

Incidence and outcome of acquired aplastic anemia: real-world data from patients diagnosed in Sweden from 2000–2011

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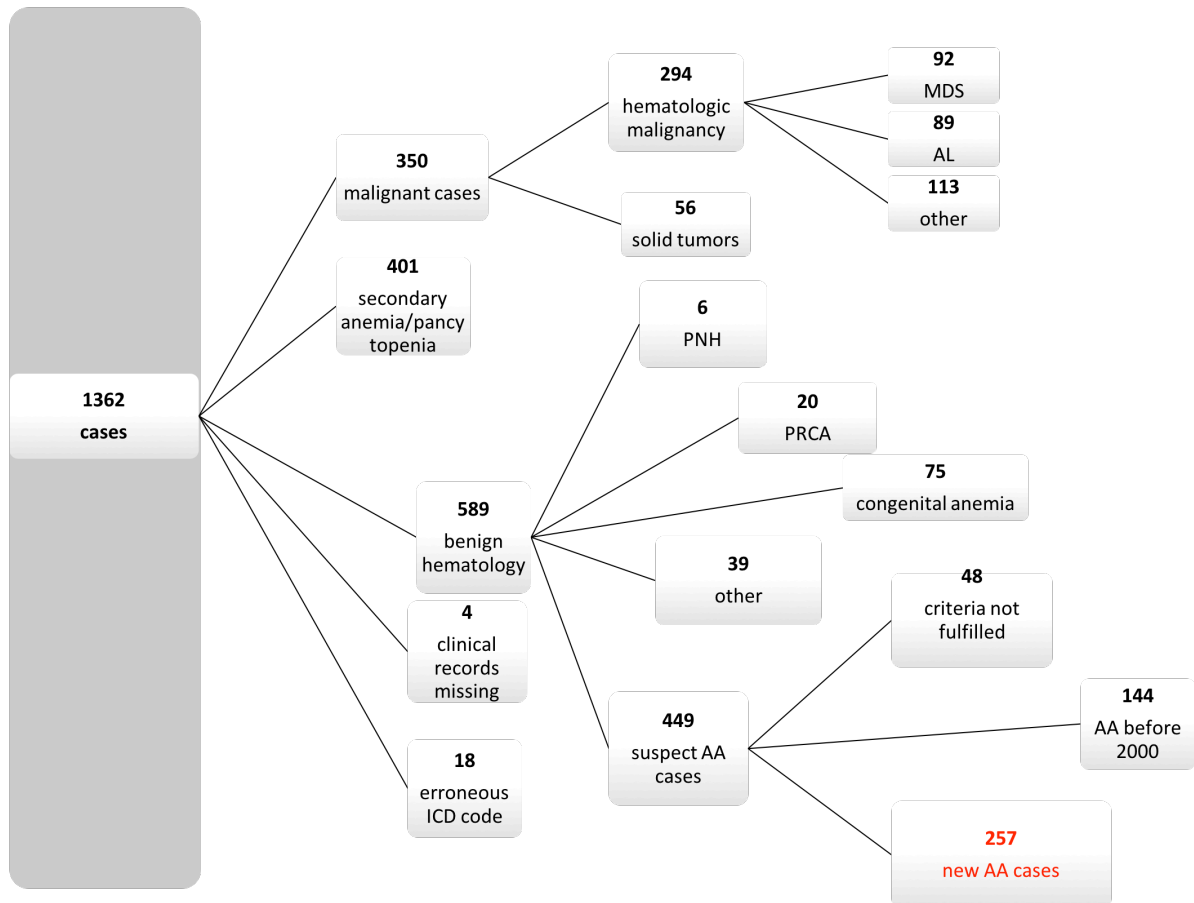
Received: March 29, 2017.

Accepted: July 19, 2017.

Pre-published: July 27, 2017.

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Supplementary Figure 1. Identification of cases of AA from the Swedish National Patient Registry.



MDS-myelodysplastic syndrome; AL-acute leukemia; PNH-paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; PRCA-pure red cell aplasia, AA-aplastic anemia; ICD-International Classification of Diseases

The initial registry assessment revealed over 5,700 cases with AA in Sweden, and a total of 720 patients with AA at the Sahlgrenska University Hospital in Gothenburg (which covers a region of about 700,000 inhabitants). Because of the unwieldy number of potential cases of AA, we performed a pilot study at the Sahlgrenska University Hospital in Gothenburg to evaluate the registry and, if possible, establish new search criteria. A medical chart evaluation was performed for all 720 patients. Fifty-seven cases of AA were identified. The other patients either did not fulfill the diagnostic criteria, had a false diagnosis code (clerical error), had secondary anemia because of other diseases (e.g. cancer or rheumatic diseases), or had congenital diseases. Another finding was that all true cases of AA were diagnosed at departments of internal medicine, hematology, infectious diseases, or pediatrics. Patients with

AA also had more than one medical contact with a D61.0–D61.9 diagnosis code. By setting a cut-off level of at least two medical contacts with diagnosis of AA, we found that only one patient with true acquired AA was missed. Based on this pilot study, we established additional search criteria for the registry: i) one of the codes from D61.0–D61.9, ii) at least two medical contacts with this diagnosis code, and iii) the diagnosis was made in one of the aforementioned departments. A new national search revealed 1,362 unique patients with a potential diagnosis of AA, and all of their charts were scrutinized.

Supplementary Table 1. Incidence related to age intervals and sex.

Age intervals	Number of cases (rate per 10 ⁶ /year)		
	Female	Male	Total
0...4	2 (0.7)	0	2 (0.3)
5...9	6 (2.0)	5 (1.6)	11 (1.8)
10...14	7 (2.1)	8 (2.3)	15 (2.2)
15...19	8 (2.4)	13 (3.6)	21 (3.0)
20...24	4 (1.2)	9 (2.7)	13 (2.0)
25...29	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)	8 (1.2)
30...34	8 (2.3)	2 (0.5)	10 (1.4)
35...39	3 (0.8)	2 (0.5)	5 (0.7)
40...44	4 (1.1)	2 (0.5)	6 (0.8)
45...49	7 (2.0)	5 (1.4)	12 (1.7)
50...54	5 (1.4)	5 (1.4)	10 (1.4)
55...59	7 (1.9)	6 (1.6)	13 (1.8)
60...64	11 (3.3)	11 (3.3)	22 (3.3)
65...69	10 (3.7)	13 (5.0)	23 (4.4)
70...	47 (6.0)	39 (6.9)	86 (6.4)