Supplementary Table S2.

List of Excluded Studies and Reason for Exclusion

Study	Reasons for exclusion
Abdelfattah et al., 2018[1]	Conference abstract
Abdillahi et al., 2014[2]	No interested GA subgroups
Allingham et al., 2015[3]	Conference abstract
Allingham et al., 2016[4]	No interested GA subgroups
Applegate et al., 2015[5]	No necessary outcome data
Batioğlu et al., 2014[6]	No interested GA subgroups
Bearelly et al., 2011[7]	No interested GA subgroups
Bhisitkul et al., 2015[8]	No untreated GA patients
Biarnes et al., 2015[9]	No interested GA subgroups
Brader et al., 2013[10]	No untreated GA patients
Brader et al., 2015[11]	Conference abstract
Brunner et al., 2013[12]	No untreated GA patients
Caire et al., 2014[13]	No interested GA subgroups
Chakravarthy et al., 2018[14]	No necessary outcome data
Chew et al., 2014[15]	No necessary outcome data
Christenbury et al., 2018[16]	No untreated GA patients
Colijn et al., 2017[17]	No interested GA subgroups
Dolz-Marco et al., 2018[18]	No interested GA subgroups
Domalpally et al., 2013[19]	No interested GA subgroups
Domalpally et al., 2016[20]	No interested GA subgroups
Dreyhaupt et al., 2005[21]	No interested GA subgroups
Dreyhaupt et al., 2007[22]	No interested GA subgroups
Ebneter et al., 2016[23]	No necessary outcome data
Farinha et al., 2019[24]	No necessary outcome data
Fleckenstein et al., 2010[25]	No interested GA subgroups
Fleckenstein et al., 2011[26]	No interested GA subgroups
Fleckenstein et al., 2015[27]	Conference abstract
Goerdt et al., 2017[28]	Conference abstract
Grassmann et al., 2015[29]	No interested GA subgroups
Gensler et al., 2018[30]	No interested GA subgroups
Grunwald et al., 2017[31]	No untreated GA patients
Hariri et al., 2015[32]	No interested GA subgroups
Hecht et al., 2017[33]	Conference abstract
Ho et al., 2017[34]	Conference abstract
Holz et al., 2001[35]	No untreated GA patients
Holz et al., 2007[36]	No interested GA subgroups
Holz et al., 2016[37]	No interested GA subgroups
Issa et al., 2016[38]	No interested GA subgroups
Jaffe et al., 2015[39]	No interested GA subgroups
Jeong et al., 2014[40]	No interested GA subgroups
Joachim et al., 2013[41]	No interested GA subgroups
Kapre et al., 2015[42]	No necessary outcome data
Kimel et al., 2016[43]	No necessary outcome data
Klein et al., 2008[44]	No interested GA subgroups
Klein et al., 2010[45]	No interested GA subgroups
Krogh Nielsen et al., 2019[46]	No interested GA subgroups
Krogh Nielsen et al., 2019[47]	No interested GA subgroups
Lee et al., 2013[48]	No interested GA subgroups
Lindblad et al., 2009[49]	No interested GA subgroups
Lindner et al., 2016[50]	Conference abstract
Lindner et al., 2017[51]	No necessary outcome data

Study	Reasons for exclusion
Lindner et al., 2018[52]	No necessary outcome data
Marques et al., 2016[53]	No necessary outcome data
Marsiglia et al., 2013[54]	No interested GA subgroups
Mata et al., 2013[55]	No interested GA subgroups
Meleth et al., 2011[56]	No interested GA subgroups
Mones et al., 2017[57]	No necessary outcome data
Moussa et al., 2013[58]	No interested GA subgroups
Nassisi et al., 2019[59]	No interested GA subgroups
Nittala et al., 2017[60]	Conference abstract
Petrou et al., 2015[61]	No interested GA subgroups
Pfau et al., 2016[62]	Conference abstract
Pfau et al., 2018[63]	No necessary outcome data
Pitetta et al., 2017[64]	Conference abstract
Pilotto et al., 2013[65]	No interested GA subgroups
Pilotto et al., 2013[66]	No interested GA subgroups
Pilotto et al., 2015[67]	No interested GA subgroups
Pilotto et al., 2016[68]	No necessary outcome data
Pipis et al., 2015[69]	No Untreated GA group
Prahs et al., 2010[70]	No interested GA subgroups
Reumueller et al., 2019[71]	No interested GA subgroups
Rosenfeld et al., 2018[72]	No necessary outcome data
Schatz et al., 1989[73]	No necessary outcome data
Schmitz-Valckenberg et al., 2006[74]	No interested GA subgroups
Schmitz-Valckenberg et al., 2011[75]	No interested GA subgroups
Schmitz-Valckenberg et al., 2016[76]	No interested GA subgroups
Scholl et al., 2009[77]	Overlapping Data Set
Simader et al., 2014[78]	No interested GA subgroups
Spaide et al., 2019[79]	No necessary outcome data
Staurenghi et al., 2018[80]	Conference abstract
Sunness et al., 2007[81]	No interested GA subgroups
Sunness et al., 1999[82]	No interested GA subgroups
Thulliez et al., 2019[83]	No interested GA subgroups
Varma et al., 2018[84]	No necessary outcome data
Wang et al., 2015[85]	Conference abstract
Weber et al., 2015[86]	Conference abstract
Willoughby et al., 2015[87]	No Untreated GA group
Wong et al., 2010[88]	No interested GA subgroups
Wong et al., 2013[89]	No interested GA subgroups
Wurzelmann et al., 2015[90]	Conference abstract
Wykoff et al., 2018[91]	Conference abstract
Xu et al., 2013[92]	No interested GA subgroups
Yasukawa et al., 2019[93]	No untreated GA patients
Yates et al., 2015[94]	Conference abstract
Yehoshua et al., 2011[95]	No interested GA subgroups
Yehoshua et al., 2014[96]	No interested GA subgroups
Yehoshua et al., 2015[97]	Conference abstract
Yehoshua et al., 2015[98]	No interested GA subgroups

GA = geographic atrophy.

References:

1. Abdelfattah NS, Sadda J, Wang ZY, Hu J, Sadda SR. Geographic Atrophy Measurements in Fundus Autofluorescence versus Infrared Reflectance Imaging in Dry Age-related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2018;59.
2. Abdillahi H, Enzmann V, Wittwer VV, Wolf S, Wolf-Schnurrbusch UE. Vitreoretinal interface changes in geographic atrophy. *Ophthalmology* 2014;121:1734-1739.
3. Allingham MJ, Izatt D, Nie Q, et al. Robust, easy-to-use, semiautomated software quantifies lesion rim area hyperautofluorescence and predicts progression of geographic atrophy. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2829-2829.
4. Allingham MJ, Nie Q, Lad EM, et al. Semiautomatic Segmentation of Rim Area Focal Hyperautofluorescence Predicts Progression of Geographic Atrophy Due to Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2016;57:2283-2289.
5. Applegate CA, Sunness JS. Circularity Index and other morphologic features as risk factors for the progression of geographic atrophy (GA) from AMD. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2852-2852.
6. Batıoğlu F, Oğuz YG, Demirel S, Özmert E. Geographic atrophy progression in eyes with age-related macular degeneration: Role of fundus autofluorescence patterns, fellow eye and baseline atrophy area. *Ophthalmic Res* 2014;52:53-59.
7. Bearelly S, Khanifar AA, Lederer DE, et al. Use of fundus autofluorescence images to predict geographic atrophy progression. *Retina* 2011;31:81-86.
8. Bhisitkul RB, Mendes TS, Rofagha S, et al. Macular atrophy progression and 7-year vision outcomes in subjects from the ANCHOR, MARINA, and HORIZON studies: the SEVEN-UP study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2015;159:915-924 e912.
9. Biarnes M, Arias L, Alonso J, et al. Increased fundus autofluorescence and progression of geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration: The GAIN Study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2015;160:345-353.e345.
10. Brader HS, Ying GS, Martin ER, Maguire MG, Complications of Age-Related Macular Degeneration Prevention Trial Research G. Characteristics of incident geographic atrophy in the complications of age-related macular degeneration prevention trial. *Ophthalmology* 2013;120:1871-1879.
11. Brader HS, Pistilli M, Ying G-S, Maguire MG. Early Progression of Geographic Atrophy in the Complications of Age-related macular degeneration Prevention Trial (CAPT). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:3790-3790.
12. Brunner S, Mora A, Fonseca J, et al. Monitoring of drusen and geographic atrophy area size after cataract surgery using the MD3RI tool for computer-aided contour drawing. *Ophthalmologica* 2013;229:86-93.
13. Caire J, Recalde S, Velazquez-Villoria A, et al. Growth of geographic atrophy on fundus autofluorescence and polymorphisms of CFH, CFB, C3, FHR1-3, and ARMS2 in age-related macular degeneration. *JAMA Ophthalmol* 2014;132:528-534.
14. Chakravarthy U, Bailey CC, Johnston RL, et al. Characterizing disease burden and progression of geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology* 2018;125:842-849.
15. Chew EY, Clemons TE, Agron E, et al. Ten-year follow-up of age-related macular degeneration in the age-related eye disease study: AREDS report no. 36. *JAMA Ophthalmol* 2014;132:272-277.
16. Christenbury JG, Phasukkijwatana N, Gilani F, Freund KB, Sadda S, Sarraf D. PROGRESSION OF MACULAR ATROPHY IN EYES WITH TYPE 1 NEOVASCULARIZATION AND AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION RECEIVING LONG-TERM INTRAVITREAL ANTI-VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR THERAPY An Optical Coherence Tomographic Angiography Analysis. *Retina-the Journal of Retinal and Vitreous Diseases* 2018;38:1276-1288.

17. Colijn JM, Buitendijk GHS, Prokofyeva E, et al. Prevalence of Age-Related Macular Degeneration in Europe. The Past and the Future. *Ophthalmology* 2017.
18. Dolz-Marco R, Balaratnasingam C, Messinger JD, et al. The Border of Macular Atrophy in Age-Related Macular Degeneration: A Clinicopathologic Correlation. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2018;193:166-177.
19. Domalpally A, Danis RP, White J, et al. Circularity index as a risk factor for progression of geographic atrophy. *Ophthalmology* 2013;120:2666-2671.
20. Domalpally A, Danis R, Agron E, Blodi B, Clemons T, Chew E. Evaluation of Geographic Atrophy from Color Photographs and Fundus Autofluorescence Images: Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 Report Number 11. *Ophthalmology* 2016;123:2401-2407.
21. Dreyhaupt J, Mansmann U, Pritsch M, Dolar-Szczasny J, Bindewald A, Holz FG. Modelling the natural history of geographic atrophy in patients with age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmic Epidemiol* 2005;12:353-362.
22. Dreyhaupt J, Dolar-Szczasny J, Bindewald A, Holz FG, Mansmann U. Discovery of factors influencing the growth of geographic atrophy in patients with age-related macular degeneration. *Methods Inf Med* 2007;46:432-439.
23. Ebneter A, Jaggi D, Wolf S, Zinkernagel M. Inner nuclear layer thickness predicts geographic atrophy progression in age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2016;57:34-34.
24. Farinha CVL, Cachulo ML, Alves D, et al. Incidence of Age-Related Macular Degeneration in the Central Region of Portugal: The Coimbra Eye Study - Report 5. *Ophthalmic Res* 2019;61:226-235.
25. Fleckenstein M, Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Adrion C, et al. Tracking progression with spectral-domain optical coherence tomography in geographic atrophy caused by age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2010;51:3846-3852.
26. Fleckenstein M, Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Adrion C, et al. Progression of age-related geographic atrophy: role of the fellow eye. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:6552-6557.
27. Fleckenstein M, Nadal J, Fimmers R, et al. Modeling Progression in Terms of Visual Loss in Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Age-related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2822-2822.
28. Goerdt L, Pfau M, Lindner M, et al. Lesion area, perimeter and diameter as prognostic markers for the progression of geographic atrophy (GA) secondary to age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:40-40.
29. Grassmann F, Fleckenstein M, Chew EY, et al. Clinical and genetic factors associated with progression of geographic atrophy lesions in age-related macular degeneration. *PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]* 2015;10:e0126636.
30. Gensler G, Clemons TE, Domalpally A, et al. Treatment of geographic atrophy with intravitreal sirolimus: The Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 ancillary study. *Ophthalmology retina* 2018;2:441-450.
31. Grunwald JE, Pistilli M, Daniel E, et al. Incidence and Growth of Geographic Atrophy during 5 Years of Comparison of Age-Related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials. *Ophthalmology* 2017;124:97-104.
32. Hariri A, Nittala MG, Sadda SR. Outer retinal tubulation as a predictor of the enlargement amount of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology* 2015;122:407-413.
33. Hecht A, Pollreisz A, Told R, et al. Evaluation of choriocapillaris (CC) density and RPE morphology in geographic atrophy (GA) due to age-related macular degeneration (AMD) in a one year follow-up including optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) and polarization sensitive OCT (PS-OCT). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:386-386.
34. Ho Q, Mackowski M, Kerr K, Lopez FJ, Schneider S. Comparison of Three Baseline Measures to Predict Geographic Atrophy Progression Rate in Clinical Studies. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:2343-2343.

35. Holz FG, Bellman C, Staudt S, Schutt F, Volcker HE. Fundus autofluorescence and development of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2001;42:1051-1056.
36. Holz FG, Bindewald-Wittich A, Fleckenstein M, Dreyhaupt J, Scholl HPN, Schmitz-Valckenberg S. Progression of geographic atrophy and impact of fundus autofluorescence patterns in age-related macular degeneration. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2007;143:463-472.e462.
37. Holz F. Efficacy and safety results from a randomized, controlled, two-year study of emixustat hydrochloride in patients with geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration (S.E.A.T.T.L.E. Study). *Ophthalmologica* 2016;236 (Supplement 1):4.
38. Issa PC, Gliem M, Mueller PL, Birtel J, Hendig D, Holz FG. Frequency, phenotype and progression of geographic atrophy associated with pseudoxanthoma elasticum, a model disease for a diseased Bruch's membran. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2016;57:2151-2151.
39. Jaffe GJ, Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Boyer D, et al. Randomized Trial to Evaluate Tandospirone in Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration: The GATE Study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2015;160:1226-1234.
40. Jeong YJ, Hong IH, Chung JK, Kim KL, Kim HK, Park SP. Predictors for the progression of geographic atrophy in patients with age-related macular degeneration: fundus autofluorescence study with modified fundus camera. *Eye* 2014;28:209-218.
41. Joachim N, Mitchell P, Kifley A, Rochtchina E, Hong T, Wang JJ. Incidence and progression of geographic atrophy: observations from a population-based cohort. *Ophthalmology* 2013;120:2042-2050.
42. Kapre AW, Kimel M, Bressler N, et al. Sensitivity of Functional Reading Independence (FRI) index to change in size of Geographic Atrophy. *Value Health* 2015;18 (3):A184.
43. Kimel M, Leidy NK, Tschosik E, et al. Functional Reading Independence (Fri) index: A new patient-reported outcome measure for patients with geographic atrophy. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2016;57:6298-6304.
44. Klein R, Meuer SM, Knudtson MD, Klein BE. The epidemiology of progression of pure geographic atrophy: the Beaver Dam Eye Study. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2008;146:692-699.
45. Klein ML, Ferris FL, 3rd, Francis PJ, et al. Progression of geographic atrophy and genotype in age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology* 2010;117:1554-1559, 1559.e1551.
46. Krogh Nielsen M, Subhi Y, Molbech CR, Falk MK, Nissen MH, Sorensen TL. Systemic Levels of Interleukin-6 Correlate With Progression Rate of Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2019;60:202-208.
47. Krogh Nielsen M, Subhi Y, Rue Molbech C, Nilsson LL, Nissen MH, Sorensen TL. Imbalances in tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases differentiate choroidal neovascularization from geographic atrophy. *Acta Opthalmologica* 2019;97:84-90.
48. Lee JY, Lee DH, Lee JY, Yoon YH. Correlation between subfoveal choroidal thickness and the severity or progression of nonexudative age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2013;54:7812-7818.
49. Lindblad AS, Lloyd PC, Clemons TE, et al. Change in area of geographic atrophy in the age-related eye disease study: AREDS report number 26. *Arch Ophthalmol* 2009;127:1168-1174.
50. Lindner M, Lambertus S, Bax NM, et al. Comparison of retinal pigment epithelium atrophy progression in late-onset stargardt disease and age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmologica* 2016;236 (Supplement 1):15.
51. Lindner M, Nadal J, Mauschitz MM, et al. Combined Fundus Autofluorescence and Near Infrared Reflectance as Prognostic Biomarkers for Visual Acuity in Foveal-Sparing Geographic AtrophyVisual Acuity in Foveal-Sparing GA. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:BIO61-BIO67.
52. Lindner M, Kosanetzky S, Pfau M, et al. Local Progression Kinetics of Geographic Atrophy in Age-Related Macular Degeneration Are Associated With Atrophy Border Morphology. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2018;59:AMD12-AMD18.

53. Marques MF, Marques JP, Gil JQ, et al. Treatment of RAP lesions in clinical practice: A 5 year follow-up. *Ophthalmologica* 2016;236 (Supplement 1):17.
54. Marsiglia M, Boddu S, Bearelly S, et al. Association between geographic atrophy progression and reticular pseudodrusen in eyes with dry age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2013;54:7362-7369.
55. Mata NL, Lichter JB, Vogel R, Han Y, Bui TV, Singerman LJ. Investigation of oral fenretinide for treatment of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Retina* 2013;33:498-507.
56. Meleth AD, Mettu P, Agron E, et al. Changes in retinal sensitivity in geographic atrophy progression as measured by microperimetry. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:1119-1126.
57. Monés J, Biarnés M. Geographic atrophy phenotype identification by cluster analysis. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2017;bjophthalmol-2017-310268.
58. Moussa K, Lee JY, Stinnett SS, Jaffe GJ. Spectral domain optical coherence tomography-determined morphologic predictors of age-related macular degeneration-associated geographic atrophy progression. *Retina* 2013;33:1590-1599.
59. Nassisi M, Baghdasaryan E, Borrelli E, Ip M, Sadda SR. Choriocapillaris flow impairment surrounding geographic atrophy correlates with disease progression. *PLoS One* 2019;14:e0212563.
60. Nittala MG, Hariri AH, Uji A, Velaga SB, Naor J, Sadda SR. Effect of Human Central Nervous System Stem Cells Subretinal Transplantation on Progression of Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Non Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:29-29.
61. Petrou PA, Cunningham D, Shimel K, et al. Intravitreal sirolimus for the treatment of geographic atrophy: Results of a phase I/II clinical trial. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:330-338.
62. Pfau M, Lindner M, Goerdt L, et al. The perimeter as predictor for the progression of geographic atrophy (GA) secondary to age-related macular degeneration (AMD). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2016;57:1613-1613.
63. Pfau M, Lindner M, Goerdt L, et al. PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF SHAPE-DESCRIPTIVE FACTORS FOR THE PROGRESSION OF GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY SECONDARY TO AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION. *Retina (Philadelphia, Pa)* 2018.
64. Pitetta S, Nittala MG, Hariri AH, Velaga S, Sadda SR. Effect of Drusen Volume Index on Geographic Atrophy Progression in Subjects with Dry Age Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2017;58:380-380.
65. Pilotto E, Guidolin F, Convento E, et al. Fundus autofluorescence and microperimetry in progressing geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2013;97:622-626.
66. Pilotto E, Benetti E, Convento E, et al. Microperimetry, fundus autofluorescence, and retinal layer changes in progressing geographic atrophy. *Can J Ophthalmol* 2013;48:386-393.
67. Pilotto E, Guidolin F, Convento E, Stefanon FG, Parrozzani R, Midena E. Progressing geographic atrophy: choroidal thickness and retinal sensitivity identify two clinical phenotypes. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2015;99:1082-1086.
68. Pilotto E, Convento E, Guidolin F, et al. Microperimetry features of geographic atrophy identified with en face optical coherence tomography. *JAMA Ophthalmology* 2016;134:873-879.
69. Pipis A, Touliou E, Pillunat LE, Augustin AJ. Effect of the blue filter intraocular lens on the progression of geographic atrophy. *Eur J Ophthalmol* 2015;25:128-133.
70. Prahs P, Walter A, Regler R, et al. Selective retina therapy (SRT) in patients with geographic atrophy due to age-related macular degeneration. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 2010;248:651-658.
71. Reumueller A, Sacu S, Karantonis MG, Steiner I, Weigert G, Schmidt-Erfurth U. Semi-automated quantification of geographic atrophy with blue-light autofluorescence and spectral-domain optical coherence tomography: a comparison between the region finder and the advanced retinal pigment epithelium tool in the clinical setting. 2019.

72. Rosenfeld PJ, Dugel PU, Holz FG, et al. Emixustat Hydrochloride for Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *Ophthalmology* 2018.
73. Schatz H, McDonald HR. Atrophic macular degeneration. Rate of spread of geographic atrophy and visual loss. *Ophthalmology* 1989;96:1541-1551.
74. Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Bindewald-Wittich A, Dolar-Szczasny J, et al. Correlation between the area of increased autofluorescence surrounding geographic atrophy and disease progression in patients with AMD. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2006;47:2648-2654.
75. Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Brinkmann CK, Alten F, et al. Semiautomated image processing method for identification and quantification of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:7640-7646.
76. Schmitz-Valckenberg S, Sahel JA, Danis R, et al. Natural history of geographic atrophy progression secondary to age-related macular degeneration (Geographic Atrophy Progression Study). *Ophthalmology* 2016;123:361-368.
77. Scholl HP, Fleckenstein M, Fritsche LG, et al. CFH, C3 and ARMS2 are significant risk loci for susceptibility but not for disease progression of geographic atrophy due to AMD. *PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]* 2009;4:e7418.
78. Simader C, Sayegh RG, Montuoro A, et al. A longitudinal comparison of spectral-domain optical coherence tomography and fundus autofluorescence in geographic atrophy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2014;158:557-566.e551.
79. Spaide RF, Yannuzzi L, Freund KB, Mullins R, Stone E. EYES WITH SUBRETINAL DRUSENOID DEPOSITS AND NO DRUSEN: Progression of Macular Findings. *Retina (Philadelphia, Pa)* 2019;39:12-26.
80. Staurenghi G, Holekamp N, Mones J, et al. Natural history of geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration: Proxima A data from the 1-year analysis of 100 patients. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2018;59.
81. Sunness JS, Margalit E, Srikumaran D, et al. The long-term natural history of geographic atrophy from age-related macular degeneration: enlargement of atrophy and implications for interventional clinical trials. *Ophthalmology* 2007;114:271-277.
82. Sunness JS, Gonzalez-Baron J, Applegate CA, et al. Enlargement of atrophy and visual acuity loss in the geographic atrophy form of age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology* 1999;106:1768-1779.
83. Thulliez M, Motulsky EH, Feuer W, Gregori G, Rosenfeld PJ. En Face Imaging of Geographic Atrophy Using Different Swept-Source OCT Scan Patterns. *Ophthalmol Retina* 2019;3:122-132.
84. Varma R, Souied EH, Tufail A, et al. Maximum Reading Speed in Patients With Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2018;59:AMD195-AMD201.
85. Wang F, Fries M, Wurzelmann JI, Shearn SP, Schwartz MR, Ozden R. Patient-reported visual function in patients with geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration (AMD): Baseline Characteristics of the BAM114341 Cohort. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56 (7):2811.
86. Weber BH, Fleckenstein M, Chew EY, et al. Genetic and clinical factors associated with progression of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2828-2828.
87. Willoughby AS, Ying GS, Toth CA, et al. Subretinal Hyperreflective Material in the Comparison of Age-Related Macular Degeneration Treatments Trials. *Ophthalmology* 2015;122:1846-1853.e1845.
88. Wong WT, Kam W, Cunningham D, et al. Treatment of geographic atrophy by the topical administration of OT-551: results of a phase II clinical trial. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2010;51:6131-6139.
89. Wong WT, Dresner S, Forooghian F, et al. Treatment of geographic atrophy with subconjunctival sirolimus: results of a phase I/II clinical trial. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2013;54:2941-2950.

90. Wurzelmann JI, Lopez FJ, Fries M, et al. SNPs associated with complement factor I do not predict 4-month lesion growth rate in geographic atrophy. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2850-2850.
91. Wykoff CC, Grossi FV. APL-2, a complement C3 inhibitor, slows the growth of geographic atrophy secondary to AMD: 18-month results of a phase 2 trial (FILLY). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*: ASSOC RESEARCH VISION OPHTHALMOLOGY INC 12300 TWINBROOK PARKWAY, ROCKVILLE …; 2018.
92. Xu L, Blonska AM, Pumariega NM, et al. Reticular macular disease is associated with multilobular geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration. *Retina* 2013;33:1850-1862.
93. Yasukawa T, Mori R, Sawa M, et al. Fundus autofluorescence and retinal sensitivity in fellow eyes of age-related macular degeneration in Japan. *PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]* 2019;14:e0213161.
94. Yates PA, Holbrook K, Reichel E, Waheed NK, Patrie J. Designing a Clinical Study to Evaluate Potential Therapeutics for Geographic Atrophy Secondary to Non-Exudative Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2835-2835.
95. Yehoshua Z, Rosenfeld PJ, Gregori G, et al. Progression of geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration imaged with spectral domain optical coherence tomography. *Ophthalmology* 2011;118:679-686.
96. Yehoshua Z, Alexandre De Amorim Garcia Filho C, Nunes RP, et al. Systemic complement inhibition with eculizumab for geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration: The COMPLETE study. *Ophthalmology* 2014;121:693-701.
97. Yehoshua Z, de Amorim Garcia Filho CA, Nunes RP, et al. Association between growth of geographic atrophy (GA) and the complement factor I (CFI) Locus. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56:2845-2845.
98. Yehoshua Z, de Amorim Garcia Filho CA, Nunes RP, et al. Comparison of Geographic Atrophy Growth Rates Using Different Imaging Modalities in the COMPLETE Study. *Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina* 2015;46:413-422.