

Acute Symptomatic Vitreous Floaters Assessed with Ultra-Wide Field Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy and Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography

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Supplementary Table 1.

Comparison between the ophthalmological outcomes of the two eyes of patients who complained of floaters in both eyes

Patients with unilateral vitreous floaters	Earlier Sx eyes * (n = 33)	Later Sx eyes * (n = 33)	P-value [†]
Age (21~72)			N/A
BCVA (logMAR)	0.04 ± 0.06	0.06 ± 0.13	0.48
S.E. (D)	-00.66 ± 1.76	-1.26 ± 3.66	0.39
IOP (mmHg)	17.03 ± 13.34	14.21 ± 3.18	0.24
CMT (μm)	262.44 ± 24.35	258.94 ± 21.24	0.65
pRNFL thickness (μm)	104.60 ± 11.73	105.60 ± 0.51	0.71
Weiss ring on UWF			
- None	14 eyes (42.4%)	21 eyes (63.6%)	0.51
- Weiss ring	19 eyes (57.6%)	12 eyes (36.4%)	
PVD on SD-OCT (*)			
- None	2 eyes (10.0%)	3 eyes (15.0%)	0.90
- Stage A	3 eyes (15.0%)	3 eyes (15.0%)	
- Stage B	Absent	Absent	
- Stage C	15 eyes (75.0%)	14 eyes (70.0%)	

Comparisons between both eyes of patients with bilateral vitreous floaters.

* Eyes were divided into earlier and later classes depending on which eye developed the vitreous floaters first.

† P-value was calculated using students' T-test for numerical values and Fisher's exact test for categorical values.

Sx: symptoms; BCVA: Best-Corrected Visual Acuity; logMAR: logarithm of minimal angle of resolution; S.E: Spherical Equivalent; D: Diopters; IOP: Intraocular Pressure; CMT: Central Macular Thickness; pRNFL: peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer;