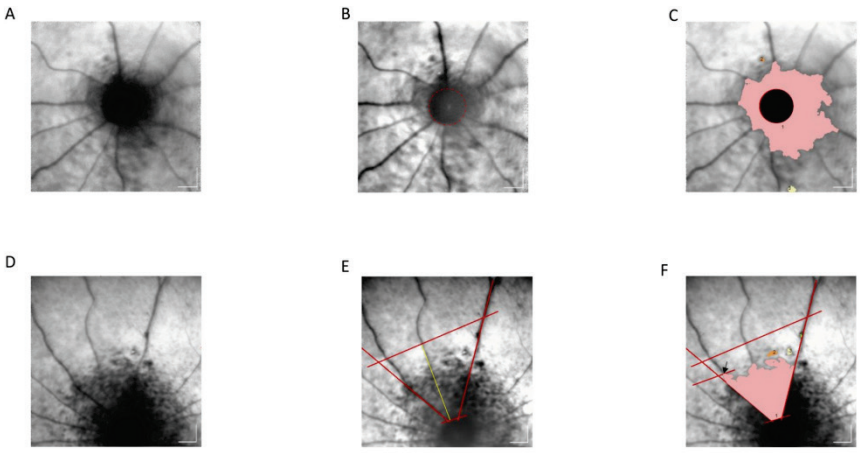
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. Quantification of hypofluorescent area.

(A-C) Analysis of central retina BL-FAF Scans. (A) The scan was centered on the optic disc. **(B) Optic disc marking.** The scan was opened using the "Region Finder" function of the "Eye Explorer". Image parameters were adjusted to maximize optic disc visualization. A “Block circle” was then positioned around the optic disc (highlighted with a red dashed line). **(C) Hypofluorescent area measurements.** The image parameters were set at their original values, a ”seed” (starting point for the algorithm) was set directly under the blocked circle. The growth power of the algorithm was then manually adjusted, as per manufacturer instructions until the proper area was marked as “hypofluorescent”. The software automatically measured the surface area (in mm^2). **(D-F) Analysis of superior retina quadrant in BL-FAF Scans.** The optic disc was placed at the bottom for reference. Image parameters including “shadow correction“ and ”smoothness” were adjusted to maximize optic disc visualization. **(E)** ”Block lines” were used to denote a trapezoid between three adjacent blood vessels (highlighted with red lines) with a height of 5mm measured along the middle blood vessel starting at the edge of the optic disc (highlighted with a yellow line). **(F)** The image parameters were set at their original values, and a ”seed” (starting point for the algorithm) was set in the middle of the shortest base of the trapezoid. The growth power of the algorithm was then manually adjusted, as described in panel C. "Extra Block" lines were used where blood vessels needed to be eliminated (highlighted by a black arrow). Areas were added as needed and were automatically given different colors and serial numbers by the software. The software automatically measured the cumulative surface area (in mm^2). A similar method was used to measure the inferior quadrant. Scale - 1mm.