

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical studies reporting reticular drusen / SDD prevalence (chronological order)

Ref #	Patient population ^a	N, persons	Age, years	Imaging modality ^b	Area studied	Summarized SDD/RPD definitions based on en-face modalities ^c	% affected, person-level (PL) or eye-level (EL)
¹²	Newly presenting AMD case	100	53-85	CFP, RF, FA	macula	Interlacing network of lesions of 125-250 µm	13.0% (PL)
¹⁶	Neovascular-AMD in one eye, more than 10 large drusen in fellow eye	121	≥ 50	CFP, RF, FA	macula	Interlacing network of lesions of 125-250 µm	3.0% (PL)
¹⁷	Early AMD	125	55-86	CFP, FAF	macula	Reticular pattern	10.0% (EL)
¹⁸	Early AMD in both eyes or with GA in fellow eye	83	-	CFP, FAF-SW	macula	Groups of lesions; interlacing network of lesions of 125-250 µm	8.4% (EL)
	Early AMD in one eye, CNV in fellow eye	55					36.0% (EL)
¹⁹	Newly diagnosed neovascular-AMD	100	57-96	Blue channel of CFP, RF, FA or ICG	50° macula	Not described	24.0% (EL)
²⁰	Population based	3654	≥49	CFP ^d	30° 5-field	Networks of broad, interlacing ribbons	22.9% (PL)
²¹	Population based	4926	43-86	CFP	30° 3-field	Networks of broad, interlacing ribbons	3.0% (PL)
¹⁴	Late AMD in one or both eyes	131	75-86	Blue channel of CFP, SD-OCT, IR	20-25° macula	≥5 lesions correlated with SD-OCT	10.1% (EL) ^e -
	Early or intermediate AMD	22					36.6% (EL) ^f
¹⁴	Non-AMD	101	68-80	Blue channel of CFP, SD-OCT, IR	20-25° macula	≥5 lesions correlated with SD-OCT	6% (EL) ^g
²	GA	458	51-95	FAF-SW, NIR-IR, BR, RF, CFP	30 - 40° 3-field	Network of round or oval irregularities of 50-400 µm, individual "target"; networks of broad, interlacing ribbons	18% (PL) ^g - 62.0% (PL) ^h
²²	GA	67	mean 83	FAF-SW, IR (810 nm) and/or RF	Not described	Groups of lesions; interlacing network of lesions of 125-250 µm	91.0% (PL) ⁱ
²³	GA	13	65-85	FAF-SW, SD-OCT	30° macula	Reticular pattern in multiple areas of <200 µm diameter	100% (EL)
	early AMD	19					52.6% (EL)
²⁴	Dry AMD, with or without GA	62	mean 64	FAF-SW, FAF-NIR, NIA, SD-OCT	30° macula	≥5 lesions correlated with SD-OCT	29.0% (EL)
²⁵	Pigment epithelium detachment in AMD	104	54-92	NIR-R	30° macula	Pattern of lesions of 25-1,000 µm, individual "target"; whiter compare to soft drusen	53.9% (PL)
²⁶	Early or late AMD	114	52-92	CFP, NIR-R, FAF, NIR-FAF, BR, FA, ICG, SD-OCT	10-40° macula	Group of lesions; interlacing network of lesions of 125-250 µm	16.8% (EL)
²⁷	AMD with primary geographic atrophy	99	mean 82	FAF, NIR-R	30° macula	Group of lesions in area of 2-disk diameters	83.9% (EL)
²⁸	Dry AMD with GA in at least one eye	92	59-96	FAF and/or NIR-R	30° macula	Pattern of lesions in area of 2-disk diameters	93.6% (PL)
²⁹	AMD patients suspected to show RPD on basis of funduscopy or CFP	100	mean 81	FAF, NIR-R	30° macula	Network of round or oval irregularities of 50-400 µm, individual "target"	65.0% (EL)

Abbreviation: ^a patient population as described by authors; ^b imaging modality used to confirm SDD diagnosis; ^c summarized by author AVZ; ^d combined with indistinct drusen; ^e by CFP; ^f by SD-OCT; ^g by ≥1 fundus photography modality; ^h by ≥1 cSLO imaging modality; ⁱ by any imaging modality; SDD = subretinal drusenoid deposits; RPD = reticular pseudodrusen; PL = person-level; EL = eye-level; AMD = age-related macular degeneration; GA = geographic atrophy; CNV = choroidal neovascular membrane; FA= fluorescein angiography; FAF-SW = fundus autofluorescence, short wavelength (488 nm excitation); FAF-NIR = fundus autofluorescence, near infrared (830 nm excitation); FAF = fundus autofluorescence (488 nm excitation); NIR-R = near infrared reflectance (820 nm excitation); NIA = near-infrared autofluorescence (787 nm excitation); NIR-FAF = near infrared reflectance, fundus autofluorescence (790 nm excitation); BR = blue reflectance (488 nm excitation); RF = red-free light; IR = infrared reflectance; ICG = indocyanine green angiography; CFP = color fundus photos; SD-OCT = spectral domain optical coherence tomography; cSLO = confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope.