Concordance between administrative claims and registry data for identifying metastasis to the bone: an exploratory analysis in prostate cancer

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Abstract

Background: To assess concordance between Medicare claims and Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) reports of incident BM among prostate cancer (PCa) patients. The prevalence and consequences of bone metastases (BM) have been examined across tumor sites using healthcare claims data however the reliability of these claims-based BM measures has not been investigated.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study utilized linked registry and claims (SEER-Medicare) data on men diagnosed with incident stage IV M1 PCa between 2005 and 2007. The SEER-based measure of incident BM was cross-tabulated with three separate Medicare claims approaches to assess concordance. Sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) were calculated to assess the concordance between registry- and claims-based measures.

Results: Based on 2,708 PCa patients in SEER-Medicare, there is low to moderate concordance between the SEER- and claims-based measures of incident BM. Across the three approaches, sensitivity ranged from 0.48 (0.456 – 0.504) to 0.598 (0.574 - 0.621), specificity ranged from 0.538 (0.507 - 0.569) to 0.620 (0.590 - 0.650) and PPV ranged from 0.679 (0.651 - 0.705) to 0.690 (0.665 - 0.715). A comparison of utilization patterns between SEER-based and claims-based measures suggested avenues for improving sensitivity.

Conclusion: Claims-based measures using BM ICD 9 coding may be insufficient to identify patients with incident BM diagnosis and should be validated against chart data to maximize their potential for population-based analyses.

Keywords: Metastasis, Bone, SEER, Claims, Concordance

Background
Among men diagnosed with prostate cancer (PCa), seventy to eighty percent of those with metastatic disease have involvement of the bone [1-4] with significant implications for pain, morbidity and mortality [2,5-8]. Increasingly, researchers are using claims-based measures of bone metastasis (BM) to examine incidence, associated costs, and survival [4,6,7,9,10]. These real world data, including the billing codes such as the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes, reflect clinical practice but do not provide a consistent means of verifying the accuracy of clinical diagnoses.

Using the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) registry and linked Medicare claims available from the National Cancer Institute, we undertook the present study in an effort to better understand the concordance between registry-based data on BM and claims-based measures of BM, using men diagnosed with incident metastatic PCa as a model. To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate the agreement between claims-based and registry-based sources of BM.

Evidence regarding the validity of using claims data to identify cancer stage, progression, and metastasis is not favorable [11-13]. Moreover, the validity of using claims data to identify patients with BM may differ depending on the approach used. Previous studies have identified patients with BM based on the presence of a diagnosis of “secondary malignant neoplasm of bone and bone
Tumor-Node-Metastasis (AJCC-TNM) stage, 6th edition [14]. Claims data from 2004 to 2009 were extracted from linked Medicare claims files. The requirement for continuous enrollment in Medicare Parts A and B during the 12 months prior to and including the month of diagnosis constituted an additional inclusion criterion. Exclusion criteria were: 1) health maintenance organization (HMO) enrollment during the 12 months prior to and including the month of diagnosis since HMO claims can be unreliable due to missing data; 2) history of other cancers within 5 years prior to PCa diagnosis. Patients were censored if they enrolled in an HMO or lost Part A and/or B enrollment at any time following the diagnosis date, or if the end of the study period (December, 2009) was reached. This study was approved by the University of Maryland Baltimore Institutional Review Board (#HP-00049426).

**Variables**

**Measures of bone metastasis diagnosis or associated health utilization**

Patients were identified as having a SEER-based measure of BM if the AJCC metastatic component in the Collaborative Stage (CS) coding system indicated ‘M1b’ status, i.e. metastasis to bone at diagnosis. In defining the study cohort, we excluded the first year (i.e. 2004) in which the M1b measure became available in order to avoid possible coding problems that could have arisen as cancer registries gained familiarity with furnishing the M1b code. We investigated differences between three claims-based approaches to identify patients with BM-related claims (see Figure 1). We created a ‘generous’ approach (Approach 1), adopted an approach that is similar to the approach used in previous studies [6,7] (Approach 2), and created a more restrictive approach (Approach 3) as follows:

**Approach 1**

At least one inpatient, outpatient, or carrier claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 198.5 (‘secondary malignant neoplasm of bone and bone marrow’) in any diagnosis field.

**Approach 2**

At least one inpatient claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 198.5 as the primary or secondary diagnosis; OR at least one outpatient claim with a diagnosis code of 198.5 paired with a code for procedures used to diagnose or treat BM such as bone scan, bone biopsy, and/or use of intravenous bisphosphonate; OR at least one outpatient physician claim with a diagnosis code of 198.5.
Approach 3

At least one inpatient claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 198.5 in any diagnosis field; OR at least two outpatient claims within a 90-day window with a diagnosis code of 198.5.

For each of the three approaches, patients were classified as having concurrent BM-related claims if claims submitted in the month before, during, or after the month of PCa diagnosis satisfied the condition stipulated by the approach. The exact date of diagnosis is not available from the SEER data and Medicare claims relevant to an event occurring in a particular month can appear in the month prior to and following the month in which the event occurred [15]. Figure 2 provides a graphical representation of ‘concurrent BM’-related claims, i.e. BM-related claims that were considered to be concurrent with the PCa diagnosis. The 3-month (90-day) window has been used in previous studies to define concurrent BM [6].

Demographics and health care utilization measures
Patient-level demographic and clinical variables obtained from the SEER files include age, race, marital status, urban residence, prostate specific antigen (PSA) level and tumor differentiation at diagnosis. We assessed comorbid illness using the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) [16] and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Combined Index [17] using claims from the 12-month period before the month of diagnosis. Treatment receipt, use of health services such as bone biopsy, and bone or joint imaging, PSA tests, and cancer specialist visits were identified from MEDPAR and Part B claims.

Statistical analysis
Cross-tabulations of the claims-based BM approaches and the SEER-based measure of BM were used to compare concordance. We calculated sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value (PPV) for each approach compared to the M1b measure from SEER. Sensitivity for each

Figure 1 Identification of patients with bone metastasis* using Medicare inpatient, outpatient, and carrier claims. *Patient identified to have bone metastasis if patient has claims-based evidence of bone metastasis from inpatient or outpatient or carrier claims. **ICD-9 diagnosis code of 198.5 represents ‘secondary malignant neoplasm of bone and bone marrow’.

Figure 2 Identification of concurrent bone metastasis and bone metastasis ever using claims data.

Legend:
- **Claim with 198.5** in any diagnosis position
- **Claim with 198.5 in primary or secondary diagnosis position**
- ▲ Procedure code used to diagnose or treat bone metastasis
- ✔ Considered as claims-based evidence of bone metastasis
- ✗ Not considered as claims-based evidence of bone metastasis

30 days pre-diagnosis | 30 days diagnosis month | 30 days post-diagnosis | End of follow-up

Concurrent Bone Metastasis

Excluded | Bone Metastasis Ever
claims-based approach was calculated as the proportion of patients with a SEER-based BM diagnosis who were identified to have BM-related utilization in Medicare claims. Specificity for each claims-based approach was calculated as the proportion of patients without a SEER-based BM diagnosis who also did not have BM-related utilization in Medicare claims. Positive predictive value was calculated as the proportion of patients with claims-based BM-related utilization who had incident BM diagnosis based on registry data.

In order to investigate the possibilities for improving sensitivity, we selected the measure with the lowest sensitivity for use in subsequent analyses. The chi-square test identified statistically significant differences in health services utilization between patients grouped with respect to: (1) presence or absence of concurrent BM-related health services utilization according to the claims-based approach; and (2) presence or absence of BM at diagnosis according to the SEER-based measure of BM.

To identify additional measures that could enhance the sensitivity of claims-based approaches, the sample with SEER-based evidence of BM was stratified by the presence or absence of concurrent BM according to claims-based Approach 3. Among this sample of patients with a diagnosis of BM based on registry data, the objective was to identify health resource utilization categories that are commonly reported among patients without BM-related claims. Utilization categories meeting these criteria can be used to improve the sensitivity of definitions created to identify men with an incident diagnosis of BM and/or with a diagnosis of BM outside the diagnosis window using health care claims data. We conducted sensitivity analysis focused on improving the sensitivity of Approach 3.

**Results**

**Descriptive results**

After applying study inclusion and exclusion criteria, the final study sample included 2,708 men diagnosed with incident stage IV metastatic PCa. Descriptive statistics for the full sample are presented in Table 1. The concordance between the two measures was captured using sensitivity, specificity, and PPV. The sensitivity, specificity, and PPV of the three claims-based approaches compared to the SEER-based measure of BM are presented in Table 2. The receipt of radiation (any type), external beam radiation therapy, radiopharmaceutical therapy, and intravenous bisphosphonate therapy at any time following diagnosis was higher among individuals with BM according to either SEER-based or claims-based measures. In terms of diagnostic tests, the receipt of bone or joint imaging at any time following diagnosis was higher among individuals with BM according to either SEER-based or claims-based measures. The SEER-based and claims-based measures were not consistent in terms of the relationship between physician visits (i.e., medical oncologists, radiation oncologists) and BM.

**Subgroup comparisons based on health care utilization in full sample**

Approach 3 was considered to be the best approach amongst the three options because, relative to the other two approaches, it relaxed the criteria based on inpatient claims (the coding of which is generally considered
Intervals for the Single Proportion: Comparison of Seven Methods

Table 2 Sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value (PPV) of three claims-based measures defined concurrently with diagnosis of prostate cancer

| Claims-based measure of BM-related utilization concurrent with diagnosis | Approach 1 | Approach 2 | Approach 3 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sensitivity (95% CI*)                           | 0.598 (0.574 - 0.621) | 0.555 (0.531 - 0.579) | 0.480 (0.456 - 0.504) |
| Specificity (95% CI*)                           | 0.538 (0.507 - 0.569) | 0.584 (0.553 - 0.614) | 0.620 (0.590 - 0.650) |
| PPV (95% CI*)                                   | 0.684 (0.660 - 0.708) | 0.690 (0.665 - 0.715) | 0.679 (0.651 - 0.705) |

*p95% confidence intervals were calculated using the Clinical research calculator from VassarStats [18] based on: Newcombe, Robert G. "Two-Sided Confidence Intervals for the Single Proportion: Comparison of Seven Methods", Statistics in Medicine, 17, 857–872 (1998).

reliable) and at the same time tightened the criteria based on outpatient claims (the coding of which may be problematic for identifying clinical conditions). Approach 3 had the highest specificity, and thus performed best at excluding individuals who were false positives. On the other hand, it had the lowest sensitivity, i.e. a higher number of false negatives. Subsequent analyses sought to identify measures that could be used to supplement Approach 3, with the goal of reducing the number of false negatives.

Table 3 shows the proportion of patients with post-diagnosis health services utilization in terms of diagnostic testing/surveillance procedures and physician visits, stratified by presence of claims-based concurrent BM-related utilization and presence of SEER-based incident BM diagnosis. Proportions were reported as column percentages.

Examining percentages and how they differ across groups defined using the claims-based approach and the SEER-based measure facilitates the identification of measures that could be used to reduce the number of false negatives identified by the claims-based approach. The relevant measures would be positively associated with a BM diagnosis and negatively associated with claims-based evidence of BM-related utilization. Utilization of PSA tests and the intensity of use of PSA tests could be useful in this regard. The proportion of patients with a claim for a PSA test and the mean number of PSA claims per person were each statistically significantly higher among patients with SEER-based BM diagnosis compared to patients without SEER-based BM diagnosis when considering utilization at any time. In contrast, the proportion of patients with any PSA test at any time during the follow-up period was statistically significantly lower among patients with claims-based evidence of concurrent BM-related utilization compared to patients without claims-based evidence of concurrent BM-related utilization. Consideration of utilization during the diagnosis period, rather than at any time, could be particularly useful when the focus is on identifying individuals with incident BM. Results for tests or procedures occurring within the 90-day diagnosis period are provided in the last section of Table 3.

Subgroup comparisons based on health care utilization among M1b patients

Differences between patients grouped according to concurrent claims-based BM-related utilization were examined among patients with an incident BM diagnosis. Utilization that is positively correlated with the M1b measure (Table 3) and negatively correlated with the concurrent claims-based BM-related utilization measure could be used to supplement Approach 3 so as to reduce false negatives. The likelihood and frequency of bone or joint imaging during the diagnosis period was higher among individuals with BM according to SEER (Table 3). Among the 1,694 patients, the likelihood and frequency of bone or joint imaging was higher during the diagnosis period and similar during the follow-up period when comparing individuals with and without BM according to Approach 3 (Table 4). The likelihood and frequency of PSA tests during the diagnosis period was higher when comparing individuals with and without BM according to SEER (Table 3). Among the 1,694 patients and during either the diagnosis or follow-up periods, the likelihood of a PSA test was lower and the frequency of PSA testing was not statistically significantly different when considering Approach 3 (Table 4).

With the focus on improving the sensitivity of Approach 3 based on results in Table 3, we expanded the definition of Approach 3 to include situations where there were two outpatient claims during the diagnosis period for a PSA test or a bone/joint imaging test. The tests had to occur within 90 days of each other. Following this exercise, sensitivity of the expanded Approach 3 was improved: 0.581 (0.558 – 0.605) compared to 0.48 (0.456 – 0.504) for the original Approach 3. The specificity of the updated Approach 3 was reduced: 0.558 (0.527 – 0.589) compared to 0.62 (0.59 – 0.65) for the original Approach 3. Changes to the algorithm focused on specificity also can be identified and implemented.

Discussion

Evaluation of the incidence and impact of BM among cancer patients requires reliable estimation of BM. We found that there is low to moderate concordance between the SEER-based and claims-based measures of
Table 3 Proportion of patients with post-diagnosis health services utilization, stratified by alternative bone metastasis measures

|                      | Full M1 sample | Claims Approach 3 | SEER measure |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                      | N = 2,708      |                   |              |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|                      | N | Col% | N | Col% | N | Col% | N | Col% | P-value | N | Col% | N | Col% |
| Post-diagnosis resource utilization (i.e., till end of follow-up) |               |                   |              |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Bone mineral density (BMD) | 109 | 4.0 | 40 | 3.3 | 69 | 4.6 | 0.11 | 71 | 4.2 | 38 | 3.8 | 0.57 |
| PSA test             | 2,148 | 79.3 | 906 | 75.6 | 1,242 | 82.3 | <0.01 | 1,389 | 82.0 | 759 | 74.9 | <0.01 |
| Oncologist visit     | 1,681 | 62.1 | 857 | 71.5 | 824 | 54.6 | <0.01 | 1,041 | 61.5 | 640 | 63.1 | 0.39 |
| Nuclear medicine specialist | NR | NR | NR | + | NR | - | 0.07 | NR | >0 | NR | 0.0 | 0.01 |
| Visit                | 1,066 | 39.4 | 528 | 44.1 | 538 | 35.6 | <0.01 | 687 | 40.6 | 379 | 37.4 | 0.10 |
| Radiation oncologist visit | 79 | 2.9 | 62 | 5.2 | 17 | 1.1 | <0.01 | 47 | 2.8 | 32 | 3.2 | 0.57 |
| Bone biopsy          | 2,200 | 81.2 | 1,006 | 84.0 | 1,194 | 79.1 | <0.01 | 1,406 | 83.0 | 794 | 78.3 | <0.01 |
| Bone or joint imaging |               |                   |              |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Treatment receipt (Part B) |               |                   |              |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Radiation            | 889 | 32.8 | 445 | 37.2 | 444 | 29.4 | <0.01 | 581 | 34.3 | 308 | 30.4 | 0.04 |
| External Beam radiation | 839 | 31.0 | 425 | 35.5 | 414 | 27.4 | <0.01 | 553 | 32.6 | 286 | 28.2 | 0.02 |
| Therapy              |               |                   |              |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Radiopharmaceutical therapy | 91 | 3.4 | 60 | 5.0 | 31 | 2.1 | <0.01 | 72 | 4.3 | 19 | 1.9 | <0.01 |
| Bisphosphonates IV    | 862 | 31.8 | 494 | 41.2 | 368 | 24.4 | <0.01 | 593 | 35.0 | 269 | 26.5 | <0.01 |
| Erythropoietin        | 535 | 19.8 | 274 | 22.9 | 261 | 17.3 | <0.01 | 352 | 20.8 | 183 | 18.1 | 0.08 |
| Opioids (moderate-severe) | 624 | 23.0 | 248 | 20.7 | 376 | 24.9 | 0.01 | 379 | 22.4 | 245 | 24.2 | 0.28 |
Table 3 Proportion of patients with post-diagnosis health services utilization, stratified by alternative bone metastasis measures (Continued)

|                              | Full M1 sample (N = 2,708) | Concurrent BM (N = 1,198) | No concurrent BM (N = 1,510) | P-value | BM at diagnosis (N = 1,694) | No BM at diagnosis (N = 1,014) | P-value |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|                              | N                          | Col%                      | N                           | Col%    | N                           | Col%                      | N       | Col%    | P-value |
|                              |                            | (44.2%)                   | (55.8%)                     |         | (62.6%)                     | (37.4%)                   |         |         |         |
| Resource utilization during the 90-day diagnosis period |                            |                           |                             |         |                             |                           |         |         |         |
| PSA test                     | 1,629                      | 60.2                      | 698                         | 58.3    | 931                         | 61.7                      | 0.07    | 1,046   | 61.8    | 0.03    |
| Bone biopsy                  | 65                         | 2.4                       | NR                          | +       | NR                          | -                         | <0.01   | 42      | 2.5     | 0.73    |
| Bone or joint imaging        | 2,009                      | 74.2                      | 999                         | 83.4    | 1,010                       | 66.9                      | <0.01   | 1,317   | 77.7    | <0.01   |
| Post-diagnosis resource utilization (i.e., till end of follow-up) |                            |                           |                             |         |                             |                           |         |         |         |
| Number of BMD tests          | 0.04                       | 0.21                      | 0.03                        | 0.19    | 0.05                        | 0.22                      | 0.09    | 0.04    | 0.22    | 0.04    |
| Number of PSA tests          | 8.16                       | 10.01                     | 8.26                        | 10.77   | 8.08                        | 9.38                      | 0.63    | 8.81    | 10.41   | 0.70    |
| Number of PSA tests among patients with PSA tests | 10.29                      | 10.23                     | 10.93                       | 11.15   | 9.82                        | 9.47                      | 0.02    | 10.75   | 10.56   | 9.44    |
| Number of bone biopsies      | 0.03                       | 0.18                      | 0.05                        | 0.24    | 0.01                        | 0.11                      | <0.01   | 0.03    | 0.18    | 0.03    |
| Number of bone or joint imaging | 1.65                      | 1.58                      | 1.67                        | 1.56    | 1.64                        | 1.61                      | 0.60    | 1.73    | 1.61    | 1.52    |
| Resource utilization during the 90-day diagnosis period |                            |                           |                             |         |                             |                           |         |         |         |
| Number of PSA tests          | 0.89                       | 0.92                      | 0.92                        | 1.01    | 0.86                        | 0.84                      | 0.07    | 0.92    | 0.94    | 0.83    |
| Number of bone biopsies      | 0.02                       | 0.16                      | 0.05                        | 0.23    | 0.03                        | 0.06                      | <0.01   | 0.03    | 0.17    | 0.02    |
| Number of bone or joint imaging | 0.76                       | 0.47                      | 0.86                        | 0.42    | 0.68                        | 0.49                      | <0.01   | 0.79    | 0.44    | 0.70    |

NR: Not reported due to small sample size, per data use agreement; ‘+’ means that the column% is greater than the percentage for the full sample while ‘-’ means that the column% is smaller than the percentage for the full sample.
bone metastasis (BM) in a sample of men diagnosed with incident advanced disease. We conducted the analysis using data on men diagnosed with incident advanced PCa although the investigation would be relevant to any study using healthcare claims data to investigate the occurrence of BM among individuals diagnosed with advanced stage cancer. We found that inconsistency in terms of the absence of incident BM diagnosis according to the registry data and the presence of a baseline BM diagnosis according to the claims data occurred when a generous (i.e. catch-all) claims-based measure was employed. The greatest potential for missing patients with an incident diagnosis of BM according to the registry data occurred when employing a restrictive claims-based measure. Our study leveraged the availability of SEER-based and claims-based information regarding the same clinical

| Table 4 Health services utilization among patients with SEER-based evidence of BM (M1b), stratified by presence or absence of concurrent BM according to claims-based Algorithm 3 |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                   | M1b Sample                      | Concurrent BM claims algorithm 3 | No concurrent BM claims algorithm 3 | p-value |
|                                                   | N = 1,694                       | N = 1,694                       | N = 1,694                       | N = 1,694                       |
|                                                   | (48.0%)                         | (52.0%)                         |                                  |                                  |
| Post-diagnosis resource utilization               |                                |                                |                                  |                                  |
| (i.e., till end of follow-up)                     |                                |                                |                                  |                                  |
| Bone mineral density (BMD) test                   | 71                             | 28                             | 3.5                             | 43                              | 4.9                             | 0.14 |
| PSA test                                          | 1,389                          | 640                            | 78.7                            | 749                            | 85.0                           | <0.01 |
| Oncologist visit                                  | 1,041                          | 567                            | 69.7                            | 474                            | 53.8                           | <0.01 |
| Nuclear medicine specialist visit                 | NR                             | NR                             | +                               | NR                             | -                              | 0.10 |
| Radiation oncologist visit                        | 687                            | 369                            | 45.4                            | 318                            | 36.1                           | <0.01 |
| Bone biopsy                                       | 47                             | 28                             | +                               | NR                             | -                              | <0.01 |
| Bone or joint imaging                             | 1,406                          | 684                            | 84.1                            | 722                            | 82.0                           | 0.23 |
| Treatment receipt (Part B)                        |                                |                                |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Radiation                                         | 581                            | 315                            | 38.8                            | 266                            | 30.2                           | <0.01 |
| External beam radiation therapy                   | 553                            | 302                            | 37.2                            | 251                            | 28.5                           | <0.01 |
| Radiopharmaceutical therapy                       | 72                             | 45                             | 5.5                             | 27                             | 3.1                            | 0.01 |
| Bisphosphonates IV                                | 593                            | 351                            | 43.2                            | 242                            | 27.5                           | <0.01 |
| Erythropoietin                                    | 352                            | 192                            | 23.6                            | 160                            | 18.2                           | 0.01 |
| Opioids (moderate-severe)                         | 379                            | 167                            | 20.5                            | 212                            | 24.1                           | 0.08 |
| Resource utilization during the 90-day diagnosis period |
| PSA test                                          | 1,046                          | 481                            | 59.2                            | 565                            | 64.1                           | 0.04 |
| Bone biopsy                                       | 42                             | NR                             | +                               | NR                             | -                              | <0.01 |
| Bone or joint imaging                             | 1,317                          | 690                            | 84.9                            | 627                            | 71.2                           | <0.01 |
| Mean                                             | S.D.                           | S.D.                           | S.D.                           | S.D.                           |                                  |
| Post-diagnosis resource utilization               |                                |                                |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| (i.e., till end of follow-up)                     |                                |                                |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Number of BMD tests                               | 0.04                           | 0.22                           | 0.19                            | 0.05                           | 0.24                           | 0.11 |
| Number of PSA tests                               | 8.81                           | 10.41                          | 10.90                           | 8.83                           | 9.95                           | 0.95 |
| Number of bone biopsies                           | 0.03                           | 0.18                           | 0.05                            | 0.24                           | 0.01                           | <0.01 |
| Number of bone or joint imaging                   | 1.73                           | 1.61                           | 1.70                            | 1.75                           | 1.66                           | 0.51 |
| Resource utilization during the 90-day diagnosis period |
| Number of PSA tests                               | 0.79                           | 0.44                           | 0.87                            | 0.17                           | 0.07                           | 0.18 |
| Number of bone biopsies                           | 0.03                           | 0.17                           | 0.05                            | 0.24                           | 0.003                          | <0.01 |
| Number of bone or joint imaging                   | 0.79                           | 0.44                           | 0.87                            | 0.17                           | 0.07                           | 0.18 |
| NR, Not reported due to small sample size, per data use agreement; ‘+’ means that the column% is greater than the percentage for the full sample while ‘-’ means that the column% is smaller than the percentage for the full sample.
event, i.e. the diagnosis of BM in the registry data and health care utilization that is ostensibly related to either diagnosis or treatment of BM in the Medicare claims data. Medicare claims constitute a rich source of information for investigating treatment utilization and management over time for patients with continuous Medicare coverage. When linked with cancer registry data, the claims data provide important information regarding treatment and management following the cancer diagnosis. The potential benefits of claims data have to be considered in the context of some of the limitations, including the limited ability to confirm the presence of clinically diagnosed conditions. In this paper, we focused on the diagnosis of BM among elderly men with PCa given the implications of a BM diagnosis on patient quality of life [19], prognosis [6,19,20], and treatment costs [4]. When the BM diagnosis occurs concurrently with the PCa diagnosis, post-diagnosis cancer care shifts dramatically to an increased focus on bone health, pain management, and quality of life. The BM diagnosis can also occur after the initial diagnosis of PCa, with often severe implications for the patient’s health. Thus, it would be important to be able to reliably identify the population of patients with BM using generalizable data such as SEER-Medicare.

The SEER-Medicare cohort included men diagnosed with PCa from 2005 to 2007, providing the opportunity to investigate the concordance between the data regarding an incident BM diagnosis supplied by the cancer registries and information from the claims data regarding BM-related health care utilization around the diagnosis period. We excluded the 2004 cohort since that was the first year that information regarding a BM diagnosis was available from the SEER registry. Approach 1 was created based on the rationale that coding for BM on a health care claim would occur only when the patient had a diagnosis of BM. Approach 3 was created based on the rationale that: 1) in the inpatient setting, a hospitalized individual with a BM diagnosis may not necessarily be hospitalized as a result of their specific BM diagnosis, and therefore the diagnosis code of BM could appear in any position within the diagnosis fields; and 2) in the outpatient setting, a claim for a service that could be used to diagnose (or rule out) BM may be more useful if at least two claims were required to be more certain that BM was present.

None of the approaches in Table 2 was uniformly superior and given the focus on identifying the concordance between available measures of bone metastasis, the next step with respect to the development of reliable claims-based measures would be to provide guidance on the avenues for improving their reliability. Based on information in Table 3 regarding utilization during the diagnosis period, the frequency of PSA testing and the frequency of bone/joint imaging was higher among individuals with incident BM diagnosis according to the SEER registry data compared to individuals who were not identified in SEER as having BM. The higher testing frequency may reflect more intense follow-up schedules involving specific tests after a diagnosis of BM compared to patients who do not have a BM diagnosis. The results from this exercise indicated that it is possible to improve the sensitivity of claims-based measures. Results also suggest that the informative measures that emerge when analyzing data within a retrospective study design will not be limited to ‘predictive’ variables and that researchers may also draw inference from utilization patterns that occur following the BM diagnosis.

There are some limitations that also need to be considered. There has been no validation of the SEER registry M1b measure and so its measurement properties are not fully understood. We excluded registry data on M1b for the 2004 cohort year however some inaccuracies in M1b coding could still be present in subsequent years. Reliance on ICD 9 diagnosis coding for BM could be problematic when examining outpatient claims for diagnostic tests and procedures. Claims associated with services intended to rule out BM should not include the 198.5 code on the claim since the BM diagnosis is not established. A two-step approach for including diagnostic tests/procedures based on diagnosis codes may be: 1) examine all claims regardless of whether or not they have a BM ICD 9 code; 2) include only those diagnostic claims that are followed (e.g. within 90 days) by a claim of 198.5.

The comparison undertaken in this study is instructive for two important reasons: 1) as noted in the introductory text, claims-based measures are already in use by researchers to investigate the clinical and economic burden of BM across various disease sites and will remain a source for population-based, real-world evidence regarding prevalence, utilization, and outcomes associated with metastasis to the bone; 2) the linked cancer registry data provide unique clinical, cancer-specific information and are generally considered to be more reliable than claims data for confirming clinical diagnoses (e.g., AJCC M1 staging information available in SEER compared with ICD 9 codes for distant metastasis). However, information regarding disease progression and health utilization (e.g., treatment, physician visits, hospice use) is not available in registry data thus claims data will remain the source of information on utilization among incident and prevalent BM cases across cancer sites including prostate cancer, lung cancer, and breast cancer. From a public health standpoint focused on improving health outcomes for men and women with advanced cancer, it will be important to develop validated measures of a BM diagnosis using claims-based data.
Conclusion
We identified low to moderate concordance between the Medicare claims anchoring on codes used for diagnosing bone metastasis and the SEER registry data that is indicative of incident diagnosis of bone metastasis. Researchers utilizing the SEER or linked SEER datasets to investigate bone metastasis should exercise caution given the low agreement between the two sources of information regarding an incident diagnosis of bone metastasis. Until further research provides a validated claims-based approach to identifying BM, it is prudent to focus on individuals with metastatic disease and not seek to subset the population further based on metastasis to the bone. Claims-based approaches should be validated against chart data to maximize their potential on population-based analyses.

Abbreviations
AHCIC: American joint committee on cancer; BM: Bone metastasis; CCI: Charlson Comorbidity Index; CS: Collaborative stage; HMO: Health Maintenance Organization; KDM 9 CM: International classification of diseases, 9th revision clinical modification; MEDPAR: Medicare provider analysis and review; NCI: National Cancer Institute; PCa: Prostate cancer; PPV: Positive predictive value; PSA: Prostate-specific antigen; SEER: Surveillance, epidemiology, and end results; TNM: Tumor, node, metastasis.

Competing interests
ED: grant support from Bayer, Pfizer, sanofi-aventis, and Novartis; consulting income from Pfizer and Janssen/Johnson & Johnson. CY: support from Bayer. BS: stock holder and employee of Bayer. AH: grant support from Bayer and Amgen. CDM: grant support from Bayer and Pfizer; consulting income from Amgen, Bayer, BMS, Celgene, GSK, Janssen/Johnson & Johnson, Mitsubishi, Novartis, and Pfizer.

Authors’ contributions
ED designed the study, contributed to the acquisition of data and coordination of the study, contributed to the interpretation of results, and drafting of the manuscript. CY performed the statistical analysis, contributed to interpretation of the data, and drafting of the manuscript. BS participated in the coordination of the study and contributed to revising the manuscript and reviewing for important intellectual content. CDM contributed to acquisition of the data, participated in the coordination of the study, and contributed to revising the manuscript for critical intellectual content. AH contributed to the design of the study and revision of the manuscript for critical intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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