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Defining and measuring multiple long term conditions in research

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Growing consensus in the field

In recent decades, the absolute number of people and the proportion of the population living with multiple long term conditions (also known as multimorbidity) has increased substantially,¹ which is a major cause for concern. Firstly, people living with multiple long term conditions have considerably worse prognosis than those living with single conditions.² This difference is especially true for people living with a combination of physical and mental health conditions,³ which is more often the case for younger adults living with multiple long term conditions and those living in socioeconomically deprived areas.⁴ Secondly, people living with multiple long term conditions typically experience a higher burden of symptoms, greater care needs, and a higher chance of decline in function and quality of life.⁵ Thirdly, many components of healthcare systems are not currently designed or equipped to deliver care efficiently and effectively for people living with multiple long term conditions. As a result, multiple long term conditions have been described as "one of the greatest challenges to medicine and science in the 21st century."⁶

In recognition of the scale and complexity of the challenge of multiple long term conditions, and the urgent need to address this to improve the lives of the many people affected, there has been significant investment into multiple long term conditions research, from underpinning biological mechanisms to pathways of care. However, progress in this burgeoning research field has been hampered by a lack of consistency in the methods used to define and measure multiple long term conditions, which was highlighted in a systematic review by Ho and colleagues.⁷ Of 566 studies on multiple long term conditions identified, over a third did not report a reference definition; over 10% did not list the health conditions their measure of multiple long term conditions included; and where a list of conditions was reported, the number of conditions included ranged from two to 285. This lack of clarity and high degree of variability in multiple long term conditions definition has made it impossible to ensure comparability across studies and a solution is needed. Therefore, it is welcome news that Ho and colleagues have now, in their Delphi consensus study published in *BMJ Medicine* (doi:10.1136/bmjmed-2022-000247),⁸ developed guidance that should bring a much greater degree of consistency to the definition and reporting of multiple long term conditions.

Ho and colleagues conducted a three round Delphi consensus exercise, involving 150 professional and 25 public participants in the first round, to ascertain how best to measure and define multiple long term

conditions in research studies. The researchers found consensus that multiple long term conditions should be defined as the co-occurrence of two or more long term conditions, in line with definitions from the UK Academy of Medical Sciences and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.¹⁹ Helpfully for future work, consensus (defined as $\geq 70\%$ of panellists providing the same response) was also reached on five criteria that should be used to identify health conditions for inclusion in measures of multiple long term conditions. A total of 107 conditions were presented to the panel, from which consensus was reached that 24 should always be included in multiple long term conditions definitions, with a further 35 conditions agreed to be usually included. Finally, consensus was reached on the use of simple counts versus weighted measures. Simple counts were preferred for estimating prevalence and exploring trajectories of multiple long term conditions, and weighted measures were preferred for assessing severity of disease burden, outcome prediction, and risk adjustment. Complex multiple long term conditions was recognised as a useful concept but no consensus was reached on how it should be defined. This is an important area for future research because of the major adverse effects on health and increased care needs related to complex multiple long term conditions, especially at older ages.¹⁰

The approach taken by Ho and colleagues has considerable strengths, including involvement of the public (52% to 68% of whom were living with multiple long term conditions in each round), and a global approach encompassing participants from multiple continents, although with a European bias. These features should ensure that the work has broad applicability and carries credibility with key stakeholders including patients, although further work to ensure that the views of a wider range of people with lived experience of multiple long term conditions are represented would be beneficial. Some of the conditions on the "always include" list will stimulate debate, whereas other conditions surprisingly did not meet the criteria for inclusion—most notably depression, its high prevalence and added burden to patients and healthcare systems. Further work will be needed to ensure consistency in operational definitions for some of the conditions to always include in multiple long term conditions measurement (eg, paralysis), which can have considerable variation in how they are diagnosed and recorded. However, there is no doubt that the outcomes of this Delphi study represent a major step forward for the multiple long term conditions research community and provide much needed clarity and direction.

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A one-size-fits-all approach to a list of conditions for multiple long term conditions is probably neither feasible nor desirable, which Ho and colleagues acknowledge. The list of conditions any group of researchers use to define multiple long term conditions must be tailored to the research or clinical question being asked. The lists of conditions identified by Ho and colleagues do not preclude researchers from adding additional conditions as appropriate for a particular study. In fact, consensus on the five criteria for identification of long term conditions provides research teams with a clear framework for selecting conditions in a consistent and transparent way.

We predict that Ho and colleagues' study will soon be the reference standard for MLTC definition and description. In our own research collaborative on MLTC, ADMISSION,¹¹ work has already begun to implement Ho and colleagues' guidance in the context of hospitalised patients. In doing so we hope to answer their call for more MLTC research that is comparable and reproducible. This will be essential to ensure effective translation of MLTC research into positive outcomes for people living with MLTC.

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