

Balaratnasingam, C., Messinger, J. D., Sloan, K. R., Yannuzzi, L. A., Freund, K. B., Curcio, C. A. Histology and optical coherence tomography correlations in drusenoid pigment epithelium detachment in age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology*.

**Supplementary Figure 3. Clinicopathologic correlation of a clinically stable drusenoid pigment epithelial detachment in Case 2.**<sup>17</sup> **A.** A large subfoveal druse complex surrounded by soft drusen was first seen in a 42-year-old woman in 1973. **B.** *Ex vivo color* imaging with epi- and trans-illumination at death 22 years later indicated that the lesion had been stable. Green lines indicate levels of histologic sections in panels C and D. **C.** The RPE layer is pigmented, continuous, variable in thickness, and overall thin. The druse interior is variegated in staining and contains cells with sparse melanosomes. Black arrowheads, BrM. **D.** A granule aggregate is apparent (pink arrowhead). Air bubbles in the epoxy resin artifactually deformed the bacillary layer (asterisk). ONL = outer nuclear layer; IS = inner segments; OS = outer segments; RPE = retinal pigment epithelium; ChC = choriocapillaris

