

## Supplementary Online Content

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eAppendix. Institutional Review Boards That Approved the Study**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Baylor Eye Physicians and Surgeons	Houston	TX
Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	OH
Casey Eye Institute	Portland	OR
Dean A. McGee Eye Institute	Oklahoma City	OK
Emory Eye Center	Atlanta	GA
Henry Ford Health System, Dept of Ophthalmology and Eye Care Services	Detroit	MI
Jaeb Center for Health Research	Tampa	FL
Joslin Diabetes Center	Boston	MA
Kittner Eye Center	Chapel Hill	NC
Loma Linda University Health Care, Department of Ophthalmology	Loma Linda	CA
Mayo Clinic Department of Ophthalmology	Rochester	MN
Medical College of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	WI
Montefiore Medical Center	Bronx	NY
Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Dept. of Ophthalmology	New York	NY
Northwestern Medical Faculty Foundation	Chicago	IL
OSU Eye Physicians and Surgeons, LLC.	Columbus	OH
Retina Associates of Hawaii, Inc.	Honolulu	HI
The Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Science (IOVS)	Newark	NJ
The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary/Faculty Eye Practice	New York	NY
University of Illinois at Chicago Medical Center	Chicago	IL
University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Ophthalmology	Omaha	NE
University of New Mexico	Albuquerque	NM

Health Sciences Center		
University of Pennsylvania Scheie Eye Institute	Philadelphia	PA
University of Rochester	Rochester	NY
University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	WA
University of Wisconsin- Madison, Dept of Ophthalmology/Retina Service	Madison	WI
Wake Forest University Eye Center	Winston-Salem	NC
Wilmer Eye Institute at Johns Hopkins	Baltimore	MD

**eTable 1. Visit Completion and Availability of Gradable Photographs for Study Eyes by Baseline Retinopathy Status (Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy or Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy) and Drug Assignment**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab
<b>With NPDR at baseline, N</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>1-year visit*</b>			
<b>Visit not completed**</b>	15 (8.6%)	11 (7.2%)	8 (4.8%)
Died	3	5	3
Missed or Dropped	12	6	5
<b>Completed visit (percentage excludes death)**</b>	159 (93.0%)	142 (95.9%)	160 (97.0%)
With gradable photograph‡	148 (86.5%)	136 (91.9%)	153 (92.7%)
Non-gradable photograph†	5	2	5
Photograph not collected	7	4	2
<b>2-year visit*</b>			
<b>Visit not completed**</b>	20 (11.5%)	26 (17.0%)	19 (11.3%)
Died	3	9	7
Dropped	17	17	12
<b>Completed visit (percentage excludes death)**</b>	154 (90.1%)	127 (88.2%)	149 (92.5%)
With gradable photograph	140 (81.9%)	118 (81.9%)	131 (81.4%)
Non-gradable photograph§	10	6	8
Photograph not collected	4	3	10
<b>With PDR at baseline, N</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>1-year visit*</b>			
<b>Visit not completed**</b>	1 (2.1%)	1 (1.7%)	4 (8.2%)
Died	1	0	0
Missed or Dropped	0	1	4
<b>Completed visit (percentage excludes death)**</b>	46 (100%)	58 (98.3%)	45 (91.8%)
With gradable photograph	44 (95.7%)	54 (91.5%)	43 (87.8%)
Non-gradable photograph†	0	2	0
Photograph not collected	2	2	2
<b>2-year visit*</b>			
<b>Visit not completed**</b>	3 (6.4%)	5 (8.5%)	7 (14.3%)
Died	1	2	1
Dropped	2	3	6
<b>Completed visit (percentage excludes death)**</b>	44 (95.7%)	54 (94.7%)	42 (87.5%)
With gradable photograph	41 (89.1%)	49 (86.0%)	38 (79.2%)
Non-gradable photograph§	3	2	2
Photograph not collected	0	3	2

\* The protocol specifies 1-year visit as a protocol visit occurring 51 to 53 weeks from randomization, and 2-year visit as one occurring 103 to 105 weeks from randomization.

\*\* For the purpose of the analysis of DR worsening, a visit completed between 44-60 weeks (308-420 days) was defined as “1-year visit”, and a visit completed between 88-120 weeks (616-840 days) was defined as “2-year visit”. If multiple visits fell within the same analysis window, the protocol visit closest to the target date was used.

‡ One NPDR participant in aflibercept group completed an out-of-window 1-year visit thus was considered “missed” (as shown in the table). For the purpose of the analysis, however, the gradable photograph that was collected at that visit was included in the analyses of improvement and worsening outcomes.

† Among 14 eyes that had non-gradable photographs at 1 year, none met the worsening outcome prior to 1 year.

§ Among 31 eyes that had non-gradable photographs at 2 years, 1 NPDR eye met the worsening outcome during first year, 2 NPDR eyes and 1 PDR eye met the worsening outcome prior to 2 years by manifesting complications of PDR.

**eTable 2. Baseline Characteristics for Eyes Within Each Treatment Group That Completed the 1-Year and 2-Year Visit by Baseline Retinopathy Subgroup**

	Aflibercept		Bevacizumab		Ranibizumab	
	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers
<b>With Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline, N</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Female, N (%)</b>	75 (47.2%)	71 (46.1%)	72 (50.7%)	66 (52.0%)	71 (44.4%)	69 (46.3%)
<b>Age (yrs.), Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)</b>	61 (55, 67)	61 (55, 67)	64 (57, 70)	64 (57, 69)	59 (54, 68)	59 (54, 68)
<b>Race/ethnicity, N (%)</b>						
White	107 (67.3%)	105 (68.2%)	95 (66.9%)	86 (67.7%)	110 (68.8%)	102 (68.5%)
African-American	20 (12.6%)	19 (12.3%)	21 (14.8%)	20 (15.7%)	28 (17.5%)	27 (18.1%)
Hispanic or Latino	23 (14.5%)	22 (14.3%)	23 (16.2%)	20 (15.7%)	20 (12.5%)	18 (12.1%)
Asian	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2 (1.3%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	0	0	0	0
More than one race	4 (2.5%)	4 (2.6%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Unknown/not reported	0	0	1 (<1%)	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Diabetes type, N (%)</b>						
Type 1	13 (8.2%)	13 (8.4%)	4 (2.8%)	3 (2.4%)	8 (5.0%)	8 (5.4%)
Type 2	141 (88.7%)	136 (88.3%)	137 (96.5%)	123 (96.9%)	149 (93.1%)	139 (93.3%)
Uncertain	5 (3.1%)	5 (3.2%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (1.9%)	2 (1.3%)
<b>Duration of diabetes (yrs.), Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)</b>	15 (8, 21)	15 (8, 21)	16 (10, 23)	16 (10, 23)	17 (11, 23)	16 (11, 23)
<b>HbA1c (%), Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)*</b>	7.6 (6.7, 9.0)	7.6 (6.7, 8.9)	7.7 (6.6, 8.8)	7.6 (6.6, 8.7)	7.9 (7.0, 9.3)	8.0 (6.9, 9.3)
<b>Prior PRP<sup>†</sup>, N (%)</b>	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Prior DME Treatment, N (%)</b>	58 (36.5%)	57 (37.0%)	53 (37.3%)	47 (37.0%)	57 (35.6%)	52 (34.9%)
<b>Visual acuity, Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)</b>						

	<b>Aflibercept</b>		<b>Bevacizumab</b>		<b>Ranibizumab</b>	
	<b>1-year completers</b>	<b>2-year completers</b>	<b>1-year completers</b>	<b>2-year completers</b>	<b>1-year completers</b>	<b>2-year completers</b>
Letter score	69 (62, 74) 20/40	70 (60, 74) 20/40	69 (61, 73) 20/40	69 (61, 73) 20/40	69 (60, 73) 20/40	69 (60, 73) 20/40
Snellen equivalent	(20/63, 20/32)	(20/63, 20/32)	(20/63, 20/40)	(20/63, 20/40)	(20/63, 20/40)	(20/63, 20/40)
Baseline VA subgroups						
20/32 – 20/40, N (%)	85 (53.5%)	83 (53.9%)	74 (52.1%)	68 (53.5%)	82 (51.3%)	78 (52.3%)
20/50 or worse, N (%)	74 (46.5%)	71 (46.1%)	68 (47.9%)	59 (46.5%)	78 (48.8%)	71 (47.7%)
<b>Central Subfield Thickness (microns) on OCT, Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) §</b>	426 (358,484)	425 (358,481)	433 (357,507)	434 (361,508)	434 (359,531)	434 (358,533)
<b>ETDRS Retinopathy severity level (ETDRS description), N (%)</b>						
Level 10, 12 (diabetic retinopathy absent)	0	0	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)
Level 14, 15, 20 (minimal NPDR)	7 (4.4%)	7 (4.5%)	4 (2.8%)	4 (3.1%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)
Level 35 (mild NPDR)	49 (30.8%)	48 (31.2%)	55 (38.7%)	50 (39.4%)	44 (27.5%)	41 (27.5%)
Level 43 (moderate NPDR)	41 (25.8%)	40 (26.0%)	26 (18.3%)	23 (18.1%)	32 (20.0%)	29 (19.5%)
Level 47 (moderately severe NPDR)	48 (30.2%)	45 (29.2%)	42 (29.6%)	38 (29.9%)	64 (40.0%)	59 (39.6%)
Level 53 (severe or very severe NPDR)	14 (8.8%)	14 (9.1%)	14 (9.9%)	11 (8.7%)	16 (10.0%)	16 (10.7%)
<b>With Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline, N</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Female, N (%)</b>	22 (47.8%)	21 (47.7%)	23 (39.7%)	22 (40.7%)	18 (40.0%)	16 (38.1%)
<b>Age (yrs.), Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)</b>	58 (49, 64)	58 (50, 64)	61 (54, 66)	60 (54, 65)	59 (51, 64)	60 (49, 64)
<b>Race/ethnicity, N (%)</b>						
White	29 (63.0%)	27 (61.4%)	34 (58.6%)	32 (59.3%)	29 (64.4%)	27 (64.3%)
African-American	7 (15.2%)	7 (15.9%)	11 (19.0%)	10 (18.5%)	5 (11.1%)	5 (11.9%)
Hispanic or Latino	9 (19.6%)	9 (20.5%)	11 (19.0%)	10 (18.5%)	8 (17.8%)	8 (19.0%)
Asian	0	0	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (6.7%)	2 (4.8%)

	Aflibercept		Bevacizumab		Ranibizumab	
	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.9%)	0	0
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than one race	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/not reported	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.3%)	0	0	0	0
<b>Diabetes type, N (%)</b>						
Type 1	9 (19.6%)	8 (18.2%)	7 (12.1%)	7 (13.0%)	7 (15.6%)	7 (16.7%)
Type 2	36 (78.3%)	35 (79.5%)	51 (87.9%)	47 (87.0%)	35 (77.8%)	33 (78.6%)
Uncertain	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.3%)	0	0	3 (6.7%)	2 (4.8%)
<b>Duration of diabetes</b> (yrs.), Median (25 <sup>th</sup> , 75 <sup>th</sup> percentile)						
	18 (11, 24)	18 (11, 23)	21 (14, 29)	22 (14, 29)	16 (13, 24)	16 (13, 25)
<b>HbA1c (%)</b> , Median (25 <sup>th</sup> , 75 <sup>th</sup> percentile)*						
	8.1 (7.2, 9.7)	7.8 (7.1, 9.6)	7.8 (6.9, 9.0)	7.8 (6.9, 9.0)	7.7 (6.7, 8.4)	7.8 (6.8, 8.8)
<b>Prior PRP, N (%)</b>						
	27 (58.7%)	26 (59.1%)	37 (63.8%)	35 (64.8%)	32 (71.1%)	30 (71.4%)
<b>Prior DME Treatment, N (%)</b>						
	23 (50.0%)	22 (50.0%)	38 (65.5%)	35 (64.8%)	26 (57.8%)	24 (57.1%)
<b>Visual acuity levels, Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)</b>						
Letter score	67 (51, 72)	66 (51, 72)	67 (60, 71)	66 (60, 71)	68 (59, 72)	67 (58, 72)
Snellen equivalent	20/50 (20/100, 20/40)	20/50 (20/100, 20/40)	20/50 (20/63, 20/40)	20/50 (20/63, 20/40)	20/50 (20/63, 20/40)	20/50 (20/80, 20/40)
<b>Baseline VA subgroups</b>						
20/32 – 20/40, N (%)	21 (45.7%)	20 (45.5%)	27 (46.6%)	24 (44.4%)	22 (48.9%)	19 (45.2%)
20/50 or worse, N (%)	25 (54.3%)	24 (54.5%)	31 (53.4%)	30 (55.6%)	23 (51.1%)	23 (54.8%)
<b>Central Subfield Thickness (microns) on OCT, Median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) §</b>						
	451 (376, 557)	455 (382, 568)	420 (360, 578)	413 (360, 555)	421 (365, 520)	418 (368, 516)
<b>ETDRS Retinopathy severity level (ETDRS description), N (%)</b>						
<i>Without Prior PRP</i>						
Level 60 (inactive PDR)	0	0	3 (5.2%)	2 (3.7%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.4%)



	Aflibercept		Bevacizumab		Ranibizumab	
	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers	1-year completers	2-year completers
Level 61 (mild PDR)	10 (21.7%)	9 (20.5%)	7 (12.1%)	6 (11.1%)	8 (17.8%)	7 (16.7%)
Level 65 (moderate PDR)	7 (15.2%)	7 (15.9%)	7 (12.1%)	7 (13.0%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.4%)
Level 71, 75 (high-risk PDR)	2 (4.3%)	2 (4.5%)	4 (6.9%)	4 (7.4%)	3 (6.7%)	3 (7.1%)
<i>With Prior PRP</i>						
Level 60 (inactive PDR)	16 (34.8%)	16 (36.4%)	18 (31.0%)	16 (29.6%)	15 (33.3%)	14 (33.3%)
Level 61 (mild PDR)	4 (8.7%)	3 (6.8%)	12 (20.7%)	12 (22.2%)	10 (22.2%)	9 (21.4%)
Level 65 (moderate PDR)	7 (15.2%)	7 (15.9%)	4 (6.9%)	4 (7.4%)	2 (4.4%)	2 (4.8%)
Level 71,75 (high-risk PDR)	0	0	3 (5.2%)	3 (5.6%)	5 (11.1%)	5 (11.9%)

Abbreviation: HbA1c = hemoglobin A1C; DME = diabetic macular edema; ETDRS = Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; VEGF = vascular endothelial growth factor; OCT = optical coherence tomography; NPDR = non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PRP = panretinal photocoagulation; PDR = proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

\* Missing HbA1C data for 4 NPDR completers and 1 PDR completer in the aflibercept group.

§ Missing central subfield thickness data for 2 NPDR completers in the aflibercept group, 2 NPDR completers in the bevacizumab group, and 1 NPDR completer and 2 PDR completers in the ranibizumab group.

† The baseline DR severity levels of NPDR eyes labelled as prior PRP by investigator are 43 (aflibercept), 43 (bevacizumab), and 47 (ranibizumab) at the reading center.

**eTable 3. Sensitivity Analysis of Retinopathy Improvement or Worsening at 2 Years by Anti-VEGF Treatment Group and Baseline Diabetic Retinopathy Status**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement or hazard ratio of worsening (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values* **		
				A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
<b>Improvement at 2 years<sup>s</sup></b>						
<b>With NPDR at baseline</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	37 (148)	31 (134)	48 (152)	2.7% (-3.6%, 9.0%)	1.6% (-4.8%, 8.0%)	1.1% (-4.7%, 6.9%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	25.0% (18.3%, 32.8%)	23.1% (16.3%, 31.2%)	31.6% (24.3%, 39.6%)	P=0.71	P=0.71	P=0.71
<b>With PDR at baseline</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	21 (30)	12 (36)	13 (29)	31.7% (3.4%, 60.0%)	23.5% (-5.6%, 52.7%)	8.1% (-15.5%, 31.8%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	70.0% (50.6%, 85.3%)	33.3% (18.6%, 51.0%)	44.8% (26.4%, 64.3%)	P=0.022	P=0.14	P=0.50
<b>Worsening by 2 years<sup>ss</sup></b>						
<b>With NPDR at baseline</b>						
No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	14 (133)	11 (115)	8 (129)	1.10 (0.50, 2.43)	1.91 (0.66, 5.57)	0.58 (0.20, 1.64)
Cumulative probability of worsening (95% CI)	10.5% (6.4%, 17.1%)	9.6% (5.4%, 16.6%)	6.2% (3.2%, 12.0%)	P=0.81	P=0.44	P=0.48
<b>With PDR at baseline</b>						
No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	7 (39)	15 (47)	6 (37)	0.54 (0.18, 1.57)	1.17 (0.37, 3.71)	0.46 (0.14, 1.47)

	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement or hazard ratio of worsening (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values* **					
	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
s) Cumulative probability of worsening (95% CI)	17.9% (9.0%, 34.0%)	31.9% (20.6%, 47.3%)	16.2% (7.6%, 32.6%)	P=0.39	P=0.79	P=0.32

<sup>§</sup> Eyes that were evaluable for improvement at baseline and had gradable photos at the 1- and/or 2-year visit were included in the improvement analysis. Last-observation-carried-forward were applied to eyes with only 1-year photos. 95% confidence intervals for the binomial proportions of improvement were obtained using Clopper-Pearson exact method.

\* Pairwise comparisons of percentage with retinopathy improvement were performed using binomial regression with adjustment for categorical baseline DR severity (see detailed footnote under Table 2) and multiple treatment group comparisons. Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

<sup>§§</sup> Eyes that had gradable photos at both 1- and 2-year visits were included in the worsening analysis. Cumulative probabilities of retinopathy worsening were obtained from life-table estimates.

\*\* Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy worsening were performed using a proportional hazards model with adjustment for baseline retinopathy severity category and multiple treatment group comparisons. See detailed footnote under Table 3. Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

**eTable 4. Diabetic Retinopathy Improvement: Percentage With 2 or More Steps Improvement on Photos at Annual Visits by Anti-VEGF Treatment Group and Baseline Retinopathy Status**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values <sup>*,†</sup>		
				A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
<b>With Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</b> <sup>§§,*</sup>						
<b>No. of eyes, N<sup>§</sup></b>	167	147	163			
<b>Improvement at 1 year</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	44 (141)	29 (131)	57 (151)	11.7% (2.9%, 20.6%)	2.9% (-5.7%, 11.4%)	8.9% (1.7%, 16.1%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	31.2% (23.7%, 39.5%)	22.1% (15.4%, 30.2%)	37.7% (30.0%, 46.0%)	P=0.004	P=0.51	P=0.012
<b>Improvement at 2 years</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	34 (133)	25 (113)	40 (129)	3.3% (-3.1%, 9.7%)	1.0% (-6.1%, 8.0%)	2.3% (-4.1%, 8.7%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	25.6% (18.4%, 33.8%)	22.1% (14.9%, 30.9%)	31.0% (23.2%, 39.7%)	P=0.79	P=0.79	P=0.79
<b>With Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</b> <sup>§§,†</sup>						
<b>No. of eyes, N<sup>§</sup></b>	30	38	32			
<b>Improvement at 1 year</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	23 (29)	12 (35)	16 (29)	54.0% (28.6%, 79.3%)	34.5% (5.6%, 63.4%)	19.4% (-4.7%, 43.6%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	79.3% (60.3%, 92.0%)	34.3% (19.1%, 52.2%)	55.2% (35.7%, 73.6%)	P<0.001	P=0.015	P=0.11
<b>Improvement at 2 years</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	21 (27)	16 (33)	12 (24)	39.1% (10.3%, 67.8%)	34.5% (1.8%, 67.2%)	4.5% (-22.4%, 31.4%)

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values <sup>*,†</sup>		
				A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
gradable photographs <sup>§§</sup> )						
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	77.8% (57.7%, 91.4%)	48.5% (30.8%, 66.5%)	50.0% (29.1%, 70.9%)	P=0.003	P=0.036	P=0.74

<sup>§</sup> Only including eyes that were evaluable for improvement at baseline (i.e., excluding eyes with baseline DR severity level of 20 or below, or level 60).

<sup>§§</sup> Eyes that were evaluable for improvement at baseline and had gradable photos at the corresponding annual visit were included in the analysis. 95% confidence intervals for the binomial proportions of improvement were obtained using Clopper-Pearson exact method.

\* Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy improvement (NPDR eyes only) were performed using binomial regression with adjustment for categorical baseline DR severity (see detailed footnote under Table 2) and multiple treatment group comparisons. Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

† Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy improvement (PDR eyes only) were performed using Poisson regression with adjustment for categorical baseline DR severity (see detailed footnote under Table 2) and multiple treatment group comparisons. Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

**eTable 5. Diabetic Retinopathy Improvement or Worsening by Anti-VEGF Treatment Group Combining NPDR and PDR Subgroups**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement or hazard ratio for worsening (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values**		
				A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
<b>Diabetic Retinopathy Improvement<sup>§§</sup></b>						
<b>No. of eyes, N<sup>§</sup></b>	197	185	195			
<b>Improvement at 1 year</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	66 (170)	40 (166)	73 (180)	14.5% (6.1%, 22.9%)	5.4% (-2.7%, 13.5%)	9.1% (2.1%, 16.1%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	38.8% (31.5%, 46.6%)	24.1% (17.8%, 31.3%)	40.6% (33.3%, 48.1%)	P<0.001	P=0.19	P=0.007
<b>Improvement at 2 years</b>						
No. of eyes improved (No. of eyes with gradable photographs)	52 (160)	35 (146)	49 (153)	5.0% (-2.6%, 12.6%)	2.5% (-4.3%, 9.4%)	2.5% (-3.7%, 8.6%)
Percentage with improvement (95% CI)	32.5% (25.3%, 40.3%)	24.0% (17.3%, 31.7%)	32.0% (24.7%, 40.0%)	P=0.35	P=0.47	P=0.47
<b>Diabetic Retinopathy Worsening<sup>*</sup></b>						
<b>No. of eyes, N</b>	221	212	217			
<b>Worsened by 1 year<sup>†</sup></b>						
No. of eyes worsened	6	15	12			
Cumulative probability of worsening (95% CI)	2.9% (1.3%, 6.3%)	7.3% (4.5%, 11.9%)	5.8% (3.3%, 10.0%)			

	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with improvement or hazard ratio for worsening (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values **					
	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
CI)						
<b>Worsened by 2 years</b>						
No. of eyes worsened	24	29	19	0.86 (0.50, 1.49)	1.42 (0.70, 2.88)	0.61 (0.30, 1.24)
Cumulative probability of worsening (95% CI)	11.8% (8.1%, 17.1%)	14.8% (10.6%, 20.7%)	9.4% (6.1%, 14.4%)	P=0.60	P=0.52	P=0.28

§ Only including eyes that were evaluable for improvement at baseline (i.e., excluding eyes with baseline DR severity level of 20 or below, or level 60).

§§ Eyes that were evaluable for improvement at baseline and had gradable photos at the corresponding annual visit were included in the analysis. 95% confidence intervals for the binomial proportions of improvement were obtained using Clopper-Pearson exact method. Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy improvement were performed using binomial regression with adjustment for categorical baseline DR severity (see detailed footnote under Table 2) and multiple treatment group comparisons.

\* Cumulative probabilities of retinopathy worsening were obtained from life-table estimates. Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy worsening were performed using a proportional hazards model with adjustment for baseline retinopathy severity category and multiple treatment group comparisons. See detailed footnote under Table 3.

† Under the proportional hazards assumption, the hazard ratio for worsening from each pairwise comparison is considered constant at any time point throughout 2 years of follow-up.

\*\* Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

**eTable 6. Distribution of the First Event Which Triggered Categorization as Worsening of Diabetic Retinopathy by Baseline Diabetic Retinopathy Status**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab
<b><i>With Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</i></b>	<b>N = 174</b>	<b>N = 153</b>	<b>N = 168</b>
<b>Worsened between baseline to 1 year, N</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
PRP	1	2	2
Vitreous Hemorrhage	1	2	1
Two or more steps worsening on photo from baseline at 1 year	2	3	3
<b>Worsened between baseline to 2 years, N</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
PRP	1	2	2
Vitreous Hemorrhage	9	4	3
Retinal Detachment	1	1	0
Anti-VEGF injection to manage PDR	0	2	0
Two or more steps worsening on photo from baseline at 1 year	2	3	3
Two or more steps worsening on photo from baseline at 2 years <sup>†</sup>	3	2	3
<b><i>With Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</i></b>	<b>N = 47</b>	<b>N = 59</b>	<b>N = 49</b>
<b>Worsened between baseline to 1 year, N</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
PRP	0	2	0
Vitreous Hemorrhage	2	6	6
<b>Worsened between baseline to 2 years, N</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
PRP	3	3	1
Vitreous Hemorrhage	5	11	7
Retinal Detachment	0	1	0

<sup>†</sup> Counting eyes that worsened on photo at 2 years as the first occurrence of retinopathy worsening (i.e., these eyes did not worsen on 1-year photographs)



**eTable 7. Diabetic Retinopathy Worsening: Percentage With 2 or More Steps Worsening on Photos at Annual Visits by Anti-VEGF Treatment Group and Retinopathy Status**

	Aflibercept	Bevacizumab	Ranibizumab	Pairwise Treatment Group Comparisons: difference in percentage with worsening (adjusted 95% CI) and adjusted P-values		
				A vs. B	A vs. R	R vs. B
<b><i>With Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline *</i></b>						
<b>No. of eyes, N</b>	174	153	168			
<b>Worsening at 1 year</b>						
No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs <sup>§</sup> )	4 (148)	5 (136)	5 (153)	-1.2% (-4.8%, 2.5%)	-1.1% (-5.1%, 2.8%)	0.0% (-4.4%, 4.3%)
Percentage with worsening (95% CI)	2.7% (0.7%, 6.8%)	3.7% (1.2%, 8.4%)	3.3% (1.1%, 7.5%)	P=0.98	P=0.98	P=0.98
<b>Worsening at 2 years</b>						
No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs <sup>§</sup> )	10 (140)	9 (118)	7 (131)	-0.6% (-6.7%, 5.4%)	2.1% (-3.3%, 7.4%)	-2.7% (-8.5%, 3.1%)
Percentage with worsening (95% CI)	7.1% (3.5%, 12.7%)	7.6% (3.5%, 14.0%)	5.3% (2.2%, 10.7%)	P=0.84	P=0.84	P=0.84
<b><i>With Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline **</i></b>						
<b>No. of eyes, N</b>	47	59	49			
<b>Worsening at 1 year</b>						
No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs <sup>§</sup> )	0 (44)	1 (54)	0 (43)	-1.9% (-10.1%, 6.9%)	0% (-8.3%, 8.0%)	-1.9% (-10.5%, 6.7%)
Percentage with worsening	0% (0%, 8.0%)	1.9% (0%, 9.9%)	0% (0%, 8.2%)	P=1.00	P=1.00	P=1.00

(95% CI)

**Worsening at 2 years**

No. of eyes worsened (No. of eyes with gradable photographs <sup>§</sup> )	1 (41)	2 (49)	1 (38)	-1.6% (-12.4%, 9.3%)	-0.2% (-12.2%, 10.6%)	-1.5% (-11.8%, 10.7%)
Percentage with worsening (95% CI)	2.4% (0.1%, 12.9%)	4.1% (0.5%, 14.0%)	2.6% (0.1%, 13.8%)	P=1.00	P=1.00	P=1.00

<sup>§</sup> Eyes that had gradable photos at the corresponding annual visit were included in the analysis. 95% confidence intervals for the binomial proportions of worsening were obtained using Clopper-Pearson exact method.

\* Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy worsening (NPDR eyes only) were performed using binomial regression with adjustment for categorical baseline DR severity and multiple treatment group comparisons. NPDR eyes were categorized into 2 subgroups: 1) moderate NPDR or better (level 43 or less), or 2) moderately severe or very severe NPDR (level 47 or 53). Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05

\*\* Pairwise comparisons of retinopathy worsening (PDR eyes only) were performed using Barnard's exact test with adjustment for multiple treatment group comparisons. Reported P-values and 95% confidence intervals were adjusted using Hochberg method to account for an overall type I error of 0.05.

**eTable 8. Number of Anti-VEGF Injections Administered to Manage Center-Involved DME by Baseline Diabetic Retinopathy Status and Diabetic Retinopathy Improvement Outcome**

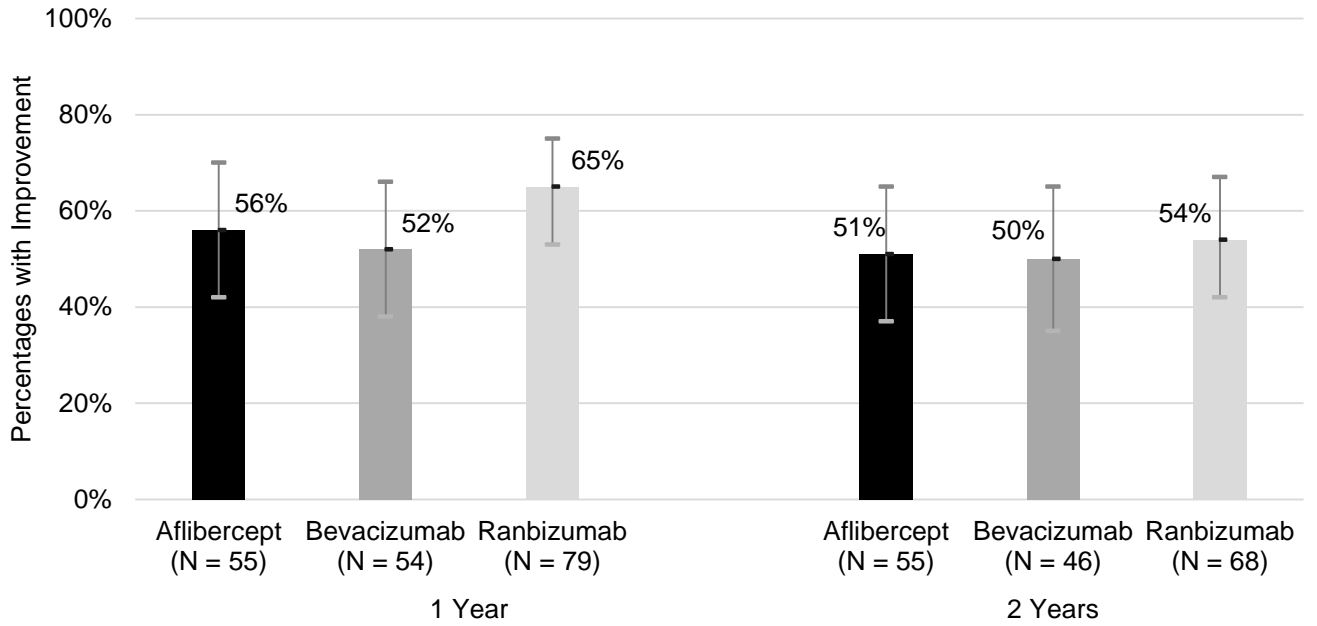
	Aflibercept		Bevacizumab		Ranibizumab		Global <i>P</i> -value for effect of numbers of injections <sup>†</sup>
	Improved	Not improved	Improved	Not improved	Improved	Not improved	
<b>With Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</b>							
<b>1-year cohort<sup>§</sup></b>							
<i>No. of participants</i>	44	97	29	102	57	94	
<b>Injections in 1<sup>st</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	10.1 ± 2	8.4 ± 2	9.7 ± 2	9.6 ± 2	10.2 ± 2	8.9 ± 2	<i>N/A</i> <sup>*</sup>
<i>P</i> -value <sup>†</sup>	P < 0.001		P = 0.79		P = 0.009		
<b>2-year cohort<sup>§</sup></b>							
<i>No. of participants</i>	33	100	25	88	40	89	
<b>Injections in 1<sup>st</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	9.2 ± 2	8.8 ± 2	10.2 ± 2	9.5 ± 2	10.3 ± 2	9.1 ± 2	0.029
<b>Injections in 2<sup>nd</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	5.1 ± 3	4.1 ± 3	7.1 ± 4	4.9 ± 4	7.1 ± 4	4.3 ± 4	< 0.001
<b>Injections over 2 years</b>							
Mean ± SD	14.3 ± 4	12.9 ± 4	17.2 ± 5	14.4 ± 6	17.3 ± 5	13.4 ± 5	< 0.001
<b>With Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline</b>							
<b>1-year cohort<sup>§</sup></b>							
<i>No. of participants</i>	22	7	11	24	16	13	
<b>Injections in 1<sup>st</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	9.0 ± 2	9.0 ± 1	10.1 ± 2	9.5 ± 3	10.3 ± 1	8.5 ± 3	<i>N/A</i> <sup>*</sup>
<i>P</i> -value <sup>†</sup>	P = 0.67		P = 0.64		P = 0.037		
<b>2-year cohort<sup>§</sup></b>							
<i>No. of participants</i>	19	8	10	23	9	15	
<b>Injections in 1<sup>st</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	9.1 ± 2	9.3 ± 2	9.9 ± 2	9.6 ± 3	9.1 ± 2	9.0 ± 2	0.69
<b>Injections in 2<sup>nd</sup> year</b>							
Mean ± SD	5.5 ± 3	6.1 ± 3	6.8 ± 3	5.2 ± 3	6.4 ± 2	4.3 ± 4	0.16
<b>Injections over 2 years</b>							
Mean ± SD	14.6 ± 4	15.4 ± 5	16.7 ± 3	14.8 ± 6	15.6 ± 3	13.3 ± 4	0.21

§ Including eyes that were eligible for improvement and had gradable photograph at the corresponding annual visit only.

† Global *P*-value for effect of injection number on DR improvement with adjustment for treatment group and baseline DR severity category. If the interaction between treatment group and number of injections was not significant, it is assumed that the injection effect was similar for each within-treatment group comparison thus only the global *p*-value was provided. If the interaction was significant, *P*-values from each within-group comparison (with adjustment for baseline DR severity category) were reported instead.

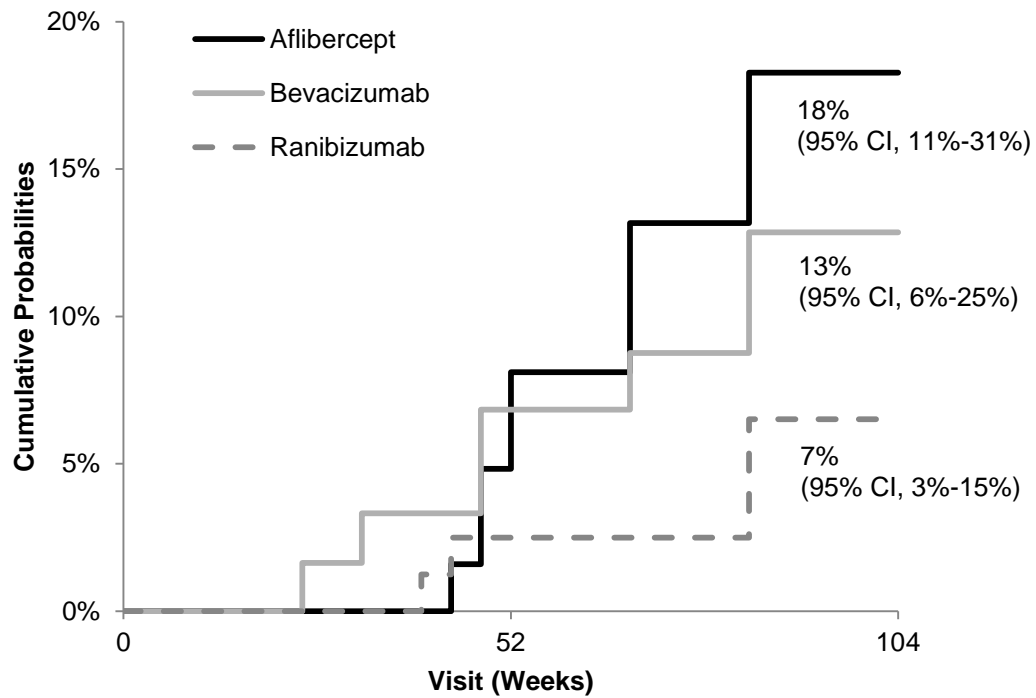
\* *P*-value for interaction between number of study treatment injection and treatment group assignment was 0.003 for NPDR 1-year cohort, and 0.046 for PDR 1-year cohort.

**eFigure 1. Percentage With Improvement of Retinopathy Among Eyes With Moderately Severe or Severe Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline**



Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. *P*-values for the pairwise comparisons at 1-year/2-year visit were aflibercept-bevacizumab 0.62/0.97, aflibercept-ranibizumab 0.62/0.97, ranibizumab-bevacizumab 0.53/0.97.

**eFigure 2. Cumulative Probability of Retinopathy Worsening Among Eyes With Moderately Severe or Severe Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy at Baseline**



Weeks	0	16	32	52	68	84	104
<b><u>Aflibercept</u></b>							
# eyes at risk	71	65	65	59	55	51	48
# events	0	0	3	2	3	3	0
<b><u>Bevacizumab</u></b>							
# eyes at risk	62	61	57	53	51	45	42
# events	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
<b><u>Ranibizumab</u></b>							
# eyes at risk	85	83	81	78	74	73	70
# events	0	0	2	0	0	3	0

Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. *P*-values for the pairwise comparisons through 2-year visit in Figure 3b were aflibercept-bevacizumab 0.47, aflibercept-ranibizumab 0.13, ranibizumab-bevacizumab 0.42. For the purpose of analysis, each visit week included visits that were  $\pm 14$  days except the 52-week (1-year), 60-week, and 84-week visits, that were  $\pm 8$  weeks; and the 104-week (2-year) visit that was  $\pm 16$  weeks.