Title: Cohort study of race/ethnicity and incident primary open-angle glaucoma characterized by autonomously determined visual field loss patterns

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Financial Support: This work was supported by NCI UM1 CA186107, U01 CA176726, U01 CA167552, NEI R01 EY015473 (LRP), NEI K99 EY028631, NEI R00 EY028631 (MW), an unrestricted challenge grant to Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Department of Ophthalmology from Research to Prevent Blindness (LRP), The Glaucoma Foundation (LRP), and unrestricted challenge grant to Harvard Medical School, Department of Ophthalmology from Research to Prevent Blindness (MW). The sponsors had no role in the design or conduct of this research.

Conflicts of Interest: Dr. Pasquale is a consultant to Eyenovia, Twenty and Skye Biosciences. Dr. Wiggs has received research support from NIH/NEI and Aerpio pharmaceuticals and has served as a consultant to Allergan, Editas, Maze, Regenxbio and Avellino. Other authors do not have any conflicts of interest.

Abstract: 248 words
Text: 3400 words

ABSTRACT

Purpose: We evaluated racial/ethnic differences in primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) defined by machine-learning-derived regional visual field (VF) loss patterns.

Methods: Participants (n=209,036) from the Nurses' Health Study (NHS; 1980-2018); NHS2 (1989-2019); and Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS; 1986-2018), aged {greater than or equal to}40 years and free of glaucoma were followed biennially. Incident POAG cases (n=1946) with reproducible VF loss were confirmed with medical records. Total deviation information from the earliest reliable glaucomatous VF for each POAG eye (n=2564) was extracted, and machine learning analyses were used to identify optimal solutions ("archetypes") for regional VF loss patterns. Each POAG eye was assigned a VF archetype based on the highest weighting coefficient. Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95%CIs were estimated using per-eye Cox proportional hazards models.

Results: We identified 14 archetypes: 4 representing advanced loss patterns, 9 of early loss and 1 of no VF loss. Compared to non-Hispanic-Whites, Black participants had higher risk of early VF loss archetypes (HR=1.98, 95%CI=1.48,2.66) and even higher risk for advanced loss archetypes (HR=6.17, 95%CI=3.69,10.32; p-contrast=0.0002); no differences were observed for Asians or Hispanic Whites. Hispanic-White participants had significantly higher risks of POAG with paracentral defects and advanced superior loss; Black participants had significantly higher risks of all advanced loss archetypes and 3 early loss patterns, including paracentral defects.

Conclusion: Blacks, compared to non-Hispanic-Whites, had higher risks of POAG with early central and advanced VF loss.

Translational Relevance: In POAG, risks of VF loss regional patterns derived from machine learning algorithms showed racial differences.

Key words: race, ethnicity, epidemiology, glaucoma, visual field loss

INTRODUCTION

Primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is a complex, multifactorial chronic optic neuropathy that manifests as distinct visual field (VF) loss patterns localizing to the nerve fiber layer.[1] Previous studies have manually documented patterns of new onset of glaucomatous VF loss among patients with ocular hypertension, and from such studies, it is clear that multiple distinct loss patterns exist,[2, 3] suggesting that both the patterns of underlying optic nerve damage and the etiology in POAG are heterogenous.[4, 5] In contrast to evaluating 'all POAG' or POAG stratified by intraocular pressure (IOP) levels, studies of POAG incorporating the heterogeneity in VF loss patterns representing different types of optic nerve damage may provide new etiologic insights. For example, optic disc changes associated with glaucomatous paracentral scotomas were more proximal to the papillomacular bundle than that associated with peripheral VF loss,[6-10] and having such a VF loss pattern was associated with more systemic risk factors compared to peripheral VF loss.[11-13]

Automated VF data is a spatial array of retinal sensitivities reflecting the functional integrity of the entire visual pathway.[14] VF mean deviation (MD), pattern standard deviation (PSD) and the glaucoma hemifield test represent useful indices, but the outputs provide little information regarding which specific region in the VF shows glaucomatous loss.[15, 16] Archetype analysis is an artificial intelligence (AI) algorithm that analyzes data that clusters on the edges of data space for ascertaining dimensional patterns in a dataset.[17] For example, when applied to Humphrey VF data from a tertiary care glaucoma clinic, archetype analysis objectively identified weighted patterns of VF loss that were strikingly similar to manually documented VF patterns for patients with new-onset POAG.[2, 18] The weighting coefficients derived from archetype analysis can contribute to a more accurate assessment of the functional status of glaucoma suspects[19] and aid in determining and quantifying glaucomatous VF progression.[20]

We applied archetype analysis to new onset POAG in 3 prospective US population-based health professional cohorts who were free of glaucoma at baseline to ascertain risk of POAG with different VF loss patterns. Because early disease tends to be asymmetric, we also assessed the inter-eye correlation between patterns of VF loss.[21, 22] Finally, self-reported race/ethnicity may be a strong POAG risk factor,[23-25] but race/ethnic differences in risk by regional VF loss has been little investigated, we evaluated whether there were differences in risk of POAG defined by specific VF loss patterns by race/ethnic differences.

METHODS

Study population

The Nurses' Health Study (NHS) began in 1976 when 121,700 female nurses aged 30–55 years were recruited. The NHS2 was initiated in 1989 with 116,429 female nurses aged 25–42 years. The Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS) enrolled, in 1986, 51,529 male health professionals aged 40–75 years. Since the initial recruitment health questionnaires, biennial follow-up surveys have been administered to collect information on lifestyle, diet, and medical status, including information about physician-diagnosed glaucoma. A total of 209,036 participants from the NHS (N=79,895; follow-up period: 1980-2018), NHS2 (N=86,795; follow-up period: 1989-2019) and the HPFS (N=42,346; follow-up period: 1986-2018) were included. We excluded participants with prevalent glaucoma and prevalent cancer (as cancer profoundly changes lifestyle), those without a baseline food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) in NHS and HPFS (as dietary exposures were of main interest in the initial glaucoma studies and thus those without baseline FFQs were not followed) and those who only completed the baseline (1980/1989/1986) questionnaires and were lost to follow-up. Follow-up response rates have been >85%. The institutional review boards of the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai approved the study protocol; participants' completion of questionnaires were considered implied consent by the IRBs. This study adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Assessment of race/ethnicity and potential risk factors for POAG

Race and ethnicity were assessed in 1992 and 2004 in NHS; 1989 and 2005 in NHS2 and 1986 and 2014 in HPFS. Due to the small categories and for simplicity, those self-reporting any African ancestry were first categorized as Blacks, then among those remaining, those self-reporting any Asian ancestry were categorized as Asians, then among those remaining, those self-reporting Hispanic ethnicity were categorized as Hispanic-White; all others were categorized as non-Hispanic-White. We used participants' self-reported information on biennial questionnaires for covariates potentially related to POAG in prior studies (**Supplemental Methods S1**): age, socioeconomic status, glaucoma family history, body mass index (BMI), mean arterial blood pressure,

hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, myocardial infarction, total cholesterol level, physical activity, cigarette smoking, beta-blocker and other anti-hypertensives use, statin and other cholesterol lowering drug use, healthy eating index, dietary intakes of caffeine, alcohol, and nitrate, markers of access to eye care (e.g., self-reports of cataract, cataract extraction, age-related macular degeneration, and number of eye exams), number of other physician visits and among women, age at menopause and postmenopausal hormone use. Validation studies have found a high reliability and accuracy of information from our health professional participants.[26] If missingness was <5%, values were imputed to the median (for continuous variables); if missingness was greater, missingness indicators were created for covariates.

Assessment of POAG cases and extraction of VF data

When participants reported new-onset glaucoma on biennial questionnaires, we asked them for permission to obtain confirmatory medical data from their eye care providers. We obtained medical records or a completed glaucoma questionnaire with items including maximal IOP, filtration apparatus status, optic nerve structural information, ophthalmic surgery, and all VF data. Then, a glaucoma specialist (LRP) reviewed the medical records to confirm a diagnosis of POAG using standardized criteria.

For POAG confirmation, we required: (a) gonioscopy indicating the trabecular meshwork was visible in both eyes (70% of cases) or slit lamp biomicroscopy demonstrating normal anterior chamber depth plus pharmacological dilation (30% of cases); (b) slit lamp biomicroscopy demonstrating no signs in either eye of pigment dispersion syndrome, uveitis, exfoliation syndrome, trauma, or rubeosis; and (c) reproducible VF defects consistent with glaucoma on ≥2 reliable tests. To determine glaucomatous VF loss, we required 3 contiguous points on the pattern deviation plot that were -5dB or greater in a pattern consistent with retinal nerve fiber layer topology. The type of perimetry was restricted to 24-2 or 30-2 Humphrey VFs performed with full thresholding or the Swedish Interactive Thresholding Algorithm strategy.

A total of 1957 participants **(Supplemental Table S1**) were diagnosed with incident POAG (NHS: 1251 cases, NHS2: 223 cases, HPFS: n=483 cases). In eyes with POAG (n=2581), all included eyes had to have documentation of reproducible glaucomatous VF loss on ≥2 reliable VFs; those that did not meet this criterion were censored in analyses. The total deviation (dB) values from the earliest VF test indicating glaucomatous loss

were extracted, and VF loss patterns were determined; to use data from the date most proximal to the date of diagnosis, we extracted data from the earliest glaucomatous VF test results. For those with bilateral POAG, the worse eye was defined as the one with the lower MD value; for those with unilateral POAG, the worse eye was the eye with POAG, and data from the non-affected eye was not used. The median time between the earliest date of any of IOP>21mmHg; cup disc ratio (CDR)>0.6 or asymmetry>0.1; or documentation of glaucomatous VF loss by the diagnosing eye care provider and the extracted VF test in the worse eye was 1 year, and this did not differ by race ($p>0.10$).

Statistical Analyses

Determining Archetypal VF Loss Patterns

Archetypal analysis (an unsupervised AI technique) on extracted total deviation (dB) data, was applied to determine VF loss patterns for each POAG affected eye. Archetypal analysis reduces dataset dimensionality by anchoring datapoints to values on the edges of a data cluster, autonomously generating and quantifying VF patterns that are clinically recognizable, valid and useful[19, 20, 27] (**Supplemental Methods S2 and Supplemental Figure S1** for an example).

Inter-eye analysis of archetypal VF loss patterns

There were 624 pairs of eyes with bilateral POAG available to conduct inter-eye association analyses. We calculated the inter-eye Spearman correlations for the weighting coefficients of the archetypal VF loss patterns between the worse and better eyes. P-values were corrected for multiple comparisons using false discovery rate (FDR).[28] We further evaluated the relation between the weighting coefficients of the archetypal VF loss patterns in the worse eye with the weighting coefficients of each archetypal VF loss pattern in the better eye using the stepwise Bayesian information criterion (BIC) method. The statistical importance of each parameter was measured by the magnitude of BIC increase when a parameter was removed from the optimal model. When the BIC increase for a parameter was at least 6 higher than another parameter in the model, the former parameter was considered more strongly associated with the outcome than the latter parameter.[29]

Prospective per-eye analysis of race/ethnicity of POAG subtypes defined by archetypes

For the prospective analysis, to maximize power and as early POAG can be asymmetrical, we used the eye as the unit of analysis, with "eye-years" accrued over time as has been previously described.[30, 31] For each eye with POAG, the archetype with the highest weighting coefficient was used for assigning POAG subtypes based on regional VF loss (**Supplemental Figure S1)**. For eyes where the highest weighting coefficient was for the normal VF pattern (Figure 1; archetype 1; as may happen e.g., with early glaucomatous VF loss featuring an isolated shallow superior nasal step but most of the entire VF is normal), we assigned the archetype with the second highest weighting coefficient. The diagnosis date was the earliest date of any of IOP>21mmHg; cup disc ratio (CDR)>0.6 or asymmetry>0.1; or documentation of glaucomatous VF loss by the diagnosing eye care provider; we stopped follow-up at this date to minimize incorporating post-diagnosis changes in covariates. For each eye, eye-years of follow-up were accrued from the return of the baseline questionnaire until glaucoma diagnosis, cancer, loss to follow-up, death, or study completion, whichever came first.

We combined the data from our three cohorts, then evaluated per-eye Cox proportional hazards models[30, 31] using age as the time metameter with time-varying covariates that stratified on age in months,[32] 2-year risk period and cohort, adjusting for the correlation of VF loss in the 2 eyes, to estimate multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Importantly, we applied the Firth penalized likelihood method[33] for Cox proportional hazard modeling, which in a simulation study has been found to substantially improve the ability to get accurate estimates over the usual maximum likelihood-based standard Cox model in instances of sparse case numbers in survival data.[34] Analyses were performed with SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary NC). For associations with individual POAG subtypes defined by VF archetypes, $p<0.05$ based on FDR[28] was considered statistically significant to address multiple comparisons. We used the contrast test method[35] to evaluate whether the association with at least one archetype was different from the others.

RESULTS

Determining archetypal VF loss patterns and inter-eye analysis of archetypal VF loss patterns

Archetype analyses identified 14 archetypal VF loss patterns (AT) in 2581 eyes with incident POAG (**Figure 1**). AT 1 (normal VF pattern) was the most heavily weighted AT, followed by patterns resembling

superior (AT 2) and inferior nasal steps (AT 3). Most patterns resembled pathology affecting the retinal nerve fiber layer except for AT 4 and 9, which were possibly non-glaucomatous VF loss patterns.

In inter-eye analyses **(Figure 2)**, the highest Spearman correlation coefficients between the weighting coefficients in the worse (horizontal axis) and better (vertical axis) eyes were found between the same archetypal VF loss patterns (r range: 0.13–0.63, $p<0.003$). Comparable results were observed in stepwise regression analyses that evaluated the relation between the archetypal VF loss patterns in the worse eye with each of the 14 archetypal VF loss patterns in the better eye (**Supplemental Figure S2**) or when instead of worse-better eye comparisons, we evaluated correlations **(Supplemental Figure S3)** or regression analyses **(Supplemental Figure S4)** between the right and left eyes.

Per eye prospective analysis of race/ethnicity of POAG subtypes defined by archetypes

For the per-eye analyses of POAG subtypes defined by VF archetypes, we censored 10 cases as they developed cancer during follow-up and 1 case whose highest weighting coefficient was for the normal VF pattern and did not have a second highest coefficient. This left 2564 eyes with VF loss from 1946 incident POAG cases (1250 NHS cases, 216 NHS2 cases, 480 HPFS cases) for analyses.

Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks were younger and more frequently reported a glaucoma family history. Blacks had more diabetes, hypertension, higher BMI, lower socioeconomic status than Non-Hispanic Whites, and among women, they were less likely to take postmenopausal hormones (**Table 1**). Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, Asians were younger, had more diabetes, more hypertension, and lower BMI. Asians smoked and drank alcohol less than Non-Hispanic Whites, and among women, were less likely to take postmenopausal hormones. Hispanic Whites were younger than Non-Hispanic Whites, had more frequent family history of glaucoma, more diabetes, but smoked less. Overall, Blacks and Asians had the fewest eye and physician exams (**Table 1**). Among cases (**Supplemental Table S2**), Black and Hispanic White POAG cases were the youngest at diagnosis and were the most likely to have both eyes affected while Asian POAG cases had the lowest IOP and highest CDR.

Of the 13 ATs showing loss, four (AT 8, 10, 12, and 14) represented “advanced VF loss”, while the other 9 were considered “early VF loss” (**Figure 1**). “Advanced VF loss” was defined as those archetypes showing VF

loss patterns affecting an entire hemifield or both hemifields; while AT 11 and 13 were considered early loss as the large portions of the macular regions were not affected. We identified 1836 POAG affected eyes in non-Hispanic Whites, 50 in Blacks and 39 in Asians and 21 in Hispanic-White participants. Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks were significantly more likely to develop POAG with early VF loss, with the various nested models showing similar associations (**Table 2**: Model 3: Blacks: HR=1.98, 95% CI=1.48, 2.66); while for POAG with advanced VF loss, Blacks were at even higher risk (Blacks: HR=6.17, 95% CI=3.69, 10.32). Notably, the difference in the associations for POAG with advanced VF loss versus POAG with early VF loss in Blacks versus Non-Hispanic Whites, was statistically significant (p for difference in estimates=0.0002); the elevated risks were not different for the two subtypes of POAG for Asians (p=0.90) or Hispanic-Whites (p=0.36). Indeed, in multivariable-adjusted linear regression analyses of MD among POAG eyes only, compared to Non-Hispanic-Whites, Blacks had a significantly worse MD (difference in MD = -2.18; 95% CI=-3.21, -1.15); this was not observed for Asians or Hispanic-Whites ($p \geq 0.23$).

In a secondary exploratory analysis, when the 13 ATs were evaluated individually by race/ethnicity (**Supplemental Table S3**), we observed that globally, there were no significant differences in associations for Asians (p=0.90) or Hispanic-Whites (p=0.17) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites; however, we observed globally significant differences (p=0.01) across archetypes for Blacks compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, although many of the analyses were underpowered. Specifically, in Model 3, Blacks had FDR-significantly higher risks of developing POAG for 3 of 9 early VF loss archetypes: AT 3 (HR=2.91, 95% CI=1.67, 5.09), AT 5 (HR=2.55, 95% CI=1.23, 5.30), and AT 11 (HR=3.97, 95% CI=1.61, 9.80) and all 4 advanced VF loss archetypes: AT 8 (HR=7.72, 95% CI=3.25, 18.38), AT 10 (HR=3.86, 95% CI=1.38, 10.84), AT 12 (HR=14.72, 95% CI=5.29, 40.95), and AT 14 (HR=7.19, 95% CI=1.59, 32.54). Hispanic Whites had FDR-significantly higher risk of the advanced VF loss archetype, AT10 (HR=5.23, 95% CI=1.88, 14.56), and AT 11 (HR=4.91, 95% CI=2.00, 12.06), consistent with paracentral VF loss; however, the statistical power was low.

DISCUSSION

Using an unsupervised AI algorithm, we identified 14 ATs in incident POAG from three population-based cohorts. In case-only analyses, in general, the best predictor of the weighting coefficients of each archetype in the

better eye were those of the same archetype in the worse eye. Also, while recognizing that race is an inexact proxy for multiple attributes including cultural, societal, environmental, biological and other factors,[36] we observed that even after adjusting for many factors, compared with non-Hispanic Whites, Black participants were at significantly increased risk of POAG with advanced and central VF loss. This is notable given that our participants were health professionals with high levels of education and similar access to healthcare.

The ATs observed were like those generated by Elze et al.[18] in a tertiary glaucoma clinic. Both studies found that the normal VF pattern was the most heavily weighted, that superior and inferior nasal steps were common early defects and that both solutions autonomously recognized a dense superior paracentral VF loss pattern. Like Teng et al.,[37] we found a strong inter-eye association between in the patterns of VF loss, indicating the within-person consistency and possibly implicating systemic susceptibilities caused by genetics and environmental exposures shared between eyes of the same patient.

Other population-based POAG studies have observed a higher prevalence, earlier POAG onset and more severe VF loss at diagnosis in Blacks and among Hispanics.[23, 38-42] These findings may be due to less access to or utilization of eye care, higher prevalence of risk factors, genetic differences, chronic stress or a combination of factors. One proposed explanation for racial/ethnic health disparities is that minorities experience higher allostatic load (i.e., physiological burden of stress measured using biomarkers pertinent to cardiovascular, metabolic, inflammatory, and neuroendocrine systems[43]) and health deterioration earlier in life than non-Hispanic-Whites due to the cumulative impact of marginalization and discrimination, a concept known as 'weathering'.[44] While our multivariable-adjusted model adjusted for several of these downstream biomarkers (i.e., age, diabetes, blood pressure), stress and inflammatory biomarkers related to discrimination or early life factors that we did not account for may have contributed to higher incidence of glaucoma and greater glaucoma disease severity at diagnosis.[45]

Eye care utilization differs among racial / ethnic groups, with Blacks being least likely to have regular eye exams in the U.S.[46] However, given that our cohort consists of health professionals, and that we allowed in analyses only those who reported eye exams in the past 2 years and that racial / ethnic differences were observed even after adjustment for number of eye exams during follow-up, it is unlikely that eye care access differences drove the racial/ethnic differences observed. Black participants were more likely to have diabetes and a family

history of glaucoma, and thus it is not likely that the quality of the eye exams was very different from those received by other groups.

Genetic factors may also have played a role. Genetically determined African ancestry has been independently associated with greater glaucoma risk,[47] and, in Latinos, having more African ancestry informativity genetic markers was associated with higher IOP.[48]

A strength of our study was the use of a novel archetype analysis to generate quantitative measures of regional patterns of VF loss. This was a large prospective study with 1946 incident cases (2564 eyes with POAG) and 209,036 participants followed for 30+ years, with high follow-up rates. With a wealth of information, particularly repeated health and behavior information and markers of socioeconomic status[41] and the homogeneity of the study population in education and health care access, we were able to minimize the possibility of major confounding biases.

Our study had several limitations. Repeated in-person eye exams were not possible, and thus, we relied on questionnaire and medical record information for disease confirmation, a method that had low sensitivity. However, methodologically, hazard *ratios* can still be valid if the case definition is highly specific (e.g., reproducible VF loss) and the ascertainment method was unrelated to exposure (we required reports of eye exams at each follow-up cycle).[49] A major limitation was that we had relatively few POAG affected eyes from those who were Black, Asian and Hispanic-White; thus, while some results were statistically significant, our confidence intervals were wide for certain estimates and thus results should be interpreted with ample caution and replicated in another study with a greater number of cases from various race/ethnicities. More broadly, we acknowledge that the NHS, NHS2 and HPFS were cohorts that were not ideally suited for this research question due to low representation of Black, Asian and Hispanic-White populations. While our study supports the prior work of others that have also reported on racial differences in VF loss development in POAG, [50, 51] future studies of VF loss patterns in POAG in much more diverse populations are needed to further substantiate our findings. Furthermore, on all participants, we did not have regularly updated information on IOP information and central corneal thickness (CCT). Yet, CCT is not considered a strong POAG risk factor[52] in the general population, and in the Baltimore Eye Study (and among our cases; **Supplemental Table S2**), untreated IOP among cases was similar in prevalent POAG cases among Blacks and Whites.[15] Also, because our study participants were health

professionals, our results may not be generalizable to general populations, where racial/ethnic disparities in POAG may be larger. Finally, while all our participants were health professionals, there may have been residual confounding by factors we were not able to adjust for, such as quality of eye exams, social treatment, early childhood environment and social treatment that may have accounted for some of the race/ethnic differences.

In summary, in this prospective study of incident POAG among health professionals, archetype analyses were able to identify and quantify major specific regional patterns of VF loss, and when compared to non-Hispanic-Whites, Blacks had higher risks of incident POAG with central and advanced loss. The subtyping of glaucoma using machine learning-based approaches and identifying unique risk factors may help researchers fine-tune and improve the discovery of POAG risk factors.

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Figure 1. The 14 archetypal visual field loss patterns (ATs) derived from visual fields of the 1957 incident primary open-angle glaucoma cases (2581 affected eyes). The integer at the top left of each archetype denotes the archetype number. The percentage at the bottom left of each archetype indicates the respective average decomposition weight for this pattern.

Figure 2. Spearman correlation coefficients between the weight coefficients of the 14 archetypal VF loss patterns in the better (vertical axis) and worse (horizontal axis) eyes among 624 incident primary open-angle glaucoma cases who were affected in both eyes. Blue and red denote positive and negative correlations, respectively.

Table 1. Age and age-adjusted characteristics of "eye-years (ey)" of follow-up by race / ethnicity in the Nurses' Health Study (1980-2018; n=79,895 participants), Nurses' Health Study II (1989-2019; 86,795 participants) and Health Professionals Follow-up Study (1986-2018; 42,346 participants)[*]

	Non-Hispanic-White[†] (ey=7,638,258)	Black[†] (ey=100,022)	Asian[†] (ey=97,943)	Hispanic-White[†] (ey=86,617)
Persons (n)	201,073	2,930	2,761	2,272
% of total eye-years	96.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Age, years (SD)	58.1 (11.2)	56.8 (10.6)	56.8 (10.9)	55.8 (10.5)
Female, %	83.8	91.3	78.6	89.7
Family history of glaucoma, %	18.6	28.9	18.3	24.9
Self-reported diabetes, %	6.3	12.9	9.7	9.8
Self-reported hypertension, %	34.7	52.4	39.0	36.0
Self-reported cataract diagnosis, %	14.6	14.6	14.3	15.3
Self-reported cataract extraction, %	7.8	6.1	7.6	7.6
Self-reported age-related macular degeneration, %	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.2
Mean body mass index, kg/m^2 (SD)	25.4 (4.7)	27.6 (5.3)	23.6 (3.5)	25.9 (4.7)
Mean physical activity, MET-hours/week (SD)	21.2 (22.6)	18.0 (22.7)	21.3 (24.1)	21.7 (24.0)
Mean pack-years of smoking (SD)	9.5 (19.4)	6.7 (16.0)	4.6 (18.3)	5.8 (17.1)
Mean caffeine intake, mg / day (SD)	261.5 (199.7)	172.2 (157.0)	203.9 (175.5)	227.1 (178.1)
Mean alcohol intake, g / day (SD)	6.1 (9.3)	3.1 (6.2)	2.8 (6.8)	4.6 (7.5)
Mean AHEI score (without alcohol) (SD)	47.3 (9.7)	49.1 (10.1)	51.2 (9.7)	50.1 (9.6)
Mean age at menopause, years (SD)[‡]	49.1 (4.8)	48.8 (4.9)	49.5 (4.2)	48.9 (4.7)
Current postmenopausal hormone use,[‡] %	20.8	14.4	17.8	20.6
Mean # eye exams reported during follow-up (SD)	5.3 (4.1)	4.6 (3.9)	4.9 (4.1)	5.2 (4.2)
Mean # physician visits reported during follow-up (SD)	7.9 (3.8)	7.2 (3.8)	7.5 (3.8)	8.3 (3.6)
Socioeconomic status score based on census tract[§] (SD)	0.2 (4.7)	-5.2 (6.6)	0.6 (5.3)	-0.6 (5.6)

Abbreviations: AHEI = Alternate Healthy Eating Index score (without alcohol; range 0-100); ey = eye-years of follow-up; MET-hours = metabolic equivalent-hours; SD = standard deviation.

[*] Values are means (SD) or percentages and are standardized to the age distribution of the study population.

[†] Due to the small categories and for simplicity, those self-reporting any African ancestry were first categorized as Blacks, then among those remaining, those self-reporting any Asian ancestry were categorized as Asians, then among those remaining, those self-reporting Hispanic ethnicity were categorized as Hispanic-White; all others were categorized as non-Hispanic-White.

[‡] Among women only.

[§] This score is based on the sum of the z-scores of census tract indicators based on participants' zip codes (median household income, home value, percentage with college degree, percentage of families with interest or dividends, percentage occupied housing, percentage living in poverty, percentage White).

Table 2. Relative risks of glaucoma with early VF loss versus advanced VF loss archetypes based on the highest weighting coefficients of the affected eye(s)* by race, compared to not developing any glaucoma

Type of glaucomatous visual field loss	Race/ethnicity categories (eyes with POAG)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)		
		Model 1†	Model 2‡	Model 3§
Early* loss (eyes with POAG n=2225)	Black (n=49)	1.92 (1.44, 2.56)	1.98 (1.48, 2.66)	1.98 (1.48, 2.66)‖
	Asian (n=45)	2.01 (1.49, 2.72)	1.85 (1.37, 2.50)	1.85 (1.37, 2.50)
	Hispanic-White (n=26)	1.46 (0.99, 2.16)	1.43 (0.97, 2.10)	1.43 (0.97, 2.10)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=2105)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Advanced* loss (eyes with POAG n=339)	Black (n=19)	5.67 (3.51, 9.16)	6.23 (3.75, 10.35)	6.17 (3.69, 10.32)‖
	Asian (n=8)	1.72 (0.81, 3.67)	1.82 (0.85, 3.91)	1.75 (0.82, 3.76)
	Hispanic-White (n=5)	2.27 (0.96, 5.36)	2.22 (0.94, 5.28)	2.22 (0.93, 5.28)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=307)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)

* Advanced VF loss was defined as having being assigned to the archetype with the highest weighing coefficients and those archetypes were: archetypes 8, 10, 12 and 14. Early VF loss was defined as having been assigned to all other archetypes.
† Model 1: stratified by age in months, 2-year risk period, and cohort and adjusted for family history of glaucoma.
‡ Model 2: Model 1 + socioeconomic status score (based on census tract information), number of eye exams reported, number of physician exams, physical activity (metabolic equivalents-hours/week), pack-years of smoking, caffeine intake (mg/day), alcohol intake (g/day), nitrate intake (mg/day), caloric intake (kcal/day), Alternate Healthy Eating Index (excluding alcohol), and among women: age at menopause (<45, 45-49, 50-53, 54+), postmenopausal hormone use (pre-menopausal, never, current, past use).
§ Model 3: Model 2 + body mass index (kg/m^2), self-reported history of diabetes, heart disease, cataract, cataract extraction, age-related macular degeneration, mean arterial blood pressure, hypercholesterolemia, serum total cholesterol, statin use, non-statin cholesterol lowering drug use, hypertension treated with beta blockers, hypertension treated with diuretics, hypertension treated with other blood pressure lowering drugs, hypertension with no treatment.
‖ The global contrast test of whether the estimates for Black versus non-Hispanic White race/ethnicity was different by early versus advanced loss was significant (p=0.0002) but not for Asians (p=0.90) or Hispanic-Whites (p=0.36).

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Contents

Supplemental Methods S1

Methods text S1. Assessment of race/ethnicity and potential risk factors for POAG

Age was calculated as years from birthdate until the return of each questionnaire. Cigarette smoking details were assessed biennially, and pack-years of smoking was updated. Participants' reported time spent per week on 8-10 selected activities was multiplied by each activity's energy expenditure requirements (metabolic equivalents [METs]) and summed to yield MET-hours-per-week.[1,2] Weight was assessed biennially, and along with height (assessed in 1976 in NHS, 1989 in NHS2 and 1986 in HPFS), was used to calculate updated cumulatively averaged BMI (kg/m^2). With cumulative averaging, every two years, the average of all available information was used (e.g., in 1986, the 1986 BMI values were used; in 1988, the average of 1986 and 1988 values was used; in 1990, the average of 1986, 1988 and 1990 values were used, etc.). This approach was used because glaucoma is a chronic disease, and cumulative averages represent participants' long-term exposure; also, with this approach, no participants had missing data. Diet was assessed in 1980 in NHS, 1991 in NHS2 and 1986 in HPFS and every 2-4 years thereafter using semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaires (SFFQs). In SFFQs, participants reported the frequency of average consumption of a portion size of specific foods or beverages (e.g., beer, wine, spirits, coffee, tea, cola)[3] during the previous year. Nutrient values were calculated by multiplying the consumption frequency of each food / beverage portion by the nutrient content, summing these products across all items, and then adjusting for total energy intake,[4] and cumulatively averaged. Self-reported history of diabetes, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, total serum cholesterol, hypercholesterolemia heart disease, hypertension and various types of cholesterol and blood-pressure-lowering medications were repeatedly asked in questionnaires. Mean arterial blood pressure was derived by using the updated cumulatively averaged values for systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure in the following equation: [(1/3*systolic blood pressure) + (2/3*diastolic blood pressure)].

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Supplemental Methods S2

Methods text S2.

Archetypal analysis

The optimal number of archetypal VF loss patterns were determined with 10-fold cross-validation by minimizing the overall VF reconstruction errors.[1] In particular, the data were randomly divided into 10 subsets, where each of the 10 subsets was used as the testing set once, with the remaining nine subsets used as the training set. The VF reconstruction errors on the test set were calculated for the number (**k**) of archetypes from 2 to 20 (the potential range of number of archetypes). The VF reconstruction errors were calculated as the differences between the original VFs and the reconstructed VFs, which were the sum of the archetypes multiplied by their linear decomposition coefficients. The optimal pattern number $\mathbf{k_o}$ was determined by the following criteria: the minimum **k** with reconstruction errors that are not statistically different (i.e., Bayes factor < 3.0)[2] from the **k** that produced the lowest average reconstruction error. Once the optimal number of patterns $\mathbf{k_o}$ was determined, the archetypal VF loss patterns were determined over all data using that number. After the archetypal VF loss patterns were determined, each VF was decomposed as a linear combination of the archetypal VF loss patterns with decomposition coefficient adding up to 100%.

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Supplemental Table S1.

Table S1. Characteristics of Incident Primary Open-Angle Cases for Archetype analyses in 3 Cohorts (n=1957)*

	NHS (n=1251)	NHS2 (n=223)	HPFS (n=483)
Mean (SD) age at VF for worse eye (years)	71.1±7.8	57.2±5.6	72.5±7.9
Female, %	100	100	0
Race			
Non-Hispanic White, %	95.9	93.0	92.2
Black, %	2.6	4.3	1.9
Asian, %	1.2	2.0	4.4
Hispanic-White, %	0.4	0.6	1.6
Family history of glaucoma, %	43.0	69.1	33.9
Eye(s) affected with glaucoma at diagnosis†			
Right eye only, %	29.8	30.5	33.0
Left eye only, %	35.4	46.4	35.6
Both eyes, %	34.8	23.1	31.4
Worse eye based on MD at diagnosis†			
Right, %	47.1	37.4	47.0
Left, %	52.9	62.6	53.0
Mean (SD) untreated intraocular pressure (mmHg)‡	22.9±5.0	21.8±3.3	22.9±4.9
Mean (SD) cup disc ratio‡	0.6±0.2	0.6±0.1	0.7±0.2
Mean (SD) MD (dB)‡	-5.2±4.6	-4.4±3.2	-6.4±5.5
Mean (SD) PSD (dB)‡	5.5±3.4	5.1±2.1	6.1±3.5

Abbreviations: NHS: Nurses' Health Study; NHS2: Nurses' Health Study 2;
HPFS: Health Professionals Follow-up Study; MD: mean deviation; PSD: pattern standard deviation; VF: visual field; dB: decibels; SD, standard deviation.

* Values are means ± SD or percentages and are standardized to the age at diagnosis distribution of the study population.
† Affected eyes had reproducible glaucomatous loss on reliable Humphrey VFs. For those affected with glaucoma and the other eye is normal, the worse eye was defined as the eye affected; for those with both eyes affected, the worse eye was defined based on the eye with the worse MD values at diagnosis.
‡ Values of variables were obtained for the worse eye. Missing values were 2.7% for MD, 12.8% for intraocular pressure, 9.8% for cup disc ratio and 1.7% for PSD

Supplemental Table S2.

Table S2. Age and age-adjusted characteristics of incident POAG cases (n=1946) and affected eyes (n=2564) as of diagnosis by race / ethnicity in the Nurses' Health Study (1980-2018), Nurses' Health Study II (1989-2019) and Health Professionals Follow-up Study (1986-2018)[a]

	Non-Hispanic-White[b]	Black[b]	Asian[b]	Hispanic-White[b]
Person-level characteristics	N=1836	N=50	N=39	N=21
%	94.3	2.6	2.0	1.1
Age at diagnosis, years (SD)	67.0 (9.4)	64.5 (8.4)	66.1 (8.1)	59.6 (9.5)
Female, %	75.6	77.5	55.3	77.6
Family history of glaucoma, %	33.3	36.6	40.2	33.0
History of diabetes, %	7.9	16.6	16.4	23.1
History of hypertension, %	44.6	62.8	71.4	44.1
Mean body mass index, kg/m^2 (SD)	25.1 (4.1)	27.0 (6.0)	24.3 (3.3)	27.3 (6.9)
Mean physical activity, MET-hours/week (SD)	21.4 (21.4)	18.8 (21.5)	34.9 (51.8)	13.5 (14.8)
Mean pack-years of smoking (SD)	10.5 (18.1)	6.1 (11.3)	9.1 (18.4)	4.6 (8.9)
Mean caffeine intake, mg / day (SD)	268.7 (192.3)	169.9 (149.3)	241.6 (187.6)	204.4 (180.6)
Mean alcohol intake, g / day (SD)	7.3 (10.4)	2.9 (4.3)	3.6 (7.7)	6.8 (10.2)
Mean AHEI score (without alcohol) (SD)	48.4 (9.6)	48.2 (10.8)	50.9 (7.0)	50.5 (8.6)
Among women, age at menopause at <45 years of age, %	9.3	5.6	3.5	18.9
Current postmenopausal hormone use, %[d]	30.7	21.6	31.9	22.5
Self-reported cataract diagnosis, %	26.9	31.5	36.7	14.2
Self-reported cataract extraction, %	12.6	7.3	11.9	5.4
Self-reported age-related macular degeneration, %	5.7	7.3	0.0	0.0
Socioeconomic status score based on census tract (SD)[e]	0.1 (4.8)	-5.0 (8.5)	0.5 (4.7)	0.6 (3.7)
Eye(s) affected with glaucoma at diagnosis				
Right eye only, %	30.6	25.8	24.2	21.9
Left eye only, %	36.3	33.7	36.2	19.2
Both eyes, %	33.0	40.5	39.6	59.0
Worse eye based on VF MD at diagnosis				
Right, %	46.1	49.9	43.6	79.4
Left, %	53.9	50.1	56.4	20.6
Eye-level characteristics	N=2412	N=68	N=53	N=31
Mean intraocular pressure, mmHg (SD)[c]	22.8 (5.0)	23.2 (5.2)	21.3 (5.1)	24.5 (5.5)
Mean cup disc ratio (SD)[c]	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)
Mean MD, dB (SD)[c]	-5.0 (4.6)	-7.6 (6.6)	-6.7 (5.3)	-5.2 (4.0)
Mean PSD, dB (SD)[c]	5.3 (3.3)	6.4 (3.9)	6.1 (3.0)	5.5 (3.6)

Abbreviations: MD = mean deviation; PSD = pattern standard deviation; SD = standard deviation

[a] Values are means (SD) or percentages and are standardized to the age distribution of the study population.

[b] See footnote[b] in Table 1.

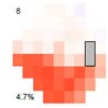
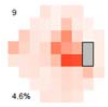
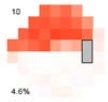
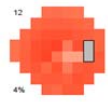
[c] Based on the eye with the worse MD.

[d] Among women only.

[e] See footnote[d] in Table 1.

Supplemental Table S3

Table S3. Relative risks for race and archetypes based on the highest weighting coefficients of the eye with POAG*

Archetype / # eyes with POAG	Race/ethnicity categories (Eyes with POAG)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)		
		Model 1†	Model 2†	Model 3†
 2 / n=425	Black (n=8)	1.64 (0.82, 3.28)	1.68 (0.83, 3.41)	1.75 (0.86, 3.54)
	Asian (n=7)	1.91 (0.92, 3.97)	1.76 (0.84, 3.67)	1.64 (0.78, 3.42)
	Hispanic-White (n=6)	2.04 (0.93, 4.50)	1.91 (0.86, 4.22)	1.93 (0.87, 4.27)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=404)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 3 / n=409	Black (n=14)	2.93 (1.71, 5.03)	2.99 (1.71, 5.20)	**2.91 (1.67, 5.09)**
	Asian (n=8)	1.91 (0.94, 3.87)	1.92 (0.94, 3.90)	1.97 (0.97, 4.00)
	Hispanic-White (n=3)	1.02 (0.35, 2.95)	0.96 (0.33, 2.80)	0.98 (0.34, 2.86)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=384)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 4 / n=289	Black (n=6)	2.07 (0.94, 4.57)	1.99 (0.89, 4.48)	1.81 (0.80, 4.09)
	Asian (n=7)	2.58 (1.23, 5.43)	2.38 (1.12, 5.06)	**2.45 (1.15, 5.24)**
	Hispanic-White (n=2)	1.18 (0.33, 4.16)	1.05 (0.30, 3.73)	1.05 (0.29, 3.75)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=274)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 5 / n=287	Black (n=8)	2.43 (1.21, 4.90)	2.44 (1.18, 5.03)	**2.55 (1.23, 5.30)**‡
	Asian (n=6)	1.88 (0.84, 4.24)	1.88 (0.83, 4.21)	1.77 (0.79, 4.00)
	Hispanic-White (n=4)	1.81 (0.70, 4.67)	1.77 (0.68, 4.58)	1.86 (0.72, 4.81)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=269)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 6 / n=216	Black (n=2)	1.07 (0.30, 3.79)	1.26 (0.35, 4.50)	1.15 (0.32, 4.09)
	Asian (n=7)	3.01 (1.42, 6.37)	2.92 (1.37, 6.25)	2.86 (1.33, 6.16)
	Hispanic-White (n=4)	2.55 (0.98, 6.64)	2.43 (0.93, 6.35)	2.57 (0.98, 6.75)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=203)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 7 / n=231	Black (n=5)	2.14 (0.90, 5.06)	2.38 (0.99, 5.72)	2.29 (0.95, 5.52)
	Asian (n=2)	1.17 (0.33, 4.15)	1.13 (0.32, 4.06)	1.08 (0.30, 3.88)
	Hispanic-White (n=1)	0.79 (0.15, 4.02)	0.81 (0.16, 4.15)	0.82 (0.16, 4.21)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=223)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 8 / n=113	Black (n=7)	8.05 (3.69, 17.59)	8.06 (3.48, 18.68)	**7.72 (3.25, 18.38)**‡
	Asian (n=2)	1.72 (0.47, 6.34)	1.79 (0.48, 6.64)	1.73 (0.46, 6.51)
	Hispanic-White (n=0)	--	--	--
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=104)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 9 / n=125	Black (n=1)	1.23 (0.24, 6.33)	1.51 (0.29, 7.80)	1.43 (0.28, 7.38)
	Asian (n=2)	2.50 (0.69, 9.08)	2.46 (0.67, 9.07)	2.31 (0.62, 8.63)
	Hispanic-White (n=1)	1.16 (0.22, 6.04)	1.27 (0.24, 6.68)	1.25 (0.24, 6.60)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=121)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 10 / n=118	Black (n=4)	2.83 (1.06, 7.59)	3.40 (1.21, 9.55)	**3.86 (1.38, 10.84)**‡
	Asian (n=3)	1.27 (0.32, 4.96)	1.36 (0.35, 5.25)	1.35 (0.36, 5.03)
	Hispanic-White (n=4)	4.62 (1.72, 12.43)	4.88 (1.78, 13.37)	**5.23 (1.88, 14.56)**‡
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=107)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 11 / n=149	Black (n=5)	3.32 (1.38, 7.95)	3.83 (1.56, 9.44)	**3.97 (1.61, 9.80)**‡
	Asian (n=3)	2.69 (0.91, 7.97)	2.44 (0.81, 7.31)	2.18 (0.72, 6.61)
	Hispanic-White (n=5)	4.87 (2.01, 11.80)	4.62 (1.90, 11.26)	**4.91 (2.00, 12.06)**‡
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=136)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 12 / n=68	Black (n=6)	12.55 (5.15, 30.60)	13.83 (5.15, 37.16)	**14.72 (5.29, 40.95)**‡
	Asian (n=1)	1.94 (0.36, 10.52)	1.96 (0.35, 11.04)	2.04 (0.34, 12.21)
	Hispanic-White (n=0)	--	--	--
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=61)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 13 / n=94	Black (n=0)	--	--	--
	Asian (n=3)	3.52 (1.15, 10.80)	3.35 (1.09, 10.27)	2.94 (0.93, 9.23)
	Hispanic-White (n=0)	--	--	--
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=91)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
 14 / n=40	Black (n=2)	5.45 (1.39, 21.40)	7.49 (1.71, 32.74)	**7.19 (1.59, 32.54)**c
	Asian (n=2)	9.05 (2.19, 37.38)	9.57 (2.08, 43.92)	8.38 (1.73, 40.52)
	Hispanic-White (n=1)	6.66 (1.16, 38.09)	6.92 (1.14, 41.90)	6.64 (1.05, 42.04)
	Non-Hispanic-White (n=35)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)

* The global contrast test of whether the estimates for Black versus non-Hispanic White race/ethnicity was different for at least one archetype among the 13 archetypes was significant (p=0.01) but not for Asians (p=0.90) or Hispanic-Whites (p=0.17).

† Same covariates were as adjusted for in Model 1-3 as described in footnote in Table 2.
‡ **Significant based on False Discovery Rate (FDR), used to adjust for multiple comparisons.**

Supplemental Figure S1.

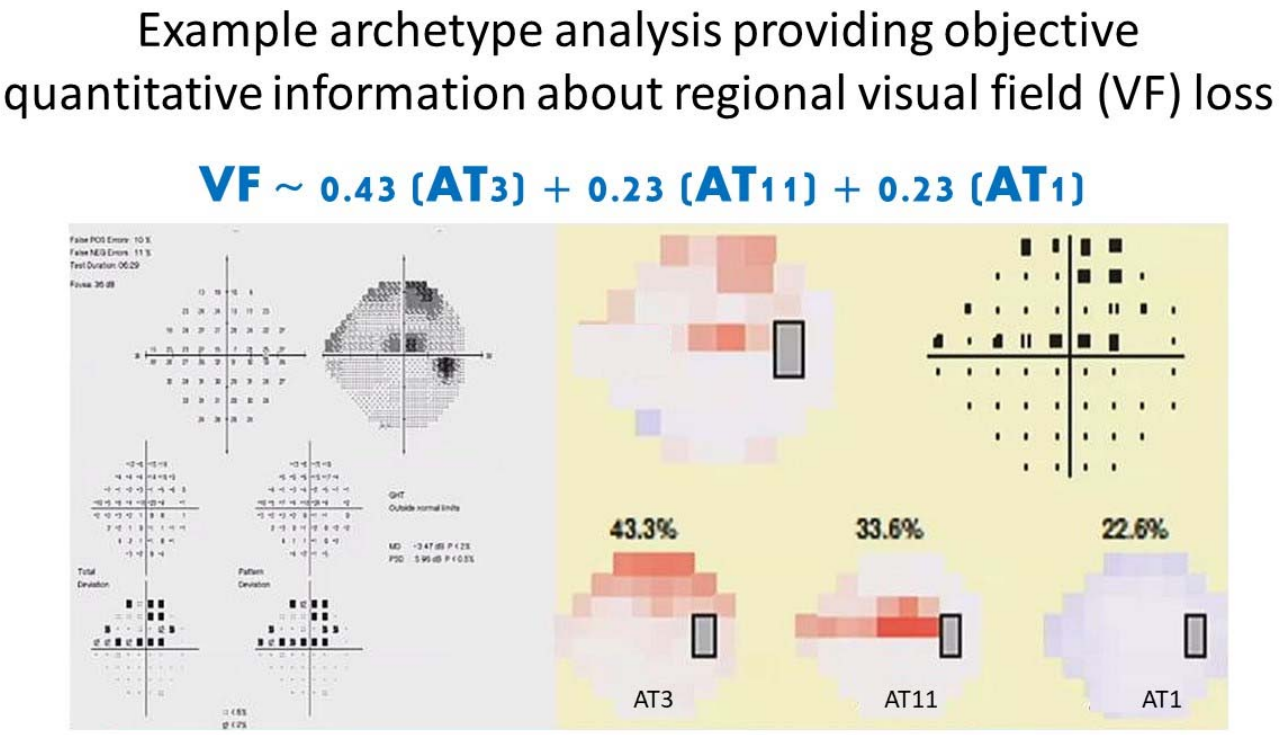


Figure S1. Example showing the input and output of an archetype analysis for a visual field (VF) test (left hand side). The lower right-hand side shows the decomposition of this VF into 3 archetypes (archetypes 3, 11 and 1), with the highest weight coefficient being for archetype 3 (0.43). This POAG affected eye was assigned as having POAG with a VF loss pattern most consistent with archetype 3 in the analyses of the relation between race/ethnicity and POAG subtypes.

Supplemental Figure S2.

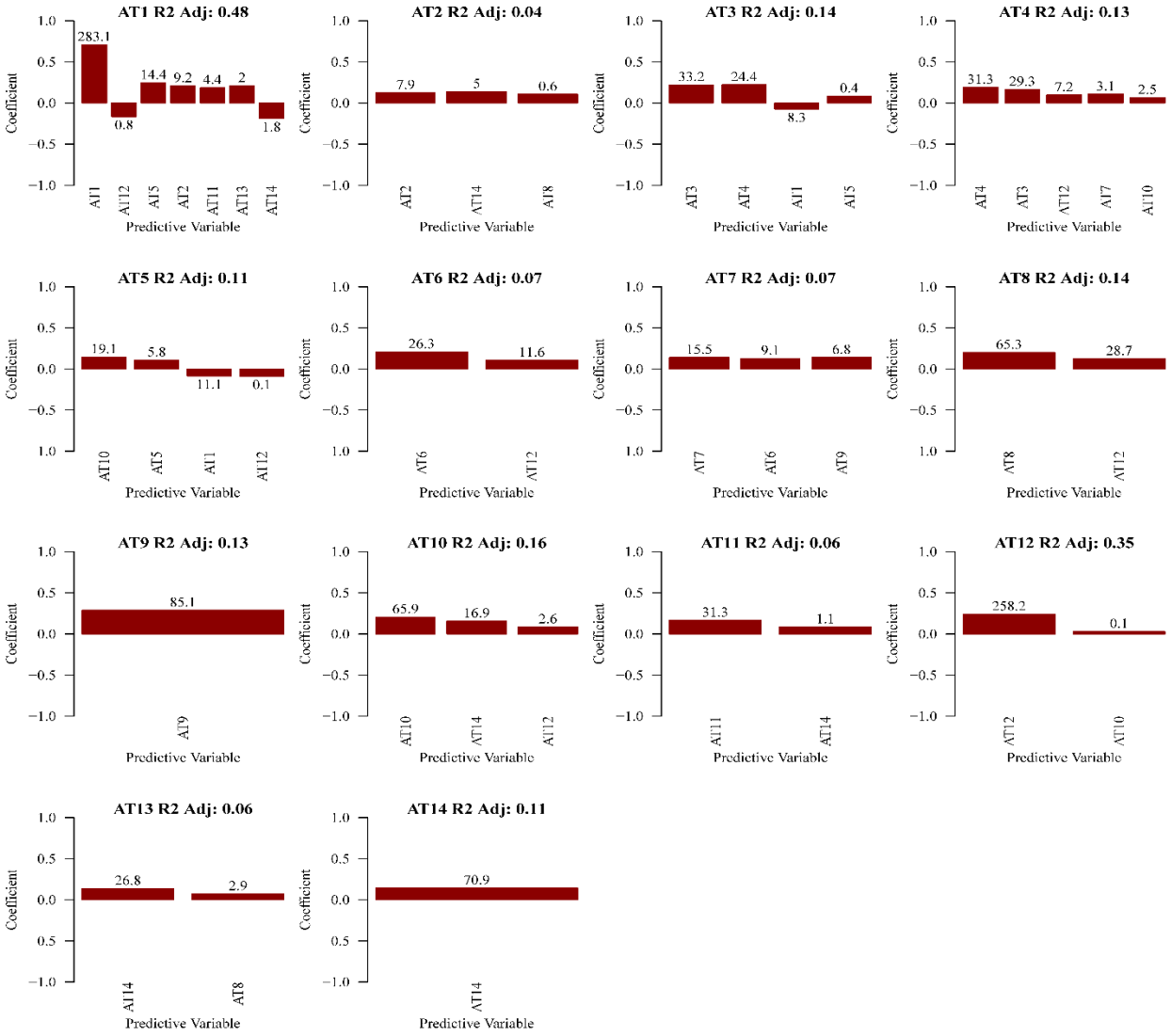


Figure S2. The optimal models to associate the archetypal visual field (VF) loss patterns in the worse eye with each of the 14 archetypal VF loss patterns in the better eye (n=624 pairs). Stepwise regression was applied to remove redundant features; the y-axis represents the betas of the association between parameters from regression models. The R-squared (R^2) adjusted for the number of parameters was reported to measure the optimal model's performance. The statistical importance of each parameter was measured by the magnitude of Bayesian information criterion (BIC) increase when a parameter was removed from the optimal model. When the BIC increase for a parameter is at least 6 higher than another parameter in the model, the former parameter is considered strongly more associated with the outcome than the latter parameter.[9] The adjusted R^2 values ranged from 0.04 (archetype 2 in the better eye, inferonasal loss) to 0.48 (archetype 1 in the better eye, normal VFs). The five archetypes in the better eye with highest adjusted R^2 values were: archetype 1 (the normal VF, R^2 = 0.48), archetype 12 (near total loss, R^2=0.35), archetype 10 (superior altitudinal loss, R^2=0.16), AT 8 (inferior altitudinal loss, R^2=0.14) and AT 3 (superior nasal loss, R^2=0.14). In general, the same archetype in the worse eye was most predictive of the archetype in the better eye in terms of statistical importance measured by BIC increase except for ATs 5 (superior nasal-paracentral loss) and 13 (inferior paracentral loss) in the better eye. ATs 5 and 13 in the better eye were most positively associated with archetypes 10 (superior altitudinal loss) and 14 (diffuse loss with temporal island) in the worse eye, respectively.

Supplemental Figure S3.

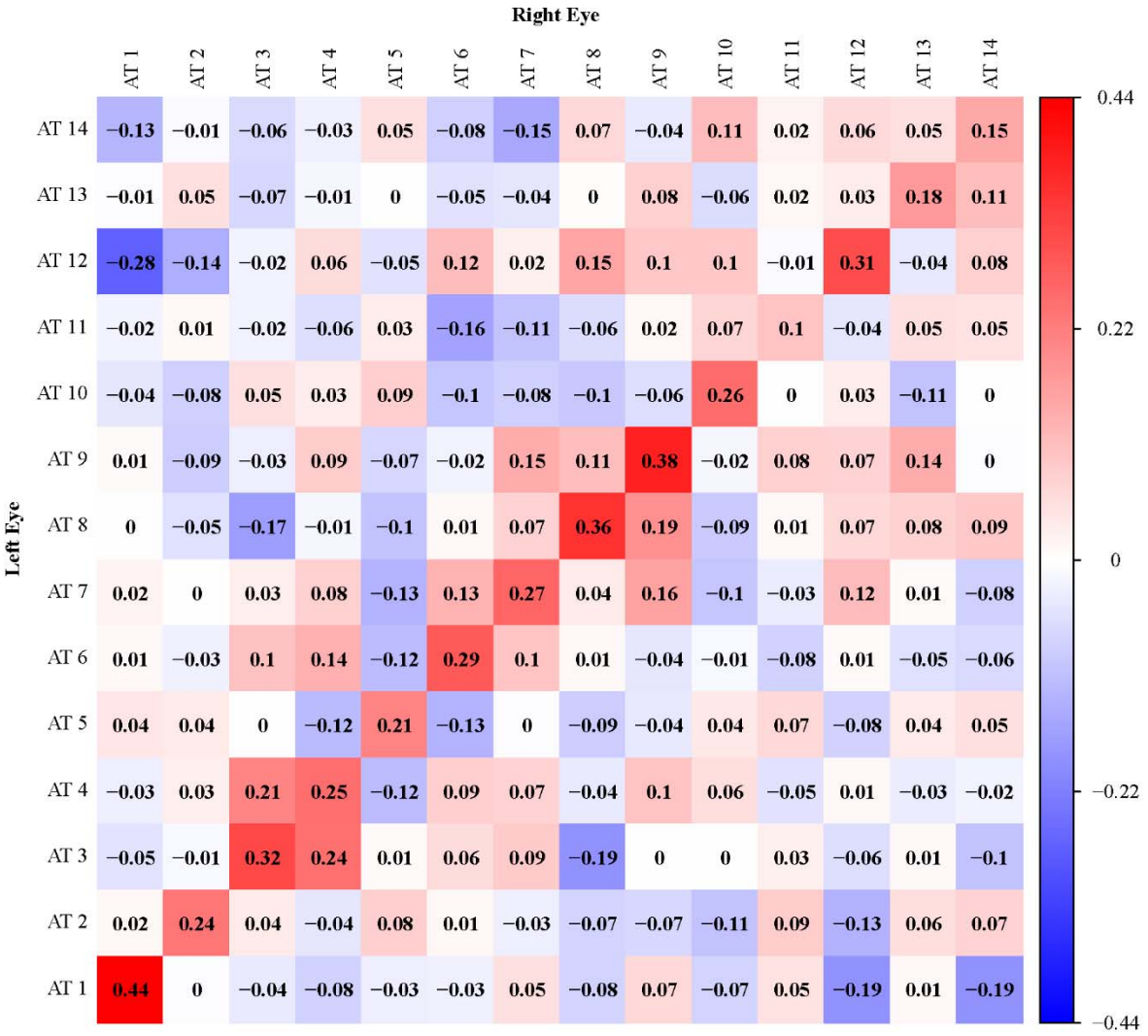


Figure S3. Spearman correlation coefficients between the weight coefficients of the 14 archetypal VF loss patterns in the left eye (vertical axis) and right (horizontal axis) eyes among 624 incident primary open-angle glaucoma cases who were affected in both eyes. Blue and red denote positive and negative correlations, respectively.

Supplemental Figure S4.

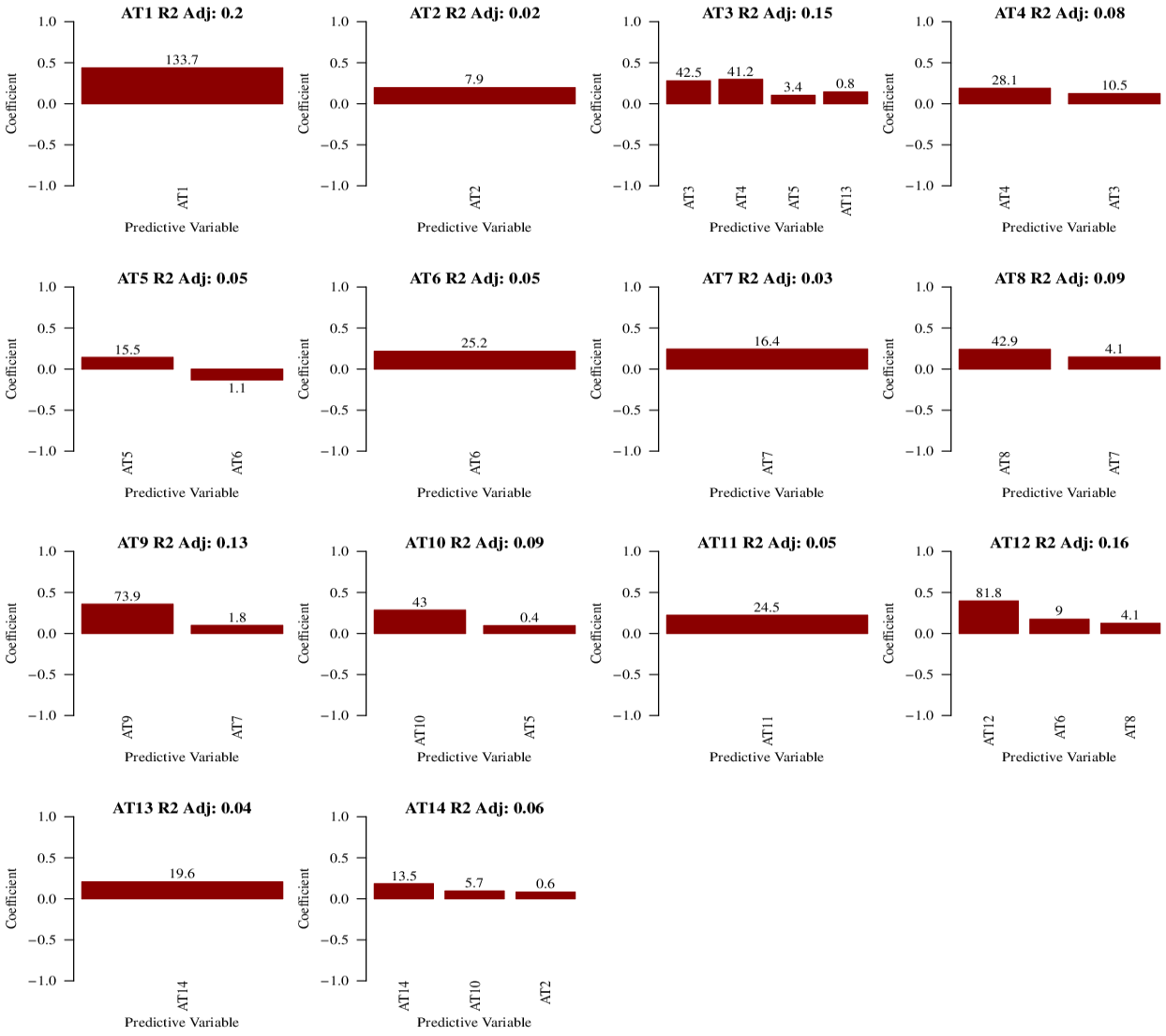
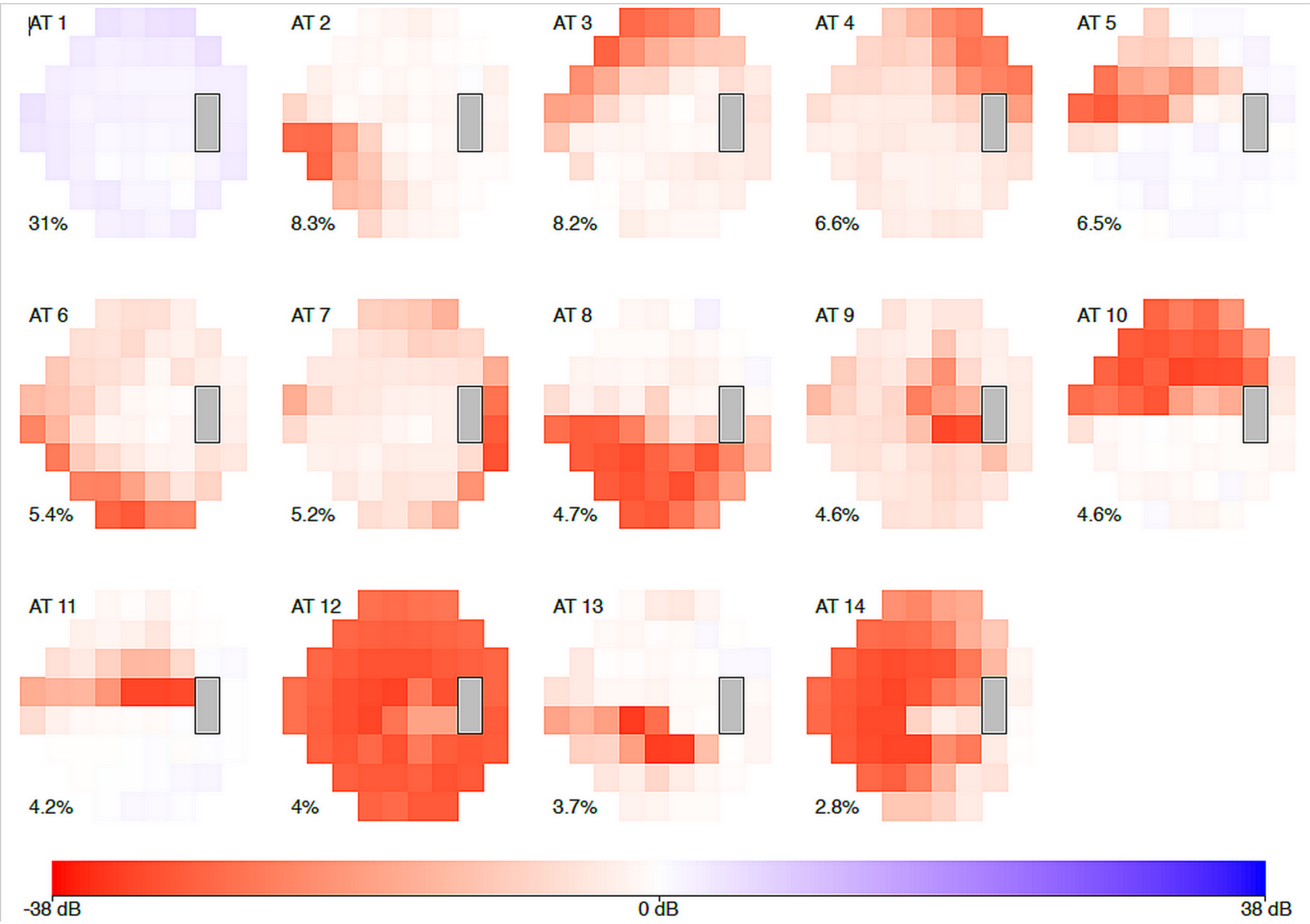
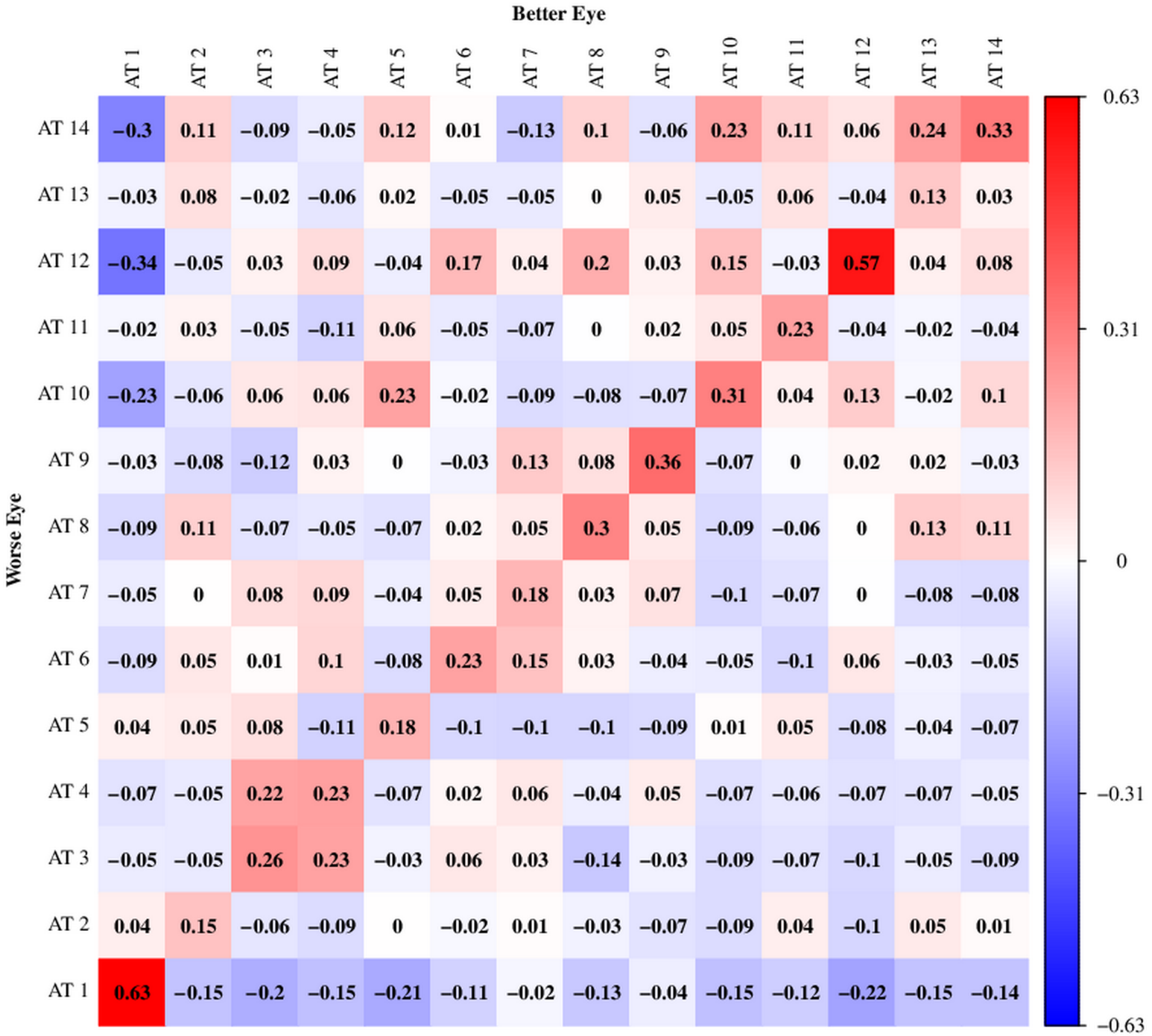


Figure S4. The optimal models to associate the archetypal visual field (VF) loss patterns in the left eye with each of the 14 archetypal VF loss patterns in the right eye (n=624 pairs). Stepwise regression was applied to remove redundant features; the y-axis represents the betas of the association between parameters from regression models. The R-squared adjusted (R^2) for the number of parameters was reported to measure the optimal model's performance. The statistical importance of each parameter was measured by the magnitude of Bayesian information criterion (BIC) increase when a parameter was removed from the optimal model. When the BIC increase for a parameter is at least 6 higher than another parameter in the model, the former parameter is considered strongly more associated with the outcome than the latter parameter.[9] The adjusted R^2 values ranged from 0.02 (archetype 2 in the left eye, inferonasal loss) to 0.2 (archetype 1 in the better eye, normal VFs). The six archetypes in the left eye with highest adjusted R^2 values were: archetype 1 (the normal VF, R^2= 0.20), archetype 12 (near total loss, R^2=0.16), AT 3 (superior nasal loss, R^2=0.15), archetype 9 (central loss, R^2=0.13), AT 8 (inferior altitudinal loss, R^2=0.09) and AT 10 (superior altitudinal loss, R^2=0.09). In general, the same archetype in the right eye was most predictive of the archetype in the left eye in terms of statistical importance measured by BIC increase except for AT 13 (inferior paracentral loss) in the left eye. AT 13 in the left eye were most positively associated with archetype 14 (diffuse loss with temporal island) in the right eye.


AT 1
31%
AT 2
8.3%
AT 3
8.2%
AT 4
6.6%
AT 5
6.5%
AT 6
5.4%
AT 7
5.2%
AT 8
4.7%
AT 9
4.6%
AT 10
4.6%
AT 11
4.2%
AT 12
4%
AT 13
3.7%
AT 14
2.8%
-38 dB
0 dB
38 dB


Better Eye
Worse Eye
AT 1
AT 2
AT 3
AT 4
AT 5
AT 6
AT 7
AT 8
AT 9
AT 10
AT 11
AT 12
AT 13
AT 14
AT 14 −0.3 0.11 −0.09 −0.05 0.12 0.01 −0.13 0.1 −0.06 0.23 0.11 0.06 0.24 0.33
AT 13 −0.03 0.08 −0.02 −0.06 0.02 −0.05 −0.05 0 0.05 −0.05 0.06 −0.04 0.13 0.03
AT 12 −0.34 −0.05 0.03 0.09 −0.04 0.17 0.04 0.2 0.03 0.15 −0.03 0.57 0.04 0.08
AT 11 −0.02 0.03 −0.05 −0.11 0.06 −0.05 −0.07 0 0.02 0.05 0.23 −0.04 −0.02 −0.04
AT 10 −0.23 −0.06 0.06 0.06 0.23 −0.02 −0.09 −0.08 −0.07 0.31 0.04 0.13 −0.02 0.1
AT 9 −0.03 −0.08 −0.12 0.03 0 −0.03 0.13 0.08 0.36 −0.07 0 0.02 0.02 −0.03
AT 8 −0.09 0.11 −0.07 −0.05 −0.07 0.02 0.05 0.3 0.05 −0.09 −0.06 0 0.13 0.11
AT 7 −0.05 0 0.08 0.09 −0.04 0.05 0.18 0.03 0.07 −0.1 −0.07 0 −0.08 −0.08
AT 6 −0.09 0.05 0.01 0.1 −0.08 0.23 0.15 0.03 −0.04 −0.05 −0.1 0.06 −0.03 −0.05
AT 5 0.04 0.05 0.08 −0.11 0.18 −0.1 −0.1 −0.1 −0.09 0.01 0.05 −0.08 −0.04 −0.07
AT 4 −0.07 −0.05 0.22 0.23 −0.07 0.02 0.06 −0.04 0.05 −0.07 −0.06 −0.07 −0.07 −0.05
AT 3 −0.05 −0.05 0.26 0.23 −0.03 0.06 0.03 −0.14 −0.03 −0.09 −0.07 −0.1 −0.05 −0.09
AT 2 0.04 0.15 −0.06 −0.09 0 −0.02 0.01 −0.03 −0.07 −0.09 0.04 −0.1 0.05 0.01
AT 1 0.63 −0.15 −0.2 −0.15 −0.21 −0.11 −0.02 −0.13 −0.04 −0.15 −0.12 −0.22 −0.15 −0.14
0.63
0.31
0
−0.31
−0.63