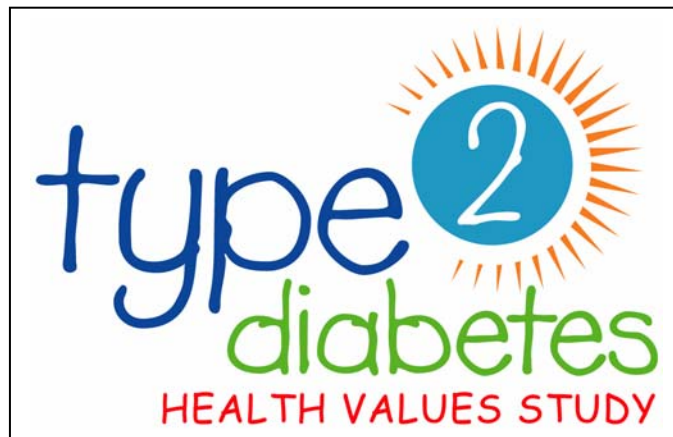


Type 2 Diabetes Health Values Study

Interview Information for Child



EXAMPLE INTERVIEW GUIDE

PAGE 1

3-29-06rev12

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Version 1,2,3

PRACTICE QUESTION

Imagine that you develop the following health condition at this very moment in time and will have it for the rest of your life.

SEVERE ATOPIC DERMATITIS (ALSO KNOWN AS SEVERE ECZEMA)

- *The area looks like a red rash.*
- *It is affecting the cheeks, the chin and the inside of the elbows, and the back of the knees, and the trunk of the body.*
- *It is very itchy and you scratch it, scratching continuously throughout the day.*
- *There are numerous bumpy areas.*
- *There is oozing or crusting in some areas.*
- *The skin is dry and leathery in some areas.*
- *Sleep is disrupted by itching. You lose about 3 hours of sleep each night because of scratching.*

(Adapted From Friedman et al. *BMC Pediatrics* 2004, 4:21)

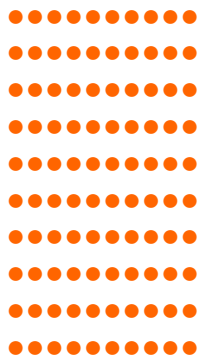
Now imagine you are offered a “magic potion” which has some chance of immediately curing your problem and would leave you in perfect health. However, in these made-up situations, using the magic potion also has one possible side effect, which is a chance that it may instead cause your immediate painless death.

When the interviewer tells you to, look at the next few pages to see pictures of the choices you may be given for this type of question. You can look at these pages throughout the interview.

M-1

100 Dots

100% Chance of Perfect Health
(100 out of 100)

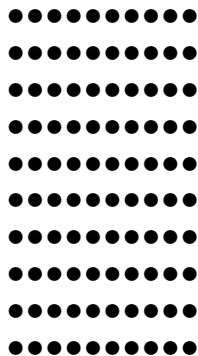


0 % Chance of Immediate Painless Death
(0 out of 100)

M-2

100 Dots

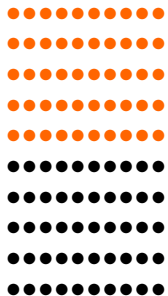
0% Chance of Perfect Health
(0 out of 100)



100 % Chance of Immediate Painless Death
(100 out of 100)

M-3

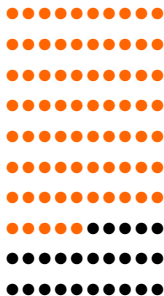
100 Dots
50% Chance of Perfect Health
(50 out of 100)



50 % Chance of Immediate Painless Death
(50 out of 100)

M-4

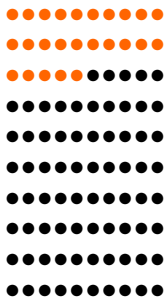
100 Dots
75% Chance of Perfect Health
(75 out of 100)



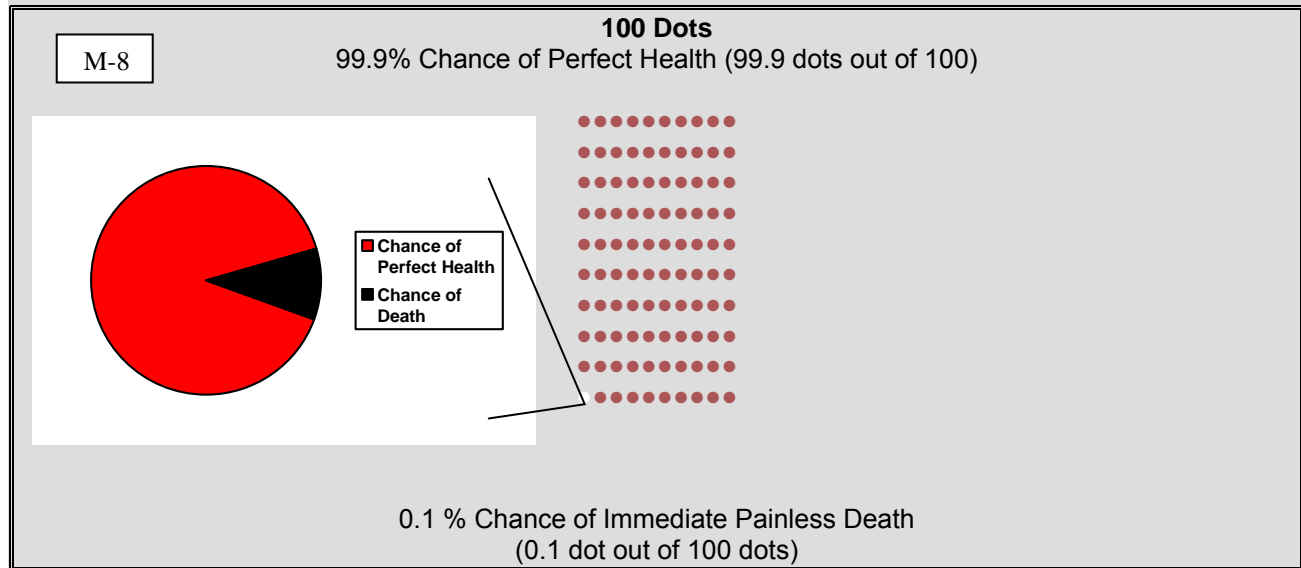
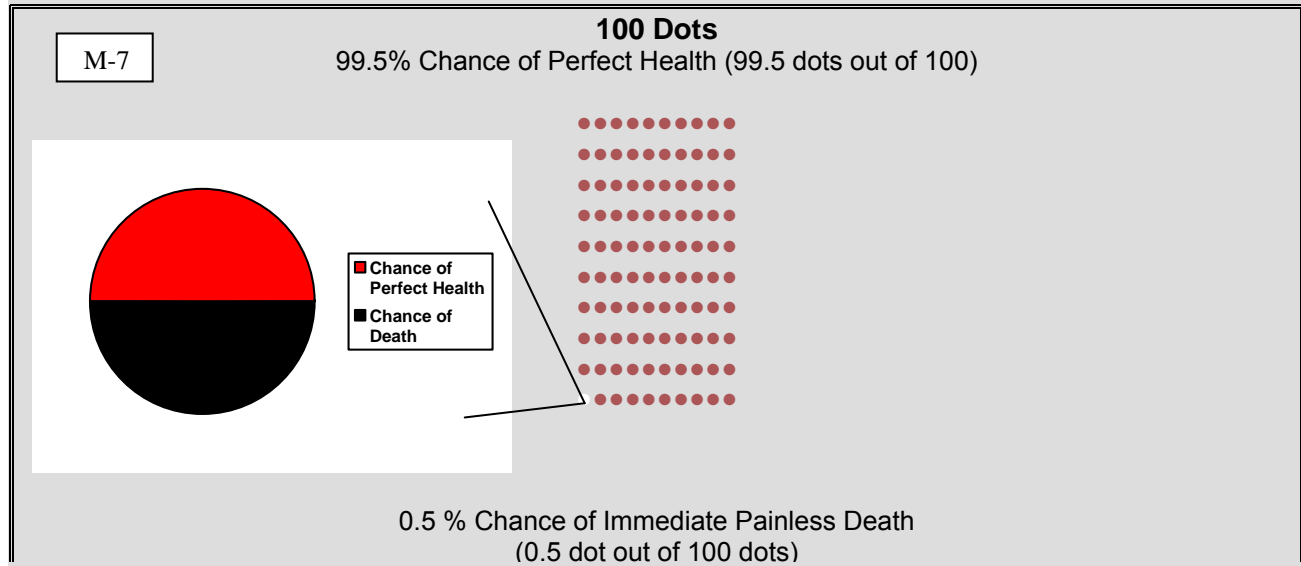
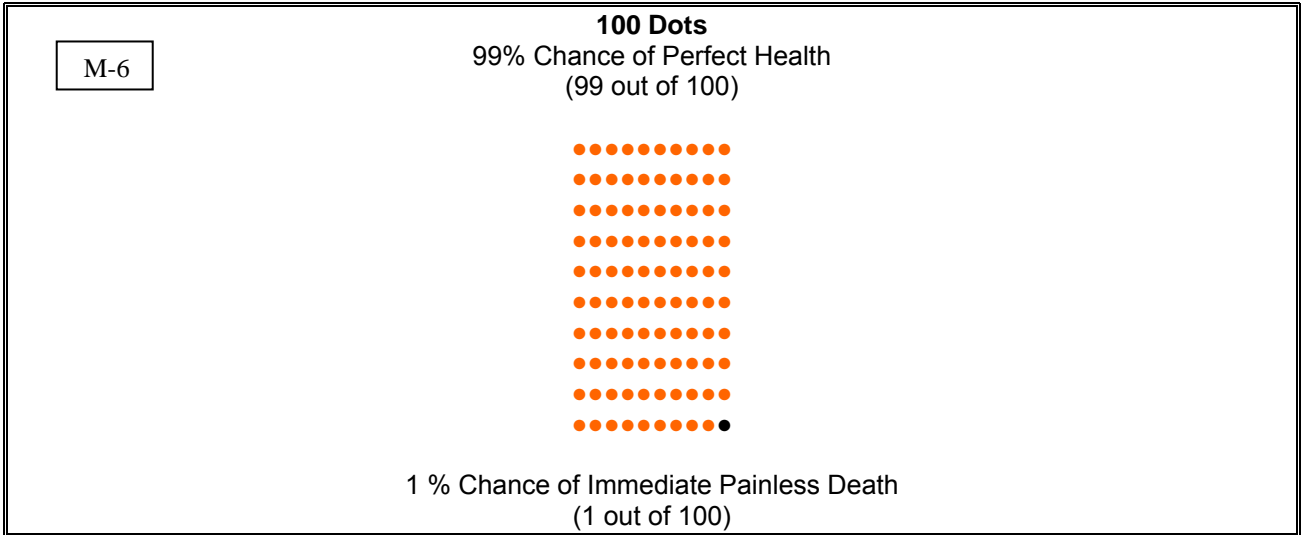
25 % Chance of Immediate Painless Death
(25 out of 100)

M-5

100 Dots
25% Chance of Perfect Health
(25 out of 100)



75 % Chance of Immediate Painless Death
(75 out of 100)



Remember:

- You may need to imagine that you are experiencing the health condition described even if you are not currently experiencing it.
- These are health conditions associated with type 2 diabetes but not necessarily ones that you will actually experience in real life.
- There are no right or wrong answers. The answers are your opinions.

If you think you know your answer, it is okay to interrupt the interviewer.

Your answer should be in the form of a percentage (%).

Health State A is

- Type 2 diabetes with no complications
- No pills or shots of insulin are required
- You must follow a meal plan that limits the amount of sugar and starches (such as cookies, breads, rice and pasta) in the diet and encourages healthy fruits and vegetables.
- You must check a blood sugar at least 2 times per day by pricking your finger with a small needle and using a special machine called a blood glucose meter. This may sting a little bit.
- You must visit a diabetes doctor or nurse at least two to four times per year in addition to regular checkups with a pediatrician or family doctor
- You must meet with a nutritionist at least once per year

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Health State B is

- Type 2 diabetes with no complications
- You require at least two shots per day of insulin. Shots are given with a small needle in the arms, thighs, buttocks or belly and feel like an insect bite. Teenagers may be able to perform the shots themselves although some may need the help of a parent/guardian.
- Due to the treatment with insulin, you may experience a low blood sugar, sometimes up to several times per month. This usually causes mild symptoms, such as sweatiness or tiredness. Rarely, in about 2 out of 100 people per year, a low blood sugar could cause more serious symptoms, such as fainting or seizures, which would require help from someone else to treat your symptoms.
- You must check a blood sugar at least 2 times per day by pricking your finger with a small needle and using a special machine called a blood glucose meter. This may sting a little bit.
- You must visit a diabetes doctor or nurse at least two to four times per year in addition to regular checkups with a pediatrician or family doctor
- You must meet with a nutritionist at least once per year

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Health State C is

- Type 2 diabetes with no complications
- You must take an oral medication (a pill or liquid) two to three times per day.
- You may experience a short-term side effect related to taking this medicine such as diarrhea, nausea or vomiting and, rarely, a side effect such as headache or low blood sugar. In extremely rare cases (less than 3 cases per 100,000 people with per year), this medicine can be associated with a life-threatening build up of acid in the blood. However, this is usually only a risk when kidney function is abnormal and the doctors will monitor your kidney function.
- You must check your blood sugar at least 2 times per day by pricking your finger with a small needle and using a special machine called a blood glucose meter. This may sting a little bit.
- You must visit a diabetes doctor or nurse at least two to four times per year in addition to regular checkups with your pediatrician or family doctor.
- You must meet with a nutritionist at least once per year

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

In the next four health conditions “Standard Diabetes Monitoring and Insulin Treatment” will mean:

- You must check a blood sugar at least 2 times per day by pricking your finger with a small needle and using a special machine called a blood glucose meter. This may sting a little bit.
- You must visit a diabetes doctor or nurse at least two to four times per year in addition to regular checkups with a pediatrician or family doctor
- You must meet with a nutritionist at least once per year
- You will need insulin treatment as described in the earlier health state

Health State D is

- Type 2 diabetes with a kidney complication. In this state, your kidneys no longer function properly to remove excess fluids and wastes from the body and you require dialysis to survive.
- Dialysis requires either a procedure performed up to several times a day at home to put fluid through a tube into your belly and then remove it or visits to a center 3 to 4 times per week for you to be connected for several hours to a machine that cleans the blood. These procedures both require you to have a surgical procedure to either put in the tube that connects to the belly or to prepare the veins for connection to the dialysis machine. There may be some pain involved with these procedures. There is a high risk of infection of the tubing and blood vessels.
- You would need to see a kidney doctor approximately 4 times per year.
- You would require standard diabetes monitoring and insulin treatment

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Health State E is

- Type 2 diabetes with an eye complication.
- You would be functionally blind meaning that he/she would not be able to see well enough out of either eye to function without help.
- You would need to see an eye doctor at least two times per year.
- You would require standard diabetes monitoring and insulin treatment

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Health State F is

- Type 2 diabetes with a nerve complication.
- The nerve disease results in the need for an operation that removes a part of one lower leg below the knee.
- To get around, you would require a wheel chair or would need to wear a prosthetic device which is a fake leg. Some physical activities will be limited and physical therapy would be required to learn to use these aids.
- You would require visits to specialized doctors, such as nerve doctors and bone doctors, several times per year.
- You would require standard diabetes monitoring and insulin treatment

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Health State G is

- Type 2 diabetes with a heart complication in which the tubes taking blood to the heart become blocked. This can cause chest pain and make it hard to breathe with physical activity.
- Physical activity is limited by the chest pain and difficulty breathing. This means you may not be able to play sports or run.
- You would need to see a heart doctor every 3 to 4 months.
- You would require standard diabetes monitoring and insulin treatment

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Your Current Health

- For this question, think about your usual health over the last 4 weeks.
- Think about all of the chronic or long-term medical conditions you have and how this affects your usual health.
- This may include (but is not limited to) the need to take medications every day, the need to see special medical doctors, or any limits on your physical activities because of health problems.
- Do not include any temporary condition such as a cold or sore throat that you may have experienced or may be experiencing today but does not usually affect your health.

That is the end of this part of the interview. The interviewer will give you instructions on the next questions about your health beliefs, quality of life, and family life.

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.