

New Cancer Diagnoses among Patients with Iron Deficiency Anemia



Rachel Porth¹, Yordan Penev², Heather Hardway², Maelys J. Amat³, Sarah Flier⁴, Arvind Ravi^{2*}, Joseph D. Feuerstein^{4*}

¹Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; ²Halo Solutions; ³Division of General Medicine and Primary Care, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; ⁴Division of Gastroenterology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; *Equal contribution

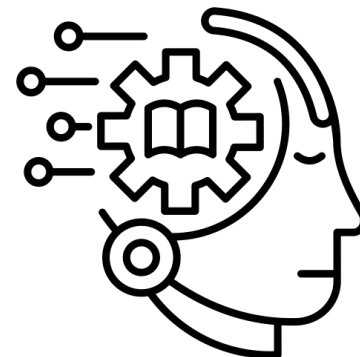
@DDWMeeting | #DDW2024

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

I have no relevant financial relationships to disclose

Iron deficiency anemia is very common

- Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) impacts **2.9%** individuals in North America
- Patients with IDA are more likely to have an underlying **gastrointestinal malignancy** than the general population
- **Machine learning** advances can enable the efficient deployment of safety nets for maximizing guideline compliance



@DDWMeeting | #DDW2024

Kassebaum et al 2010
Ko et al 2020

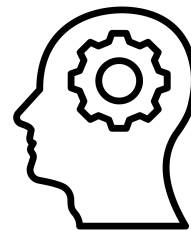
 **DDW2024**
Digestive Disease Week®
MAY 18-21, 2024 | WASHINGTON, D.C.
EXHIBIT DATES: MAY 19-21, 2024

AGA 2020 Guidelines

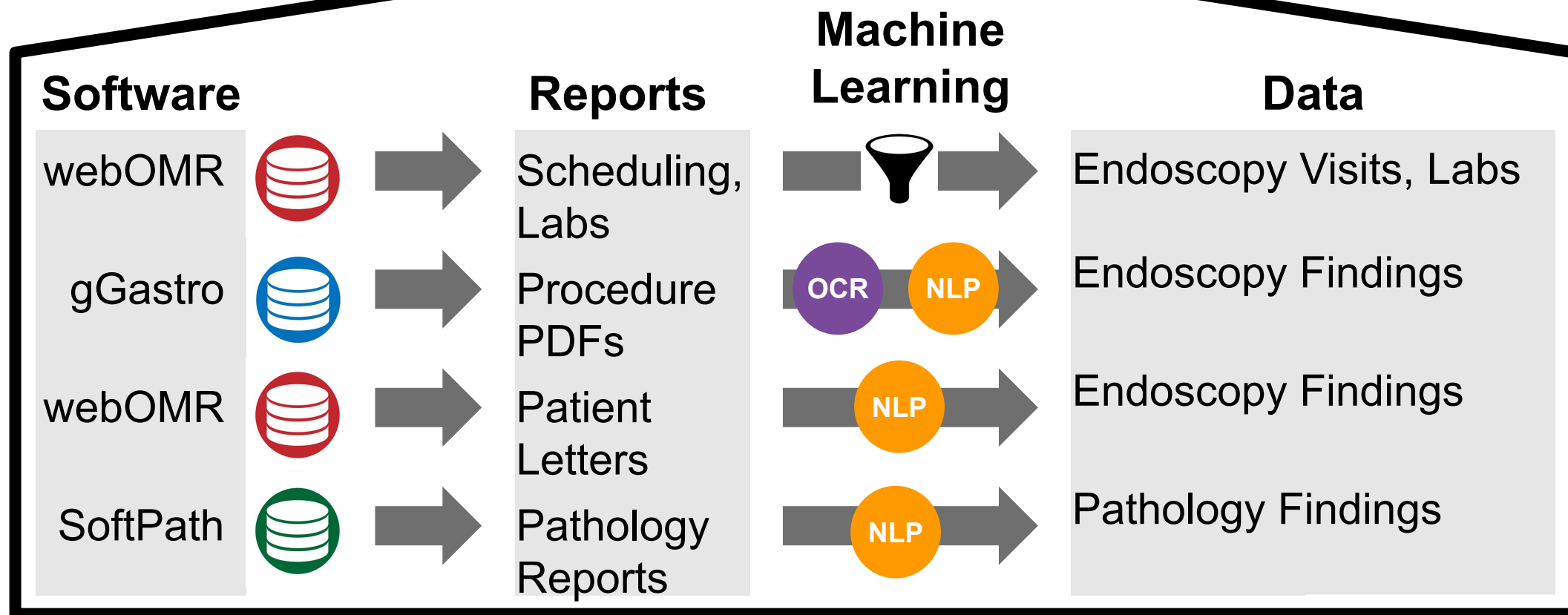
In asymptomatic postmenopausal women and men with iron-deficiency anemia, the AGA recommends bidirectional endoscopy over no endoscopy

How well do we comply with these guidelines?

How many patients are going on to develop a GI malignancy?



Machine Learning Algorithm



OCR = Optical Character Recognition

NLP = Natural Language Processing

Methods



Low Ferritin

Ferritin <45 drawn between 1/1/2020-1/1/2023



Prior Ferritin
<45 before
study period?

YES

✗
Excluded

NO



Age 60-85 at time of first low
ferritin



Anemic by closest measured
hemoglobin in study period: hgb
<12 women <13 men



Alive after 1 year

YES



Included

NO

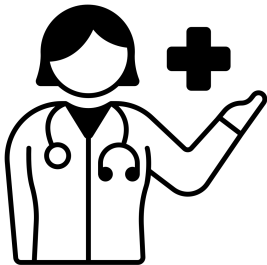


Excluded

Demographics- Retrospective Cohort



Total Clinic Patient
Population: ~43,000

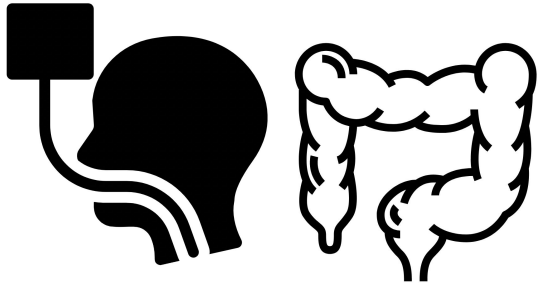


Number of Primary Care
Physicians: 99

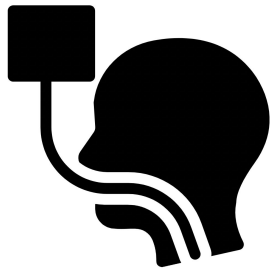
2020-2023

Total population with IDA (n)	2,068
Median Age (years)	71.0 (60-85)
Female (%)	57.8
Median Hemoglobin (g/dL)	11.1 (2.7-12.9)
Median Ferritin (ng/mL)	27 (0.7-44)

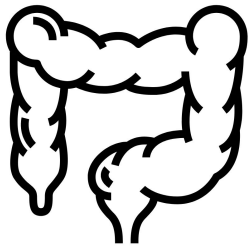
Endoscopic Compliance



Bidirectional Endoscopy Compliance: **20.8%**



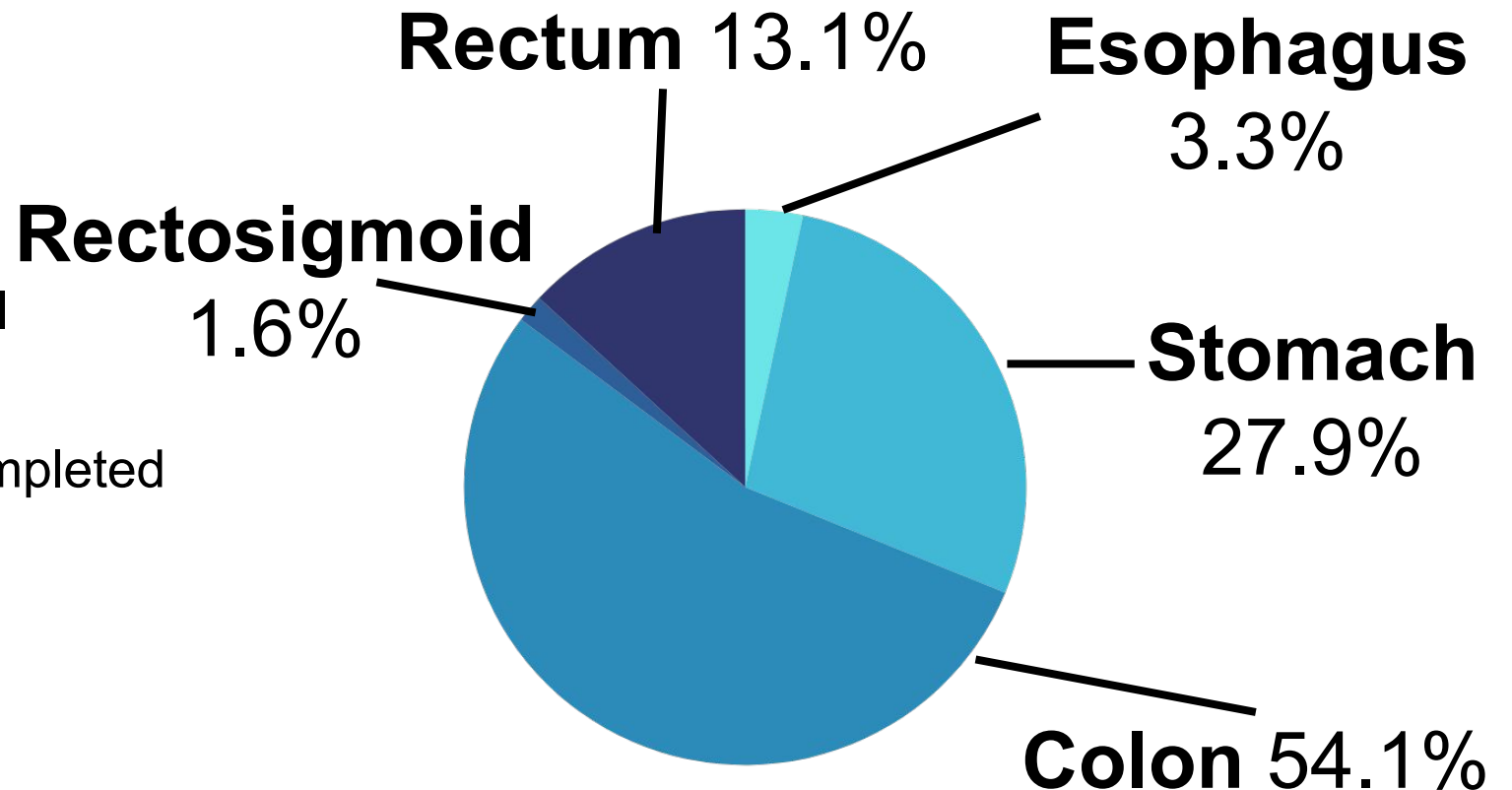
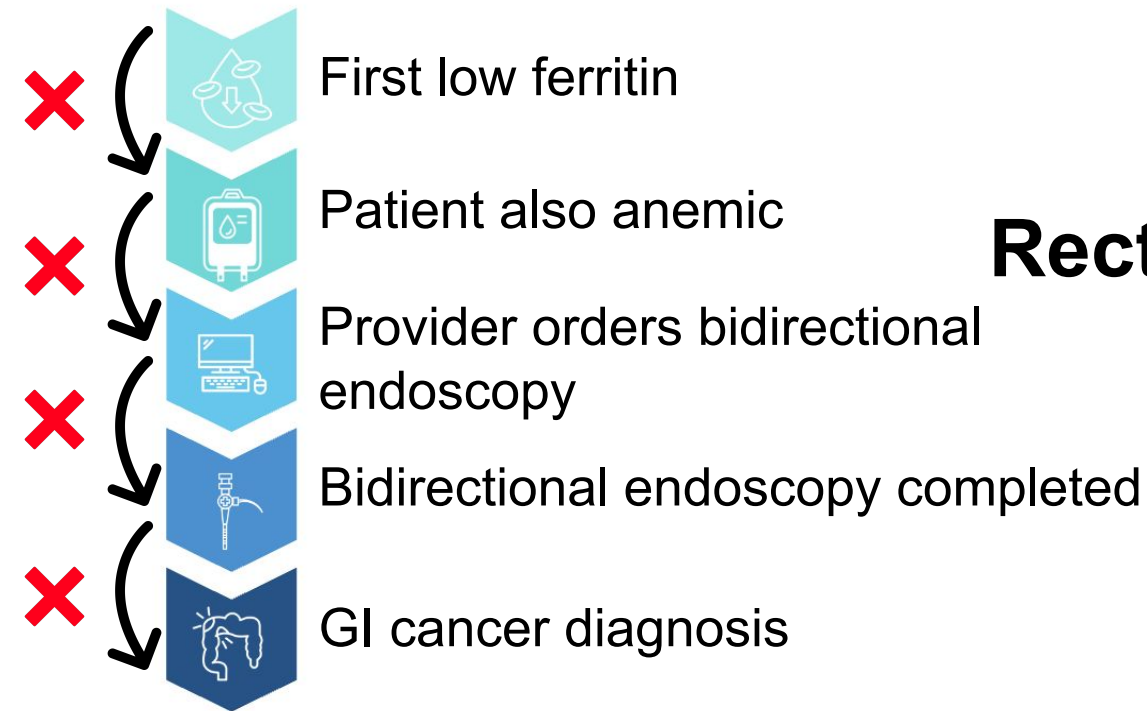
EGD Compliance: **31.7%**



Colonoscopy Compliance: **29.8%**

New Cancer Diagnoses

- **61 (2.9%)** of patients went on to develop GI malignancy within 2 years of IDA
- Lower GI tract cancers were roughly **twice** as common as upper GI cancers



Are there differences in compliance between subgroups of our population?

Subgroup Analysis

Bidirectional Endoscopy Compliance by Race

	Caucasian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Odds Ratio	1.0	0.79	0.79	1.10	0.66	0.82
P-value	1.0	0.37	0.20	0.69	0.16	0.18

Bidirectional Endoscopy Compliance by Gender

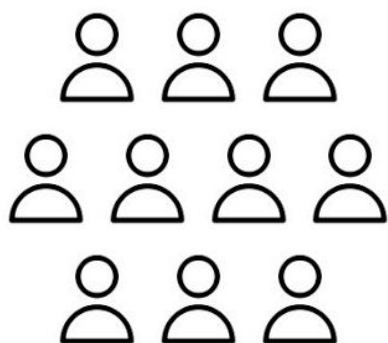
	Female	Male
Odds Ratio	0.78	1.0
P-value	0.027*	1.0

Root Cause Analysis for Low Compliance

1. Diagnosis

Ferritin <45

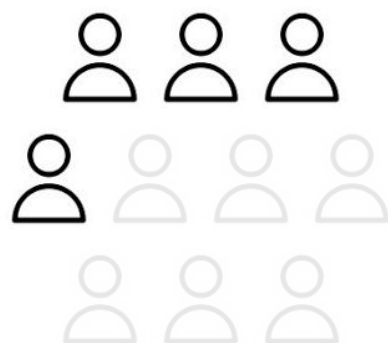
(100%)



2. Place Order

EGD/colo

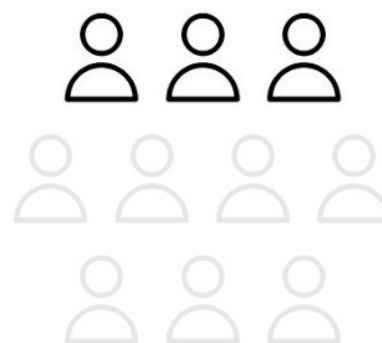
~40%



3. Schedule Visit

Outreach

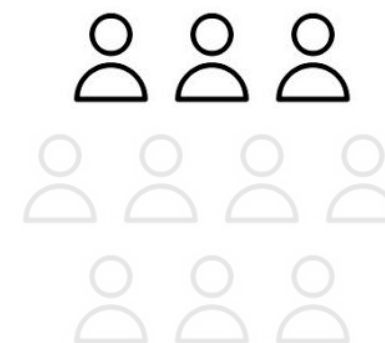
~30%



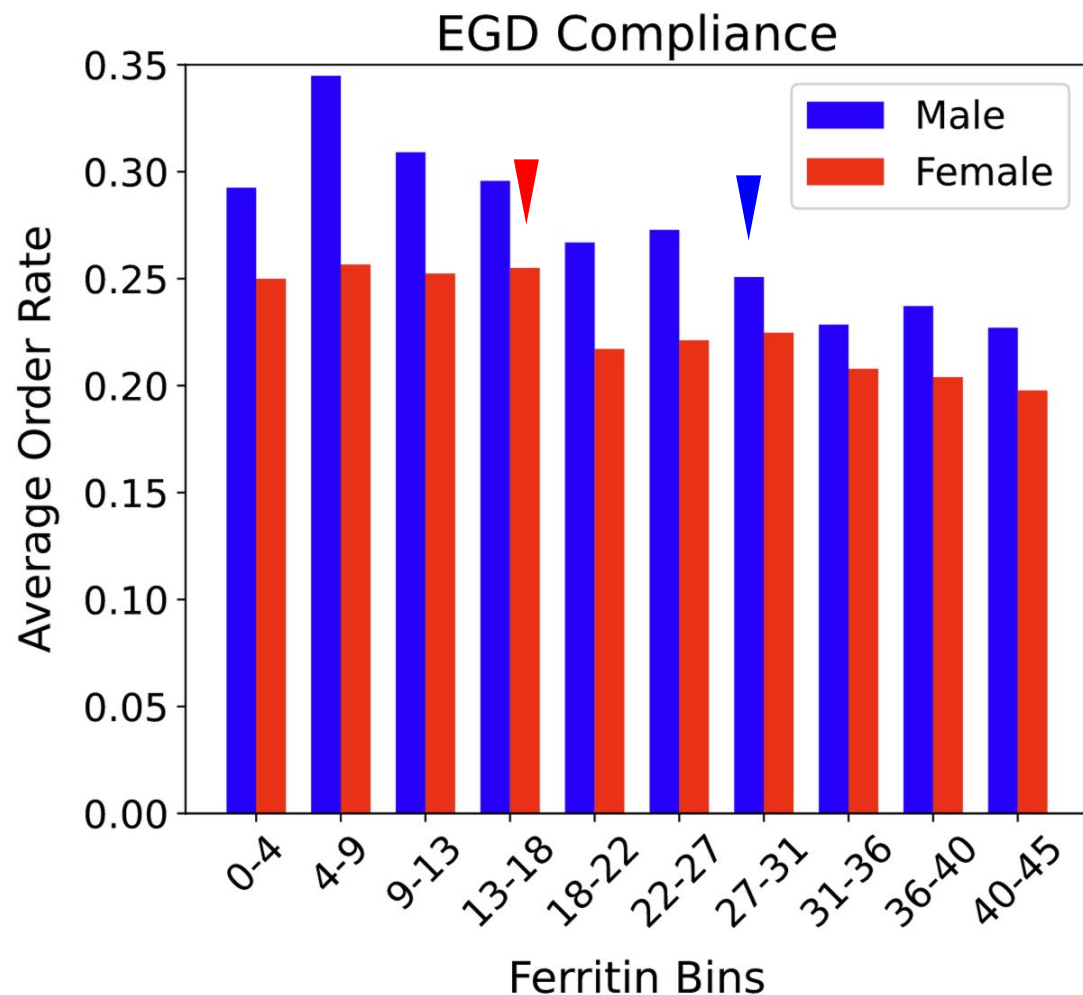
4. Complete Visit

Procedure

~30%



Ordering Discrepancy



Ferritin laboratory threshold:



Women: 13

Men: 30

Clinician behavior correlates with EHR lab display color (abnormal = black, normal = red; $p < 0.05$)

IDA Screening Compliance

Systems factors

- Lab protocols for defining cutoffs
- Wait times for procedures
- Coordination between PCP and GI



Provider factors

- Recognizing diagnosis of IDA
- Ordering appropriate studies
- Ensuring study completion



Patient factors

- Concerns about invasive procedures
- Lost to follow up
- Language barriers
- Insurance



Biological factors

- Variation in ferritin across the lifecycle that influences the “normal” range



Technological factors

- Electronic medical record
- Lack of reminder tools for physicians
- Cut off for iron deficiency



Conclusions

- Using **machine learning**, we were able able to rapidly assess cohorts of data to identify those at risk of malignancy
- **Multiple malignancies** were identified within 2 years of a diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
- Adherence to AGA guidelines may **reduce** the risk of iron deficiency anemia associated malignancy
- Compliance rates may be **reduced** due to diagnostic anchoring on lab reported normal vs abnormal results

References

Kassebaum NJ, Jasrasaria R, Naghavi M, et al. A systematic analysis of global anemia burden from 1990 to 2010. *Blood* 2014;123:615–624. <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2013-06-508325>

Ko, Cynthia W., Shazia M. Siddique, Amit Patel, Andrew Harris, Shahnaz Sultan, Osama Altayar, and Yngve Falck-Ytter. “AGA Clinical Practice Guidelines on the Gastrointestinal Evaluation of Iron Deficiency Anemia.” *Gastroenterology* 159, no. 3 (September 2020): 1085–94. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2020.06.046>.