Supplementary Figure S2. Correlations between electroretinogram (ERG), optical coherence tomography, and ocular biometry

A-D. Scatter plots using significant correlation factors by multiple logistic regression test are shown. The significant A. The axial length (AL) has significant positive correlations with vitreous chamber depth (VCD) \( r = 0.796, p = 0.003 \) and anterior chamber depth (ACD) \( r = 0.796, p < 0.001 \). B. The ACD has significant correlations with ganglion cell layer (GCC) thickness on the fovea \( r = 0.599, p = 0.003 \), inner nuclear layer (INL) thickness on the fovea \( r = 0.599, p = 0.003 \), and lens thickness (LT) \( r = -0.504, p = 0.017 \). C. Peak latency of a-wave in scotopic 3.0 ERG has significant correlations with inner plexiform layer (IPL) thickness on the fovea \( p = 0.451, p = 0.035 \), body weight (BW) \( r = 0.575, p = 0.005 \), and age \( r = 0.610, p = 0.003 \). D. Peak latency of a-wave in photopic 3.0 ERG has significant correlations with outer retinal layer (ORL) thickness on the perifovea \( p = -0.440, p = 0.040 \), retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) thickness on the perifovea \( r = -0.555, p = 0.007 \), and age \( r = 0.464, p = 0.029 \).