

Supplementary Figure 4. Rod and cone topography in adult human retina.

Re-created from Curcio et al ⁷⁹ to demonstrate relationship of subretinal drusenoid deposit with rod photoreceptors (Curcio CA, Sloan KR, Kalina RE, Hendrickson AE. Human photoreceptor topography. J Comp Neurol 1990;292(4):497-523). Maps of cells/mm² (color bar) represent a composite of 5 eyes of 5 donors (rods) and 7 eyes of 6 donors (cones), all Caucasians <45-years-old, with ETDRS grids superimposed at scale. Topographic features of rod photoreceptors, i.e., a hot spot just superior to the macula and a nasally-extending elliptical ring of high density, correlate well with topographic features of subretinal drusenoid deposit,¹ including the high prevalence of these lesions around the optic nerve head shown in the current study. Cone density is high in a very small area 0.8 mm in diameter. Rods outnumber cones 20:1 overall. Courtesy of Kenneth R. Sloan, PhD.

