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Silicone oil versus gas tamponade for primary rhegmatogenous retinal detachment treated successfully with a propensity score analysis: Japan Retinal Detachment Registry

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ABSTRACT

Background/aims To compare the effects of silicone oil tamponade (SOT) to that of gas tamponade (GT) on the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) after successful vitrectomy for retinal detachment (RD).

Methods A retrospective, multicentre, nationwide study with RD who were registered in the Japan-RD Registry. All cases with RD treated with successful vitrectomy between February 2016 and March 2017 were studied. A propensity score matching was performed using the preoperative findings as covariates to adjust the relevant confounders. The primary outcome was the estimated mean difference of the postoperative BCVA in 6 months between eyes treated with SOT to those treated with GT.

Results Of the 3446 cases registered, 2097 cases met the entry criteria. There were 2042 eyes that had GT and 55 eyes that had SOT. Primary success was defined as a reattached retina with no tamponade at 6 months. After propensity score matching, each group contained 40 cases. The preoperative BCVA was 0.966 ± 0.738 logMAR units in the GT group and 1.270 ± 0.945 logMAR units in the SOT group ($p=0.177$). Six months postoperatively, the BCVA in the GT group was significantly better at 0.309 logMAR units in the GT group than the 0.671 logMAR units in the SOT group ($p=0.002$).

Conclusions Even after successful surgery for RD, eyes that experienced SOT had poorer BCVA than eyes treated with GT. SOT should be considered cautiously.

Precis Propensity score analysis of eyes with rhegmatogenous RD showed that postoperative vision was worse in eyes treated once with silicone oil than with gas even after completely successful surgery.

INTRODUCTION

Silicone oil tamponade (SOT) is widely used to treat eyes with a severe retinal detachment (RD), and it has been reported to be equally or more effective than gas tamponade (GT).^{1–8} Nonetheless, this does not necessarily mean that silicone oil is perfectly safe because there are reports that SOT can cause complications such as cataracts, glaucoma and para-central dark spots.^{3 4 9–12} In addition, it was recently reported that the quality of silicone oil medical products varied from batch to batch even under the same brand name, and that they may be toxic.^{13–15} It has also been reported that unexplained visual impairments occurred from damages to retinal

structures in eyes treated with SOT.^{16–18} There are also reports that eyes with non-complex RD treated by SOT had poorer postoperative retinal sensitivity and visual acuity than eyes treated by GT.^{19 20} Thus, there is a concern that the toxicity of silicone oil may be greater than that reported.

Randomised clinical trial (RCT) is theoretically the best way to answer questions about the efficacy of a specific treatment for a specific disease. However, RCTs comparing GT and SOT are not practical because the low incidence of SOT usage makes it difficult to recruit a sufficiently number of participants treated with SOT. It has also been pointed out that surgeons and patients have preferences, so that RCTs comparing existing surgical methods are not practical.^{21 22} Also, the huge cost of RCTs and their long duration required to obtain results are big problems.

In recent years, propensity score analyses using registry data have been conducted to overcome the shortcomings of RCTs. Although it is not possible to match unmeasured background factors as in RCTs, it has the advantage of being able to answer clinical questions with far less time and cost.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to compare the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) at 6 months after eyes with RD were treated by GT or SOT. In order to omit the effect of the difference in the power of GT and SOT to repair RD, the analysis was restricted to only those eyes where the surgery was successful and the tamponade material was removed. To accomplish this, we conducted a propensity score analysis of a multicentre database gathered by the Japanese Retina Vitreous Society (JRVs).

METHODS

Data registry

A detailed description of the study design has been published elsewhere.^{23 24} In short, every case of RD from 26 ophthalmological institutions in Japan were collected by a database project. All surgeries were performed by retinal specialists certified by the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. The registry data were collected online, between February 2016 and May 2017.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Kagoshima University (140093, 28–38), and the procedures conformed to the tenets of

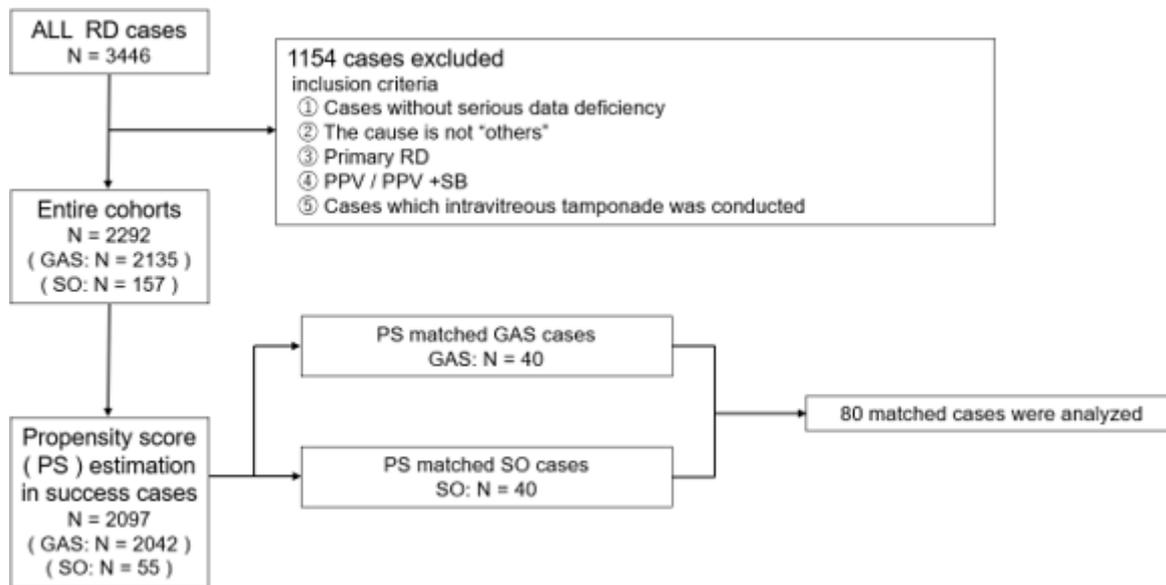


Figure 1 Flowchart describing selecting the study population. PPV, pars plana vitrectomy; PS, propensity score; RD, retinal detachment; SB, scleral buckling; SO, silicone oil.

the Declaration of Helsinki. The information collected was not personally identifiable, and details of obtaining research consent have been published.²³

Study participants

The demographics of the patients have been published in detail elsewhere.²³ The total number of cases of RD in the database was 3446. From these, we extracted cases with initial surgery for the RD by pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) or PPV with scleral buckling (SB) and an intravitreal tamponade. From these, 2292 cases were selected as the entire cohort by excluding cases with incomplete data, data entry errors or data that could not be analysed. The propensity score was calculated by selecting 2097 cases with 2042 eyes treated by GT and 55 eyes treated by SOT with successful results at 6 months after the surgery (figure 1). The important variables were selected by the JRVs registry committee members based on the previous reports.^{7 8 25} A total of 50+ items were collected as reported.^{23 24} Complex or severe RDs were defined based on the EVRS study.^{7 8 25} Postoperative data were collected for up to 6 months after the surgery and were registered by the individual surgeons.

Definitions of primary success and failure

The level of success and failure of the initial surgery were graded 1 to 3 at 6 months postoperatively as defined by the EVRS study.^{7 8 25} The surgeons performed silicone oil removal at their discretion. Primary success was defined as no additional surgery or removable of silicone oil at the 6 postoperative months. In other words, in the case with retina reattached at 6 months after surgery, if the only additional surgery was silicone oil removal, we define it as success. The degree of failure was graded into three levels. Level 1 failure was defined as those eyes with the retina reattached after additional surgery before 6 months. This additional surgery did not include removal of the silicone oil, and the cases with redetachment after silicone oil removal and which require further surgery to reattach the retina at 6 months after primary surgery were included in level 1 failure. Failure level 2 was defined as persistent SOT at 6 months after the initial surgery with or without additional surgery. Failure level 3 was

defined as a retina not reattached at 6 months after the initial surgery with or without additional surgery.²⁵

Visual function in primary success cases

There was a significant trend towards the use of SOT for more severe cases at the initial diagnosis in this database.²⁴ Also, it has been reported that silicone-filled eyes tended to have poorer postoperative BCVA even if the retina had been securely reattached.²⁶ Therefore, we compared only the primary success cases of SOT and GT eyes. We compared the BCVA of these eyes at 6 months with alignment of the preoperative conditions using the following method. The BCVA at 1 month and 3 months after surgery was not tested for comparison because silicone oil was not removed in some cases during this period. Removing the silicone oil is known to cause unexplained vision loss.^{19 20 27} To eliminate the effects of these cases, we compared the visual acuity at 1 month to that at 6 months. If visual acuity decreased by 0.2 logMAR units or more (10 early treatment diabetic retinopathy study (ETDRS) letters or more) from 1 month to 6 months for no apparent reason, we removed such cases from the statistical analyses.

Statistical analyses

The percentage of missing values for each variable was examined (online supplemental table S1). The missing values were resolved by using multiple imputations by chaining equations. The variables used for the completion of the missing values are shown in online supplemental table S1. Five completed data sets were created, and the following information was obtained: sex, age, prior eye surgery, number of days from the onset of signs and symptoms of RD to the date of surgery, preoperative intraocular pressure, preoperative BCVA, axial length of the eye, preoperative lens status, number of retinal breaks, type of retinal break, maximum size of retinal break, location of the retinal break, presence of a complex RD, presence of a macular detachment, presence of posterior vitreous detachment, presence of giant tear, presence of choroidal detachment, stage of proliferative vitreoretinopathy, quadrant of RD and presence of combined

cataract surgery. The propensity score of the probability of using SOT was calculated using a multiple logistic regression model.

The means, SD and percentages of the patients' background data before the propensity score matching were calculated, and the significance of the differences between the GT and SOT groups was determined by Mann-Whitney U tests, χ^2 tests and Fisher's exact tests.

We performed propensity score matching for the GT and SOT groups using the data sets we created for each. Specifically, we used 1:1 pairing to eliminate bias in the number of samples between the two groups, and non-restorative matching to ensure that there was a sufficient large number of cases. To exclude pairs with widely separated propensity scores, a nearest neighbour matching was used with calliper set to 0.1.

The balance of the background of the patients between the two groups after propensity score matching was assessed by the distribution of the propensity scores in each group and the Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous variables or the Yates-corrected χ^2 tests or Fisher's exact tests for qualitative variables. After matching, the means and SD were calculated for the visual acuity at 1, 3 and 6 months after the surgery, and the visual acuity at 6 months after the surgery was compared between the two groups using the Mann-Whitney U tests.

Sensitivity analysis was performed to evaluate the robustness of the results in the group from which the primary success group was extracted. Multiple linear regression analysis with the propensity score and the tamponade substance as independent variables and 6-month postoperative visual acuity as dependent

variable and inverse probability treatment weighting were used to analyse the average treatment effect on the treated group. The robustness of the results was confirmed. The R software (V4.0.5) was used for all analyses with p values <0.05 as cut-off value.

RESULTS

Preoperative characteristics of patients before propensity score matching

Of the 2097 collected cases, 2042 cases were GT cases and 55 were SOT cases. There were significantly more men ($p<0.001$), atopic, macular hole RD with severe myopia and traumatic detachment RD ($p<0.001$) in the SOT group. In addition, there were fewer cases of combined cataract surgery ($p=0.025$) and more cases of SB in the SOT group ($p=0.008$; [table 1](#)). The SOT group had significantly lower preoperative intraocular pressure ($p<0.001$), poorer preoperative visual acuity ($p<0.001$), longer axial length ($p=0.016$) and a higher percentage of complicated RD ($p<0.001$) cases. The rates of giant tears, macular detachments, choroidal detachments, RD size and PVR were also higher in the SOT group (online supplemental table S2). There was a smaller percentage of retinal tear in the types of retinal breaks ($p<0.001$). In addition, there were more retinal breaks ($p=0.026$), more inferior localisation ($p<0.001$) and bigger size ($p=0.008$) of the largest retinal break in the SOT group (online supplemental table S3). A simple comparison of these groups showed that the SOT group had significantly poorer BCVA at 6 months ($p=0.002$, online supplemental table S4).

Table 1 Preoperative characteristics of patients with RRD and surgical procedures before propensity score matching among primary success cases

		Gas* (n=2042)	Silicone oil* (n=55)	P value [§]
Gender	Male	1376 (67.38%)	40 (72.73%)	<0.001
Age (years)		59.69±11.61	59.04±17.65	0.373
History type	None	1608 (78.75%)	36 (65.45%)	0.017
	Vitrectomy excluding retinal detachment surgery	18 (0.88%)	2 (3.64%)	
	Intraocular surgery excluding vitrectomy	373 (18.27%)	17 (30.91%)	
	Photocoagulation for retinal break	43 (2.11%)	0 (0.00%)	
RRD type	Related to posterior vitreous detachment	1699 (83.20%)	30 (54.55%)	<0.001
	Related to atrophic hole	143 (7.00%)	4 (7.27%)	
	Related to atopic dermatitis	30 (1.47%)	5 (9.09%)	
	Retinal detachment with macular hole related to myopia	52 (2.55%)	5 (9.09%)	
	Retinal detachment with macular hole not related to myopia	7 (0.34%)	0 (0.00%)	
	Related to retinal break at or near vitreous base	7 (0.34%)	0 (0.00%)	
	Related to intraocular surgery	57 (0.28%)	3 (5.45%)	
	Hereditary	6 (0.29%)	1 (1.82%)	
	Traumatic	41 (2.01%)	7 (12.73%)	
Lens status	Phakia	406 (19.88%)	15 (27.27%)	0.282
	Aphakia	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	
	Pseudophakia	1636 (80.12%)	40 (72.73%)	
Onset to surgery (days)		12.60±34.76	34.05±70.91	0.017
Type of surgery	With scleral buckling	92 (4.51%)	20 (36.36%)	0.008
Combined cataract surgery	+	1389 (68.02%)	29 (52.72%)	0.025

*If the variables are continuous, we present the means±SD deviation. And if those are categorical, we present the number and the proportion.
[§]P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann-Whitney U test and those of categorical variables are calculated by χ^2 test if the minimum number is >5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is less or equal to 5. We determine that if p values are <0.05, the values are statistically significant.

RRD, rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

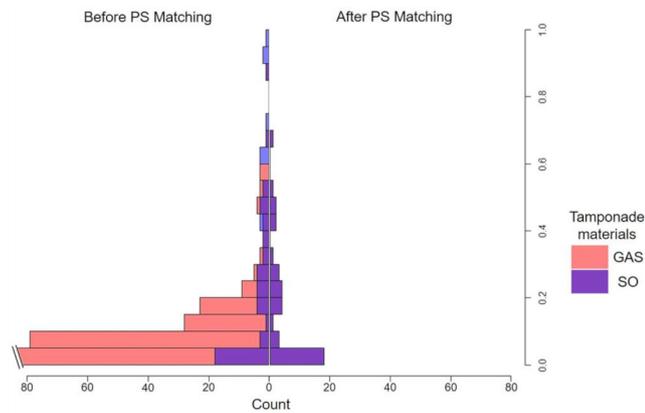


Figure 2 Distribution of propensity score before and after propensity score matching. Doublet line is used for a broken bar due to scale difference. PS, propensity score; SO, silicone oil.

Preoperative characteristics of patients in two groups after propensity score matching

The distribution of the propensity scores before and after matching is shown in [figure 2](#). After matching, the sample size was 40 cases each in the GT and SOT groups ([table 2](#)). Examination of the background factors among the tamponade materials, the differences in the BCVA had the smallest p values ([table 3](#), $p=0.177$) (see [table 3](#), online supplemental table S5).

BCVA after 6 months

In SOT group, the mean durations to silicone oil removal were 3.2 ± 1.3 months. The mean BCVA of the SOT group and the GT group after matching was 0.898 ± 0.579 logMAR units (Snellen 20/158) and 0.448 ± 0.510 logMAR units (Snellen 20/56), 0.758 ± 0.588 logMAR units (Snellen 20/115) and 0.334 ± 0.451 logMAR units (Snellen 20/43) and 0.671 ± 0.606 logMAR units (Snellen 20/94) and 0.309 ± 0.513 logMAR units (Snellen 20/41) at 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after the surgery, respectively. The BCVAs were significantly better in the GT group at 6 months ($p=0.002$, [table 4](#)).

There were four eyes that had a poorer vision after the silicone oil was removed. After this restriction, the SOT group had a mean BCVA of 0.597 logMAR units (Snellen 20/79), which was 0.288 logMAR units (Snellen 20/39) significantly worse than the GT eyes ($p=0.009$; online supplemental table S6).

Sensitivity analyses

Sensitivity analyses were performed by multiple regression analysis and inverse probability treatment weighting to confirm the robustness of the results. The visual acuity at 6 months postoperatively was significantly worse in the SOT group than in the GT group whether multiple regression analysis was performed using propensity scores or inverse probability treatment weighting (online supplemental tables S7 and S8). The results obtained by these methods were equal to those obtained by propensity score matching ([figure 3](#)).

Table 2 Preoperative characteristics of patients with RRD and surgical procedures after propensity score matching among primary success cases

		Gas* (n=40)	Silicone oil* (n=40)	P value [§]
Gender	Male	30 (75.0%)	30 (75.0%)	1.000
Age (years)		59.58±16.41	59.33±15.91	0.802
History type	None	25 (62.5%)	29 (72.5%)	0.728
	Vitrectomy excluding retinal detachment surgery	1 (2.5%)	2 (2.5%)	
	Intraocular surgery excluding vitrectomy	13 (32.5%)	10 (25.0%)	
	Photocoagulation for retinal break	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
RRD type	Related to posterior vitreous detachment	24 (60.0%)	24 (60.0%)	0.704
	Related to atrophic hole	2 (5.0%)	3 (7.5%)	
	Related to atopic dermatitis	2 (5.0%)	4 (10.0%)	
	Retinal detachment with macular hole related to myopia	4 (10.0%)	2 (5.0%)	
	Retinal detachment with macular hole not related to myopia	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
	Related to retinal break at or near vitreous base	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
	Related to intraocular surgery	6 (14.0%)	2 (5.0%)	
	Hereditary	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.5%)	
	Traumatic	3 (7.5%)	4 (10.0%)	
Lens status	Phakia	11 (27.5%)	10 (25.0%)	1.000
	Aphakia	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
	Pseudophakia	29 (72.5%)	30 (75.0%)	
Onset to surgery (days)		25.07±38.00	27.38±46.53	0.798
Type of surgery	With scleral buckling	7 (17.5%)	12 (30.0%)	0.293
Combined cataract surgery	+	22 (55.0%)	23 (57.5%)	1.000

*If the variables are continuous, we present the means±SD deviation. And if those are categorical, we present the number and the proportion.

§P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann Whitney U test and those of categorical variables are calculated by χ^2 test if the minimum number is >5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is ≤5. We determine that if p values are <0.05, the values are statistically significant.

RRD, rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

Table 3 Preoperative ocular findings of patients with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment after propensity score matching among primary success cases

	Gas* (n=40)	Silicone oil* (n=40)	P value†	
Intraocular pressure (mm Hg)	11.22±4.67	11.05±4.25	0.952	
Best corrected visual acuity (logMAR)	0.966±0.738	1.270±0.945	0.177	
Best-corrected visual acuity <0.8 logMAR units	17 (42.50%)	14 (35.00%)	0.646	
Axial length (mm)	26.00±2.64	26.68±3.04	0.489	
Spherical equivalent (diopter)	-2.73±5.35	-3.05±5.17	0.979	
Posterior vitreous detachment	+	32 (80.0%)	32 (80.0%)	1.000
Complex retinal detachment	+	31 (77.5%)	28 (70.0%)	1.000
Giant tear	+	8 (20.0%)	10 (25.0%)	0.789
Macula detachment	+	33 (82.5%)	34 (85.0%)	1.000
Choroidal detachment	+	6 (15.0%)	7 (17.50%)	1.000
Area of retinal detachment	One quadrant	8 (20.0%)	3 (7.5%)	0.424
	Two quadrants	16 (40.0%)	17 (42.5%)	
	Three quadrants	6 (15.0%)	9 (22.5%)	
	Four quadrants	10 (25.0%)	11 (27.5%)	
Stage of proliferative vitreoretinopathy	N/A	17 (42.5%)	22 (55.0%)	0.183
	B	10 (25.0%)	12 (30.0%)	
	C	13 (32.5%)	6 (15.0%)	

*If the variables are continuous, we present the means±SD deviation. And if those are categorical, we present the number and the proportion.
†P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann-Whitney U test and those of categorical variables are calculated by χ^2 test if the minimum number is >5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is ≤5. We determine that if p values are <0.05, the values are statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

Our results showed that RD eyes that were reattached after 6 months with SOT had significantly poorer BCVA than the eyes with GT (online supplemental table S4). This might be because more severe RDs, such as those with PVR grade C or giant tear, were in SOT group (table 1, online supplemental table S2). Since there were reports that SOT group showed a lower anatomical success rate than the GT group and the 15% of eyes with silicone oil removal showed redetachment, we restricted the cases that silicone oil was removable within 6 months postoperatively and

Table 4 Comparing postoperative outcomes of patients with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment between tamponade materials after propensity score matching among primary success cases

	Gas* (n=40)	Silicone oil* (n=40)	P value†	
Best corrected visual acuity (logMAR)	First month	0.448±0.510	0.898±0.579	–
	Third month	0.334±0.451	0.758±0.588	–
	Sixth month	0.309±0.513	0.671±0.606	0.002

*If the variables are continuous, we present the means±SD deviation.
†P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann-Whitney U test. We determine that if p values are <0.05, the values are statistically significant.

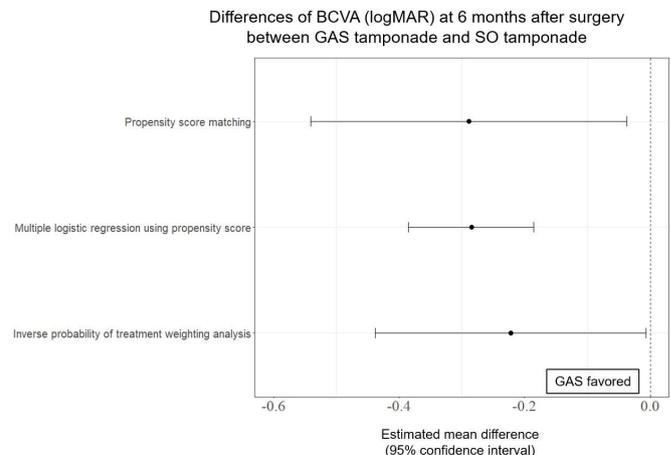


Figure 3 Forest plot describing the estimated mean difference of best-corrected visual acuity at 6 months postoperatively for each analysis method. BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; SO, silicone oil.

did not have redetachment.^{28 29} Furthermore, as there are cases in which simply removing the silicone oil causes a decrease in the BCVA,^{16 17} we excluded four cases in which the BCVA decreased from 1 month to 6 months after the removal of silicone oil to exclude this effect. Nevertheless, the BCVA of the SOT group was still significantly poorer. In addition, multiple linear regression analysis using propensity scores and inverse probability treatment weighting estimations found that the results were similar confirming that these results were not obtained by chance but were rather robust.

Why the SOT eyes had the poorer vision was not determined. There have been studies reporting the presence of retinal cysts, thinning of the retina and central scotoma in silicone-filled eyes, and these findings have been reported as factors that deteriorate postoperative visual acuity.^{19 20 30 31} However, we could not determine the exact reason because we did not have such data in this registry.

Comparing the GT group to the SOT group in RD eyes by RCTs would allow comparisons of the outcomes. However, the effects of silicone oil on vision would be masked by the influence of preoperative eye conditions and outcomes. Most importantly, there were not enough cases to match the backgrounds in a short period of time. In addition, RCTs on surgical procedures, where the surgeons and patients already have preferences, make RCTs not only difficult to perform but also unethical.²¹ Propensity score matching studies using real-world data have been recommended for the evaluation of such conditions.²²

Currently, SOT is mainly used to treat severe retinal diseases, but they may also be used for relatively mild cases, for example, patients with only one eye, needing flight travel and those who cannot maintain a specific posture. In this study, the proportion of mild cases, such as the case with preoperative BCVA of better

than 0.8 logMAR units, was 35% in the SOT group (table 3). It may be necessary to refrain from the use of silicone oil in RD eyes considering the present results.

The results of an RCT that compared GT to SOT in eyes with diabetic retinopathy were recently reported.³² The results showed that the postoperative BCVA was poorer in the SOT eyes than the GT eyes at 6 months. These data are comparable to our results. That study was limited to cases with diabetic retinopathy and tractional RD with preoperative visual acuity of 1.75 logMAR units (Snellen 20/1125) in GT eyes and 1.86 logMAR units (Snellen 20/1149) in the SOT eyes. The comparable preoperative BCVAs in our study were 0.96 logMAR units (Snellen 20/182) in the GT eyes and 1.26 logMAR units (Snellen 20/364) in the SOT eyes. Thus, their subjects had poorer preoperative BCVA than our cases. The average period from the onset to the symptoms and signs of RD to the time of surgery was >11 months in their study, which is longer than that in our registry in which 89.8% of our patients underwent surgery within 1 month after the onset. It is possible that their cases would be more vulnerable to the insults of surgery or tamponade than our cases.

The results of RCT provide important evidence in general, but the interpretation of the results is difficult. It is known that the results are applicable only to those cases that meet the same criteria under similar conditions. Thus, in choosing the tamponade material in RD, it is necessary to consider each condition with reference to both the earlier and our results.

One of the advantages of the present study is the far shorter time to reach a conclusion than RCT. Because this study used an established database registry,^{23 24 33} it required only 1 week to obtain the first results. It took 2.5 years to collect the data for the RCT mentioned earlier,³³ and the difference was significant. In addition, it has become too expensive to organise a well-powered RCT. The present analysis could be completed even without any strong financial support. More importantly, RCTs are now considered to be experimental in nature and should not expose patients to needless risks.^{21 22 34} Studies using registries rarely raise serious ethical issues. The data were from 128 surgeons nationwide and have the advantage of generalising the results.

This study also has limitations. First, this was a retrospective observational study and there is a possibility that unmeasured confounding factors may not have been adjusted for. This is an inevitable problem of propensity score matching analysis. It is also possible that the number of cases in which SOT was chosen was small in the registry data, which could have created a bias. Propensity matching is suitable for the analysis of such rare diseases or rare conditions. Considering the rarity of SOT among all RD cases, the present approach should be reasonable. Furthermore, as the database did not contain information on optical coherence tomography and defined methods for silicone oil removal, such as whether the removal was performed manually with a syringe, automatically with a vitreous machine or with fluid-air replacement, we cannot eliminate the possibility that they may have affected the results. This is also a limitation of this study.

In conclusion, the propensity score analysis of the real-world data showed that SOT may be related to a poorer postoperative vision than eyes treated with GT even after the completely successful surgery. In cases of RD where the use of SOT is being considered, the use of SOT should be selected very cautiously. More specifically, careful consideration for the use of SOT should be made especially in eyes with possible damaged retina, such as glaucoma, diabetic

retinopathy or optic neuropathy. In future studies, it will be necessary to construct a database that includes information on the optical coherence tomography findings and the condition of the fellow eyes.

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TableS1: The percentages of missing values in each variables before multiple imputation.

Variables	The percentages of missing data (%)		
	All	Gas	Silicone Oil
Gender	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age	0.00	0.00	0.00
History type	0.00	0.00	0.00
RRD type	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lens status	1.00	0.70	6.37
Onset to surgery	27.53	26.18	45.86
Type of surgery	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concurrent cataract surgery	0.00	0.00	0.00
Macula off	0.61	0.56	1.27
Choroidal detachment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area of retinal detachment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stage of proliferative vitreoretinopathy	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retinal breaks type	0.44	0.42	0.64
Number of retinal breaks	2.01	1.69	6.37
Location of largest retinal break	0.04	0.05	0.00
Size of largest retinal break	0.04	0.05	0.00
Best corrected visual acuity Baseline	0.79	0.14	9.55
Best corrected visual acuity First month	2.84	2.34	9.55
Best corrected visual acuity Third month	6.76	6.46	10.83
Best corrected visual acuity Sixth month	14.27	13.86	19.74
Sixth month success	14.92	14.66	18.47

Table S2: Preoperative ocular findings of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment patients before propensity score matching primary success cases.

		Gas [†] (n = 2,042)	Silicone Oil [†] (n = 55)	p value [§]
Intraocular pressure (mmHg)		13.16 ± 3.70	10.27 ± 4.33	<0.001
Best corrected visual acuity (logMAR)		0.585 ± 0.765	1.259 ± 0.916	<0.001
Axial length (mm)		25.58 ± 1.90	26.87 ± 3.20	0.016
Spherical equivalent (diopter)		-2.81 ± 4.46	-3.02 ± 6.27	0.946
Posterior vitreous detachment	+	1,813 (88.79%)	45 (81.82%)	0.165
Complex retinal detachment	+	413 (20.23%)	42 (76.36%)	<0.001
Giant tear	+	195 (9.55%)	12 (21.82%)	0.005
Macula detachment	+	998 (48.87%)	49 (89.09%)	<0.001
Choroidal detachment	+	64 (3.13%)	9 (16.36%)	<0.001
Area of retinal detachment	1 quadrant	612 (29.97%)	3 (5.45%)	<0.001
	2 quadrants	979 (47.94%)	22 (40.00%)	
	3 quadrants	329 (16.11%)	13 (23.64%)	
	4 quadrants	122 (5.97%)	17 (30.91%)	
Stage of proliferative vitreoretinopathy	N / A	1,898 (92.95%)	23 (41.82%)	<0.001
	B	99 (4.85%)	15 (27.27%)	
	C	45 (2.20%)	17 (30.91%)	

[†]: If the variables are continuous, we present the means ± standard deviation. And if those are categorical, we present the number and the proportion.

[§]: P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann Whitney U test and those of categorical variables are calculated by chi squared test if the minimum number is more than 5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is less or equal to 5. We determine that if p values are less than 0.05, the values are statistically significant.

TableS3: Retinal break characteristics of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment patients before propensity score matching primary success cases.

		Gas [†] (n = 2,042)	Silicone Oil* (n = 55)	p value [§]
Retinal breaks type	Tear	1,760 (86.19%)	32 (58.18%)	<0.001
	Atrophic hole	169 (8.28%)	8 (14.55%)	
	Tear at or near vitreous base	60 (2.94%)	11 (20.00%)	
	Macular hole	53 (2.60%)	4 (7.28%)	
Number of retinal breaks	0	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.026
	1	1,104 (54.06%)	21 (38.18%)	
	2 – 3	668 (32.71%)	21 (38.18%)	
	> 4	270 (13.22%)	13 (23.64%)	
Location of largest retinal break	Superior – temporal	1,092 (53.48%)	17 (30.91%)	<0.001
	Superior – nasal	468 (22.92%)	7 (12.73%)	
	Inferior – temporal	305 (14.94%)	14 (25.45%)	
	Inferior – nasal	114 (5.58%)	10 (18.18%)	
	Posterior pole	63 (3.09%)	7 (12.73%)	
Size of largest retinal break	0°- 30°	1,847 (90.45%)	43 (78.18%)	0.008
	30°- 60°	151 (7.39%)	8 (14.55%)	
	60°- 90°	30 (1.47%)	2 (3.64%)	
	> 90°	14 (0.69%)	2 (3.64%)	

[†]: We present the number and the proportion.

[§]: P values are calculated by chi squared test if the minimum number is more than 5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is less or equal to 5. We determine that if p values are less than 0.05, the values are statistically significant.

TableS4: Comparing postoperative outcomes of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment patients between tamponade materials before propensity score matching primary success cases.

		Gas [†] (n = 2,042)	Silicone Oil* (n = 55)	p value [§]
Best corrected visual acuity (logMAR)	First month	0.186 ± 0.373	0.898 ± 0.574	-
	Third month	0.131 ± 0.336	0.773 ± 0.589	-
	Sixth month	0.105 ± 0.320	0.707 ± 0.614	0.002

[†]: If the variables are continuous, we present the means ± standard deviation.

[§]: P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann Whitney U test. We determine that if p values are less than 0.05, the values are statistically significant.

TableS5: Retinal break characteristics of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment patients after propensity score matching among primary success cases.

		Gas [†]	Silicone Oil*	p value [§]
		(n = 40)	(n = 40)	
Retinal breaks type	Tear	28 (70.00%)	25 (62.50%)	0.736
	Atrophic hole	3 (7.50%)	6 (15.00%)	
	Tear at or near vitreous base	6 (15.00%)	7 (17.50%)	
	Macular hole	3 (7.50%)	2 (5.0%)	
Number of retinal breaks	0	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.286
	1	23 (57.50%)	16 (40.00%)	
	2 – 3	10 (25.00%)	15 (37.50%)	
	> 4	7 (17.50%)	9 (22.50%)	
Location of largest retinal break	Superior – temporal	10 (25.00%)	14 (35.00%)	0.771
	Superior – nasal	9 (22.50%)	5 (12.50%)	
	Inferior – temporal	12 (30.00%)	12 (30.00%)	
	Inferior – nasal	5 (12.50%)	5 (12.50%)	
	Posterior pole	4 (10.00%)	4 (10.00%)	
Size of largest retinal break	0°- 30°	32 (80.0%)	30 (75.0%)	0.481
	30°- 60°	4 (10.0%)	6 (15.0%)	
	60°- 90°	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.0%)	
	> 90°	4 (10.0%)	2 (5.0%)	

[†]: We present the number and the proportion.

[§]: P values are calculated by chi squared test if the minimum number is more than 5 and Fisher's exact test if the minimum number is less or equal to 5. We determine that if p values are less than 0.05, the values are statistically significant.

TableS6: Comparing postoperative outcome of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment patients between tamponade materials after propensity score matching among primary success cases and excluding deteriorated cases in silicone oil group.

		Gas [*] (n = 40)	Silicone Oil* (n = 36)	p value [§]
Best corrected visual acuity (logMAR)	First month	0.448 ± 0.510	0.904 ± 0.588	-
	Third month	0.334 ± 0.451	0.740 ± 0.602	-
	Sixth month	0.309 ± 0.513	0.597 ± 0.581	0.009

^{*}: If the variables are continuous, we present the means ± standard deviation.

[§]: P values of continuous variables are calculated by Mann Whitney U test. We determine that if p values are less than 0.05, the values are statistically significant.

Table S7: Multiple linear regression analysis using 6-month postoperative visual acuity as the dependent variable and propensity score and tamponade substance as independent variables.

	Coefficients	Standard Error	p value
Silicone Oil	0.285	0.051	<0.001
Propensity score	1.188	0.097	<0.001

Table S8: The estimated mean differences of 6-month postoperative best corrected visual acuity obtained by each propensity scores analysis method.

	Estimated mean difference*	95% confidence interval	
		Upper band	Lower band
Propensity score matching	-0.289	-0.037	-0.541
Multiple linear regression using propensity score	-0.285	-0.186	-0.385
IPTW [§]	-0.222	-0.007	-0.438

[§]IPTW: inverse probability of treatment weighting

*6-month postoperative best corrected visual acuity of patients treated with gas tamponade minus 6-month postoperative best corrected visual acuity of patients treated with silicone oil tamponade. The value estimated by IPTW is the average treatment effect on the treated.