

*Why is the ILF interested in outcomes?*

**Aim of ILF-COM**

The ILF-COM is an international, multi-sponsored project that aims to address the lack of clarity about outcome measures for people with lymphoedema and related disorders.

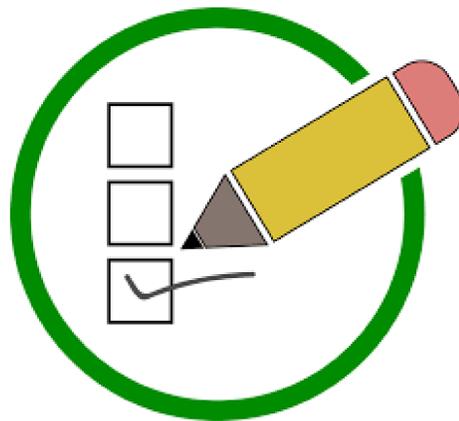
The strategy included a scoping systematic review, a qualitative study to explore reimbursement issues faced by the medical device industry, and an international survey.

**Current dilemmas**

- ❖ No international standards
- ❖ Lack of definitions
- ❖ Confusion over complex decongestive therapy (CDT)

**Lack of outcome measures leads to:**

- ❖ Reason for lack of services
- ❖ Inability to benchmark care between services
- ❖ Inability to identify patient versus professional priorities of outcomes
- ➔ LIMPRINT showed size and impact of chronic oedema in health services internationally
- ➔ Urgent need to **define, develop** and **validate** standardised international outcomes



**Number of respondents = 8,014**

**Funding consortium**

- ❖ 3M
- ❖ Essity (BSN)
- ❖ Tactile
- ❖ Thusne
- ❖ Specialbandager
- ❖ Sigvaris

**Process of development of methods**

1. Stakeholder meeting with professionals involved in lymphoedema management, patients and the **medical device industry**
2. Pilot questionnaire completed in Denmark
3. The questionnaire was translated into: English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Turkish and Dutch
4. All questionnaires were uploaded on to SurveyMonkey

**Survey dissemination strategy**

➔ **DISSEMINATION THROUGH FRAMEWORKS**

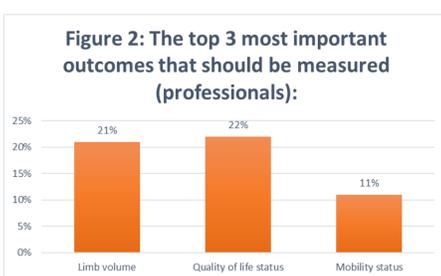
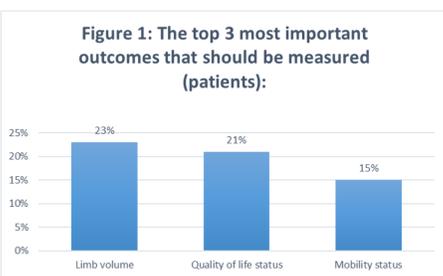
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|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Australia | 9. Netherlands   |
| 2. Belgium   | 10. New Zealand  |
| 3. Canada    | 11. South Africa |
| 4. Denmark   | 12. Switzerland  |
| 5. France    | 13. Turkey       |
| 6. Ireland   | 14. UK           |
| 7. Italy     | 15. USA          |
| 8. Japan     | 16. Other        |

➔ **SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN**

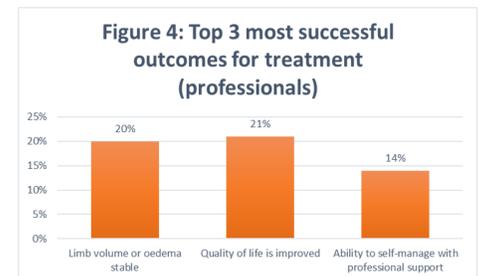
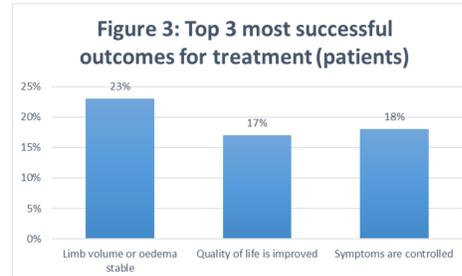
**Main outcomes**

Respondents (n=8,014) from 61 countries were asked to complete a survey containing 14 questions. Some questions that were not suitable to be completed by patients were hidden.

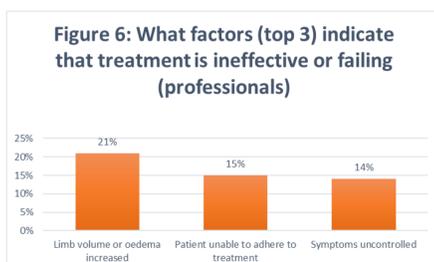
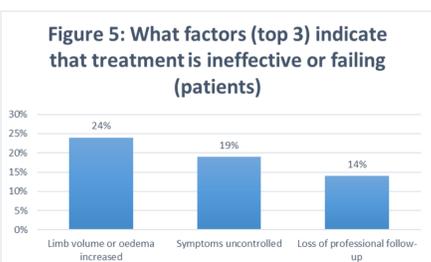
**1.** Both patients (fig 1) and professionals (fig 2) indicated that limb volume, quality of life status and mobility status are the most important outcomes in chronic oedema/ lymphoedema that should be measured.



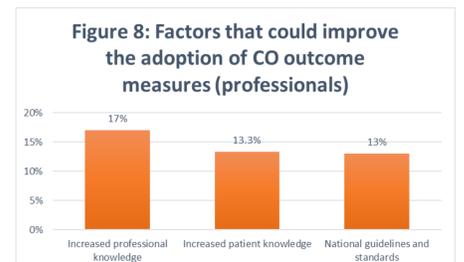
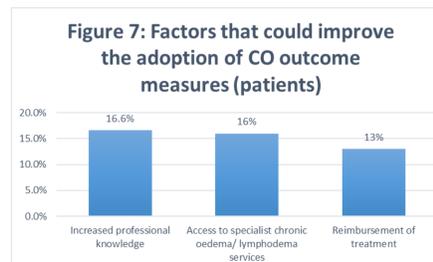
**2.** Both patients (fig 3) and professionals (fig 4) indicated that the top 2 successful outcomes for chronic oedema/ lymphoedema are: limb volume or oedema stable and quality of life is improved. The top 3 most successful outcome differed: symptoms are controlled (patients) and ability to self-manage with professional support (professionals).



**3.** Limb volume or oedema increased was perceived as the factor indicating ineffective or failing treatment in both groups. Patients (fig 5) perceived uncontrolled symptoms and loss of professional follow-up as other indicative factors, whereas professionals (fig 6) selected patients unable to adhere to treatment and symptoms uncontrolled as indicative.



**4.** The most important factor that could improve the adoption of chronic oedema/ lymphoedema measures was increased professional knowledge for both patients (fig 7) and professionals (fig 8). Patients selected access to specialist chronic oedema/ lymphoedema services and reimbursement of treatment as other important factors, whereas professionals perceived increased patient knowledge and national guidelines and standards as important.



**Recommendations for development**

Findings from the ILF-COM survey will be discussed at the 2019 ILF Conference in Chicago, USA. Results from the survey will be used to develop a strategic approach to outcome measures by the ILF over the next years.