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comorbidity-package  Computing Comorbidity Scores

Description

Computing comorbidity scores such as the weighted Charlson score (Charlson, 1987 doi: 10.1016/00219681(87)90171-8) and the Elixhauser comorbidity score (Elixhauser, 1998 doi: 10.1097/00005650-19980100000004) using ICD-9-CM or ICD-10 codes (Quan, 2005 doi: 10.1097/01.mlr.0000182534.19832.83).

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australia10  Australian mortality data, 2010

Description

A dataset containing Australian mortality data, obtained from Stata version 15.

Usage

australia10

Format

A data frame with 3,322 rows and 3 variables:

- cause  ICD-10 code representing cause of death
- sex  Gender
- deaths  Number of deaths
Note

The R code used to download and process the dataset from Stata is available here.

comorbidity

Compute comorbidity scores.

Description

Computes comorbidity scores such as the weighted Charlson score and the Elixhauser comorbidity score.

Usage

comorbidity(x, id, code, score, icd = "icd10", assign0, factorise = FALSE, labelled = TRUE, tidy.codes = TRUE)

Arguments

x A tidy data frame with one column containing an individual ID and a column containing all diagnostic codes.
id Column of x containing the individual ID.
code Column of x containing diagnostic codes. Codes must be in upper case with no punctuation in order to be properly recognised.
score The comorbidity score to compute. Possible choices are the weighted Charlson score (charlson) and the weighted Elixhauser score (elixhauser). Values are case-insensitive.
icd The version of ICD coding to use. Possible choices are ICD-9-CM (icd9) or ICD-10 (icd10). Defaults to icd10, and values are case-insensitive.
assign0 Apply a hierarchy of comorbidities. If TRUE, should a comorbidity be present in a patient with different degrees of severity, then the milder form will be assigned to 0 and therefore not counted. By doing this, a type of comorbidity is not counted more than once in each patient. In particular, the comorbidities that are affected by this argument are:

- "Mild liver disease" (mld) and "Moderate/severe liver disease" (msld) for the Charlson score;
- "Diabetes" (diab) and "Diabetes with complications" (diabwc) for the Charlson score;
- "Cancer" (canc) and "Metastatic solid tumour" (metacanc) for the Charlson score;
- "Hypertension, uncomplicated" (hypunc) and "Hypertension, complicated" (hypc) for the Elixhauser score;
- "Diabetes, uncomplicated" (diabunc) and "Diabetes, complicated" (diabc) for the Elixhauser score;
• "Solid tumour" (solidtum) and "Metastatic cancer" (metacanc) for the Elixhauser score.

factorise
Return comorbidities as factors rather than numeric, where (1 = presence of comorbidity, 0 = otherwise). Defaults to FALSE.

labelled
Attach labels to each comorbidity, compatible with the RStudio viewer via the utils::View() function. Defaults to TRUE.

tidy.codes
Tidy diagnostic codes? If TRUE, all codes are converted to upper case and all non-alphanumeric characters are removed using the regular expression ‘[^[:alnum:]]’. Defaults to TRUE.

Details
The ICD-10 and ICD-9-CM coding for the Charlson and Elixhauser scores is based on work by Quan et al. (2005). Weights for the Charlson score are based on the original formulation by Charlson et al. in 1987, while weights for the Elixhauser score are based on work by Moore et al. and van Walraven et al. Finally, the categorisation of scores and weighted scores is based on work by Menendez et al. See vignette("comorbidityscores",package = "comorbidity") for further details on the comorbidity scores and the weighting algorithm. ICD-10 and ICD-9 codes must be in upper case and with alphanumeric characters only in order to be properly recognised; set tidy.codes = TRUE to properly tidy the codes automatically. As a convenience, a message is printed to the R console when non-alphanumeric characters are found.

Value
A data frame with id, columns relative to each comorbidity domain, comorbidity score, weighted comorbidity score, and categorisations of such scores, with one row per individual.

For the Charlson score, the following variables are included in the dataset:

• The id variable as defined by the user;
• ami, for acute myocardial infarction;
• chf, for congestive heart failure;
• pvd, for peripheral vascular disease;
• cevd, for cerebrovascular disease;
• dementia, for dementia;
• copd, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
• rheumd, for rheumatoid disease;
• pud, for peptic ulcer disease;
• mlad, for mild liver disease;
• diab, for diabetes without complications;
• diabwc, for diabetes with complications;
• hp, for hemiplegia or paraplegia;
• rend, for renal disease;
• canc, for cancer (any malignancy);
comorbidity

• msld, for moderate or severe liver disease;
• metacanc, for metastatic solid tumour;
• aids, for AIDS/HIV;
• score, for the non-weighted version of the Charlson score;
• index, for the non-weighted version of the grouped Charlson index;
• wscore, for the weighted version of the Charlson score;
• windex, for the weighted version of the grouped Charlson index.

Conversely, for the Elixhauser score the dataset contains the following variables:

• The id variable as defined by the user;
• chf, for congestive heart failure;
• carit, for cardiac arrhythmias;
• valv, for valvular disease;
• pcd, for pulmonary circulation disorders;
• pvd, for peripheral vascular disorders;
• hyp unc, for hypertension, uncomplicated;
• hyp c, for hypertension, complicated;
• para, for paralysis;
• ond, for other neurological disorders;
• cpd, for chronic pulmonary disease;
• diabunc, for diabetes, uncomplicated;
• diabc, for diabetes, complicated;
• hypothy, for hypothyroidism;
• rf, for renal failure;
• ld, for liver disease;
• pud, for peptic ulcer disease, excluding bleeding;
• aids, for AIDS/HIV;
• lymph, for lymphoma;
• metacanc, for metastatic cancer;
• solid tum, for solid tumour, without metastasis;
• rheumd, for rheumatoid arthritis/collaged vascular disease;
• coag, for coagulopathy;
• obes, for obesity;
• wloss, for weight loss;
• fed, for fluid and electrolyte disorders;
• blane, for blood loss anaemia;
• dane, for deficiency anaemia;
• alcohol, for alcohol abuse;
• drug, for drug abuse;
• psycho, for psychoses;
• depre, for depression;
• score, for the non-weighted version of the Elixhauser score;
• index, for the non-weighted version of the grouped Elixhauser index;
• wscore_ahrq, for the weighted version of the Elixhauser score using the AHRQ algorithm (Moore et al., 2017);
• wscore_vw, for the weighted version of the Elixhauser score using the algorithm in van Walraven et al. (2009);
• windex_ahrq, for the weighted version of the grouped Elixhauser index using the AHRQ algorithm (Moore et al., 2017);
• windex_vw, for the weighted version of the grouped Elixhauser index using the algorithm in van Walraven et al. (2009).

Labels are presented to the user when using the RStudio viewer (e.g. via the `utils::View()` function) for convenience.

References


van Walraven C, Austin PC, Jennings A, Quan H and Forster AJ. A modification of the Elixhauser comorbidity measures into a point system for hospital death using administrative data. Medical Care 2009; 47(6):626-633.


Examples

```r
set.seed(1)
x <- data.frame(
  id = sample(1:15, size = 200, replace = TRUE),
  code = sample_diag(200),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# Charlson score based on ICD-10 diagnostic codes:
comorbidity(x = x, id = "id", code = "code", score = "charlson", assign0 = FALSE)

# Elixhauser score based on ICD-10 diagnostic codes:
comorbidity(x = x, id = "id", code = "code", score = "elixhauser", assign0 = FALSE)
```
Description
A dataset containing the 2017 version of the ICD10-CM coding system.

Usage
icd10cm_2017

Format
A data frame with 71,486 rows and 2 variables:

- Code  ICD-10-CM diagnostic code
- Description  Description of each code

Note
The R code used to download and process the dataset from the CDC website is available here.

Description
A dataset containing the 2018 version of the ICD10-CM coding system.

Usage
icd10cm_2018

Format
A data frame with 71,704 rows and 2 variables:

- Code  ICD-10-CM diagnostic code
- Description  Description of each code

Note
The R code used to download and process the dataset from the CDC website is available here.
icd10_2009  ICD-10 Diagnostic Codes, 2009 Version

Description
A dataset containing the 2009 version of the ICD-10 codes.

Usage
icd10_2009

Format
A data frame with 10,817 rows and 4 variables:
- **Code**: ICD-10 diagnostic code
- **Code.clean**: ICD-10 diagnostic code, removing all punctuation
- **ICD.title**: Code description, in plain English.
- **Status**: Additional information, if available.

Note
The R code used to download and process the dataset from the CDC website is available here.

Source
CDC Website: https://goo.gl/6e2mvb

icd10_2011  ICD-10 Diagnostic Codes, 2011 Version

Description
A dataset containing the 2011 version of the ICD-10 codes.

Usage
icd10_2011

Format
A data frame with 10,856 rows and 4 variables:
- **Code**: ICD-10 diagnostic code
- **Code.clean**: ICD-10 diagnostic code, removing all punctuation
- **ICD.title**: Code description, in plain English.
- **Status**: Additional information, if available.
The R code used to download and process the dataset from the CDC website is available here.

CDC Website: https://goo.gl/rcTJJ2

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A dataset containing the version of the ICD-9 codes effective October 1, 2014.

Usage

icd9_2015

Format

A data frame with 14,567 rows and 3 variables:

- **Code**: ICD-9 diagnostic code
- **Long_description**: Long description of each code
- **Short_description**: Short description of each code

The R code used to download and process the dataset from the CMS.gov website is available here.

CMS.gov Website: https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD9ProviderDiagnosticCodes/codes.html
Adult same-day discharges, 2010

Description

A dataset containing adult same-day discharges from 2010.

Usage

nhds2010

Format

A data frame with 2,210 rows and 15 variables:

- **ageu** Units for age
- **age** Age
- **sex** Sex
- **race** Race
- **month** Discharge month
- **status** Discharge status
- **region** Region
- **atype** Type of admission
- **dx1** Diagnosis 1, ICD9-CM
- **dx2** Diagnosis 2, ICD9-CM
- **dx3** Diagnosis 3, ICD9-CM, imported incorrectly
- **dx3corr** Diagnosis 3, ICD9-CM, corrected
- **pr1** Procedure 1
- **wgt** Frequency weight
- **recid** Order of record (raw data)

Note

The R code used to download and process the dataset from Stata is available here.
sample_diag

Simulate ICD-10 and ICD-9 diagnostic codes

Description

A simple function to simulate ICD-10 and ICD-9 diagnostic codes at random.

Usage

```r
sample_diag(n = 1, version = "ICD10_2011")
```

Arguments

- `n`: Number of ICD codes to simulate.
- `version`: The version of the ICD coding scheme to use. Possible choices are `ICD10_2009`, `ICD10_2011`, and `ICD9_2015`; defaults to `ICD10_2011`. See `comorbidity::icd10_2009`, `comorbidity::icd10_2011`, and `comorbidity::icd9_2015` for further information on the different schemes.

Value

A vector of `n` ICD diagnostic codes.

Examples

```r
# Simulate 10 ICD-10 codes
sample_diag(10)

# Simulate a tidy dataset with 15 individuals and 200 rows
set.seed(1)
x <- data.frame(
  id = sample(1:15, size = 200, replace = TRUE),
  code = sample_diag(n = 200),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
head(x)
```
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