

Underrecording of osteoarthritis in United Kingdom primary care electronic health record data

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Purpose: Primary care electronic health records are increasingly used to estimate the occurrence of osteoarthritis (OA). We aimed to estimate the extent and trend over time of underrecording of severe OA patients in UK primary care electronic health records using first primary total hip and knee replacements (THR/TKR) – >90% of which are performed for OA – as the reference population.

Patients and methods: We identified patients with a first primary THR or TKR recorded in the UK Clinical Practice Research Datalink between 2000 and 2015. We then searched for a diagnostic/problem code for OA up to 10 years prior to THR/TKR using 3 definitions: “diagnosed OA (joint-specific),” “diagnosed OA (any joint),” “clinical OA” (diagnosed OA or relevant peripheral joint pain symptom code).

Results: Among 34,299 THR patients identified, 28.1%, 53.4%, and 74.4% had a prior record of diagnosed OA (hip), diagnosed OA (any), and clinical OA, respectively. Among 47,588 TKR patients, the corresponding figures were, 25.5% (diagnosed OA [knee]), 43.7%, and 74.8%. In the UK Clinical Practice Research Datalink, the proportion of patients with prior recorded OA decreased between 2000 and 2015.

Conclusion: An increasing trend of underrecording of OA or joint pain among patients with THR or TKR (severe OA patients) between 2000 and 2015 was identified. An underestimate health care demand could be derived based on consultation incidence and prevalence of OA from electronic health record data that relies on osteoarthritis diagnostic codes. Further studies are warranted to investigate the validity of OA or joint pain recorded in primary care settings, which might be used to correct the consultation incidence and prevalence of OA.

Keywords: joint pain, total knee replacement, total hip replacement, sensitivity

Introduction

Primary care electronic health records (EHR) provide an efficient and continuous source of data with which to estimate disease incidence and prevalence and trends in these across time.¹ However, the interpretation of such estimates relies either on the verification, sensitivity analysis, or assumption of the completeness and validity of recording used for patient definitions. Blanket assertions on the validity of recording in whole databases are not uncommon, but in truth the validity of coding varies across different aspects of the EHR (eg, by disease depending on the existence of objective criteria for diagnosis, availability of disease-specific prescriptions to augment diagnostic/problem codes, and incentives for completeness of recording)² and across time (eg, changing diagnostic criteria and coding behavior).

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Osteoarthritis (OA) presents just such a challenge. Diagnosis is made on clinical grounds without requiring confirmation by imaging,³ although the value of disease diagnosis has been debated.⁴ There are no pharmacological treatments specific to OA, meaning that identification of patients in the EHR records relies on diagnostic/problem coding. In the UK, it is not one of the long-term conditions whose management has been specifically incentivized within the General Medical Services contract introduced in 2004.⁵ Previous studies examining the validity of OA patient definitions within administrative and clinical EHR databases have typically found specificity $\geq 89\%$ (ie, few false-positives) against the reference standards of medical chart abstraction or patient-reported doctor-diagnosed OA, particularly when using restrictive algorithms (eg, requiring 2 or more OA diagnostic codes within a period of time).⁶ These studies have generally reported lower sensitivity (higher false-negative rate), ranging from 29%⁷ to 83%.⁸ An acknowledged limitation in these existing studies is the potential for misclassification in the reference standard.⁶

In the current study, we focus on estimating the sensitivity of different definitions for OA based on diagnostic/problem codes in the primary care EHR using the reference standard of primary total hip or knee replacement (THR/TKR). According to the National Joint Registry (NJR), 90% of primary THR and 98% of primary TKR are performed for hip OA and knee OA: a proportion that has changed little since NJR data collection began in 2003.⁹ These proportions provide a benchmark and an upper limit against which to compare the sensitivity of diagnostic/problem coding of OA in UK primary care records. In addition, we sought to investigate changes in sensitivity over time.

Patients and methods

We undertook a descriptive study using routinely collected longitudinal data from the UK Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD), which was established in 1987 and contains computerized primary care records from general practices covering around 7% of the UK population.¹⁰ CPRD includes anonymized patient demographics, consultations, diagnoses, prescriptions, and tests from primary care, and also includes those referrals to specialists, hospital admissions, and diagnoses made in secondary care, reported back to the general practitioners and recorded by them within their computerized records. CPRD has reported high validity for a range of diagnoses (but not including OA).¹¹ The study was approved by the Independent Scientific Advisory Committee for CPRD research (protocol reference: 14_09010_193R and

15_211). No further ethical permissions were required for the analyses of these anonymized patient-level data.

Patients aged 40 years and with recorded incident primary THR or TKR between 2000 and 2015 were included in this study. Each eligible incident THR patient had to have at least 10 years of continuous registration prior to THR during which there was no evidence of a previous THR or TKR. Each eligible incident TKR patient had to have at least 10 years of continuous registration prior to TKR during which there was no evidence of a previous THR or TKR. Primary THR and TKR were identified within CPRD using the Read code list developed and applied in CPRD by Culliford et al,¹² and validated by Hawley et al.¹³

We defined OA patients in 3 ways based on established Read codes¹⁴ (available from www.keele.ac.uk/mrr): first, patients of OA were defined restrictively as having at least 1 consultation with a recorded diagnosis of hip OA or knee OA (diagnosed OA [joint-specific]); second, patients of “OA” were defined as having at least 1 consultation with a recorded diagnosis of OA, including where the involved joint was not specified (diagnosed OA [any joint]); finally to maximize sensitivity and capture the greatest number of new consulting patients of OA, patients were defined as having either at least 1 consultation with a recorded diagnosis of OA or, in adults aged over 45 years, at least 1 consultation with a recorded peripheral joint pain symptom code affecting the knee, hip, and hand/wrists (the joints most commonly affected by osteoarthritis) likely to reflect OA (clinical OA).

Look-back periods from 1 to 10 years were applied both for patients with incident primary THR and patients with incident primary TKR. In each look-back period, the proportion of patients with 1 or more OA diagnostic/problem code (sensitivity) was calculated. To observe the period effect on the recorded OA diagnosis, the analyses were repeated stratified by year of THR/TKR between 2000 and 2015. We present the findings for 3- and 10-year look-back periods in the main results, as we have shown previously that the 3-year is the minimum period needed to pick up recorded OA in CPRD¹⁵ and 10-year is the reasonable maximum period to capture existing diagnosis of OA as shown in previous studies.^{2,15,16} The full set of findings is provided in the [Supplementary materials](#).

We conducted additional analyses aimed at exploring possible reasons for underrecording of OA in the primary care EHR. We chose 2 calendar years, 2006 and 2015, and stratified our analyses by patient age ($<65/\geq 65$ years) and sex with our hypothesis being that underrecording would be greatest in older adults and in women reflecting greater levels of comorbid illness in these subpopulations.

Poisson regression was used to model the trend over time in the proportion of THR/TKR patients receiving an OA diagnosis with the first calendar year (2000) as the reference, and results expressed as crude and age-sex-adjusted rate ratios with 95% CIs.

Data management and analysis were performed using Stata MP Software V14.1 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

A total of 34,299 incident primary THR patients and 47,588 incident primary TKR patients between 2000 and 2015 were recorded in CPRD. In the 3 years prior to THR, 69.9%, 44.7%, and 24.5% of THR patients had recorded clinical OA (diagnosed OA or peripheral joint pain symptom code), diagnosed OA (any joint), and diagnosed OA (hip), respectively. In the 3 years prior to TKR, 71.6%, 36.7%, and 23.4% of TKR patients had recorded clinical OA, diagnosed OA (any joint), and diagnosed OA (knee), respectively. In the 10 years prior to joint replacement, the figures were 74.7%, 53.4%, and 28.1% for THR, and 74.8%, 43.7%, and 25.5% for TKR patients.

Between 2000 and 2015, the sensitivity of each type of OA diagnosis appeared to reduce over time, regardless of whether a 3- or 10-year look-back period was used, (Figure 1; Tables S1–S6).

When stratified by age and sex, the pattern of underrecording differed between knee OA and hip OA (Table S7 and S8). For knee OA, sensitivity was lower among younger patients (aged <65 years at TKR) than older patients, particularly for diagnosed OA (any joint) and diagnosed OA (knee), and this same pattern was seen in 2006 and in 2015. There was little difference by sex. By contrast, for hip OA, sensitivity was higher in the younger patients and slightly higher among male patients. Sensitivity for diagnosed OA (any joint) and diagnosed OA (hip) among the younger patients showed the least decline between 2006 and 2015.

Between 2000 and 2015, both unadjusted and adjusted rate ratios reduced for each type of OA diagnosis, regardless of whether a 3- or 10-year look-back period was used, (Tables 1 and 2). In comparison with patients who underwent THR in 2000, for patients receiving THR in 2015, the adjusted rate ratios for having clinical OA, diagnosed OA (any joint) and diagnosed OA (hip) were 0.748 (95% CI: 0.673–0.832), 0.552 (0.486–0.627), and 0.611 (0.516–0.724), respectively. Similarly, compared with patients receiving TKR in 2000, for patients receiving TKR in 2015, in the 3 years prior to TKR, the adjusted rate ratios for having clinical

OA, diagnosed OA (any joint), and diagnosed OA (knee) was 0.834 (0.758–0.918), 0.478 (0.420–0.543), and 0.545 (0.458–0.648), respectively. In the 10 years prior to joint replacement, the rate ratios were 0.804 (0.726–0.891), 0.627 (0.557–0.705), and 0.570 (0.488–0.665) for THR, and 0.857 (0.780–0.940), 0.583 (0.519–0.656), and 0.576 (0.494–0.672) for TKR patients.

Discussion

We found evidence of substantial underrecording of OA diagnosis/problem codes in UK primary care electronic record datasets using patients with total joint replacement as the reference population. Using the broadest definition of clinical OA, 25% patients underwent THR without evidence of a joint pain Read code recorded in the prior 10 years.

Given the very high proportion performed for OA, we have argued that receipt of primary total hip and knee replacement is a reasonable choice of reference standard. According to the figure of NJR in 2017, >90% THR and >95% TKR were performed for patients with OA. However, it is important to note that the record of THR and TKR in CPRD is subject to some misclassification. A previous study found that among all diagnosed hip OA and knee OA patients recorded in CPRD, using THR and TKR recorded in Hospital Episode Statistics as the reference standard within 60-day interval, the sensitivity and positive predictive value were 86.6% and 72.8% for THR recorded in CPRD and 88.0% and 74.6% for TKR recorded in CPRD, respectively.¹³ This is insufficient to explain the extent of underrecording of OA diagnoses. Furthermore, we might expect lower sensitivity when considering not simply those receiving joint replacement but the entire spectrum of OA severity since less severe patients are known to be less likely to have a recorded OA diagnosis.²⁰

Unlike diseases managed both in primary and secondary care for which sensitivity of diagnosis could be improved by linking the primary and secondary care data,²¹ OA is largely managed in primary care, with secondary care being accessed via primary care. Together with our use of a 10-year look-back period, justified by findings from previous studies,^{2,15,16} we think it unlikely that linkage to secondary care in this instance would substantially increase the number of patients with an OA diagnosis.

In this descriptive study, reasons for the underrecording of OA diagnosis and the worsening of this over time are necessarily speculative. A gradual shift in coding behavior from OA diagnosis to nonspecific symptom coding may contribute, although the decline in sensitivity of diagnosed OA did not appear to be compensated by an increase in

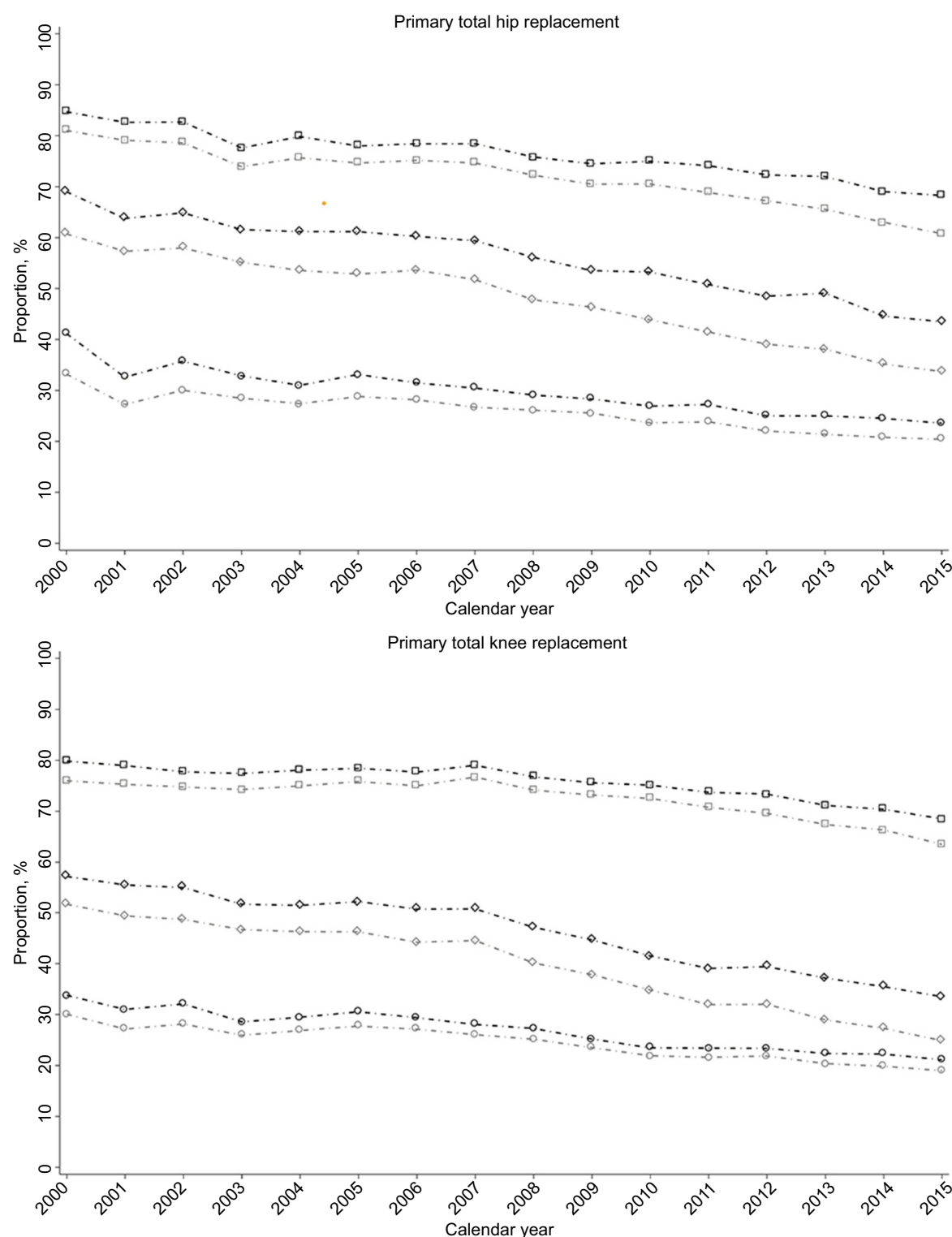


Figure 1 Proportion with OAs diagnosis among patients with an incident primary total hip and knee replacement between 2000 and 2015.

Notes: Square, diamond, and circle line represents proportion of clinical OA, diagnosed OA (any joint) and diagnosed OA (joint-specific), respectively. Black and gray lines indicate the proportion with diagnosis in the 10 years and 3 years prior to index joint replacement, respectively.

Abbreviation: OA, osteoarthritis.

sensitivity for “clinical OA.” The exclusion from the General Medical Services contract may also play a role although the lack of any clear break in trend at the time of its introduction in 2004 would argue against this being a major explanation.

Patients and/or clinicians giving OA lower priority in the context of multimorbidity may also contribute but stratifying our findings for age and sex did not provide clear evidence in support for this explanation. Recording of clinical and

Table I Rate ratios for OA diagnosis among patients with an incident primary total hip replacement between 2000 and 2015

	Clinical OA		Diagnosed OA		Hip OA	
	3-year	10-year	3-year	10-year	3-year	10-year
Unadjusted rate ratios						
2000	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2001	0.976 (0.865–1.102)	0.975 (0.866–1.098)	0.944 (0.820–1.087)	0.924 (0.809–1.055)	0.821 (0.674–0.998)	0.792 (0.663–0.946)
2002	0.970 (0.863–1.090)	0.976 (0.871–1.094)	0.955 (0.834–1.093)	0.940 (0.828–1.068)	0.904 (0.752–1.088)	0.869 (0.735–1.027)
2003	0.912 (0.814–1.023)	0.916 (0.819–1.024)	0.908 (0.796–1.036)	0.892 (0.788–1.010)	0.857 (0.716–1.026)	0.799 (0.678–0.941)
2004	0.934 (0.836–1.044)	0.943 (0.846–1.050)	0.882 (0.775–1.003)	0.886 (0.785–1.000)	0.825 (0.692–0.984)	0.753 (0.642–0.885)
2005	0.921 (0.825–1.028)	0.920 (0.826–1.025)	0.870 (0.765–0.989)	0.886 (0.786–0.999)	0.867 (0.729–1.032)	0.805 (0.688–0.943)
2006	0.928 (0.832–1.034)	0.926 (0.833–1.029)	0.883 (0.778–1.002)	0.873 (0.775–0.983)	0.848 (0.714–1.007)	0.765 (0.654–0.895)
2007	0.921 (0.828–1.025)	0.926 (0.835–1.027)	0.853 (0.753–0.965)	0.861 (0.766–0.967)	0.804 (0.680–0.952)	0.740 (0.635–0.863)
2008	0.892 (0.803–0.991)	0.895 (0.807–0.993)	0.787 (0.696–0.891)	0.813 (0.725–0.913)	0.787 (0.666–0.930)	0.707 (0.607–0.824)
2009	0.870 (0.784–0.965)	0.879 (0.794–0.973)	0.763 (0.676–0.862)	0.775 (0.692–0.869)	0.770 (0.653–0.907)	0.688 (0.593–0.799)
2010	0.871 (0.786–0.965)	0.885 (0.801–0.978)	0.723 (0.641–0.815)	0.771 (0.690–0.863)	0.711 (0.604–0.837)	0.654 (0.564–0.759)
2011	0.850 (0.767–0.941)	0.875 (0.792–0.967)	0.683 (0.606–0.770)	0.736 (0.658–0.823)	0.718 (0.610–0.844)	0.662 (0.572–0.767)
2012	0.830 (0.750–0.919)	0.854 (0.773–0.943)	0.643 (0.571–0.725)	0.703 (0.628–0.785)	0.663 (0.564–0.779)	0.608 (0.525–0.704)
2013	0.809 (0.731–0.896)	0.850 (0.770–0.938)	0.627 (0.556–0.707)	0.711 (0.636–0.795)	0.644 (0.548–0.757)	0.608 (0.525–0.703)
2014	0.778 (0.702–0.862)	0.815 (0.738–0.901)	0.580 (0.513–0.655)	0.646 (0.577–0.723)	0.626 (0.532–0.737)	0.596 (0.514–0.690)
2015	0.751 (0.672–0.839)	0.806 (0.724–0.898)	0.555 (0.485–0.635)	0.630 (0.557–0.713)	0.614 (0.514–0.734)	0.573 (0.487–0.674)
Adjusted rate ratios*						
2000	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2001	0.976 (0.870–1.095)	0.975 (0.871–1.091)	0.943 (0.825–1.078)	0.923 (0.814–1.047)	0.819 (0.680–0.987)	0.791 (0.668–0.936)
2002	0.970 (0.868–1.084)	0.976 (0.876–1.088)	0.954 (0.839–1.085)	0.939 (0.832–1.060)	0.903 (0.758–1.077)	0.867 (0.740–1.017)
2003	0.912 (0.818–1.016)	0.915 (0.823–1.017)	0.907 (0.801–1.028)	0.891 (0.792–1.003)	0.856 (0.721–1.015)	0.797 (0.682–0.931)
2004	0.933 (0.840–1.037)	0.942 (0.850–1.044)	0.881 (0.779–0.996)	0.885 (0.789–0.993)	0.823 (0.696–0.973)	0.751 (0.645–0.875)
2005	0.920 (0.829–1.022)	0.920 (0.830–1.019)	0.869 (0.769–0.982)	0.885 (0.790–0.992)	0.866 (0.735–1.021)	0.804 (0.692–0.933)
2006	0.927 (0.836–1.028)	0.925 (0.836–1.023)	0.882 (0.782–0.994)	0.872 (0.779–0.976)	0.847 (0.719–0.997)	0.763 (0.658–0.885)
2007	0.920 (0.832–1.018)	0.925 (0.838–1.021)	0.851 (0.757–0.957)	0.859 (0.770–0.960)	0.803 (0.684–0.942)	0.738 (0.638–0.854)
2008	0.891 (0.806–0.985)	0.894 (0.811–0.986)	0.785 (0.698–0.883)	0.812 (0.727–0.906)	0.785 (0.670–0.920)	0.705 (0.610–0.814)
2009	0.869 (0.787–0.959)	0.878 (0.797–0.967)	0.761 (0.678–0.855)	0.773 (0.694–0.862)	0.768 (0.657–0.898)	0.686 (0.595–0.790)
2010	0.869 (0.789–0.958)	0.884 (0.804–0.972)	0.720 (0.642–0.808)	0.769 (0.692–0.856)	0.709 (0.607–0.828)	0.652 (0.566–0.750)
2011	0.848 (0.770–0.935)	0.874 (0.795–0.961)	0.680 (0.607–0.763)	0.734 (0.659–0.816)	0.715 (0.613–0.834)	0.659 (0.574–0.758)
2012	0.828 (0.752–0.912)	0.853 (0.776–0.937)	0.641 (0.572–0.718)	0.700 (0.630–0.778)	0.660 (0.566–0.770)	0.605 (0.527–0.695)
2013	0.808 (0.733–0.889)	0.849 (0.773–0.932)	0.624 (0.557–0.699)	0.709 (0.638–0.788)	0.641 (0.550–0.748)	0.605 (0.526–0.695)
2014	0.776 (0.704–0.855)	0.814 (0.740–0.895)	0.577 (0.514–0.647)	0.643 (0.578–0.716)	0.623 (0.534–0.727)	0.593 (0.515–0.682)
2015	0.748 (0.673–0.832)	0.804 (0.726–0.891)	0.552 (0.486–0.627)	0.627 (0.557–0.705)	0.611 (0.516–0.724)	0.570 (0.488–0.665)

Notes: Proportion of OA diagnosis in 2000 was used as reference group. Estimations derived from 3- and 10-year run-in period methods were presented. *Age and sex were adjusted.

Abbreviation: OA, osteoarthritis.

diagnosed OA was lower among older patients undergoing THR compared with younger patients. This may reflect the effect of competing comorbidity but also other indications for THR in the older age group, notably for fracture of the neck of femur. Based on NJR data, only 2.8% of elective THR are performed for this indication, insufficient to fully explain our findings, although the primary care EHR may capture emergency as well as elective THR. It was not possible to distinguish between elective and nonelective joint replacements in our study, and hence to determine whether nonelective replacements have increased over time. Among younger THR patients, the proportion with a prior OA diagnosis was comparatively high and did not decline as much

over time. The age-related pattern was reversed for knee OA, with older TKR patients more likely than younger patients to have a recorded diagnosis of OA. One speculative reason for this might be the use of specific non-OA codes in the younger age group (eg, degenerative meniscal lesions) which we did not include in our “clinical OA” codelist. Irrespective of these differences, it should be noted that each group and sex saw a decline in sensitivity of recording for each patient definition of OA, suggesting that broader systems-wide factors are likely to be responsible for the observed decline in recording of OA. We are not aware of any significant change in coding systems over the period of observation that would contribute to such a pattern of results. Irrespective of the underlying

Table 2 Rate ratios for OA diagnosis among patients with an incident primary total knee replacement between 2000 and 2015

	Clinical OA		Diagnosed OA		Knee OA	
	3-year	10-year	3-year	10-year	3-year	10-year
Unadjusted rate ratios						
2000	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2001	0.991 (0.888–1.105)	0.989 (0.889–1.100)	0.956 (0.836–1.092)	0.971 (0.856–1.102)	0.904 (0.750–1.090)	0.920 (0.778–1.087)
2002	0.984 (0.885–1.094)	0.974 (0.878–1.080)	0.942 (0.828–1.072)	0.962 (0.852–1.088)	0.925 (0.774–1.107)	0.944 (0.804–1.108)
2003	0.977 (0.882–1.082)	0.970 (0.878–1.072)	0.904 (0.797–1.025)	0.905 (0.803–1.020)	0.872 (0.733–1.039)	0.838 (0.716–0.982)
2004	0.987 (0.893–1.090)	0.978 (0.887–1.078)	0.896 (0.792–1.012)	0.901 (0.802–1.012)	0.893 (0.754–1.058)	0.863 (0.741–1.006)
2005	0.998 (0.906–1.100)	0.982 (0.893–1.080)	0.895 (0.795–1.009)	0.914 (0.816–1.023)	0.907 (0.769–1.069)	0.886 (0.764–1.028)
2006	0.987 (0.896–1.088)	0.973 (0.885–1.070)	0.856 (0.759–0.964)	0.888 (0.793–0.994)	0.894 (0.759–1.054)	0.849 (0.731–0.985)
2007	1.010 (0.919–1.110)	0.990 (0.902–1.086)	0.862 (0.767–0.969)	0.889 (0.796–0.993)	0.868 (0.739–1.020)	0.811 (0.701–0.939)
2008	0.976 (0.889–1.071)	0.961 (0.878–1.053)	0.777 (0.692–0.872)	0.826 (0.740–0.921)	0.819 (0.699–0.960)	0.783 (0.678–0.903)
2009	0.963 (0.878–1.057)	0.947 (0.865–1.036)	0.732 (0.653–0.821)	0.782 (0.702–0.872)	0.766 (0.654–0.898)	0.725 (0.629–0.837)
2010	0.954 (0.871–1.046)	0.941 (0.861–1.029)	0.674 (0.601–0.755)	0.727 (0.653–0.810)	0.705 (0.602–0.824)	0.672 (0.583–0.774)
2011	0.931 (0.850–1.021)	0.923 (0.844–1.010)	0.618 (0.551–0.693)	0.684 (0.614–0.762)	0.688 (0.588–0.805)	0.668 (0.580–0.770)
2012	0.916 (0.836–1.004)	0.919 (0.841–1.005)	0.620 (0.553–0.695)	0.690 (0.620–0.769)	0.679 (0.580–0.794)	0.663 (0.576–0.764)
2013	0.887 (0.809–0.973)	0.891 (0.815–0.975)	0.560 (0.499–0.629)	0.651 (0.584–0.725)	0.621 (0.530–0.728)	0.628 (0.545–0.724)
2014	0.873 (0.796–0.958)	0.882 (0.806–0.965)	0.528 (0.470–0.594)	0.621 (0.557–0.693)	0.589 (0.502–0.691)	0.619 (0.536–0.714)
2015	0.835 (0.755–0.924)	0.858 (0.778–0.946)	0.481 (0.421–0.551)	0.587 (0.518–0.664)	0.548 (0.457–0.657)	0.579 (0.493–0.681)
Adjusted rate ratios^a						
2000	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2001	0.991 (0.893–1.099)	0.989 (0.894–1.094)	0.955 (0.842–1.084)	0.971 (0.861–1.095)	0.903 (0.757–1.078)	0.919 (0.784–1.077)
2002	0.984 (0.890–1.088)	0.974 (0.883–1.074)	0.942 (0.833–1.065)	0.962 (0.856–1.081)	0.925 (0.780–1.096)	0.943 (0.810–1.099)
2003	0.977 (0.887–1.077)	0.969 (0.882–1.066)	0.903 (0.801–1.017)	0.904 (0.807–1.012)	0.871 (0.738–1.028)	0.837 (0.720–0.972)
2004	0.986 (0.897–1.084)	0.978 (0.891–1.072)	0.895 (0.796–1.005)	0.900 (0.806–1.005)	0.892 (0.760–1.048)	0.862 (0.745–0.997)
2005	0.998 (0.910–1.094)	0.982 (0.897–1.075)	0.894 (0.799–1.002)	0.913 (0.820–1.017)	0.906 (0.775–1.060)	0.885 (0.769–1.019)
2006	0.987 (0.900–1.082)	0.973 (0.889–1.064)	0.854 (0.763–0.957)	0.887 (0.797–0.988)	0.893 (0.764–1.044)	0.847 (0.736–0.976)
2007	1.010 (0.923–1.105)	0.990 (0.907–1.081)	0.861 (0.771–0.962)	0.888 (0.799–0.986)	0.867 (0.744–1.010)	0.810 (0.705–0.930)
2008	0.976 (0.893–1.066)	0.961 (0.881–1.048)	0.775 (0.694–0.865)	0.824 (0.743–0.914)	0.817 (0.703–0.950)	0.781 (0.681–0.895)
2009	0.963 (0.882–1.051)	0.946 (0.869–1.031)	0.730 (0.654–0.814)	0.780 (0.704–0.865)	0.764 (0.658–0.888)	0.723 (0.631–0.828)
2010	0.954 (0.874–1.040)	0.940 (0.864–1.024)	0.671 (0.602–0.748)	0.725 (0.654–0.803)	0.702 (0.605–0.815)	0.669 (0.585–0.766)
2011	0.931 (0.853–1.015)	0.922 (0.847–1.004)	0.615 (0.552–0.686)	0.681 (0.615–0.755)	0.685 (0.590–0.796)	0.665 (0.582–0.761)
2012	0.915 (0.839–0.998)	0.918 (0.844–0.999)	0.617 (0.553–0.687)	0.688 (0.621–0.762)	0.676 (0.583–0.785)	0.661 (0.578–0.755)
2013	0.886 (0.812–0.967)	0.890 (0.818–0.969)	0.557 (0.499–0.622)	0.648 (0.584–0.718)	0.618 (0.532–0.719)	0.625 (0.546–0.716)
2014	0.872 (0.799–0.952)	0.881 (0.808–0.959)	0.525 (0.469–0.586)	0.618 (0.557–0.686)	0.586 (0.503–0.682)	0.616 (0.538–0.706)
2015	0.834 (0.758–0.918)	0.857 (0.780–0.940)	0.478 (0.420–0.543)	0.583 (0.519–0.656)	0.545 (0.458–0.648)	0.576 (0.494–0.672)

Notes: Proportion of OA diagnosis in 2000 was used as reference group. Estimations derived from 3- and 10-year run-in period methods were presented. ^aAge and sex were adjusted.

Abbreviation: OA, osteoarthritis.

reasons, the effect is most likely a substantial underestimate of the consultation incidence and prevalence of osteoarthritis in UK primary care when relying on diagnostic codes alone to identify patients. Future studies addressing the validity of OA diagnosis made in primary care settings will be planned, which could be used to correct the consultation incidence and prevalence estimates.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest a worsening trend in the underrecording of osteoarthritis in UK primary care. While our study does not provide clear evidence on the cause of this nor on a solution, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers should expect that estimates of the consultation incidence and prevalence of

OA from these data that rely on OA diagnostic codes are likely to seriously underestimate the scale of health care demand.

Author contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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