Appendix 1. Definition of POAG used by the six studies

Study	Year of publication	Definition
Acharya et al.	2006	Suspected participants had an increased intraocular pressure (IOP) above 21 mm Hg, significant cupping of optic disc with or without peripapillary changes, and the presence of an open angle of the anterior chamber. POAG was confirmed by typical reproducible visual field changes in an automated perimetry test. Also included were individuals who had IOP of less than 21 mm Hg but had cupping of the optic disc and visual field changes characteristic of POAG.
Bhattacharjee et al.	2008	The same as in Acharya et al's study.
Burdon et al.	2010	Typical glaucomatous visual field defects on the Humphrey 24–2 or 30–2 test, plus corresponding optic disc rim thinning, including an enlarged cup-disc ratio (≥0.7) or cup-disc ratio asymmetry (≥0.2) between the two eyes.
Fan et al.	2010	Exclusion of secondary causes (e.g., trauma, uveitis, steroid-induced glaucoma or exfoliation glaucoma) and Shaffer grade III or IV open iridocorneal angle on gonioscopy plus characteristic optic disc damage or typical visual field loss by standard automated perimetry with the Glaucoma Hemifield Test.
Melki et al.	2005	Normally open iridocorneal angle (grade III or IV gonioscopy), characteristic optic disc cupping and an alteration of tshe visual field.
Pasutto et al.	2010	High-pressure POAG: presence of glaucomatous optic disc damage (in at least one eye), visual field defects in at least one eye and IOP higher than 21 mm Hg in one eye without therapy; NTG: glaucomatous changes of the optic disc and visual field, but no IOP elevation over 21 mm Hg after 24 hours of IOP measurement (sitting and supine body position) without therapy; JOAG: age at onset in the index case was below 40 years and no other ocular reason for open-angle glaucoma was identifiable

POAG: primary open-angle glaucoma; NTG: normal-tension glaucoma; JOAG: juvenile open-angle glaucoma