

**UCLA PROSTATE CANCER INDEX
(UCLA-PCI),**

including the

**RAND 36-Item Health Survey v2
(SF-36 v2)**

HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE

SCORING INSTRUCTIONS

Scoring Summary

The UCLA Prostate Cancer Index was developed by researchers at UCLA and RAND to measure health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in patients treated for prostate cancer. It addresses general HRQOL and organ-targeted HRQOL. The instrument has been validated psychometrically in this population. Reliability and validity statistics for the instrument are included in reference 7.

The Index contains three parts. This document explains the scoring rules for each of these parts. The components of the Index are:

1. RAND 36-Item Health Survey v2 (SF-36 v2)	Items 1-11	36 items
2. UCLA Prostate Cancer Index	Items 12-28	20 items
3. Sociodemographic Items	Items 29-24	18 items

The RAND 36-Item Health Survey was previously developed and published by RAND researchers and is presently used throughout the world as the premier instrument to measure general HRQOL. It assesses HRQOL in eight scales or domains.¹⁻³ Some researchers refer to the RAND 36-Item Health Survey as the "SF-36." The SF-36 scoring system is slightly different, though most experts in HRQOL feel that the two scoring mechanisms produce equivalent results. A small number of modifications were made to the original RAND 36-Item Health Survey, and the RAND 36-Item Health Survey v2 (SF-36 v2) was published in early 2001.

Comparison data using the SF-36 scoring system is well-documented.⁴

The UCLA Prostate Cancer Index assesses disease-specific, organ-targeted HRQOL in six scales or domains that are of special concern to men treated for prostate cancer. It was developed for use as an adjunct to the RAND general HRQOL scales.⁵⁻⁷ It has been translated into Spanish⁸ and is presently in use in over 200 studies throughout North America, Europe, and Japan. Other publications with the UCLA Prostate Cancer Index are listed in the reference section below.

The RAND 36-Item Health Survey v2 is scored in two steps. First, the response for each item is recoded with a value from 0-100 according to the table below. Second, an average value is calculated for the items in each of the eight scales, according to the table on the next page. Missing data are ignored and the scale score is calculated without the missing item. If more than 50% of the items are missing from any one scale, it cannot be calculated.

Step 1: RECODING ITEMS

<i>Item Numbers</i>	<i>Change original response category from</i>	<i>To recoded value of</i>
3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3j	1	0
	2	50
	3	100
2, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 5a, 5b, 5c, 9b, 9c, 9f, 9g, 9i, 10, 11a, 11c	1	0
	2	25
	3	50
	4	75
	5	100
7	1	100
	2	80
	3	60
	4	40
	5	20
	6	0
1, 6, 8, 9a, 9d, 9e, 9h, 11b, 11d	1	100
	2	75
	3	50
	4	25
	5	0

Step 2: AVERAGING RECODED ITEMS INTO SCALES

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Number Scale of items</i>	<i>Average the following recoded items</i>
Physical functioning	10	3a,3b,3c,3d,3e,3f,3g,3h,3i,3j
Role limitations due to physical health problems	4	4a,4b,4c,4d
Role limitations due to emotional problems	3	5a,5b,5c
Vitality	4	9a,9e,9g,9i
Mental health	5	9b,9c,9d,9f,9h
Social functioning	2	6,10
Bodily Pain	2	7,8
General health	5	1,11a,11b,11c,11d
[Health transition]	1	2

Physical and Mental Health Summary Scores may be calculated for the SF-36. Summary scale scoring algorithms may be obtained by contacting the Medical Outcomes Trust in Boston and requesting a copy of its publication entitled, "SF-36 Physical and Mental Health Summary Scales: A User's Manual."

Item 11 is a single item measure of change in health status used in the RAND Medical Outcomes Study. It is not part of any of the eight RAND scales.

Main SF-36 website: <http://www.sf36.com/>

Information on SF surveys: <http://www.sf36.com/tools/>

Scoring demonstration for SF-36 v2: <http://www.sf36.com/demos/SF-36v2.html>

Information on SF-36 v2 manual: <http://www.qmetric.com/marketplace/detail.cgi?pid=SF-001>

The UCLA Prostate Cancer Index is also scored in two steps. First, the response for each item is recoded with a value from 0-100 according to the table below. Second, an average value is calculated for the items in each of the three function scales, according to the table on the next page. The recoded values for the three bother items are the scores for the bother scales. Missing data are ignored and the scale score is calculated without the missing item. If more than 50% of the items are missing from any one scale, it cannot be calculated.

Step 1: RECODING ITEMS

<i>Item Numbers</i>	<i>Change original response category from</i>	<i>To recoded value of</i>
12,13,19,23	1	0
	2	33
	3	67
	4	100
14,26	1	0
	2	50
	3	100
15a,15b	0	100
	1	75
	2	50
	3	25
	4	0
16,18,28	1	100
	2	75
	3	50
	4	25
	5	0
17,21,22a,22b,22c,24,25,27	1	0
	2	25
	3	50
	4	75
	5	100
20	1	0
	2	20
	3	40
	4	60
	5	80
	6	100

Step 2: AVERAGING RECODED ITEMS INTO SCALES

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Number Scale of items</i>	<i>Average the following recoded items</i>
Urinary function	5	12,13,14,15a,15b
Bowel function	4	17,18,19,20
Sexual function	8	22a,22b,22c,23,24,25,26,27
Urinary bother	1	16
Bowel bother	1	21
Sexual bother	1	28

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