Supplementary Table S1. Multivariate Cox Proportional Hazard Regression Analysis to Assess Influence of Each Factor to Surgical Failure of Trabeculectomy with Mitomycin C for Japanese Patients with Open Angle Glaucoma; 10 Eyes with Postoperative Cataract Surgery were NOT Censored.

	Criterion A[a]		Criterion B[b]		Criterion C[c]	
	HR (95%CI)	P value	HR (95%CI)	P value	HR (95%CI)	P value
Preoperative factors						
Age (years)	0.92 (0.88-0.97)	0.0026	0.93 (0.88-0.98)	0.0030	0.93 (0.89-0.97)	0.0019
Gender (men = 0, women = 1)	1.51 (0.66-3.46)	0.33	1.32 (0.59-2.91)	0.50	1.07 (0.53-2.18)	0.85
Preoperative lens status (phakia = 0, pseudophakia= 1)	3.22 (1.19-8.72)	0.022	3.55 (1.36-9.24)	0.0095	3.51 (1.48-8.32)	0.0044
Axial length (mm)	0.77 (0.58-1.01)	0.062	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	0.076	0.77 (0.60-0.97)	0.027
Preoperative IOP (mmHg)	0.96 (0.89-1.03)	0.28	0.98 (0.92-1.04)	0.48	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.67
Surgical procedure						
TLE = 0, TLE+PEA+IOL = 1	1.47 (0.37-5.90)	0.58	1.42 (0.36-5.66)	0.62	2.87 (0.87-9.42)	0.084

HR hazard ratio, CI confidence interval, IOP intraocular pressure, TLE trabeculectomy, PEA phacoemulsification, IOL intraocular lens implantation

[a] Success criterion A was defined as IOP of 6 - 21 mmHg with >20% reduction from the preoperative IOP, without bleb revision or scleral flap resuturing, regardless of any anti-glaucoma medication use.

[b] Success criterion B was defined as IOP of 6 - 18 mmHg with >20% reduction from the preoperative IOP, without bleb revision or scleral flap resuturing, regardless of any anti-glaucoma medication use.

[c] Success criterion C was defined as IOP of 6 - 15 mmHg with >20% reduction from the preoperative IOP, without bleb revision or scleral flap resuturing, regardless of any anti-glaucoma medication use.