

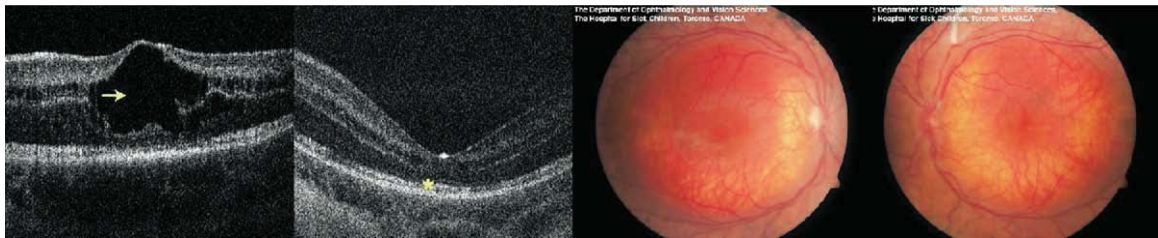
e-Supplement 1. Macular scans of patients with retinal diseases illustrate the usefulness of high-resolution imaging in children.

Composite of horizontal Fd-OCT scans through the fovea and fundus photographs from 3 patients with different retinopathies are discussed.

Fd-OCT was valuable in the investigation of a 9.1-year-old neurologically challenged boy with sudden vision loss (0.7 log MAR in both eyes), minimal macular RPE changes on fundus exam, and normal electroretinogram (ERG) responses. Macular scans identified loss within the foveal outer and inner segment layer (OSL/ISL; denoted by stars), which could explain the vision loss and excluded a nonorganic cause.



Macular scans of an 8.9-year-old girl with nyctalopia and vision loss to 0.4 logMAR in both eyes showed inner retinal splitting in the right macula (denoted by an arrow) as well as OSL and ISL disruption (marked by stars). These findings complemented the diagnosis of the ERG abnormalities in support of Enhanced S-cone syndrome.



A 7.3-year-old with nystagmus and reduced visual acuity (RE, 0.5 logMAR; LE, 1.6 logMAR) was diagnosed with Leber's congenital amaurosis caused by a homozygous *RPE65* mutation. Fd-OCT images demonstrated well-preserved inner retinal layers. Photoreceptor layers were thinned with nondistinguishable OSL or ISL (marked by stars). This information will be useful in selecting an optimal potential therapeutic approach.

