Appendix Table 2: Correlations between corneal sensitivity, corneal opacities, and visual acuity in the eyes of the whole cohort of patients

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CS | Visual acuity levels |
|  |  | ≥20/25 | 20/30-20/50 | 20/80-20/200 | ≤FC 0.5m |
| CS (r) | --- | **0.38** | -0.1 | -0.07 | **-0.25** |
| p value | --- | **0.002** | 0.49 | 0.59 | **0.05** |
| CO (r) | **-0.41** | **-0.23** | 0.16 | **0.34** | 0.17 |
| p value | **0.001** | **0.04** | 0.17 | **0.002** | 0.13 |
| Central CO (r) | -0.16 | -0.164 | -0.04 | **0.47** | 0.213 |
| p value | 0.21 | 0.15 | 0.73 | **<0.001** | 0.06 |

We calculated correlations between the eyes with preserved corneal sensitivity (CS) as detected by a positive blink reflex, the eyes with corneal opacities (CO), and the eyes at various visual acuity levels, for the whole cohort of patients. The calculations were based on the number of eyes in each category listed in Tables 2 and 3 and Appendix Table 1. The numbers stand for Spearman’s correlation coefficients (r). CO denotes eyes with any corneal opacities, and Central CO denotes eyes with central opacities. FC= finger counting. Visual acuity refers to the best corrected acuity at the last visit. Statistically significant results are shown in bold letters and include the inverse correlation between the presence of preserved corneal sensation and the development of corneal opacities (r= -0.41, p = 0.001), the positive correlation between corneal sensitivity and good visual acuity ≥20/25 (r= 0.38, p = 0.002), the inverse correlation between corneal opacities and visual acuity ≥20/25) (r= -0.23, p = 0.04), the positive correlation between any corneal opacities and a decreased visual acuity (20/80-20/200) (r= 0.34, p = 0.002), the positive correlation between a central corneal opacity and adecreased visual acuity (r= 0.47, p<0.001), and the inverse correlation between corneal sensitivity and a poor visual acuity (≤FC0.5M) (r= -0.25, p= 0.05).