

Appendix 3–Variables measured in the year before IBD diagnosis and evaluated as potential confounding variables.

	Population group		
	Matched cohort [n=696]	General population [n= 580]	First Nations [n= 116]
Comorbidity Index, No. [%]			
0	509 [73.1]	429 [74.0]	80 [69.0]
≥1	187 [26.9]	151 [26.0]	36 [31.0]
Visits with a general practitioner a year before diagnosis, No. [%]			
≤ 4	223 [32.0]	195 [33.6]	28 [24.1]
≥ 5	473 [68.0]	385 [66.4]	88 [75.9]
Visits to a specialist [specifically to a rheumatologist, ophthalmologist, surgeon, or gastroenterologist] No. [%]			
No	423 [60.8]	360 [62.1]	63 [54.3]
Yes	273 [39.2]	220 [37.9]	53 [45.7]
IBD medication prescription claim a year before diagnosis, No. [%]			
No	549 [78.9]	448 [77.2]	101 [87.1]
Yes	147 [21.1]	132 [22.8]	15 [12.9]
Corticosteroid dependency a year before diagnosis, No. [%]			
No	672 [96.6]	*	*
Yes	24 [3.4]	*	*
Corticosteroid prescription claim a year before diagnosis, No. [%]			
No	638 [91.7]	530 [91.4]	108 [93.1]
Yes	58 [8.3]	50 [8.6]	8 [6.9]

* Data not available due to small cell value, specifically the number of First Nations with corticosteroid dependency before the date of diagnosis

Appendix 3, as supplied by the authors. Appendix to: Marques Santos JD, Fowler S, Jennings D, et al. Health care utilization differences between First Nations people and the general population with inflammatory bowel disease: a retrospective cohort study from Saskatchewan, Canada. CMAJ Open 2022. doi:10.9778/cmajo.20220118.

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