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Associations of Seasonal Variations and Meteorological Parameters with Incidences of Upper and Lower Gastrointestinal Bleeding

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ABSTRACT

Background: Previous studies have demonstrated the seasonal variations of non-variceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB), but there is scanty data on lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) and the association with other meteorological parameters.

Methods: We included all patients hospitalized for UGIB and LGIB between 2009 and 2018 in Hong Kong. The monthly age- and sex-standardized GIB incidences were fitted to meteorological data including average temperature (AT), maximum temperature (MaxT), minimum temperature (MinT), temperature range (TR), average precipitation, average atmospheric pressure (AtomP) and average relative humidity after adjusting for prescriptions of aspirin, proton pump inhibitors and *Helicobacter pylori* eradication therapy using the autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model.

Results: Despite a gradual decline in UGIB incidences, the incidences of UGIB were still higher in winter months. The incidence and fluctuation of both UGIB and LGIB were higher in the older age groups, especially those ≥80 years. The seasonality was only identified in those ≥60 years for UGIB, and only in those ≥80 years for LGIB. UGIB incidence was inversely associated with AT, MaxT and MinT, but positively associated with TR and AtomP. LGIB was also significantly associated with AT, MaxT, MinT and AtomP.

Conclusion: Despite the changes in GIB incidences, the seasonal patterns of GIB were still marked in the elderly. With the ageing population, the impacts of seasonal variations on GIB incidences could be considerable.
Keywords: Climatic factors; Air temperature; Gastrointestinal bleeding; Seasonality; Ageing; Time series analysis
INTRODUCTION

Meteorological and climatic parameters have been associated with various human diseases.\textsuperscript{1-3} Ambient air temperature, for instance, has been shown to be inversely associated with incidences of myocardial infarction.\textsuperscript{1} The seasonal variations of non-variceal upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB), especially peptic ulcer bleeding (PUB), were also found to be more frequent in winter than summer.\textsuperscript{4-13} Moreover, early studies showed that air temperature, temperature changes or atmospheric pressure may be associated with the incidences of PUB.\textsuperscript{4, 6, 12} In contrast, some studies failed to show the seasonality of non-variceal UGIB, or the association between UGIB incidences and meteorological factors.\textsuperscript{13-15} However, most of these studies were descriptive,\textsuperscript{4, 6, 12} or based on regression analysis without controlling for data autocorrelations,\textsuperscript{16} which may generate spurious association.\textsuperscript{17}

Ageing is a major challenge faced by many countries and regions, including Hong Kong. It is estimated that the proportion of the world’s population over 60 years will nearly double between 2015 and 2050.\textsuperscript{18} While advanced age is a major risk factor for GIB, concomitant medical illness and its related treatment, particularly aspirin and other anticoagulants, would further increase the risk of both upper and lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB). However, eradication of \textit{Helicobacter pylori} (\textit{H. pylori}) and acid suppressive agents are effective preventive strategies for UGIB. The dynamic changes in demographic composition as well as prescription patterns are therefore rapidly changing the epidemiology of GIB. As such, it is generally reported that the incidences
of UGIB are falling while the incidences of LGIB are rising due to limited preventive strategies.\textsuperscript{19, 20}

With these rapidly evolving changes, there are increasing uncertainties whether previously observed seasonal variations of UGIB still exist. There are also limited studies that examine the potential seasonality of LGIB and its association with various meteorological parameters. In this study, we investigate the seasonal patterns of UGIB and LGIB in Hong Kong over the recent 10-year period and the potential associations with various meteorological factors in different age groups.

\textbf{METHODS}

\textbf{Data source}

All clinical data were retrieved from the Clinical Data Analysis and Reporting System (CDARS) of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority. The Hong Kong Hospital Authority is the only public healthcare provider in Hong Kong, which serves a population of 6,972,800 in 2009 and 7,451,000 in 2018. The CDARS is an electronic healthcare database of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority, which captures all key clinical information including demographics, diagnoses, drug prescriptions, hospitalization, and death of patients from all local public hospitals and clinics. The database has been reported in details in previous studies.\textsuperscript{21, 22} The coding system of diagnosis in CDARS follows the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9). The
accuracy of the coding for GIB in the CDARS has been verified in our previous study.\textsuperscript{23}

We retrieved the numbers of GIB hospitalizations in public hospitals in Hong Kong between 2009 and 2018. The ICD-9 codes of all GIB events were listed in Supplementary Table 1. For the coding of hematemesis (578.0) and melena or black tarry stool (578.1) among other diagnoses of unspecified GIB were treated as UGIB, whereas hematochezia from 578.1 was taken as LGIB in this study. For other diagnoses with the code of 578.xx, the diagnosis would be updated if the description of the bleeding location was available subsequently. Moreover, if there were new specific diagnoses within 30 days, the diagnosis of unspecified GIB would be renewed using the specific one with the index date unchanged. In addition, new GIB events within 30 days after a GIB event with same diagnoses or a diagnosis of unspecified GIB were excluded. PUB included gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer and peptic ulcer site unspecified with bleeding. Due to the concern on the accuracy of ICD code of 578.1,\textsuperscript{24} a sensitivity analysis after excluding the diagnosis code of 578.1 was performed. The monthly incidence rates of GIB were expressed as number per 100,000 person-months.

All prescriptions of aspirin and proton pump inhibitors (PPIs: omeprazole, lansoprazole, dexlansoprazole, esomeprazole, pantoprazole and rabeprazole), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs: ibuprofen, naproxen, diclofenac, indomethacin, mefenamic, piroxicam, celecoxib and etoricoxib), anticoagulants (warfarin, dabigatran, apixaban, edoxaban and rivaroxaban) and other antiplatelet drugs (clopidogrel,
dipyridamole, cilostazol, ticagrelor and ticlopidine) from all local public hospitals and clinics during the 10-year study period were retrieved from the CDARS. Drug prescriptions were organized into monthly data as prescription-days per 100,000 person-months, which was defined as cumulative sum of prescription durations in a single calendar month without considering the dosage. Moreover, the numbers of prescription for a course of clarithromycin-containing triple therapy during the 10-year period were retrieved.25,26 All *H. pylori*-infected patients, who had received their first course of clarithromycin-containing triple therapy between 2009 and 2018. Clarithromycin-containing triple therapy was the most commonly used empirical first-line therapy for *H. pylori* eradication in Hong Kong with high eradication rate during the study period. Clarithromycin-containing triple therapy was identified by the co-preservation of clarithromycin with a PPI and either amoxicillin or metronidazole with the same start date of prescriptions and overlapping duration of 7–14 days.

Monthly meteorological data, for the period of 2009 to 2018, were obtained from the Hong Kong Observatory,27 including average temperature (AT, °C), maximum temperature (MaxT, °C), minimum temperature (MinT, °C), temperature range (TR: MaxT - MinT, °C), average precipitation (Prep, mm), average atmospheric pressure (AtomP, 100 Pa) and average relative humidity (RH, %).

Population demographics of Hong Kong during the study period were obtained from the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong.28 Data of mid-year population and
population by age group were used in the analysis.

Outcomes and Statistical Analysis

The incidences of GIB were standardized by age and sex according to the distribution of the local population in 2018. The median and corresponding interquartile range (IQR) of age- and sex-standardized incidences of UGIB and LGIB in different months were calculated. Incidences of UGIB or LGIB in winter months (Dec to Mar) were compared to summer months (Jun to Sep) using Wilcoxon test. GIB data were decomposed into long-term trend component and seasonal component to better present the characteristics of the data using additive decomposition model. An overall seasonality test (WO-test from “seastests” package in R) was used to test the seasonality of the GIB data. WO-test combines the results of the QS-test and the kwman-test. If the $P$ value of the QS-test is below 0.01 or the $P$ value of the kwman-test is below 0.002, the time series is considered seasonal.

Autoregressive integrated moving average model (ARIMA) was used to fit the monthly age- and sex-standardized UGIB or LGIB data, in which seasonal component would be included if it was significant. Parameters (coefficient and 95% confidence interval [CI]) were estimated using maximum likelihood estimation (Supplementary Methods).$^{17,29}$ In the model on UGIB, prescriptions of aspirin, PPIs, and number of patients who received $H. pylori$ eradication were controlled. For LGIB, only prescription of aspirin was included. Due to their non-significant effects on UGIB and LGIB (Supplementary
Table 2), NSAIDs, anticoagulants and other antiplatelet drugs were not included in the final model. When adjusting for covariates, including prescriptions of aspirin, PPIs, and number of patients who received *H. pylori* eradication, the model was fit with ARIMA errors. A sensitivity analysis on PUB was also performed. The final model was chosen from ARIMA models with different parameters based on Akaike’s Information Criterion (AIC).\textsuperscript{17}

The associations between meteorological factors and incidences of UGIB or LGIB was evaluated using ARIMA models adjusting for covariates. Specifically, meteorological factors were analyzed at different month-lags (0-3 months lag) to evaluate if current meteorological factor (lag 0) or meteorological factor in previous months (lag 1-3) would affect UGIB or LGIB. Subgroup analyses in population ≥80 years old were also performed. *P* values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using the R software (version 3.5.1, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

**RESULTS**

**Seasonal patterns of UGIB and LGIB**

A total of 53,911 UGIB and 67,276 LGIB events were identified in the 10-year period. There was an obvious decline in the incidence of UGIB, whereas the incidences of LGIB remain relatively stable (Figure 1). The monthly incidences of UGIB showed an
obvious seasonal pattern, especially after removing the long-term trend (Figure 1). The incidences of UGIB were higher in the winter months (Jan 7.57 [IQR 6.27-8.11], Feb 6.59 [IQR 6.12-7.97], Mar 6.63 [IQR 6.19-8.17] and Dec 6.71 [IQR 5.52-7.76]) than in the summer months (Jun 5.52 [IQR 5.11-5.56], Jul 5.94 [IQR 5.38-6.85], Aug 5.72 [IQR 5.15-6.88] and Sep 6.71 [IQR 4.80-6.27], P = 0.005, Figure 2). However, the seasonal pattern was however less obvious for LGIB (Figure 1 and 2).

The WO-test identified significant seasonality in UGIB (P for QS-test and kwman-test <0.001) and LGIB (P for QS-test = 0.002 and P for kwman-test <0.001; Supplementary Table 3). For PUB (P for QS-test and kwman-test <0.001) and LGIB after excluding diagnosis code of 578.1 (P for QS-test and kwman-test <0.001), significant seasonality was still observed. In the ARIMA model, a significant 12-month seasonal pattern was also detected when fitted to UGIB, including subgroup of PUB, in both unadjusted and adjusted models. However, seasonal component was only observed in unadjusted model in LGIB, but not in model adjusted for aspirin prescriptions, which was also consistent for LGIB after excluding diagnosis code of 578.1 (Supplementary Table 4).

**Age-stratified GIB incidences**

After stratified by age, the incidences of both UGIB and LGIB were higher in the older age groups, especially among those ≥80 years old (Figure 3A). At seasonal level, the variations were also more apparent in older subjects (Figure 3B). Based on WO-test,
seasonality was only identified in the two age groups (≥60 years old) for UGIB, and only in those ≥80 years old for LGIB (Supplementary Table 3). In the ARIMA models of UGIB after stratified by age, the seasonal components were also observed in the two age groups (≥60 years) in the unadjusted models. However, it was only significant in age groups of ≥80 years old after adjusting for aspirin, PPI and H. pylori infection. For models on LGIB, the seasonality was only observed in the unadjusted model, but not in the adjusted model (Supplementary Table 5).

Effects of meteorological parameters on UGIB and LGIB

All meteorological parameters collected over the 10-year study period are presented in Figure 1. In ARIMA model, we found that the UGIB incidences were inversely associated with AT, MaxT and MinT at lag 0 and lag 1 (month), but positively associated with TR at lag 1 and AtomP at lag 0 and lag 1, even after adjusting for aspirin, PPI and H. pylori eradication (Figure 4A). For LGIB, temperature parameters including AT, Max T, Min T and AtomP were significantly associated with the incidence of LGIB at lag 0 after adjusting for aspirin in ARIMA model (Figure 4B). No significant associations were observed between other parameters and UGIB or LGIB.

As seasonality was mainly observed in those ≥80 years old, we evaluated the relationship between UGIB or LGIB and meteorological parameters in the subgroup of ≥80 years old using ARIMA model. The results were consistent with the overall
analyses, but larger absolute values of coefficients were observed in both UGIB and LGIB than that in the overall analyses (Supplementary Figure 1).

**DISCUSSION**

In this study that covered the recent 10-year period in Hong Kong, we showed that the incidences of UGIB were higher in winter months than that in summer months with a significant 12-month seasonal pattern detected, despite an overall decline in UGIB incidences. Subgroup analysis of UGIB showed consistent findings for PUB. On the other hand, the seasonal variations of LGIB were less obvious, which disappeared after controlling for population prescription of aspirin. The seasonality was particularly marked in older subjects who also had the highest incidences of GIB.

In this study, we demonstrated the marked seasonal variations of GIB in the elderly, particularly those older than 80 years. One hypothesis is that elderly is more sensitive to cold stress due to impaired ability to maintain core temperature during cold exposure. It was also suggested that the thermal tolerance appears to be minimally compromised by age per se, but chronic diseases, sedentary lifestyle, body composition and physical fitness may contribute to impaired thermoregulatory response in the elderly. Therefore, the marked seasonal variations may also be accentuated by the higher background prevalence of comorbidities in the elderly. In rat model, it was shown that chronic cold stress damaged intestinal epithelial cell proliferation and
induced inflammation in the small intestine. In the older subjects, the gastrointestinal mucosa may also be more prone to various damages such as aspirin. In particular, the seasonality of LGIB disappeared after adjusting for aspirin in both overall analysis and analysis of ≥80 years, suggesting that the wider use of aspirin in the older age groups may account for this observation.

Although the seasonal patterns remained in this period, the seasonal fluctuation actually reduced, which can be seen from the original data or age-stratified data. In particular, we showed that the increasing use of PPIs and *H. pylori* eradication could reduce the seasonal variations of UGIB. Whether similar seasonality will persist in the future with anticipated further decline of UGIB remains to be determined.

Seasonal variation of non-variceal UGIB has been reported in previous studies but the results were sometimes conflicting. Tsai et al found that UGIB was more common from November to March. Kapsoritakis et al also reported that the total number of patients with UGIB showed a lower prevalence in summer and PUB had two peaks, from October to December and from February to May. Not only seasonal pattern, a circadian rhythm was also reported on emergency admissions for acute UGIB. For peptic ulcer bleeding, Nomura et al reported that the number of gastric ulcer bleeding decreased in summer but increased in autumn and winter. Studies also showed seasonal variation in duodenal ulcer bleeding, though some studies with limited number of cases reported negative results. Kapsoritakis et al showed that bleeding
from NSAIDs use was more frequent from December to April, which may explain the higher risk of UGIB in winter months.\textsuperscript{34} In contrast, Thomopoulos et al found that the seasonal fluctuation of UGIB was not related to NSAIDs use.\textsuperscript{8} Moreover, the increasing popularity of PPIs have not been taken into account in previous studies.

Among various meteorological factors, UGIB incidences were inversely associated with various temperature parameters including AT, MaxT and MinT, but positively associated with TR and AtomP. As AtomP was inversely associated with air temperature from meteorological perspective, its association with UGIB could be accounted. For LGIB, significant associations with AT, MaxT, MinT and AtomP were also demonstrated. The seasonality and the association with these meteorological parameters were particularly marked in those $\geq 80$ years old, who also had the highest incidence of UGIB and LGIB.

In contrast, previous studies, based on descriptive statistics, investigated the impacts of meteorological factors on the incidences of UGIB with conflicting results. Westerman et al reported a very good agreement between temperature changes and numbers of duodenal ulcer bleeding.\textsuperscript{4} Nomura et al found that gastric ulcer bleeding had an inverse relationship to temperature and vapor pressure and had a parallel relation to atmospheric pressure.\textsuperscript{12} However, some studies did not support the correlation of meteorological factors with UGIB frequency,\textsuperscript{15, 16} which may be related to the small sample size and different climatic variations of study locations. More importantly, none
of these studies addressed the issues of medications that would alter the incidences of GIB, particularly, aspirin, PPIs and *H. pylori* eradication. In addition, long-term trend or data autocorrelations was not controlled.

The mechanisms underlying the seasonal pattern of UGIB incidences are intriguing. Although some studies showed that gastric secretion and acidity are higher in spring and autumn,\(^{36, 37}\) other studies revealed that there was no parallel seasonal fluctuation in duodenal ulcer and gastric acidity.\(^ {35, 38}\) Studies investigated the potential mechanism of the relationship between temperature and UGIB in human were also limited. Yuan et al reported that the expression levels of occludin, heat shock protein 70, nitric oxide synthase and epidermal growth factor receptor were significantly lower, whereas the gastric acid secretion was significantly higher, in the cold weather when compared to the hot weather. In addition, gastric mucus thickness was also reduced in the cold climate.\(^ {39}\) The reduced barriers and increased gastric acid secretion in cold weather may possibly contribute to the development of peptic ulcer and accounting for the seasonal patterns of PUB. Hence, elderly subjects may be most susceptible to these environmental changes.

Previous studies have also suggested that seasonal changes could influence the clinical manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis,\(^{40, 41}\) and climate change also could alter cardiovascular mortality,\(^{42}\) which may enhance the consumptions of NSAIDs and aspirin. The seasonal fluctuation of aspirin consumption was actually very
obvious in our data,\textsuperscript{43} which could partly explain the seasonal variations of LGIB, as the seasonality of LGIB disappeared after controlling aspirin. However, prescriptions of NSAIDs, anticoagulants and other antiplatelet drugs did not show significant effects on the incidences UGIB or LGIB in this study, and hence, they were not included in the final model. We infer that it may be caused by the use of a population-level data to evaluate their effect on the overall GIB trend in the population, in which the study unit was the overall population in one month, instead of individual assessment. Moreover, consumption levels of these drugs were much lower than that of PPIs or aspirin.\textsuperscript{43} Therefore, their effects on GIB trend may be less obvious to be detected in this population-level analysis.

The strengths of this study are the use of multiple large data sources including population prescriptions to demonstrate the association between meteorological parameters and incidences of GIB, including both upper and lower GIB. We have used the territory-wide electronic healthcare database which captures all hospitalization records, prescription and dispensing records. The well documented clinical data make it possible to perform this monthly time series analysis. The GIB incidences were also standardized to age and sex distribution of the whole population. ARIMA model was used to model the GIB data and investigate the impact of meteorological factors after adjusting for drug consumptions and \textit{H. pylori} eradication. The ARIMA model was one of the most commonly used methods for time series analysis and addressed the effects of autocorrelation of the data.
CONCLUSION

Despite a decline in the incidences of UGIB in Hong Kong over this 10-year period, there was a still significant seasonal pattern in the incidences of UGIB, which was more
obvious in the elderly. The incidences of UGIB, including PUB, was more prevalent in winter months, which were associated with air temperature. LGIB also demonstrated a seasonal fluctuation, especially in the elderly, but it disappeared after adjusting for aspirin. With the ageing population and changing prescription patterns, the impacts of seasonal variations on GIB can be considerable and deserve further attention.

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Declarations

Author contributions
CGG and WKL: Conceptualization, Writing- Original draft preparation. CGG and FZ: Methodology, Software. CGG and KSC: Data curation. LT and FZ: Visualization, Investigation. WKL: Supervision. LT and KSC: Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

Ethics approval and consent: This study was approved by Institutional Review Board of the University of Hong Kong and Hospital Authority Hong Kong West Cluster (Reference Number: UW19-543). In this study, informed consent was not required by the local Institutional Review Board. Because all data in this study are from the health care system of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority and are anonymized to protect
patients’ confidentiality.

**Conflicts of interest:** WKL has received speaker fee from Eisai, Ipsen and honorarium for attending advisory board for Janssen and Pfizer, which are not related with this study. Other authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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REFERENCE


Figure Legends

**Figure 1** Time trends of GIB and meteorological factors

**Figure 2** Incidences of UGIB and LGIB by month of the year

**Figure 3** The incidences of UGIB and LGIB (A) and the corresponding seasonal components (B) after stratified by age

**Figure 4** Coefficients of meteorological factors on UGIB (A) and LGIB (B) in ARIMA models for lagged associations