

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1: PREVALENCE OF LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS COMPARED TO THE US POPULATION WHEN ADJUSTED FOR AGE AND RACE

LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS BY AGE AND RACE					
RACE	AGE	# Large Drusen Pt	# Uveitis Pt	Prevalence/100 pt (95% CI^a)	
				Uveitis Cohort	General US Population^b
WHITE	55-59	0	23	0.0 (0.0-16.0)	3.7(3.7-3.8)
	60-64	1	26	3.8 (0.0-21.4)	5.4(5.3-5.4)
	65-69	0	13	0.0 (0.0-28.4)	7.7(7.6-7.7)
	70-74	0	12	0.0(0.0-30.7)	10.8(10.8-10.9)
	75-79	0	9	0.0 (0.0-41.0)	15.1(15.1-15.2)
	≥80	1	4	25.0 (0.0-139.2)	28.0(28.0-28.0)
BLACK	55-59	0	28	0.0 (0.0-13.2)	5.1(5.1-5.1)
	60-64	1	14	7.1 (0.2-39.8)	6.0(5.9-6.0)
	65-69	0	12	0.0 (0.0-30.7)	7.0(7.0-7.1)
	70-74	0	3	0.0 (0.0-123.0)	8.2(8.2-8.3)
	75-79	0	6	0.0 (0.0-61.4)	9.7(9.6-9.8)
	≥80	1	3	33.3 (0.8-185.7)	12.7(12.6-12.8)
ALL	55-59	0	55	0.0 (0.0-6.7)	4.0 (3.7-4.2)
	60-64	2	43	4.7 (0.6-16.8)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
	65-69	0	32	0.0 (0.0-11.5)	7.4 (7.1-7.8)
	70-74	0	18	0.0 (0.0-20.5)	10.2 (9.7-10.8)
	75-79	0	15	0.0 (0.0-24.6)	14.1 (13.2-15.0)
	≥80	2	7	28.6 (3.5-103.2)	23.6 (21.5-25.6)

Pt=patients, CI=Confidence interval

a. 95% CIs for the prevalence of large drusen in the uveitis cohort were calculated using Poisson distribution. 95% CIs for the prevalence of large drusen in the general US population were calculated using the modified Wald method.

b. Prevalence of large drusen cases in the general US population was estimated by using the numerators reported by Friedman et al [1] with the 2000 US Census [15] population data denominators.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2: PREVALENCE OF LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS STRATIFIED BY AGE, RACE, AND ANATOMICAL TYPE OF UVEITIS

LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS BY AGE, RACE, UVEITIS ANATOMICAL LOCATION^a							
	Anterior Uveitis				Posterior Segment Uveitis^b		
RACE	AGE	# Large Drusen Pt	# Uveitis Pt	Prevalence/ 100pt (95% CI^c)	# Large Drusen Pt	# Uveitis Pt	Prevalence/ 100pt (95% CI^c)
WHITE	55-59	0	6	0.0 (0.0-35.7)	0	17	0.0 (0.0-16.2)

	60-64	1	6	16.7 (0.4-92.9)	0	20	0.0 (0.0-14.1)
	65-69	0	3	0.0 (0.0-53.0)	0	10	0.0 (0.0-24.9)
	70-74	0	2	0.0 (0.0-63.1)	0	10	0.0 (0.0-24.9)
	75-79	0	0	-	0	9	0.0 (0.0-26.9)
	≥80	0	1	0.0 (0.0-77.7)	1	3	33.3 (0.8-185.7)
	Total	1	18	5.6 (0.1-31.0)	1	69	1.4 (0.0-8.5)
BLACK	55-59	0	8	0.0 (0.0-29.3)	0	20	0.0 (0.0-14.1)
	60-64	1	4	25.0(0.6-139.3)	0	10	0.0 (0.0-24.9)
	65-69	0	3	0.0 (0.0-53.0)	0	9	0.0 (0.0-26.9)
	70-74	0	2	0.0 (0.0-63.1)	0	1	0.0 (0.0-77.7)
	75-79	0	3	0.0 (0.0-53.0)	0	3	0.0 (0.0-53.0)
	≥80	1	2	50.0(1.3-278.6)	0	1	0.0 (0.0-77.7)
	Total	2	22	9.1 (1.1-32.8)	0	44	0.0 (0.0-6.9)
ALL	55-59	0	16	0.0 (0.0-17.1)	0	39	0.0 (0.0-7.8)
	60-64	2	11	18.2 (2.2-65.7)	0	32	0.0 (0.0-9.3)
	65-69	0	10	0.0 (0.0-24.9)	0	22	0.0 (0.0-13.0)
	70-74	0	5	0.0 (0.0-40.1)	0	13	0.0 (0.0-20.3)
	75-79	0	3	0.0 (0.0-53.0)	0	12	0.0 (0.0-21.6)
	≥80	1	3	33.3(0.8-185.7)	1	4	25.0 (0.6-139.3)
	Total ^d	3	48	6.25 (1.3-18.3)	1	122	0.8 (0.0-4.6)

Pt=patients, CI=Confidence interval

a. Anatomic subtype of uveitis was classified according to Standardization of Uveitis Nomenclature Working Group definitions.[14]

b. Posterior segment uveitis includes intermediate, posterior, and panuveitis.

c. 95% CIs calculated using Poisson distribution.

d. Comparing the proportion of patients with large drusen among subgroups based on uveitis anatomic subtype (anterior versus posterior segment uveitis) using a two-tailed Fisher's exact test yields a p-value of 0.07.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3: PREVALENCE OF LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS STRATIFIED BY RACE, AGE, AND DURATION OF TREATMENT.

LARGE DRUSEN IN UVEITIS PATIENTS BY AGE, RACE, SYSTEMIC IMMUNOMODULATORY TREATMENT DURATION^a							
RACE	AGE	LESS than 1 year of Treatment			GREATER than 1 yr of Treatment		
		# Large Drusen Pt	# Uveitis Pt	Prevalence/ 100pt (95% CI^b)	# Large Drusen Pt	# Uveitis Pt	Prevalence/100 pt (95% CI^b)
WHITE	55-59	0	12	0.0 (0.0-30.7)	0	11	0.0 (0.0-33.5)
	60-64	0	13	0.0 (0.0-28.4)	1	13	7.7 (0.2-42.9)
	65-69	0	7	0.0 (0.0-52.7)	0	6	0.0 (0.0-61.5)
	70-74	0	8	0.0 (0.0-46.1)	0	4	0.0 (0.0-92.2)
	75-79	0	4	0.0 (0.0-92.2)	0	5	0.0 (0.0-73.8)

	≥80	1	3	33.3(0.8-185.7)	0	1	0.0 (0.0-368.9)
	Total	1	47	2.1 (0.1-11.9)	1	40	2.5 (0.1-13.9)
BLACK	55-59	0	10	0.0 (0.0-36.9)	0	18	0.0 (0.0-20.5)
	60-64	0	9	0.0 (0.0-41.0)	1	5	20.0 (0.5-111.4)
	65-69	0	9	0.0 (0.0-41.0)	0	3	0.0 (0.0-123.0)
	70-74	0	2	0.0 (0.0-184.5)	0	1	0.0 (0.0-368.9)
	75-79	0	4	0.0 (0.0-92.2)	0	2	0.0 (0.0-184.5)
	≥80	0	1	0.0 (0.0-368.9)	1	2	50.0 (1.3-278.6)
	Total	0	35	0.0 (0.0-10.5)	2	31	6.5 (0.8-23.3)
ALL	55-59	0	26	0.0 (0.0-14.2)	0	29	0.0 (0.0-12.7)
	60-64	0	24	0.0 (0.0-15.4)	2	19	10.5 (1.3-38.0)
	65-69	0	19	0.0 (0.0-19.4)	0	13	0.0 (0.0-28.4)
	70-74	0	12	0.0 (0.0-30.7)	0	6	0.0 (0.0-61.5)
	75-79	0	8	0.0 (0.0-46.1)	0	7	0.0 (0.0-52.7)
	≥80	1	4	25.0(0.6-139.3)	1	3	33.3 (0.8-185.7)
	Total ^c	1	93	1.1 (0.0-6.4)	3	77	3.9 (0.8-11.4)

Pt=patients, CI=Confidence interval

- a. Systemic immunomodulatory therapy includes included systemic corticosteroids, non-biologic immunosuppressives (such as antimetabolites, T-cell inhibitors, and cytotoxic agents), or biologic immunosuppressives.
- b. 95% CIs calculated using Poisson distribution.
- c. Comparing the proportion of patients with large drusen among subgroups based on systemic immunomodulatory treatment duration (>1 year versus ≤1 year) using a two-tailed Fisher's exact test yields a p-value of 0.33.