

Figure S1. Demonstration of the grading criteria. The quality of translated images was evaluated subjectively using a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = excellent, 2 = good, 3 = normal, 4 = poor, and 5 = very poor), with a score of 1 referring to the image quality of the real fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) image. The grading process considered overall realism, the realism of anatomical structures, and the accuracy of pathological lesions in the translated images.

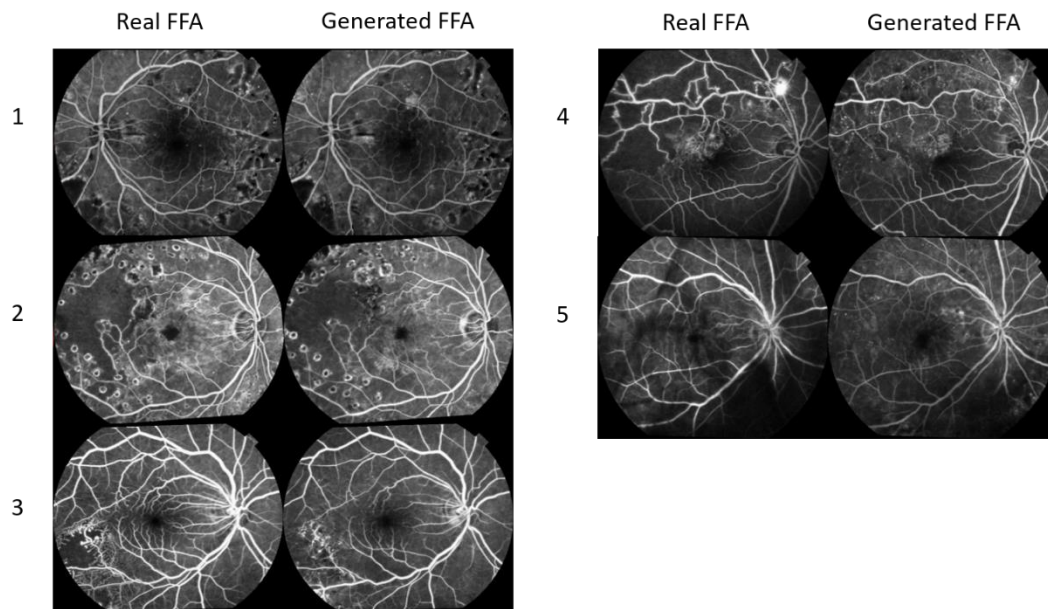


Figure S2. Demonstration of unsatisfactory translated fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA). 1-2 rows: internal test set. 3-4 rows: external test set. Lesions that were not prominent on color fundus (CF) images, such as microaneurysms and non-perfusion, occasionally failed to be reliably generated. Additionally, blurry CF images could result in blurry translated structures in the generated FFA images, and more critically, could lead to false positive microaneurysm generation.

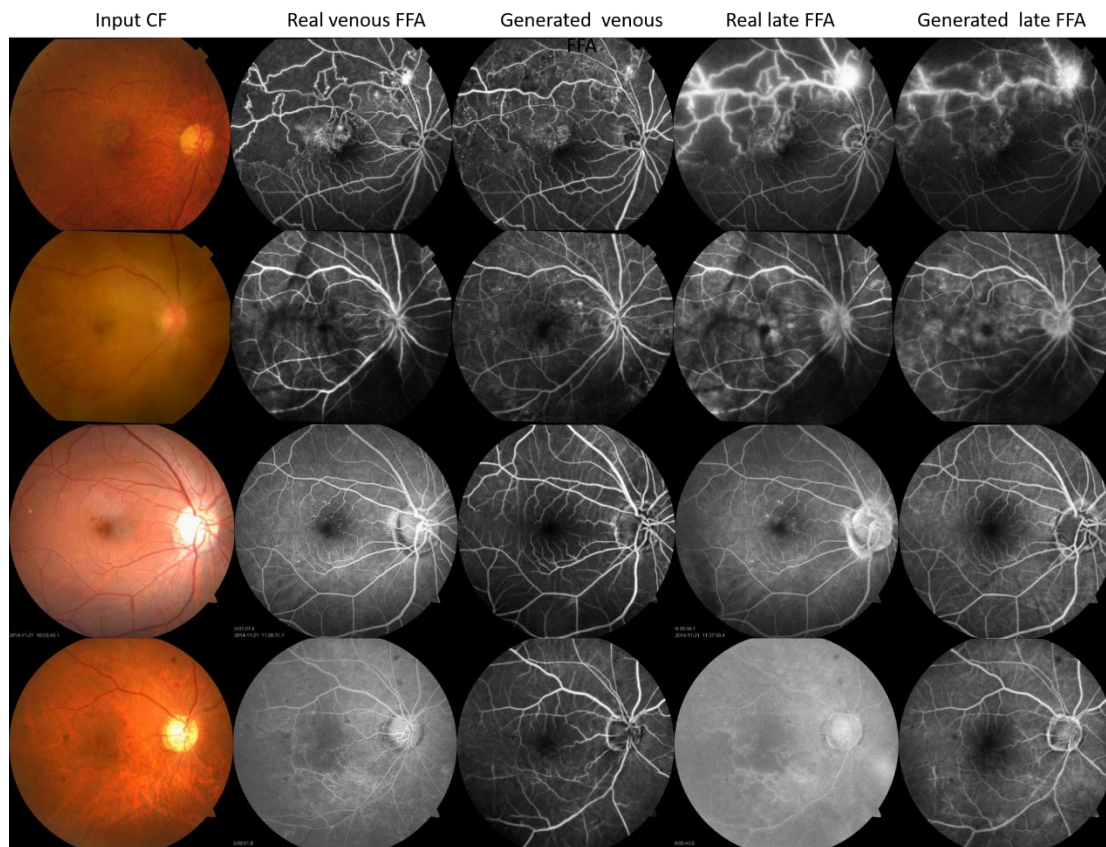


Figure S3. Examples of generation for other common retinal diseases. 1st row, polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, 2nd row, central serous chorioretinopathy, 3rd row, otherwise normal fundus, 4th row, wet age-related degeneration, 5th row, retinitis pigmentosa, 6th row, retinal vein occlusion.

