Methods
The national health insurance information system, “Système National des Données de Santé (SNDS),” is representative of the national population of health insurance beneficiaries, was created.7 The EGB is an automated technology. Data rates may apply.

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Introduction
Sjögren’s syndrome (SS) is a chronic autoimmune disorder that is associated with infiltration of the lacrimal and salivary glands by T and B lymphocytes and characterized by dry eyes and dry mouth.12 SS is also associated with systemic manifestations and extra-salivary gland involvement, including fatigue, inflammatory musculoskeletal pain and glomerulonephritis.12,13

SS can present either as primary SS (pSS) or associated with another autoimmune disorder such as RA, systemic lupus erythematosus, or systemic sclerosis.14

The reported prevalence of pSS ranges from 0.05–4.8% internationally4 and 0.01–2.7% in Europe.1,5,6

SS in France.

The onset of the disease was defined as the first recording of ICD-10 code M35.0.

In 2005, a 1/97th random sample of SNDS, the “Échantillon Généraliste des Bénéficiaires (EGB),” which covers ~8% of France’s population or ~6 million,7 offered opportunities for epidemiologic studies.

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Figure 1. Variables of Interest Identified to Develop the Algorithm

Five Models Tested to Identify Patients With pSS

Among the 447 potential patients with SS identified using ICD-10 code M35.0, 44 were excluded, 267 were classified as having pSS and 16 were classified having SS associated with another autoimmune disorder.

Reimbursement for Schirmer’s test

A cross-validation was performed using a logistic regression analysis to estimate the accuracy of 15 different algorithms.

Using this algorithm, the estimated prevalence of pSS in France in 2014 was 28.9 per 100,000 people 4.9 per 100,000 people and in 2016 was 29.5 per 100,000 people (Table 1).

The following variables of interest were identified to develop the algorithm (Figure 1):

- reimbursement for input of interest
- number of procedures written to a specialist
- reimbursement for antihistamine
- procedures on salivary glands (including biopsies or removal of salivary glands)
- reimbursement for intravenous input
- number of Schirmer’s tests

A receiver operating characteristic curve was used to determine the most efficient algorithm to identify pSS.

A cross-validation was performed using a logistic regression analysis to estimate the accuracy of 15 different algorithms.

An automated technology. Data rates may apply.

Study population

The national health insurance information system “Système National des Données de Santé (SNDS),” which covers ~8% of France’s population or ~6 million,7 offered opportunities for epidemiologic studies.

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Objective
To establish, using the EGB-subsample of the SNDS, an algorithm that can be used to identify patients with pSS in France.

Study population
Potential cases of SS in the EGB (2005–2016) were identified from the codes used for 5-related hospitalization or chronic disease status when full-reimbursement reimbursement was granted.

Using a sub-sample of the French national health insurance information system, two algorithms were developed that could be used to efficiently identify patients with either pSS or SS associated with another autoimmune disorder.

Further analysis is planned to estimate the national prevalence and incidence of SS and its associated autoimmune disorders in France. Using a sub-sample of the French national health insurance information system, two algorithms were developed that could be used to efficiently identify patients with either pSS or SS associated with another autoimmune disorder.

These algorithms could potentially be adapted for analysis of claims data in other countries.

Conclusions

References


Disclosures

Bristol-Myers Squibb has obtained the appropriate permissions to externally share this material with Healthcare Professionals upon request.