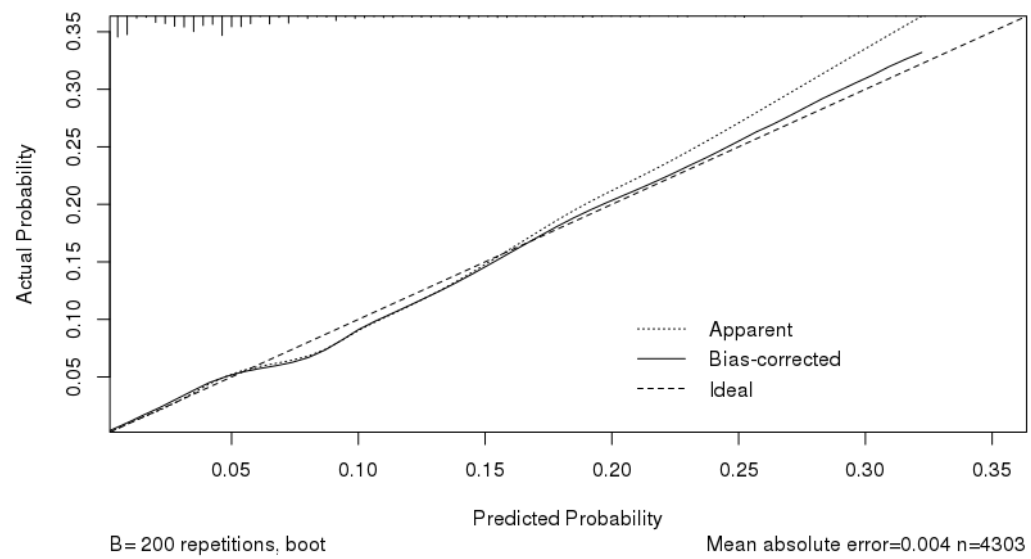


Supplemental figure 1.



Calibration plot of logistic model. The calibration curve revealed that the bias-corrected lines, which represent the performance of the bootstrap-corrected nomogram

Supplemental Tables

Table 1. General characteristics of study population

Variables	Total		Glaucoma operation				P-value
			No		Yes		
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Prescribed glaucoma eyedrops							<.0001
PG	1,296	37.2	1,243	95.9	53	4.1	
Non-PG	1,508	43.3	1,440	95.5	68	4.5	
Two or more	682	19.6	581	85.2	101	14.8	
Oral CAI intake							<.0001
No	3,157	90.6	2,983	94.5	174	5.5	
Yes	329	9.4	281	85.4	48	14.6	
Age group							0.006
<45	619	17.8	589	95.2	30	4.8	
45–54	622	17.8	597	96.0	25	4.0	
55–64	840	24.1	778	92.6	62	7.4	
65+	1,405	40.3	1,300	92.5	105	7.5	
Sex							0.063
Men	1,631	46.8	1,541	94.5	90	5.5	
Women	1,855	53.2	1,723	92.9	132	7.1	
Income							0.056
Medical aids	313	9.0	299	95.5	14	4.5	
Low	578	16.6	544	94.1	34	5.9	
Middle	1,021	29.3	939	92.0	82	8.0	
High	1,574	45.2	1,482	94.2	92	5.8	
Residential area							0.018
Capital area	1,606	46.1	1,522	94.8	84	5.2	
Metropolitan area	795	22.8	730	91.8	65	8.2	
Rural area	1,085	31.1	1,012	93.3	73	6.7	
Disability							0.127
No	3,121	89.5	2,915	93.4	206	6.6	
Yes	365	10.5	349	95.6	16	4.4	
Hypertension Hx							>0.999
No	2,989	85.7	2,799	93.6	190	6.4	
Yes	497	14.3	465	93.6	32	6.4	
Diabetes Hx							0.179
No	2,825	81.0	2,637	93.3	188	6.7	
Yes	661	19.0	627	94.9	34	5.1	
Charlson Comorbidity Index							0.951
0	1,572	45.1	1,470	93.5	102	6.5	
1	1,174	33.7	1,098	93.5	76	6.5	
2	534	15.3	503	94.2	31	5.8	
3+	206	5.9	193	93.7	13	6.3	
Total	3,486	100	3,264	93.6	222	6.4	

PG: Prostaglandin analogue; CAI: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; Hx: History, * P-values were calculated using Chi-square test. Indicated in bold type, $P < 0.05$ indicates statistical significance.

Table 2. Results of multiple logistic regression

	Simple Logistic regression				Multiple logistic regression			
	Odds Ratio	95% CI		P-value	Adjusted OR	95% CI		P-value
Prescribed glaucoma eyedrops								
PG	1.00				1.00			
Non-PG	1.11	0.77	1.6	0.586	1.13	0.78	1.63	0.516
Two or more	4.08	2.88	5.77	<.0001	4.10	2.74	6.14	<.0001
Oral CAI intake								
No	1.00				1.00			
Yes	2.93	2.08	4.12	<.0001	0.94	0.61	1.44	0.779
Age group								
<45	1.22	0.71	2.09	0.408	1.16	0.67	2.01	0.604
45-54	1.00				1.00			
55-64	1.9	1.18	3.06	0.008	1.78	1.10	2.90	0.019
65+	1.93	1.23	3.02	0.004	1.74	1.11	2.74	0.017
Sex								
Men	1.00				1.00			
Women	1.31	0.99	1.73	0.055	1.30	0.98	1.72	0.071
Income								
Medical aids	1.00				1.00			
Low	1.33	0.71	2.53	0.375	1.33	0.69	2.54	0.391
Middle	1.87	1.04	3.34	0.036	1.91	1.06	3.45	0.032
High	1.33	0.75	2.36	0.337	1.37	0.76	2.45	0.296
Residential area								
Capital area	1.00				1.00			
Metropolitan area	1.61	1.15	2.26	0.005	1.55	1.10	2.18	0.013
Rural area	1.31	0.95	1.81	0.105	1.33	0.95	1.84	0.093
Disability								
No	1.00							
Yes	0.65	0.39	1.09	0.103				
Hypertension Hx								
No	1.00							
Yes	1.01	0.69	1.49	0.945				
Diabetes Hx								
No	1.00							
Yes	0.76	0.52	1.11	0.153				
Charlson Comorbidity Index								
0	1.00							
1	1.00	0.73	1.36	0.987				
2	0.89	0.59	1.34	0.575				
3+	0.97	0.53	1.76	0.922				

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; PG: Prostaglandin analogue; CAI: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; Hx: History, * P-values were calculated using logistic regression. Indicated in bold type, P <0.05 indicates statistical significance.

Table 3. Average number of visits and residential area

Level of Residential Area	N	COUNT		<.0001
		Mean	Std Dev	
Capital area	1993	13.24586	14.5231	
Metropolitan area	974	18.2423	20.01764	
Rural area	1336	17.58159	17.81648	

Table 4. Average number of visits and sex

Level of SEX	N	COUNT		<0.3167
		Mean	Std Dev	
Men	1996	16.00351	17.04535	
Women	2307	15.48028	17.13302	

Table 5. Average number of visits and income

Level of INCOME	N	COUNT		<.0001
		Mean	Std Dev	
Medical aids	386	21.79534	22.68673	
Low	707	14.89109	15.33685	
Middle	1265	15.26166	17.21261	
High	1945	15.12031	16.07633	