



Supporting Information

Supplementary information and results

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Pudipeddi A, Liu J, Kariyawasam V, et al. High prevalence of Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis among older people in Sydney. *Med J Aust* 2021; doi: 10.5694/mja2.50910.

Table 1. Copenhagen Diagnostic Criteria for inflammatory bowel disease^{1,2}

Crohn disease (two or more of the criteria present)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of abdominal pain, weight loss, and/ diarrhea for more than three months 2. Characteristics endoscopic findings of ulceration (aphthous lesions, snail track ulceration) or cobble-stoning or radiological features of stricture or cobble-stoning 3. Histopathology consistent with Crohn disease (epithelioid granuloma of Langerhans type or transmural discontinuous focal or patchy inflammation) 4. Fistula and/or abscess in relation to affected bowel segments
Ulcerative colitis (all 3 criteria present)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of diarrhea and/or rectal bleeding and pus for more than a week or repeated episodes 2. Characteristic endoscopic findings of continuous ulceration, vulnerability or granulated mucosa 3. Histopathology consistent with ulcerative colitis (neutrophils within epithelial structures, cryptitis, crypt distortion, crypt abscesses)
Inflammatory bowel disease, unspecified	Where intestinal inflammation with acute and chronic colitis is seen but with no pathognomonic histological signs of Crohn disease or consistent signs of ulcerative colitis, and where treatment is necessary

Table 2. Number of data sources including data on prevalent inflammatory bowel disease cases

Number of data sources	Number of cases
1	175 (48%)
2	125 (34%)
3	48 (13%)
4	15 (4%)
5	1 (0.3%)
Total	364

Table 3. Comparison of historical population based data on inflammatory bowel disease prevalence rates (per 100 000 population)

First author	Region	Year published	Date of study	All inflammatory bowel disease	Crohn disease	Ulcerative colitis
Jacobsen ³	Denmark	2006	2002	445	151	294
Bernstein ⁴	Canada	2006	1998–2000	473	279	194
Geary ⁵	Canterbury, NZ	2006	2004	274	145	122
Loftus ⁶	Olmsted, USA	2007	2001	388	174	214
Kappelman ⁷	USA	2007	2003–2004	444	201	238
Bitton ⁸	Canada	2014	2001–2008	441	277	164
Studd ⁹	Barwon, Victoria	2016	2010–2011	315	191	115
Bhatia ¹⁰	Tasmania	2019	2013–2014	304	166	131
Jones ¹¹	Lothian, Scotland	2019	2018	784	284	432

Table 4. Comparison of population demographic features and estimated numbers of cases of inflammatory bowel disease, based on City of Canada Bay data¹²

	City of Canada Bay	Greater Sydney	New South Wales	Australia
Estimated number of patients with inflammatory bowel disease	364	16,797	26,046	81,485
Population	88,015	4,823,991	7,480,228	23,401,892
Males	48.1%	49.3%	49.3%	49.3%
Median age	36.0	36.2	38.0	38.0
Born overseas	40.5%	42.9%	34.5%	33.3%
Indigenous Australians	0.5%	1.3%	2.9%	2.8%
Occupation: professionals	33.1%	26.3%	23.6%	22.2%
Unemployment	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%

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