

Supplement

Methods – definition for progression to late age-related macular degeneration in the AREDS2 10-year follow-on study

In the AREDS and the initial five-year AREDS2, progression to late AMD was defined by fundus photograph grades, as described previously.^{1,2} However, in the AREDS2, for eyes with no late AMD at the five-year study close-out, progression to late AMD in the 10-year follow-on study was defined by a positive event of late AMD from at least one of the following: (i) University of Wisconsin Fundus Photographic Reading Center grading of fundus photographs, as described previously^{1,2}, (ii) clinician (AREDS2 investigator) grading from dilated fundus examination, spectral domain optical coherence tomography, color fundus photographs, and treatment history, (iii) structured telephone interview ascertainment of history of anti-VEGF injections specifically for late AMD, and (iv) verified report of late AMD from ophthalmology medical records. Since not all four sources captured data separately for GA and neovascular AMD, late AMD subtype analysis was not performed for progression events that occurred between the AREDS2 close-out and the 10-year follow-on study.

References

1. Age-Related Eye Disease Study Research Group. The Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS): design implications. AREDS report no. 1. *Control Clin Trials*. 1999;20(6):573-600.
2. AREDS2 Research Group, Chew EY, Clemons T, et al. The Age-Related Eye Disease Study 2 (AREDS2): study design and baseline characteristics (AREDS2 report number 1). *Ophthalmology*. 2012;119(11):2282-2289.