

Table. Multiple logistic regression analysis for possible factors associated with glaucoma progression

Univariate analysis		Model 1			Model 2		
Factors	P-Value	OR	95% CI	P-Value	OR	95% CI	P-Value
Sex	0.465						
Diagnosis	0.367						
Refraction	0.322						
Follow-up period	0.237	0.851	0.644–1.125	0.256	0.856	0.643 – 1.139	0.287
Age at the first PPRS documentation	0.056	0.995	0.933–1.062	0.890	0.991	0.934 – 1.052	0.776
Total duration of PPRS	0.466						
Central corneal thickness	0.161	1.000	0.969–1.033	0.976	1.006	0.976 – 1.036	0.700
Average IOP	0.427	1.367	0.849–2.201	0.199			
Average IOP until the last structural glaucoma progression	0.665				1.122	0.720 – 1.748	0.612
Baseline number of IOP-lowering medications	0.781						
Final number of IOP-lowering medications	0.819						
Episode of disc hemorrhage	0.008						
Location of RNFL defects	0.404						
Location of PPRS	0.642						
MD at the first PPRS documentation	0.090	0.908	0.744–1.110	0.347	0.911	0.764 – 1.086	0.299
MD at the last visit	0.156						
PPRS baseline status	0.006	12.175	1.704–86.986	0.013	7.696	1.089 – 54.381	0.041

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; IOP, intraocular pressure; PPRS, peripapillary retinoschisis; RNFL, retinal nerve fiber layer; MD, mean deviation

The generalized estimation equation was used for all analyses. The episode of disc hemorrhage was not included in regression models because the results were incomputable due to possible collinearity.