

Miller et al. Data Supplement. Diamond and Forrester classification of the pretest probability of coronary disease

Age, yr	Typical angina		Atypical angina		Nonanginal pain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
30-39	69.7%	25.8%	21.8%	4.2%	5.2%	0.8%
40-49	87.3%	55.2%	46.1%	13.3%	14.1%	2.8%
50-59	92.0%	79.4%	58.9%	32.4%	21.5%	8.4%
60-69	94.3%	90.6%	67.1%	54.4%	28.1%	18.6%

**Source:**

Diamond GA, Forrester JS. Analysis of probability as an aid in the clinical diagnosis of coronary-artery disease. N Engl J Med 1979;300:1350-8.

### Supplemental results, regression models

Model 1: Entire study cohort, outcome = Any coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	113
		LR chi2(4)	=	87.25
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -32.735808		Pseudo R2	=	0.5713
AUC .9468				
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any_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum(16:1, 18:1)	1.006534	.0018363	3.57	0.000 1.002941 1.010139
age	1.241218	.0614904	4.36	0.000 1.126365 1.367782
male	9.436404	7.676202	2.76	0.006 1.915942 46.47621
Number risk factors	1.997805	.6365916	2.17	0.030 1.069846 3.730651

Model 2: Observation subgroup, outcome = any coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	62
		LR chi2(3)	=	37.09
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -21.779809		Pseudo R2	=	0.4599
auc=0.9034				
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any_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum(16:1, 18:1)	1.006468	.0019305	3.36	0.001 1.002692 1.010259
age	1.200838	.0781986	2.81	0.005 1.05695 1.364315
male	4.865638	4.332211	1.78	0.076 .8496828 27.86268

Model 3: Entire study cohort, outcome = significant coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	113
		LR chi2(4)	=	62.96
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -45.848868		Pseudo R2	=	0.4071
AUC=0.8938				
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sig_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum(16:1, 18:1)	1.00354	.0010197	3.48	0.001 1.001544 1.005541
age	1.154613	.0393228	4.22	0.000 1.080057 1.234314
male	3.718503	2.210141	2.21	0.027 1.159966 11.92041
Number risk factors	1.712414	.4172931	2.21	0.027 1.062141 2.760804

Model 4: Observation subgroup, outcome = significant coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	62
		LR chi2(2)	=	19.31
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0001
Log likelihood = -17.737305		Pseudo R2	=	0.3525
AUC=0.8885				
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sig_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum(16:1, 18:1)	1.004249	.0014328	2.97	0.003 1.001445 1.007061
age	1.171344	.0827606	2.24	0.025 1.019866 1.34532

Model 5: Entire study cohort, outcome = significant coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1, 18:3, 20:4, 20:5, 22:6)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	113
		LR chi2(5)	=	68.35
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -43.151639		Pseudo R2	=	0.4420
AUC=0.9056				
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sig_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum (significant CE)	1.002624	.0007152	3.67	0.000 1.001223 1.004027
age	1.154735	.0419362	3.96	0.000 1.075399 1.239924
white	4.364957	3.267844	1.97	0.049 1.006293 18.93371
male	4.051486	2.613006	2.17	0.030 1.144542 14.34158
framingham	1.69183	.4264504	2.09	0.037 1.032283 2.772774

Model 6: Observation subgroup, outcome = significant coronary disease, primary predictor = sum (16:1, 18:1, 18:3, 20:4, 20:5, 22:6)

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	62
		LR chi2(2)	=	19.58
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0001
Log likelihood = -17.602642		Pseudo R2	=	0.3574
AUC=0.8827				
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sig_cad	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z  [95% Conf. Interval]
Sum (significant CE)	1.002625	.0009186	2.86	0.004 1.000826 1.004427
age	1.178033	.0876034	2.20	0.028 1.01826 1.362876

Formula for model 1

$$\ln(\text{Probability any stenosis} / 1 - \text{probability any stenosis}) = -17.2 + 0.692(\text{number of risk factors}) + 0.0065(\text{concentration CE 16:1} + \text{concentration 18:1}) + 0.216(\text{age}) + 1.12(\text{gender}^*)$$

\* gender = 1 if male, 2 if female

Formula for model 3

$$\ln(\text{Probability significant stenosis} / 1 - \text{probability significant stenosis}) = -11.97 + 0.538(\text{number of risk factors}) + 0.0035(\text{concentration CE 16:1} + \text{concentration 18:1}) + 0.144(\text{age}) + 0.657(\text{gender}^*)$$

\* gender = 1 if male, 2 if female

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