

World Journal of *Hepatology*

World J Hepatol 2023 January 27; 15(1): 1-122



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WJH mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of hepatology and covering a wide range of topics including chronic cholestatic liver diseases, cirrhosis and its complications, clinical alcoholic liver disease, drug induced liver disease autoimmune, fatty liver disease, genetic and pediatric liver diseases, hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatic stellate cells and fibrosis, liver immunology, liver regeneration, hepatic surgery, liver transplantation, biliary tract pathophysiology, non-invasive markers of liver fibrosis, viral hepatitis.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJH* is now abstracted and indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science), Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) for *WJH* as 0.52. The *WJH*'s CiteScore for 2021 is 3.6 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2021: Hepatology is 42/70.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yi-Xuan Cai; Production Department Director: Xiang Li; Editorial Office Director: Xiang Li.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Hepatology

ISSN

ISSN 1948-5182 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

October 31, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Nikolaos Pyrsopoulos, Ke-Qin Hu, Koo Jeong Kang

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjnet.com/1948-5182/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

January 27, 2023

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Observational Study

Rising incidence, progression and changing patterns of liver disease in Wales 1999-2019

Thomas Peter Ignatius Pembroke, Gareth John, Berry Puyk, Keith Howkins, Ruth Clarke, Fidan Yousuf, Marek Czajkowski, Andrew Godkin, Jane Salmon, Andrew Yeoman

Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): A
Grade B (Very good): 0
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Wang T, China; Welter J, Switzerland

Received: August 25, 2022

Peer-review started: August 29, 2022

First decision: October 17, 2022

Revised: November 17, 2022

Accepted: December 31, 2022

Article in press: December 31, 2022

Published online: January 27, 2023



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Liver disease incidence and hence demand on hepatology services is increasing.

AIM

To describe trends in incidence and natural history of liver diseases in Wales to inform effective provision of hepatology services.

METHODS

The registry is populated by International Classification of Diseases-10 (ICD-10) code diagnoses for residents derived from mortality data and inpatient/day case activity between 1999-2019. Pseudo-anonymised linkage of: (1) Causative diagnoses; (2) Cirrhosis; (3) Portal hypertension; (4) Decompensation; and (5) Liver cancer diagnoses enabled tracking liver disease progression.

RESULTS

The population of Wales in 2019 was 3.1 million. Between 1999 and 2019 73054 individuals were diagnosed with a hepatic disorder, including 18633 diagnosed with cirrhosis, 10965 with liver decompensation and 2316 with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Over 21 years the incidence of liver diseases increased 3.6 fold,

predominantly driven by a 10 fold increase in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD); the leading cause of liver disease from 2014. The incidence of cirrhosis, decompensation, HCC, and all-cause mortality tripled. Liver-related mortality doubled. Alcohol-related liver disease (ArLD), autoimmune liver disease and congestive hepatopathy were associated with the highest rates of decompensation and all-cause mortality.

CONCLUSION

A 10 fold increase in NAFLD incidence is driving a 3.6 fold increase in liver disease in Wales over 21 years. Liver-related morbidity and mortality rose more slowly reflecting the lower progression rate in NAFLD. Incidence of ArLD remained stable but was associated with the highest rates of liver-related and all-cause mortality.

Key Words: Epidemiology; Cirrhosis; Liver failure; Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease hepatitis; Hepatocellular carcinoma

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Core Tip: In this paper we describe the following: (1) Novel methodology for developing a national liver registry; (2) The incidence of liver disease has increased 3.6-fold in Wales between 1999-2019 driven by a 10-fold increase in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD); (3) 3-fold increase in cirrhosis, portal hypertension, decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma, 2-fold increase in liver disease related mortality between 1999-2019; and (4) Actuarial tables of 10-year liver disease progression: Alcohol-related liver disease, autoimmune liver disease and congestive hepatopathy are associated with increased rates of decompensation and death compared to viral hepatitis and NAFLD. Description of the proportion of patients dying from liver disease as directly, as a contributory cause or where liver disease has not been recording on the death certificate.

Citation: Pembroke TPI, John G, Puyk B, Howkins K, Clarke R, Yousuf F, Czajkowski M, Godkin A, Salmon J, Yeoman A. Rising incidence, progression and changing patterns of liver disease in Wales 1999-2019. *World J Hepatol* 2023; 15(1): 89-106

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5182/full/v15/i1/89.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4254/wjh.v15.i1.89>

INTRODUCTION

Liver disease is the third most common cause of premature death in the United Kingdom[1]. Since 1970 mortality from liver disease has increased fourfold in the United Kingdom whilst all other major causes of death have declined[2]. The major causes of liver disease are alcohol-related liver disease (ArLD), non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and viral hepatitis.

Liver disease typically progresses through several stages with increasing mortality regardless of the underlying aetiology[3]. Persistent inflammation may drive the accumulation of fibrosis resulting in cirrhosis and the development of portal hypertension over months to years[4]. Decompensation of chronic liver disease is defined by a deterioration in hepatic function and is represented by the sequelae of portal hypertension on a background of cirrhosis: Jaundice, ascites, encephalopathy, hepatorenal syndrome and variceal bleeding[5]. Up to a third of individuals with cirrhosis will develop liver cancer over their life time[6], which can precipitate liver decompensation. Decompensation may be the initial symptoms and first presentation to medical services and is associated with a high mortality[2,7]. Treatment of the underlying liver disease is key to improving prognosis, and can result in improvement in liver function, re-compensation of liver failure and even regression of cirrhosis[8,9]. Access to specialist care, surveillance for liver cancers and variceal bleeding and early discharge specialist follow up are all associated with reduced all-cause mortality for patients with cirrhosis[10,11].

Over the last decade there have been significant clinical advances in the management of liver disease, a striking example is the impact of direct acting antiviral drugs to eradicate hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection[12]. It is reasonable to assume that public health initiatives addressing lifestyle risk factors for liver disease may impact on the liver disease incidence and morbidity. Minimum unit pricing for alcohol in Scotland has resulted in an initial reduction in alcohol consumption, and taxation on sugary drinks has been introduced in an attempt to counter the obesity epidemic[13,14]. The long term impact of such interventions on liver disease incidence and mortality has yet to be established. Accurate epidemiological data may inform the effective provision of public health, primary and secondary care

initiatives for liver disease and assess the future effectiveness of these interventions. Previous epidemiological studies have been limited by use of either mortality data alone[15,16], focusing of cohorts with advanced disease severity[3,10,17,18], or by specific disease aetiology such as autoimmune hepatitis, HCV or ArLD[4,19,20].

We set out to define the incidence of inpatient presentation, progression through significant stages of disease over time, and mortality of all liver diseases in Wales. We have developed a national liver disease registry populated by routinely coded diagnoses related to hospital admissions and death certificates. These diagnoses are recorded using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 classification[21]. Incorporating routinely coded data into a registry remains problematic for the following reasons: (1) ICD-10 codes for liver disease may be specific to individual aetiologies; descriptive of a disease process; or reflect the stage of disease *i.e.*, ‘chronic viral hepatitis C’ (B18.2), ‘inflammatory liver disease, unspecified’ (K76.9) and portal hypertension (K76.6) respectively; (2) Diagnoses are recorded in the order of presentation rather than reflecting the natural history of disease described above. For example, variceal bleeding (I85.01) may be the initial presentation of autoimmune hepatitis (K75.4), however, a period of investigation including liver biopsy is commonly required before the aetiological diagnosis is later made. A code of ‘inflammatory liver disease, unspecified’ (K76.9) may be recorded during the diagnostic work up for this patient which becomes redundant once autoimmune hepatitis is confirmed; and (3) The progression of liver disease requires different levels of surveillance and monitoring and defining the stage of liver disease can be challenging. As a consequence, disease registries do not typically reflect multiple stages of disease.

In this paper we have applied a novel methodology to define: (1) The point of entry into a national liver registry; (2) Aetiological diagnoses from routinely coded data whilst removing redundant diagnoses; and (3) A decision tree to define the ordering of diagnostic codes for stages of liver disease. The aim was to develop novel insights into the changing aetiology and progression of liver disease, hence providing an analytic pipeline that will allow assessment of public health interventions, define clinical service requirements and aid redesign.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data sources

Between 1999 and 2019 the population of Wales increased from 2.9 to 3.1 million people; of whom 2.5 million are adults. Health care is devolved to the Welsh Government from the United Kingdom Government in Westminster. Primary and secondary health care services are delivered by 7 health boards each covering a population of approximately 400000 people. All medical diagnoses documented in medical notes from hospital admissions and day case procedures are recorded by dedicated teams of disease coders within health boards using the ICD-10 classification[21]. Mortality data including diagnoses recorded on death certificates are derived from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS record the ICD-10 code of the underlying cause of death, defined as “the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death” detailed in Part Ia-c of the United Kingdom death certificate[22]. Contributory diseases not part of the direct sequence resulting in death are recorded and are typically reported in part II of the death certificate. For all Welsh residents these data from hospitals in Wales or admissions to English hospitals are uploaded into the NHS Wales Informatics Services (NWIS) data warehouse. It is not possible to access primary care records to link risk factors for liver disease for all patients in Wales at present. Individuals with liver disease diagnosis recorded between 1991 and 1998 were excluded to reduce the risk of secular trend analysis bias through over-estimation of incidence in the early period of the study. All coded diagnoses between 1st January 1999 and 31st December 2019 were captured. Individuals were anonymised and given a unique identifier to link all demographic characteristics, 4-digit ICD-10 codes, and mortality data. The European Age Standardised Rate (EASR) of liver diseases was calculated using ONS census data for Wales from 2001-2019; the years for which census data has been used to estimate the European Age Standardised population for Wales[22].

Definitions of liver disease aetiology and stages of liver disease

ICD-10 classifications include codes for aetiology of liver disease, cirrhosis, portal hypertension, liver cancers and decompensation. We have sought to categorise ICD-10 codes into these stages of liver diseases as laid out below.

Aetiology: Building upon the recoding mapping in the Hepahealth project[15] and 2021 expert panel consensus[23], we grouped ICD-10 codes to represent the aetiology of liver diseases. In order to manage overlapping and compound liver diseases we designated a hierarchy of 3 tiers groups based upon perceived clinical importance and relevance to public health, primary and secondary care intervention (Table 1). Tier 1 diagnoses were defined as the 6 major categories of liver disease hepatitis B virus (HBV), HCV, autoimmune liver disease, ArLD, NAFLD, and metabolic liver diseases (haemochromatosis, alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency and Wilson’s disease). Individuals with more than one of these

Table 1 International Classification of Diseases-10 code case definition for liver disease aetiology, stratified into hierarchical tiers based of clinical importance

Tier 1			Tier 2			Tier 3		
Descriptor		ICD-10 code	Descriptor		ICD-10 code	Descriptor		ICD-10 code
Autoimmune liver disease	Autoimmune hepatitis	K75.4	Hepatitis not specified	Inflammatory liver disease unspecified	K76.9	Miscellaneous	Peliosis hepatis	K76.4
	Primary biliary cholangitis	K74.3		Other specified inflammatory liver disease	K75.8		Other specified diseases of the liver	K76.8
	Granulomatous hepatitis not elsewhere specified	K75.3		Chronic hepatitis not elsewhere classified	K73.0-K73.9		Liver disorders in diseases classified elsewhere	K77
Metabolic liver disease	Haemochromatosis	E83.11	Congestive hepatopathy	Chronic passive congestion of the liver	K76.1			
	Alpha 1 anti-trypsin deficiency	E88.01		Central haemorrhagic necrosis of the liver	K76.2			
	Wilson's disease	E83.01		Hepatic veno-occlusive disease	K76.5			
HBV	Hepatitis B without D	B18.1	Toxic liver disease	Toxic liver disease	K71			
	Hepatitis B with D	B18.0						
HCV	Hepatitis C	B18.2						
Alcohol-related liver disease	Alcoholic liver disease	K70-K70.9						
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	K76.0						

ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases-10; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

Tier 1 diagnoses are recorded as an overlap aetiology. If alcohol was one of the overlapping Tier 1 aetiologies individuals were defined as 'alcohol-overlap', if alcohol was not one of multiple Tier 1 diagnoses they were defined as 'not alcohol-overlap'. All codes recorded by clinical coders were included in this registry methodology and the relative position of codes complied by the clinical coders did not impact on the aetiology definition.

Tier 2 diagnoses were toxic liver injury (K71), congestive hepatopathy, indicating passive venous congestion of the liver including right heart failure (K76.1, K76.2, K76.5 and I82.0), and hepatitis not specified (K76.9, K75.8 and K73.0-K73.9 capturing undefined liver inflammation). We propose that whilst these diagnoses may result in significant chronic liver disease, either they are not specific or they do not constitute the majority of hepatology workload within either primary or secondary care. Additionally, in the presence of Tier 1 diagnoses they are of secondary importance to understanding the epidemiology of liver disease. Tier 3 was designated as miscellaneous diagnoses (K76.4 peliosis hepatis, K76.8 'other specified diseases of the liver' and K77 'liver disorders in diseases classified elsewhere'). Tier 3 diagnoses were only recorded in the absence of Tier 1 or 2 diagnoses. Finally, individuals without one of these aetiological codes but with a diagnosis of cirrhosis were grouped as 'cirrhosis without defined aetiology'. Individuals were pseudo-anonymised with linkage of diagnoses allowing repeat codes to be removed.

Stages of liver disease

We propose that liver disease is typically considered in 5 discrete stages (Supplementary Figure 1). The first stage is the underlying aetiological disease process in the absence of cirrhosis. The management of this stage focuses upon reversing causes of inflammation and, in specific subsets of patients with HBV, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) surveillance. The ICD-10 case definitions for stages 2-5 are detailed in Table 2 and described below. Stage 2 is cirrhosis without portal hypertension or synthetic failure. At this point HCC should be considered and signs of potentially significant portal hypertension sought to screen for varices by gastroscopy. Stage 3 is defined as portal hypertension without decompensation and represents an important group which should be screened for varices and medium/large varices treated to prevent bleeding. The presence of clinically significant portal hypertension is associated with

Table 2 International Classification of Diseases-10 codes to define the advanced stages of liver disease

Aetiological diagnoses (stage 1)	Cirrhosis (stage 2)	Portal hypertension (stage 3)	Hepatic decompensation (stage 4)	Hepatocellular carcinoma (stage 5)
As defined in Table 1	Alcoholic cirrhosis, K70.3	Portal hypertension, K76.6	Chronic hepatic failure, K72.1	Primary liver cancer C22.0
	Hepatic fibrosis or sclerosis, K74.0-K74.2	Portal vein thrombosis, I81	Hepatorenal syndrome, K76.7	Hepatocellular carcinoma C22.1
	Secondary biliary cirrhosis, K74.4	Oesophageal varices without bleeding I85.9	Oesophageal varices with bleeding, I85.0	
	Biliary cirrhosis unspecified, K74.5	Oesophageal varices without bleeding in diseases specified elsewhere, I98.2	Hepatic failure unspecified K72	
	Cirrhosis, other, K74.6			

increased mortality[5]. Portal vein thrombosis is included within this group as a significant complication of portal hypertension. Stage 4 denotes liver decompensation associated with variceal bleeding, hepatic synthetic failure, ascites and hepatorenal syndrome. Stage 5 represents development of HCC. Whilst this may develop spontaneously or in HBV in the absence of cirrhosis, HCC most commonly arises in cirrhotic livers. It is well recognised that liver injury may regress and decompensation may improve. There are no recorded codes for this process however, liver transplantation may be considered as a separate code applied to a small proportion of individuals with liver disease. As described above, patients may progress through these stages in turn but can present either in a stepwise fashion or at a later stage depending on symptoms, screening or incidental diagnosis. Each of these stages requires varying levels of surveillance and specialist input to ameliorate the risk of liver-related mortality.

The acute liver diseases are considered separately to these acquired chronic liver diseases (Supplementary Table 1) as they carry a different challenge to public health, primary, and secondary care. Whilst these codes are captured, they are not included within the aetiology of chronic liver diseases described above. Alcohol-related codes that did not indicate liver disease (for example F10; alcohol use disorder) were not recorded to maintain a focus on individuals with evidence of liver disease requiring hepatology services rather than broader substance misuse services.

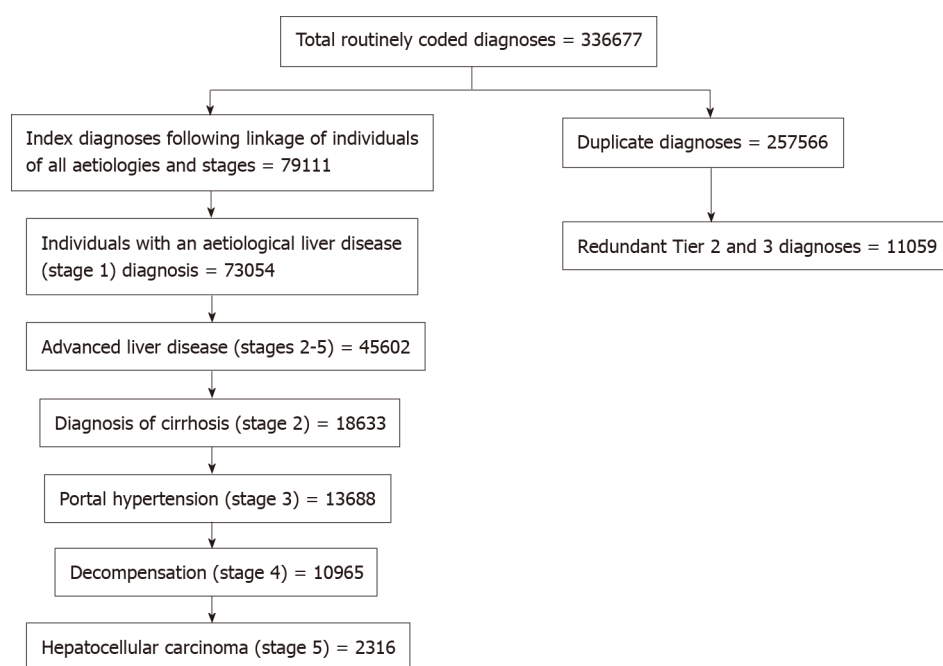
Time of registry entry and progression analysis

We proposed that the time of the first liver-related diagnosis listed in either Table 1 or Table 2 is used as the point of entry into the registry and was defined as the index diagnosis. In order to assess the proportion of individuals presenting late the diagnoses were ordered in keeping with the natural history of disease. Thus, the highest tier aetiological diagnosis is always the first entry into the liver registry, followed by cirrhosis, portal hypertension, decompensation and liver cancer. The application of the Wales Liver Registry methodology to a hypothetical patient is described in Supplementary Figure 2. The proportion of patients at each stage of liver disease was recorded. Mortality was recorded and deaths were divided into liver disease underlying cause, liver disease contributing, and non-liver-related.

We also set out to assess the quality of routinely coded inpatient, day case and mortality diagnoses in Wales in comparison to outpatient liver disease data to identify if significant liver diagnoses are under-recorded. Consultant hepatologists within the Gwent region (Aneurin Bevan Health Board), have routinely entered ICD-10 liver disease codes at the end of each outpatient appointment since 2012. These diagnoses were made with the full benefit of clinical investigations and could be updated at subsequent appointments to reflect evolving clinical manifestations of liver disease and progression of liver disease. We defined this as the gold standard of aetiological diagnosis to compare the diagnoses recorded within hospitals and on death certificates. To assess the impact of our proposed methodology we interrogated the NWIS data warehouse and report the impact of this approach. Scripts were written in SQL to perform the data linkage and reordering. Data was then collated and reported as fold change in incidence and time to event by Kaplan Meier analysis in Power BI (Microsoft, United Kingdom) and Prism (GraphPad, United States). This study was conducted in keeping with the Helsinki declaration. The design of this study was discussed with the South Wales research ethics committee and was not classed as research requiring regulatory approvals by Health Research Authority.

RESULTS

Between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2019 there were 336677 routinely coded diagnoses of liver disease in Wales. There were 79111 index ICD-10 diagnosis of liver disease of any aetiology or stage in 73054 individuals (Figure 1). This indicates that there were approximately 3 times as many repeat



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Figure 1 Modified CONSORT flow chart of liver disease diagnoses Wales 1999-2019. There were 336677 liver disease diagnoses recorded by routine inpatient, day case and death certificate coding. 257566 were duplicate diagnoses. 11059 aetiological diagnoses were considered redundant by superior tier diagnosis (e.g., hepatitis C virus is higher tier than hepatitis not specified in the same individual). The total number of index liver disease stage diagnoses are recorded. Each subsequent box shows the number of individuals within the total who have advanced liver disease.

diagnoses as indexed diagnoses during subsequent admissions. Fifty two percent of individuals ($n = 37877$) with a liver disease diagnosis between 1999 and 2019 died from all causes. A third of the individuals ($n = 13266$) who died, died from an underlying liver disease cause; equating to 18% of all individuals in the registry. In 2019 there were 35177 individuals alive with a secondary care diagnosis of chronic liver disease equating to a prevalence of 1.1% of the 3.1 million Welsh population.

The proposed hierarchy of aetiological diagnoses was applied to the liver registry cohort; 11059 Tier 2 and 3 diagnoses (including miscellaneous and hepatitis not specified) recorded in the presence of a Tier 1 diagnosis and therefore considered redundant. Following application of the staging criteria methodology there were 16992 individuals with cirrhosis, including 12858 diagnosed with portal hypertension and 10399 with an index diagnoses of decompensation, and 2316 with HCC (Figure 1). The aetiologies of liver disease in Wales are listed in Table 3; across the study period, the most frequent causes of liver disease in Wales were ArLD (26.1%), NAFLD (21.6%) metabolic disease (11.5%) and HCV (4.7%). The mean age of the entire cohort at diagnosis was 59.7 years and there was a slight male preponderance (54.5%, $n = 39875$). The mean age of diagnosis varied by aetiologies, ranging from 43 years in HCV to 64.7 years in congestive hepatology. Similarly, the proportion of males ranged from 20.5% to 67.8% in autoimmune liver diseases and ArLD respectively (Table 3).

Impact of outpatient diagnosis

Inpatient and day case coding may fail to capture the incidence of disease diagnosed in the outpatient clinic. We wished to assess the variation in incidence of aetiological diagnoses and staging diagnoses in the outpatient setting. When including outpatient coded diagnoses there was a substantial increase in the number of HBV (additional 112%), HCV (77%), autoimmune liver diseases (66%), NAFLD (40%), hepatitis not specified (34%), metabolic (23%), and ArLD (23%) cases captured (Supplementary Figure 3A). There was no increase in number of diagnoses of congestive hepatopathy, miscellaneous or toxic liver disease diagnoses. Of note there was no increase in the number of diagnoses of cirrhosis, decompensation, portal hypertension or HCC with the additional of outpatient coding to inpatient/day case coding (Supplementary Figure 3B).

The rising incidence of liver disease in Wales

Between 1999 and 2019 the total number of new liver disease diagnosis rose 3.6-fold from 1916 to 6932 individuals per annum (Figure 2A). The total EASR of liver diseases increased from 75.9 to 199 per 100000 (Figure 2B) between 2001 and 2019. There was a marked increase in all liver disease diagnoses over this period apart from ArLD and toxic liver disease. NAFLD demonstrated a 10-fold increase over the 20-year period and in 2014 became the most common aetiological diagnosis of liver disease in Wales. Importantly, between 1999 and 2019 there was at least a 3-fold increase in the first recorded diagnosis of

Table 3 The number, age and sex of individuals with aetiological liver disease diagnoses in Wales 1999-2019 following application of aetiology hierarchy

Aetiology	<i>n</i>	% of total cohort	Mean/median age (yr)	% male
Tier 1				
ArLD	16143	26.1%	54.9/55	67.8%
NAFLD	13390	21.6%	57/58	47%
Metabolic	7131	11.5%	63/67	52.5%
HCV	2889	4.7%	43/41	66.8%
ArLD overlap	2979	4.8%	51.2/51	65.3%
Autoimmune liver diseases	2312	3.7%	61.8/64	20.5%
HBV	904	1.5%	43.5/39	53.3%
Non ArLD overlap	955	1.5%	51.2/51	55.8%
Tier 2				
Hepatitis not specified	6069	9.8%	63/66	50.9%
Congestive hepatopathy	894	1.4%	64.7/70	49.6%
Toxic liver disease	820	1.3%	46.3/44	38.4%
Tier 3				
Miscellaneous	7430	12%	66.7/70	42%

ArLD: Alcohol-related liver disease; NAFLD: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

the clinically significant sequelae of chronic liver disease; cirrhosis, (435 to 1533) portal hypertension (282 to 1214), decompensation (173 to 785), and liver cancers (146 to 449, [Figure 2B](#)). The absolute number of deaths per year in a longitudinal cohort may be influenced by lead time bias; the increasing age of the cohort, progressive and accumulation of comorbidities. However, between 2001 and 2019 the number of deaths in Wales with an underlying liver disease cause or in which liver disease contributed doubled (451 to 890 and 199 to 381 respectively, [Figure 2C](#)). In 2019 the number of all-cause deaths in the Wales Liver Registry was 3398.

Aetiology drives liver disease morbidity

Different aetiologies of liver disease will have different rates of progression to advanced liver disease and risk of all-cause mortality thus requiring varying levels of specialist care and surveillance. For each aetiological group we analysed the proportion of patients by their most advanced stage of liver disease (aetiology only, cirrhosis, portal hypertension, decompensation, and liver cancer) and all-cause mortality from entry into the liver registry up until death or censure at the end of the study period. The proportion who had further diagnoses indicating progression to each stage of liver disease was recorded at baseline, and by 6 mo, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 years ([Table 4](#), [Supplementary Figures 4A-F](#)). The aetiology of liver disease resulted in significantly different proportions of each stage of liver disease at each time point ([Figures 3A-F](#); $P < 0.001$ one way ANOVA). In this respect, advanced liver disease and decompensation were more frequent in ArLD, autoimmune liver disease, HCV, and congestive hepatopathy than NAFLD, HBV, and metabolic liver disease. This ranking of more progressive liver diseases did not change significantly at different time points ([Figure 3](#)). A notable exception was the proportion of patients living with HCC diagnosis was greatest in those with HBV up to year 3, then it was greatest in those with HCV ([Figure 3E](#)). The highest rates of cirrhosis were in ArLD (35%-20%) and autoimmune liver diseases (23.5%-18.5%) over the 10 years of follow up. The rate of cirrhosis in NAFLD (2.5%-1.98%) was over 10-fold lower than for ArLD ([Table 4](#)). In the final year of the study the number of individuals with index ArLD aetiology, cirrhosis and decompensation diagnoses were 638, 537 and 238 respectively. In the same year index NAFLD aetiology, cirrhosis and decompensation diagnoses were 2242, 164 and 63 respectively (data not shown). The proportion of ArLD and autoimmune liver patients with cirrhosis decreased over 10 years whilst the proportion with portal hypertension and decompensation increased to a peak at 1 year and 3 years respectively before falling below baseline ([Figures 3C and 3D](#)). This suggests progression of liver disease drives the increasing morbidity for these aetiologies. Congestive hepatopathy had the greatest mortality increasing for 21% at entry into the registry, 42% at 1 year and 64% at 10 years but relatively low rates of cirrhosis. Alcohol and metabolic liver disease had similar high levels of all-cause mortality whilst HBV and HCV had the lowest levels of

Table 4 Progression of liver disease over 10 years by aetiology

	0	6 mo	1 yr	2 yr	3 yr	5 yr	10 yr
ArLD							
Stage 1	48.75	40.27	36.14	31.54	28.36	24.21	19.18
Stage 2	16.52	14.12	12.93	11.75	10.82	9.65	7.87
Stage 3	13.47	13.93	13.92	12.8	11.86	10.18	8.1
Stage 4	4.49	4.8	5.09	5.3	5.33	4.97	4.25
Stage 5	0.63	0.5	0.49	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.34
Stage 6	16.14	26.38	31.43	38.17	43.25	50.64	60.25
NAFLD							
Stage 1	86.3	82.52	80.42	77.98	76.25	73.93	70.7
Stage 2	2.54	2.28	2.31	2.21	2.22	2.18	1.98
Stage 3	2.87	2.99	2.87	2.7	2.52	2.29	2.07
Stage 4	0.82	0.93	0.98	1.01	1.01	0.95	0.91
Stage 5	0.4	0.38	0.36	0.28	0.3	0.22	0.24
Stage 6	7.07	10.89	13.07	15.82	17.71	20.43	24.1
Autoimmune liver disease							
Stage 1	72.94	66.33	63.31	59.57	56.44	51.89	44.83
Stage 2	10.79	10.53	10.12	9.67	9.07	8.51	7.73
Stage 3	8.7	9.29	9.41	9.07	8.77	7.69	6.83
Stage 4	2.43	2.8	2.84	2.95	3.02	3.21	2.99
Stage 5	0.86	0.9	0.82	0.67	0.63	0.56	0.6
Stage 6	4.29	10.15	13.51	18.07	22.06	28.14	37.03
HBV							
Stage 1	88.96	86.25	84.58	82.6	81.46	79.69	78.02
Stage 2	2.5	1.77	1.98	1.98	1.88	1.88	1.88
Stage 3	2.71	2.71	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.98	2.08
Stage 4	0.94	1.04	1.04	0.94	0.94	1.04	1.25
Stage 5	2.19	1.46	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.94	0.83
Stage 6	2.71	6.77	8.65	10.73	12.08	14.48	15.94
HCV							
Stage 1	88.02	85.5	83.54	80.68	78.51	75.38	71.59
Stage 2	4.15	3.88	3.94	4.06	4.12	4.06	3.61
Stage 3	2.8	2.59	2.53	2.53	2.59	2.35	2.29
Stage 4	0.87	1.05	1.14	1.17	1.2	1.17	1.2
Stage 5	1.38	1.2	1.17	1.11	1.08	1.17	1.17
Stage 6	2.77	5.78	7.67	10.44	12.49	15.86	20.13
Metabolic							
Stage 1	82.03	67.35	63.3	59.25	56.3	52.51	47.7
Stage 2	1.73	1.37	1.29	1.21	1.16	1.11	1.05
Stage 3	1.36	1.24	1.16	1.2	1.07	0.99	0.96
Stage 4	0.63	0.52	0.53	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.49
Stage 5	0.56	0.4	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.23

Stage 6	13.69	29.12	33.48	37.54	40.69	44.55	49.57
Congestive hepatopathy							
Stage 1	70.36	55.3	50.05	43.44	38.58	34.79	31.1
Stage 2	2.24	1.65	1.65	1.07	0.78	0.58	0.58
Stage 3	3.21	3.01	2.62	2.33	2.04	1.94	1.46
Stage 4	2.04	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.94	1.85	2.04
Stage 5	0.68	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.19	0.19
Stage 6	21.48	38	43.63	51.12	56.37	60.64	64.63
Toxic							
Stage 1	80.87	76.09	73.96	71.31	69.48	67.45	62.87
Stage 2	1.22	0.92	1.02	0.81	0.71	0.61	0.61
Stage 3	1.63	1.93	1.73	1.42	1.73	1.53	1.42
Stage 4	3.46	3.15	3.36	3.26	3.36	3.15	2.95
Stage 5	0.31	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Stage 6	12.51	17.7	19.74	22.99	24.52	27.06	32.04
Miscellaneous							
Stage 1	91.24	80.46	75.76	70.45	67.05	63.04	57.4
Stage 2	0.62	0.57	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.31	0.29
Stage 3	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.94	0.9	0.75
Stage 4	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.37
Stage 5	0.62	0.64	0.57	0.45	0.38	0.35	0.28
Stage 6	6.21	17.02	21.82	27.35	30.89	35.04	40.91

The percentage of the individuals with a liver disease diagnosis who have progressed from aetiology only (stage 1), aetiology and cirrhosis (stage 2), aetiology, cirrhosis and portal hypertension (stage 3), aetiology, cirrhosis and portal hypertension and decompensation (stage 4), aetiology and liver cancer stage 5, and aetiology and mortality by any cause (stage 6). At baseline entry of registry between 1999 and 2019 and up to 10 yr of follow up. ArLD: Alcohol-related liver disease; NAFLD: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

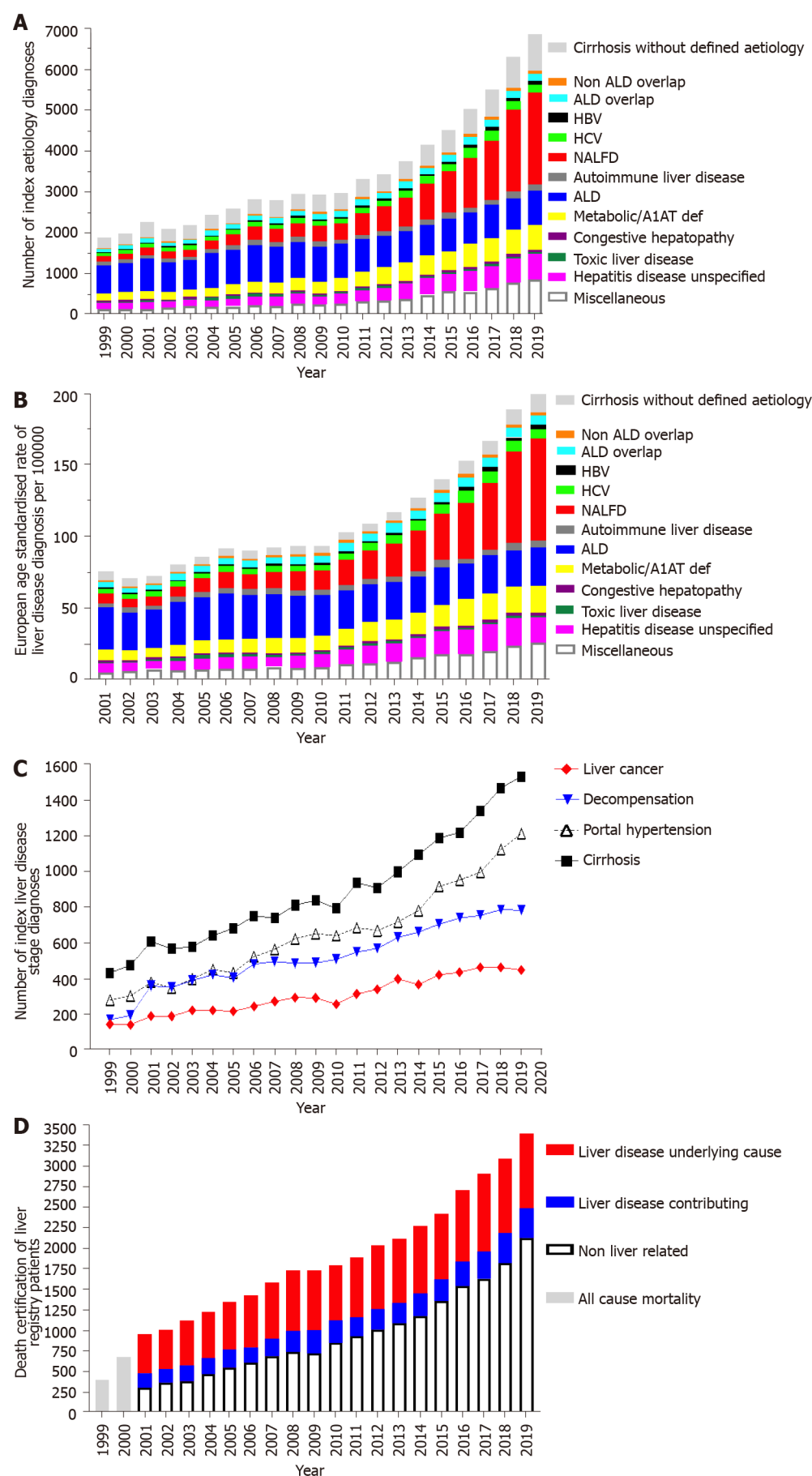
mortality over 10 years (Figure 3F). Progression to advanced stages of liver disease appeared to most frequently occurred in the first 3 years following entry into the registry (Figures 3A-F).

Liver disease recorded on death certification

The variation in progression to advanced stages of liver disease suggests that liver-related mortality will vary considerable between aetiologies of liver disease. The ONS records diagnoses that are the underlying cause of death and contributory causes. We compared the number of individuals who had a liver disease diagnosis listed as the underlying cause of death, other recording of liver disease or no mention of liver disease on the death certificate. Absolute number of deaths caused directly by liver disease was highest in the cohort ArLD ($n = 6238$) and this was approximately 10-fold higher than deaths due to liver disease in hepatitis not specified ($n = 704$), NAFLD ($n = 559$) or autoimmune liver diseases ($n = 334$, Figure 4A). ArLD, overlap and autoimmune liver diseases were associated with the greatest proportion of liver-related deaths. A third of individuals with NAFLD who died had a liver disease diagnosis recorded on their death certificate. The lowest rates of liver-related death were associated with metabolic liver disease, congestive hepatopathy and miscellaneous liver disease diagnoses (Figure 4B). These data are in keeping with diagnoses associated with highest rates of progression to cirrhosis and decompensation (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

Accurate epidemiological data covering the broad arc of liver disease diagnoses and stages has the potential to improve the planning of hepatology services. In this paper we have proposed a novel epidemiological approach to analysing routinely coded data with 3 key features: (1) Defined groups of ICD-10 codes with the application of a hierarchy order of the most clinically relevant codes; (2) Linkage



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Figure 2 Incidence of liver disease in Wales 1999-2019. A: The incidence of liver disease by aetiology recorded by routine coding following inpatient and

day case admission and on death certification in Wales between 1999 and 2019; B: The European Age Standardised Rate of the incidence of liver disease in Wales between 2001 and 2019; C: The incidence of index diagnosis of liver disease stage (cirrhosis, portal hypertension, decompensation and liver cancer) caused by liver diseases of all aetiologies in Wales; D: All cause mortality in individuals with a preceding liver disease diagnosis in Wales 1999-2019. ArLD: Alcohol related liver disease; NALFD: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; HCV: Hepatitis C virus; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; A1AT: Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency.

of diagnoses on an individual level to assess the clinical stage of liver disease; and (3) Monitor progression and mortality. To knowledge this approach to capture all diagnoses and stages of liver disease has not been applied previously in the United Kingdom or internationally. We have applied this methodology to the Welsh national data warehouse to establish the first dedicated national liver disease registry providing novel insight into the changing incidence and progression associated with different liver diseases.

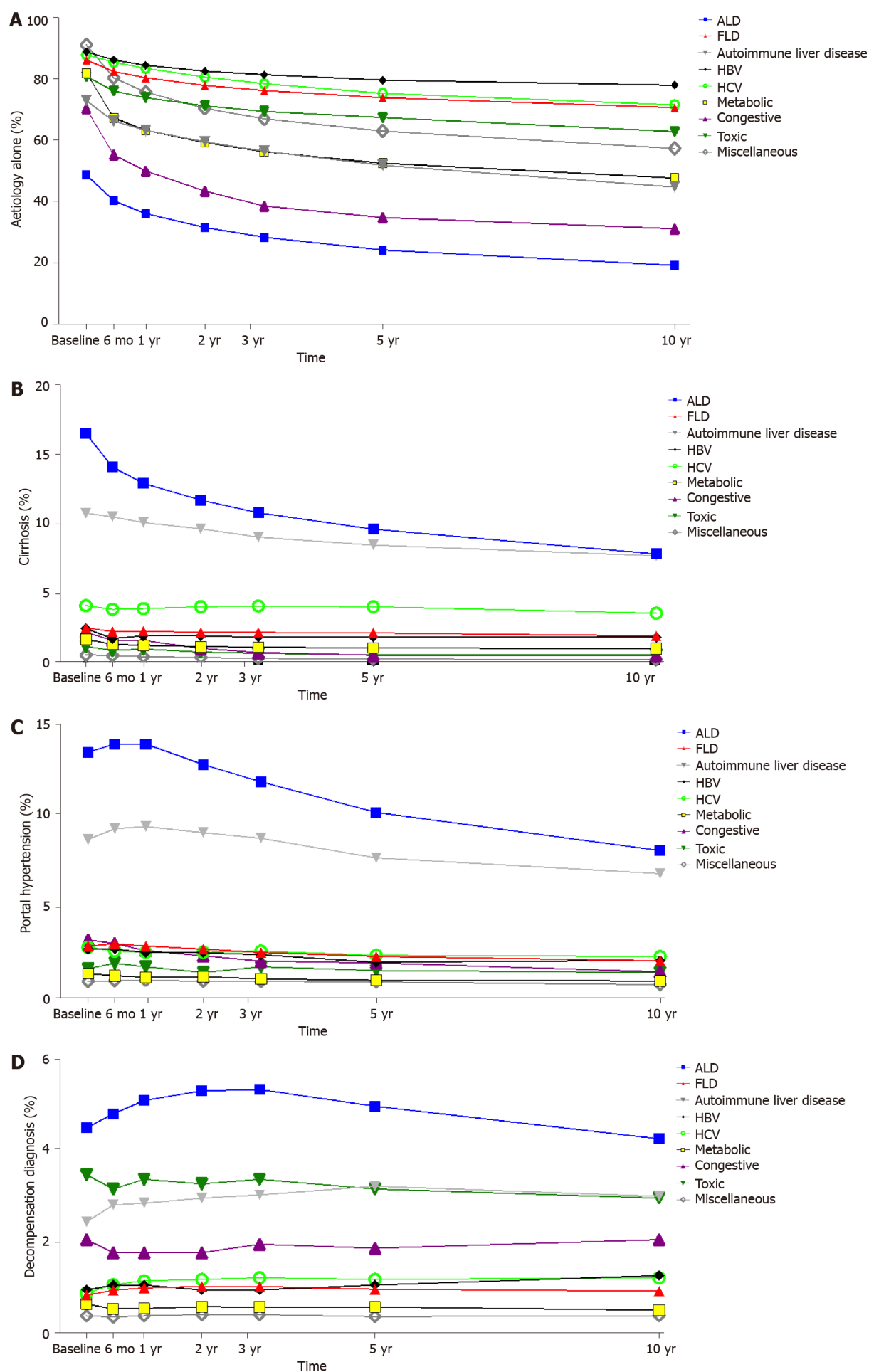
The Wales Liver Registry methodology builds on the Hepahealth project grouping of ICD-10 code which was predominantly applied to mortality data[15]. To increase the relevance to longitudinally collected routine hospital coding data these groupings have been modified with the addition of a hierarchical ordering of aetiological diagnoses removing less specific overlapping codes. We have prioritised diagnoses that predominantly drive the long-term liver disease outcomes to better inform appropriate service level interventions. Analysis of outpatient data suggests that routine inpatient coding will underestimate the incidence of most aetiologies, in particular viral hepatitis (Supplementary Figure 3). Importantly, however, the significant sequelae of chronic liver disease are well captured within routine inpatient coding compared to consultant led outpatient diagnoses. In addition to being key diagnoses related to patient symptoms, quality of life and mortality[24], this data informs the provision of secondary care resources screening for varices and HCC. This approach has also allowed analysis of subsequent diagnoses indicating progression, and liver disease related deaths. This has highlighted aetiologies that frequently present in an advanced disease state and are associated with poor outcomes such as ArLD and congestive hepatology (Table 4). Conversely in 2019 NALFD had a 4-fold higher incidence than ArLD but was associated with fewer index cases of cirrhosis, decompensation and liver-related deaths underlying the importance of defining morbidity in addition to incidence and mortality. This approach has the potential to be applied to a variety of chronic conditions to inform practical registries which are reflective of disease progression with increased diagnostic specificity.

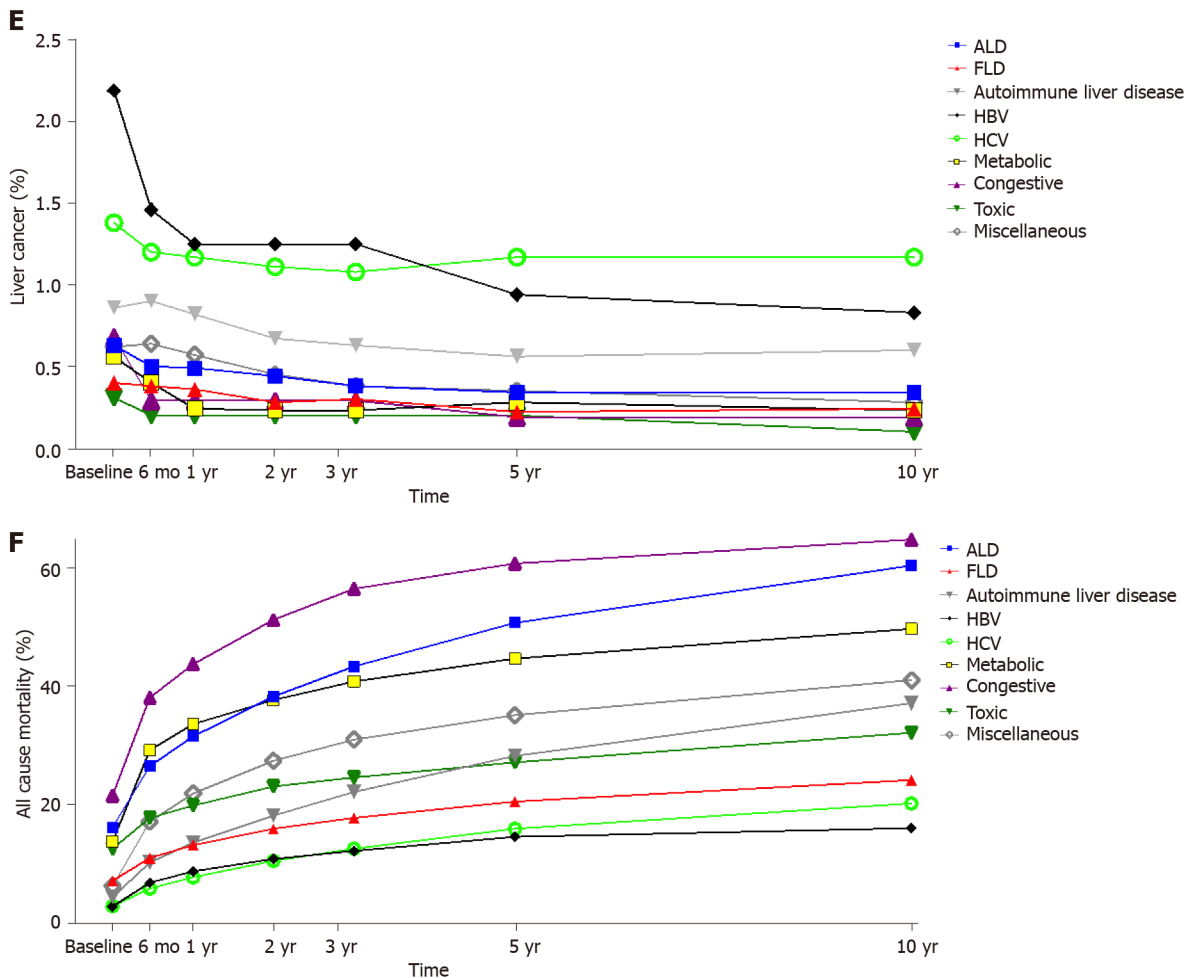
Incidence and outcomes of liver disease

The incidence of liver disease has increased 3.6-fold over the last 21 years in Wales, predominantly driven by a 10-fold increase in NAFLD diagnoses (Figure 2). This is in keeping with trends in NAFLD around the world[25]. Between 2004/5 and 2018/19 the proportion of overweight and obese individuals in Wales increased from 55% to 60% and obesity from 18% to 25%[26,27]. The rapid increase in incidence of NAFLD in the registry may reflect the evolution of establishing NAFLD in individuals over several years. Other co-morbidities that contribute to the incidence of NAFLD include diabetes and insulin resistance. The incidence of diabetes in Wales has doubled in the last 21 years and Wales has the highest prevalence of diabetes in the United Kingdom (7.4%)[28]. The precise proportion of the overweight and obesity population that will develop NAFLD remains to be defined, nonetheless, at present, the trajectory of NAFLD diagnoses continues to climb. The proportion of individuals with NALFD who had cirrhosis increased by 70% over the 21 year period (Figure 4A). This increase is likely to reflect more severe and earlier onset of obesity in Wales in combination with earlier detection using novel diagnostic approaches including fibroscan. The rising incidence of NAFLD may also be related to increased recognition and diagnosis of NAFLD through national guidelines and primary care abnormal liver function test pathways and an increasing number of hepatologists in Wales altering clinical practice.

ArLD has a high rate of cirrhosis and advanced liver disease at presentation (35%) which will have a significant demand on healthcare resources. Interestingly, the incidence of ArLD peaked between 2006 and 2008 (approximately 925 diagnoses per year), before reducing towards baseline levels seen in 1999 (630 diagnoses). The fall in ArLD incidence coincides with a trend to a reduction in the consumption of alcohol within the United Kingdom[29], and the introduction of the alcohol duty escalator between 2008 and 2013. This increased duty on alcohol by 2% above the rate of inflation reduced alcohol affordability [14,30]. Such measures demonstrate how targeted policy intervention in the community may further reduce the proportion of individuals with ArLD presenting with decompensation. Minimum unit pricing, introduced in Wales in March 2020, may further impact trends in ArLD incidence and disease behavior.

The annual all-cause mortality of individuals with a liver disease diagnosis has increased 30% over the last 21 years. This increase is a tenth of the increment of liver disease incidence. All cause and liver related mortality was greatest in individuals with an ArLD diagnosis and considerably lower for individuals with NAFLD. Advances in the management of chronic liver diseases are likely to have impacted upon mortality rates. In particular hepatitis C viral eradication with the advent of diatom diazotroph associations. Other factors that are likely to have had a significant impact are variceal





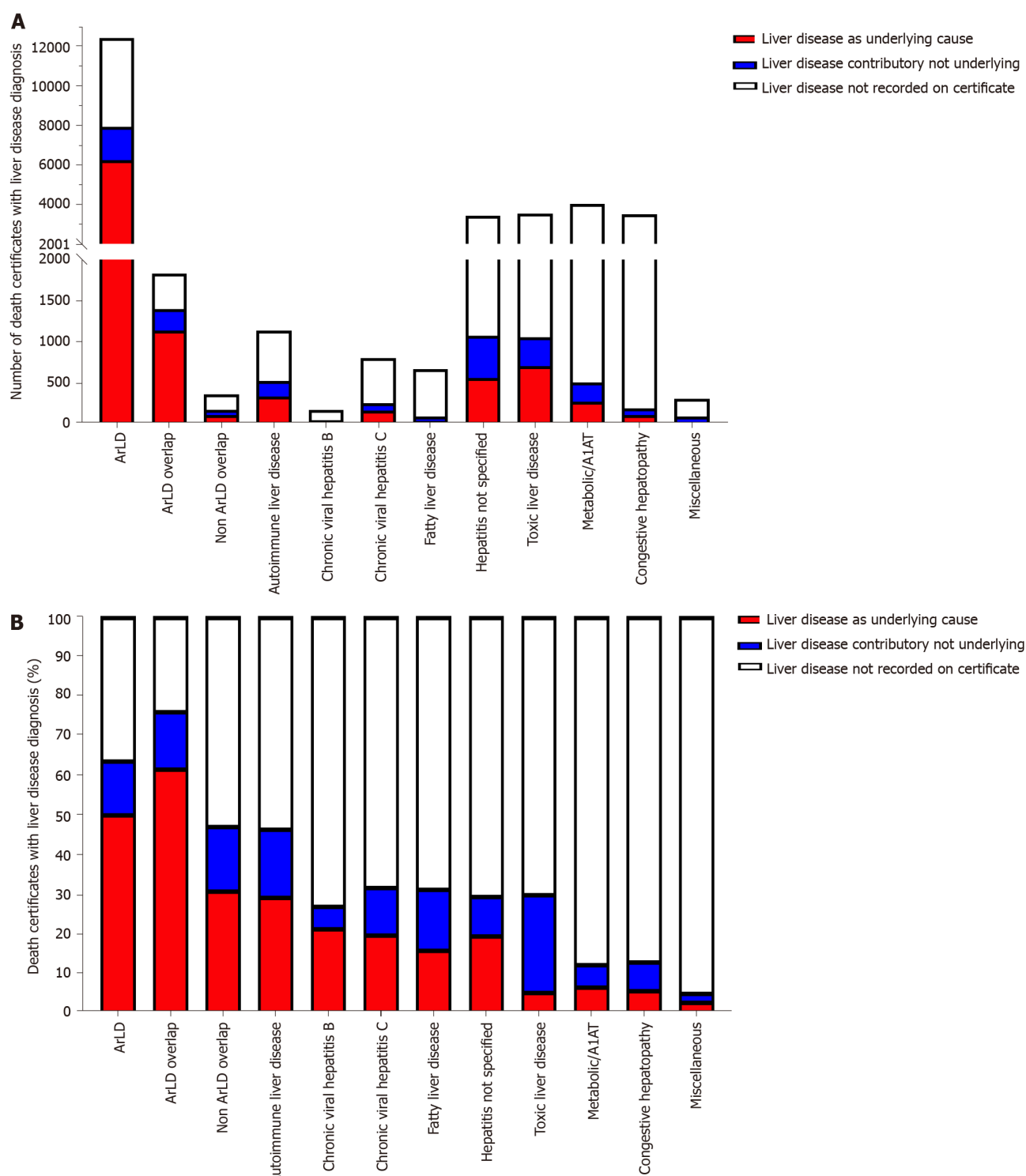
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Figure 3 Progression of liver diseases in Wales. The proportion of individuals at their most advanced stage of liver disease at baseline, 6 mo, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 years in Wales by aetiology. A: Aetiology (stage 1) diagnosis alone (not progressed); B: Cirrhosis (stage 2); C: Portal hypertension (stage 3); D: Decompensation (stage 4); E: Liver cancer (stage 5); F: All cause mortality (stage 6).

screening programmes and alcohol and lifestyle interventions. Our data suggests that the early period following initial diagnosis is associated with the greatest morbidity and mortality (Figure 3). This supports previous data suggesting that early specialist follow up and presumably optimal management is associated improved outcomes following decompensation[11].

Taken together these data confirm that the major causes of liver disease in Wales are driven by population health behaviors and lifestyle, which are, crucially, modifiable. Given the scale of the obesity and diabetes epidemics in Wales, hepatology services will need to adapt and expand to manage the 5%-6% of individuals who develop cirrhosis and advanced liver disease. To improve population health and the impact on clinical services, further targeted interventions on alcohol excess and body weight are required to reverse the rising trends observed in this study and prevent the adverse health consequences also identified. Identification of patients who will most benefit from long term follow up requires further investigation.

We recognise the limitations of this study in regard to the lack of primary care and complete outpatient data. Firstly, there is a reduction in the capture of aetiology diagnoses compared to the outpatient department particularly for viral hepatitis (Supplementary Figure 3B). This may in part reflect the efficacy of nucleos(t)ide inhibitors in suppressing HBV[31,32] and direct acting antivirals to eradicate HCV[33], with a reduction in these patients developing HCC or decompensation requiring inpatient hepatology services[34,35]. Secondly whilst up to 50% of index liver disease diagnoses in the United Kingdom occur within the inpatient setting this is associated with a worse outcome[36], this is likely to reflect more advanced underlying liver disease. The described natural history of liver disease is likely to be less severe if primary care data is included. However, acute hospital admission marks a milestone in the prognosis of liver disease defining outcomes from this time point is useful when counselling the need for major lifestyle interventions such as alcohol cessation. In future, primary care diagnoses of liver disease could be included in the Liver Registry by mapping SNOMED or read codes onto ICD-10 codes and applying the same analytic approach. This would provide further insight into the time from first presentation to medical services to disease progression. The major practical challenge



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Figure 4 Liver disease diagnoses on death certificates reported for individuals in the Wales Liver Disease Registry 1999-2019. A: The number of liver disease diagnoses that were reported as the underlying cause, reported on the death certification and certificates which were did not have any mention of liver disease for all individuals with an index diagnosis of liver disease in Wales between 1999-2019; B: The proportion of deaths by aetiology that were recorded with an underlying liver disease cause, liver disease reported on the death certificate or liver disease was not mentioned. ArLD: Alcohol related Liver Disease; A1AT: Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency.

to accessing this data in Wales, as elsewhere, is the lack of primary care coding data in the national secondary care data warehouse. Thirdly routinely coded diagnoses do not define non-cirrhotic disease is mild or more advanced. There are inherent assumptions associated with applying a framework to a complex disease natural history and the current approach lacks a certain level of granularity, for example, HBV serological markers of disease activity or levels of fibrosis and steatohepatitis in NAFLD. This level of detail would require significant specialised data input and would probably be best served

by separate or combined disease specific registries with additional clinical details and prospective data entry. Similarly cirrhosis could be stratified by inclusion of clinical scoring systems such as Childs Pugh or model for end-stage liver disease, however, it is not possible to access these results to incorporate into the Liver Registry.

CONCLUSION

We propose that the Wales Liver Registry methodology to group aetiological diagnoses and monitor time to progression is robust and has provided novel insights into liver disease in Wales prior to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Development of an analytic pipeline will allow rapid assessment of COVID-19 which presents significant challenges in terms of a worsening picture in terms of liver disease lifestyle risk factors as well as impacting healthcare capacity. This data can be used to identify potential targets for the provision of hepatology services, including public health interventions, and assess their impact.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

The incidence, morbidity, and mortality related to liver disease is not well understood.

Research motivation

To develop a national liver disease registry to inform the provision of hepatology services.

Research objectives

Develop and apply a novel methodology for a national liver registry incorporating aetiology, stage and mortality related to liver disease.

Research methods

Novel methodology for developing a national liver registry using routinely coded secondary care and death certificate datasets.

Research results

The incidence of liver disease has increased 3.6-fold in Wales between 1999-2019 driven by a 10-fold increase in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) 3-fold increase in cirrhosis, portal hypertension, decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma, 2-fold increase in liver disease related mortality between 1999-2019. Actuarial tables of 10-year liver disease progression: Alcohol-related liver disease, autoimmune liver disease and congestive hepatopathy are associated with increased rates of decompensation and death compared to viral hepatitis and NAFLD.

Research conclusions

The Wales Liver Registry methodology provides a novel approach to understand the progression of liver disease in the setting of a rapidly altering incidence of liver disease in Wales.

Research perspectives

We have developed an analytic pipeline and will use this methodology to assess the impact of improvements in service provision.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Professor Richard Edwards, University of Otago, Wellington, New Zealand for his expert critical appraisal of this paper.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Pembroke TPI, John G, Salmon J, and Yeoman A developed the concept and design of the study; Yousuf F, Czajkowski M and Yeoman A collected data; Pembroke TPI, John G, Puyk B, Howkins K, Clarke R and Yeoman A analysed the data; Pembroke TPI, Godkin A, Salmon J, and Yeoman A prepared the manuscript.

Institutional review board statement: This study was initiated as a dedicated workstream of the Liver Disease Implementation Group and Public Health Wales to establish a Liver Registry for Wales as a core workstream for this project. This manuscript represents the report of this commissioned work. As such it not been reviewed by the university review board.

Informed consent statement: This study was conducted in keeping with the Helsinki declaration. The design of this study was discussed with the South Wales research ethics committee and was not classed as research requiring regulatory approvals by Health Research Authority, United Kingdom.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All the authors report no relevant conflicts of interest for this article.

Data sharing statement: No additional data are available.

STROBE statement: The authors have read the STROBE Statement-checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement-checklist of items.

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S-Editor: Wang JJ

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Wang JJ

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