Estimation of EuroQol 5-Dimensions health status utility values in hereditary angioedema

Objective: To estimate health status utility (preference) weights for hereditary angioedema (HAE) during an attack and between attacks using data from the Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe (HAE-BOIS-Europe) survey. Utility measures quantitatively describe the net impact of a condition on a patient’s life; a score of 0.0 reflects death and 1.0 reflects full health.

Study design and methods: The HAE-BOIS-Europe was a cross-sectional survey conducted in Spain, Germany, and Denmark to assess the real-world experience of HAE from the patient perspective. Survey items that overlapped conceptually with the EuroQol 5-Dimensions (EQ-5D) domains (pain/discomfort, mobility, self-care, usual activities, and anxiety/depression) were manually crosswalked to the corresponding UK population-based EQ-5D utility weights. EQ-5D utilities were computed for each respondent in the HAE-BOIS-Europe survey for acute attacks and between attacks.

Results: Overall, a total of 111 HAE-BOIS-Europe participants completed all selected survey items and thus allowed for computation of EQ-5D-based utilities. The mean utilities for an HAE attack and between attacks were 0.44 and 0.72, respectively. Utilities for an acute attack were dependent on the severity of pain of the last attack (0.61 for no pain or mild pain, 0.47 for moderate pain, and 0.08 for severe pain). There were no significant differences across countries. Mean utilities derived from the study approach compare sensibly with other disease states for both acute attacks and between attacks.

Conclusion: The impacts of HAE translate into substantial health status disutilities associated with acute attacks as well as between attacks, documenting that the detrimental effects of HAE are meaningful from the patient perspective. Results were consistent across countries with regard to pain severity and in comparison to similar disease states. The results can be used to raise awareness of HAE as a serious disease with wide-ranging personal and social impacts.

Keywords: hereditary angioedema, health-related quality of life, burden of illness, EQ-5D

Introduction

Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a rare genetic disorder caused by C1 inhibitor (C1 INH) deficiency, resulting in recurrent subcutaneous or submucosal edema.1–4 HAE is a lifelong disease with symptoms often beginning in early childhood1–5 and diagnosis may be delayed for 10 years.3,5,6 Patients with HAE may experience disfiguring, functionally disabling, painful, and even life-threatening edema of the face, extremities, upper airway, gastrointestinal tract, and urogenital region.2,7,8 Attack frequency may range from rarely to once every 3 days, and the disease presentation may vary throughout a patient’s lifetime.2,7,8 Symptoms typically last 1–4 days and patients may be unable to engage in normal social activities for 20–100 days per year.10 The unpredictable nature and potential seriousness of frequent angioedema attacks may put a strain on the patient and his/her...
family. Recently published data suggest that patients with HAE experience greater interference in their education and careers due to work and school absenteeism and productivity impairment during and between attacks.\textsuperscript{11} The prevalence of HAE is approximately estimated at 1:50,000.\textsuperscript{10,12}

Disease management strategies include treatment of acute attacks, preprocedure attack prophylaxis, and long-term prophylaxis to minimize the frequency and severity of attacks.\textsuperscript{13,14} Treatment options mostly consist of plasma-derived or recombinant C1 INH concentrates and a B2 bradykinin receptor antagonist for the treatment of acute attacks. Long-term prophylaxis options involve attenuated androgens and a nanofiltered C1 INH (human). Plasma-derived C1 INHs have been recommended for preprocedure prophylaxis.\textsuperscript{15}

The Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe (HAE-BOIS-Europe) survey was undertaken to collect patient-reported European data to address significant gaps in the literature with respect to the humanistic and socioeconomic burden of HAE from the patient perspective, focusing on Spain, Germany, and Denmark, as described by Bygum et al\textsuperscript{16} and Caballero et al.\textsuperscript{17}

Despite the increasing wealth of information about the disease, the broader consequences of HAE on patients’ lives are yet to be fully understood. Within this context, the objective of this study was to produce estimates of utility values associated with acute attacks as well as between attacks based on existing patient-reported data. Utility, or preference, measures allow the net impact of the effects of a condition to be captured quantitatively.\textsuperscript{18} For such measures, a score of 0.0 reflects death and a score of 1.0 reflects full health; changes of 0.05 are generally considered meaningful to the patient.\textsuperscript{19} The utility weights are often used to quality-adjust life expectancy in cost–utility evaluations of medical interventions.\textsuperscript{20,21}

Given the rarity of HAE and the high cost of treatment,\textsuperscript{15,22} utility values could be an important influential factor in policy decision models and cost–utility studies of HAE treatments. Furthermore, due to the rarity and episodic nature of the condition, it may be particularly challenging to accurately estimate the clinical and humanistic impact of HAE in daily practice. Utilities can be used to raise awareness of the seriousness of HAE, provide a basis for comparison with other chronic diseases, and provide evidence of the need for more effective treatments.

**Patients and methods**

The HAE-BOIS-Europe survey was conducted between May and December 2011. The two study components were: 1) a one-time web- or paper-based survey on the humanistic and socioeconomic burden of HAE, which included questions regarding experience related to the last HAE attack as well as between attacks\textsuperscript{11,16,17} and 2) open-ended patient interviews (N=30 [n=10 per country]).\textsuperscript{23} Interview participants were selected from clinical practice centers of excellence, and survey participants were recruited systematically from clinical practice as well as from patient associations. Participants were at least 12 years of age with HAE type I or type II. The study was reviewed and approved by institutional review boards per local requirements. Interview participants provided verbal informed consent before the interview, and survey participants provided written informed consent electronically or on paper before beginning the survey. For participants under the age of 18 years, parental consent was obtained in addition to the child’s assent. Means of patient recruitment, population, and attack characteristics, including use of acute attack treatment and long-term prophylaxis, have been previously published.\textsuperscript{11,16,17}

An approach for obtaining utility weights for HAE attacks as well as between attacks was designed by reviewing the HAE-BOIS-Europe survey to identify items that most closely matched the EuroQol 5-Dimensions (EQ-5D) conceptually. Separate items were identified for the most recent HAE attacks and between attacks. The EQ-5D, one of the most common utility measures, is a 5-item instrument measuring current pain/discomfort, mobility, self-care, usual activities, and anxiety/depression.\textsuperscript{24,25} Each domain has three levels of severity (no problems, some or moderate problems, and extreme problems).

Response options for the selected HAE-BOIS-Europe survey items were manually crosswalked to the respective EQ-5D domain severity levels based on the judgment of four clinical expert investigators. For two items, data from the qualitative interviews also provided insight for this. Specifically, the qualitative interviews included obtaining feedback on two HAE-BOIS-Europe survey items. Patients were asked to identify a number on a 0–10 scale reflecting their anxiety about future attacks and the impact of the last attack on their ability to perform daily activities. Patients were then asked why they chose this number. Evaluation of the results determined the ranges within the 0–10 response scales that were assigned to the respective EQ-5D severity levels for anxiety/depression and usual activities for the acute attack. Table 1 shows the patient interpretations of the 0–10 responses to the question inquiring about the impact of the last attack on usual activities, and Table 2 shows the patient interpretations of the 0–10 responses to the item inquiring about anxiety about having an attack in the future. Based
Table 1 HAE-BOIS-Europe interview results: impact of last attack on usual activities and transfer to EQ-5D response levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EQ-5D level as evaluated by clinical experts according to patient-rated level</th>
<th>Level 1: no problems</th>
<th>Level 2: some or moderate problems</th>
<th>Level 3: extreme problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason given by patient(s) for HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level</td>
<td>I was able to do everything I wanted. It was a slight discomfort. It only affected me a little bit.</td>
<td>There still is some emotional stress in connection with the disease.</td>
<td>I can resume my activities very soon afterwards. I was still able to get out of bed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 0–10 scale; higher score indicates worse impairment.

Abbreviations: EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimensions; HAE-BOIS-Europe, Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe.
Table 2 HAE-BOIS-Europe interview results: level of anxiety about future attacks and transfer to EQ-5D response levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EQ-5D level as evaluated by clinical experts according to patient-rated level</th>
<th>Level 1: no problems</th>
<th>Level 2: some or moderate problems</th>
<th>Level 3: extreme problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason given by patient(s) for HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level</td>
<td>I am not afraid.</td>
<td>[My new medications] help me very much, so I know I will be able to handle the next attack efficiently.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have to live with the disease, and my medication is effective.</td>
<td>I feel safe and confident and have no worries because of this disease […] because I have got a medication that works, that suits me. I am not anxious about having an attack. They come when they come – this is all.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it. They’re not as intense as before. Also, with the years, it affects me less. Like my age has something to do with how they are less severe now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am not afraid.</td>
<td>I have to live with the disease, and my medication is effective.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it. They’re not as intense as before. Also, with the years, it affects me less. Like my age has something to do with how they are less severe now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have to live with the disease, and my medication is effective.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it. They’re not as intense as before. Also, with the years, it affects me less. Like my age has something to do with how they are less severe now.</td>
<td>The uncertainty about what will be after the pregnancy. Having the baby and all, and how to handle severe abdominal attacks, especially when my husband is away. On the other hand, my mother lives nearby, so I will certainly have support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I know how to handle my attacks, so I am not afraid about them coming back.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it. They’re not as intense as before. Also, with the years, it affects me less. Like my age has something to do with how they are less severe now.</td>
<td>The uncertainty about what will be after the pregnancy. Having the baby and all, and how to handle severe abdominal attacks, especially when my husband is away. On the other hand, my mother lives nearby, so I will certainly have support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am not afraid because I know where to get treatment. I have gotten used to it.</td>
<td>I know that I can help myself, which is reassuring. Also I have kind of gotten used to it. They’re not as intense as before. Also, with the years, it affects me less. Like my age has something to do with how they are less severe now.</td>
<td>The uncertainty about what will be after the pregnancy. Having the baby and all, and how to handle severe abdominal attacks, especially when my husband is away. On the other hand, my mother lives nearby, so I will certainly have support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 0–10 scale; higher score indicates worse impairment.

Abbreviations: EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimensions; HAE, hereditary angioedema; HAE-BOIS-Europe, Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe.
on the interpretations, it was determined that for both usual activities and anxiety/depression, the numerical responses 0–1 would be best assigned to the EQ-5D severity level no problems, 2–6 to some or moderate problems, and 7–10 to extreme problems. With respect to the EQ-5D self-care and mobility domains, it was assumed that self-care is not impacted during an attack or between attacks and that mobility is not impacted between attacks; this is a conservative approach and an acknowledged potential limitation. Only patients who had had an attack within the past 6 months were included in the analysis.

Each of the EQ-5D levels has a predetermined utility weight based on the time trade-off exercise; the present research used UK general population weights, as detailed by Dolan. The formula was applied to the respondents of the HAE-BOIS-Europe survey on the individual patient level. Mean EQ-5D utility scores were calculated for the last attack, overall, and by pain severity (no/mild, moderate, and severe pain), as well as for between attacks. Country-specific utility scores were also computed. As shown in Table 3, to assess pain and discomfort during the latest HAE attack from the HAE-BOIS survey, patients answered the question “what was the worst pain you had during your most recent HAE attack?” Possible responses were “no pain”, “mild or moderate pain”, or “severe pain”, which very closely matches “no pain or discomfort”, “moderate pain or discomfort”, and “extreme pain or discomfort” on the EQ-5D pain/discomfort domain, and so mapping here involved a direct translation of responses. Between attacks, this was interpreted from the HAE-BOIS survey question, “In general, how would you describe your health?” with the answer of “excellent or very good” being translated as “no pain or discomfort” on the EQ-5D pain and discomfort domain, “good and fair” to indicate “moderate pain or discomfort”, and “poor” to be indicative of “extreme pain or discomfort”. An analysis of variance test was used to compare differences in utility scores across countries as well as across pain severity levels of the last attack. SAS® Enterprise Guide® 4.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) was used for all analyses.

Results

Overall, a total of 111 HAE-BOIS-Europe survey participants completed all of the selected items (41 Spain, 40 Germany, 30 Denmark; 51% female; average [range] age: 40 [16–81] years). The mean EQ-5D utility scores for the last HAE attack and for between attacks were 0.444 and 0.722, respectively and comparable across countries. Utilities worsened as attack pain increased (no/mild pain = 0.613; moderate pain = 0.467; and severe pain = 0.080; P<0.001; Table 4). For both acute attacks and between attacks, the domains with the greatest percentages indicating impairment were pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression. For pain/discomfort, 90% and 81% of patients indicated at least some impairment for acute attacks and between attacks, respectively; for anxiety/depression, 76% and 49% indicated at least some impairment for acute attacks and between attacks, respectively. Results were consistent across countries.

Discussion

This research presents an approach for estimating EQ-5D utility values during an HAE attack as well as between attacks. This approach is sensible based on the reasonable overlap of concepts between the respective HAE-BOIS-Europe survey items and the EQ-5D. The findings suggest that both during and between attacks, HAE causes substantial suffering from the patient perspective. This research fills an unmet need in the HAE literature, providing preference estimates in HAE, based on patient-reported impacts that could be used in future cost–utility analyses of HAE therapies.

In HAE, utility values have previously been measured in the following ways: clinician report reflecting the clinician’s perception of the patient’s experience of a moderate or severe attack; using the standard gamble approach for HAE health states in a general population sample (comparing the health states of HAE without any effective emergency medication, HAE with effective emergency medication available in a hospital, and HAE with effective emergency medication available for self-administration); and retrospectively in a survey in which HAE patients estimated EQ-5D responses for the attack-free and acute attack states but did not include disease-specific considerations. This study has taken a different approach by estimating utilities based on HAE disease-specific items characterizing the patient’s reported disease experience.

Our results show that patients with HAE experience low utilities during acute attacks, and this is dependent upon the pain severity of the attack. Indeed, we observed statistically significant differences between the utility values of different attack severities, suggesting that utilities could discriminate between mild/moderate and severe attacks. The utility for a severe attack was very low, 0.08, indicating substantial
### Table 3: Mapping of EQ-5D responses to HAE-BOIS-Europe survey items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EQ-5D domain</th>
<th>EQ-5D description</th>
<th>EQ-5D disutility (UK)</th>
<th>Rating of HAE-BOIS-Europe survey items for EQ-5D utility During the latest attack</th>
<th>Between attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pain/discomfort</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>No pain or discomfort</td>
<td>−0.0</td>
<td>Question on survey</td>
<td>What was the worst pain you had during your most recent HAE attack?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Moderate pain or discomfort</td>
<td>−0.123</td>
<td></td>
<td>In general, how would you describe your health?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Extreme pain or discomfort</td>
<td>−0.386</td>
<td></td>
<td>Excellent or very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>No problems in walking about</td>
<td>−0.0</td>
<td>Question on survey</td>
<td>How long did the attack stop you from performing daily activities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Some problems in walking about</td>
<td>−0.069</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assume HAE does not impact mobility between attacks (ie, EQ-5D disutility = −0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Confined to bed</td>
<td>−0.314</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>No problems with self-care</td>
<td>−0.0</td>
<td>Question on survey</td>
<td>Assume HAE attack does not impact self-care (ie, EQ-5D disutility = −0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Some problems washing or dressing myself</td>
<td>−0.104</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assume HAE does not impact self-care between attacks (ie, EQ-5D disutility = −0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Unable to wash or dress myself</td>
<td>−0.214</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usual activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>No problems with performing my usual activities</td>
<td>−0.0</td>
<td>Question on survey</td>
<td>During your most recent attack, how much did the HAE attack affect your ability to do your regular daily activities, other than work at a job/become a student?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Some problems with performing my usual activities</td>
<td>−0.036</td>
<td></td>
<td>No problems (ie, HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level =0.0−1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Unable to perform my usual activities</td>
<td>−0.094</td>
<td></td>
<td>Some or moderate levels (ie, HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level =2.0−6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anxiety/depression</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Not anxious or depressed</td>
<td>−0.0</td>
<td>Question on survey</td>
<td>How anxious are you about having an HAE attack in the future?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Moderately anxious or depressed</td>
<td>−0.071</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average of How often did you get sudden feelings of panic about HAE symptoms/attacks during the past 6 months? and How distressed are you about your HAE attacks/symptoms now? (1−5 scale each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Extremely anxious or depressed</td>
<td>−0.236</td>
<td></td>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe survey patient-rated level &gt;4.0 (1−5 scale)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** For EQ-5D disutility (UK), the constant term accounted for any dysfunctional state = −0.081, the constant term N3 accounted for if level 3 occurs within at least one dimension: −0.269, and full health =1. The summation of EQ-5D disutility (UK) values, including these three terms and EQ-5D disutility values for each EQ-5D domain at one of three levels in each domain, gives rise to the estimated value of EQ-5D utility.26

**Abbreviations:** EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimensions; HAE, hereditary angioedema; HAE-BOIS-Europe, Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe; h, hours; d, days; N/A, not applicable.
Table 4 Estimated EQ-5D utilities during and between attacks by country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAE-related health state</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>P-value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute HAE state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By pain severity of last attack:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No pain or mild</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.412±0.30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.538±0.28</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.467±0.27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.358±0.25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.080±0.08</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.006±0.01</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between HAE attacks</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0.722±0.23</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.705±0.26</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Analysis of variance test. P<0.001 for comparison of differences in utility values by pain severity levels among overall sample.
Abbreviations: EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimensions; HAE, hereditary angioedema; SD, standard deviation.

Table 5 EQ-5D utilities reported for selected conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference/country</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Utility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stafford et al (2012)/UK</td>
<td>Migraine: chronic state</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind et al (1999)/UK</td>
<td>UK general population norm</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerhuis et al (2011)/the Netherlands</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer et al (2010)/worldwide</td>
<td>Ischemic heart disease with mild angina</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismail et al (2010)/England</td>
<td>Type I diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terzano et al (2012)/Italy</td>
<td>Asthma, partially controlled or uncontrolled</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe6</td>
<td>HAE: chronic (between attacks)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustur et al (2009)/Montenegro</td>
<td>Ankylosing spondylitis</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marra et al (2004)/Canada7</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickard et al (2004)/Canada8</td>
<td>6 months after stroke</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe</td>
<td>HAE: attack with no pain or mild pain</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford et al (2012)/UK</td>
<td>Migraine: moderate severity</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe</td>
<td>HAE: attack with moderate pain</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer et al (2010)/worldwide</td>
<td>Ischemic heart disease with moderate/severe angina</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee et al (2005)/Wales9</td>
<td>Renal failure on hemodialysis</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe</td>
<td>HAE: acute attack (overall)</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickard et al (2004)/Canada10</td>
<td>Acute stroke</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAE-BOIS-Europe</td>
<td>HAE: attack with severe pain</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Refers to current study with data shown in bold.
Abbreviations: EQ-5D, EuroQol 5-Dimensions; HAE, hereditary angioedema; HAE-BOIS-Europe, Hereditary Angioedema Burden of Illness Study in Europe.
with other disease states for both acute attacks and between
attacks (Table 5). As expected, as pain severity increased,
attack utilities declined and were comparable with conditions
generally considered more severe; these values were consistent
across countries. Future research might incorporate this
methodology, providing additional data that may substantiate
the validity of our approach.

Conclusion
In summary, acute attacks as well as the chronic experience
of HAE impair patients’ quality of life to a degree similar
to that of other serious chronic diseases. This suggests that
the detrimental effects of HAE as a lifelong disease charac-
terized by acute attacks are meaningful and may cause
long-lasting lifestyle impairment. This may translate into
long-term reductions in quality of life. Our findings suggest
that despite the availability of various treatment options,
more comprehensive disease management strategies need
to be considered to minimize the severity, frequency, and
overall impact of HAE attacks. Utility values can be used to
help advocate for and raise awareness among policymakers,
the global community, and the clinical community of the
burden of HAE and the substantial unmet need for effective
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