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**Access to routinely collected data for population health research  
Experiences in Canada and Australia**

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## Appendix 1: Examples of published studies that used routinely collected data in Manitoba and Ontario<sup>1</sup>

### Population/ Public Health

- Measuring burden of unhealthy behaviours using a multivariable predictive approach: life expectancy lost in Canada attributable to smoking, alcohol, physical inactivity, and diet.
- Relationship among body fat percentage, body mass index, and all-cause mortality: A cohort study.
- Potential cost-effectiveness of supervised injection facilities in Toronto and Ottawa, Canada.
- The early benefits of human papillomavirus vaccination on cervical dysplasia and anogenital warts.

### Health and social policy / health system

- Sensitivity and specificity of administrative mortality data for identifying prescription opioid-related deaths.
- A 3-year study of high-cost users of health care.

### Primary Care

- Primary care practice reports: administrative data profiles for identifying and prioritizing areas for quality improvement.
- Using the electronic medical record to identify patients at high risk for frequent emergency department visits and high system costs.

### Methods

- Estimating multimorbidity prevalence with the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System.
- Multilevel survival analysis: methods, models and applications.

### Mental health

- Risk of suicide after a concussion.
- An early intervention for psychosis and its effect on criminal accusations and suicidal behavior using a matched-cohort design.

### Pharmacoepidemiology

- Population-based study of the drug interaction between proton pump inhibitors and clopidogrel.
- Atypical antipsychotic drugs and the risk for acute kidney injury and other adverse outcomes in older adults: a population-based cohort study.

### Surgery

- Association of frailty and 1-year postoperative mortality following major elective noncardiac surgery: a population-based cohort study.
- Higher surgeon and hospital volume improves long-term survival after radical cystectomy.
- The influence of incidental abdominal aortic aneurysm monitoring on patient outcomes.

### Pregnancy / early childhood

- Survival and surgical interventions for children with Trisomy 13 and 18.
- A multimodal intervention for children with ADHD reduces inequity in health and education outcomes.
- Severe maternal morbidity associated with maternal birthplace: A population-based register study.

### Cardiology

- Long-term clinical outcomes and predictors for survivors of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.
- Associations between short or long length of stay with 30-day readmission and mortality in hospitalized patients with heart failure.
- The CANHEART health index: a tool for monitoring the cardiovascular health of the Canadian population.

### Cancer/ Screening

- Access, excess and overdiagnosis: the increasing incidence of thyroid cancer.
- Association between prognosis and tumor laterality in early-stage colon cancer.

<sup>1</sup> Further details of these studies including references are available from the authors