Incidence rates of morphoea, systemic sclerosis and scleroderma

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Administrative details

PURI			
https://redirect.ema.europa.eu/resource/50511			
EU PAS number			
EUPAS50510			
Study ID			
50511			
DARWIN EU® study			
No			
Study countries			
France			
Germany			
Italy			

Roma	nia
INOITIG	ma

Study description

This was a cohort study describing population- and patient-level incidence rates of morphoea (including localised and linear scleroderma), systemic sclerosis and scleroderma (including both systemic and localised/linear in a number of European databases. The study population was patients visiting general practices in Germany, France, Italy and Romania

Study status

Finalised

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

European Medicines Agency (EMA)

First published: 01/02/2024

Last updated: 01/02/2024

Institution

Contact details

Study institution contactKarin Hedenmalm

Study contact

Primary lead investigator

Karin Hedenmalm

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed

Planned: 26/09/2022

Actual: 26/09/2022

Study start date

Planned: 26/09/2022

Actual: 26/09/2022

Date of final study report

Planned: 16/12/2022

Actual: 20/12/2022

Sources of funding

EMA

Study protocol

Final analysis plan - morphoea - 20221021.pdf(1.11 MB)

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body? Yes
Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)? Not applicable
Methodological aspects
Study type
Study type list
Study topic: Disease /health condition
Study type: Non-interventional study
Scope of the study: Disease epidemiology
Data collection methods: Secondary use of data
Main study objective: The objectives of the study were to describe: Incidence rates of (a) morphoea

(including localised and linear scleroderma), (b) systemic sclerosis, and (c)

scleroderma (including both systemic and localised/linear) in the general

population and in patients with diagnosis of Hodgkin lymphoma and malignant neoplasms.

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Study drug and medical condition

Medical condition to be studied

Morphoea
Systemic scleroderma
Scleroderma

Population studied

Short description of the study population

The study focused on general population in the UK and patients visiting general practices in Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Romania identified from the IMRD databases to determine the incidence rates of morphoea, systemic sclerosis and scleroderma.

Age groups

Preterm newborn infants (0 – 27 days)

Term newborn infants (0 – 27 days)

Infants and toddlers (28 days – 23 months)

Children (2 to < 12 years)

Adolescents (12 to < 18 years)

Adults (18 to < 46 years)

Adults (46 to < 65 years)

Adults (65 to < 75 years)

Adults (75 to < 85 years)

Adults (85 years and over)

Special population of interest

Other

Special population of interest, other

Patients with morphoea, systemic sclerosis and scleroderma

Estimated number of subjects

1600

Study design details

Outcomes

Morphoea (localised and linear scleroderma), systemic sclerosis and scleroderma (including both systemic and localised/linear), Incidence rates in the general population were stratified by sex, age group, and year of recorded diagnosis. Incidence rates in patients with cancer diagnosis were stratified by sex and age

Data analysis plan

This was a cohort study describing population- and patient-level incidence rates of morphoea (including localised and linear scleroderma), systemic sclerosis and scleroderma (including both systemic and localised/linear in a number of

Documents

Study results

Final-REPORT-Nov 2022 Morphoea.pdf(738.59 KB)

Data management

Data sources

Data source(s)

IQVIA Disease Analyzer Germany

THIN® (The Health Improvement Network®)

Disease Analyzer - OMOP

IQVIA Medical Research Data - OMOP

Data sources (types)

Electronic healthcare records (EHR)

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check stability

Check conformance

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No