

Table S1 Summary of paediatric prevalence studies* – by year of publication

Author	Year	Country / region	n	Age group	Year of data collection	IBD prevalence per 100 000	CD prevalence per 100 000	UC prevalence per 100 000
Paediatric prevalence studies								
Hildebrand et al[1]	1991	Sweden	333	<16y	1984-1985	17.6	6.2	7.5
Hildebrand et al[2]	1994	Sweden, Southwestern	132	<16y	1983-1987	21.5		
Jakobsen et al[3]	2008	Denmark, Eastern part	98; 145	<15y	1998-2000; 2002-2004	15.8; 20.3	6.7; 8.2	8.3; 10.5
Benchimol et al[4]	2009	Canada, Ontario	3169	6m-18y	1994–2005	58.3	32.8–36.2 [‡]	20.3–22.1 [‡]
Abramson et al[5]	2010	USA, Northern California	675	<17y	1996-2006		12.0	19.5
El-Matary et al[6]	2014	Canada, one province		<17y	1978-2007	33.9	18.9	12.7
Current study	2016	Sweden	1432; 1193	<18y	1993-2010	Cumulative: 75 Treated in 2010: 62	Cumulative: 29 Treated in 2010: 23	Cumulative: 30 Treated in 2010: 25
Overall prevalence studies reporting paediatric prevalence estimates separately								
Kappelman et al[7]	2013	USA, four census regions		<20y	2008-2009		58	34
Loftus et al[8]	2007	USA, Olmsted County, Minnesota	81	<20y	1940-2000		114.9	106.7
Bernstein et al[9]	2006	Canada, 5 provinces		<20y	1998-2000		30.5 (MB) - 71.1 (AB)	17.5 (BC) - 30.7 (AB)
Current study	2016	Sweden		<20y	1993-2010	105	40	43

IBD = inflammatory bowel disease; CD = Crohn's disease; UC = ulcerative colitis; AB = Alberta; MB = Manitoba; BC = British Columbia

* Publications presenting only overall prevalence estimates for entire populations (both adult and paediatric) or with focus on adults only were excluded; Comparison of results is hampered by differences in data collection techniques, case ascertainment (e.g. ICD10, diagnostic criteria of Lennard-Jones, histologic classification described by Morson and Dawson and Yardley and Donowitz), IBD definition (e.g. IBD defined as UC+CD+probable CD+IC (Hildebrand et al 1991); IBD defined as UC+CD+IC excl. infectious or other specific underlying enteritis or colitis (Jakobsen et al 2008), IBD defined as UC+CD plus parts of unclassifiable patients)), and measurements; In the paper by Bernstein et al (2006) the province abbreviations represent: British Columbia (BC), Alberta (AB), and Manitoba (MB).

‡ The lower number in the range represents prevalent cases excluding unclassifiable patients. The upper range of prevalence represents the prevalence including one-third of unclassifiable patients (except in the 6 months–4 years age group, where two-thirds of unclassifiable patients are included as possible cases).

References to eTable 1

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