments have been developed to measure satisfaction with medicines³⁸⁻⁴⁰ but have recently been criticized as measuring only selected aspects of medicines use.^{4,41} To our knowledge, no reviews covering generic measures of medicine-related experiences and their associated burden have been published. We therefore aimed to identify generic measures of patients' experiences of using prescription medicines, assess their content domains, and summarize their development and/or validation processes.

Methods

Database search and search strategy

Multiple electronic databases were searched: MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, CINAHL Plus, and Google Scholar. A manual, free-text, search of the PRO-QOLID[®], a specific database that houses several patient-related measures, was also conducted. Hand-searching of bibliographies of relevant articles was undertaken to identify related articles. A 20-year search period, January 1995 to April 2015, was selected, based on the publication date of an early landmark measure of lay representations and beliefs about prescription medicines, the Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire (BMQ).⁴² This timeframe ensured that relevant measures developed in the 5 years before publication of the BMQ⁴² were included. A broad, but sensitive, keyword search strategy was employed to identify studies describing

the development and/or validation of measures used to assess adults' medicine-related experiences. Categories of search terms were combined in a stepwise fashion, and relevant search filters were applied to specific publication dates. Sample categories and search terms used include 1) "medicine" or "medication" or "drug" or "prescription" and 2) "patient experiences" or "experience*" or "view*" or "perception*" or "attitude*" or "belief" or "concern*". Categories 1 and 2 were crossed with search terms in category 3: "questionnaire" or "instrument" or "tool" or "scale" or "measure" or "survey*" or "self-report" or "patient reported measure" or "develop*" or "valid*". Neither disease conditions nor medicine types were specified. [Supplementary material, Additional file 1](#) provides the full search strategy.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

We reviewed studies which involved adults (age ≥ 18 years) using prescription medicines, as children's ability to self-report their own experiences differ and instrument development processes may also vary.⁴³ Primary research studies using a generic (not disease- or treatment-specific), self-completion instrument on any aspect relating to medicine use experiences and describing questionnaire development and/or validation in a target population were included. Articles were published in English. We excluded the following: studies that involved only children or adolescents; studies that primarily reported use of over-the-counter medicines or other therapies (eg, diet, exercise, or any other aspect of self-care); studies that described disease-, product-, and/or device-specific measures; studies that used clinician- or pharmacist-reported tools for drug-related problems; studies that used tools for assessing patients' ability to manage their medicines; studies that described screening tools for assessing inappropriate prescribing; studies that used side effect-/ADR-rating scales; studies that measured satisfaction with pharmaceutical services; studies that primarily assessed adherence; secondary validation studies, except if they reported a revised version of the instrument; cross-cultural (and language) adaptations of eligible questionnaires; and protocols for research.

Article retrieval, data extraction, and analysis

All study titles and abstracts were reviewed, discarding duplicates. If eligible, the full-text article was scrutinized to check for the questionnaire and/or its items (questions). Additional searches were conducted if the questionnaire was not included in the primary article. Potentially relevant studies were screened for inclusion suitability and discussed

among the research team (BK, SC, JK). Data extraction (by BK) from eligible articles was checked and supervised (by SC, JK), and regular discussions among all authors were held to resolve any issues. The initial literature search was conducted in April 2015 and updated in November 2015.

A data extraction form was used to collect the study-specific (sample size, study population and setting, country and language of origin) and questionnaire-specific information (name and purpose, number of items, content domain(s) and/or subscales, type of response scale, mode of administration and recall period if specified). Questionnaire derivation, particularly the extent of direct patient involvement in item generation and testing, and validation methods were reviewed, and psychometric properties, such as reliability and different forms of validity, were assessed in relation to published criteria.⁴⁴ Comparison of instruments included domain coverage, development history, particularly patient involvement in item generation, reliability, and validity. Practical properties, such as completion time, were also examined where available.

Standards and guidance state that documentation of an instrument's development history is fundamental.^{22,45} This includes item generation and testing of how well patients understand questionnaire items and response options and the appropriateness of the measure to the patient group,^{46,47} helping to assess face and content validity, alongside researchers and expert panels.⁴⁴ Records of measurement (or psychometric) properties, particularly reliability and validity, also provide evidence that an instrument measures what it claims.^{22,44,45} Other characteristics, such as mode of questionnaire administration and the time period over which a participant is requested to reflect (recall period), content domains, number of items and their response options, and the population and setting used also impact on instrument validity.⁴⁵

Construct validation of underlying theoretical concepts and domains in a questionnaire can be conducted using different methods, scale analysis (through exploratory and/or confirmatory factor analysis, item-total correlations [adequate if >0.20]⁴⁸ and floor–ceiling effects that explore lowest or highest possible scores) and convergent and discriminant (or divergent) validations, which explore relationships with conceptually similar and dissimilar reference instrument(s), respectively.^{44,48} Correlations ≥ 0.3 may support convergent validity, whereas a trend of low correlations may infer discriminant validity.⁴⁸ Both convergent and discriminant validations are aspects of criterion-related validation, in which scores of new questionnaires (or those undergoing development) are compared with established ones (or "gold standards");

correlations of at least 0.70 with a “gold standard” measure may confirm criterion-related validity.⁴⁴ Other aspects of criterion-related validity, such as predictive validation, test an instrument’s ability to predict associations or differences in certain variables in the expected direction.⁴⁹ Known-groups validity examines an instrument’s ability to differentiate cohorts of patients with well-known characteristics.⁴⁸

Results

Identified generic measures of medicine use experiences

Fifteen articles described the development and/or validation of generic measures relating to the experience of using prescription medicines among adult patients.

Of these, nine were multi-domain (three to ten domains), five of which examined satisfaction with different aspects of using medicines: three versions of the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM; TSQM version 1.4,³⁹ TSQM II,³⁸ and TSQM-9⁵⁰), the Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire (SATMED-Q⁴⁰), and the Patient Satisfaction with Medication Management instrument (PSMM⁵¹). Other multi-domain instruments were the Drug Therapy Concerns Questionnaire (DTC⁵²), the Okere–Reiner Survey,⁵³ the Living with Medicines Questionnaire (LMQ⁵⁴), and the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measure of Pharmaceutical Therapy for Quality of Life (PROMPT-QoL⁴¹).

Six instruments covered only one domain, although some of these were divided into subscales by statistical analyses: a unidimensional measure of treatment burden (the Treatment Burden Questionnaire [TBQ]⁵⁵), a questionnaire assessing patients’ attitudes to deprescribing or medicine cessation (Patients’ Attitudes Towards Deprescribing [PATD]⁵⁶), the BMQ⁴², a measure of perceived sensitivity to medicines (Perceived Sensitivity to Medicines questionnaire [PSM]⁵⁷), the Satisfaction with Information about Medicines Scale (SIMS⁵⁸), and questionnaires measuring doctor–patient communication about medicines.⁵⁹

Most of the questionnaires identified were self-administered on 3- to 10-point Likert-type scales. All instruments were multi-item, ranging from five to 60 items per questionnaire. The majority were developed in English, originating from the UK, USA, and Australia, with only three^{40,41,55} from non-English-speaking countries: Spain, Thailand and France. Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of the 15 instruments.

Content domains

The 15 instruments covered a wide range of domains (Table 2), described by authors as the following: effectiveness;

Table 1 Characteristics of reviewed generic measures of medicine-related experiences

Instrument	Focus	Study population/setting	No of items and subscales	Response scale	Administration mode/ recall period	Original language/ country
BMQ ⁴²	Patients’ beliefs about medicines	Chronically ill patients, aged 45–64 years, using one or more regular prescription medicine/hospital clinics	18 items in four subscales	5-Point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree)	Self-completion	English/UK
SIMS ⁵⁸	Patient satisfaction with medicine information	Chronically ill patients, aged 46–68 years, using one or more regular prescription medicine/hospital clinics and wards	17 items in two subscales	5-Point Likert-type scale (too much, about right, too little, none received and none needed)	Self-completion	English/UK
Jenkins et al ⁵⁹	Doctor–patient communication about medicines	Patients with a doctor consultation/general practice	12–20 items for pre- and post-consultation questionnaire	3-Point Likert-type scale (agree, disagree, uncertain/no response)	Self-completion	English/UK
DTC ⁵²	Patients’ perceptions of medicine-related problems	Adults, average age 69 years, using five (±3.4) prescription medicines/community pharmacies and general public	25 items in five subscales	5-Point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree)	Self-completion	English/USA
TSQM (version 1.4) ³⁹	Patient satisfaction with medicines	Chronically ill adults, mean age 50 years, using regular medicines/general public	14 items in four subscales	5- and 7-Point Likert-type scales and a yes/no response	Self-completion/2–3 weeks, or since last use	English/USA
TSQM II ³⁸	Patient satisfaction with medicines	Adult outpatients, using new prescription medicine(s)/community pharmacy	Eleven items in four subscales	5- and 7-Point Likert-type scales (eg, extremely dissatisfied to extremely satisfied) and a yes/no response	Self-completion/2–3 weeks, or since last use	English/USA

Instrument	Focus	Study population/setting	No of items and subscales	Response scale	Administration mode/ recall period	Original language/ country
TSQM-9 ⁵⁰	Patient satisfaction with medicines	Adult hypertensive patients, average age 55 years, on prescribed medicines/general public	Nine items in three subscales	7-Point Likert-type scale (extremely dissatisfied to extremely satisfied)	Self-completion/2–3 weeks, or since last use	English/USA
SATMED-Q ⁴⁰	Patient satisfaction with long-term medicines	Adult outpatients, with chronic condition, in receipt of ≥ 2 months of treatment/hospital and general public	17 items in six subscales	5-Point Likert-type scale (not at all, a little bit, somewhat, quite a bit, very much)	Self-completion/1 month	Spanish/Spain
PSMM ⁵¹	Patients' perceptions of medicine management	Adult inpatients/hospital setting	Nine items in three domains	Likert-type: poor to excellent, much worse to much better, or strongly disagree to strongly agree (number of options not given)	Self-completion	English/USA
TBQ ⁵⁵	Treatment burden among multi-morbid patients	Adults, of mean age 59 years, using average of two medicines daily/hospital and general practitioner clinic	14 items: an open question, and 13 items in one scale	0–10 scale (ranging from no burden to considerable burden)	Self-completion	French/France
PATD ⁵⁶	Attitudes to deprescribing (desire, willingness, attempt to stop/reduce medicine use)	Adults with multiple chronic conditions, using one or more medicine/hospital	15 items (number of subscales not known)	Ten items have a 5-point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree), four multiple-choice questions, and one item has pictorial response options	Self-completion	English/Australia
PSM ⁵⁷	Perceived sensitivity to medicines and their adverse effects	HIV and hypertension patients, those on travel vaccination, and students/general practices, travel clinics, and university	Five items in one scale	5-Point Likert-type scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree)	Self-completion	English/UK and New Zealand
The Okere–Reiner Survey ⁵³	Perceived medicine knowledge and self-confidence in using medicines	Adult inpatients, of mean age 48 years, using one or more prescription medicine/hospital	Seven items in three subscales	5-Point Likert-type scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree)	Self-completion and interviewer administered	English/USA
LMQ ⁵⁴	Medicine-related burden	Adults, using one or more long-term medicines/hospital, community pharmacy, and general public	60 items in eight domains	5-Point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree)	Self-completion	English/UK
PROMPT-QoL ⁴¹	Pharmaceutical therapy-related quality of life	Adult outpatients, using regular medicines for ≥ 3 months/hospital	43 items in ten domains	5- and 4-Point Likert-type scales (range of options not clarified)	Self-completion	Thai/Thailand

Abbreviations: BMQ, Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire; SIMS, Satisfaction with Information about Medicines Scale; DTC, Drug Therapy Concerns Questionnaire; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; SATMED-Q, Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire; PSMM, Patient Satisfaction with Medication Management instrument; TBQ, Treatment Burden Questionnaire; PATD, Patients' Attitudes Towards Deprescribing; PSM, Perceived Sensitivity to Medicines questionnaire; LMQ, Living with Medicines Questionnaire; PROMPT-QoL, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measure of Pharmaceutical Therapy for Quality of Life.

Table 2 Comparison of content areas covered by items in reviewed generic measures of medicine-related experiences

Content area	BMQ ⁴²	SIMS ⁵⁸	Jenkins et al ⁵⁹	DTC ⁵²	TSQM (version I.4) ³⁹	TSQM (version II) ³⁸	TSQM-9 ⁵⁰	SATMED-Q ⁴⁰	PSMM ⁵¹	TBQ ⁵⁵	PATD ⁵⁶	PSM ⁵⁷	Okere-Reiner Survey ⁵³	LMQ ⁵⁴	PROMPT-QoL ⁴¹	N
Effectiveness				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	7
Convenience, practicalities, and/or managing medicines					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	7
Information, knowledge, and/or understanding		✓		✓					✓				✓	✓	✓	6
Side effects					✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	5
Relationships and/or communication with HCPs about medicines			✓						✓					✓	✓	4
Impact on daily living								✓		✓				✓	✓	4
General satisfaction					✓	✓	✓	✓								4
Attitudes											✓			✓	✓	3
Beliefs, concerns, and/or perceptions	✓			✓								✓				3
Medical follow-up, monitoring, or adherence issues				✓				✓		✓						3
Treatment or medicine-related burden										✓				✓		2
Perceived control/autonomy														✓		1
Self-confidence												✓				1
Availability and accessibility of therapy															✓	1
Medicine-related quality of life															✓	1

Note: N represents the number of instruments covering domain or area.

Abbreviations: BMQ, Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire; SIMS, Satisfaction with Information about Medicines Scale; DTC, Drug Therapy Concerns Questionnaire; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; SATMED-Q, Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire; PSMM, Patient Satisfaction with Medication Management instrument; TBQ, Treatment Burden Questionnaire; PATD, Patients' Attitudes Towards Deprescribing; PSM, Perceived Sensitivity to Medicines questionnaire; LMQ, Living with Medicines Questionnaire; PROMPT-QoL, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measure of Pharmaceutical Therapy for Quality of Life; HCPs, health care providers.

convenience, practicalities, and/or managing medicines; information, knowledge, and/or understanding; side effects; relationships and/or communication with health professionals; impact on daily living and/or social life; general satisfaction; attitudes; beliefs, concerns, and/or perceptions; medical follow-up and/or adherence-related issues; treatment- and/or medicine-related burden, perceived control, or autonomy; self-confidence about medicine use; availability and accessibility; and medicine-related quality of life. These probably reflect most issues that affect people using regular medicines.

Patient involvement in item generation

For the majority of instruments, item generation was based on the literature. Some incorporated patients' views but indirectly. Only seven measures had evidence of being developed using direct patient input: five employed patient interviews as the primary source of questionnaire items (BMQ,⁴² PSMM,⁵¹ TBQ,⁵⁵ LMQ,⁵⁴ and PROMPT-QoL⁴¹) and two focus groups (SATMED-Q⁴⁰ and TSQM version 1.4³⁹). Several were judged to emphasize the perspective/opinions of researchers or health professionals over those of patients (Jenkins' instrument,⁵⁹ SIMS,⁵⁸ and DTC⁵²). Table 3 compares the different methods employed in item generation and testing.

Reliability

The vast majority of instruments were assessed for internal consistency (Table 4), mostly using Cronbach's alpha with some reporting test-retest reliability as intra-class correlation coefficient and correlation coefficients (*r*); values ≥0.7, obtained from a sample size of at least 50 patients, are advisable.⁴⁴ One study⁴¹ employed Rasch analysis to estimate person and item reliabilities (acceptable values >0.8 and 0.9, respectively), which assess an instrument's ability to distinguish between high and low patient scores and the level of item difficulty, respectively.⁶⁰

Scale analysis and construct validity

Most instruments employed exploratory techniques for scale analysis (Table 4). However, only a few employed confirmatory methods ascertaining underlying content domains and/or their relationships: TSQM II, TSQM-9, SATMED-Q, BMQ, and the Okere-Reiner Survey.

Criterion-related, convergence, and/or discriminant validity

Criterion-related, convergence, and/or discriminant validity were variably reported by only eight instruments: TSQM (version 1.4), TSQM II, SATMED-Q, TBQ, SIMS, BMQ,

Table 3 Methods employed in item generation and testing of reviewed generic measures of medicine-related experiences

Method(s)	BMQ ⁴²	SIMS ⁵⁸	Jenkins et al ⁵⁹	DTC ⁵²	TSQM (version 1.4) ³⁹	TSQM (version II) ³⁸	TSQM-9 ⁵⁰	SATMED-Q ⁴⁰	PSMM ⁵¹	TBQ ⁵⁵	PATD ⁵⁶	PSM ⁵⁷	Okere-Reiner Survey ⁵³	LMQ ⁵⁴	PROMPT-QoL ⁴¹
Item generation															
Literature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patient involvement (via interviews/focus groups/feedback/comments from consultations)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Expert opinion, including health professionals or other care providers			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Developed from existing instrument(s)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emphasis on researcher/health professional perspective			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Item clarification – face and/or content validation															
Patient involvement (via interviews/focus groups/surveys/comments from consultations)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Expert opinion, including health professionals or other care providers			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: ✓ indicates the method was used.
Abbreviations: BMQ, Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire; SIMS, Satisfaction with Information about Medicines Scale; DTC, Drug Therapy Concerns Questionnaire; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; SATMED-Q, Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire; PSMM, Patient Satisfaction with Medication Management instrument; TBQ, Treatment Burden Questionnaire; PATD, Patients' Attitudes Towards Deprescribing; PSM, Perceived Sensitivity to Medicines questionnaire; LMQ, Living with Medicines Questionnaire; PROMPT-QoL, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measure of Pharmaceutical Therapy for Quality of Life.

Table 4 Psychometric properties of questionnaires included in the review

Instrument	Reliability		Validity			
	Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha/r)	Test-retest reliability/ICC or r (sample size)	Criterion-related, convergence, and/or discriminant validity/reference instrument(s)	Scale analysis	Predictive validity	Known-groups validity
BMQ ⁴²	✓ Specific – necessity (0.55–0.86) Specific – concerns (0.63–0.80) General – overuse (0.60–0.80) General – harm (0.47–0.83)	✓ 0.60–0.78 (n=31)	✓ Illness Perception Questionnaire, the Reported Adherence to Medication scale, the Sensitive Soma Scale, and items on medication-related thoughts	✓ EFA and CFA confirmed two BMQ scales	✓ Reported elsewhere ⁶³	✓
SIMS ⁵⁸	✓ 0.81–0.91	✓ 0.67–0.76 (n=72)	✓ BMQ The Medication Adherence Report Scale			
Jenkins et al ⁵⁹ DTC ⁵²	NR ✓ 0.76–0.82		NR	NR ✓ EFA revealed five subscales; a revised, nine-item, version confirmed unidimensional structure ⁶⁵	NR	NR
TSQM (version 1.4) ³⁹	✓ 0.85–0.87		✓ Tested associations among medicine and illness characteristics with treatment satisfaction	✓ EFAs revealed a four-dimensional structure	✓	✓
TSQM II ³⁸	✓ 0.88–0.94		✓	✓ EFA and CFA confirmed an overarching global satisfaction domain with three subdomains		✓
TSQM-9 ⁵⁰	✓ 0.84–0.92	✓ Effectiveness: ICC =0.784 (95% CI 0.757–0.811) Convenience: 0.737 (95% CI 0.704–0.768) Global satisfaction: 0.759 (95% CI 0.729, 0.788) (n=396)	✓ Modified Morisky scale	✓ CFA/SEM confirmed relationships among three underlying constructs of the TSQM-9		✓
SATMED-Q ⁴⁰	✓ 0.813–0.912	✓ r=0.945 ICC =0.943 (95% CI 0.928–0.957) (n=128)	✓ Spanish TSQM (version 1.4) Morisky–Green Questionnaire	✓ EFA and CFA revealed a six-dimensional structure		
PSMM ⁵¹	✓ 0.63–0.87			✓ EFA revealed a three-factor structure		

Instrument	Reliability		Validity			
	Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha/r)	Test-retest reliability/ICC or r (sample size)	Criterion-related, convergence, and/or discriminant validity/reference instrument(s)	Scale analysis	Predictive validity	Known-groups validity
TBQ ⁵⁵	✓ 0.7–0.95	✓ ICC =0.75 [95% CI 0.65–0.83] (n=182)	✓ TSQM II	✓ EFA revealed a unidimensional structure		✓
PATD ⁵⁶	✓ r=-0.560 Inverse correlation between two related items	✓ Percentage agreement of 60%–93% (n=10)	✓ BMQ Specific – Necessity			
PSM ⁵⁷	✓ 0.79–0.94	✓ r=0.89 (n=52)	✓ BMQ and HADS		✓	
Okere–Reiner Survey ⁵³	✓ 0.744–0.833			✓ EFA and CFA revealed and confirmed three subscales		✓
LMQ ⁵⁴	✓ Values NR	✓ Values NR		EFA and CFA revealed a ten-dimensional version ⁶⁴		
PROMPT-QoL ⁴¹	✓ Item and person separation reliabilities range 0.52–0.96			✓ Rasch analysis suggested ten domains		

Notes: ✓ indicates the test was conducted. EFA also includes methods such as principal components analysis.

Abbreviations: ICC, intra-class correlation coefficient; EFA, exploratory factor analysis; CFA, confirmatory factor analysis; NR, not reported; CI, confidence interval; SEM, structural equation modeling; BMQ, Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire; SIMS, Satisfaction with Information about Medicines Scale; DTC, Drug Therapy Concerns Questionnaire; TSQM, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication; SATMED-Q, Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines Questionnaire; PSMM, Patient Satisfaction with Medication Management instrument; TBQ, Treatment Burden Questionnaire; PATD, Patients' Attitudes Towards Deprescribing; PSM, Perceived Sensitivity to Medicines questionnaire; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; LMQ, Living with Medicines Questionnaire; PROMPT-QoL, Patient-Reported Outcomes Measure of Pharmaceutical Therapy for Quality of Life.

PSM, and PATD (Table 4). The BMQ⁴² and earlier versions of the TSQM^{38,39} were the most commonly used criterion-referenced instruments. For instance, in validating the SIMS, patients with stronger concerns about medicines as measured by the BMQ were more likely to be less satisfied with their medicine information. Patients with more medicine-related concerns, or beliefs about harm, were reported to not only be less trustful of their medicines but also desire alterations to their regimes or avoid them.⁴² In development of the PSM scale, scores on the “concerns” subscale of the BMQ, indicating negative beliefs about medicines, were significantly associated with perceived sensitivity to medicines ($r=0.5$, $P<0.001$). Negative moderate correlations ($r=-0.56$, $P<0.001$) were reported between scores on BMQ items relating to “necessity of current medications” and scores on the PATD. However, the sample size used in this study ($n=51$) was inadequate to validate the measure of patient attitudes to medicine cessation.

Ruiz et al examined associations between SATMED-Q scores and the Spanish version of the TSQM (version 1.4); significant correlations (range 0.58–0.68, $P<0.0005$) were reported between subscales assessing similar domains: treatment effectiveness, side effects, convenience, and global satisfaction.⁴⁰ During validation of the TBQ, Tran et al established a negative relationship between treatment burden and treatment satisfaction assessed using the TSQM II:⁵⁵ moderate negative correlations between TBQ scores and TSQM global satisfaction and convenience subscales ($r=-0.41$ and $r=-0.53$, respectively) and weak negative correlations ($r=-0.26$) between TBQ scores and TSQM efficacy subscale. Treatment burden was significantly higher among patients who had experienced side effects compared to those who had not.

Satisfaction with medicines is positively associated with adherence.⁵⁰ While validating the TSQM-9, moderate correlations (range 0.34–0.46) were reported between convenience, effectiveness, and global satisfaction TSQM-9 subscale scores, and the modified Morisky scale,⁶¹ which measures adherence. Weak correlations (range 0.09–0.22) were reported between SATMED-Q scores and Morisky–Green adherence questionnaire scores,⁶² several failing to reach statistical significance.

Known-groups and predictive validity

Known-groups validity was reported for six measures: BMQ, TSQM version 1.4, TSQM II, TSQM-9, TBQ, and the Okere–Reiner Survey (Table 4). The Okere–Reiner Survey was reported to “clearly distinguish between patients with

good and poor perceived knowledge or confidence or satisfaction”.⁵³ Least reported was predictive validity (Table 4). The BMQ was reported to adequately distinguish patients with different illnesses and treatments⁴² and to predict adherence to therapy.⁶³ In validating the TSQM (version 1.4), Atkinson et al tested associations between medicine types and routes of administration and satisfaction levels on all four subscales; patients using parenteral medicines were least satisfied with convenience and side effects, while oral medicines were rated highly on overall satisfaction and convenience.³⁹ Similarly, Ruiz et al reported significantly lower satisfaction for convenience for parenteral routes of administration compared to oral and inhalation routes.⁴⁰ Treatment satisfaction assessed by TSQM-9 was significantly greater among “medium compliers”, measured by the modified Morisky scale,⁶¹ compared to “low compliers” ($P<0.0001$). Tran et al reported significantly higher scores among patients with high treatment burden, measured by the TBQ, compared to those with low or moderate treatment burden, on specific items relating to treatment workload.⁵⁵ Patients with “high burden” needed an average of 43 minutes/week to organize their medicines compared to 17 minutes/week required by “low-burden” patients ($P<0.0001$).⁵⁵

Summary

Of the 15 generic measures of medicine-related experiences, six covered multiple domains and were developed with direct patient involvement, particularly in the item generation phase, tested for any forms of reliability (as internal consistency, test–test, and/or person/item reliability), and/or attempted to confirm construct validity by any means. These were TSQM (including the 14-item, eleven-item, and nine-item versions), SATMED-Q, PROMPT-QoL, and LMQ. However, validity was reported using different methods and to different extents for all these measures, and most authors acknowledge the need for further developmental and/or validation work. The two broadest, patient-generated, multi-domain measures, the PROMPT-QoL⁴¹ and the LMQ,^{54,64} may provide insight into measurement of multiple, albeit complex, issues surrounding regular medicine use; however, both require further psychometric testing (and/or cross-cultural adaptation) for potential use in research or practice. None of the identified questionnaires covered all domains or considered potential financial burden of medicines in-depth.

The remaining instruments cover single domains or have limited patient involvement in development. The BMQ,⁴² one of the earliest measures of beliefs about medicines, has been used widely to understand many aspects of medicine use,

especially adherence-related behavior. The DTC^{52,65} serves as a potentially useful tool for eliciting patients' perceptions and concerns about medicine-related problems; however, it lacked patient involvement in item generation phases of its development. The domain-specific PSM scale⁵⁷ may be useful for studies evaluating concerns about potential adverse effects of medicines. The Okere–Reiner Survey⁵³ is a short measure of patients' knowledge and self-confidence with medicine use, the latter aspect not being included in other instruments, which play an important role in the medicine use experience; however, it was not derived directly from patients despite testing instrument reliability and validity. The PSMM,⁵¹ an instrument reported to measure patients' perceptions of medicine management, is prescriber-centered and focused on service evaluation, despite being derived directly from patient interviews and including relevant issues. For instance, it considers the practicalities of managing regularly used medicines while in hospital, medicine information, and understanding and patient–provider communication about medicines. The latter aspect was the subject of the scale developed by Jenkins et al.⁵⁹ The PATD questionnaire⁵⁶ considers deprescribing (medicine cessation), and may be used to gain insight into patient preferences or dissatisfaction with medicine regimes; however, further validation of this instrument is also necessary, as it was developed from the perspective of health professionals and evaluated in only a few patients. Although domain-specific and not solely focused on medicine–therapeutic interventions, the TBQ⁵⁵ is potentially useful in assessing treatment burden among multi-morbid patients.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first review of generic measures of adult patients' experiences of using prescription medicines. Most of the 15 instruments identified could potentially be used in patients with multi-morbidity, using a wide range of medicines, allowing comparison of experiences across different patient groups. However, those which instruct respondents to focus only on one medicine⁴⁰ would require modification. Only a few directly involved patients in item generation, and further validation work is needed, particularly for those instruments covering multidimensional aspects of medicine use.

Collectively, the domains covered probably reflect most issues that affect people using regular medicines. However, none covered all domains, which is important if a whole patient-centered understanding of medicine experiences is to be quantified. Notably, none of the instruments considered

the potential financial burden of using prescription medicines in any depth. One of the broad instruments, PROMPT-QoL, includes one item on “medication and travel expenses”⁷⁴¹ which is limited as an assessment of cost-related burden. An item in the PATD questionnaire, “having to pay for less medications would play a role in my willingness to stop one or more of my medications”, only focuses on cost-related cessation.⁵⁶ One recently developed, ten-item, domain-specific measure of cost-related medicine burden in the US population⁸ explores this issue in isolation. However, it was not included in this review as half the statements relate to nonadherence (eg, cost-related delays in refilling prescriptions and skipping or reducing doses).⁸ There remains a need for instruments that incorporate and assess cost-related issues alongside other dimensions of the medicine use experience.

Overall satisfaction with medicines could be regarded as a potentially key, overarching domain, which is influenced by many of the other domains covered by these instruments and was the main focus of several questionnaires. Of the generic instruments, TSQM (version 1.4 and II)^{38,39} and SATMED-Q⁴⁰ seem promising for evaluating aspects of medicine use which impact on satisfaction. However, both have been criticized as circumscribed and lacking in “psychological domains, such as worry, fear, or concerns”, relating to the medicine use experience,⁴¹ which are covered by the broader instruments.

Patient satisfaction with treatment (and medicines) is positively associated with persistence and adherence to therapy⁶⁶ but negatively associated with treatment burden.⁵⁵ Lifelong medicine use can be burdensome to some patients,^{13–15} and may impact negatively on health-related quality of life. Research attempting to describe the burden (or negative experience) of using medicines has done so under the “umbrella” of treatment burden,^{4,6,67,68} which may represent unshared patient experiences that are not fully addressed during consultations.²⁶ However, measures of treatment burden are currently limited, as reported in a review by Eton et al.⁵ In contrast to the present review, Eton et al focused on the overall burden of health care activities, particularly patients' workload of self-care. An instrument addressing the need for such a measure, the TBQ,⁵⁵ includes some aspects of medicine-related burden, as well as impact or restriction of daily activities and social life. Other potentially useful multi-domain measures of medicine burden are the LMQ, which is still undergoing development in the UK,⁵⁴ and the PROMPT-QoL,⁴¹ which also requires further psychometric testing.

Communication and relationships with health care providers was an aspect of medicines use included in a number

of instruments, including the two broadest, patient-centered measures, PROMPT-QoL⁴¹ and LMQ,⁵⁴ emphasizing the potential contribution of this domain to satisfaction and treatment burden. The PSMM questionnaire⁵¹ also includes patient–provider communication problems, for instance, perceived patient burden following repetitive questioning about medicine history, often by multiple providers, and ineffective flow of medicine-related information among health professionals.⁵³ Most measures of patient satisfaction with consultations and patient–provider relationships^{69–71} do not focus on medicine-related communication; hence, the instrument developed by Jenkins et al is potentially valuable as a single-domain measure.⁵⁹ Two other instruments, the SIMS⁵⁸ and the Okere–Reiner Survey,⁵³ also cover medicines information transfer. The SIMS focuses on this exclusively and is founded on pharmaceutical industry literature, with minimal patient involvement, while the Okere–Reiner Survey measures medicine-related knowledge and understanding but again had little patient involvement during its development.

Many other instruments reviewed were essentially unidimensional, with variable patient involvement in development. The BMQ, which assesses psychological beliefs and concerns about the necessity and safety of medicines,⁴² has been extensively used in adherence-related studies.^{72,73} The PSM scale covers only patient concerns about potential adverse effects of medicines,⁵⁷ while the PATD was developed to measure patients' attitudes to cessation of medicines,⁵⁶ and thus seeks to predict behavior, rather than measure experiences. Like most instruments assessing inappropriate prescribing,²³ the PATD questionnaire development seemed to emphasize the clinician perspective, rather than the patient perspective. Moreover, deprescribing itself is criticized as a clinician-driven agenda, which aims to reduce medicine usage and health-system costs.^{74,75} The DTC is broader, including concerns about ADRs, as well as regimen complexity, over-medication, and use of prescription medicines,⁵² but also based on the clinician perspective.

A further instrument, developed in Taiwan and published since the literature review was completed, claims to measure Medication-Related Quality of Life,⁷⁶ a term originally adopted for the LMQ.⁷⁷ This instrument was developed based on subjective well-being scales plus patient interviews and consists of 14 items, covering only three domains: role limitations, self-control, and vitality.⁷⁶ Only the first of these relates directly to medicines burden, as discussed in this review; therefore, this instrument too is limited.

Most instruments included in this review were developed and tested in a specific language and in specific demographic

settings, and with some exceptions, have not been tested in other situations. Therefore, cross-cultural adaptations and/or further testing may be required prior to use in particular clinical or research settings. Given the psychometric properties of the reviewed instruments, there is a need for further development and/or validation of the existing multidimensional, generic, patient-generated, measures of experiences of using prescription medicines among adult patients living with chronic illness.

Implications for research and practice

Multidimensional, generic, patient-generated measures are essential to evaluate the impact of interventions designed to reduce treatment burden or improve experiences, particularly in the context of multi-morbidity and complex medicines regimes. Such measures could facilitate the identification of patients who find using long-term medicines a challenging experience. This could enable health care professionals to offer tailored support or to more effectively agree treatment tailored to patients' needs. However, little is known about the use of most of these instruments in clinical practice. There is therefore a need to identify and fully validate the best available patient-generated instruments, to facilitate such use. Should a need to develop and test new instruments arise, adding key, albeit deficient, content domains to existing multidimensional measures may support a more comprehensive assessment of medicine use experiences among those living with chronic illness.

Limitations

Owing to the heterogeneity of studies and reported results, data could neither be evaluated methodologically (as with most systematic reviews) nor be collated for meta-analysis. Although we used relevant guidelines to critique the reported measurement properties of questionnaires,⁴⁴ we did not set out to report an overall quality score for the instruments and their methodological study designs, particularly as many of the instruments were developed long before the recently recommended quality-scoring criteria.^{78–80} Therefore, this review employed a descriptive style to compare characteristics, content areas, and questionnaire derivation and validation processes across reviewed measures. It excluded all disease-, product-, and/or device-specific instruments, pharmaceutical service evaluations, clinician- and pharmacist-led screening tools for medicine-related problems, including ADRs, tools assessing patients' abilities to manage medicines, adherence-focused tools, and cross-cultural adaptations of eligible questionnaires, even though they may have considered key aspects

of the medicine use experience. It did include measures of satisfaction with various aspects of medicine use, despite concerns that measuring patients' experiences in terms of satisfaction may introduce acquiescence bias. Although an organized and broad literature search was conducted across multiple databases, it is possible that a few generic instruments reporting certain aspects of medicine-related experiences may have been missed. Appropriate search strategies were designed to minimize the likelihood of this.

Conclusion

There is a scarcity of generic, patient-generated, psychometrically sound, comprehensive measures of the medicine use experiences of adult patients. Moreover, there is insufficient evidence for the routine use of existing measures in clinical practice. Therefore, there is a need for further development and/or validation of existing patient-derived, multi-domain instruments. In addition to their use in research, such tools may help individual patients to identify a range of medicine-related issues that impact on their day-to-day life and thus facilitate conversations with health providers in addressing those issues.

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Author contributions

All authors conceived the study. BK conducted the literature searches and drafted early versions of the manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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