Supplementary Online Content


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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eFigure 1. Multimodal Imaging and OCTA of the Right Eye of a 57-Year-Old Woman With Subfoveal PCV

A, Color fundus photograph. B, Mid-phase fluorescein angiography FA. C, Mid-phase ICGA. D, The SD-OCT shows the peaked retinal pigmented epithelial detachment (white arrows). E, The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA shows the blood flow signal indicating that the polypoidal structures.
A, OCTA and B, corresponding enlarged picture of ICGA reveal a polypoidal structure (white errors) at 56 μm above RPE reference. C, OCTA shows full size BVN (white arrowheads) lies at 33 μm below RPE reference. D, A stalk-like vascular structure (white arrowheads) in OCTA is in choroidal vascular layer (99 μm below RPE reference). E, The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA indicates the blood flow signal of the BVN (white arrowheads). The black arrowhead shows the Bruch membrane is at 28 μm below RPE reference.
eFigure 3. Multimodal imaging and OCTA of the right eye of a 67-year-old man with juxtafoveal PCV.

(A) Color fundus photograph. (B) Mid-phase FA. (C) Mid-phase ICGA. (D) The SD-OCT shows the peaked RPED (white arrows) indicating that polypoidal structures are possibly located beneath the RPE. (E) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA shows the blood flow signal (red signals in figure) indicating that the polypoidal structures are located beneath the roof of RPED. (F) OCTA and (G) corresponding enlarged picture of ICGA reveal a polyp (white errors) at 34 μm above RPE reference. (H) OCTA shows full size BVN (white arrowheads) lies at 25 μm below RPE reference. (I) A
stalk-like vascular structure (white arrowheads) in OCTA indicates the origin of BVN is in choroidal vascular layer (68 μm below RPE reference). (J) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA indicates the blood flow signal (red signals in the figure) of the BVN (white arrowheads) is located beneath the RPE reference and in close relationship with Bruch membrane. The black arrowhead shows the inner margin of Bruch's membrane is at 30 μm below RPE reference.
eFigure 4. Multimodal imaging and OCTA of the right eye of a 76-year-old man with subfoveal PCV.

(A) Color fundus photograph. (B) Mid-phase FA. (C) Mid-phase ICGA. (D) The SD-OCT shows the peaked RPED (white arrows) indicating that polypoidal structures are possibly located beneath the RPE. (E) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA shows the blood flow signal (red signals in figure) indicating that the polypoidal structures are located beneath the roof of RPED. (F) OCTA and (G) corresponding enlarged picture of ICGA reveal a polyp (white errors) at 41 μm
above RPE reference. The yellow arrow reveals one polyp present in ICGA but absent in OCTA. (H) OCTA shows full size BVN (white arrowheads) lies at 34 μm below RPE reference. (I) A stalk-like vascular structure (white arrowheads) in OCTA indicates the origin of BVN is in choroidal vascular layer (108 μm below RPE reference). (J) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA indicates the blood flow signal (red signals in the figure) of the BVN (white arrowheads) is located beneath the RPE reference and in close relationship with Bruch membrane. The black arrowhead shows the inner margin of Bruch's membrane is at 22 μm below RPE reference.
eFigure 5. Multimodal imaging and OCTA of the right eye of a 79-year-old man with subfoveal PCV.

(A) Color fundus photograph. (B) Mid-phase FA. (C) Mid-phase ICGA. (D) The SD-OCT shows the peaked RPED (white arrows) indicating that polypoidal structures are possibly located beneath the RPE. (E) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA shows the blood flow signal (red signals in figure) indicating that the polypoidal structures are located beneath the roof of RPED. (F) OCTA and (G) corresponding enlarged picture of ICGA reveal a polyp (white errors) at 62 μm above RPE reference. (H) OCTA shows full size BVN (white arrowheads) lies at 31 μm below RPE reference. (I) A
stalk-like vascular structure (white arrowheads) in OCTA indicates the origin of BVN is in choroidal vascular layer (71 μm below RPE reference). (J) The ‘B-mode scan’ of OCTA indicates the blood flow signal (red signals in the figure) of the BVN (white arrowheads) is located beneath the RPE reference and in close relationship with Bruch membrane. The black arrowhead shows the inner margin of Bruch’s membrane is at 25 μm below RPE reference.