Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Mean Visual Acuity and Mean Intraocular Pressure at Baseline and the End of Follow-up

eFigure 2. Mean Intraocular Pressure at Baseline and the End of Follow-up in Patients With Elevated Intraocular Pressure at Baseline

eMethods. Statistical Analysis

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eFigure 1. Mean Visual Acuity and Mean Intraocular Pressure at Baseline and the End of Follow-up
**eFigure 2.** Mean Intraocular Pressure at Baseline and the End of Follow-up in Patients With Elevated Intraocular Pressure at Baseline.

Change of mean intraocular pressure during follow-up (patients with elevated IOP at the baseline)
**Statistical Analysis**

Statistical analysis was conducted to describe factors associated with or predictive for a treatment response in blepharitis and conjunctivitis symptoms. Means of factors were compared using Student's *t*-test or Fisher’s exact test for continuous variables, as appropriate, and Pearson's chi-squared test for categorical variables. Logistic regression models were used to calculate univariable and adjusted odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for total clearance of blepharitis, total clearance of conjunctivitis, treatment response in blepharitis and treatment response in conjunctivitis. If a factor showed an association with a p-value ≤ 0.10 in the univariable analysis, it was included in the multivariable analysis for adjusted odds ratios. No significant interactions were observed between variables that were eligible for the multivariate logistic regression model. The corticosteroid treatment group was excluded from analysis due to the small group of patients. The nonparametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to calculate p-values for the changes of IOP and visual acuity. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 19.0 for Windows software (IBM SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).