

## Supplementary Online Content

Utz VM, Pfeifer W, Longmuir SQ, Olson RJ, Wang K, Drack AV. Presentation of *TRPM1*-associated congenital stationary night blindness in children. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. Published online March 8, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2018.0185

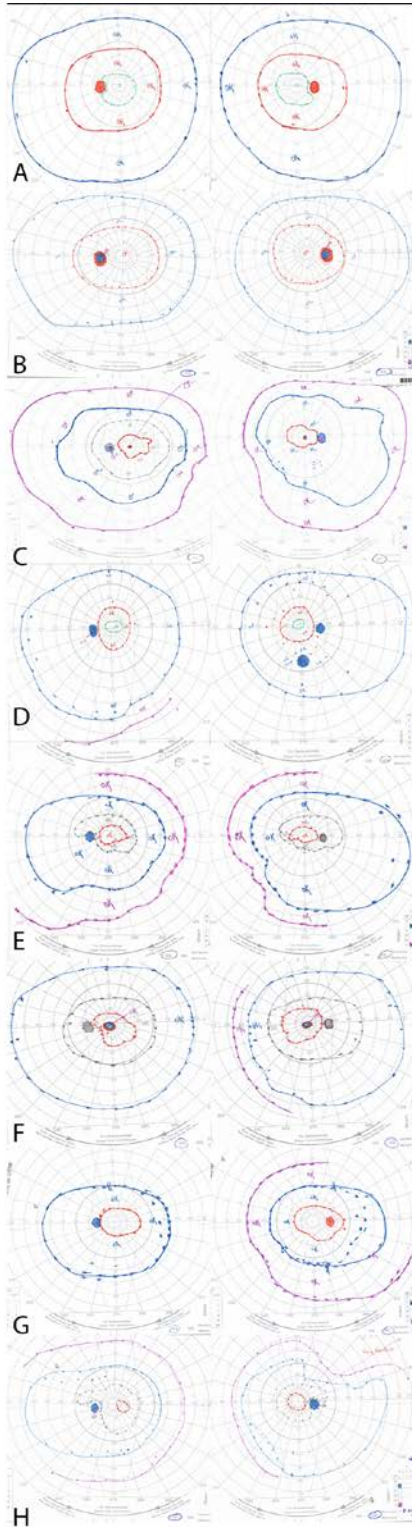
**eFigure 1.** Goldmann Visual Fields of all patients.

**eFigure 2.** Full-field ERG waveforms of all patients with *TRPM1* variations compared to normal age-matched control

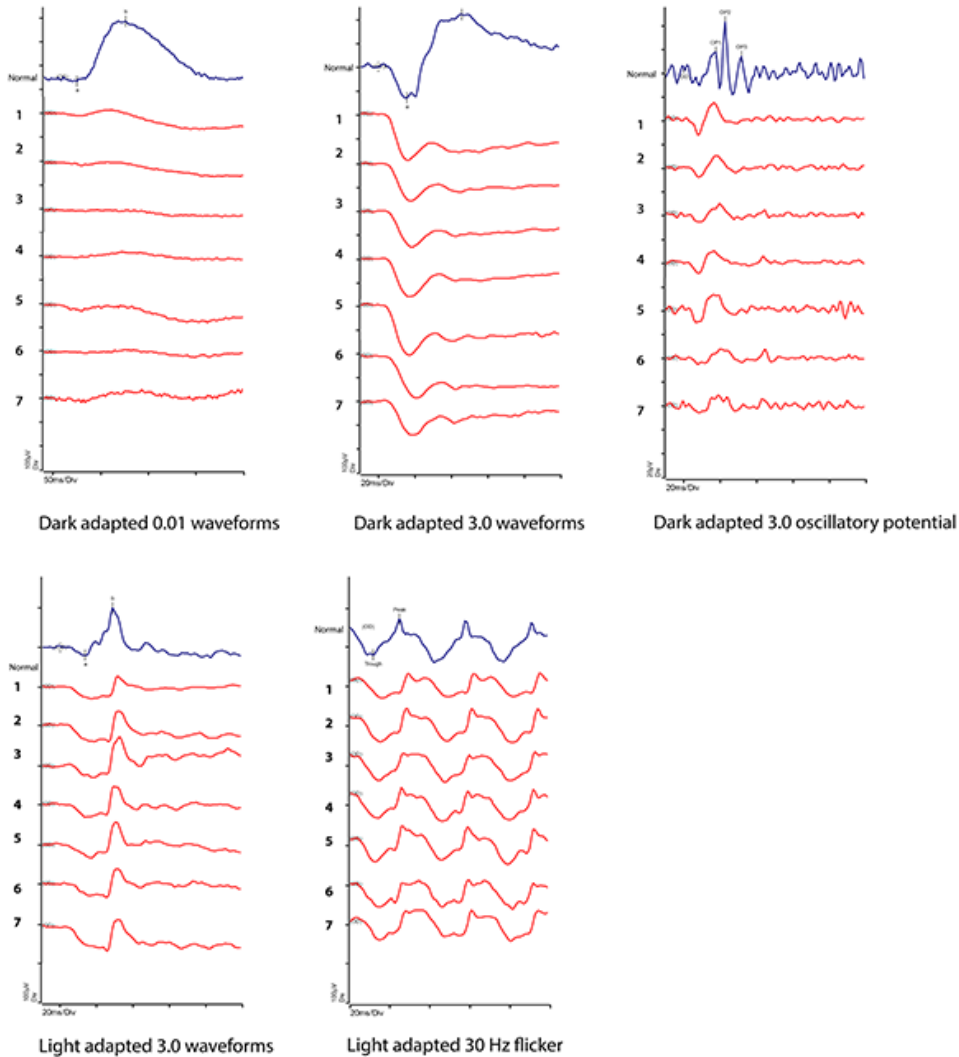
**eFigure 3.** Dark-adapted full-field stimulus threshold testing

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

eFigure 1. Goldmann Visual Fields of all patients. A. Normal representative visual field. B-H Patients 1 thru 7 left and right visual fields. Note the constricted I2e isopter with full peripheral isopters in all but patient 1 (B). Patient 2 (C) has small central scotomas that did not change over time.



eFigure 2. Full-field ERG waveforms of all patients with *TRPM1* variations compared to normal age-matched control. Note the electronegative DA maximal combined response and biphasic oscillatory potentials. Dark-adapted maximal combined response waveforms for a normal control and for each patient at most recent ERG are mapped on the same plot to demonstrate similarity of waveforms and amplitudes. Patient number is listed on the left of the figure. Age range at most recent ERG ranged from ages 8 to 15 years.



efigure 3. Dark-adapted full-field stimulus threshold testing demonstrating sensitivity in decibels (dB) at which there was a 50% probability of detection for a normal patient [A] as compared to the right [B] and left [C] eyes of patient 1.

