Supplementary Online Content


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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eFigure 1. Scatter and Box Plots of Quadrant Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thicknesses at Each Visit

A. Superior segment
B. Nasal segment

![Box plot showing pRNFL thickness over follow-up duration for different groups (Control, No DR, NPDR).](image)

Follow up duration:
- Initial
- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years

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Scatter and box plots of superior (A), nasal (B), inferior (C), and temporal (D) quadrant peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (pRNFL) thicknesses at each visit. Boxes are 25% to 75% (lower to upper) quartiles, lines in boxes are medians, and whiskers indicate variability (minimum and maximum values). All pRNFL thicknesses were significantly decreased over time in all groups (all, p<0.05) except in the nasal (p=0.354) and temporal (p=0.080) quadrants in the control group. DR = diabetic retinopathy; NPDR = non-proliferative DR.
**eFigure 2. Estimated Reduction Slope of Mean Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness**

Plot of changes in average pRNFL thickness with the estimated slope (dashed and solid lines) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) (filled area) in all groups. The mean rate of average pRNFL loss in the control, no DR, and NPDR groups was -0.351 (95% CI: -0.619, -0.083), -0.921 (95% CI: -1.177, -0.665), and -1.155 μm/year (95% CI: -1.435, -0.873), respectively.
eFigure 3. Forest Plot of Published Data on the Rate of Mean pRNFL Loss in Abnormal and Normal Eyes

Mean rate of change in pRNFL thickness and its 95% CIs are shown as a point and line, respectively. Point shape and size denote study design and subject numbers, respectively.

eFigure 3. Forest plot of published data on the rate of average pRNFL loss in abnormal and normal eyes. Mean rate of change in pRNFL thickness and its 95% CIs are shown as a point and line, respectively. Point shape and size denote study design and subject numbers, respectively.