Supplementary Material 1

Cox regression analysis of ARGOS study data

Data in the full analysis set of primary eyes (the eye first treated with Bim-I, n=201) were analyzed using univariate Cox regression models of time to first additional IOP-lowering treatment (medical or surgical intervention) after the Bim-I administration. The covariates used in the models were baseline IOP as a continuous variable, baseline IOP as a categorical variable (<25 mmHg or ≥25 mmHg), sex (male or female). change in IOP from baseline at 12 weeks, number of IOP-lowering medications used at baseline (0, 1, 2, or ≥3), and baseline lens status (phakic or pseudophakic). Patients who exited the study without receiving additional IOP-lowering treatment were censored at the time of their last visit.

Table. Time to First Additional IOP-Lowering Treatment

Covariate in Univariate Cox Regression Model	**Full Analysis Set (n=210 Eyes)**
Baseline IOP, mmHg	
HR (95% CI)	1.08 (1.02, 1.14)
P-value	0.0076
Baseline IOP (<25 mmHg vs ≥25 mmHg)	
HR (95% CI)	0.38 (0.15, 0.98)
P-value	0.0448
Sex (male vs female)	
HR (95% CI)	0.58 (0.30, 1.12)
P-value	0.1057
Change in IOP from baseline at 12 weeks, mmHg	
HR (95% CI)	1.04 (0.97, 1.12)
P-value	0.2362
Baseline number of IOP-lowering medications used (2 vs 1)	
HR (95% CI)	1.06 (0.45, 2.52)
P-value	0.8868
Baseline number of IOP-lowering medications used (≥3 vs 1)	
HR (95% CI)	0.80 (0.37, 1.76)
P-value	0.5853
Baseline number of IOP-lowering medications used (0 vs 1)	
HR (95% CI)	1.06 (0.40, 2.84)
P-value	0.9004
Baseline lens status (pseudophakic vs phakic)	
HR (95% CI)	0.92 (0.47, 1.77)
P-value	0.7915

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IOP, intraocular pressure.