

Supplemental Table 4. Univariate and Multivariate Regression Analyses of Δ APCB

Δ APCB	Univariate	Multivariate		
	β^{\dagger} (95%CI)	P^{\dagger}	β^* (95%CI)	P^*
Sex	0.001(-0.024,0.026)	0.92	-	-
Age	0.000(-0.001,0.001)	0.94	-	-
Eye	0.009(-0.014,0.033)	0.45	-	-
SBP	0.000(-0.001,0.001)	0.92	-	-
DBP	0.000(-0.001,0.002)	0.67	-	-
IOP	0.002(-0.003,0.007)	0.50	-	-
Δ IOP	0.002(-0.008,0.012)	0.65	-	-
SE	0.002(-0.003,0.007)	0.39	-	-
AL	0.005(-0.003,0.012)	0.21	-	-
PD	-0.010(-0.023,0.002)	0.10	-	-
CBT0	-0.068(-0.181,0.045)	0.24	-	-
CT4	0.220(-0.016,0.456)	0.068	0.210(-0.032,0.450)	0.09
APCB	-0.032(-0.140,0.077)	0.57	-	-
TCA	-0.001(-0.002,0.001)	0.42	-	-
Δ CBT0	0.222(-0.088,0.533)	0.16	-	-
Δ CT4	-0.045(-0.389,0.299)	0.80	-	-
Δ TCA	-0.004(-0.007, -0.002)	0.001	-0.005(-0.010, -0.001)	0.0011

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.

Δ stands for change of parameters during Valsalva maneuver.

$^{\dagger}\beta/P$ value: regression coefficient and P values of the independent variables in the univariate linear regression model

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