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| **Reference** | **Outcome** | **Author definition of outcome** |
| Freedom of Information, 2007 | unhealed ulcers | "Calves were enrolled in the study when they had at least one clinical sign of IBK and the presence of an ulcer in one or both eyes...The presence or absence of an ulcer was assessed by fluorescein staining on Day 0 and then on Days 5, 9, 13, 17, and 21 ." |
| Quesada, et al. 2010 | unhealed ulcers | "The animal had to have a maximum of 2 clinical signs at 100% criteria and the rest of the clinical signs at 50% or 25%. The clinical signs were: epiphora, ptosis, blepharitis, keratitis, conjunctivitis, hyperemia, corneal ulcer, mucupurulent exudate and absent neovascularization...until healing criterion was reached, which was based on total absence of signs, with the exception of moderate scarring processes and the presence of corneal ulcer, but in frank involution, as well as a negative culture for Moraxella bovis 14 days after finishing treatment." |
| Dueger, et al. 2004 | unhealed ulcers | "Calves were examined...for corneal ulceration, lacrimation, photophobia, and blepharospasm. Eyes suspected of having naturally occurring corneal ulcer score (CUS) of 0, 1, 2, or 3 was determined on the basis of the following criteria: no lesion (score 0), corneal ulcer ≤ 5 mm in diameter (score 1), corneal ulcer > 5 mm in diameter (score 2), and perforating ulcer (score 3)...Treatment was considered unsuccessful in calves with continuous ulcers through day 21 and in calves that developed perforated corneas on or before day 21." |
| Angelos, et al. 2000 | unhealed ulcers | "Calves in each herd were examined twice weekly for corneal ulceration, lacrimation, blepharospasm, and photophobia. Eyes suspected to have corneal ulcers were stained with fluorescein dye,a and a corneal ulcer score (CUS) of 0, 1, or 2 was assigned on the basis of widest diameter of the ulcer." |
| Gokce, et al. 2002 | unhealed ulcers | "The animals were examined for lacrimation, photophobia, blepherospasm, conjunctivitis, ulcers, keratitis and opacity. ...Treatment of the calves was considered to be successful when the ulcers completely healed within four weeks." |
| Zielinski, et al. 2002 | unhealed ulcers | "Three types of ocular lesions were considered: ocular discharge, blepharospasm, and corneal opacity. The severity of each type of lesion was given a numeric value using the following scales [see reference text]...Overall improvement was said to be favorable if one or more scores for ocular discharge, blepharospasm, and corneal lesions on Day 21 were less than on Day 0 and none of the individual scores were greater on Day 21." |
| Chali, M. 1992 | unhealed ulcers | Translated from French using Google Translate: 1-normal; 2-conjunctivitis and epiphora; 3-opacification of the central cornea <0.5cm; 4-opacification of the cornea >0.5cm; 5-ulceration of the cornea and perforation of the lens |
| Eastman, et al. 1998 | unhealed ulcers | "On days 1 and 2 of the study, all calves were restrained, examined, and assigned a rank on the basis of mean maximum diameter of corneal ulcers for calves with bilateral ulcers and maximum diameter divided by 2 for calves with a unilateral ulcer."... Healing was defined as "the day that the corneal stroma no longer retained fluorescin dye." |
| Starke, et al. 2007 | healing time | "Duration until healing was measured per animal from the start of clinical signs of IBK until symptoms had cleared." |
| Gokce, et al. 2002 | healing time | "Mean (±SEM) time of disappearance of corneal opacity..." |
| Eastman, et al. 1998 | healing time | "Healing time was defined as time between the day that a corneal ulcer was firt observed (or day 1 or 2 for cattle with ulcers at the beginning of the study) and the day that the cornal stroma no longer retained fluorescin dye." |
| Allen, et al. 1995 | healing time | Time to healing of corneal ulcers in cattle with IBK (interval from initial diagnosis of corneal ulcer until lack of staining of corneal tissue with fluorescin dye) |
| George, et al. 1988 | healing time | "The healing time was defined as the interval corresponding to the day when the corneal ulcer first was observed unil the day when the fluorescein stain no longr was retained on the cornea." |
| George, et al. 1989 | healing time | "The healing time was defined as the time in days between day 1 and the day when the clinical score became ≤ +2." |
| Senturk, et al. 2007 | clinical score | "Clinical findings were categorized as mild (lacrimation, congestion of bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva), moderat (chemosis, photophobia, small, pale white to yellow opacity on the center of the cornea but without vision impairment), and severe [chemosis, corneal opacity, corneal ulceration (intact or perforated), purulent ocular discharge, pain, photophobia and belpharospasm]. In additiona, degrees of clinical findings were scored as follows: clinically normal, 0; mild signs, 1; moderate signs, 2; sever signs, 3." |
| Angelos, et al. 2000 | clinical score | "A Clinical Ulcer Score (CUS) of 0 indicated that an ulcer was not seen, a score of 1 indicated an ulcer with widest diameter ≤ 5 mm, and a score of 2 indicated an ulcer with widest diameter > 5 mm." |
| George, et al. 1989 | clinical score | "Clinical scores were assigned, using previously described criteria, which included: 1-normal; 2-lacrimation; 3-corneal ulcer ≤ 0.5 cm; 4-corneal ulcer > 0.5 cm; 5-perforating cornal ulcer; and 6-buphthalmos." (Referenced George, et al. 1988) |
| Dueger, et al. 2004 | Surface area | Eyes with corneal ulcers were photographed for subsequent determination of corneal ulcer surface area measurement (SAM) in square centimeters, as previously described." (Referenced Daigneault, J. and George, LW. Topically applied benzathine cloxacillin for treatment of experimentally induced infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis. Am J Vet Res 1990;51:376–380.) |
| Angelos, et al. 2000 | Surface area | "Ulcerated eyes were photographed for subsequent determination of the corneal ulcer surface area measurement (SAM), as described elsewhere, except that a ninfold magnification of the projected images was used." (Referenced Daigneault, J. and George, LW. Topically applied benzathine cloxacillin for treatment of experimentally induced infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis. Am J Vet Res 1990;51:376–380.) |
| Allen, et al. 1995 | Surface area | "If stain adhered to the cornea, the eye was photographed and the maximum diameter of the ulcer was measured. The surface area of each ulcer was measured from the enlarged phtotographic image, using a planimater, as described previously." (Referenced George, et al. 1988) |
| George, et al. 1989 | Surface area | "The method for planietric measurement of the corneal ulcer surface also has been described." (Referenced George, et al. 1988) |