

Supplemental Table 3: Relationship between 24-hour urine volume (100ml) and dry eye phenotypes, stratified by sex.

Dry Eye Phenotypes	Males (N = 19,603)						Females (N = 29,729)					
	OR (95% CI), Model 1†	P-value	OR (95% CI), Model 2††	P-value	OR (95% CI), Model 3†††	P-value	OR (95% CI), Model 1†	P-value	OR (95% CI), Model 2††	P-value	OR (95% CI), Model 3†††	P-value
WHS-Defined DED	1.018 (1.008-1.027)	<0.001	1.021 (1.011-1.031)	<0.001	1.018 (1.008-1.029)	0.001	1.011 (1.006-1.017)	<0.001	1.008 (1.003-1.014)	0.003	1.007 (1.001-1.013)	0.017
- <i>Highly Symptomatic Dry Eye</i>	1.015 (0.993-1.038)	0.18	1.022 (0.998-1.047)	0.076	1.020 (0.995-1.046)	0.12	1.009 (0.998-1.019)	0.096	1.010 (0.999-1.021)	0.068	1.008 (0.996-1.019)	0.20
- <i>Clinical Diagnosis</i>	1.017 (1.007-1.027)	0.001	1.021 (1.010-1.031)	<0.001	1.017 (1.007-1.028)	0.002	1.011 (1.006-1.016)	<0.001	1.007 (1.002-1.013)	0.010	1.006 (1.000-1.012)	0.051

Odds ratio of having dry eye per 100ml of 24-hour urine volume.

OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; WHS: Women's Health Study

† Model 1: Corrected for age and sex only

†† Model 2: Corrected for age, sex, body mass index, physical activity score, daily caloric intake, alcohol intake, smoking status, education level, and net monthly household income, full data available for 44,384 participants.

††† Model 3: corrected for age, sex, physical activity score, body mass index, daily caloric intake, alcohol intake, smoking status, education level, net monthly household income, and 48 comorbidities associated with dry eye, and 14 medications and medication groups associated with dry eye and dry mouth, full data available for 43,780 participants.