Table 3. Shift Index according to diagnosis and axial length

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Generalized estimating equation regression model |
|  | Coefficient | 95% CI | *P* |
| Intercept | **109.874** | **(40.222, 179.526)** | **0.002** |
| Diagnosis | **0.157** | **(0.126, 0.189)** | **<0.001** |
| Axial length | **-12.998** | **(-21.280, -4.716)** | **0.002** |
| Axial length $×$ Axial length | **0.509** | **(0.181, 0.836)** | **0.002** |
| Axial length $×$ Axial length$ ×$ Axial length | **-0.007** | **(-0.011, -0.002)** | **0.003** |

CI = confidence interval

Statistically significant values (*P*<0.05) are shown in bold.

The final equation is as follows: $Shift Index=109.874+0.157×Diagnosis-12.998×Axial length+0.509×Axial length^{2}-0.007×Axial length^{3}$

It implies that the glaucoma eye has a larger shift index than the fellow control eye in a given axial length, while the change of shift index according to axial length is not linear. Our equation estimates the minimum value of shift index in an eye with an axial length of 23.7 mm, which corresponds to the axial length of a near-emmetropic eye.