

# Prediction of Autism Risk From Family Medical History Data Using Machine Learning: A National Cohort Study From Denmark

## *Supplemental Information*

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Table S1. Disorders and corresponding ICD 8 and 10-codes																		
Diagnosis	Mental		Diagnosis	Cardiometabolic		Diagnosis	Neurologic		Birth defect		Diagnosis	Autoimmune		Diagnosis	Other			
	8	10		8	10		8	10	8	10		8	10		8 & 9	10	8 & 9	10
ASD	299.00-299.03	F84.0, F84.1, F84.5 F84.8, F84.9	Any diabetes but type 1 diabetes	250, 761.1	E11-E14, G59.0- G63.2, H28.0, H36.0, M14.2, N08.3, O24.1-O24.4, O24.9	Systemic atrophies	331.09, 332 348.09, 348.20, 348.29, 348.99	G10-G14	CNS	740-743	G00-Q07	Thyrototoxicosis	242.00	E05.0	Asthma	493.00, 793.01, 493.09	J45, J46	
Psychoactive substance use	291, 303, 304	F10-F19	Type 1 diabetes	249	E10, O24.0	Extrapyramid	342	G20-G26	Eye	744	Q10-Q15	Thyroiditis	245.03	E06.3	Allergies	493.02, 507, 691.00, 999.49, 708.09,	J45.0, J30, L20, T78.0- T78.4, H10.1	
Schizophrenia	295, 297, 298	F20-F29	Obesity	277, 277.99, 278	E66, O99.21, Z68.2- Z68.4	Other degenerative		G30-G32	Ear	745	Q16-Q18	Pri adrenocortical	255.1	E27.1				
Bipolar disorder	296.19, 296.39, 298.19	F30-F31	Hypertension	400-404, 760.2, 637.0, 637.1, 637.9, 762.1, 762.2	I10-I15, O10, O11, O13- O16	Inflammatory of CNS	320-324	G00-G09	Heart	746, 747	Q20-Q28	Rheumatoid arthritis	712.19, 712.29, 712.59	M05, M06				
Depression	296.09, 296.29, 298.09, 300.49	F32-F33				Demyelinating of CNS	340, 341.01	G35-G37	Respiratory	748	Q30-Q34	Juvenile arthritis	712.09	M08				
Neurotic/stress disorder not OCD	300 (excl 300.9), 305	F40, F41, F43-F48				Episodic but not Epilepsy, migraine or sleep disorder	347.00, 347.01, 347.09	G42, G44, G46	Lip	749	Q35-Q37	Dermatopolymyo sitis	716	M33				
OCD	300.3	F42.0, F42.1, F42.2				Migraine	346	G43	Digestive	750, 751	Q38-Q45	Polymyalgia						
Behavioral syndrome - physiological (not anorexia)	306.49, 306.58, 306.59	F50-F59 (excl F50.0)				Sleep disorders		G47	Genital	752	Q50-Q56	Scleroderma	734.0		M34 (excl: M34.2)			
Anorexia nervosa	306.50	F50.0				Nerve disorder not polyneuropath	350-358 (excl:354)	G50-G59	Urinary tract	753	Q60-Q64	Lupus erythema	734.19		M32.1, M32.8, M32.9			
Adult personality disorder	301,302	F60-F69				Polyneuropath	354	G60-G64	Musculoskel etal	754-756	Q65-Q79	Sjogren	734.90	M350				
Intellectual disability	310-315	F70-F79				Myoneural	330, 733.09	G70-G73	Skin	757	Q80-Q84	Ankylos spondil.	712.49	M45.9				
Psychological dev. disorder - not ASD	306.10, 306.11, 306.12, 306.18, 306.19	F80-89 (Ext: F84.0,F48.1, F84.5, F84.8, F84.9)				Cerebral palsy	343	G80-G83	Other	758, 759	Q85-Q99 (Excl:Q85.0, Q85.1, Q87.1, Q87.8, Q90,Q93.5, Q93.8, Q98.0, Q98.1,Q98.2,Q98.3, Q98.4, Q99.2)	Celiac not irritabl bowel synd	269.00	K90.0				
Emotional not ADHD or Tic	30609, 30679, 30689, 308	DF91-DF98 (Ext: DF95.1, 952, 988)				Other neurologic	347.93, 347.94, 347.95, 349.00, 349.01, 349.09	G90-G99	ASD specific	759.83, 759.30, 759.51	D82.1, Q71.0, Q85.0, Q85.1, Q87.1, Q87.8, Q90, Q93.5, Q93.8, Q98.0, Q98.1, Q98.2, Q98.3, Q98.4, Q99.2	Irritable bowel syndrome	564.19	K58				
ADHD		F90, F98.8				Epilepsy	345	G40, G41				Crohn	563.01	K50				
Tic disorder	30629	F95.1, F95.2										Ulcerative colitis	563.19	K51				
Mental- unspecified		F99										Pernicious anem	281.0	D51.0				
												Hemolytic anem	283.90, 283.91	D59.1				
												Purpura	287.31, 287.39	D69.3				
												Multiple sclerosis	340	G35				
												Guillain-Bar	354	G61.0				
												Myasthen grav.	733.09	G70.0				
												Psoriasis	696.09, 696.10, 696.19	L40 (excl: L40.4)				
												Alopecia areata	704.00	L63				
												Vitiligo	709.01	L80.9				

The disorders should be mutually exclusive meaning that no ICD-codes are used more than one time to create a disorder

**Table S2. Detailed analytic description**

Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Phase	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Deployment
Purpose	Data partitioning	Tuning	Validation and Retraining	Replicate stage 2-3 for different sets of candidate morbidity indicators	Out-of-sample testing	Application of the FMRS
Data source	Entire study cohort	Training sub-sample	Training sub-sample	Training sub-sample	Test sub-sample	Entire study cohort
<b>Description of stage</b>	Setting a seed (ensuring that one can replicate the random stochastic process) we divided the study cohort into a test and training sub-sample. 80% of the study cohort were randomly partitioned into the training sub-sample and 20% into the test sub-sample	We tested 10 different algorithms. Each of these were tuned individually selecting the optimal parameters based on which combinations of different tuning parameters provided the highest F-measure score. For each algorithm, we first used a random search to locate the optimal parameter space. We then used a grid search around that specific parameter space to more precisely identify the optimal parameter value. Below are listed each model with an indication of the parameters that were tuned for each of them. All random grid searches were evaluated using the same seed (the same stochastic process).	Using the initial tuned parameters, we calculated performance measures for the algorithms and started to compare models. As with the tuning stage, we used the same seed. As described in the main paper, an important issue in this study was the extremely imbalanced class distribution (a ratio of 1 case to 63 non-cases). The initial tuning and performance reflected this and we experimented with both upscaling the cases, downscaling the non-cases and mixing the two approaches. Downscaling the non-cases were vastly superior to the other two approaches in terms of with computational speed and model performance, thus - with a downscaling ratio of 1 to 1 (randomly selected from the non-cases), we again tuned each algorithm parameter listed in stage 2, with first a random search and then a grid search using the same seed for the downscaling across the algorithms to ensure comparability. Three super-learners incorporating the different algorithms in different ways were then estimated using the parameter values identified using the same downscaling process. The average performance measure across the 10-fold validation were than computed, also extracting the standard deviation across the 10 different runs.	Stage 2 and 3 were replicated for different sets of candidate morbidity indicators. First, a model based on 353 candidate indicators were trained. As described in the paper we then calculated the variable importance using two different algorithms: Random Forest and Extreme Gradient Boost. Each algorithm calculated the importance for each of the 353 variables measured by the total amount the Gini index is decreased by splits over each morbidity indicator, averaged over all trees. The resulted in two importance ranking (which were widely similar as shown in Figure SX). As it is not clear which algorithm were superior in terms of estimating the variable importance we choose to include a variable in the best performing variable set if they were either included in the top based on estimations on either the Random Forest or the Gradient Boost algorithm. We cycled through 3 different restrictions of included variables. First we restricted the included variables to those that were either among the top 30 variables in either the RF or the EGB (41 variables were in either one or the other), then among the 15 best performing (21 variables were included) or among the top 3.	Having chosen the best performing algorithm in stage 4, we now applied this algorithm to the test subsample and calculated the F-score, area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, predictive positive value, deviance, kappa and specificity.	For each study participant a family morbidity risk score (FMRS) was calculated using the estimated predicted probability from the best performing algorithm. This score was then applied to the whole study population. We calculated the distribution of the FMRS and compared the similarity of the distribution of ASD cases compared to non-cases. We then used logistic regression with ASD as the outcome estimated unadjusted and adjusted associations with the FMRS. We compared the adjusted estimates to other representations of family morbidity history: parental psychiatric disorders yes/no and sibling ASD history yes/no. Lastly, we assessed potential interaction between the FMRS and gender, birth weight and parental socioeconomic position.
				We also replicated stage 2 and 3 for a number of sensitivity analyses. First running the main analyses separate for men and women and then included the candidate indicators as counting the number of times, the diagnosis in question had occurred within each family member type.		

**Table S3. Included candidate morbidity indicators by family member type after initial removal of 83 indicators due to lower than 40 exposed ASD cases.**

Diagnosis	Grandparents	Aunts/uncles	Mother	Father	Cousin	Sibling	
ASD		x	x	x	x	x	<b>Mental</b>
Psychoactive substance use	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Schizophrenia	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bipolar disorder	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Depression	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Neurotic/stress disorder not OCD	x	x	x	x	x	x	
OCD	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Behavioral syndrome - physiological (not anorexia)	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Anorexia nervosa		x	x		x	x	
Adult personality disorder	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Intellectual disability	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Psychological dev. disorder - not ASD		x	x		x	x	
Emotional not ADHD or Tic	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ADHD		x	x	x	x	x	
Tic disorder					x	x	
Mental-unspecified	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Any diabetes but type 1 diabetes	x	x	x	x	x	x	<b>Cardiometabolic</b>
Type 1 diabetes	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Obesity	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hypertension	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Systemic atrophies	x						<b>Neurologic</b>
Extrapyramid	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Other degenerative	x	x					
Inflammatory of CNS	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Demyelinating of CNS	x	x	x	x			
Episodic but not Epilepsy, migraine or sleep disorder	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Migraine	x	x	x	x	x		
Sleep disorders	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nerve disorder not polyneuropath	x	x	x	x	x		
Polyneuropath	x	x	x	x	x		
Myoneural	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Cerebral palsy	x	x	x	x	x		
Other neurologic							
Epilepsy	x	x	x	x	x	x	

CNS	X	X	X		X		Birth defect
Eye	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ear	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Heart	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Respiratory	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Lip		X	X		X	X	
Digestive	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Genital	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Urinary tract	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Musculoskeletal	X	X	X	X	X		
Skin	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Other	X	X	X		X	X	
ASD specific	X	X	X		X	X	
Thyrotoxicosis	X	X	X	X	X		Autoimmune
Thyroiditis	X	X	X		X		
Pri adrenocortical	X						
Rheumatoid arthritis	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Juvenile arthritis		X			X		
Dermatopolymyositis	X						
Polymyalgia	X	X					
Scleroderma	X	X					
Lupus erythema	X	X	X		X		
Sjogren	X	X	X				
Ankylos spondil.	X	X	X	X	X		
Celiac not irritabl bowel synd	X	X	X		X	X	
Irritable bowel syndrome	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Crohn	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ulcerative colitis	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pernicious anem	X						
Hemolytic anem	X						
Purpura	X	X					
Multple sclerosis	X	X	X	X	X		
Guillain-Bar	X	X					
Myasthen grav.	X						
Psoriasis	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alopecia areata	X	X			X		
Vitiligo							
Asthma	X	X	X	X	X	X	Other
Allergies	X	X	X	X	X	X	



**Table S5. Test sample performance fit with absolute and percentage (%) differences to parental psychiatric history**

	<i>Parental</i>	<b>Top 41</b>	<b>Absolut</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
F-score	<i>0,048</i>	0,054	0,006	12%
Kappa	<i>0,020</i>	0,025	0,005	27%
AUC	<i>0,560</i>	0,643	0,084	15%
TPR	<i>0,294</i>	0,441	0,147	50%
MMCE	<i>0,184</i>	0,244	0,061	33%
GPR	<i>0,088</i>	0,113	0,025	28%
PPV	<i>0,026</i>	0,029	0,002	9%
NPV	<i>0,986</i>	0,988	0,002	0%
Log loss	<i>0,692</i>	0,663	-0,030	-4%

**Table S6. Performance for the machine learning algorithm with the count indicators for each candidate model with percent (%) difference to base model**

Data type	AUC (Diff to base model;ln %)	F-score (Diff to base model;ln %)	Kappa (Diff to base model;ln %)	PPV (Diff to base model;ln %)	TPR (Diff to base model;ln %)	Algorithm
Count Indicator	0.639 (0.08;14.68%)	0.05 (0.003;6%)	0.021 (0.002;10.3%)	0.026 (0.001;2.6%)	0.488 (0.2;69.2%)	Logistic
Count Indicator	0.645 (0.09;15.71%)	0.054 (0.006;13.4%)	0.025 (0.006;30.3%)	0.029 (0.003;10.5%)	0.459 (0.171;59.2%)	Elastic Net
Count Indicator	0.641 (0.08;15.04%)	0.051 (0.004;8.7%)	0.022 (0.003;17.5%)	0.027 (0.001;5.5%)	0.474 (0.185;64.2%)	Support Vector Machines
Count Indicator	0.643 (0.09;15.4%)	0.054 (0.007;14.2%)	0.025 (0.006;32.7%)	0.029 (0.003;11.6%)	0.443 (0.155;53.7%)	Gradient Boosting
Count Indicator	0.642 (0.08;15.25%)	0.044 (-0.003;-7%)	0.014 (-0.005;-25.6%)	0.023 (-0.003;-11.4%)	0.612 (0.324;112.2%)	Random Forest
Count Indicator	0.634 (0.08;13.68%)	0.075 (0.027;57.6%)	0.05 (0.031;160.5%)	0.045 (0.019;72.9%)	0.228 (-0.06;-20.9%)	Neural Networks
Count Indicator	0.555 (0;-0.33%)	0.037 (-0.01;-21.6%)	0.007 (-0.012;-61.5%)	0.019 (-0.006;-24.6%)	0.407 (0.118;41%)	K nearest Neighbors
Count Indicator	0.648 (0.09;16.33%)	0.047 (-0.001;-1.1%)	0.017 (-0.002;-9.8%)	0.024 (-0.001;-5.4%)	0.577 (0.289;100.1%)	Stacked - Average
Count Indicator	0.649 (0.09;16.39%)	0 (-0.047;-100%)	0 (-0.019;-100%)	1 (0.974;3774.1%)	0 (-0.289;-100%)	Stacked - CV
Count Indicator	0.637 (0.08;14.37%)	0.076 (0.029;60.8%)	0.052 (0.033;171.2%)	0.046 (0.021;79.9%)	0.212 (-0.076;-26.5%)	Stacked - Hill climb



<b>Category</b>	<b>Values</b>
1 (Lowest)	$\leq 0.41$
2	$0.41 < \leq 0.464$
3	$0.464 < \leq 0.518$
4	$0.518 < \leq 0.572$
5	$0.572 < \leq 0.626$
6	$0.626 < \leq 0.68$
7	$0.68 < \leq 0.734$
8	$0.734 < \leq 0.788$
9	$0.788 < \leq 0.842$
1 (Highest)	$\geq 0.842$

**Table S8. Adjusted\* Odds Ratios (OR) with with 95%CI for the FMRS based on all candidate indicators, the top 21 and the top 3, respectively**

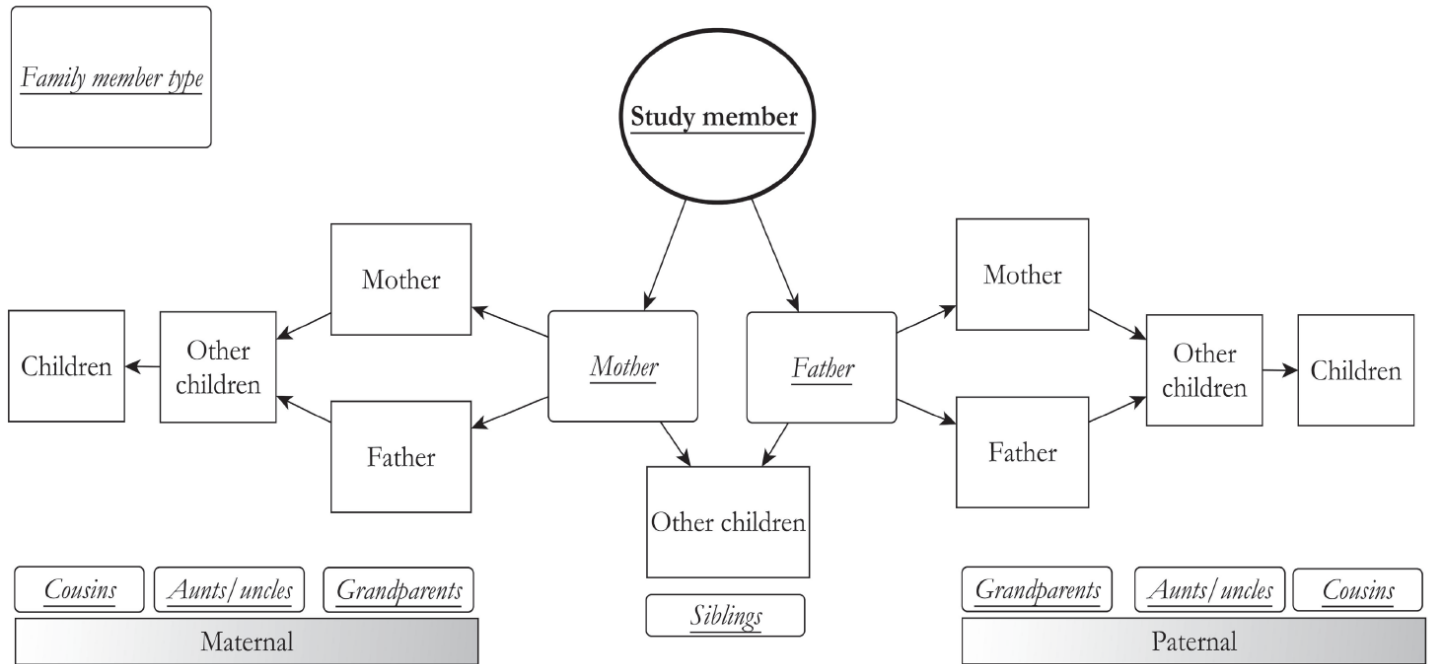
		353 candidate indicators			Top 21			Top 3		
		ASD cases	OR	95%CI	ASD cases (%)	OR	95%CI	ASD cases	OR	95%CI
FMRS						FMRS				
	1 (Lowest)	1428 (0.8%)	<i>ref</i>		11010 (1.1%)	<i>ref</i>		1 (Lowest)	20145 (1.3%)	<i>ref</i>
	2	10066 (1.1%)	1,12	(1,06--1,18)	4459 (1.5%)	1,29	(1,25-1,34)	2	2560 (2.7%)	2,00 (1,92-2,08)
	3	4824 (1.6%)	1,58	(1,49-1,68)	3509 (2.0%)	1,70	(1,63-1,77)	3	1000 (3.2%)	2,21 (2,07-2,35)
	4	3324 (2.1%)	2,05	(1,92-219)	2201 (2.5%)	2,13	(2,04-2,24)	4	1574 (7.5%)	5,21 (4,94-5,5)
	5	2275 (2.9%)	2,82	(2,64-3,02)	1354 (3.2%)	2,75	(2,6-2,92)	5	1096 (11.3%)	7,99 (7,48-8,53)
	6	1193 (4.2%)	3,91	(3,61-4,23)	721 (4%)	3,28	(3,04-3,55)	6 (Highest)	143 (13.7%)	9,63 (8,04-11,55)
	7	583 (5.7%)	5,19	(4,7-5,74)	482 (5%)	4,02	(3,66-4,42)			
	8	811 (6.8%)	6,39	(5,84-6,99)	1071 (7.5%)	6,19	(5,8-6,61)			
	9	1317 (10.1%)	9,49	(8,77-10,27)	1180 (10.4%)	8,70	(8,15-9,28)			
	1 (Highest)	697 (15.7%)	15,52	(14,06-17,14)	531 (15.3%)	13,52	(12,27-14,89)			

<b>Table S9. Adjusted* Odds Ratios (OR) with 95%CI for the FMRS restricting the study population to i) only children, ii) complete linkages, iii) incomplete linkages, iv) test subsample</b>															
		Only children				Complete linkages				Incomplete linkages				Test sub sample	
		(%)	OR	95%CI	(%)	OR	95%CI	(%)	OR	95%CI	(%)	OR	95%CI		
FMRS															
	1 (Lowest)		**	-	49 (0.7%)	<i>ref</i>		39 (0.5%)	<i>ref</i>		16 (0.58%)	<i>ref</i>			
	2	2341 (1.7%)		<i>ref</i>	6983 (1.0%)	0,89 (0,67-1,18)		3563 (1.2%)	1,19 (0,86-1,64)		2126 (1.1%)	1,07 (0,65-1,75)			
	3	1480 (2.4%)	1,25	(1,17-1,33)	3588 (1.4%)	1,20 (0,9-1,59)		1922 (1.9%)	1,55 (1,12-2,13)		1106 (1.5%)	1,44 (0,87-2,37)			
	4	1026 (2.8%)	1,53	(1,43-1,66)	2267 (1.9%)	1,65 (1,24-2,19)		1249 (2.5%)	1,97 (1,43-2,73)		708 (2.1%)	1,96 (1,19-3,23)			
	5	793 (3.5%)	1,97	(1,82-2,15)	1473 (2.5%)	2,17 (1,63-2,9)		971 (3.3%)	2,55 (1,84-3,53)		504 (2.8%)	2,64 (1,59-4,36)			
	6	382 (4.3%)	2,28	(2,04-2,56)	726 (3.4%)	2,89 (2,19-3,87)		472 (4.2%)	3,02 (2,17-4,21)		227 (3.4%)	3,14 (1,88-5,25)			
	7	121 (5.2%)	2,75	(2,27-3,33)	497 (5.1%)	4,17 (3,1-5,61)		160 (4.8%)	3,38 (2,36-4,83)		125 (4.6%)	3,98 (2,34-6,74)			
	8	48 (7.6%)	3,89	(2,87-5,28)	746 (6.9%)	5,81 (4,33-7,78)		154 (7.6%)	6,11 (4,27-8,78)		176 (6.6%)	5,83 (3,47-9,79)			
	9	9 (34.6%)	28,49	(12,13-66,9)	1320 (10.5%)	9,08 (6,81-12,1)		159 (10.4%)	8,46 (5,9-12,14)		308 (10.1%)	10,06 (6,04-16,75)			
	10 (Highest)		**	-	466 (17.5%)	16,17 (11,97-21,8)		36 (12%)	9,16 (5,67-14,8)		96 (17.0%)	16,69 (9,68-28,79)			
						*Adjusted for sex, birth weight, gestational age, birth year, maternal and paternal age									
						** Not enough cases to estimate									

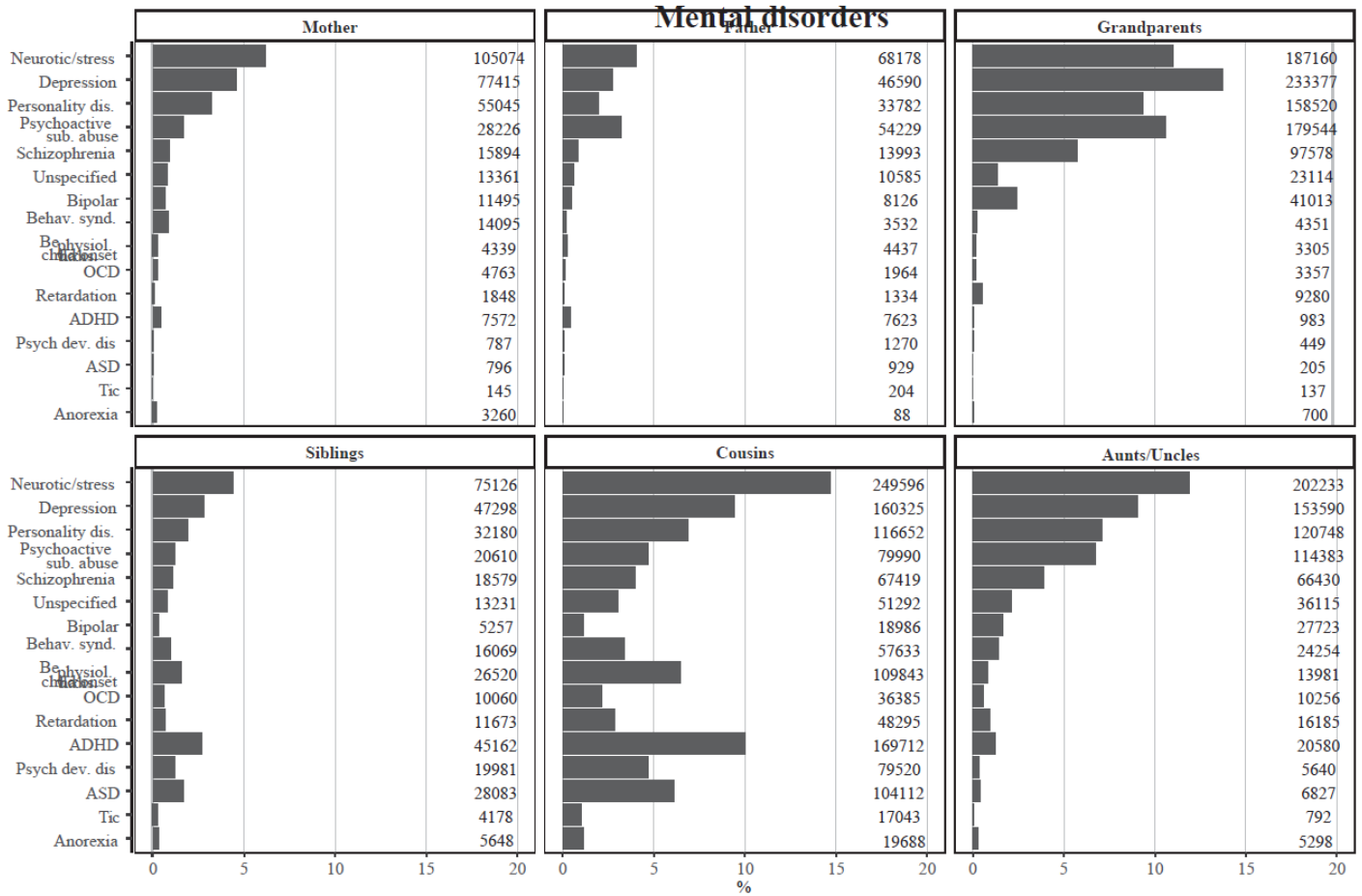
**Table S10. Adjusted Odds Ratios (OR) with with 95%CI for the FMRS additionally adjusting for the number of aunts and uncles, cousins, siblings and grandparents**

		OR*	95%CI
FMRS			
	1 (Lowest)	<i>ref</i>	-
	2	1,29	(1,25-1,34)
	3	1,70	(1,63-1,77)
	4	2,13	(2,04-2,24)
	5	2,75	(2,6-2,92)
	6	3,28	(3,04-3,55)
	7	4,02	(3,66-4,42)
	8	6,19	(5,8-6,61)
	9	8,70	(8,15-9,28)
	10 (Highest)	13,52	(12,27-14,89)
*also adjusted for gender, birth weight, gestational age, birth year, maternal, paternal age and highest parental educational attainment			

**Figure S1. Illustration of linkages to family members**

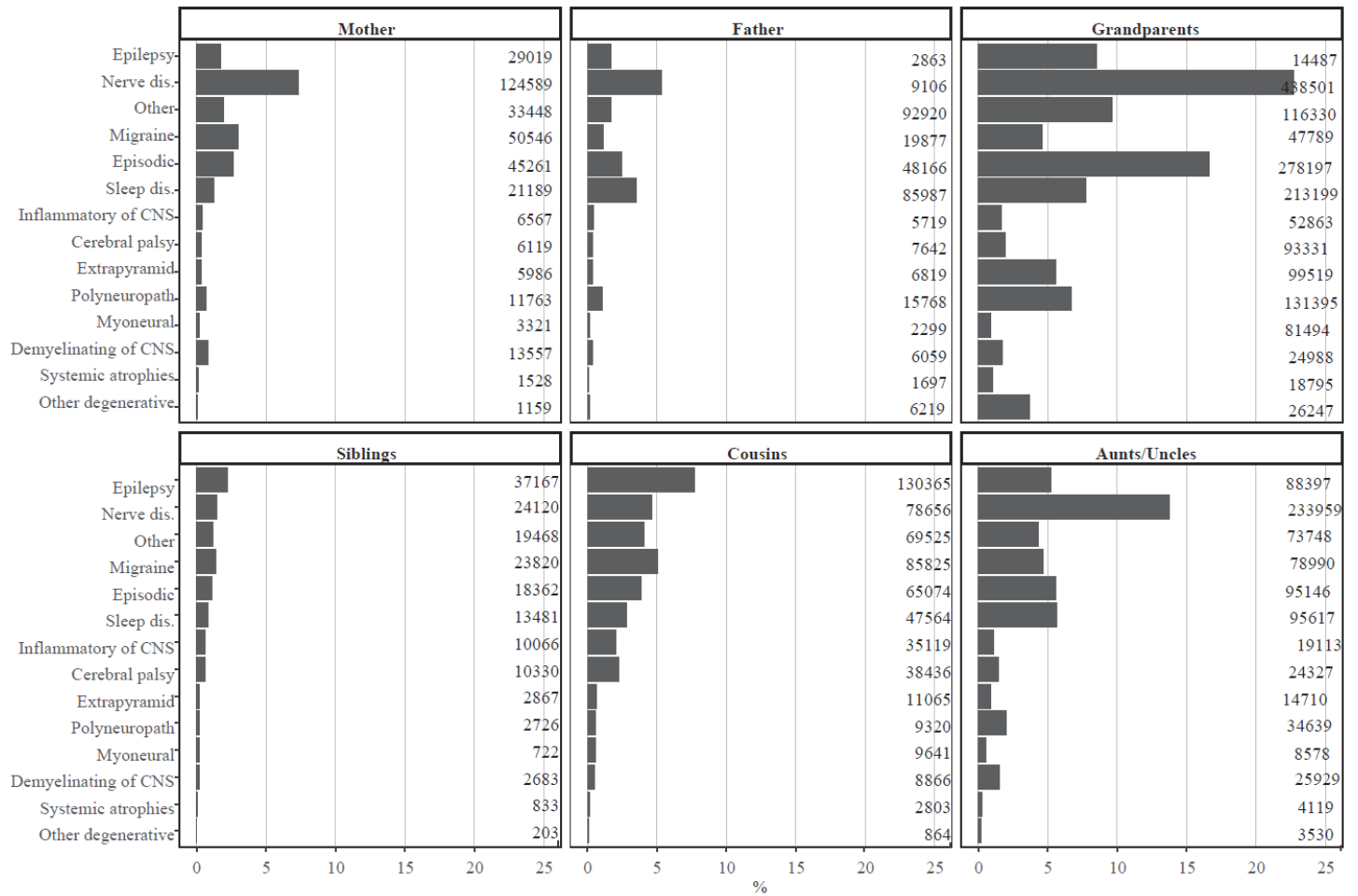


**Figure S2. Prevalence and percent (%) for each morbidity indicator**



**Figure S2. Prevalence and percent (%) for each morbidity indicator, continued**

**Neurologic disorders**



**Figure S2. Prevalence and percent (%) for each morbidity indicator, continued**

**Congenital defect disorders**

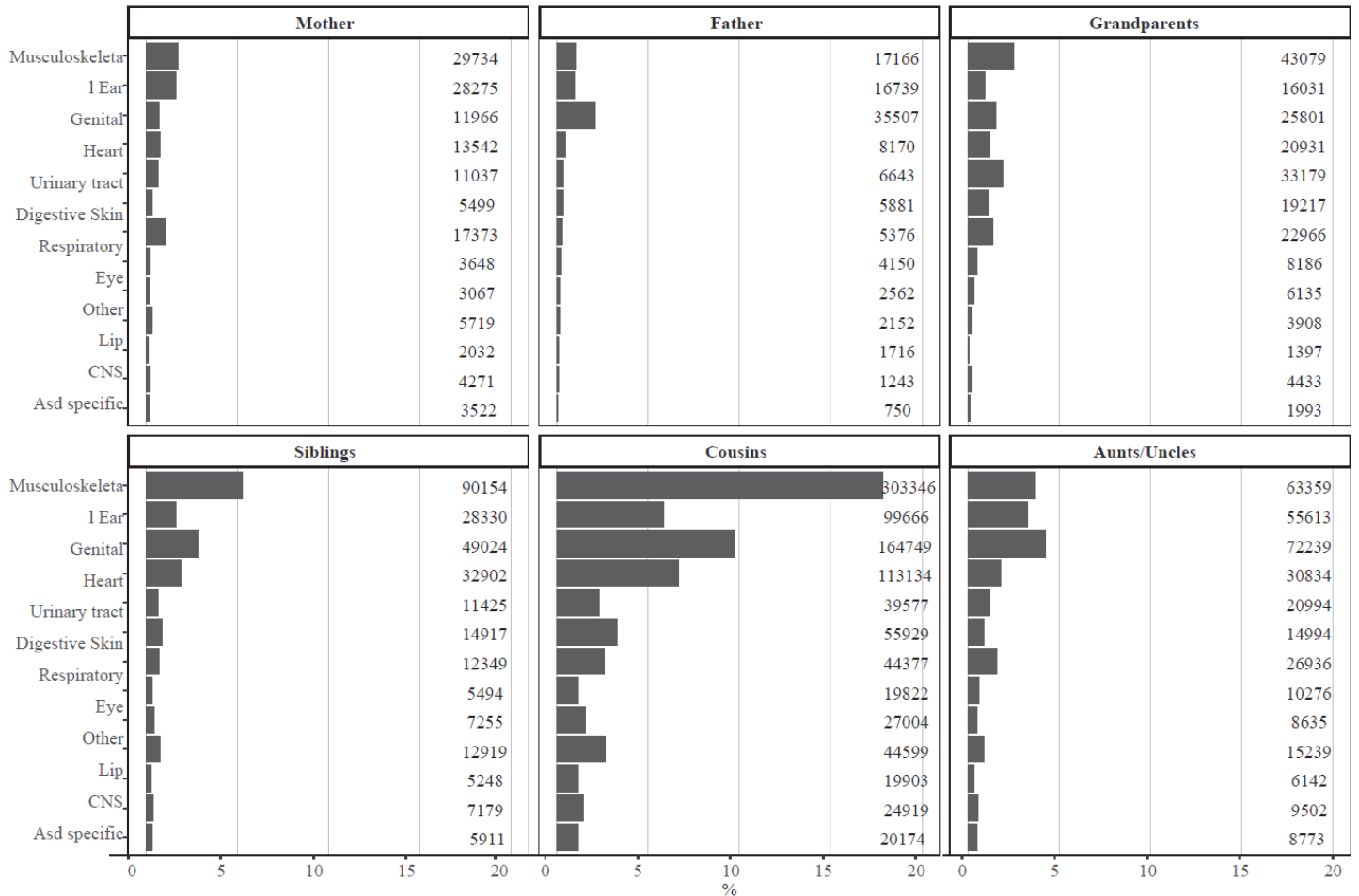




Figure S2. Prevalence and percent (%) for each morbidity indicator, continued

Autoimmune disorders

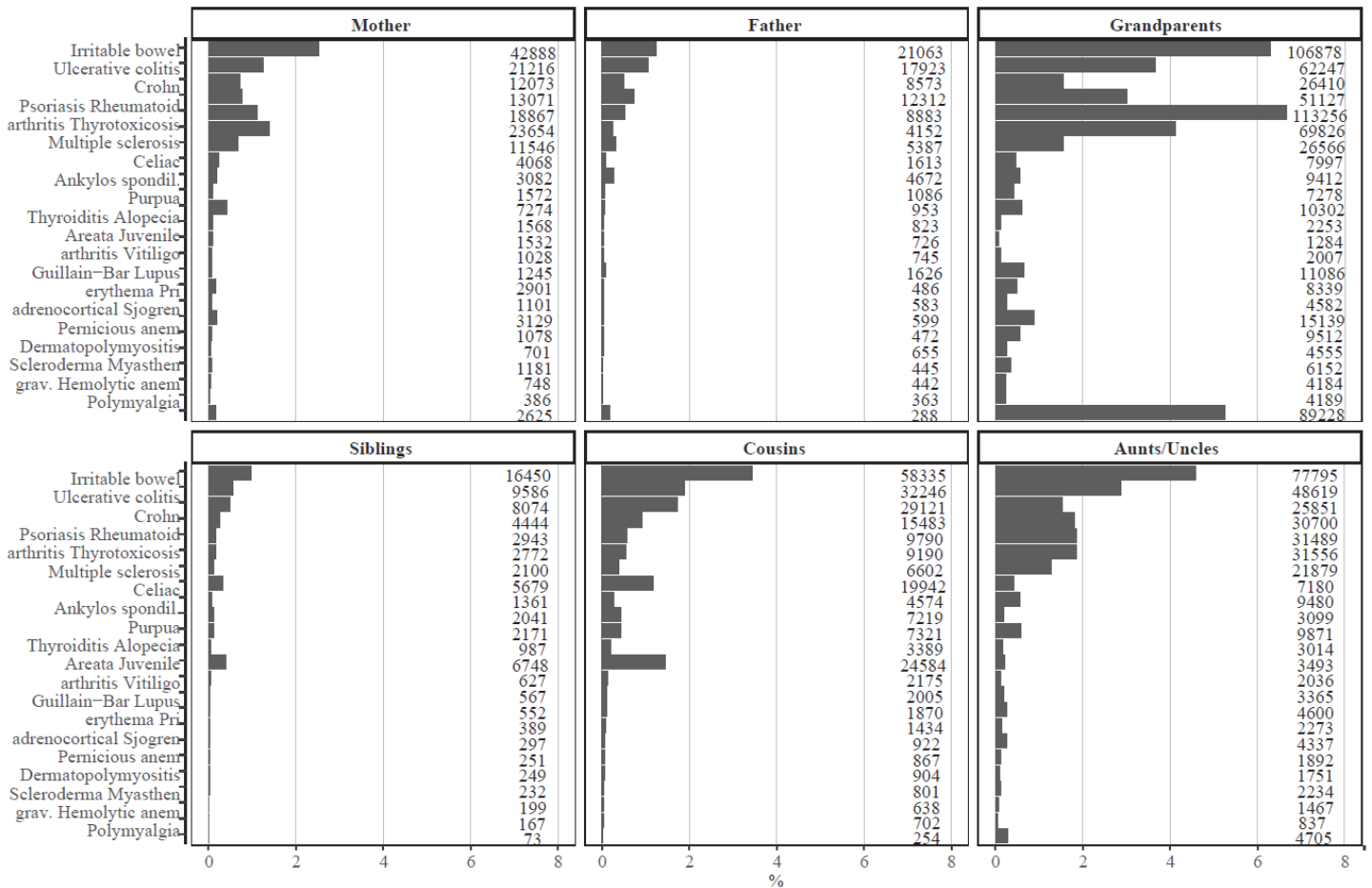


Figure S2. Prevalence and percent (%) for each morbidity indicator, continued

Cardiometabolic and other disorders

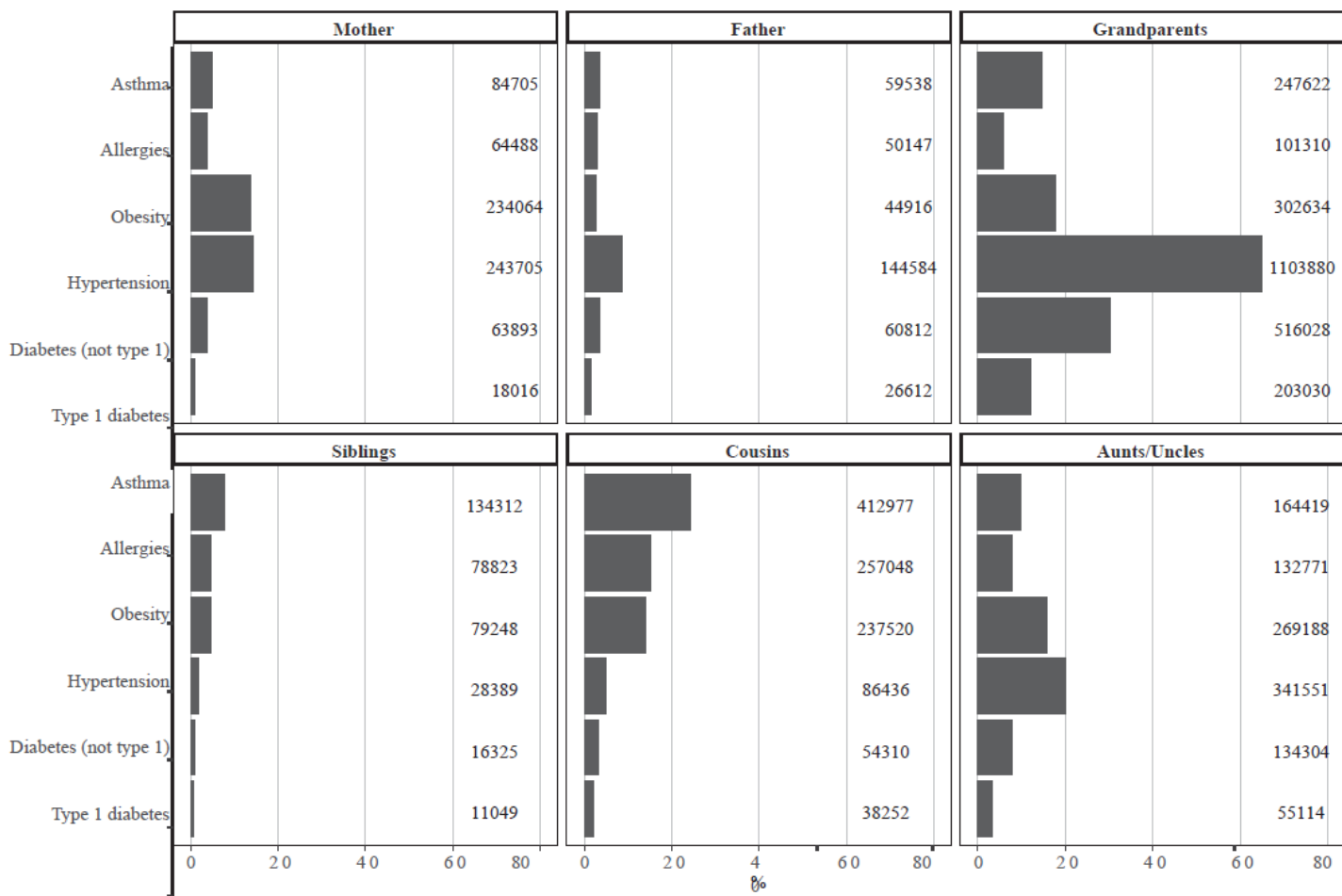
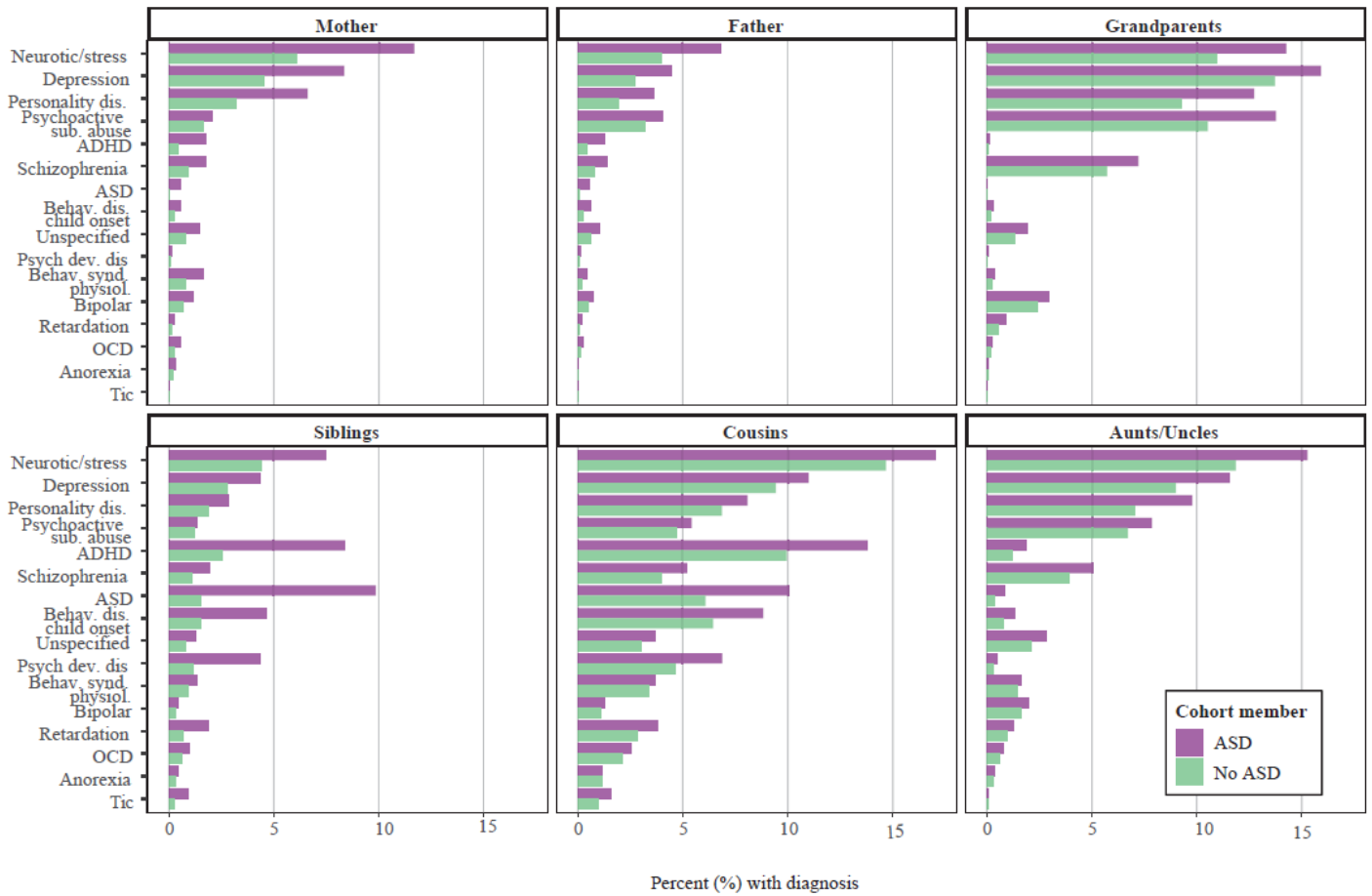


Figure S3. Percent (%) for each morbidity indicator by ASD/no ASD

Mental disorders



If there is below 5 cases then the bar is removed

Figure S3. Percent (%) for each morbidity indicator by ASD/no ASD, continued

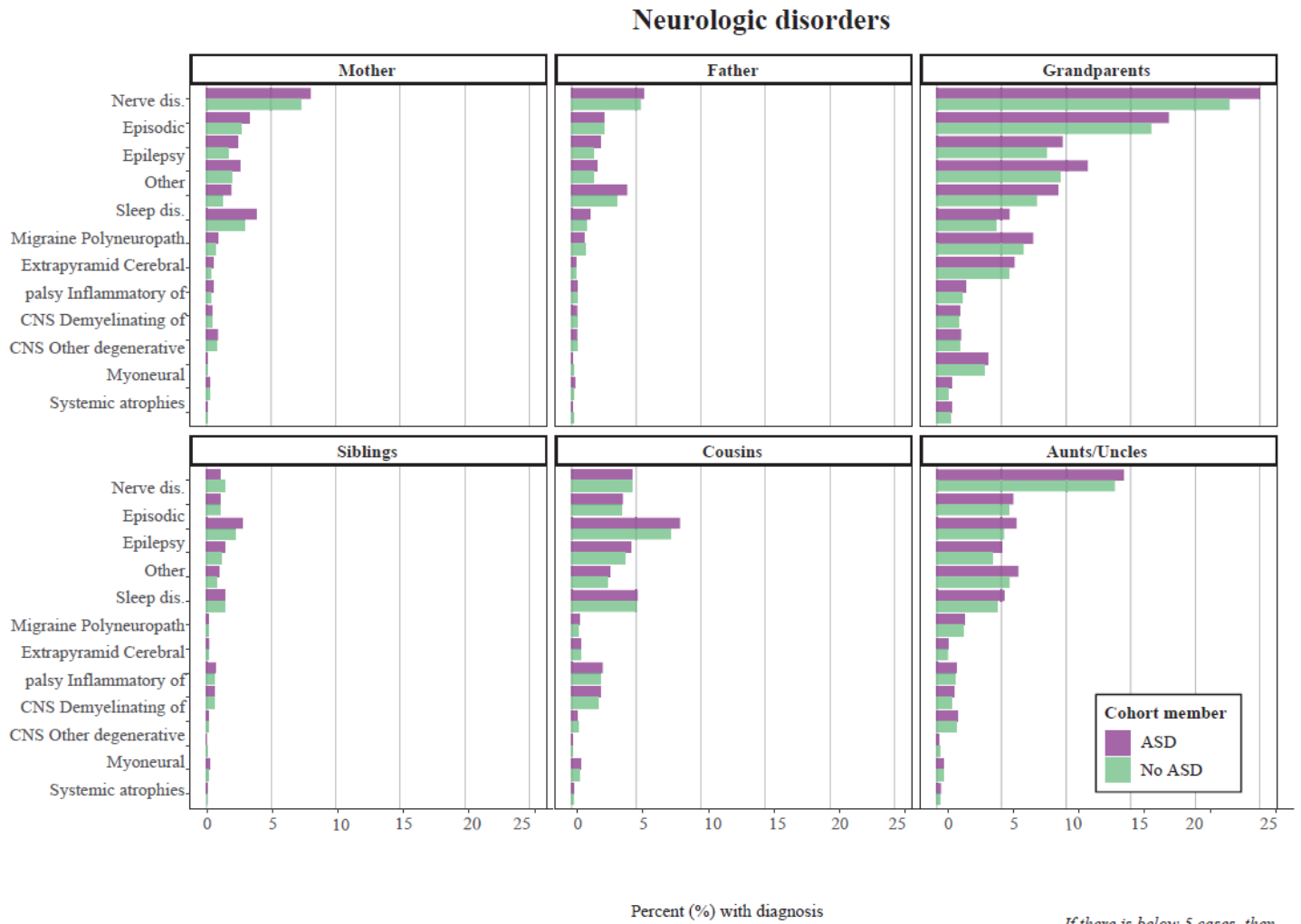
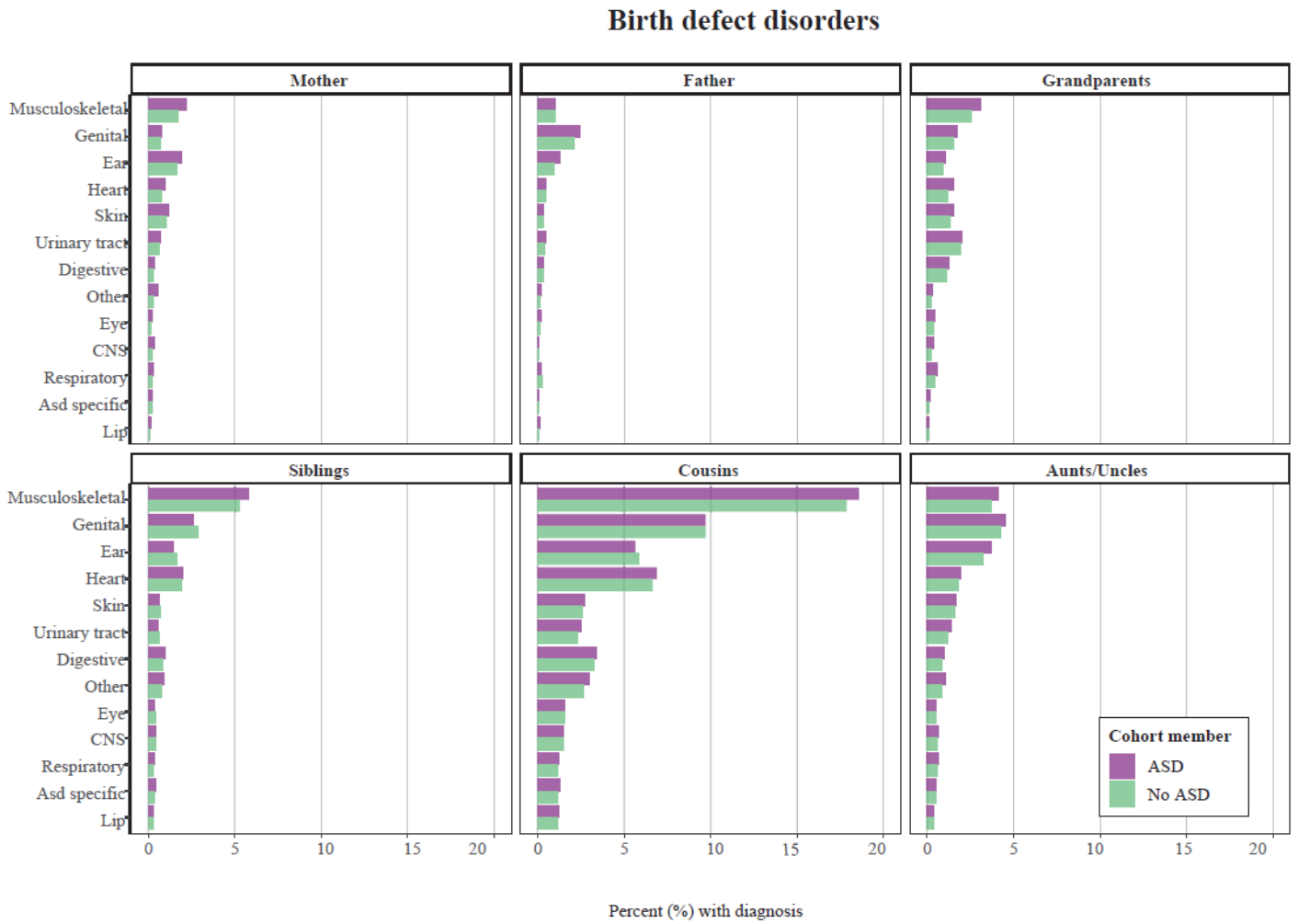


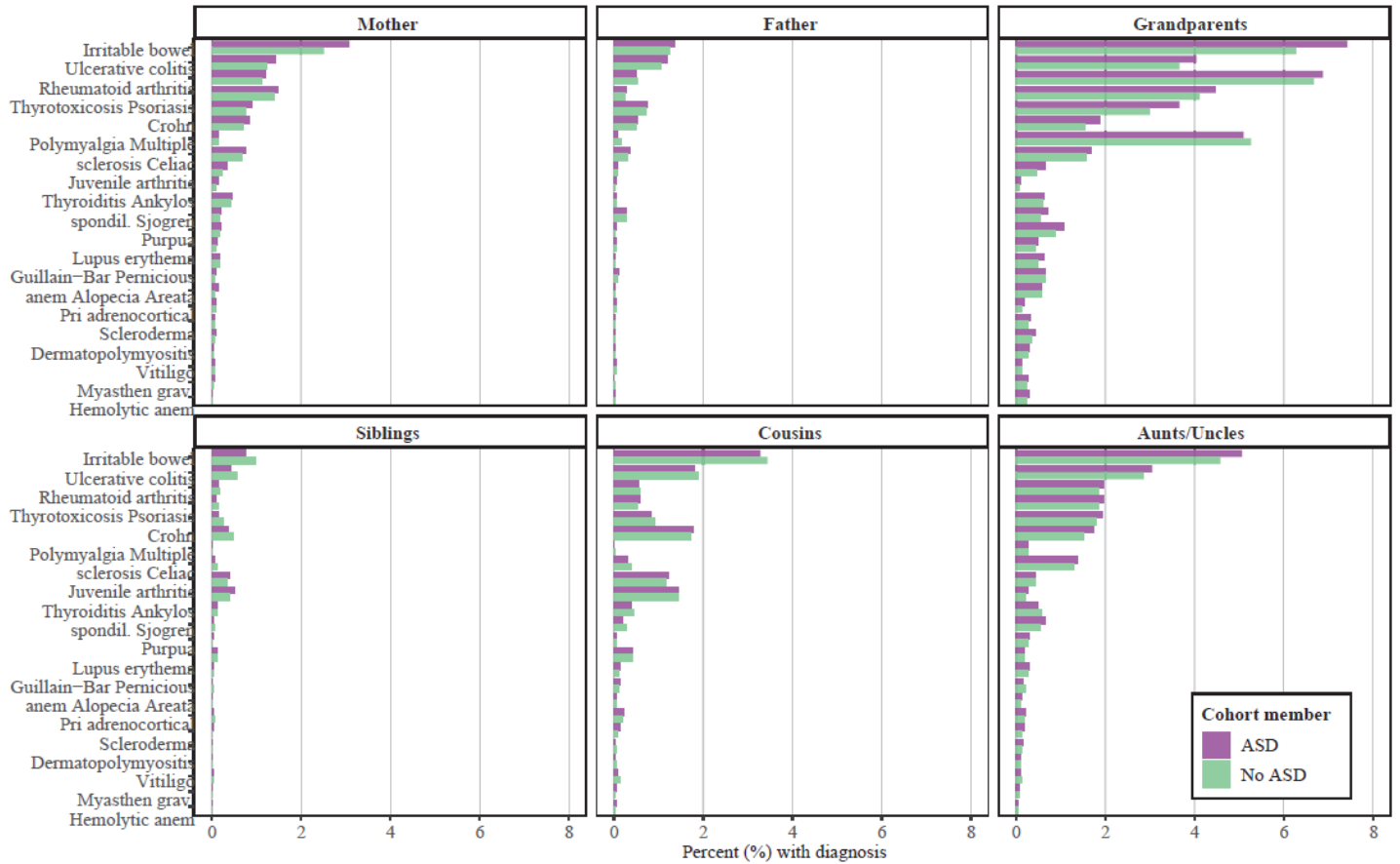
Figure S3. Percent (%) for each morbidity indicator by ASD/no ASD, continued



*If there is below 5 cases then the bar is removed*

Figure S3. Percent (%) for each morbidity indicator by ASD/no ASD, continued

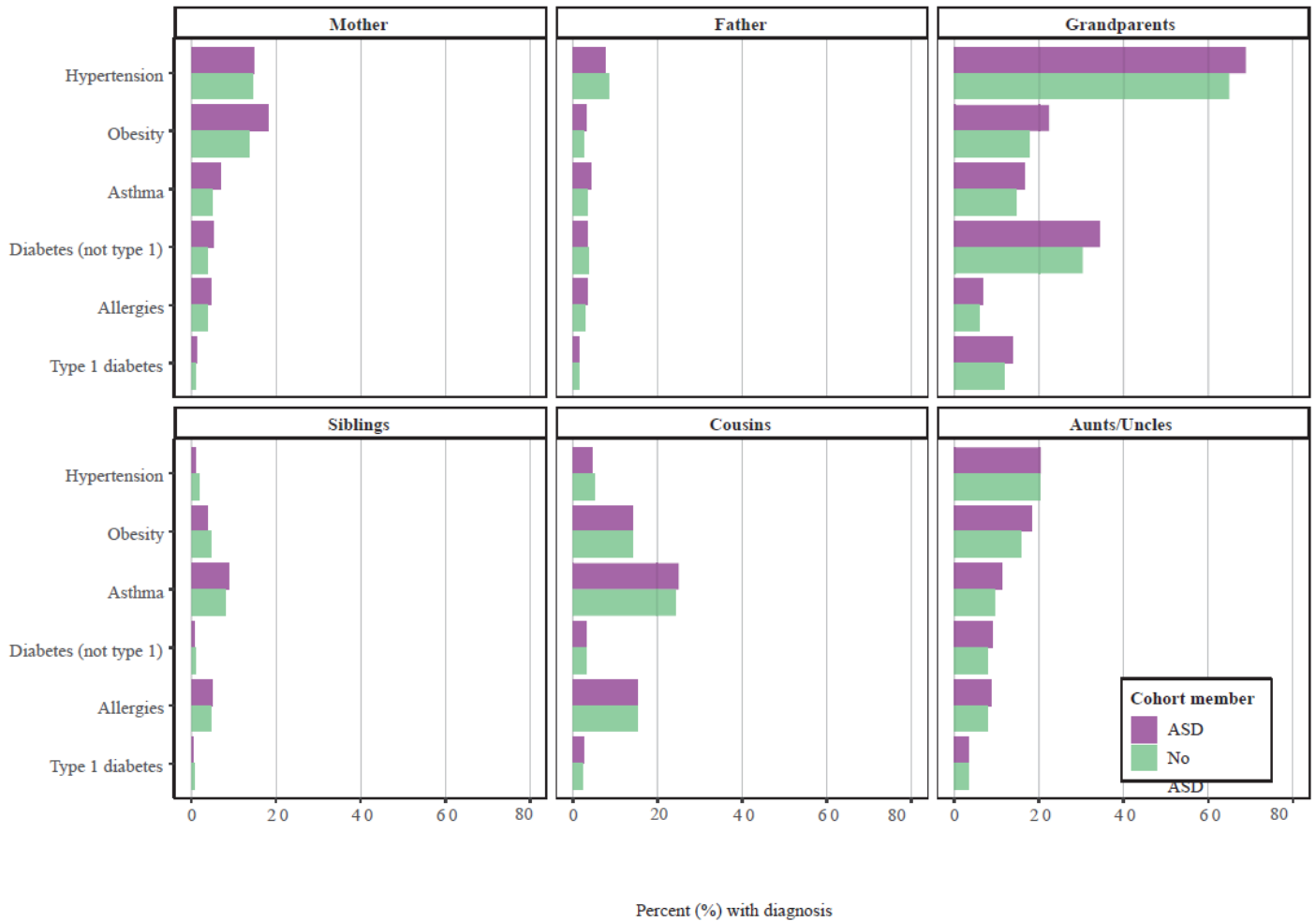
Autoimmune disorders



If there is below 5 cases then the bar is removed

Figure S3. Percent (%) for each morbidity indicator by ASD/no ASD, continued

Cardiometabolic and other disorders



*If there is below 5 cases then the bar is removed*

Figure S4. Importance ranking of 30 most important predictors by Random Forest (A) and Extreme Gradient Boost (B)

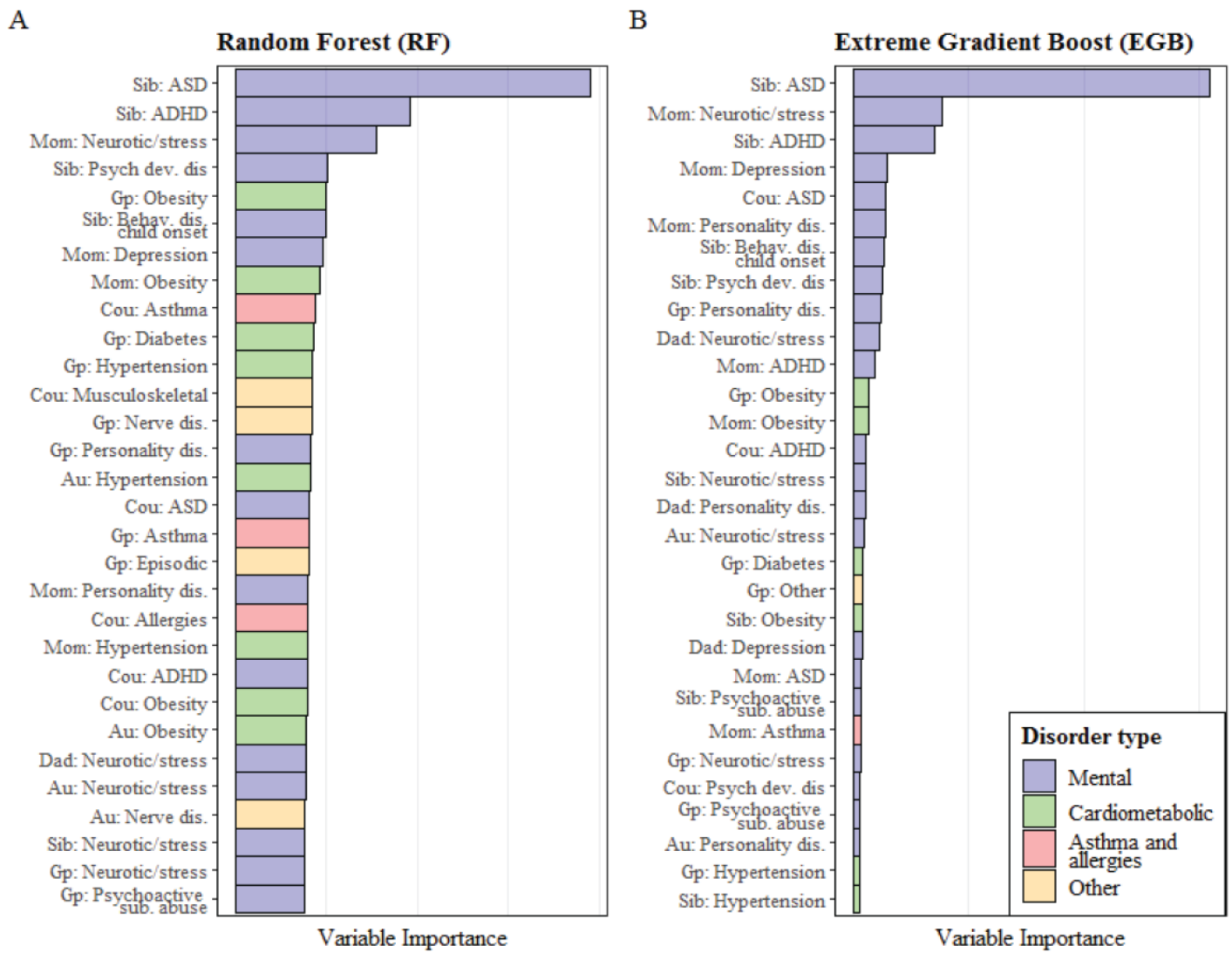
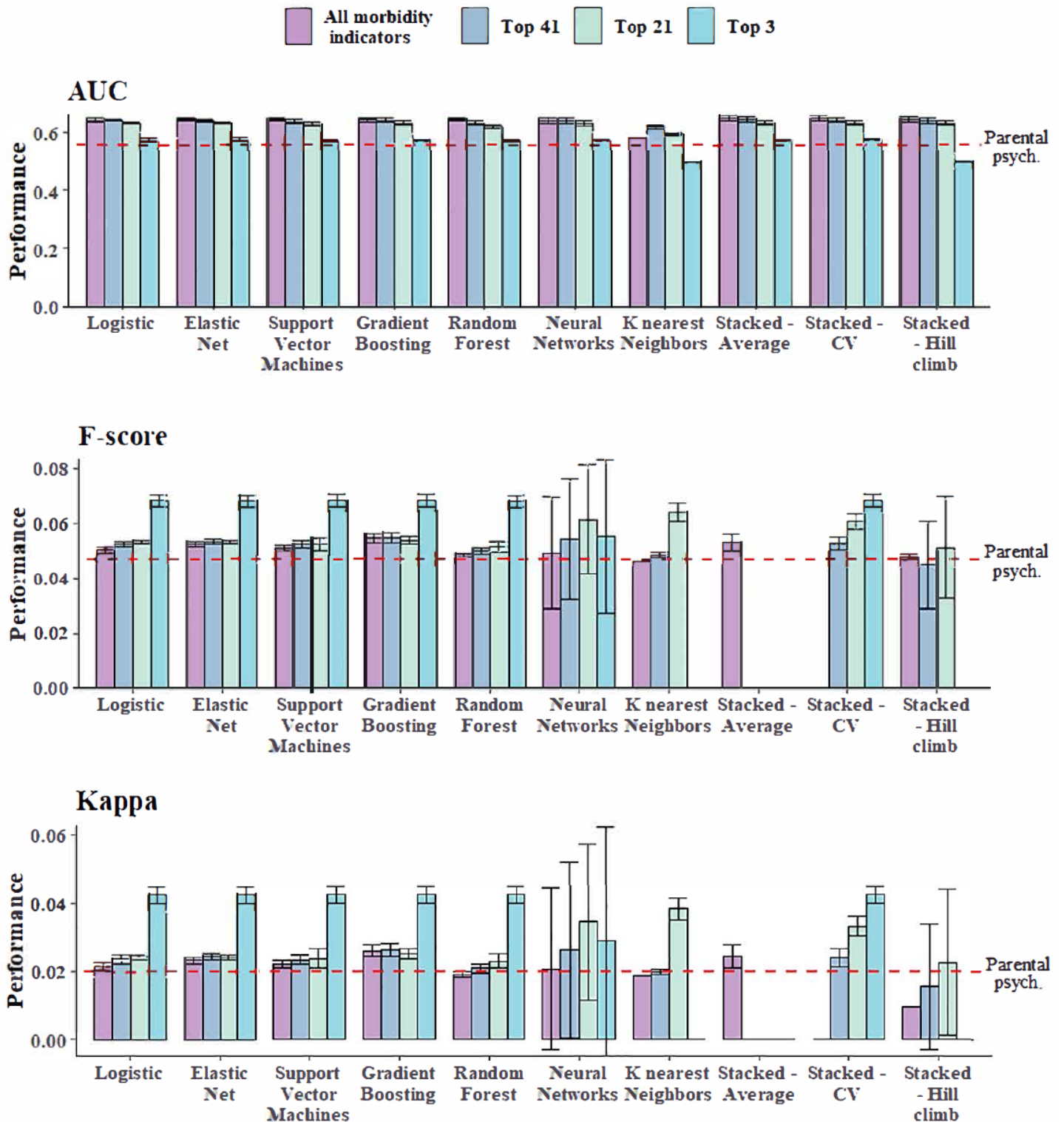
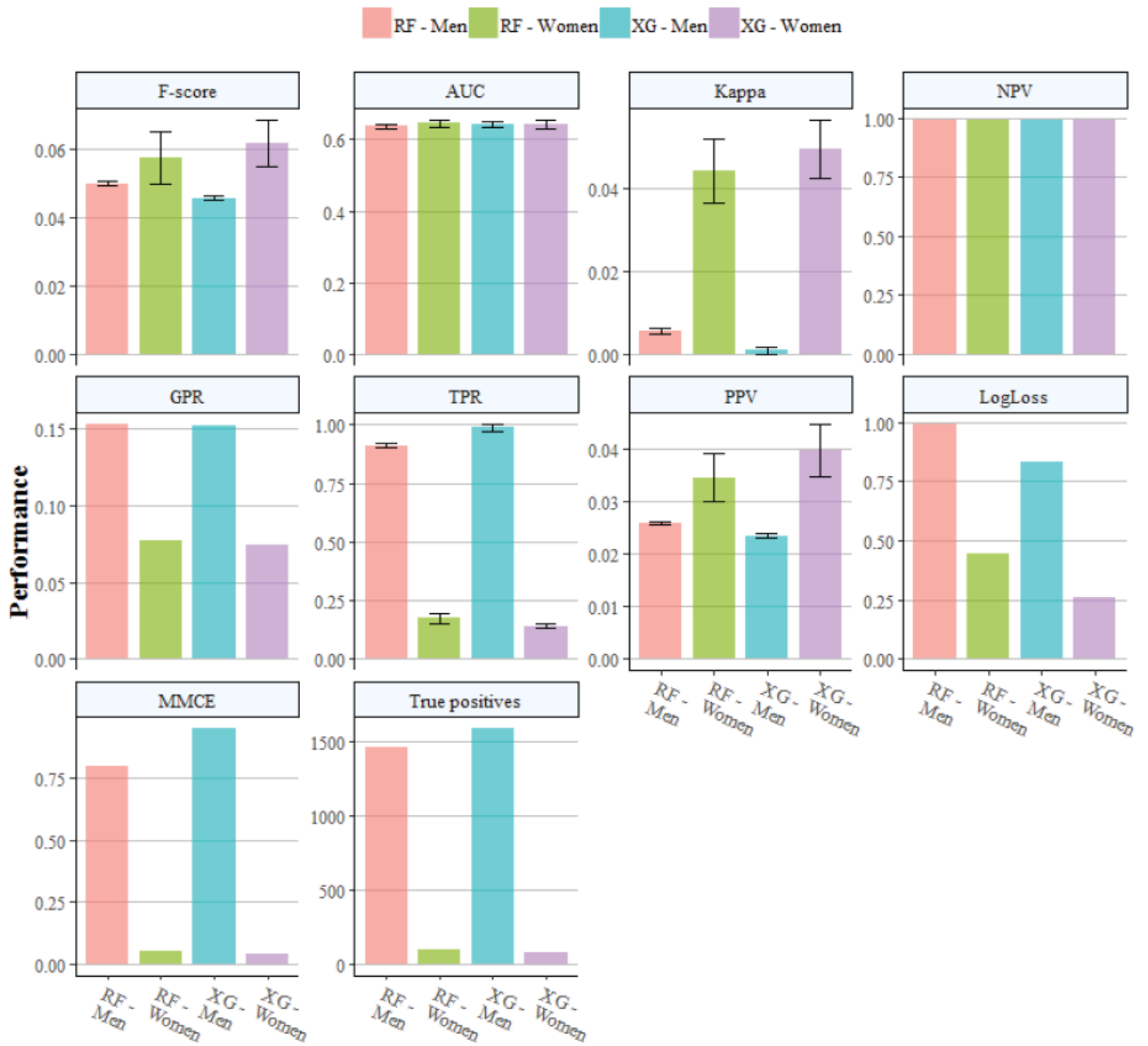




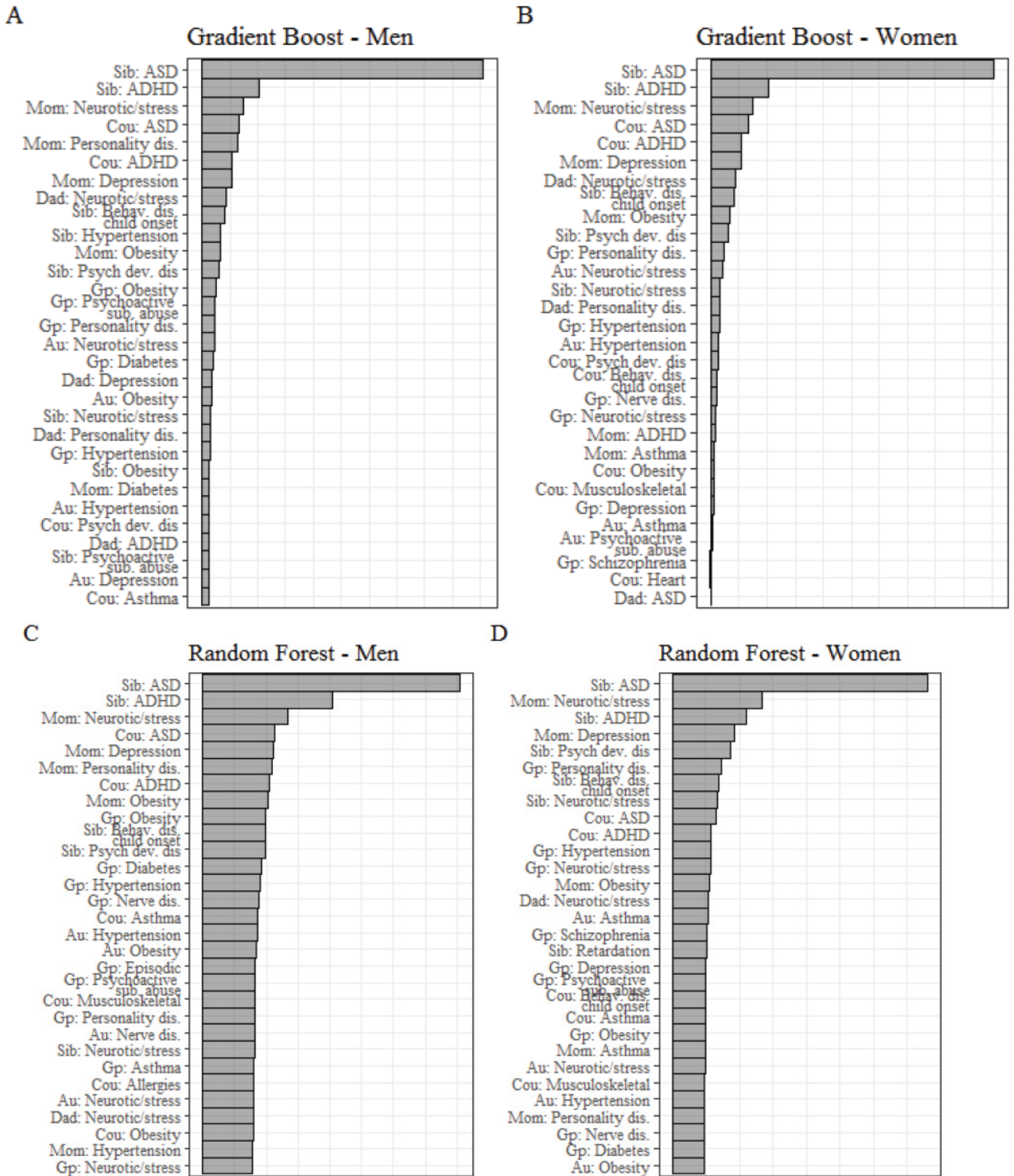
Figure S5. Illustration of performance measures on area-under-the-curve (AUC), F-score and Kappa for all morbidity indicators, top 41, top 21, top 3, respectively



**Figure S6. Importance ranking of 30 most important predictors by Random Forest and Extreme Gradient Boost depending on sex of the cohort member**



**Figure S7. Importance ranking of 30 most important predictors by Random Forest (bottom) and Extreme Gradient Boost (top) for men (A and C) and women (B and D), respectively**



**Figure S8**

