

Supplemental Table 2. Univariate and Multivariate Regression Analyses of  $\Delta$ CBT0

$\Delta$ CBT0	Univariate	Multivariate		
	$\beta^{\dagger}$ (95% CI)	P <sup>†</sup>	$\beta^*$ (95% CI)	P <sup>*</sup>
Sex	-0.003(-0.024,0.017)	0.75	-	-
Age	0.000(-0.000,0.001)	0.57	-	-
Eye	0.000(-0.019,0.020)	0.99	-	-
SBP	0.001(-0.000,0.001)	0.21	-	-
DBP	0.000(-0.001,0.001)	0.46	-	-
IOP	-0.000(-0.005,0.004)	0.89	-	-
$\Delta$ IOP	0.004(0.000,0.008)	0.043	0.003(-0.001,0.007)	0.19
SE	-0.000(-0.004,0.005)	0.91	-	-
AL	0.003(-0.007,0.007)	0.41	-	-
PD	0.000(-0.011,0.011)	0.94	-	-
CBT0	-0.076(-0.139,0.014)	0.017	-0.032(-0.109,0.045)	0.41
CT4	0.227(0.015,0.439)	0.035	0.191(-0.039,0.422)	0.10
APCB	-0.012(-0.076,0.052)	0.71	-	-
TCA	0.000(-0.001,0.002)	0.86	-	-
$\Delta$ CT4	-0.001(-0.198,0.199)	0.99	-	-
$\Delta$ APCB	0.138(-0.016,0.292)	0.079	0.103(-0.053,0.258)	0.19
$\Delta$ TCA	-0.001(-0.005,0.002)	0.45	-	-

CI = confidence interval; IOP = intraocular pressure; SE = spherical equivalent; SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; AL = axial length; PD = pupil diameter; CBT0 = ciliary body thickness; CT4 = thickness of the choroid at a distance of 4 mm from the root of the iris; APCB = anterior placement of the ciliary body; TCA = trabecular-ciliary angle.

$\Delta$  stands for change of parameters during Valsalva maneuver.

<sup>†</sup> $\beta$ /P value: regression coefficient and P values of the independent variables in the univariate linear regression model

<sup>\*</sup> $\beta$ /P value: regression coefficient and P values of the independent variables in the multivariate linear regression using generalized estimating equations model