

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison according to the Presence of Symptoms in the Healthy Control Group

Variables	Healthy control group (n=12419)		p-value
	Gastroduodenal symptom (-)	Gastroduodenal symptom (+)	
n (%)	11267 (90.7)	1152 (9.3)	
Age, years ^{a)}	47.84 (±12.32)	45.82 (±12.55)	<0.001
Male sex, n (%)	6239 (55.4)	519 (45.1)	<0.001
BMI, kg/m ² ^{a)}	23.19 (±3.31)	23.84 (±3.31)	<0.001
Smoking, n (%)			<0.001
Non-smoker	5319 (54.0)	552 (54.5)	
Past smoker	2499 (25.4)	206 (20.3)	
Current smoker	2027 (20.6)	255 (25.2)	
Alcohol, n (%)			<0.001
Non-drinker	2717 (25.3)	263 (24.4)	
Social drinker	7481 (69.8)	727 (67.5)	
Heavy drinker ^{b)}	522 (4.9)	87 (8.1)	
<i>H. pylori</i> infection, n (%) ^{c)}	6284 (55.8)	581 (50.4)	0.001
Corpus atrophy, n (%) ^{d)}	671 (13.9)	50 (9.0)	0.001
Endoscopic findings, n (%)			
Chronic atrophic gastritis	5170 (45.9)	476 (41.3)	0.003
Reflux esophagitis	888 (7.9)	96 (8.3)	0.589
Underlying diseases, n (%)			
Diabetes	738 (6.6)	61 (5.3)	0.908
Medication, n (%)			
NSAIDs	655 (5.8)	110 (9.5)	<0.001
Low dose aspirin	784 (7.0)	61 (5.3)	0.033

BMI, body mass index; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

^{a)}Continuous variables were summarized as mean±standard deviation (SD) and analyzed by the student *t*-test. All other data were presented as number (%) and analyzed by the chi-square test. The significant results are highlighted in bold.

^{b)}Heavy drinking was defined as consuming 15 drinks or more per week for men and 8 drinks or more per week for women.

^{c)}*H. pylori* infection was initially identified by the results of *H. pylori* IgG antibody test. Then, for more information, the results of biopsy stained with Giemsa, urea breath test, and rapid urea test were reviewed.

^{d)}Corpus atrophy was defined as a serum pepsinogen (PG) I/II ratio <3.0 and PG I <70 ng/mL.