



Figure 2 (Supplemental 1). Patient 2 with peripapillary serpiginous choroidopathy in both eyes (A, B). The lesions are uniformly hypoautofluorescent in both eyes except for the area superotemporal to the nerve in the left eye (arrow), corresponding to the patients symptoms (C, D). Fluorescein angiogram demonstrated early hypofluorescence and late hyperfluorescence of this active lesion (E, F).