

Table 5: Sensitivity, Specificity, positive and negative predictive value for the presence of OV using GBWT ≥ 3.350

Cut Point	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
GBWT ≥ 3.350	68%	78%	75.6%	70.9%

Table 6: Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values for the presence of OV using platelet count to spleen diameter ratio ≤ 1391.00

Cut Point	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
platelet to spleen ratio ≤ 1391.00	80%	72%	21.7%	25.9%

Table 7: Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value for the presence of Large OV with GBWT ≥ 3.950

Cut Point	Sensitivity	specificity	PPV	NPV
GBWT ≥ 3.950	92%	95%	86.7%	97.1%

Table8: Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values for the presence of Large OV using platelet count to spleen diameter ratio ≤ 1175.50

Cut Point	Sensitivity	specificity	PPV	NPV
Platelet to spleen ratio ≤ 1175.50	96%	89%	98.5%	77.1%

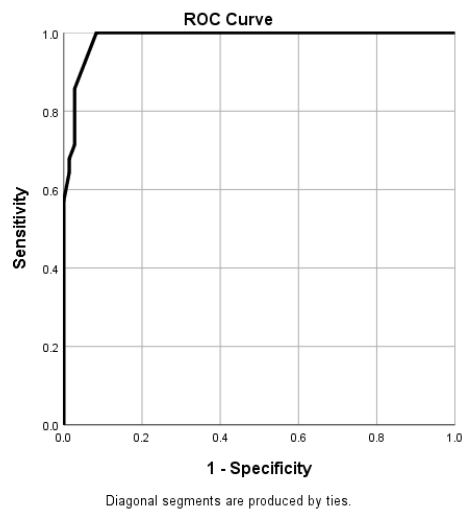


Figure 4: ROC for large OV using GBWT. AUC= 0.986

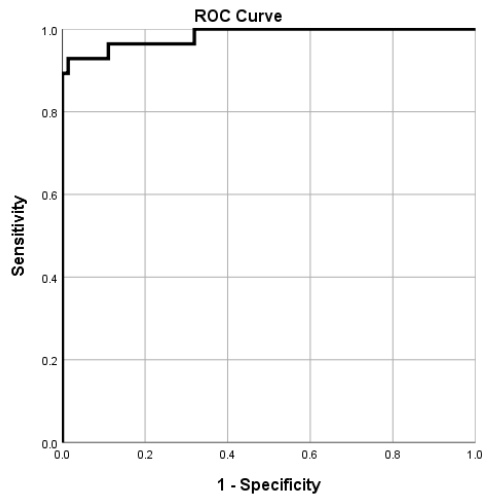


Figure 5: ROC for the presence of Large OV using platelet count to spleen diameter ratio ≤ 1175.50 , AUC= 0.984

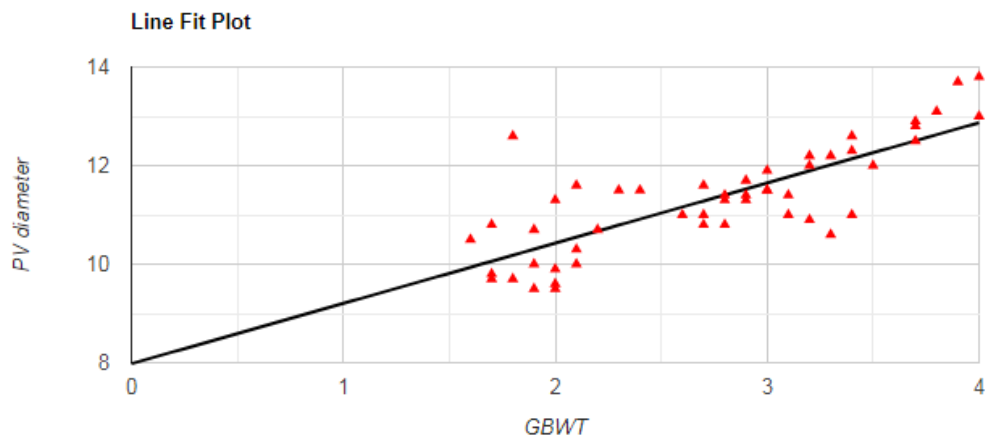


Fig 6) In Group I: results of the pearson correlation indicated that there is a significant large positive relationship between GBWT and PV diameter $r=0.7932$ Pvalue <0.0001 . The result is significant at $p < 0.5$.

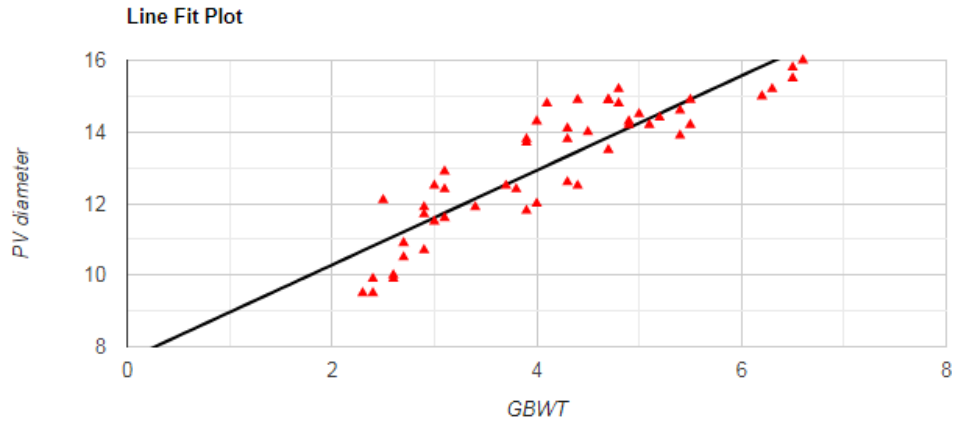


Fig 7) In Group 2: Results of the pearson correlation indicated that there is a significant large positive relationship between GBWT and PV diameter , $r=0.889$ The P-Value is < 0.0001 The result is significant at $p < 0.5$.

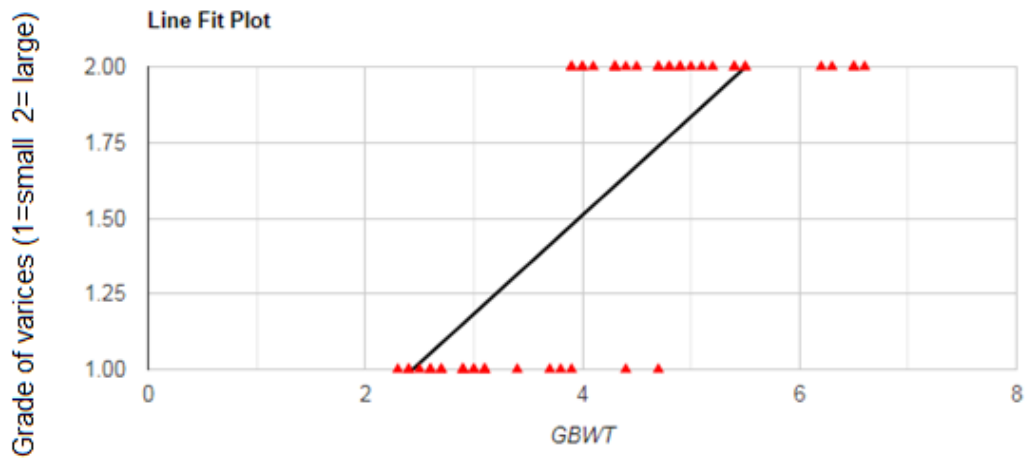


Fig 8) In Group 2 : Results of the pearson correlation indicated that there is a significant large positive relationship between GBWT and grade of esophageal varices,,, $r=0.7856$ The P-Value is < 0.0001 . The result is significant at $p < 0.5$.