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Research article

Using Bayesian network model with MMHC algorithm to detect risk

factors for stroke

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Supplementary

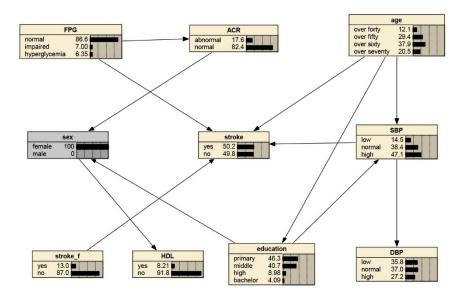


Figure S1: Bayesian reasoning for stroke for females.

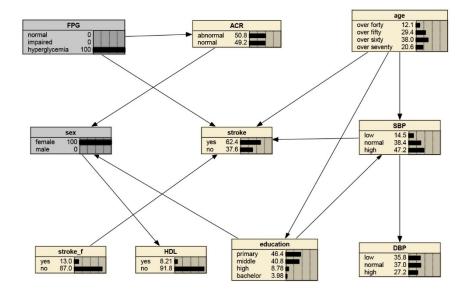


Figure S2: Bayesian reasoning for stroke for females under hyperglycemia condition.

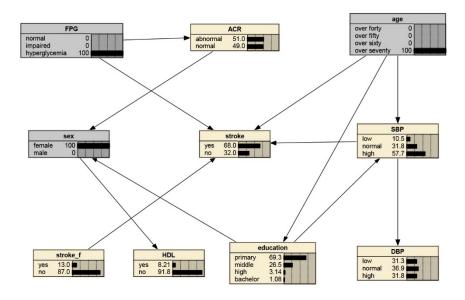


Figure S3: Bayesian reasoning for stroke for females with age between 71–91 years and under hyperglycemia condition.

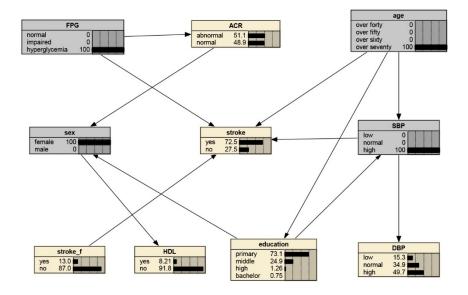


Figure S4: Bayesian reasoning for stroke for females with age between 71–91 years and under hyperglycemia and high SBP conditions.

Variables		Before PSM			After PSM		
	levels	non-stroke (N = 11,537)	stroke (N = 748)	Р	non-stroke $(N = 748)$	stroke (N = 748)	Р
smoking	No	8836 (76.6%)	523 (69.9%)	< 0.001	523 (69.9%)	523 (69.9%)	1.00
	Yes	2701 (23.4%)	225 (30.1%)		225 (30.1%)	225 (30.1%)	
Alcohol consumption	Seldom	9762 (84.6%)	647 (86.5%)	0.367	647 (86.5%)	647 (86.5%)	1.00
	Sometimes	1530 (13.3%)	86 (11.5%)		86 (11.5%)	86 (11.5%)	
	Always	245 (2.1%)	15 (2%)		15 (2%)	15 (2%)	
Diet	Vegetable	3815 (33.1%)	301 (40.2%)	< 0.001	230 (30.7%)	230 (30.7%)	1.00
	Balanced	7177 (62.2%)	425 (56.8%)		416 (55.6%)	416 (55.6%)	
	Meat	545 (4.7%)	22 (2.9%)		102 (13.6%)	102 (13.6%)	
Salt consumption	Light	3005 (26%)	230 (30.7%)	0.010	301 (40.2%)	301 (40.2%)	1.00
	Balanced	7021 (60.9%)	416 (55.6%)		425 (56.8%)	425 (56.8%)	
	Salty	1511 (13.1%)	102 (13.6%)		22 (2.9%)	22 (2.9%)	

 Table S1. Comparison of variables before and after PSM.



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