Evidence Table 2: Daily Living Tasks Dependent on Vision (DLTV)

Study	Study Design	Study Population	Instrument Characteristics	Results	Quality Scoring/Comments
Hart 1999 #8180	**Geographical location:** Belfast, N Ireland **Dates:** Unknown **Context:** □ Clinical trial □ Cohort X Cross sectional □ Longitudinal **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria:** a) elderly patients attending a macular degeneration clinic; b) patients about to undergo cataract surgery; c) patients attending a GP geriatric screening unit; d) elderly patients attending a local hospital's rehabilitation unit. All subjects were over 55 years. The c and d groups were required to have visual acuity of 6/12 or better in each eye, have no visual complaints and be able to read a daily newspaper with current spectacles. These two groups formed the control group.	**Population size (n):** 103 (34 AMD) Age (mean): AMD: 74 Cataract: 73.7 Sex: AMD: 64.7% female Cataract: 75.7% female Eye dx: Not reported AMD**:** 33% **AMD Type:** Not reported **Laterality:** □ Unilateral □ Bilateral **Objective Measure(s) of function (e.g., visual acuity):**	**Instrument/Technique Name:** DLTV **Method of administration:** **By whom:** □ Masked □ Unmasked X Unknown **Mode of administration:** □ Phone interview □ Face to face interview □ Mail questionnaire X In office questionnaire □ Observation X Other (physical exam) **Respondent:** □ Only patient □ Patient or surrogate □ Only surrogate X Unknown **Time points of administration:** NA (cross sectional)	**Question 1C: psychometric properties (validity, reliability, responsiveness)** Internal consistency: A factor analysis (not described in detail) identified 3 putative dimensions. Construct validity: All items were correlated with measures of visual acuity (typically, .3 to .7) Notes: This instrument provides some support for the construct validity of the measure.	**Quality assessment:** Meaningfully defined study population: + Protection from bias: o Consideration of statistical power: +, but small **This article is relevant to:** □ Question 1A □ Question 1B X Question 1C □ Question 2 □ Question 3

Evidence Table 2: Daily Living Tasks Dependent on Vision (DLTV) – continued

Study	Study Design	Study Population	Instrument Characteristics	Results	Quality Scoring/Comments
Hart 2005 #8510	**Geographical location:** Belfast, UK **Dates:** 12/95- 9/98 **Context:** □ Clinical trial □ Cohort X Cross sectional □ Longitudinal **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria:** AMD patients	**Population size:** 235 Age (mean): 74 Sex: 65% female Eye dx: Not reported **AMD:** Not reported **AMD Type:** All forms of AMD **Laterality:** Bilateral **Objective Measure(s) of function (e.g., visual acuity):** Distance and near visual acuity, contrast sensitivity	**Instrument/Technique Name:** DLTV **Method of administration:** Questionnaire **By whom:** X Masked □ Unmasked □ Unknown **Mode of administration:** □ Phone interview X Face to face interview □ Mail questionnaire X In office questionnaire □ Observation □ Other (physical exam) **Respondent:** X Only patient □ Patient or surrogate □ Only surrogate □ Unknown **Time points of administration:** NA (cross sectional)	**Question 1C: psychometric properties (validity, reliability, responsiveness)** Internal Consistency: Domain-specific Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranged from .66 to .96 Scaling Consistency: The application of item response theory (IRT) provided general, albeit not definitive, support for the subdivision of items into 4 sub-scales	**Quality assessment:** Meaningfully defined study population: + Protection from bias: + Consideration of statistical power: + **This article is relevant to:** □ Question 1A □ Question 1B X Question 1C □ Question 2 □ Question 3

Evidence Table 2: Daily Living Tasks Dependent on Vision (DLTV) – continued

Study	Study Design	Study Population	Instrument Characteristics	Results	Quality Scoring/Comments
McClure 2000 #8190	**Geographical location:** Belfast, Ireland **Dates:** 2/96-12/97 **Context:** □ Clinical trial □ Cohort X Cross sectional □ Longitudinal **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria:** AMD patients	**Population size: 100** Age (mean): 74 Sex: 67% female Eye dx: Not reported **AMD:** Not reported **AMD Type:** Unspecified **Laterality:** Bilateral **Objective Measure(s) of function (e.g., visual acuity)** Distance and near visual acuity, reading speed, contrast sensitivity, reading index (reading speed in wpm/text size in M)	**Instrument/Technique Name:** DLTV **Method of administration:** Questionnaire **By whom:** X Masked □ Unmasked □ Unknown **Mode of administration:** □ Phone interview X Face to face interview □ Mail questionnaire X In office questionnaire □ Observation □ Other **Respondent:** X Only patient □ Patient or surrogate □ Only surrogate □ Unknown **Time points of administration:** NA (cross sectional)	**Question 1A: Instrument scores in AMD patients** **Question 3: Relationship between QOL measures (s) and objective measure** Pearson's correlation coefficients between individual DLTV items and individual measures of vision in the better and worse eye *Distance visual acuity* / *Near visual acuity* / *Reading index* / *Reading speed* / *Contrast sensitivity* Read correspondence: 0.70 (0.22) / 0.58 (0.43) / 0.77 (0.46) / 0.69 (0.46) / 0.61 (0.43) Read newspaper print: 0.69 (0.25) / 0.51 (0.39) / 0.76 (0.44) / 0.67 (0.43) / 0.56 (0.36) Sign documents: 0.67 (0.23) / 0.58 (0.41) / 0.76 (0.42) / 0.69 (0.45) / 0.61 (0.44) Detect facial features across a room: 0.61 (0.24) / 0.50 (0.35) / 0.66 (0.37) / 0.57 (0.36) / 0.57 (0.37) Distinguish cash: 0.60 (0.10) / 0.52 (0.34) / 0.65 (0.36) / 0.58 (0.36) / 0.55 (0.41) Read newspaper headlines: 0.64 (0.23) / 0.60 (0.40) / 0.64 (0.35) / 0.59 (0.38) / 0.56 (0.41) Read street signs: 0.62 (0.08) / 0.49 (0.28) / 0.61 (0.28) / 0.55 (0.27) / 0.49 (0.29) Detect facial features across a road: 0.57 (0.29) / 0.47 (0.38) / 0.58 (0.36) / 0.53 (0.34) / 0.55 (0.41) Detect facial features at arm's length: 0.56 (0.08) / 0.47 (0.28) / 0.59 (0.32) / 0.56 (0.31) / 0.51 (0.25)	**Quality assessment:** Meaningfully defined study population: + Protection from bias: + Consideration of statistical power: +. **This article is relevant to:** X Question 1A □ Question 1B □ Question 1C □ Question 2 X Question 3

Evidence Table 2: Daily Living Tasks Dependent on Vision (DLTV) – continued

Study	Study Design	Study Population	Instrument Characteristics	Results						Quality Scoring/Comments
				Detect seasonal changes	0.53 (0.10)	0.49 (0.10)	0.50 (0.28)	0.44 (0.27)	0.46 (0.32)	
				Use kitchen utensils	0.57 (0.12)	0.52 (0.37)	0.62 (0.35)	0.56 (0.36)	0.58 (0.41)	
				Watch television	0.54 (0.17)	0.55 (0.35)	0.56 (0.24)	0.55 (0.32)	0.55 (0.35)	
				Pour a drink	0.48 (0.11)	0.50 (0.40)	0.51 (0.31)	0.47 (0.37)	0.52 (0.47)	
				Confidence to walk around in a strange area	0.56 (0.23)	0.46 (0.38)	0.53 (0.35)	0.47 (0.31)	0.55 (0.47)	
				Ability to appreciate scenery	0.53 (0.04)	0.42 (0.18)	0.40 (0.23)	0.37 (0.21)	0.30 (0.20)	
				Confidence to walk around in own area	0.54 (0.19)	0.51 (0.30)	0.48 (0.25)	0.42 (0.24)	0.45 (0.35)	
				Cut finger nails	0.50 (0.14)	0.52 (0.45)	0.58 (0.39)	0.57 (0.45)	0.46 (0.39)	

* Correlations for the worse eye are represented in parentheses.

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<table>
<tr><th>Study</th><th>Study Design</th><th>Study Population</th><th>Instrument Characteristics</th><th>Results</th><th>Quality Scoring/Comments</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevenson 2004 #8500</td>
<td>Geographical location: Belfast, Ireland

Dates: 3/97-9/99

Context:
□ Clinical trial
□ Cohort
X Cross sectional
□ Longitudinal

Inclusion/Exclusion criteria: AMD patients</td>
<td>Population size: 199

Age (mean): 74

Sex: 63% female

Eye dx: Not reported

AMD: Not reported

AMD Type: Unspecified

Laterality: Bilateral

Objective Measure(s) of function (e.g., visual acuity):
Distance and near visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, ability to care for self or others</td>
<td>Instrument/Technique Name: DLTV

Method of administration:
Questionnaire

By whom:
X Masked
□ Unmasked
□ Unknown

Mode of administration:
□ Phone interview
X Face to face interview
□ Mail questionnaire
X In office questionnaire
□ Observation
□ Other

Respondent:
X Only patient
□ Patient or surrogate
□ Only surrogate
□ Unknown

Time points of administration: NA (cross sectional)</td>
<td>Question 1A: Instrument scores in AMD patients:

Question 3: Relationship between QOL measures (s) and objective measure

DLTV subscales and levels of care
<table>
<tr><th>DLTV sub-scale</th><th>Sub-scale 1 (reso-lution items)</th><th>Sub-scale 2 (compl ex visual tasks)</th><th>Sub-scale 3 (confide nce related items)</th><th>Sub-scale 4 (light and dark adapta-tion)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Level 1: Cannot care for self (27)</td><td>18 (22)</td><td>41 (24)</td><td>27 (15)</td><td>47 (31)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 2: Can look after self but not others (26)</td><td>27 (25)</td><td>60 (22)</td><td>37 (19)</td><td>64 (28)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level 3: Can care for self and others (146)</td><td>61 (32)</td><td>82 (22)</td><td>58 (22)</td><td>68 (26)</td></tr>
<tr><td>One way ANOVA</td><td>P < 0.001</td><td>P < 0.001</td><td>P < 0.001</td><td>P < 0.01</td></tr>
</table>
DLTV = daily living tasks dependent on vision. Marked differences in mean subscale scores are seen between the care levels in subscales 1 and 2.</td>
<td>Quality assessment:
Meaningfully defined study population: +
Protection from bias: +
Consideration of statistical power: +

This article is relevant to:
X Question 1A
□ Question 1B
□ Question 1C
□ Question 2
X Question 3</td>
</tr>
</table>

Evidence Table 2: Daily Living Tasks Dependent on Vision (DLTV) – continued

Study	Study Design	Study Population	Instrument Characteristics	Results	Quality Scoring/Comments
Stevenson 2005 #8490	**Geographical location:** Belfast, London, and Southampton, UK **Dates:** 12/95-9/98 **Context:** X Clinical trial □ Cohort □ Cross sectional □ Longitudinal **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria:** Wet AMD patients	**Population size:** 199 Age (mean): 74 Sex: 57% female Eye dx: Not reported **AMD:** Not reported **AMD Type:** 100% Wet **Laterality: B**ilateral **Objective Measure(s) of function (e.g., visual acuity):** Distance and near visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, reading speed	**Instrument/Technique Name:** DLTV **Method of administration:** Questionnaire **By whom:** X Masked □ Unmasked □ Unknown **Mode of administration:** □ Phone interview X Face to face interview □ Mail questionnaire X In office questionnaire □ Observation □ Other **Respondent:** X Only patient □ Patient or surrogate □ Only surrogate □ Unknown **Time points of administration:** Baseline, 12, 24 months	**Question 1A: Instrument scores in AMD patients:** DLTV scores at baseline DLTV score by dimension / Treat-ment / Control / P-value 1 / 50.4 / 54.9 / 0.33 2 / 80.9 / 80.1 / 0.81 3 / 82.2 / 83.1 / 0.77 4 / 66.5 / 70.0 / 0.41 **Question 3: Relationship between QOL measures (s) and objective measure** Relation between change in DLTV dimension score and change in visual acuity in better eye Change in DLTV score by dimension / Change in score / SE / P-value 1 / -38.67 / 6.35 / < 0.001 2 / -35.59 / 4.79 / < 0.001 3 / -28.39 / 4.06 / < 0.001 4 / -10.11 / 6.07 / 0.09	**Quality assessment:** Meaningfully defined study population: + Protection from bias: + Consideration of statistical power: + **This article is relevant to:** X Question 1A □ Question 1B □ Question 1C □ Question 2 X Question 3