

Table S1. Factors associated with absolute prediction error

	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis (Model 1) ^a			Multivariable analysis (Model 2) ^a		
	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age, years	-0.001	-0.007, 0.005	0.765						
Female (vs. male sex)	-0.062	-0.190, 0.066	0.341						
AL, mm	0.046	0.006, 0.087	0.026	0.050	0.010, 0.009	0.015	0.047	0.008, 0.087	0.020
ACD, mm	0.031	-0.086, 0.148	0.598						
Average K, Diopter	-0.009	-0.051, 0.034	0.694						
Four-haptic IOL (vs. two-haptic IOL)	0.056	-0.094, 0.206	0.460						
Preoperative IOP, mmHg	0.005	-0.000, 0.011	0.062	0.006	0.000, 0.011	0.035			
Phacotrabeculectomy (vs. control group)	0.135	0.011, 0.258	0.033				0.138	0.018, 0.259	0.025

CI = confidence interval; AL = axial length; ACD = anterior chamber depth; IOL = intraocular lens; IOP = intraocular pressure

^aVariables with $P < 0.10$ in the univariable analysis were included in the subsequent multivariable analysis. Owing to multicollinearity between the groups and preoperative IOP, two multivariable analysis models were constructed. The result of multivariable analysis with backward elimination was equivalent to that of Model 1. Statistically significant values ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold.

Table S2. Risk factors for hyperopic prediction error

	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis (Model 1) ^a			Multivariable analysis (Model 2) ^a		
	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age, years	1.030	0.982, 1.081	0.220						
Female (vs. male sex)	1.784	0.655, 4.856	0.257						
AL, mm	0.570	0.341, 0.953	0.032	0.626	0.372, 1.052	0.077			
ACD, mm	0.180	0.062, 0.517	0.001				0.256	0.085, 0.773	0.016
Average K, Diopter	1.186	0.862, 1.631	0.296						
Four-haptic IOL (vs. two-haptic IOL)	0.763	0.540, 1.079	0.126						
Preoperative IOP, mmHg	1.066	1.022, 1.111	0.003	1.065	1.004, 1.129	0.037	1.050	0.989, 1.115	0.110
Phacotrabeculectomy (vs. control group)	0.821	-0.153, 1.795	0.099	0.842	0.205, 3.453	0.811	0.813	0.197, 3.357	0.775

CI = confidence interval; AL = axial length; ACD = anterior chamber depth; IOL = intraocular lens; IOP = intraocular pressure

^aVariables with $P < 0.10$ in the univariable analysis were included in the subsequent multivariable analysis. Because of multicollinearity between AL and ACD, two models were constructed. The result of multivariable analysis with backward elimination was equivalent to that of Model 2. Statistically significant values ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold.

Table S3. Factors associated with prediction error after phacotrabeculectomy

	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis (Model 1) ^a			Multivariable analysis (Model 2) ^a		
	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>	Coefficient	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age, years	0.007	-0.008, 0.023	0.359						
Female (vs. male sex)	0.402	0.068, 0.736	0.019	0.199	-0.152, 0.549	0.259	0.310	-0.042, 0.663	0.083
AL, mm	-0.195	-0.297, -0.094	<0.001	-0.193	-0.325, -0.060	0.005			
ACD, mm	-0.418	-0.720, -0.115	0.008				-0.491	-0.967, -0.014	0.044
Average K, Diopter	0.064	-0.043, 0.171	0.236						
Four-haptic IOL (vs. two-haptic IOL)	0.054	-0.513, 0.622	0.848						
Preoperative IOP, mmHg	0.012	-0.003, 0.027	0.109						
ACG (vs. OAG)	0.294	-0.049, 0.638	0.091	-0.132	-0.524, 0.261	0.502	-0.241	-0.767, 0.285	0.361

CI = confidence interval; AL = axial length; ACD = anterior chamber depth; IOL = intraocular lens; IOP = intraocular pressure; ACG = angle-closure glaucoma; OAG = open-angle glaucoma

^aVariables with $P < 0.10$ in the univariable analysis were included in the subsequent multivariable analysis. Because of multicollinearity between AL and ACD, two models were constructed. Multivariable analysis with backward elimination left only AL as the associative factor. Statistically significant values ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold.