
**eFigure 1.** Fundus photograph of right eye with central retinal vein occlusion. The percentage involvement of blood in each subfield is assessed and converted into disc areas; an example of planimetry is shown in the outer inferior subfield. The total area of blood is 9.3 disc areas.

**eFigure 2.** Fundus photograph of right eye with central retinal vein occlusion and scanty hemorrhages. The total area of blood is 1.05 Disc areas.

**eFigure 3.** Fundus photograph of left eye with inferior branch retinal vein occlusion. The total area of retinal thickening (edema) is 9.1 Disc Areas.

**eFigure 4.** Fluorescein angiogram of left eye with inferior branch retinal vein occlusion. The area within the innermost dashed circle represents 36% of the center subfield (0.16 disc area) and is considered to be the foveal avascular zone. The maximum capillary loss that can be recorded for the center subfield is 64% (0.284 disc area), representing the annulus between the dashed and inner solid circles. The total area of capillary loss in figure 5D is 3.4 Disc Areas.

**eFigure 5.** Fluorescein angiogram of left eye with inferior branch retinal vein occlusion. The total area of leakage in figure 5D is 8.7 Disc Areas.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
The following set of figures represent fundus photographs and fluorescein angiograms with macular grid overlay. The grid is designed to be centered on the macula and is used to determine the percentage involvement of blood, edema or fluorescein leakage in each subfield. The macular grid is composed of four circles concentric with the center of the macula and four radial lines in the 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, and 10:30 meridians. The grid consists of 9 subfields, 1 central, 4 inner and 4 outer. The radius of the innermost circle (hashed lines) corresponds to 360 μm, the inner circle is 600 μm; the radius of the next circle corresponds to 1,800 μm; and the radius of the outermost circle corresponds to 3,600 μm. The total area of the grid is 16 disc areas (DA), the central subfield is 0.4 DA, each inner subfield is 0.9 DA and each outer subfield is 3 DA.
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