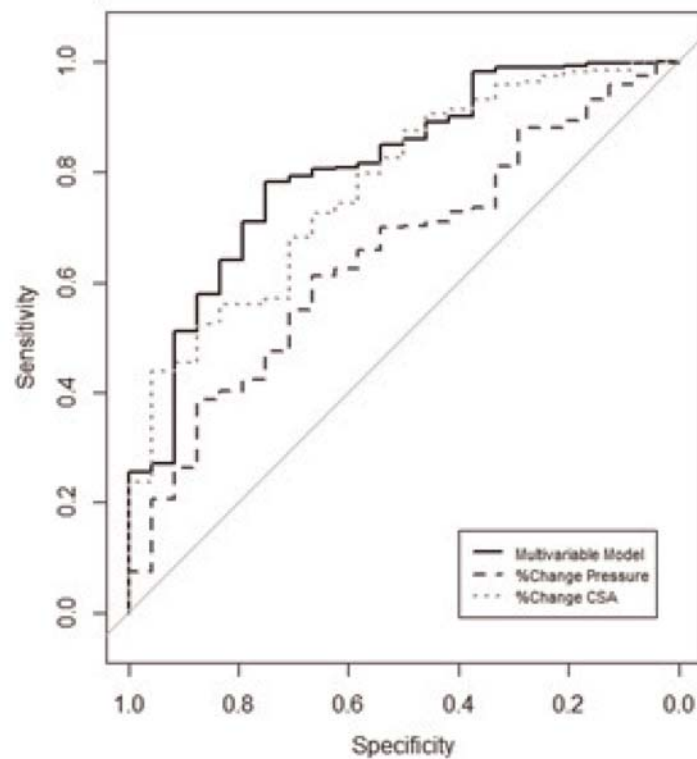


Supplementary material

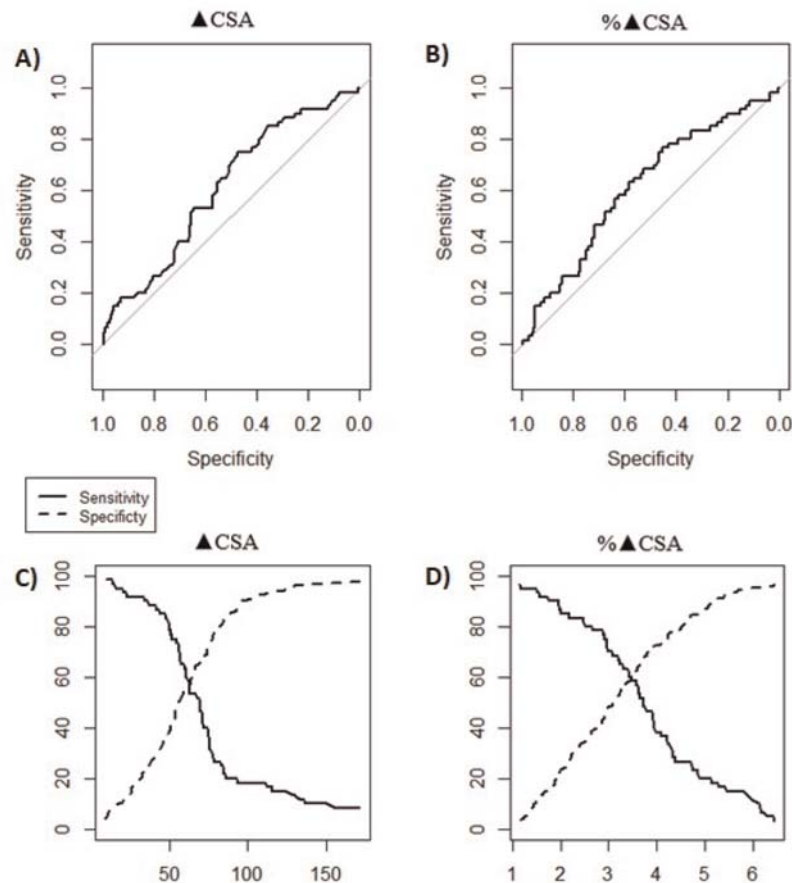
Fig. 1s ROC curve for the multivariable model including percent change in cross-sectional area and percent change in distensibility index for predicting a clinical response (Eckardt score ≤ 3).

The solid black line is the ROC curve for the multivariable GEE model from the complete data, the dashed black line is for the average ROC curve based on the 10-fold cross-validated predictions for the multivariable model, and the solid and dashed grey lines are for the 10-fold CV average ROC for the univariate models for variables included in the multivariable model.



Supplementary material

Fig. 2s ROC curves for the impedance planimetry parameters predictive of abnormal pH/impedance or esophagitis and sensitivity and specificity for occurrence of abnormal pH/impedance or esophagitis with changing cutoffs for these impedance planimetry parameters values.

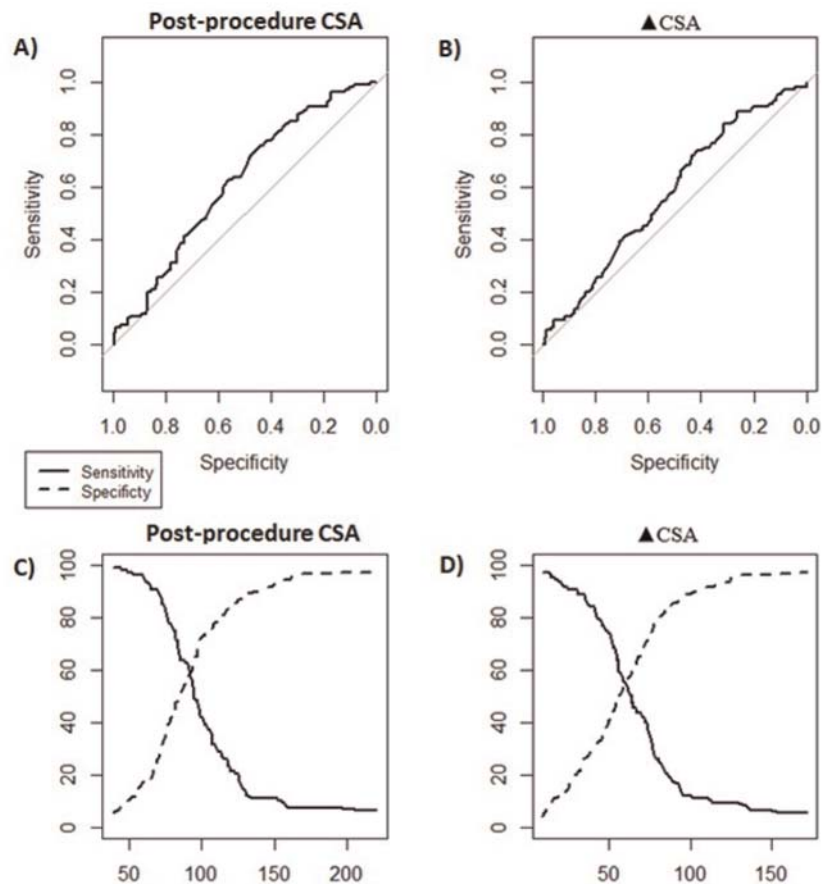


(A) and (B): Black lines are the ROC curve for the GEE model from the complete data and the grey lines are for the average ROC curve based on the 10-fold cross-validated predictions. (C) and (D): The estimated sensitivity and specificity are based on the complete data.

Δ CSA: change in cross sectional area; $\% \Delta$ CSA: percent change in cross sectional area.

Supplementary material

Fig. 3s ROC curves for the impedance planimetry parameters predictive of gastroesophageal reflux disease and sensitivity and specificity curves for occurrence of gastroesophageal reflux disease with changing cutoffs for these impedance planimetry parameters values.



(A) and (B): Black lines are the ROC curve for the GEE model from the complete data and the grey lines are for the average ROC curve based on the 10-fold cross-validated predictions. (C) and (D): The estimated sensitivity and specificity are based on the complete data.

▲ CSA: change in cross sectional area