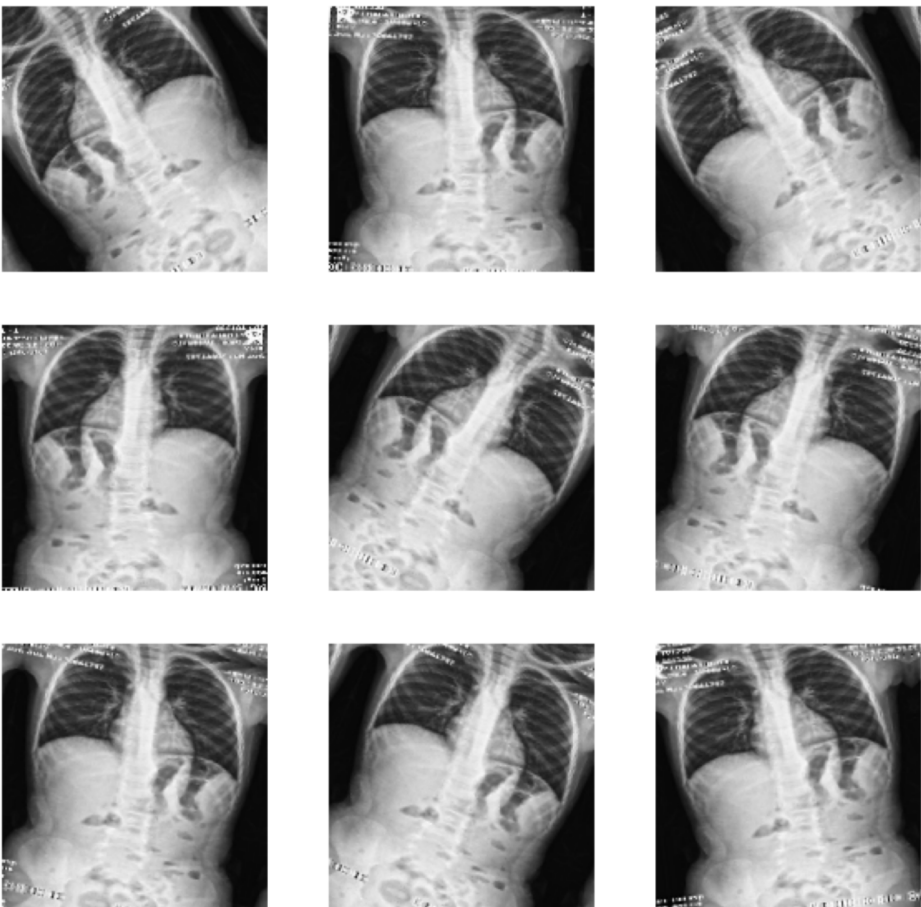
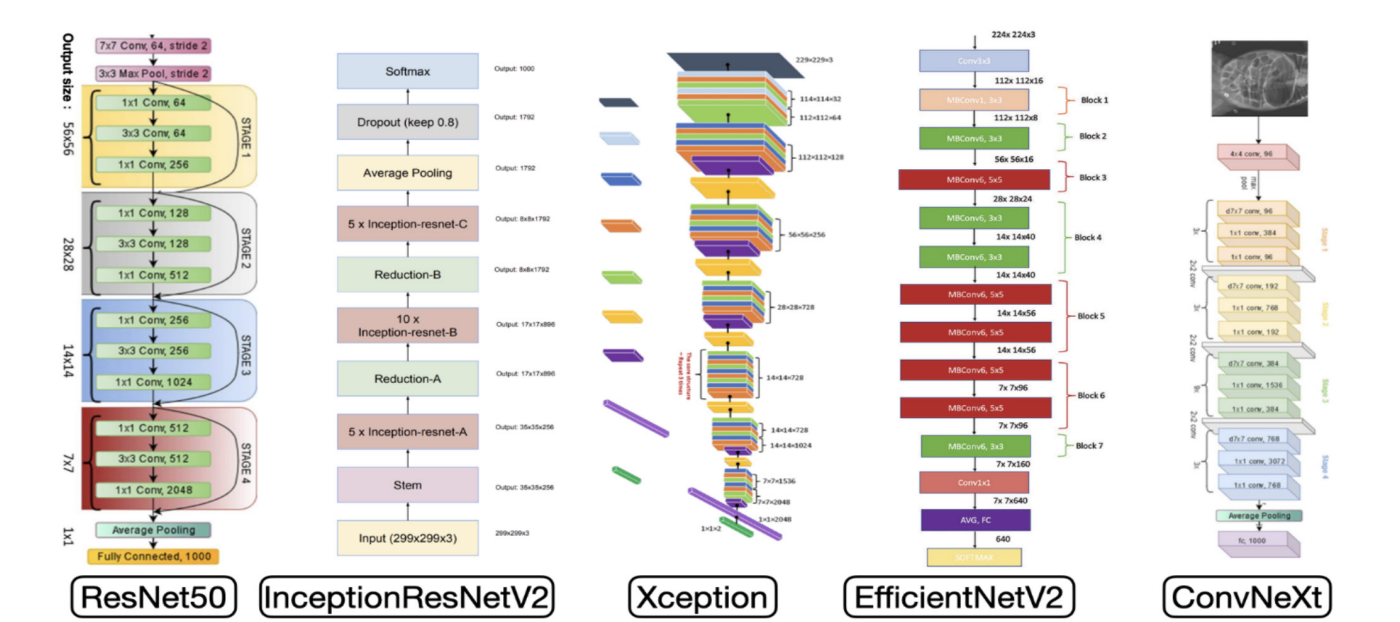


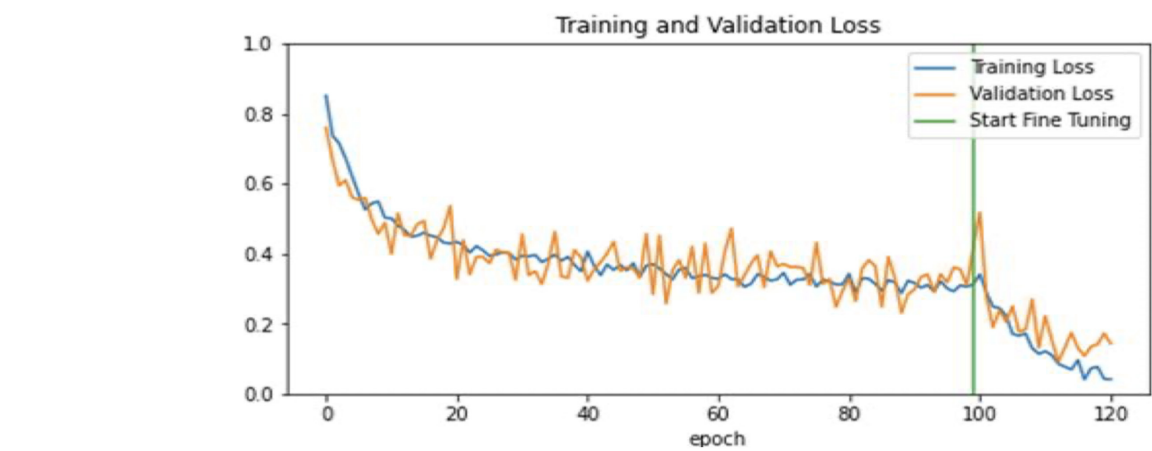
Supplementary Table 1. The performance metrics of the previous studies and the current study on various abdominal X-ray datasets				
	Number of images (study/control)	Accuracy	Specificity	Sensitivity
Kwon et al. ²¹ , 2020	11,384 (1,449/9,935)	0.760	0.250	0.816
Cheng et al. ¹⁹ , 2018	3,663 (74/3,589)	0.685	0.681	0.831
Cheng et al. ²⁰ , 2019	5,558 (462/5,096)	N/A	0.925	0.829
Kim et al. ⁴ , 2021	990 (445/445)	0.918	0.927	0.909
Current study (ConvNeXtXLarge), 2024	1,152 (612/540)	0.969	0.968	0.970
Superscripts indicate the reference number in the main manuscript.				



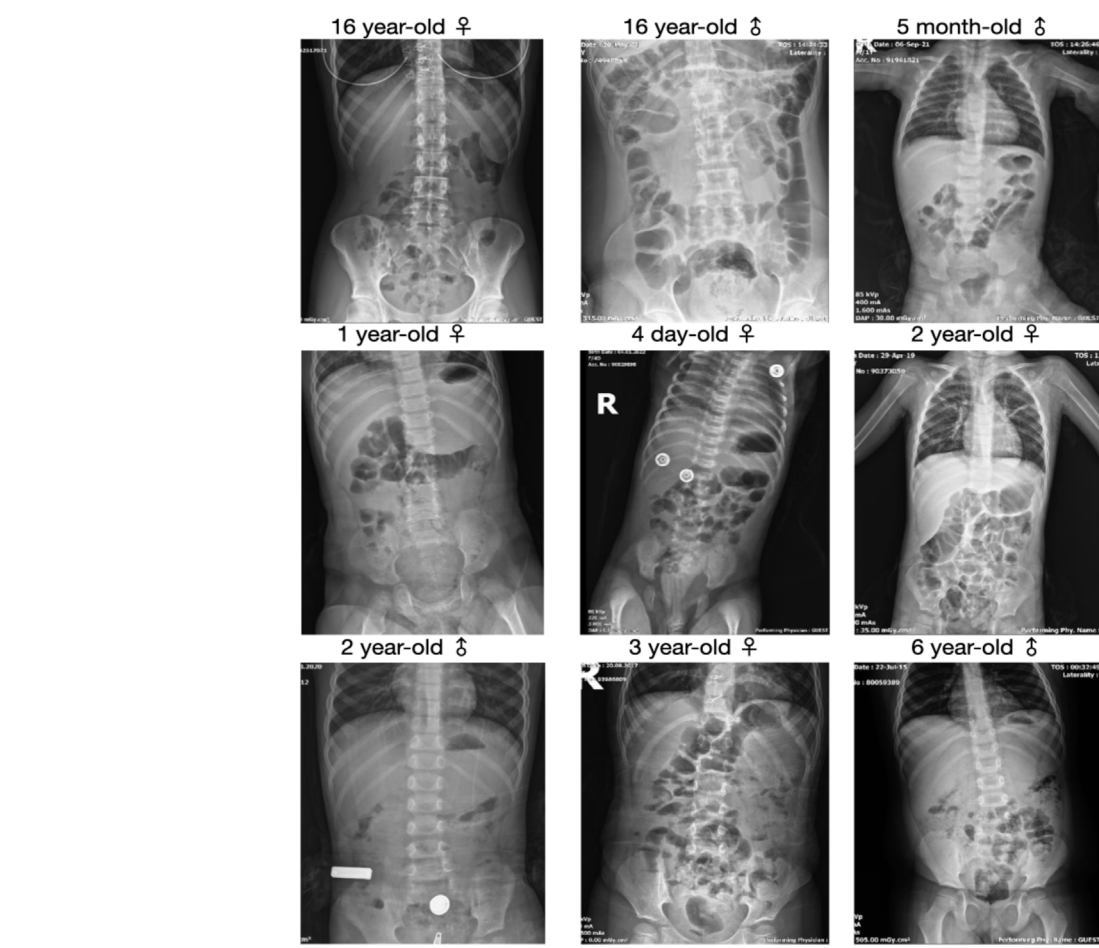
Supplementary Figure 1. Example of the horizontal flipping and rotation performed to an image during data augmentation preprocessing step.



Supplementary Figure 2. Architectural schema of the convolutional neural network models used in this study.^{12,16,25,29,30}



Supplementary Figure 3. The training and validation error graph for the training and fine-tuning epochs of the dataset on the ResNet50 model is presented. The epochs after the vertical green line belong to the fine-tuning process, during which the error reduction is much more noticeable.



Supplementary Figure 4. Examples of cases with their age and sex classified as abnormal (false positives) when tested with ConvNeXtXLarge despite being healthy. Name labels on images were manually cropped before presenting in the figure.