

Supplementary Online Content

Shelton JB, Digre KB, Gilman J, Warner JEA, Katz BJ. Characteristics of myelinated retinal nerve fiber layer in ophthalmic imaging: findings on autofluorescence, fluorescein angiography, infrared, optical coherence tomography, and red-free images. *JAMA Ophthalmol.* 2013;131(1). doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2013.560.

eFigure 1. These photographs are from the right eye of an 83-year-old man.

eFigure 2. These photographs are from the right eye of a 55-year-old woman.

eFigure 3. These photographs are from the left eye of a 55-year-old man.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

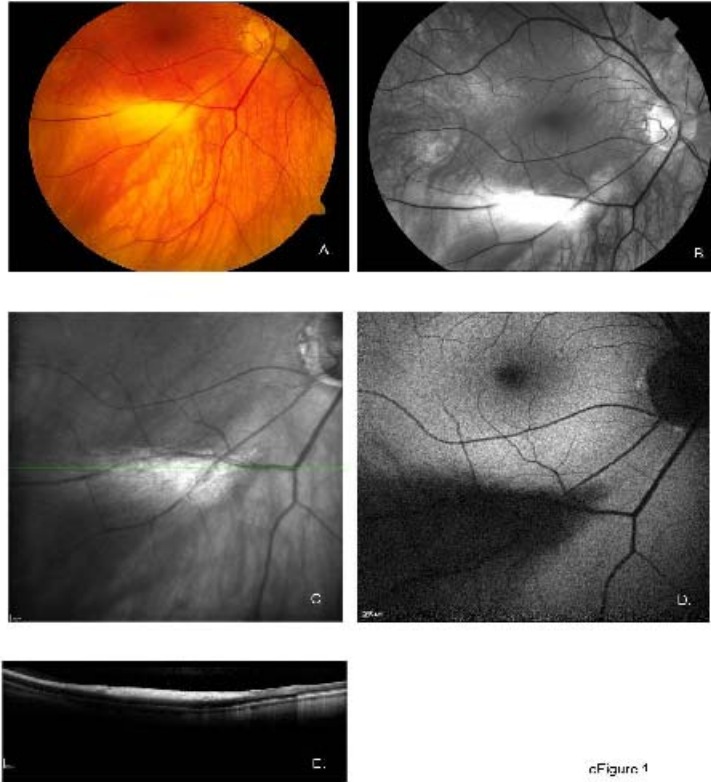
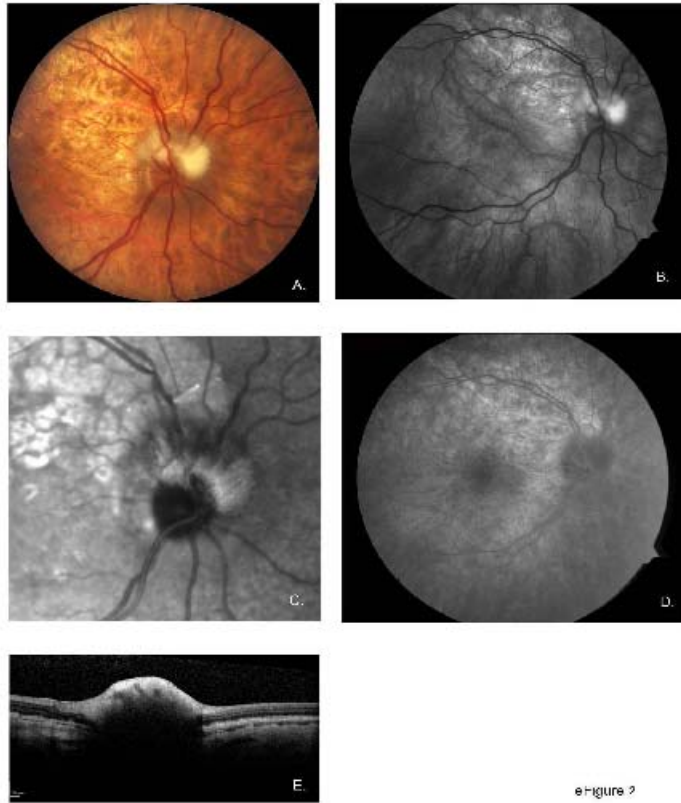


Figure 1

Figure 1. These photographs are from the right eye of an 83-year-old man.
 A. Color fundus photograph (Zeiss FF-450+) shows myelinated RNFL around the inferotemporal arcade.
 B. Red-free (Topcon TRC-50-IX) image highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 C. Infrared (Heidelberg Spectralis) imaging highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 D. Autofluorescence (Heidelberg Spectralis) imaging reveals a dark area in the region of the myelinated RNFL.
 E. OCT (Heidelberg Spectralis) image shows a thickened RNFL in areas of the myelination.



eFigure 2

Figure 2. These photographs are from the right eye of a 55-year-old woman.
 A. Color fundus photograph (Zeiss 450+) shows a peripapillary myelinated RNFL.
 B. Red-free (Zeiss 450+) image highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 C. Infrared (Heidelberg Spectralis) imaging highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 D. Late fluorescein angiogram (Zeiss 450+) imaging reveals a dark gray area in the region of the myelinated RNFL, and absence of staining.
 E. OCT (Heidelberg Spectralis) image shows a thickened RNFL in areas of the myelination.

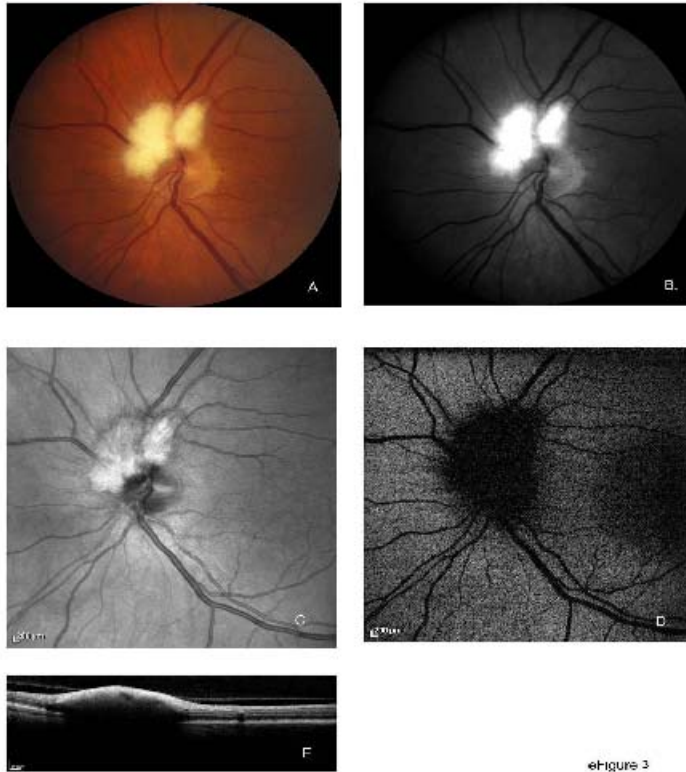


Figure 3

Figure 3. These photographs are from the left eye of a 55-year-old man.
 A. Color fundus photograph (Zeiss FF-4) shows a peripapillary myelinated RNFL.
 B. Red-free (Zeiss FF-4) image highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 C. Infrared (Heidelberg Spectralis) imaging highlights the white appearance of the myelinated RNFL.
 D. Autofluorescence (Heidelberg Spectralis) imaging reveals a dark area in the region of the myelinated RNFL.
 E. OCT (Heidelberg Spectralis) image shows a thickened RNFL in areas of the myelination.