

Prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus in the united states

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DOI:

[10.1002/art.41632](https://doi.org/10.1002/art.41632)

[10.1002/art.41632](https://doi.org/10.1002/art.41632)

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Document Version

Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Izmirly, PM, Parton, H, Wang, L, Mccune, WJ, Lim, SS, Drenkard, C, Ferucci, ED, Dall'era, M, Gordon, C, Helmick, CG & Somers, EC 2021, 'Prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus in the united states: estimates from a meta-analysis of the centers for disease control and prevention national lupus registries', *Arthritis and Rheumatology*, vol. 73, no. 6, pp. 991-996. <https://doi.org/10.1002/art.41632>, <https://doi.org/10.1002/art.41632>

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Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in the United States: Estimates from a Meta-Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Lupus Registries

Journal:	<i>Arthritis & Rheumatology</i>
Manuscript ID	ar-20-1511.R1
Wiley - Manuscript type:	Full Length
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	Izmirly, Peter; NYU School of Medicine, Rheumatology; Parton, Hilary ; New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene Wang, Lu; University of Michigan, School of Public Health McCune, W. Joseph; University of Michigan, Department of Internal Medicine; Lim, S. Sam; Emory University, Division of Rheumatology Drenkard, Cristina; Emory University, Medicine Ferucci, Elizabeth; Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Community Health Services Dall'Era, Maria; UCSF, Gordon, Caroline; University of Birmingham College of Medical and Dental Sciences, Rheumatology Research Group; Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust, Rheumatology Helmick, Charles; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Somers, Emily; University of Michigan
Keywords:	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), Meta-Analysis, Epidemiology, public health surveillance
Disease Category: Please select the category from the list below that best describes the content of your manuscript.:	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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Title: Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in the United States: Estimates from a Meta-Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Lupus Registries

Running Title: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Prevalence Meta-Analysis

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Funding: Support for this analysis was provided by cooperative agreements between the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and New York University School of Medicine, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention U01DP006489 and National Institutes of Health UL1TR002240 to the University of Michigan. Data collection was funded under the following cooperative agreements: Georgia Lupus Registry: DP08806, Michigan Lupus Epidemiology and Surveillance Program: DP001441, California Lupus Surveillance Program: A114297, Manhattan Lupus Surveillance Program: DP002827, and Indian Health Service: Interagency agreement award IAA10FED1003070.

Conflicts of interest: Gordon (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MGP UCB, grants from UCB and Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust), Izmirly (GlaxoSmithKline)

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Abstract word count: 240. **Manuscript word count:** 1657. **Figure:** 1. **Tables:** 1.
Supplemental Figure: 1.

Keywords: Systemic lupus erythematosus, Meta-Analysis, Epidemiology, public health surveillance

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Epidemiologic data for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is limited, particularly for racial/ethnic subpopulations in the United States (U.S.). Leveraging data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Lupus Registry network of population-based SLE registries, a meta-analysis estimating U.S. SLE prevalence was performed.

Methods: The CDC National Lupus Registry network included four registries in unique states and a fifth in the Indian Health Service (IHS). All registries used the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for the SLE case definition. Case finding spanned either 2002-2004 or 2007-2009. A random effects model was employed given heterogeneity across sites. Applying sex/race-stratified estimates to the 2018 Census population, an estimate for the number of SLE cases in the U.S. was generated.

Results: 5,417 cases fulfilled the ACR SLE classification criteria. Pooled prevalence from the four state-specific registries was 72.8/100,000 (95%CI:65.3,81.0), 9 times higher for females than males (128.7 vs 14.6), and highest among Black females (230.9), followed by Hispanic (120.7), white (84.7) and Asian/Pacific Islander females (84.4). Male prevalence was highest in Black males (26.7) followed by Hispanic (18.0), Asian/Pacific Islander (11.2), and white males (8.9). The American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest race-specific SLE estimates for females (270.6/100,000) and males (53.8/100,000). In 2018, 204,295 persons (95% CI:160,902,261,725) in the U.S. fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria

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Conclusions: A coordinated network of population-based SLE registries provided more accurate estimates for SLE prevalence and numbers affected in the U.S.

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INTRODUCTION

The heterogeneity of the clinical manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and lack of a singular diagnostic test make SLE difficult for epidemiologists to study (1). Previous estimates for SLE rates in the United States (US) have been predominantly derived from tertiary care settings and relatively small, homogeneous patient populations that contain limited data on key demographic groups in the US (1). Other explanations for the varied estimates, which range from 19-241 per 100,000, include racial/ethnic disparities in SLE susceptibility and mortality, differing case definitions, heterogeneous sources for case ascertainment, small populations, possible inaccuracy of self-report, unreliability in coding in health system databases, and variable access to health care for high-risk populations (2, 3).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded a network of five population-based SLE registries, each using similar active surveillance methods, to determine SLE incidence and prevalence in populations reflecting a broad distribution of racial/ethnic demographics in the U.S. Data from these five registries have provided overall prevalence and incidence rates of SLE, as well as estimates that focused on the major US demographic groups, including whites and Blacks (3, 4), Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics (5, 6) and American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) (7). Leveraging these data, we performed a meta-analysis to estimate the overall prevalence of SLE and to provide an estimate of the number of SLE cases in the US in 2018.

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METHODS

Data Sources and Study Selection

The CDC-supported and SLE-dedicated registries were based in the following source populations which contained a mix of urban and rural areas: Georgia (Fulton & DeKalb Counties – Georgia Lupus Registry (GLR)) (3) and Michigan (Washtenaw & Wayne Counties – Michigan Lupus Epidemiology and Surveillance Program (MILES)) (4), both of which have a large Black population (approximately 50%); California (San Francisco County – California Lupus Surveillance Program, CLSP)) (5) and New York (New York County – Manhattan Lupus Surveillance Program (MLSP)) (6), which have populations with substantial representation of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics; and the Indian Health Service (IHS) (IHS facilities from Alaska, Phoenix, and Oklahoma City areas) (7), which provided estimates for the AI/AN population. Active surveillance for these registries was performed at various times between 2003-2015 using the surveillance exemption to HIPAA and public health authorization by respective State or City Health Departments, which allowed access to medical records without individual consent. The case definitions for SLE prevalence varied slightly by the time period evaluated in each registry with all taking place between 2002-2009 (3-7). All registries used the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for SLE as the primary case definition for SLE (8, 9). The registries employed harmonized methods, including the utilization of a variety of case-finding sources and screening for potential SLE cases using the same core set of ICD-9 codes. Registries used a consistent approach to capture the relevant clinical and demographic information and core definitions from a standardized data dictionary. Trained medical abstractors who

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underwent routine quality assurance monitoring collected the data. Population denominators were based on intercensal population estimates for the respective source populations. Sex- and race/ethnicity-specific prevalence estimates were calculated per 100,000 person-years and age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population, supplementary Figure 1 (10). Data were extracted from the published manuscripts by two authors independently (PI & HP) who agreed on all data used.

Data Synthesis and Analysis

A meta-analysis was conducted to derive pooled prevalence estimates using data from four similar CDC-funded registries based in states (GLR, MILES, CLSP and MLSP) for the age-standardized prevalence (adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population) (10) and for rates stratified by sex and race/ethnicity categories other than AI/AN (3-6). In contrast to the 4 state-based registries, the IHS-based registry (7) was different, focusing on one demographic (American Indian/Alaska Natives; AI/AN) and thus was handled separately.

For the meta-analysis, heterogeneity across sites was tested by Cochran's Q and I^2 statistic (11, 12). Due to significant heterogeneity, we used a random effects model, weighted by the population denominator for each site, to calculate pooled prevalence (13). Such random effects models allow an underlying distribution of the effect sizes across different studies. Pooled race- and ethnicity-specific estimates were calculated, except for the AI/AN estimate, which was based solely on the IHS registry that covered multiple states.

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In the MLSP publication (6), rates were presented as combined race and ethnicity categories (e.g., non-Hispanic white). For this meta-analysis, race and ethnicity rates were calculated separately for consistency across the registries based in states.

Hispanic ethnicity and race categories overlap, so Hispanic estimates include all races and each race category includes Hispanics (i.e., race and Hispanic ethnicity are not mutually exclusive).

To estimate the number of SLE cases in the US, the pooled age-adjusted sex- and race-specific prevalence rates from the four states and the AI/AN prevalence from the Indian Health Service were separately extrapolated to 2018 US Census population data; these stratum-specific estimates were then summed for the total population count. The pooled prevalence estimates do not incorporate the Hispanic rates because that would lead to duplicate counting.

RESULTS

Prevalence

The five registries contributed 5,417 SLE cases fulfilling ACR classification criteria from diverse areas across the country. The random effects model for the meta-analysis of estimates from the four registries based in states yielded an overall SLE prevalence of 72.8 per 100,000 (95% CI: 65.3, 81.0); Figure 1A. The prevalence among females was about 9 times higher than males (128.7 vs 14.6); Table 1. From the race- and ethnicity-specific pooled estimates from the four state-specific registries, prevalence was the highest among Black females (230.9, 95% CI: 178.2, 299.2), followed by Hispanic females (120.7, 95% CI: 84.0, 173.4), white females (84.7, 95% CI 68.4, 104.8), and Asian/Pacific Islander females (84.4, 95% CI: 48.3, 147.4); Figure 1B, Table 1. Among

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males, prevalence followed a similar pattern, with the highest rates among Black males (26.7, 95% CI: 19.6, 36.4), followed by Hispanic males (18.0, 95% CI 15.6, 20.8), Asian/Pacific Islander males (11.2, 95% CI: 5.7, 21.9), and white males (8.9, 95% CI: 8.0, 10.1), Figure 1C, Table 1.

The prevalence estimates for AI/AN from the IHS Registry (not included in the pooled meta-analysis estimates from the four registries based in states) were the highest for all races for both females (270.6, 95% CI: 237.5, 307.0) and males (53.8, 95% CI: 36.2, 77.1), Figures 1B and 1C, Table 1.

Numbers of SLE cases in the US

Applying the sex- and race-specific prevalence estimates to the corresponding stratum-specific population denominators from 2018 US Census data, we estimated that 204,295 persons (95% CI: 160,902, 261,725) in the US fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria; Table 1.

DISCUSSION

Using the ACR classification criteria to clinically define SLE, overall SLE prevalence in the US was estimated to be 72.8 per 100,000 (95% CI: 65.3, 81.0) during calendar years 2002-2009. Prevalence was approximately 9 times higher in females compared to males, and highest among American Indians/Alaska Natives and Black females.

Extrapolating sex- and race-specific estimates to 2018 US Census data, we estimated that 204,295 (95% CI: 160,902, 261,725) persons (184,323 females and 19,972 males) in the U.S. fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria.

Limitations and strengths for each of the five component registries have been previously described (3-7). There are several limitations. First, although the registries were

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designed to employ similar methods, there were subtle differences in the comprehensive case finding sources that were approached by the different registries and the ICD-9 criteria used to identify possible cases. Second, case finding may have missed some true cases meeting the ACR criteria, so the actual numbers may be slightly higher than these estimates as demonstrated by the capture-recapture analyses conducted by the state-based registries (3-6). Third, data on race and ethnicity were abstracted from medical records that may not accurately represent the patient's own racial or ethnic identification. Hispanic ethnicity and the different races encompass several heterogeneous groups, and SLE rates among them may differ. Fourth, AI/AN prevalence was based on one registry, although 3 geographic regions with different population characteristics were encompassed in the IHS registry, improving generalizability of results (7). Due to significant heterogeneity, the IHS registry data were not used in the meta-analysis pooled prevalence calculations; however, the IHS-derived AI/AN estimates were used for the national estimate calculation for number of SLE cases. Fifth, secondary case definitions used by the five registries ((3-7), results not reported in these analyses) resulted in slightly higher estimates in most instances, although that greater sensitivity may have occurred with lower specificity. Sixth, these analyses did not include other forms of lupus such as "early" or "incomplete" lupus, drug-induced lupus or primary cutaneous lupus (14, 15). Seventh, our prevalence estimates from 2002-2004 and 2007-2009 were applied to the 2018 census population. That provides a more relevant estimate of numbers with SLE, but it might be slightly affected if lupus prevalence changed significantly during that period.

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These analyses also have several strengths. First, case finding likely captured a wider spectrum of SLE than previous studies because of the HIPAA surveillance exemption and case finding that facilitated data collection that extended beyond academic medical centers. Second, cases were validated through standardized and quality-controlled abstracting and rigid reviews of all available medical records. Third, the standard 1997 revised ACR classification criteria (8,9) were used. Fourth, the registries used harmonized methods and data dictionaries, and included a large number of SLE cases from diverse populations across the country with substantial representation of males and the major racial and ethnic groups found in the US. Fifth, employing these estimates allowed us to estimate the numbers affected with SLE in the U.S. This estimate approaches the 1983 definition of a rare disease used in the US (i.e., 200,000) (16) and is lower than the widely used estimate of 1.5 million people (17).

In summary, using estimates from a large, coordinated network of population-based registries that conducted active surveillance for SLE, a more accurate prevalence estimate for the US was obtained. This likely represents a lower bound for SLE prevalence in the US.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to acknowledge Benjamin Wainwright and Ruth Fernandez-Ruiz for their assistance in preparing the manuscript.

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Figure 1 Legend:

Figure 1A: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC

Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Registry Site. Overall prevalence estimates for the SLE registry sites in Michigan (MI), Georgia (GA), New York (NY), and California (CA) are represented by circles, with the size of the circle corresponding to the weight of the contribution to the meta-analysis, and the diamond representing the results from the meta-analysis and the lines corresponding to 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 1B & C: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC

Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity Among Females (B) and Males (C)

The overall female and male meta-analysis estimate is based on results from the lupus registry sites in Michigan, Georgia, New York, and California.

^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are from the Indian Health Service registry data previously published.

^b Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria.

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Table 1: Estimated Number of Persons with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Living in the United States in 2018

FEMALE					
Race/Ethnicity	SLE Prevalence ^a		Population	Estimated # SLE Cases	
(Number of sites in analysis)	per 100,000 (95% CI)		Denominator	in United States (95% CI)	
Race					
Black (4)	230.9	(178.2, 299.2)	24,880,722	57,450	(44,337, 74,443)
White (4)	84.7	(68.4, 104.8)	130,137,989	110,227	(89,014, 136,437)
Asian/PI (3)	84.4	(48.3, 147.4)	12,544,896	10,588	(6,059, 18,491)
AI/AN (1)	270.6	(237.5, 307.0)	2,238,966	6,059	(5,318, 6,874)
Total ^b	128.7	(113.3, 146.2)	169,802,573	184,323	(144,729, 236,245)
Ethnicity					
Hispanic ^c (3)	120.7	(84.0, 173.4)	30,689,083	37,042	(25,779, 53,215)
MALE					
	Prevalence ^a		Population	Estimated # SLE Cases	
	per 100,000 (95% CI)		Denominator	in United States (95% CI)	
Race					
Black (4)	26.7	(19.6, 36.4)	22,961,129	6,131	(4,500, 8,358)
White (4)	8.9	(8.0, 10.1)	127,942,583	11,387	(10,235, 12,922)
Asian/PI (3)	11.2	(5.7, 21.9)	11,660,533	1,306	(665, 2,554)
AI/AN (1)	53.8	(36.2, 77.1)	2,134,870	1,149	(773, 1,646)
Total ^b	14.6	(12.2, 17.5)	164,699,115	19,972	(16,173, 25,480)

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Ethnicity

Hispanic ^c (3)	18.0	(15.6, 20.8)	31,281,605	5,631	(4,880, 6,507)
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Systemic lupus erythematosus cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology criteria.

^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) and Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are based on the Indian Health Service Registry.

^b The pooled 'total' prevalence estimate includes Black, white and Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI). Since the American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) prevalence was based on one registry and was significantly higher, it was not included in the pooled prevalence per 100,000.

^c Hispanic ethnicity is not mutually exclusive from the race categories, i.e., all Hispanic persons are included in one of the race categories. Thus, the pooled estimates do not incorporate the Hispanic rates since that would lead to duplicate counting. Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.

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Supplemental Figure 1 Legend

Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus from Five CDC Lupus Registries Using ACR Classification Criteria

A) female and B) male age-adjusted rates. Systemic lupus erythematosus cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology criteria.

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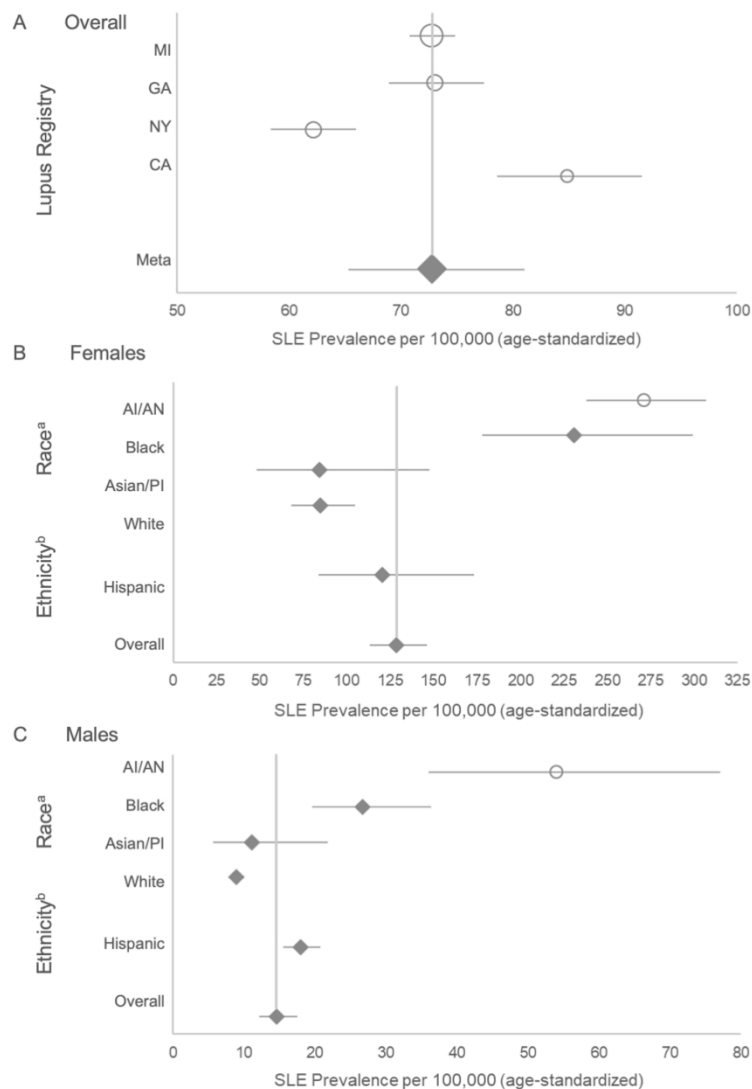


Figure 1A: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Registry Site. Overall prevalence estimates for the SLE registry sites in Michigan (MI), Georgia (GA), New York (NY), and California (CA) are represented by circles, with the size of the circle corresponding to the weight of the contribution to the meta-analysis, and the diamond representing the results from the meta-analysis and the lines corresponding to 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 1B & C: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity Among Females (B) and Males (C)

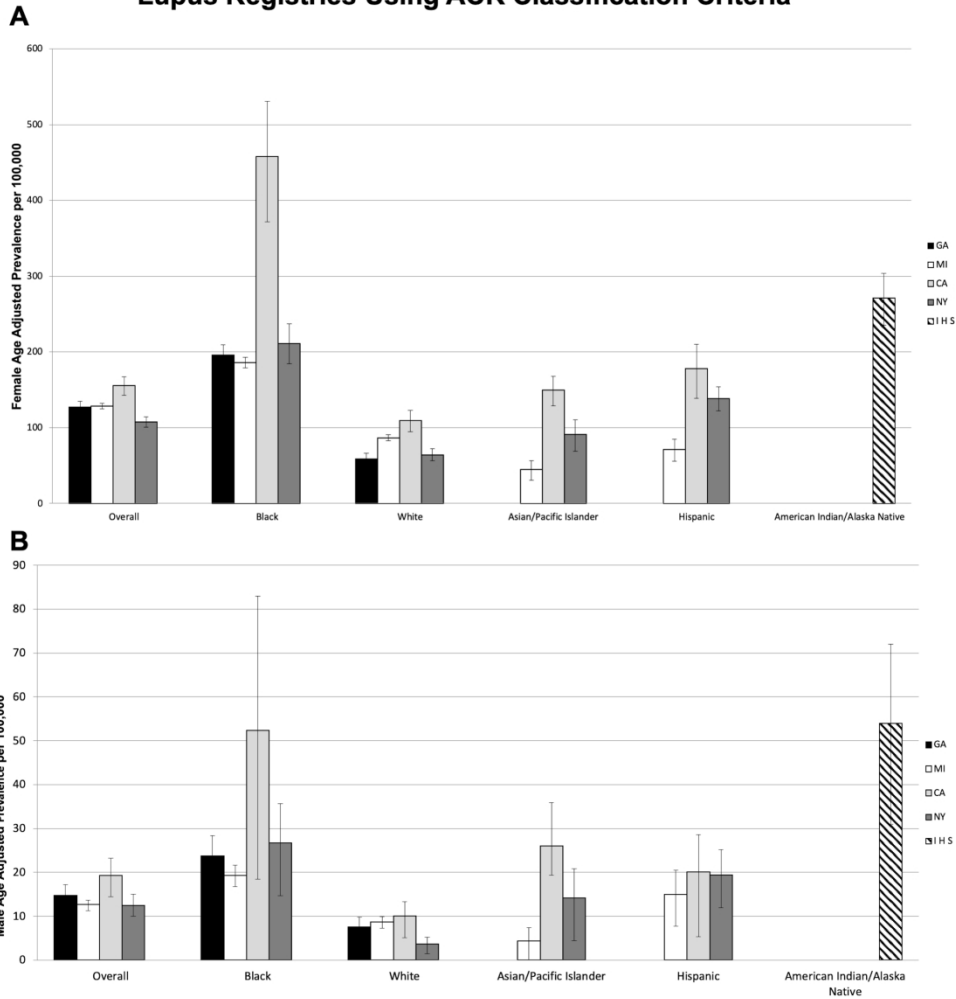
The overall female and male meta-analysis estimate is based on results from the lupus registry sites in Michigan, Georgia, New York, and California.

^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are from the Indian Health Service registry data previously published.

^b Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria.

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Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus from Five CDC Lupus Registries Using ACR Classification Criteria



Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus from Five CDC Lupus Registries Using ACR Classification Criteria
 A) female and B) male age-adjusted rates. Systemic lupus erythematosus cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology criteria.

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Title: Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in the United States: Estimates from a Meta-Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Lupus Registries

Running Title: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Prevalence Meta-Analysis

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Funding: Support for this analysis was provided by cooperative agreements between the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and New York University School of Medicine, ~~and~~ the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ~~to the University of Michigan: U01DP006489~~ and National Institutes of Health UL1TR002240 to the University of Michigan. Data collection was funded under the following cooperative agreements: Georgia Lupus Registry: DP08806, Michigan Lupus Epidemiology and Surveillance Program: DP001441, California Lupus Surveillance Program: A114297, Manhattan Lupus Surveillance Program: DP002827, and Indian Health Service: Interagency agreement award IAA10FED1003070.

Conflicts of interest: Gordon ~~-(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MGP UCB, EMD Serono, BMS and~~ grants from UCB and Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust ~~GSK~~), Izmiryly (GlaxoSmithKline)

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Abstract word count: 240~~34~~. **Manuscript word count:** 1657~~9~~. **Figure:** 3~~1~~. **Tables:** 1.
Supplemental Figure: 1.

Keywords: Systemic lupus erythematosus, Meta-Analysis, Epidemiology, public health surveillance

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Epidemiologic data for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is limited, particularly for racial/ethnic subpopulations in the United States (U.S.). Leveraging data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Lupus Registry network of population-based SLE registries, a meta-analysis estimating U.S. SLE prevalence was performed.

Methods: The CDC National Lupus Registry network included four registries in unique states and a fifth in the Indian Health Service (IHS). All registries used the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for the SLE case definition. Case finding spanned either 2002-2004 or 2007-2009. A random effects model was employed given heterogeneity across sites. Applying sex/race-stratified estimates to the 2018 Census population, an estimate for the number of SLE cases in the U.S. was generated.

Results: 5,417 cases fulfilled the ACR SLE classification criteria. Pooled prevalence from the four state-specific registries was 72.8/100,000 (95%CI:65.3,81.0), 9 times higher for females than males (128.7 vs 14.6), and highest among Black females (230.9), followed by Hispanic (120.7), white (84.7) and Asian/Pacific Islander females (84.4). Male prevalence was highest in Black males (26.7) followed by Hispanic (18.0), Asian/Pacific Islander (11.2), and white males (8.9). The American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest race-specific SLE estimates for females (270.6/100,000) and males (53.8/100,000). In 2018, 204,295 persons (95% CI:160,902,261,725) in the U.S. fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria

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Conclusions: A coordinated network of population-based SLE registries provided more accurate estimates for SLE prevalence and numbers affected in the U.S.

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INTRODUCTION

The heterogeneity of the clinical manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and lack of a singular diagnostic test make SLE difficult for epidemiologists to study (1). Previous estimates for SLE rates in the United States (US) have been predominantly derived from tertiary care settings and relatively small, homogeneous patient populations that contain limited data on key demographic groups in the US (1). Other explanations for the varied estimates, which range from 19-241 per 100,000, include racial/ethnic disparities in SLE susceptibility and mortality, differing case definitions, heterogeneous sources for case ascertainment, small populations, possible inaccuracy of self-report, unreliability in coding in health system databases, and variable access to health care for high-risk populations (2, 3).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded a network of five population-based SLE registries, each using similar active surveillance methods, to determine SLE incidence and prevalence in populations reflecting a broad distribution of racial/ethnic demographics in the U.S. Data from these five registries have provided overall prevalence and incidence rates of SLE, as well as estimates that focused on the major US demographic groups, including whites and Blacks (3, 4), Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics (5, 6) and American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) (7).

Leveraging these data, we performed a meta-analysis to estimate the overall prevalence of SLE and to provide an estimate of the number of SLE cases in the US in 2018.

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METHODS

Data Sources and Study Selection

The CDC-supported and SLE-dedicated registries were based in the following source populations which contained a mix of urban and rural areas: Georgia (Fulton & DeKalb Counties – Georgia Lupus Registry (GLR)) (3) and Michigan (Washtenaw & Wayne Counties – Michigan Lupus Epidemiology and Surveillance Program (MILES)) (4), both of which have a large Black population (approximately 50%); California (San Francisco County – California Lupus Surveillance Program, CLSP)) (5) and New York (New York County – Manhattan Lupus Surveillance Program (MLSP)) (6), which have populations with substantial representation of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics; and the Indian Health Service (IHS) (IHS facilities from Alaska, Phoenix, and Oklahoma City areas) (7), which provided estimates for the AI/AN population. Active surveillance for these registries was performed at various times between 2003-2015 using the surveillance exemption to HIPAA and public health authorization by respective State or City Health Departments, which allowed access to medical records without individual patient consent. The case definitions for SLE prevalence varied slightly by the time period evaluated in each registry with all taking place between 2002-2009 (3-7). All registries used the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria for SLE as the primary case definition for SLE (8, 9). The registries employed harmonized methods, including the utilization of a variety of case-finding sources and screening for potential SLE cases using the same core set of ICD-9 codes. Registries used a consistent approach to capture the relevant clinical and demographic information and core definitions from a standardized data dictionary. Trained medical abstractors

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who underwent routine quality assurance monitoring collected the data. Population denominators were based on intercensal population estimates for the respective source populations. Sex- and race/ethnicity-specific prevalence estimates were calculated per 100,000 person-years and age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.

[supplementary Figure 1](#) (10).

Data were extracted from the published manuscripts by two authors independently (PI & HP) who agreed on all data used.

Data Synthesis and Analysis

A meta-analysis was conducted to derive pooled prevalence estimates using data from four similar CDC-funded registries based in states (GLR, MILES, CLSP and MLSP) for the age-standardized prevalence (adjusted to the [2000](#) US Standard Population) (10) and for rates stratified by sex and race/ethnicity categories other than AI/AN (3-6). In contrast to the 4 state-based registries, the IHS-based registry (7) was different, focusing on one demographic (American Indian/Alaska Natives; AI/AN) and thus was handled separately.

For the meta-analysis, heterogeneity across sites was tested by Cochran's Q and I^2 statistic (11, 12). Due to significant heterogeneity, we used a random effects model, weighted by [the](#) population denominator for each site, to calculate pooled prevalence (13). ~~Such random effects models allow [an underlying distribution of the effect sizes across different studies.](#) for more variation across sites, which lead to less certainty and a much wider confidence interval.~~ Pooled race- and ethnicity-specific estimates were

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calculated, except for the AI/AN estimate, which was based solely on the IHS registry that covered multiple states.

In the MLSP publication (6), rates were presented as combined race and ethnicity categories (e.g., non-Hispanic white). For this meta-analysis, race and ethnicity rates were calculated separately for consistency across the registries based in states.

Hispanic ethnicity and race categories overlap, so Hispanic estimates include all races and each race category includes Hispanics (i.e., race and Hispanic ethnicity are not mutually exclusive).

To estimate the number of SLE cases in the US, the pooled age-adjusted sex- and race-specific prevalence rates from the four states and the AI/AN prevalence from the Indian Health Service were separately extrapolated to 2018 US Census population data; these stratum-specific estimates were then summed for the total population count. The pooled prevalence estimates do not incorporate the Hispanic rates because that would lead to duplicate counting.

RESULTS

Prevalence

The five registries contributed 5,417 SLE cases fulfilling ACR classification criteria from diverse areas across the country. The random effects model for the meta-analysis of estimates from the four registries based in states yielded an overall SLE prevalence of 72.8 per 100,000 (95% CI: 65.3, 81.0); Figure 1A. The prevalence among females was about 9 times higher than males (128.7 vs 14.6); Table 1. From the race- and ethnicity-specific pooled estimates from the four state-specific registries, prevalence was the highest among Black females (230.9, 95% CI: 178.2, 299.2), followed by Hispanic

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females (120.7, 95% CI: 84.0, 173.4), white females (84.7, 95% CI 68.4, 104.8), and Asian/Pacific Islander females (84.4, 95% CI: 48.3, 147.4); Figure [1B2](#), Table 1. Among males, prevalence followed a similar pattern, with the highest rates among Black males (26.7, 95% CI: 19.6, 36.4), followed by Hispanic males (18.0, 95% CI 15.6, 20.8), Asian/Pacific Islander males (11.2, 95% CI: 5.7, 21.9), and white males (8.9, 95% CI: 8.0, 10.1), Figure [1C3](#), Table 1.

The prevalence estimates for AI/AN from the IHS Registry (not included in the pooled meta-analysis estimates from the four registries based in states) were the highest for all races for both females (270.6, 95% CI: 237.5, 307.0) and males (53.8, 95% CI: 36.2, 77.1), Figures [1B2](#) and [1C3](#), Table 1.

Numbers of SLE cases in the US

Applying the sex- and race-specific prevalence estimates to the corresponding stratum-specific population denominators from 2018 US Census data, we estimated that 204,295 persons (95% CI: 160,902, 261,725) in the US fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria; Table 1.

DISCUSSION

Using the ACR classification criteria to clinically define SLE, overall SLE prevalence in the US was estimated to be 72.8 per 100,000 (95% CI: 65.3, 81.0) during calendar years 2002-2009. Prevalence was approximately 9 times higher in females compared to males, and highest among American Indians/Alaska Natives and Black females.

Extrapolating sex- and race-specific estimates to 2018 US Census data, we estimated that 204,295 (95% CI: 160,902, 261,725) persons (184,323 females and 19,972 males) in the U.S. fulfilled ACR SLE classification criteria.

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Limitations and strengths for each of the five component registries have been previously described (3-7). There are several limitations. First, although the registries were designed to employ similar methods, there were subtle differences in the comprehensive case finding sources that were approached by the different registries and the ICD-9 criteria used to identify possible cases. Second, case finding may have missed some true cases meeting the ACR criteria, so the actual numbers may be slightly higher than these estimates as demonstrated by the capture-recapture analyses conducted by the state-based registries (3-6). Third, data on race and ethnicity were abstracted from medical records that may not accurately represent the patient's own racial or ethnic identification. Hispanic ethnicity and the different races encompass several heterogeneous groups, and SLE rates among them may differ. Fourth, AI/AN prevalence was based on one registry, although 3 geographic regions with different population characteristics were encompassed in the IHS registry, improving generalizability of results (7). Due to significant heterogeneity, the IHS registry data were not used in the meta-analysis pooled prevalence calculations; however, the IHS-derived AI/AN estimates were used for the national estimate calculation for number of SLE cases. Fifth, secondary case definitions used by the five registries ((3-7), results not reported in these analyses) resulted in slightly higher estimates in most instances, although that greater sensitivity may have occurred with lower specificity. Sixth, these analyses did not include other forms of lupus such as "early" or "incomplete" lupus, drug-induced lupus or primary cutaneous lupus (14, 15). Seventh, our prevalence estimates from 2002-2004 and 2007-2009 were applied to the 2018 census population.

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That provides a more relevant estimate of numbers with SLE, but it might be slightly affected if lupus prevalence changed significantly during that period.

These analyses also have several strengths. First, case finding likely captured a wider spectrum of SLE than previous studies because of the HIPAA surveillance exemption and case finding that facilitated data collection that extended beyond academic medical centers. Second, cases were validated through standardized and quality-controlled abstracting and rigid reviews of all available medical records. Third, the standard 1997 revised ACR classification criteria (8,9) were used. Fourth, the registries used harmonized methods and data dictionaries, and included a large number of SLE cases from diverse populations across the country with substantial representation of males and the major racial and ethnic groups found in the US. Fifth, employing these estimates allowed us to estimate the numbers affected with SLE in the U.S. This estimate approaches the 1983 definition of a rare disease used in the US (i.e., 200,000) (16) and is lower than the widely used estimate of 1.5 million people (17).

In summary, using estimates from a large, coordinated network of population-based registries that conducted active surveillance for SLE, a more accurate prevalence estimate for the US was obtained. This likely represents a lower bound for SLE prevalence in the US.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to acknowledge Benjamin Wainwright and Ruth Fernandez-Ruiz -for their assistance in preparing the manuscript.

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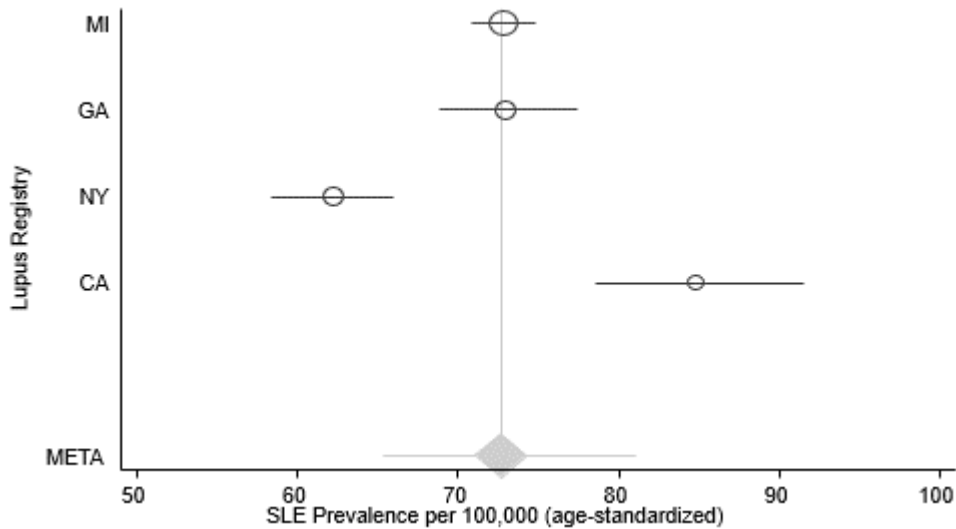
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Figure 1: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Registry Site**Figure 1 Legend:****Figure 1A: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC**

Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Registry Site. Overall prevalence estimates for the SLE registry sites in Michigan (MI), Georgia (GA), New York (NY), and California (CA) are represented by circles, with the size of the circle corresponding to the weight of the contribution to the meta-analysis, and the diamond representing the results from the meta-analysis and the lines corresponding to 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 1B & C: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC

Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity Among Females (B) and Males (C)

The overall female and male meta-analysis estimate is based on results from the lupus registry sites in Michigan, Georgia, New York, and California.

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^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are from the Indian Health Service registry data previously published.

^b Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria.

~~Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria. Overall prevalence estimates for the SLE registry sites in Michigan (MI), Georgia (GA), New York (NY), and California (CA) are represented by circles, with the size of the circle corresponding to the weight of the contribution to the meta-analysis, and the diamond representing the results from the meta-analysis and the lines corresponding to 95% confidence intervals.~~

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Figure 2: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC Population-Based Registries, Overall and by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity Among Females

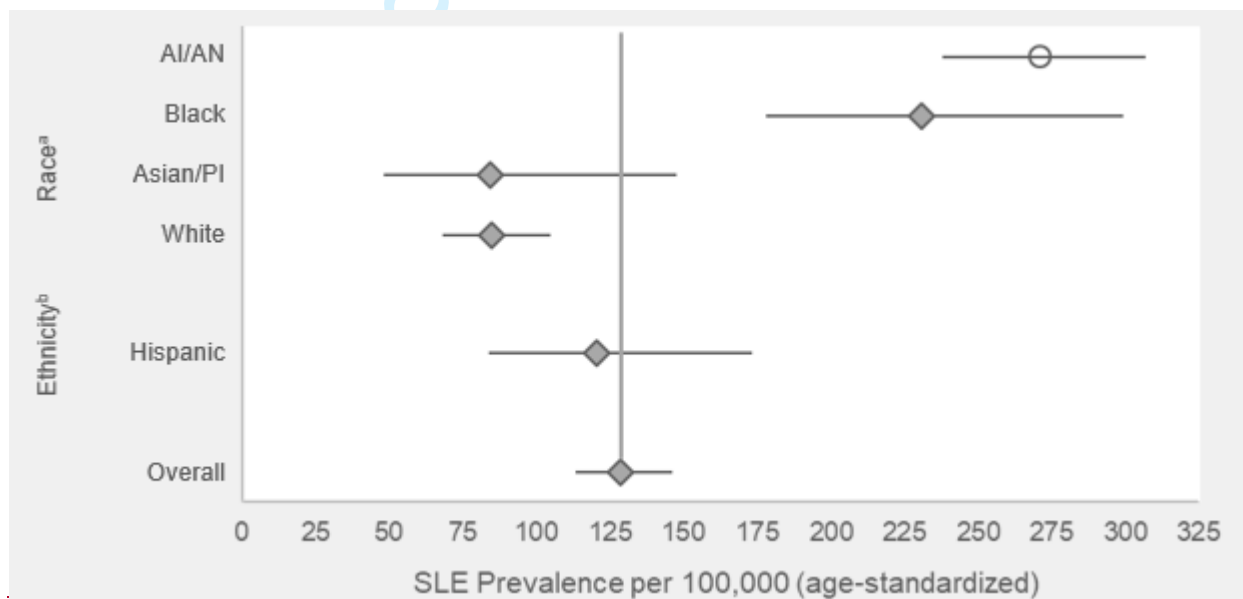


Figure 2 Legend:

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria. The overall female meta-analysis estimate is based on results from the lupus registry sites in Michigan, Georgia, New York, and California.

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^a ~~Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are from the Indian Health Service registry data previously published.~~

^b ~~Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.~~

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Figure 3: Meta-Analysis Results of SLE Prevalence Based on Four CDC Population-Based Registries, Overall and By Race and Hispanic Ethnicity Among Males

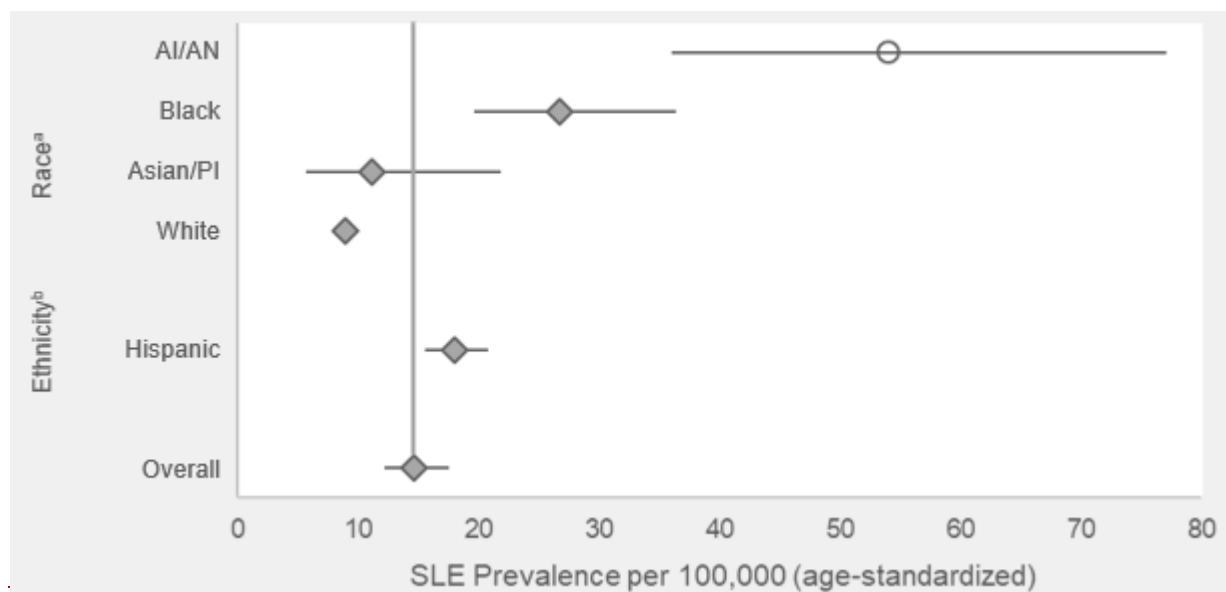


Figure 3 Legend:

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria. The overall male meta-analysis estimate is based on results from the lupus registry sites in Michigan, Georgia, New York, and California.

^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) estimates are from the Indian Health Service registry data previously published.

^b Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.

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Table 1: Estimated Number of Persons with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Living in the United States in 2018

FEMALE					
Race/Ethnicity	SLE Prevalence^a		Population	Estimated # SLE Cases	
(Number of sites in analysis)	per 100,000 (95% CI)		Denominator	in United States (95% CI)	
Race					
Black (4)	230.9	(178.2, 299.2)	24,880,722	57,450	(44,337, 74,443)
White (4)	84.7	(68.4, 104.8)	130,137,989	110,227	(89,014, 136,437)
Asian/PI (3)	84.4	(48.3, 147.4)	12,544,896	10,588	(6,059, 18,491)
AI/AN (1)	270.6	(237.5, 307.0)	2,238,966	6,059	(5,318, 6,874)
Total^b	128.7	(113.3, 146.2)	169,802,573	184,323	(144,729, 236,245)
Ethnicity					
Hispanic ^c (3)	120.7	(84.0, 173.4)	30,689,083	37,042	(25,779, 53,215)
MALE					
	Prevalence^a		Population	Estimated # SLE Cases	
	per 100,000 (95% CI)		Denominator	in United States (95% CI)	
Race					
Black (4)	26.7	(19.6, 36.4)	22,961,129	6,131	(4,500, 8,358)
White (4)	8.9	(8.0, 10.1)	127,942,583	11,387	(10,235, 12,922)
Asian/PI (3)	11.2	(5.7, 21.9)	11,660,533	1,306	(665, 2,554)
AI/AN (1)	53.8	(36.2, 77.1)	2,134,870	1,149	(773, 1,646)
Total^b	14.6	(12.2, 17.5)	164,699,115	19,972	(16,173, 25,480)

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Ethnicity

Hispanic ^c (3)	18.0	(15.6, 20.8)	31,281,605	5,631	(4,880, 6,507)
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Systemic lupus erythematosus cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology criteria.

^a Estimates for Blacks and whites are based on pooled estimates from the four state-based registries; Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI) and Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York; American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) estimates are based on the Indian Health Service Registry.

^b The pooled 'total' prevalence estimate includes Black, white and Asian/Pacific Islanders (Asian/PI). Since the American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) prevalence was based on one registry and was significantly higher, it was not included in the pooled prevalence per 100,000.

^c Hispanic ethnicity is not mutually exclusive from the race categories, i.e., all Hispanic persons are included in one of the race categories. Thus, the pooled estimates do not incorporate the Hispanic rates since that would lead to duplicate counting. Estimates for Hispanics are based on pooled estimates from Michigan, California and New York.

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Supplemental Figure 1 Legend**Prevalence of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus from Five CDC Lupus Registries Using ACR Classification Criteria**

A) female and B) male age-adjusted rates. Systemic lupus erythematosus cases were defined according to the 1997 revised American College of Rheumatology criteria.

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