



Figure 4. Color fundus photographs (CFP) and corresponding fluorescein angiograms (FA) over time from a subject who developed geographic atrophy (GA) during the course of the Complications of Age-related macular degeneration Prevention Trial (CAPT) study with an associated precipitous decline in visual acuity. **(A)** Initial CAPT study visit (Year 0). Color fundus photography reveals soft confluent drusen. Corresponding FA demonstrates a staining pattern consistent with drusen. The subject's visual acuity was 20/25. **(B)** One year before geographic atrophy developed (Year 2), the CFP reveals a drusenoid pigment epithelial detachment (PED) with central hyperpigmentation. The FA shows a corresponding area of staining hyperfluorescence consistent with drusen. The visual acuity dropped slightly to 20/32 at this visit. **(C)** Incident geographic atrophy was detected at Year 3 using the revised grading criteria, though this lesion clearly meets any established definition of GA. On CFP, there is a large retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) defect through which the choroidal vasculature is visible. The borders are well-defined but somewhat blurred on account of image quality. The corresponding FA reveals a large window defect with sharp, well-demarcated borders, consistent with geographic atrophy. The area of geographic atrophy = 2.62 mm². Visual acuity at this visit declined to 20/100. **(D)** One year after detection using the revised criteria (Year 4), the area of geographic atrophy remains fairly stable (area=2.71mm²) with slightly enlarged borders on both CFP and FA. Visual acuity continued to decline to 20/125.