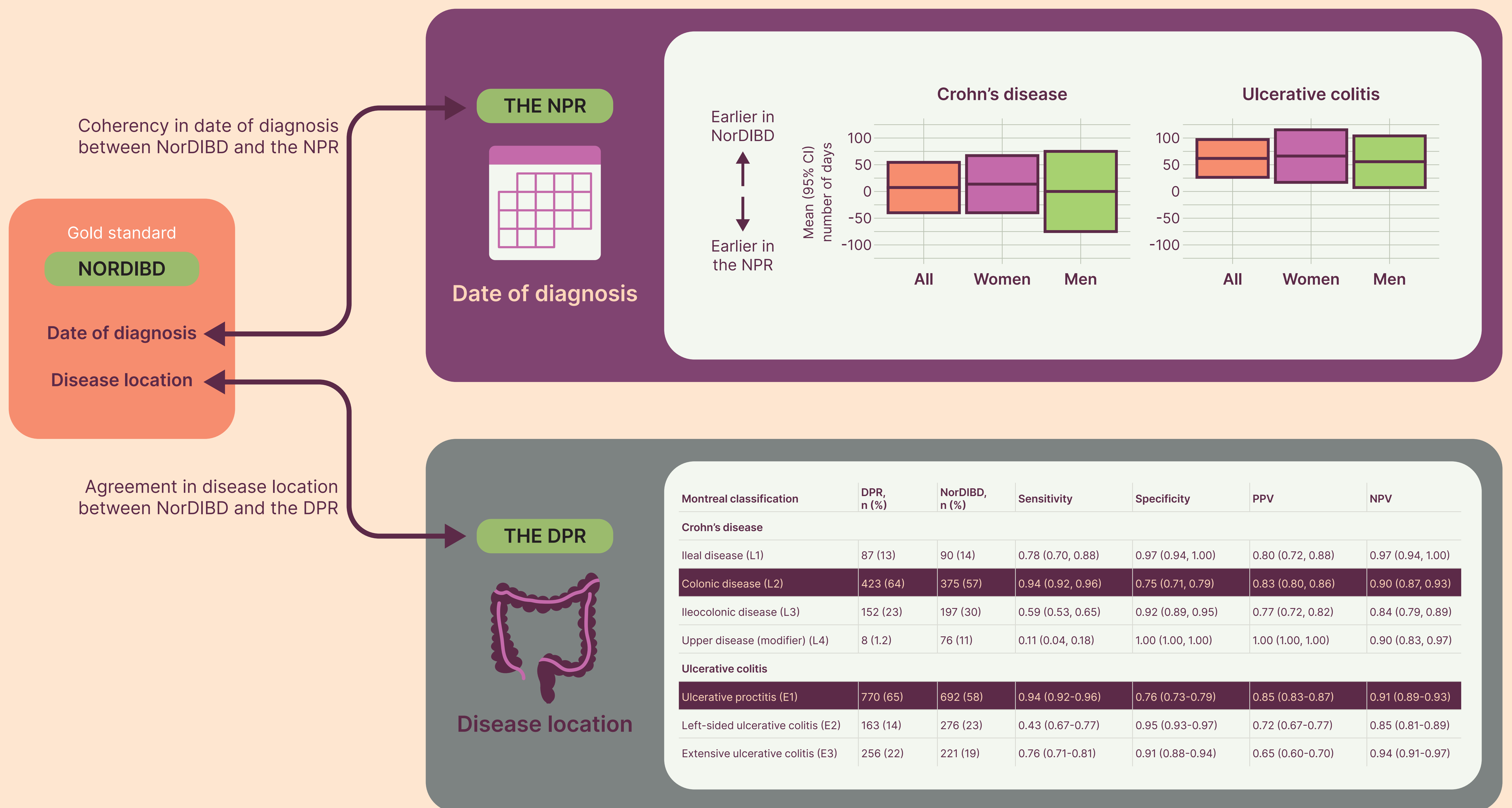


Validating IBD disease location in the Danish Pathology Registry



Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) disease location is important in IBD management but is not directly recorded in the national Danish health registers. Assessing location from ICD-10 codes has showed inconsistent results.

Aim

To capture disease location from pathology codes in the Danish Pathology Registry (DPR) and validate it using a regional clinically validated cohort as the gold standard.

Methods

- Identified all patients with incident IBD in The North Denmark IBD Cohort (NorDIBD) 2000 to 2020.
- Prerequisite analysis: Compared diagnosis date recorded in the Danish National Patient Registry (NPR) to diagnosis date recorded in the NorDIBD.
- Inferred disease location from recorded pathology codes in the DPR and compared to Montreal disease location recorded in the NorDIBD.

Results

- Date of IBD diagnosis in the NPR shows high validity.
- IBD location was inferred via pathology codes for approximately 60% of patients with IBD.
- High validity in capturing colonic disease (L2) in CD and proctitis (E1) in UC via pathology codes.

Conclusion

To some extent, pathology codes can be used to estimate disease location in future epidemiological studies in the field of inflammatory bowel disease.

Abbreviations
 DPR: Danish Pathology Registry
 NorDIBD: North Denmark IBD Cohort
 NPR: Danish National Patient Registry



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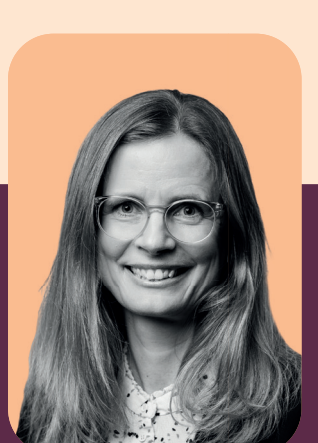
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