Supplemental Table 3: Frequency and percentage of hypercoagulability diagnoses among young CRVO patients

	Without DM, HTN, HLD (N=71)	With DM, or HTN, or HLD (N=65)	All Hypercoagulable Cases (N=136)	All CRVO Patients (N=1181)	p value
Diagnosis					0.899
Primary Hypercoagulable state*	32 (45.1%)	23 (35.4%)	55 (40.4%)	55 (4.7%)	
Homocysteinemia	4 (5.6%)	4 (6.2%)	8 (5.9%)	8 (0.7%)	
Secondary Hypercoagulable state**	2 (2.8%)	4 (6.2%)	6 (4.4%)	6 (0.5%)	
Pulmonary emboli	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.1%)	
Venous embolus-thrombosis	23 (32.4%)	21 (32.3%)	44 (32.4%)	44 (3.7%)	
Cancer	6 (8.5%)	8 (12.3%)	14 (10.3%)	14 (1.9%)	
Essential thrombocytosis	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (1.5%)	2 (0.2%)	
Other***	1 (1.4%)	2 (3.1%)	3 (2.2%)	3 (0.3%)	
Multiple	2 (2.8%)	1 (1.5%)	3 (2.2%)	3 (0.3%)	

*excludes homocysteinemia, which is uniquely identifiable by ICD9 and ICD10 codes

**excludes pulmonary emboli, venous embolus-thrombosis, cancer, and essential thrombocytosis which are all uniquely identifiable by their own ICD9 and ICD10 codes.

***Includes diseases that shared ICD10 codes D68.8x and D68.9x which maps to the following list of diagnoses: Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, Anticardiolipin antibodies, Lupus Anticoagulant, Antithrombin III Deficiency, Factor V Leiden, Protein S, and Protein C deficiency