Table 3. Included Studies in Cross-sectional Data Analysis

Study	Study type	Diagnostic method of CHM	No. of eyes (patients) in study-level data	No. of eyes (patients) in individual-level data	Age at baseline (years)*	Baseline residual RPE area (mm²)*	Data extraction methods
Dimopoulos et al, 2018[1] University of Alberta	Observational	Genetics	60 (30)	60 (30)	41.3 ± 14.0	6.86 ± 10.68	Data were extracted from the text and Table 1 in Dimopoulos et al, 2018.
Dysli et al, 2016[2] Measurement of Retinal Autofluorescence with a Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Ophthalmoscope NCT01981148	Observational	Clinical[†]	16 (8)	16 (8)	54.5 ± 12.9	4.60 ± 8.14	Data were extracted from the text and Table 1 in Dysli et al, 2016.
Fischer et al, 2018[3] THOR Study NCT02671539	Interventional	Genetics	6 (6)	6 (6)	54.3 ± 4.1	8.57 ± 10.0	Data were extracted from the text and Table 2 in Fischer et al, 2018.
Jain et al, 2016[4] Oregon Health and Science University	Observational	Genetics	11 (6)	11 (6)	29.2 ± 16.1	18.56 ± 11.04	Data were extracted from the text and Table in Jain et al, 2018. The ages of individual patients were obtained from the author of the original paper.
Jolly et al, 2016[5] Screening Process for Gene Therapy for Blindness Caused by Choroideremia NCT01461213	Observational	Genetics	100 (50)	100 (50)	41.7 ± 14.8	14.8 ± 19.3	Data were extracted from the text and Figure 2 and 3 (DataThief III software for extracting individual-level data in the figure) in Jolly et al, 2016.
Seitz et al, 2015[6] University Eye Hospital Tübingen	Observational	Clinical[†]	58 (29)	58 (29)	42.5 ± 14.5	8.47 ± 7.42	Data were extracted from the text and Figure 2 and 3 (DataThief III software for extracting individual-level data in the figure) in Seitz et al, 2015.

CHM = Choroideremia; RPE = retinal pigment epithelium; THOR = Tübingen Choroideremia Gene Therapy Trial.

* Data reported as mean ± standard deviation

[†] Genetic confirmation of CHM was performed in some but not all patients.

References:

1.	Dimopoulos IS, Freund PR, Knowles JA, MacDonald IM. The natural history of full-field stimulus threshold decline in choroideremia. Retina 2018;38(9):1731-42.

2.	Dysli C, Wolf S, Tran HV, Zinkernagel MS. Autofluorescence lifetimes in patients with choroideremia identify photoreceptors in areas with retinal pigment epithelium atrophy. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2016;57(15):6714-21.

3.	Fischer MD, Ochakovski GA, Beier B, et al. Changes in retinal sensitivity after gene therapy in choroideremia. Retina 2018.

4.	Jain N, Jia Y, Gao SS, et al. Optical coherence tomography angiography in choroideremia: correlating choriocapillaris loss with overlying degeneration. JAMA Ophthalmol 2016;134(6):697-702.

5.	Jolly JK, Edwards TL, Moules J, et al. A qualitative and quantitative assessment of fundus autofluorescence patterns in patients with choroideremia. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2016;57(10):4498-503.

6.	Seitz IP, Zhour A, Kohl S, et al. Multimodal assessment of choroideremia patients defines pre-treatment characteristics. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2015;253(12):2143-50.