Supplementary Table 1. Associations of predictor variables with presence of gastric intestinal metaplasia (GIM) and extensive GIM (i.e., involving both antrum and corpus) among 580 GIM cases (of which 163 with extensive GIM) and 3908 controls in the pooled MEDVAMC and CHI-St. Luke's cohorts

	GIM		Extensive GIM	
	Adjusted OR	**95% CI**	**Adjusted OR**	**95% CI**
Sex				
Female	ref	ref	ref	ref
Male	1.50	1.18-1.90	1.87	1.16-3.01
Age				
<60	ref	ref	ref	ref
60-69	1.84	1.50-2.27	2.68	1.79-4.03
≥70	2.19	1.68-2.86	4.55	2.83-7.32
Race/Ethnicity				
White	ref	ref	ref	ref
Hispanic	2.19	1.69-2.82	3.89	2.40-6.29
Black	1.88	1.51-2.33	3.93	2.63-5.87
Habitual Smoker				
No	ref	ref	ref	ref
Yes	1.92	1.57-2.35	2.27	1.56-3.32
Helicobacter pylori				
No	ref	ref	ref	ref
Yes	3.28	2.69-4.00	3.46	2.43-4.92

For the GIM model, Probability (GIM=yes) = log {p(GIM=1)/[1-p(GIM=1)]} = -3.543 + 0.404*(Male) + 0.612*(Age 60-69) + 0.786*(Age ≥70) + 0.782*(Hispanic) + 0.630*(Black) + 0.652*(Habitual Smoker) + 1.187*(*H. pylori*). For the Extensive GIM model, Probability (Extensive GIM=yes) = log {p(Extensive GIM=1)/[1-p(Extensive GIM=1)]} -5.949 + 0.624*(Male) + 0.987*(Age 60-69) + 1.516*(Age ≥70) + 1.357*(Hispanic) + 1.368*(Black) + 0.821*(Habitual Smoker) + 1.240*(*H. pylori*).