Supplementary table

Development of a prediction model to aid primary care physicians in early identification of women at high risk of developing endometriosis: a cross-sectional study

Verket et al.

Supplementary table: Logistic and lasso regression analyses of candidate predictors of endometriosis among observation with complete data for the candidate predictors, who only responded "Yes" or "No" to the candidate predictor family history of endometriosis" (142 cases and 130 controls)

Candidate predictors	Univariable logistic regression		Multivariable logistic regression		Logistic regression with backward stepwise selection [c]		Lasso regression	
	B	OR (95%CI)	B	OR (95% CI)	B	OR (95% CI)	B	(95% CI)
Intercept			-2.5	0.1 (0.0, 1.4)	-1.5	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	-1.5	(-4.1, -0.5)
Age at menarche (years)	-0.2	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	0.1	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)				
Severe dysmenorrhea [a] (cont.)	0.8	2.2 (1.8, 2.8)	0.2	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)			0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Absenteeism from school [b] (cont.)	1.1	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	0.9	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	1.1	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
Use of painkillers [b] (ref. never/rarely)								
Sometimes	0.8	2.3 (1.2, 4.2)	-0.1	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)				
Often/Always	2.3	10.5 (5.4, 20.3)	0.4	1.5 (0.5, 4.2)			0.4	(0.0, 1.1)
Use of oral contraceptives [b]	1.5	4.5 (2.4, 8.4)	-0.1	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)				
Family history of endometriosis	2.2	8.7 (3.5, 21.2)	2.3	9.5 (3.5, 26.1)	2.3	9.6 (3.6, 26.0)	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)

OR: Odds ratio. CI: Confidence interval based on 1000 bootstrap samples. cont.: Continuous. [a] Experienced in adolescence. [b] Due to dysmenorrhea in adolescence. [c] Backward stepwise variable selection was performed using Wald test statistics $p \leq 0.157$ as the criterion for inclusion.