**What is important for measuring the impact on quality of life from stroke related visual impairment?**

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To ascertain what items stroke survivors and stroke care professionals consider are important when assessing quality of life in stroke survivors with visual impairment.

Sixty-two items from version two of the new instrument were evaluated in a Delphi survey, involving three rounds of an electronic-based questionnaire. The *a priori* consensus definition was ≥70%*.* The survey asked participants to rank importance on a 9-point scale and categorise the items by type of visual impairment following stroke or whether items were considered not relevant.

In total, 113 participants registered interest of which 47 (41.6%) completed all three rounds. Response rates to the rounds were 78/113, 61/76 and 49/64 respectively. Participants included orthoptists (45.4%), OTs (44.3%) and stroke survivors (10.3%). Consensus was achieved in 56.5% of items across the three round process, all for inclusion. A consensus was reached for 83.8% in the categorisation of items. The majority (82.6%) of the consensus were for relevant to ‘all visual impairment following stroke’; 3.2% were deemed ‘not relevant’.

No items were removed by consensus of being unimportant. The two items deemed ‘not relevant’ were removed. A hub and spoke model based on the categorisation of items would not be possible due to a large number of core items (n=40) and few items across four spokes (n=13). Psychometrics using Rasch analysis will be assessed prior to a consensus meeting. The consensus meeting will consider all data through facilitated clinical and patient input on the important items to assess quality of life with visual impairment following stroke.