

Ocular Lesions in Birds of Prey in Portugal: A Retrospective Study

Supplementary material

Table S1. Relationship between ocular lesions and main admittance causes (trauma and unknown categories) (χ^2 test). Each subscript letter denotes a subset of Cause of admittance categories which column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at a significant level of 0.05.

		Admittance Cause		p	V
		Trauma	Unknown		
		n	n		
Ocular lesions	Corneal ulcer	18 _a	3 _a	0.006	0.341
	Hemorrhages	32 _a	1 _b		
	Inflammatory process	12 _a	6 _a		
	Multiple lesions	21 _a	12 _b		
	Other	26 _a	10 _a		

For statistical purposes, lesions displayed in table 3 of the article were merge into 5 different categories of ocular lesions, as such:

Corneal ulcer – animals that presented only this type of lesion.

Hemorrhages – animals that presented only hemorrhagic lesions (hyphema and posterior chamber hemorrhage).

Inflammatory process – animals with different inflammatory disorders (uveitis, chorioretinitis).

Multiple lesions – animals that presented at least two or more of these ocular conditions: retinal displacement, lens luxation, uveitis, corneal ulcer, and hemorrhage.

Other – animals that presented only one of the following ocular lesions: cataracts, exophthalmia, blepharospasm, blepharitis.