

Clinical codes combined with procedure codes increase diagnostic accuracy of Crohn's disease in a US military health record

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ABSTRACT

Background and aims Previous examinations of International Classification of Disease, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes to predict accuracy of diagnosis in inflammatory bowel disease have had limited chart review to confirm diagnosis. We aimed to evaluate using the ICD-9-CM for identifying Crohn's disease (CD) in a large electronic health record (EHR) database.

Methods This is a retrospective case-control study with a 3:1 allocation of EHRs of active duty service members diagnosed with CD from 1996 to 2012. Subjects were selected by having two ICD-9-CM codes for CD and none for ulcerative colitis during the study period. Gastroenterologists reviewed each chart and confirmed the diagnosis of CD by analysing medication history and clinical, endoscopic, histological, and radiographic exams.

Results 300 cases of CD were selected; 14 cases were discarded due to lack of data, limiting analysis to 284 subjects. Two diagnostic codes for CD had sensitivity and specificity of 1.0 and 0.53 respectively, for confirmed CD. If two or more encounters listing CD were with a gastroenterologist, the sensitivity and specificity was 0.71 and 0.87 respectively. If two encounters included a colonoscopy was performed at the same time as a CD code, sensitivity and specificity was 0.49 and 0.88 respectively.

Conclusions The relatively poor specificity of ICD-9-CM codes in making the diagnosis of CD should be taken into consideration when interpreting results and when conducting research using such codes. Limiting these codes to patients given this diagnosis by a gastroenterologist, or to those who had a colonoscopy at the time of a diagnosis, increases the specificity, although at cost of sensitivity, especially for colonoscopy.

INTRODUCTION

Crohn's disease (CD) is a chronic idiopathic inflammatory disease of transmural inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, primarily the ileum or colon. The disease is diagnosed based on biopsies indicative of chronic inflammation by endoscopy or surgery without a history of chronic infectious

Summary box

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Using clinical billing codes can allow big data analysis of healthcare outcomes in patients with Crohn's disease (CD).

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Using only clinical billing codes had a poor specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) in predicting patients with CD. Requiring a gastroenterology encounter or adding a code for colonoscopy greatly increased specificity and PPV.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- ▶ Future studies identifying patients with CD using billing codes should include gastroenterology encounters or procedure codes to increase specificity and PPV.

diseases (ie, tuberculosis) or other factors (eg, ovarian abscesses or diverticulitis) that may cause a similar appearance of chronic gut inflammation.¹

Clinically coded data, used primarily for billing or encounter tracking, can be used to identify and study large cohorts of patients with CD in an efficient and cost-effective manner. However, clinically coded data and electronic health records (EHRs) are not designed for research purposes. The codes can reflect 'working diagnoses', and are often incomplete descriptions of the severity or complications of disease. Although the EHR provides more details, the notes and uploaded documents do not always capture the longitudinal phenotype and disease activity of patients that may be collected in a recruitment-based prospective study or randomised trial. The volume of patients that can be studied using clinically coded data



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can add substantially to the knowledge base. Identifying a validated case definition for codes using the EHR associated with a particular cohort can add substantially to the value of the cohort.

Previous studies have examined the accuracy of International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) and similar codes based on the reference standard for diagnosis, documentation of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in the medical record.² Previous studies of accuracy of diagnostic codes in the USA found that 67.5% of patients with CD were correctly classified based on at least one ICD-9-CM 555 encounter³ and 88% with two encounters.⁴ Some cohorts have not performed their own validation studies; rather, they have relied on a case definition of two encounters based on prior evidence.^{5–10} One study showed a positive predictive value (PPV) of 91% when a CD code was present without any UC codes, although this appears to be an outlier.¹¹ The studies have used various methods to confirm CD from a mention of CD in medical record notes to review endoscopic or radiological images or reports, operative notes, and pathology reports.

The goal of our study was to assess the diagnostic accuracy of several ICD-9-CM definitions in the active duty US military population. The US military provides a unique opportunity for research on IBD and other significant chronic conditions because IBD and related conditions (including chronic diarrhoea and chronic abdominal pain) preclude entry in the US military. Overwhelmingly, first diagnoses entered will be those from initial disease presentations. It is a diverse population but with homogeneous and universal access to medical evaluation and treatment. At a minimum, we required at least two ICD-9-CM 555 encounters.⁹ In addition, we aimed to examine other definitions (to include timing of diagnosis, procedure codes, and provider specialty) to maximise sensitivity, specificity, and the PPV of CD. The expansive military EHR including clinical notes, endoscopy reports, operative reports, images, and laboratory and pathology results was used to confirm CD diagnoses.

METHODS

We conducted a retrospective case control study with a 3:1 allocation. Eligible patients included those with active military service between 1 January 1996 and 1 December 2012 with at least three serum samples available in the Armed Forces Repository of Specimen Samples required for a related IBD study. Individuals with at least two outpatient ICD-9-CM codes of 555.x (n=300), no codes of 556.x (ulcerative colitis (UC)) and 100 individuals with similar age, sex, race, and service, but no codes of 555 or 556, were selected for chart review. Electronic versions of clinical notes, pharmacy data, endoscopy reports, radiology reports, and laboratory values were reviewed from the Department of Defense EHR, the Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application (AHLTA), by medical doctors with subspecialty fellowship training

in gastroenterology and clinical practices focused in IBD. All ICD-9-CM and Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes and the associated clinically coded information (ie, provider specialty and location of encounter) for all reviewed individuals were available.

Data extracted from the EHR included age, gender, Montreal classification (disease location, disease behaviour, and duration of disease), and histories of smoking, intestinal surgery (to include indication and location), medications, colonoscopies, radiological studies, and diagnoses of CD, UC, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and infection. Records were reviewed by four IBD specialists. A chart review confirmed case of CD was defined by clinical symptoms consistent and specific to CD accompanied either by mucosal ulceration on endoscopy or a surgical specimen with pathology confirming chronic histological inflammation.

All cases were reviewed by at least two specialists, with the ruling of the second specialist maintained.

These definitions of interest included different numbers of encounters for 555.x in combination with site of service (gastroenterology (Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System codes AAF for inpatient, BAG for outpatient) or general surgery (ABA)), hospitalisation for CD, and colonoscopy (CPT 45355, 45378, 45379, 45380, 45381, 45382, 45383, 45388, 45384, 45385, 45386, 45387, 45389, 45391, 45392, 45390, 45393, 45398, 45399). A 2×2 table was created for each potential case definition classifying each individual as a true negative, true positive, false negative and false positive based on the definition and chart review determination. Using this table, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and diagnostic accuracy (defined by true positives plus true negatives over the total denominator) were calculated. Exact binomial confidence limits were calculated.⁴

RESULTS

Our analysis included 284 patients and 100 controls; no medical encounters were available in our EHR for 16 patients. Of the 284 evaluated patients, 196 had a confirmed diagnosis of CD (69%). Twenty cases had no mention of CD in their medical record nor any gastrointestinal or immunological condition (7%). Nine patients had mention of CD in their records but lacked endoscopy or pathology information to make a definitive diagnosis (3%). Multiple patients (6.0%) had other chronic IBDs including indeterminate colitis (n=4), radiographic ileitis without endoscopic inflammation (n=4), lymphocytic colitis (n=5), UC (n=3), and possible UC (n=1). Other intestinal inflammatory conditions were observed in 2.4% of subjects including eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease (n=3), Behcet's disease (n=1), acute colitis followed by normal endoscopic findings (n=2), and jejunal enteritis seen on radiographic imaging without endoscopic or pathological confirmation (n=1). In 3.5% of subjects, chart review showed complications or features found in CD but had no evidence to confirm the finding was

**Table 1** Diagnostic accuracy characteristics of case definitions based on 284 chart reviewed cases and 100 controls

Definition tested	True positive	False positive	False negative	True negative	Diagnostic accuracy 95% CI	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive predictive value
≥2 555.x codes	196	88	0	100	77 73 to 81	100 (by definition)	53 46 to 60	69 63 to 74
≥3 555.x codes	189	66	7	122	81 77 to 85	96 93 to 99	65 58 to 72	74 68 to 79
≥2 555.x codes and ≥1 CD hospitalisation	83	25	113	163	64 59 to 69	42 35 to 50	87 81 to 91	77 68 to 84
≥2 555.x codes and ≥2 CD hospitalisations	39	7	157	181	57 52 to 62	20 15 to 26	96 92 to 98	85 71 to 94
≥2 555.x codes with ≥1 recorded by a gastroenterologist	148	36	48	152	78 74 to 82	76 69 to 82	81 74 to 86	80 74 to 86
≥2 555.x codes with ≥2 recorded by a gastroenterologist	140	25	56	163	79 74 to 83	71 65 to 88	87 81 to 91	85 78 to 90
≥3 555.x codes with ≥2 recorded by a gastroenterologist	135	25	61	163	78 73 to 82	69 62 to 75	87 81 to 91	84 78 to 90
≥2 555.x codes with ≥1 recorded by a gastroenterologist or general surgeon	149	36	47	152	78 74 to 83	76 69 to 82	81 75 to 86	81 74 to 86
2+555.x codes with ≥2 recorded by a gastroenterologist or general surgeon	141	25	55	163	79 75 to 83	72 66 to 78	87 82 to 92	85 80 to 90
2+555.x codes with ≥1 colonoscopy at same time as a 555.x code	96	22	100	166	68 63 to 73	49 42 to 56	88 83 to 93	81 73 to 88

True positive: met inclusion criteria and chart confirmed a case.

False positive: met inclusion criteria but not chart confirmed a case.

Diagnostic accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity and Positive predictive value are in percent.

CD, Crohn's disease.

due to CD (ie, intra-abdominal abscess (n=1), cryptitis (n=1), mucosal thickening on CT (n=5), and recurrent anal fissures or perianal fistula without mucosal disease (n=3)). Other gastrointestinal diagnoses included most commonly IBS (n=16), small bowel obstruction (n=1), haemorrhoids (n=1), gastro-oesophageal reflux disorder (n=1), dyspepsia (n=1), chronic abdominal pain (n=1), carcinoid tumour (n=1), appendicitis (n=1) and traveller's diarrhoea (n=1). One patient had hidradenitis suppurativa, found more frequently among patients with CD (see online supplementary table). None of the 100 control patients had evidence for a diagnosis of IBD following similar examination of their medical records.

Having two diagnostic codes for CD and no codes for UC had sensitivity, specificity, and PPV (with 95% CIs) of 1.0 (by definition as only those with at least two codes were examined so no CI calculated), 0.53 (95% CI 0.46 to 0.60), and 0.69 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.74), respectively (see table 1). When two or more encounters listing CD were with a gastroenterologist, the sensitivity, specificity, and PPV was 0.71 (95% CI 0.65 to 0.88), 0.87 (95% CI 0.81 to 0.91), and 0.85 (95% CI 0.78 to 0.90), respectively. Sensitivity, specificity and PPV were nearly identical if two encounters were with a gastroenterologist or a general surgeon (table 1). If a colonoscopy was performed at the same time as a CD code, the sensitivity, specificity, and

PPV was 0.49 (95% CI 0.42 to 0.56), 0.88 (95% CI 0.83 to 0.93), and 0.81 (95% CI 0.73 to 0.88), respectively.

DISCUSSION

Retrospective review of charts to identify patients with CD can be difficult due to the varying presentations of CD; the absence of common, objective clinical tests to confirm diagnoses with high negative predictive values complicates the nature of large database studies to identify patients with CD. ICD9 (and now, ICD-10-CM) codes are frequently used as substitutes for chart review, especially in large database studies where chart reviews are impractical. The poor specificity and PPV we observed (0.69) of even two isolated ICD9 codes in making the diagnosis of CD should be taken into consideration when interpreting results of large population studies.

After starting with a preselected population, requiring at least two CD ICD9 codes be given by gastroenterologists, or requiring a colonoscopy at the time of a diagnostic code, substantially increased the specificity and PPV although at a cost of sensitivity, especially for a colonoscopy requirement. This has some implications for future 'big data' research, and suggests that we should continue to interpret database studies extracted from



EHRs with caution, particularly without a validation cohort.

Compare our results to these other studies: a study examining medical charts from Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital of 600 patients with at least one ICD-9-CM code for CD confirmed CD in 67.5% of patients. They found evidence to support a diagnosis of UC instead of CD in 11.0% of the remaining 32.5% of patients.³ These authors included as positives patients with EHRs that included multiple references to having CD without an endoscopic confirmation. In our study, we often found intestinal conditions or non-specific radiographs suggestive of CD (ie, thickening on CT) but endoscopic or pathology evidence was non-specific or supported a related diagnosis (ie, eosinophilic gastrointestinal disease). Additionally, our study had relatively few patients with UC; this was not surprising given we excluded patients with any ICD-9-CM codes for UC for increased CD specificity. A study of the Manitoba Health database used administrative case definitions and found a 91.3% specificity comparing to a self-report questionnaire of patients and a 93.7% specificity compared with a chart review gold standard.¹² A study of the General Practice Research Database to validate the diagnosis of CD using OXMIS codes and surveying general practitioners to confirm these diagnoses categorised 86% of 49 patients identified by EHR as having CD.¹³ A study of the Kaiser Permanente membership randomly selected 2325 patients with at least two outpatient or inpatient ICD-9-CM codes for CD (ie, 555.x), and confirmed CD in 88% of patients with chart review.¹⁴ These authors included those with radiological evidence of CD without confirmation with endoscopy. Another study identified patients with IBD using an endoscopy database, and found that an ICD-9-CM diagnostic code for IBD in addition to two medical contacts in the Alberta's Ambulatory Care Classification System yielded 97.4% PPV for IBD.¹⁵ This study began with patients who were undergoing endoscopy with an ICD-9-CM code for IBD, so presumably the patients were starting with endoscopic confirmation. The study that correlates with our findings the best is a study that analysed algorithms to predict diagnosis of CD from discharge and billing data in two large cohorts of Ontario patients which required five physician contacts in 4 years listing IBD in discharge coding to achieve 81.4% PPV for predicting IBD.¹⁶

Our study has many strengths. The military health system is a single payer system, so all pathology specimen data for patients during their active duty time were available for analysis. In addition, all endoscopies and biopsies done while the patient was active were available. Rather than having medical billers analyse charts, all 400 charts were analysed by gastroenterologists with specialty training and interest in IBD, likely increasing the reliability of confirmation. We only confirmed patients who had endoscopic/surgical and pathological evidence of CD; this improved the reliability of our findings, but had a negative effect on our sensitivity. We only included

those patients with available data on active duty both before and after diagnosis of CD, which may limit generalisability to other EHR systems. A drawback of previous studies is that many cases had long-standing IBD with the diagnosis occurring years before their entry into an evaluated database or health system. As noted, a history of IBD (or chronic intestinal maladies such as chronic diarrhoea) is disqualifying for enlistment and commissioning in the US Armed Forces. This study represents the first evaluation of CD in subjects who have all had their first CD diagnosis in the same EHR. One may have expected our study to find a higher sensitivity than reported by others, since physicians often bill patients from prior evaluations or from the notes of their previous physicians without supporting documentation.

The study has some limitations. In addition, use of codes and EHR databases for research can be affected by misclassification, given that ICD-9-CM codes (and most EHRs) do not have 'rule out' or 'presumed diagnosis' codes. This can affect the use of 'big data' to assess healthcare outcomes in patients identified with CD based on ICD-9-CM codes. In contrast to other studies, if information was available from radiology reports but no endoscopy and pathology information was available, the case was not considered a confirmed diagnosis. We also had to exclude 16 patients due to a lack of reviewable encounters despite billing codes for CD. This may be due to patients being evaluated at clinics billing TRICARE without AHLTA access or during a period when AHLTA was unavailable.

In summary, our study shows the poor specificity and PPV of two ICD9 billing codes for CD, and their significant increase when multiple appropriate ICD9 codes made during a specialist encounter or a colonoscopy procedure code are added to the case definition. To some extent, this should not be surprising as medical providers often give a billing code based on the 'working' or 'historical' diagnosis as opposed to the confirmed diagnosis. We urge our fellow researchers to include validation of billing codes when reporting results from EHR or other database-based research.

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the manuscript. EAK: analysis, critical review of the manuscript. BR: chart review, critical review of the manuscript. JB: study design, manuscript revision. SRB: study design, interpretation of results and analysis, manuscript revision, critical review of the manuscript.

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Competing interests None declared.

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Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information. The data are collated from the military's Electronic Health Record.

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Correction: *Clinical codes combined with procedure codes increase diagnostic accuracy of Crohn's disease in a US military health record*

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This article was previously published with errors which have now been corrected by the authors. The corrections are listed below:

(1) Data referred to in the last paragraph of the 'Results' section did not match that in Table 1. The text has been corrected to match Table 1.

(2) ORCID id and middle initial of senior author (Dr Brant) have been added and his affiliations has been corrected.

(3) Affiliation 7 has been updated as 'Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Crohns and Colitis Center of New Jersey, Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA'.

(4) Affiliation 8, 'Department of Genetics, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA' has been added to Dr Brant.

(5) 'Specificity' has been emphasized and corrected in the Abstract and the Summary Box as it is more universally used and is less tied to a specific data set than the 'positive predictive value (PPV)' (which was mainly emphasized alone).

(6) Edits have been made in the 'Conclusions' of the Abstract and to the 'Summary Box' with appropriate deletions to more clearly reflect the main points of the study.

(7) Abstract has been updated accordingly to match that in Table 1 as above.

(8) In the first paragraph of 'Results' section, the IBS number has been updated to 16, and 'small bacterial overgrowth' has been updated to 'small bowel obstruction'. This now reads 'commonly IBS (n=16), small bowel obstruction (n=1)'.

(9) Edits have been made to the summary statement in the first sentence of the second paragraph of the 'Discussion' to more clearly reflect on the study and for clarity.

(10) Table 1 footnote, 'Diagnostic accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity and Positive predictive value are in *percent.*' has been added.

(11) The supplement Table has been included.

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