

- Bas Rhin Ischaemic Heart Disease Register (Certified Register 2013-2016)

Head :Moitry Marie, Laboratoire d'épidémiologie et de santé publique
Velten Michel, Laboratoire d'épidémiologie et de santé publique

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General	
Identification	
Detailed name	Bas Rhin Ischaemic Heart Disease Register (Certified Register 2013-2016)
CNIL registration number, number and date of CPP agreement, AFSSAPS (French Health Products Safety Agency) authorisation	CNIL no. 997139
General Aspects	
Medical area	Cardiology
Study in connection with Covid-19	No
Pathology (details)	Epidemiology, public health
Keywords	mortality and fatality, Ischaemic heart disease. Population registry. Epidemiological indicators: morbidity
Scientific investigator(s) (Contact)	
Name of the director	Moitry
Surname	Marie
Address	Université de Strasbourg - Faculté de médecine ? 4, rue Kirschleger 67085 STRASBOURG cedex
Phone	03 68 85 31 95
Email	mmoitry@unistra.fr
Unit	Laboratoire d'épidémiologie et de santé publique
Organization	Université de Strasbourg

Name of the director	Velten
Surname	Michel
Address	Université de Strasbourg - Faculté de médecine - 4, rue Kirschleger 67085 STRASBOURG cedex
Phone	03 68 85 31 95
Email	michel.velten@unistra.fr
Unit	Laboratoire d'épidémiologie et de santé publique
Organization	Université de Strasbourg - Faculté de
Collaborations	
Participation in projects, networks and consortia	Yes
Funding	
Funding status	Public
Details	National Institute for Healthcare and Medical Research - INSERM Institute for Public Health Surveillance - InVS
Governance of the database	
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	Université de Strasbourg - Faculté de médecine
Organisation status	Public
Presence of scientific or steering committees	No
Additional contact	
Main features	
Type of database	
Type of database	Morbidity registers
Study databases (details)	Cohort study
Database recruitment is carried out by an intermediary	An administrative base or a register
Database recruitment is carried	No

out as part of an interventional study

Additional information regarding sample selection.

Selection of subjects having the required inclusion criteria. Several sources are used to identify cases: - Teaching hospitals (ER, cardiac surgery, intensive care, cardiology departments, etc.) - General hospitals (ER, intensive care, cardiology departments, etc.) - Private clinics with cardiology department- SAMU, ASUM, SOS Médecins emergency services - Hospitals and departments not specialising in cardiology or intensive care - Retirement homes, medium- and long-term stays- Other hospitals (rural)- Regional-level departments for health and social affairs (DDASSs) - Private-practice GPs, cardiologists and other consultants if required - Cardiac rehabilitation centres

Database objective

Main objective

The permanent monitoring of the Bas-Rhin population aged 35 to 74 and systematic, continuous recording of cases of myocardial infarction and coronary deaths allow for the continuous estimation - as well as development - of a certain number of epidemiological indicators concerning coronary disease: incidence rates, annual occurrence rates (incident and recurring events), death rates by myocardial infarction; coronary and presumed coronary death rates; fatality rate at 28 days - hospital and general coronary. These indicators can be supplied by gender, age and year.

Although changes in trend are observed over time, it is possible to estimate the proportion attributable to the reduction in incidence of coronary events and the proportion attributable to the reduction in fatality.

Joint analyses are performed on a regular basis with the other two French registries on ischaemic heart diseases, which use the same methodology.

The register is a reference tool for validating epidemiological indicators for coronary disease, constructed from other data sources (estimation validation of indicators from the PMSI hospital database for myocardial infarction, validation of indicators for coronary mortality and sudden death from the CépiDc's national death statistics).

Parallel to recording coronary disease, surveys on representative samples of the general population are carried out at regular intervals with a view to studying the level of cardiovascular risk factors and

how they evolve.

Development of descriptive studies completing the basic recording: since 2006, recording of all acute heart failure (myocardial infarction, acute coronary syndromes, unstable angina); periodic recording of out- and inpatient treatment for episodes of acute heart failure, etc.

Thanks to the ischaemic heart disease register, several analytical epidemiology studies have been developed (ECTIM case-control and PRIME cohort). Use of data from the register to evaluate the merits of an approach measuring - on an ecological basis - the influence of lifestyle and socioeconomic status on the link between atmospheric pollution and myocardial infarction in the Urban Community of Strasbourg (CUS).

Inclusion criteria

Monitoring of population living in the Bas-Rhin aged 35 to 74 inclusive. Recording of the following pathologies:

1) Myocardial infarction: events reported by clinicians as a myocardial infarction (or equivalent term).

2) Death:

- certain coronary deaths (myocardial infarction or other coronary clinical history) or probable coronary (subjects died without apparent cause, but with a history of coronary disease)
- sudden deaths occurring in less than 24 hours without other evident cause of death and without a history of coronary disease
- deaths with insufficient data (the cause of death could not be established)

Since 2006, in the same age range, additional recording of events reported by the clinician: acute coronary syndrome, unstable angina, clinical complications with aggravation of coronary disease.

Population type

Age

Adulthood (25 to 44 years)
Adulthood (45 to 64 years)
Elderly (65 to 79 years)

Population covered

Sick population

Pathology

IX - Diseases of the circulatory system

Gender

Male

	Woman Other
Geography area	Departmental
French regions covered by the database	Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine
Detail of the geography area	Bas-Rhin region
Data collection	
Dates	
Date of first collection (YYYY or MM/YYYY)	1984
Size of the database	
Size of the database (number of individuals)	Greater than 20 000 individuals
Details of the number of individuals	1997-2008: 13 620
Data	
Database activity	Current data collection
Type of data collected	Clinical data Administrative data
Clinical data (detail)	Direct physical measures
Administrative data (detail)	identification data, place of birth (INSEE coding), place of residence (INSEE coding)
Presence of a biobank	No
Health parameters studied	Health event/morbidity Health event/mortality
Procedures	
Data collection method	Active From 1984 to 1994, recording under the MONICA-WHO project. Recording has begun again since 1997.
Classifications used	Demographic variables: places of birth and residence: coding of municipalities (INSEE code) Clinical variables: clinician diagnoses coded according to the ICD 9 classification

Participant monitoring	Yes
Details on monitoring of participants	Vital status: survival at 28 days for all recorded events is systematically researched
Links to administrative sources	Yes

Linked administrative sources (detail)	PMSI
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Promotion and access

Promotion

Link to the document	http://tinyurl.com/PUBMED-RCIBR
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Access

Dedicated website	https://epidemie.unistra.fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=18&Itemid=30
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Presence of document that lists variables and coding procedures	Yes
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Terms of data access (charter for data provision, format of data, availability delay)	Publications, oral communications, annual reports, leaflets/monographs
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Access to aggregated data	Access on specific project only
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Access to individual data	Access on specific project only
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