

## Supplementary Tables and Figures

**Table S1.** Correlation of anterior lamina cribrosa depth across the whole cohort with its determinants

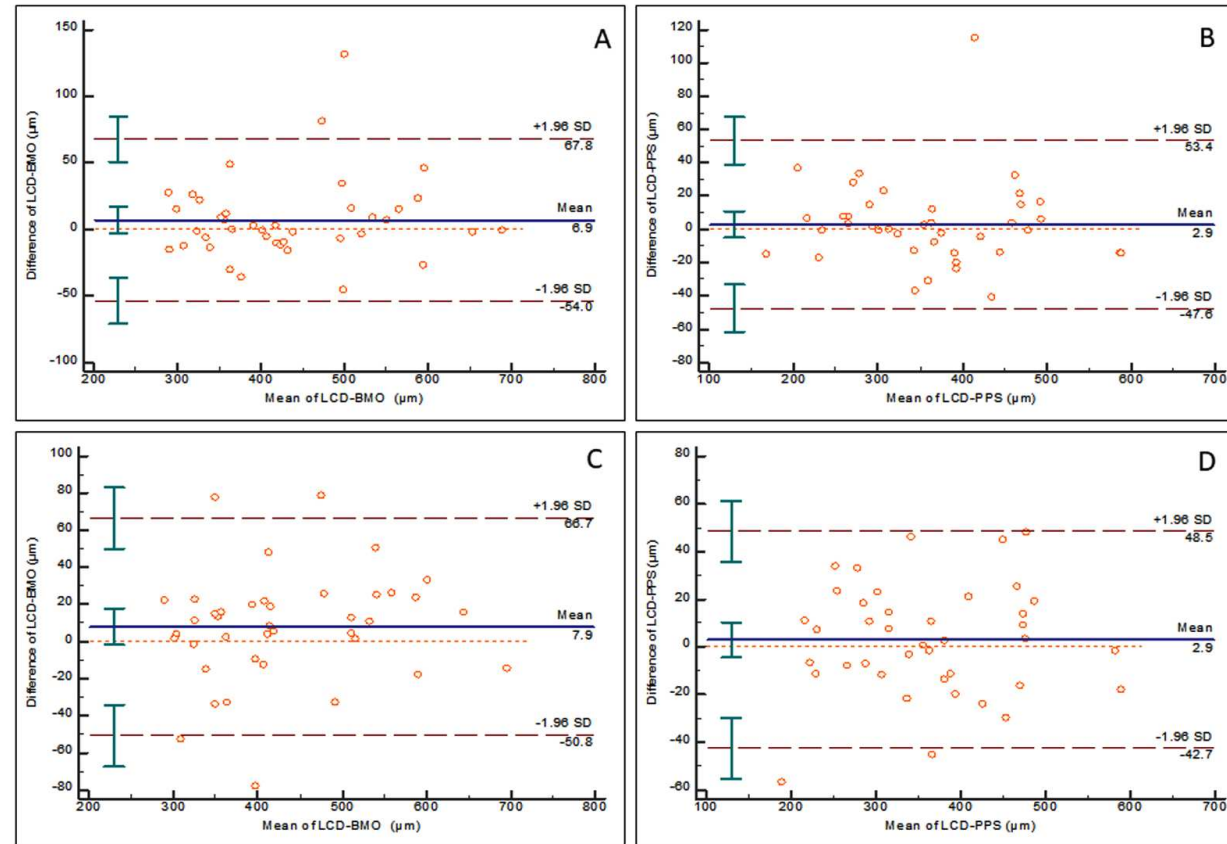
Variables	LCD-BMO		LCD-PPS	
	r	P value	r	P value
Age, year	-0.104	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.007	0.801
Gender (ref: male)	-0.193	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	-0.153	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Best corrected visual acuity, unit	-0.041	0.121	0.007	0.787
Intraocular pressure, mmHg	0.018	0.502	0.044	0.100
Ocular perfusion pressure, mmHg	-0.026	0.327	0.001	0.978
Central corneal thickness, $\mu\text{m}$	-0.005	0.865	-0.040	0.141
Axial length, mm	-0.108	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	-0.121	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Spherical refractive error, dioptre	0.086	<b>0.002</b>	0.096	<b>0.001</b>
Vertical Cup disc ratio	0.166	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.184	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Retinal nerve fibre layer thickness, $\mu\text{m}$	0.077	<b>0.009</b>	0.006	0.836
Choroidal thickness, $\mu\text{m}$	0.489	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.228	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Disc Size, mm	-0.068	<b>0.011</b>	-0.102	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

LCD-BMO is anterior lamina cribrosa depth from the reference plane of Bruch's membrane opening; LCD-PPS is anterior lamina cribrosa depth from the anterior sclera reference plane.

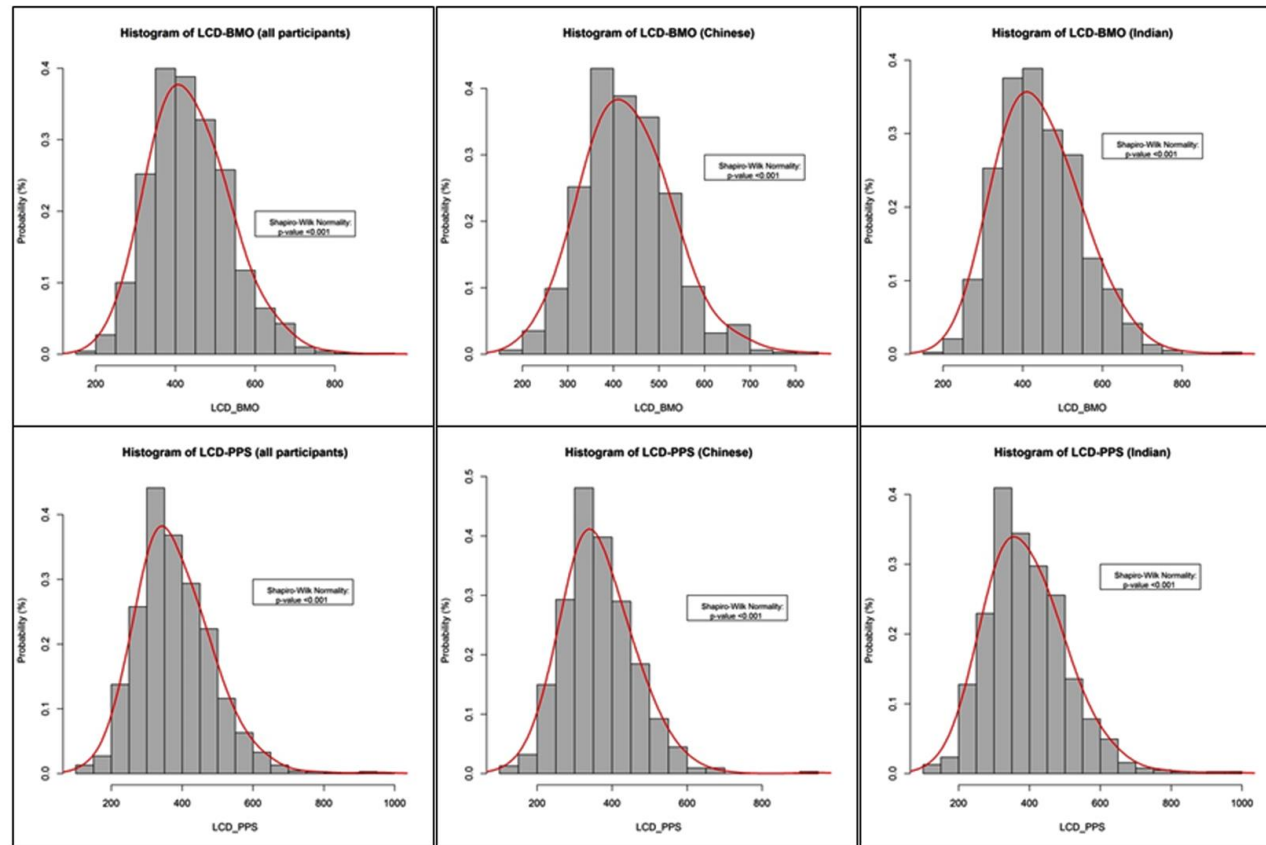
**Table S2.** Linear regression model showing the relationship of lamina cribrosa depth from Bruch's membrane opening reference plane with its determinants

Variables	Chinese (n=628)						Indian (n=768)					
	Univariable			Multivariable			Univariable			Multivariable		
	Estimate	95% CI	P value	Estimate	95% CI	P value	Estimate	95% CI	P value	Estimate	95% CI	P value
Age, year	-1.42	(-2.43, -0.41)	<b>0.006</b>	1.08	(-0.22, 2.38)	0.104	-1.34	(-2.32, -0.37)	<b>0.007</b>	-0.38	(-1.29, 0.54)	0.421
Gender (ref: male)	-23.35	(-38.18, -8.51)	<b>0.002</b>	-16.21	(-33.07, 0.65)	0.06	-49.87	(-63.91, -35.84)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	-43.14	(-56.51, -29.76)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
BCVA, unit	-42.62	(-109.94, 24.7)	0.215				-30.79	(-94.8, 33.21)	0.346			
IOP, mmHg	-0.19	(-3.3, 2.92)	0.904				0.84	(-2.09, 3.78)	0.573			
OPP, mmHg	-0.25	(-1.23, 0.74)	0.624				-0.52	(-1.53, 0.5)	0.321			
CCT, $\mu$ m	0.04	(-0.19, 0.27)	0.759				0	(-0.22, 0.23)	0.972			
Axl, mm	-12.13	(-18.1, -6.15)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	-3.73	(-11.23, 3.78)	0.331	-3.69	(-11.29, 3.92)	0.342	-4.63	(-11.71, 2.45)	0.2
RNFL, $\mu$ m	1.41	(0.47, 2.35)	<b>0.004</b>	0.97	(0.11, 1.83)	<b>0.027</b>	0.7	(0.01, 1.4)	<b>0.048</b>	0.73	(0.11, 1.34)	<b>0.02</b>
ChT, $\mu$ m	<b>0.93</b>	<b>(0.82, 1.05)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.9	(0.74, 1.07)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.03	(0.89, 1.18)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.93	(0.78, 1.08)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
VCDR (per 0.1)	3.58	(-5.12, 12.27)	0.42	4.99	(-4.89, 14.86)	0.323	25.72	(18.46, 32.98)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	24.87	(18.12, 31.62)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Disc Size, mm	-50.71	(-89.75, -11.67)	<b>0.011</b>	37.82	(-14.12, 89.77)	0.154	-20.31	(-60.31, 19.68)	0.32	-26.12	(-65.34, 13.11)	0.192

BCVA is best corrected visual acuity; IOP is intraocular pressure; OPP is ocular perfusion pressure; CCT is central corneal thickness; Axl is axial length; RNFL is retinal nerve fibre layer; ChT is choroidal thickness, VCDR is vertical cup disc ratio.

**Figure S1.** Bland-Altman plots of intra- and inter- observer reproducibility of image grading

Intra-observer reproducibility of image grading of lamina cribrosa depth from Bruch's membrane opening reference plane (LCD-BMO) (A) and from the anterior sclera plane LCD-PPS (B); inter-observer reproducibility of image grading of LCD-BMO (C) and of LCD-PPS (D) are illustrated.

**Figure S2.** Histograms showing the distribution of anterior lamina depth in the whole cohort and separately in racial groups

LCD-BMO is anterior lamina cribrosa depth from Bruch's membrane opening reference plane of; LCD-PPS is anterior lamina cribrosa depth from the anterior sclera reference plane. The first 3 histograms (upper row) represent the distribution of LCD-BMO while the remaining 3 (lower row) exhibit the distribution of LCD-PPS.