

SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL

CART ANALYSIS

CART analysis is a decision tree analysis for population-based statistical models that uses deterministic rules for non-parametric outcomes. It utilizes binary splits for both ordinal and continuous variables in order to predict outcome (17, 18). For CART analysis, we used age, Type I DM and Trisomy 21 analyzed with TTG-IgA as dependent variables. The outcome remained CD. The predictive variables for the first model include TTG-IgA, sex, and age.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Figure 1 – ROC curve of TTG-IgA single serology; AUROC = 0.9466

AUROC, area under receiver operating characteristic curve; IgA, immunoglobulin A; TTG, tissue transglutaminase

Figure 2 – ROC curve of TTG-IgA + DGP-IgA serology; AUROC = 0.9464

AUROC, area under receiver operating characteristic curve; DGP, deamidated gliadin peptide; TTG, tissue transglutaminase; IgA, immunoglobulin A

Figure 3 – ROC curve of DGP-IgA single serology; AUROC = 0.6657

AUROC, area under receiver operating characteristic curve; DGP, deamidated gliadin peptide; IgA, immunoglobulin A

Figure 4 – ROC curve of TTG-IgG + DGP-IgG serology; AUROC = 0.5629

AUROC, area under receiver operating characteristic curve; IgG immunoglobulin G; TTG, tissue transglutaminase;

Figure 5 – CART analysis of CD with TTG-IgA & Type I DM

CD, Celiac disease; DM, diabetes mellitus; IgA, immunoglobulin A, PPV, positive predictive value; TTG, tissue transglutaminase

Figure 6 – CART analysis of CD with TTG-IgA & Trisomy 21

CD, Celiac disease; IgA, immunoglobulin A, PPV, positive predictive value; TTG, tissue transglutaminase











