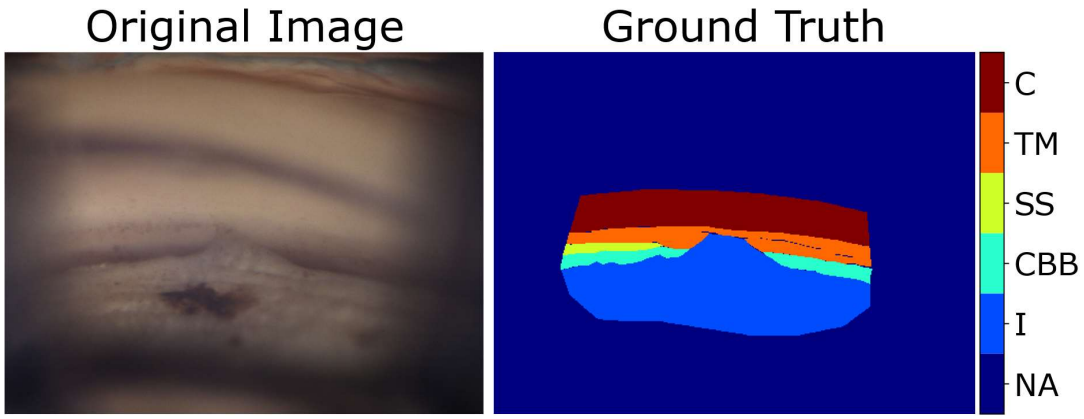
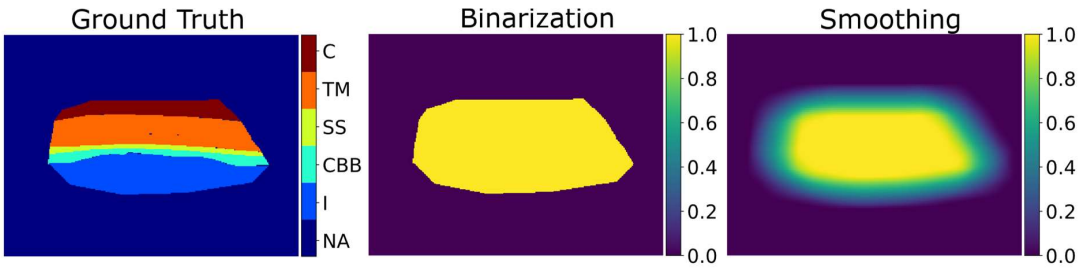


Supplemental Material Figure 1: example of original gonio-photograph (left) and annotation provided by a clinical expert (right). A large area of the original image was difficult to annotate with confidence and was left un-annotated (label NA). Annotated and un-annotated image regions may share similar features and the boundary between them is subjective.



Supplemental Material Figure 2: example of ROI likelihood map generation. The semantic ground truth (left) is binarized first (annotated region = 1; un-annotated region = 0) and gaps between adjacent layers are filled-in (centre). The binarized image is then smoothed to simulate a distribution of clinician's confidence when annotating the image and obtain the final ROI likelihood map (right) that will be used to train the ROI Decoder.