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Summary

EVALUATION OF THE DECISION TREE CLASSIFICATION MODEL USING DIETARY AND LIFESTYLE FACTORS FOR PREDICTING GERD DIAGNOSIS IN GISTAR STUDY POPULATION

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A retrospective analysis of 3340 adults aged 40-64 years used decision tree modeling to identify fried potatoes, female gender, and sweet consumption as the most predictive dietary factors associated with GERD symptoms.

KEY POINTS

- Fried potatoes including French fries were the most predictive factor of GERD symptoms, with 65.3% of consumers reporting symptoms (1516/2321), rising to 82.6% in females (1048/1228).
- Among participants consuming fried potatoes, the association with GERD was more pronounced in those who also consumed sweets once per week (87.2%, 950/1090).
- In males who consumed fried potatoes, sweet consumption was the next most important predictive factor (46.3%, 431/930).
- Among non-consumers of fried potatoes (14.6% with symptoms), consumption of 1-3 cups of green tea per week and male gender were predictive factors.
- None of the lifestyle factors analyzed were identified as significant predictors of GERD symptoms; body mass index was not included in the analysis.

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