


BMJ Open Determinants for choosing and adhering to active surveillance for localised prostate cancer: a nationwide population-based study

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ABSTRACT

Objective Knowledge about factors influencing choice of and adherence to active surveillance (AS) for prostate cancer (PC) is scarce. We aim to identify which factors most affected choosing and adhering to AS and to quantify their relative importance.

Design, setting and participants In 2015, we sent a questionnaire to all Swedish men aged ≤70 years registered in the National Prostate Cancer Register of Sweden who were diagnosed in 2008 with low-risk PC and had undergone prostatectomy, radiotherapy or started on AS.

Outcome measurements and statistical analysis

Logistic regression was used to calculate ORs with 95% CIs for factors potentially affecting choice and adherence to AS.

Results 1288 out of 1720 men (75%) responded, 451 (35%) chose AS and 837 (65%) underwent curative treatment. Of those starting on AS, 238 (53%) diverted to treatment within 7 years. Most men (83%) choose AS because 'My doctor recommended AS'. Factors associated with choosing AS over treatment were older age (OR 1.81, 95% CI 1.29 to 2.54), a Charlson Comorbidity Index >2 (OR 1.50, 95% CI 1.06 to 2.13), being unaccompanied when notified of the cancer diagnosis (OR 1.45, 95% CI 1.11 to 1.89). Men with a higher prostate-specific antigen (PSA) at the time of diagnosis were less likely to adhere to AS (OR 0.26, 95% CI 0.10 to 0.63). The reason for having treatment after initial AS was 'the PSA level was rising' in 55% and biopsy findings in 36%.

Conclusions A doctor's recommendation strongly affects which treatment is chosen for men with low-risk PC. Rising PSA values were the main factor for initiating treatment for men on AS. These findings need be considered by healthcare providers who wish to increase the uptake of and adherence to AS.

INTRODUCTION

A large proportion of men with prostate cancer (PC) are diagnosed with low-risk disease with a long-life expectancy even without curative treatment. Active surveillance (AS) has, therefore, emerged as the primary strategy for these men to reduce unnecessary treatment.^{1 2}

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The strengths of our study include its population-based design, the high response rate for a study of its kind, the face-validated study-specific questionnaire and the direct questions on reasons for choice and adherence.
- The retrospective design is a limitation, as the men's experiences during the 7-year follow-up might have affected their recollection of their experiences.
- We acknowledge that various selection mechanisms may have affected the men's choice of treatment and that several important factors, therefore, could have been missed.
- We did not have access to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels during the active surveillance (AS), only at diagnosis, which limits the possibility to investigate how PSA monitoring affects adherence to AS.
- The study included Swedish men only and the findings might, therefore, not be generalisable to other cultural and healthcare settings.

In Sweden, uptake of AS has increased steadily over the past decade and is now 80%–90%.³ However, the proportion of men with low-risk cancer who are on AS varies substantially between and within countries.^{2 4} Although notable rising trends are seen in, for example, North America, Australia and Europe,⁵ a 2014 survey in Japan noted that roughly half of urologists used AS in <5% of men with low-risk PC and that only 27% stated that they would want to offer AS more frequently in the future.⁶ Additionally, a considerable proportion of men on AS diverge to treatment over time without any clear evidence of disease progression.^{7 8}

In a systematic review on choice and adherence to AS, Kinsella *et al*⁹ identify several factors such as clinician's attitudes, family and social support, and patient education as potential determinants for choice and

Table 1A Demographics, clinical characteristics and potential factors associated with the choice of treatment by treatment group

Choice	AS	RP/RT	All
n	451 (100.0)	837 (100.0)	1288 (100.0)
Age, n (range)	64 (61–67)	62 (58–65)	63 (59–66)
Marital status n (%)			
Married or domestic partner	367 (81.4)	701 (83.8)	1068 (82.9)
Other	73 (16.2)	126 (15.1)	199 (15.5)
Missing	11 (2.4)	10 (1.2)	21 (1.6)
Children n (%)			
No children	36 (8.0)	70 (8.4)	106 (8.2)
Children	401 (88.9)	747 (89.2)	1148 (89.1)
Missing	14 (3.1)	20 (2.4)	34 (2.6)
Work status, n (%)			
Not retired	74 (16.4)	211 (25.2)	285 (22.1)
Retired	377 (83.6)	626 (74.8)	1003 (77.9)
Missing	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Education level, n (%)			
Compulsory school	143 (31.7)	208 (24.9)	351 (27.3)
Secondary school	166 (36.8)	347 (41.5)	513 (39.8)
University	128 (28.4)	265 (31.7)	393 (30.5)
Missing	14 (3.1)	17 (2.0)	31 (2.4)
Charlson Comorbidity Index, n (%)			
0	129 (28.6)	282 (33.7)	411 (31.9)
1	142 (31.5)	296 (35.4)	438 (34.0)
2	85 (18.8)	144 (17.2)	229 (17.8)
>2	95 (21.1)	115 (13.7)	210 (16.3)
Psychiatric illness, n (%)			
No	411 (91.1)	770 (92.0)	1181 (91.7)
Yes (depression/other)	40 (8.9)	67 (8.0)	107 (8.3)
T-stage			
T1ab	37 (8.2)	16 (1.9)	53 (4.1)
T1c	354 (78.5)	599 (71.6)	953 (74.0)
T2	60 (13.3)	222 (26.5)	282 (21.9)
PSA value at diagnosis, n (%)			
0–3.0	31 (6.9)	41 (4.9)	72 (5.6)
3.1–7.0	325 (72.1)	597 (71.3)	922 (71.6)
7.1–10.0	95 (21.1)	199 (23.8)	294 (22.8)
Method of detection n (%)			
Screening	228 (50.6)	481 (57.5)	709 (55.0)
LUTS	162 (36.1)	216 (25.8)	377 (29.3)
Other symptoms	51 (11.3)	109 (13.0)	160 (12.4)
Missing	11 (2.4)	31 (3.7)	42 (3.3)
Alone when being notified of the cancer diagnosis n (%)			
No	107 (23.7)	256 (30.6)	363 (28.2)
Yes	332 (73.6)	568 (67.9)	900 (69.9)
Missing	12 (2.7)	13 (1.6)	25 (1.9)

Continued

Table 1A Continued

Choice	AS	RP/RT	All
Sufficient time from diagnosis until treatment decision, n (%)			
No, i wanted a quicker decision	27 (6.0)	48 (5.7)	75 (5.8)
Yes	363 (80.5)	739 (88.3)	1102 (85.6)
No, i wanted more time to think	11 (2.4)	35 (4.2)	46 (3.6)
Missing	50 (11.1)	15 (1.8)	65 (5.0)

AS, active surveillance; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; RP/RT, radical prostatectomy or radiotherapy.

adherence to AS. However, no grading of these factors' relative importance was made.

We could not identify any previous studies on factors influencing choice of and adherence to AS in a nationwide population-based setting. In this nationwide population-based study, representing a period in time when Sweden experienced a rapid increase in AS,³ we used a questionnaire to identify which factors most affected choosing and adhering to AS, and to quantify the relative importance of different reasons for this, thereby identifying possibly influenceable determinants to increase the implementation of AS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study design and participants

We identified all men in the National Prostate Cancer Register of Sweden (NPCR) who were diagnosed in 2008 with low-risk PC at age 70 years or younger, had radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy or AS as primary treatment and were alive in 2015. The reason for choosing men diagnosed in 2008 was that we wished to assess reasons for diverting from AS to treatment after several years of AS. The reason for choosing men younger than 70 years with low-risk disease was to avoid getting men in watchful waiting mixed with the AS group.

The NPCR has a capture rate of >96% compared with the national cancer registry, to which registration is mandatory by law.¹⁰ Low-risk disease was defined as Gleason score 6, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) <10 ng/mL and clinical stage T1 or T2.

Between February and October 2015, 1720 men were invited to participate via a letter, in which we presented the study and its purpose. The letter included a questionnaire and an addressed and stamped envelope for reply. The participants could also fill out the questionnaire online by using an individual code which was included in the letter. Men who failed to return the questionnaire were contacted by a research assistant via telephone and were sent a second questionnaire.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire consisted of EPIC-26 and 49 study-specific questions (online supplementary appendix 1). EPIC-26 is an instrument designed to assess pelvic organ function and bother after PC treatment.¹¹ The

study-specific questions were developed after interviews with men living with PC, and were tested for face validity with one investigator accompanying the men while they completed the questionnaire. Questions not fully understood were changed to achieve clarity. The questionnaire was further validated in an unpublished pilot study among men not included in the present study. Our technique for developing a study-specific questionnaire is based on a one-concept–one-question method producing self-reported outcomes and has been previously described.^{12–14} The questionnaire explored mental symptoms, quality of life and overall satisfaction with care. The questionnaire also assessed experiences at the time of diagnosis and at follow-up, sociodemographics, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, treatments, concurrent diseases (Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI)¹⁵ and psychiatric problems (obtained by asking if they suffered from depression and/or any other mental illness).

Factors potentially associated with choice of and adherence to AS was further evaluated by two direct questions. Choice of AS was evaluated by the question 'If you were on active surveillance for prostate cancer but later received treatment, or if you are still on active surveillance—which of the following alternative(s) influenced the decision?'. Men had the possibility to grade the following alternatives from 'I do not agree at all' to 'I completely agree', 'I am/was not particularly worried about the prostate cancer', 'I did not want to risk leaking urine', 'I did not want to risk impairing my sexual function', 'I did not want to risk getting bowel problems', 'I preferred not undergoing any treatment', 'I wanted to postpone any treatment until it was deemed necessary', 'I felt uneasy about the available treatment strategies (surgery and radiotherapy)' and 'My doctor recommended active surveillance'. Adherence was evaluated by the question 'Why was the active surveillance terminated and treatment initiated?' with the following alternatives where men had the possibility to choose more than one alternative, 'The PSA level was rising', 'The prostate biopsies showed a more aggressive tumour', 'The initiative was mine and had nothing to do with the PSA level or prostate biopsies' and 'The initiative was my doctor's and had nothing to do with the PSA level or prostate biopsies'.

Patient and public involvement statement

Men living with PC were involved in the study early on as we conducted individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on living with PC. The study-specific questions were developed after these interviews. However, men with PC were not involved in the conduct, analysis of data or writing the manuscript in other ways.

Data availability statement

No additional data available.

Data collection, analysis and statistical analysis

The questionnaires and cancer characteristics data from the NPCR were assembled in a database. Differences between responders and non-responders were analysed. To assess factors associated with the initial choice of treatment, men were grouped by their initial treatment: curative or AS. To assess factors associated with adherence to AS, responders were grouped by whether they stayed on AS or diverged to treatment. Statements such as 'substantial information' were defined as the highest possible response to that specific question.

Missing data were handled using multiple imputations based on the method of chained equations.¹⁶ Five imputation data sets were created. The maximum number of imputed answers was 4%.

The analysis of factors associated with choice and adherence to AS was carried out using logistic regression. A multivariate analysis was performed including age, retirement, education and CCI and it is these values that are presented. ORs with 95% CI show the probability of choosing and adhering to AS.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

In all, 1288 (75%) of the 1720 invited men responded. Mean age at diagnosis was 63 years old (range 40–70) (table 1A).

Non-responders were on average 1 year younger, had lower T-stage and lower PSA, were more likely to be diagnosed after PSA-testing and were more likely to be initially managed with AS (data from the NPCR) (online supplementary appendix 2).

A total of 451 (35%) chose AS and 837 (65%) underwent immediate treatment. Of the men who initially chose AS, 238 (53%) diverted to treatment within 7 years, of whom 70% did so within the first 3 years (table 1B and figure 1). PCs comprised 3% T1a, 1% T1b, 74% T1c and 22% T2 tumours.

The vast majority of men primarily consulted either a urologist or a clinical oncologist, 18% consulted both a urologist and a clinical oncologist.

Factors associated with choice

Factors statistically associated with choosing AS over treatment included older age (OR 1.81, 95% CI 1.29 to 2.54

for men aged <60 years vs men aged 66–70 years), a CCI >2 (OR 1.50, 95% CI 1.06 to 2.13, compared with CCI 0), unaccompanied when being notified of the diagnosis (OR 1.45, 95% CI 1.11 to 1.89) and being presented with AS by the treating physician (OR 9.27, 95% CI 7.04 to 12.19). Factors statistically associated with not choosing AS over treatment included whether men were still working (OR 0.69, 95% CI 0.47 to 1.00) and/or had a T2 tumour (OR 0.40, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.56) (figure 2).

PSA at diagnosis (OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.40 to 1.13), time to reflect on treatment options (OR 0.93, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.39) and whether the men had seen both a urologist and a clinical oncologist (OR 1.13, 95% CI 0.83 to 1.53) were not statistically significantly associated with choice.

Regarding the direct questions on why the men chose AS (figure 3) (defined as completely or largely agreed).

- ▶ 83% 'My doctor recommended AS'.
- ▶ 74% 'I did not want to risk leaking urine'.
- ▶ 66% 'I did not want to risk getting bowel problems'.
- ▶ 64% 'I am/was not particularly worried about the prostate cancer'.
- ▶ 62% 'I did not want to risk impairing my sexual function'.
- ▶ 55% 'I wanted to postpone any treatment until it was deemed necessary'.
- ▶ 49% 'I felt uneasy about the available treatment strategies (surgery and radiotherapy)'.
- ▶ 39% 'I preferred not undergoing any treatment'.

Factors associated with adherence

Men with PC detected during the investigation of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) rather than screening was associated with adhering to AS (OR 1.78, 95% CI 1.16 to 2.72). Men with a higher PSA at the time of diagnosis (OR 0.26, 95% CI 0.10 to 0.63) were less likely to adhere to AS (figure 4).

Regarding the direct question on reasons for diverting to treatment (figure 5), (defined as completely or largely agreed).

- ▶ 55% 'the PSA level was rising'.
- ▶ 36% 'the prostate biopsies showed a more aggressive tumour'.
- ▶ 6% 'the initiative was my doctor's and had nothing to do with the PSA level or prostate biopsies'.
- ▶ 3% 'the initiative was mine and had nothing to do with the PSA level or prostate biopsies'.

DISCUSSION

In this nationwide population-based study, a doctor's recommendation was a strong predictor for choosing AS, as was patient characteristics such as older age and more concurrent diseases. Men without anyone accompanying them when they were notified of the cancer diagnosis were more likely to opt for AS. Regarding adherence to AS, a low PSA at the time of diagnosis was an important factor, both according to the multivariate analysis and the direct question. Further, men whose PC was detected during the investigation of LUTS were more likely to adhere to AS.

Table 1B Demographics, clinical characteristics and potential factors associated with adherence to active surveillance by treatment group. AS to radical prostatectomy or radiotherapy. numbers are frequencies with percentages in brackets unless otherwise stated.

Adherence	AS->AS	AS ->RP/RT	All
	213 (100.0)	238 (100.0)	451 (100.0)
Age, n (range)	65 (61–68)	64 (61–66)	64 (61–67)
Marital status n (%)			
Married or domestic partner	174 (81.7)	193 (81.1)	367 (81.4)
Other	35 (16.4)	38 (16.0)	73 (16.2)
Missing	4 (1.9)	7 (2.9)	11 (2.4)
Children n (%)			
No children	20 (9.4)	16 (6.7)	36 (8.0)
Children	186 (87.3)	215 (90.3)	401 (88.9)
Missing	7 (3.3)	7 (2.9)	14 (3.1)
Work status, n (%)			
Not retired	33 (15.5)	41 (17.2)	74 (16.4)
Retired	180 (84.5)	197 (82.8)	377 (83.6)
Missing	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Education level, n (%)			
Compulsory school	65 (30.5)	78 (32.8)	143 (31.7)
Secondary school	78 (36.6)	88 (37.0)	166 (36.8)
University	64 (30.0)	64 (26.9)	128 (28.4)
Missing	6 (2.8)	8 (3.4)	14 (3.1)
Charlson Comorbidity Index, n (%)			
0	56 (26.3)	73 (30.7)	129 (28.6)
1	70 (32.9)	72 (30.3)	142 (31.5)
2	36 (16.9)	49 (20.6)	85 (18.8)
>2	51 (23.9)	44 (18.5)	95 (21.1)
Psychiatric illness, n (%)			
No	189 (88.7)	222 (93.3)	411 (91.1)
Yes (depression/other)	24 (11.3)	16 (6.7)	40 (8.9)
T-stage			
T1ab	26 (12.2)	11 (4.6)	37 (8.2)
T1c	156 (73.2)	198 (83.2)	354 (78.5)
T2	31 (14.6)	29 (12.2)	60 (13.3)
PSA value at diagnosis, n (%)			
0–3.0	23 (10.8)	8 (3.4)	31 (6.9)
3.1–7.0	151 (70.9)	174 (73.1)	325 (72.1)
7.1–10.0	39 (18.3)	56 (23.5)	95 (21.1)
Method of detection n (%)			
Screening	94 (44.1)	134 (56.3)	228 (50.6)
LUTS	89 (41.8)	72 (30.3)	161 (35.7)
Other symptoms	22 (10.3)	29 (12.2)	51 (11.3)
Missing	8 (3.8)	3 (1.3)	11 (2.4)
Alone when being notified of the cancer diagnosis n (%)			
No	44 (20.7)	63 (26.5)	107 (23.7)
Yes	164 (77.0)	168 (70.6)	332 (73.6)

Continued

Table 1B Continued

Adherence	AS->AS	AS ->RP/RT	All
Missing	5 (2.3)	7 (2.9)	12 (2.7)
Sufficient time from diagnosis until treatment decision, n (%)			
No, i wanted a quicker decision	9 (4.2)	18 (7.6)	27 (6.0)
Yes	152 (71.4)	211 (88.7)	363 (80.5)
No, i wanted more time to think	5 (2.3)	6 (2.5)	11 (2.4)
Missing	47 (22.1)	3 (1.3)	50 (11.1)

AS, active surveillance; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; RP/RT, radical prostatectomy or radiotherapy.

A unique feature of our study is that we could quantify the relative importance of different potential reasons for choosing and adhering to AS, as the men could tick more than one reason and grade its importance.

A doctor's recommendation emerged as strongest factor associated with choice. This is highlighted in our direct question on choice where a doctor's recommendation was the single strongest predictor for choosing AS with 83% stating that they chose AS because their doctor recommended it. In fact, more men specified a doctor's recommendation as a reason for choosing AS than the will to avoid side effects from treatment. This is in line with the review article about factors influencing men's choice of and adherence to AS by Kinsella *et al.*⁹ in which a physician's recommendation was identified as an important element in choosing AS.¹⁷⁻²⁰ In light of the evidence from multiple studies for the importance of the

physician's recommendation in favour for choosing AS, the most important cause of the rapid increase in uptake on AS in Sweden over the past decade,³ was probably the Swedish national guidelines' clear recommendation since 2007 of AS for men with low-risk PC. The recommendation was during this time period less clear in the European and US recommendations,²¹⁻²² in which AS was mentioned as an alternative to radical treatment rather than the first choice option.

That patient characteristics, such as a higher age, were associated with AS is in line with previous studies.¹⁸⁻²³ It is possible that some of these men might have diverted from AS to watchful waiting during the 7 years of follow-up as the oldest had reached 77 years by 2015 and might not have been eligible for treatment.

On multivariate analysis, being unaccompanied when notified of the cancer diagnosis predicted choice of

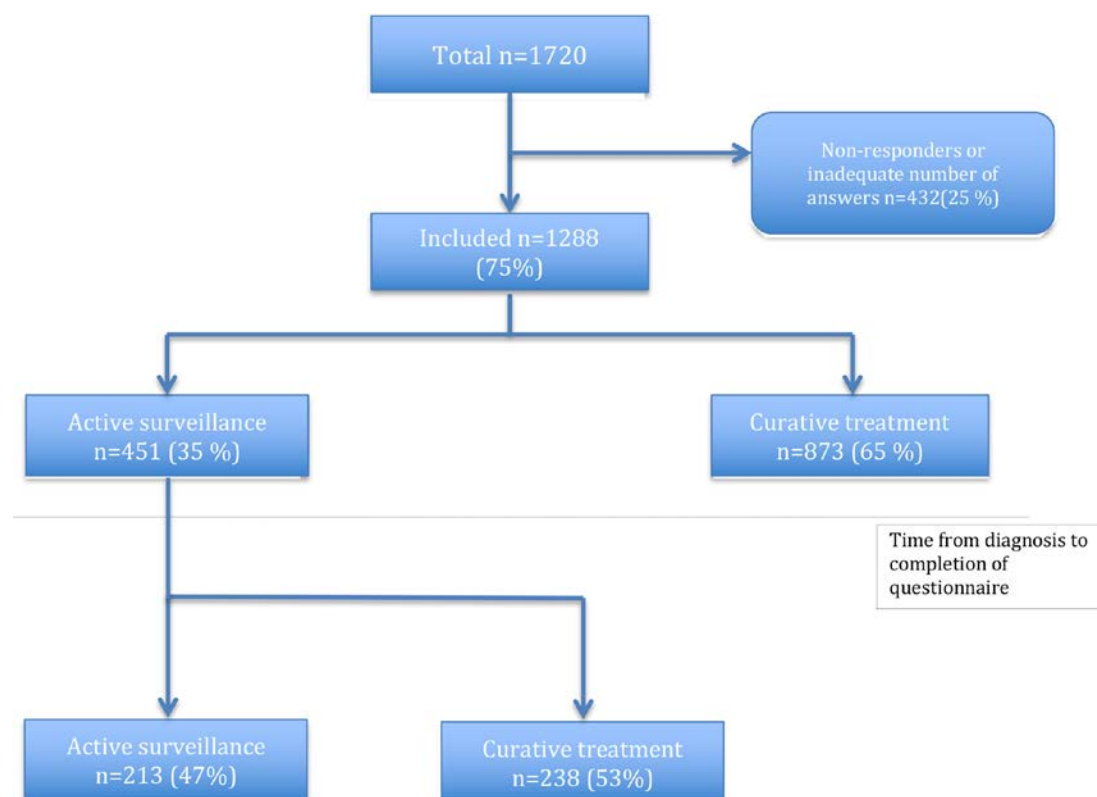


Figure 1 Flow chart showing patients participation and treatment.

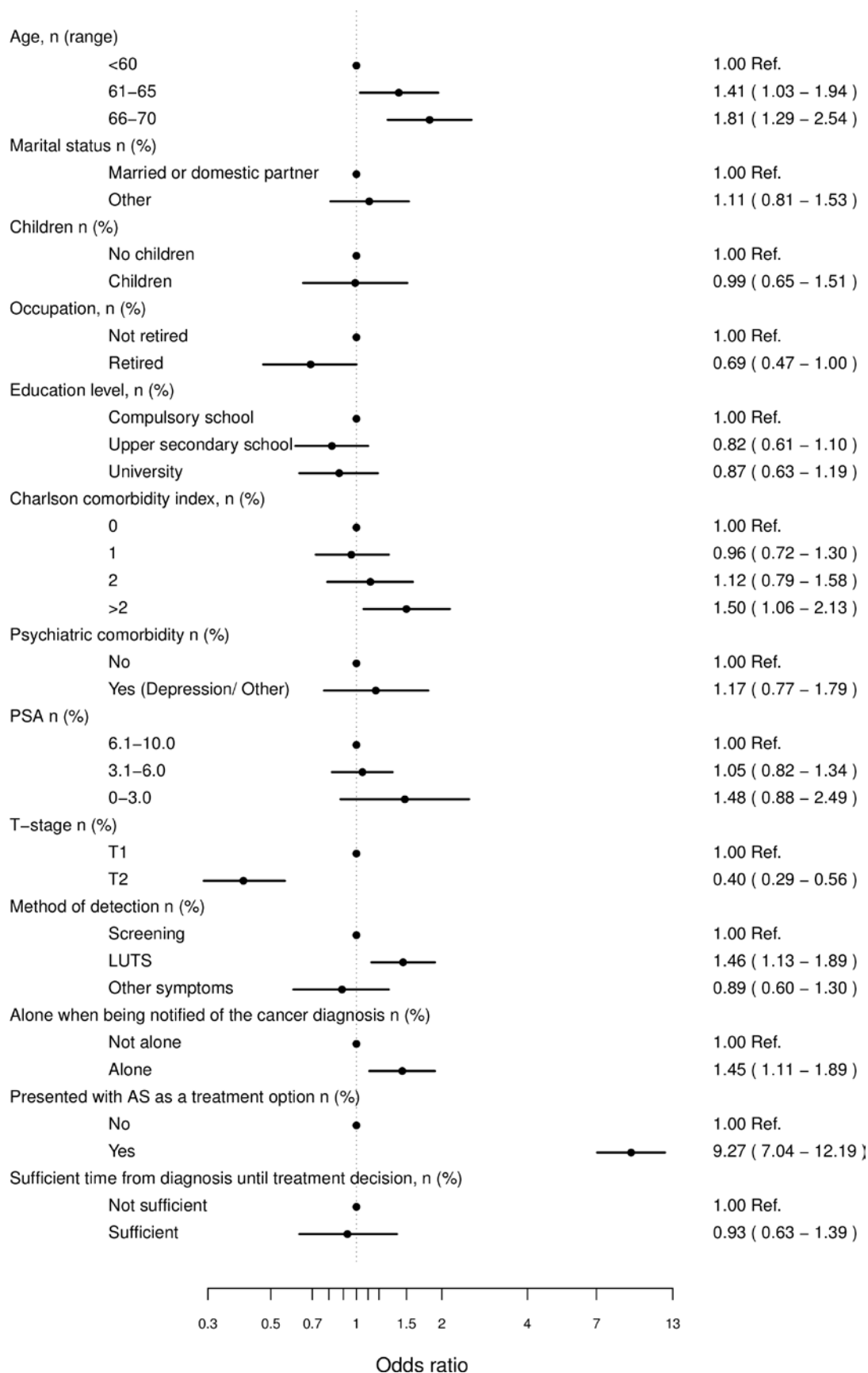


Figure 2 Forrest plot illustrating choice. OR shows the probability of choosing AS as primary treatment. An OR above one favour AS. Adjusted for age, work status, education and Charlson Comorbidity Index. AS, active surveillance; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

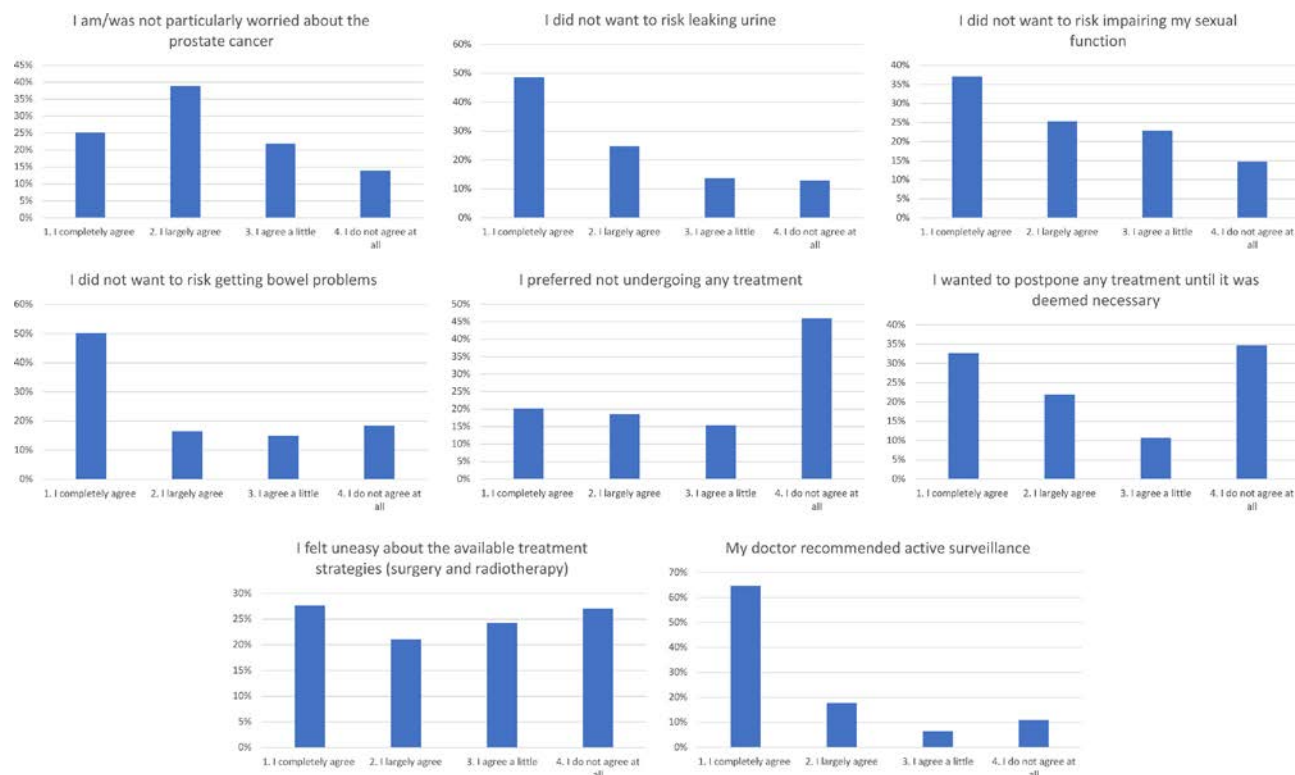


Figure 3 Bar chart illustrating the direct question on why men chose active surveillance as their primary treatment. Numbers are frequencies with percentages.

AS. This might reflect that these men are more prone to accept the physician's suggestion if no one else was influencing them to undergo treatment. This highlights the responsibility of the treating physician, not only directed towards the patients but also to their significant others, to facilitate an informed treatment decision. A recently published qualitative study by Mader *et al* stating that spousal and social support play important roles in helping men understand and accept their PC diagnosis and chosen care plan.²⁴ In our study, 18% of men saw both a urologist and a clinical oncologist but this did not affect the choice of treatment.

The participants in our study were diagnosed in 2008. Since then, uptake on AS in Sweden has steadily increased and reached 74% by 2014.³ In our study, 35% initially chose AS and 47% were still on AS after 7 years follow-up. This is in line with a study by Loeb *et al* from 2015 that reported 64% adherence to AS after 5 years²⁵ as well as the PRIAS study where 50% diverted to treatment within 5 years, mostly due to protocol-based reclassification (biopsy related, changes in T-stage and/or PSA-doubling time).²⁶

The main patient reported driver behind diverting to treatment was a rise in PSA. Only 9% of the men stated that the decision to diverge from AS to treatment was not because of PSA and/or biopsy results. PSA is considered a poor marker for disease progression, which for example was shown by Fall *et al* when looking at men with high-risk disease.²⁷ Several studies have shown that many men with low-risk PC overestimate

the risk of living with an untreated cancer,^{28 29} something that might be further magnified by rising PSA. In the Prostate Cancer Intervention Versus Observation Trial (PIVOT) study, no difference in mortality was detected between men who were randomised to radical prostatectomy or observation after nearly 20 years of follow-up.³⁰ Roughly half of the men in our study, who all had low-risk PC diverted to treatment within these 7 years that represents a significant overtreatment. Adherence to AS protocols and additional methods for follow-up such as MRI³¹ and evidence-based triggers for treatment might reduce the fear of living with untreated cancer and thereby reduce unnecessary treatment.

Interestingly, men whose PC was detected during the investigation of LUTS rather than through screening was more likely to adhere to AS. This finding persisted after adjusting for age, retirement and CCI. A possible explanation might be a higher degree of anxiety in the group whose PC was detected through screening rather than through the investigation on LUTS, although we do not have any data to support this. A recently published review article on psychological distress during the cancer screening³² indicated that psychological distress, although low and not a barrier to screening, might be present. There might also be a motivational difference where men diagnosed through screening actively sought the investigation of PC and might be more motivated to undergo treatment. Another possible explanation

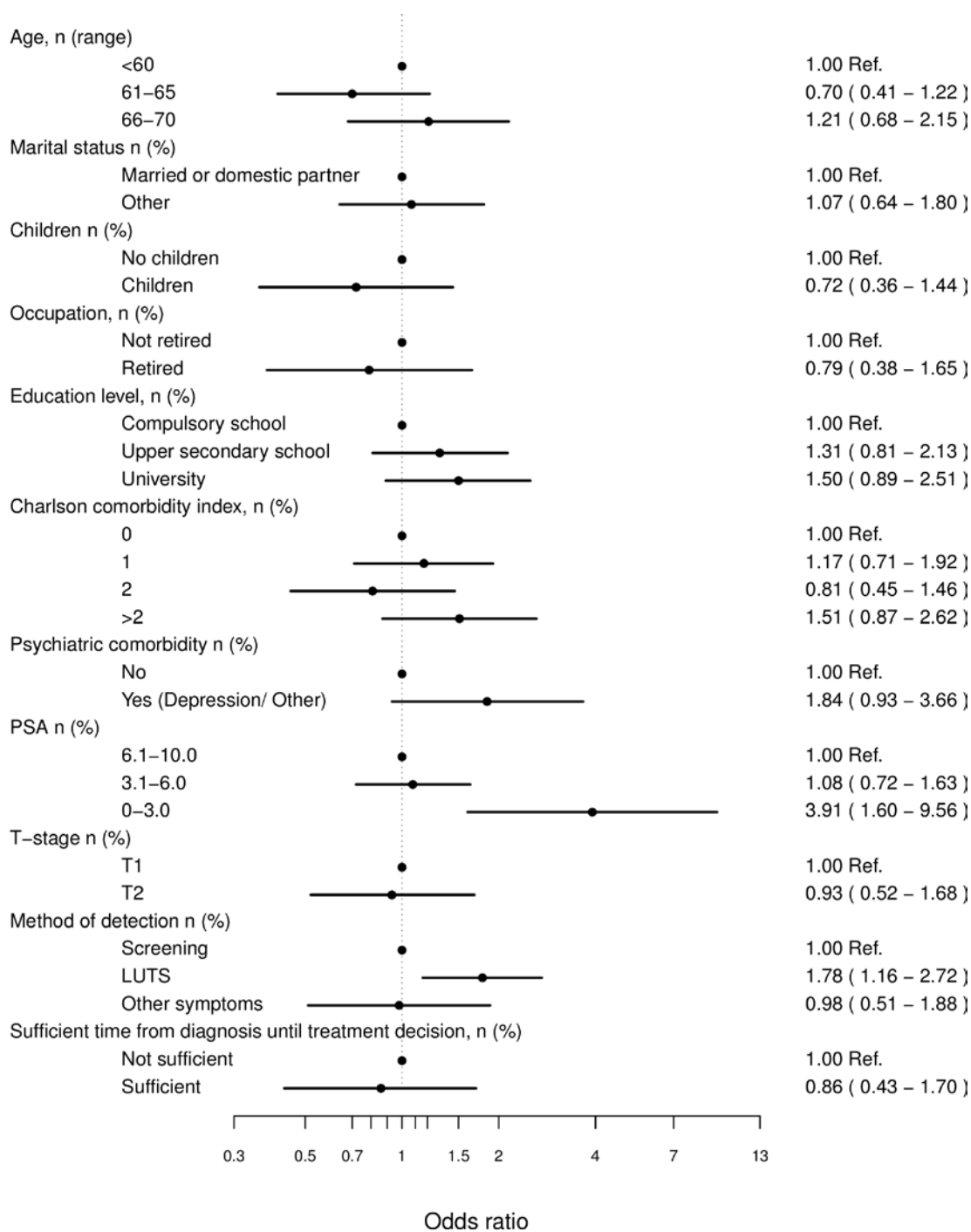


Figure 4 Forrest plot illustrating adherence. OR shows the probability of adhering to active surveillance. An OR above one favour adhering to AS. Adjusted for age, work status, education and Charlson Comorbidity Index. AS, active surveillance; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

might be that men diagnosed through the investigation of LUTS might have received drugs that reduce PSA, for example, Finasteride.

The strengths of our study include its population-based design, the high response rate for a study of its kind, the face-validated study-specific questionnaire and the direct questions on reasons for choice and adherence. We acknowledge that various selection mechanisms affected the men's choice of treatment and that several important factors could have been missed. The retrospective design

is a limitation, as the men's experiences during the 7 years follow-up might have affected their recollection of their experiences. We did not have access to PSA levels during AS, only at diagnosis, which limits the possibility to investigate how PSA monitoring affects adherence to AS. Regarding being unaccompanied when notified of the cancer diagnosis, it is important to acknowledge that while these were unaccompanied during the appointment, they still might have had support from people in their support network. The study included Swedish men

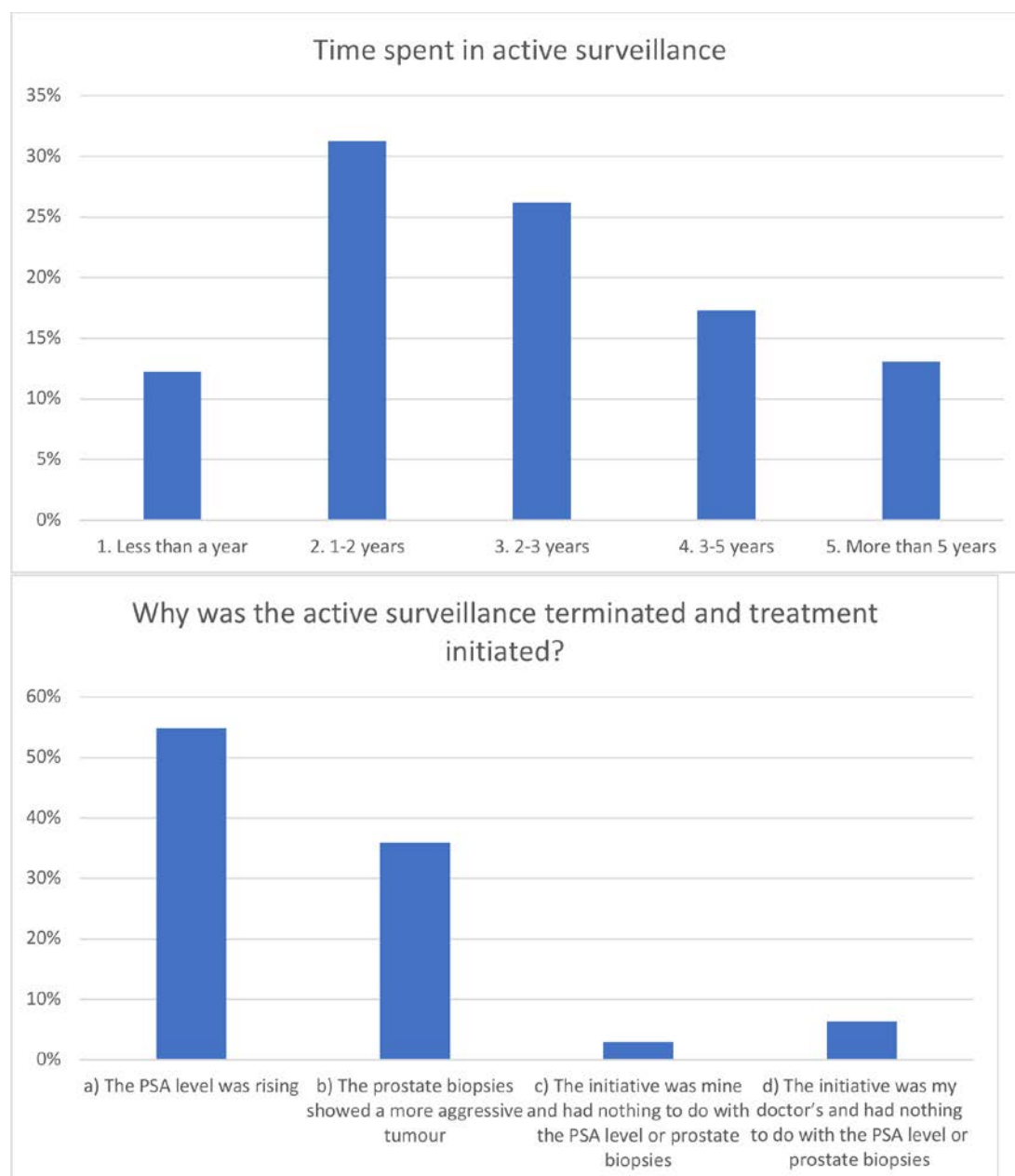


Figure 5 Bar chart illustrating the direct question on time spent in active surveillance and why men terminated active surveillance. Numbers are frequencies with percentages. PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

only and the findings might, therefore, not be generalisable to other cultural and healthcare settings.

CONCLUSIONS

A doctor's recommendation strongly affects which treatment is chosen for men with low-risk PC. Rising PSA values were the main factor for initiating treatment for men on AS. These findings need to be considered by healthcare providers who wish to increase the uptake of and adherence to AS.

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Contributors OsB had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Study concept and design: OsB, HG, OIB, EJ and AB-A. Acquisition of data: OsB, EJ and AB-A. Analysis and interpretation of data: OsB, HG, LH, EJ and AB-A. Drafting of the manuscript: OsB, EJ and AB-A. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: OsB, OIB, LH, EJ and AB-A. Statistical analysis: HG. Obtaining funding: AB-A. Administrative, technical or material support: AB-A. Supervision: LH, EJ and AB-A.

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Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The Regional Ethical Review Board at Uppsala University approved of the study.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement No data are available.

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