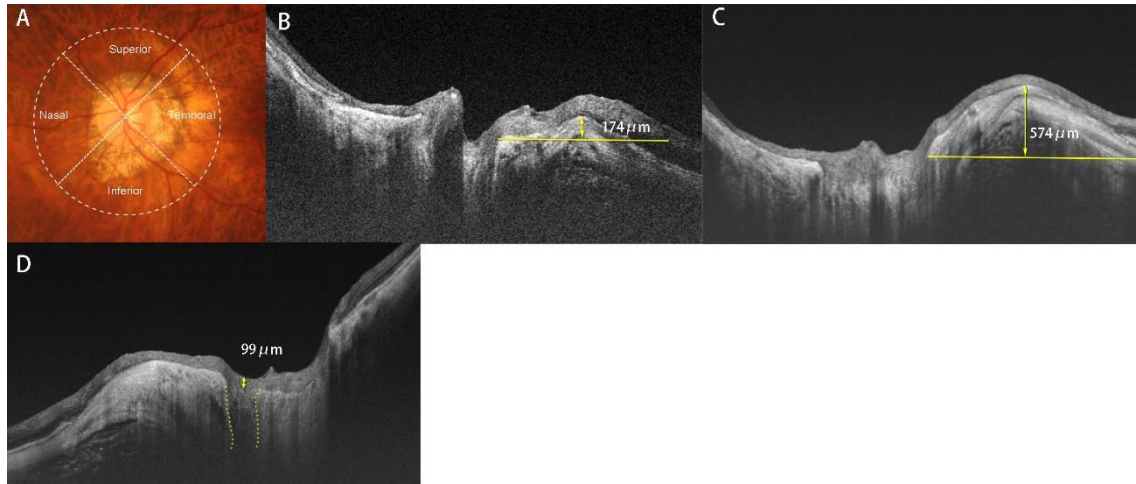


Supplemental figure 1. Example of measurements

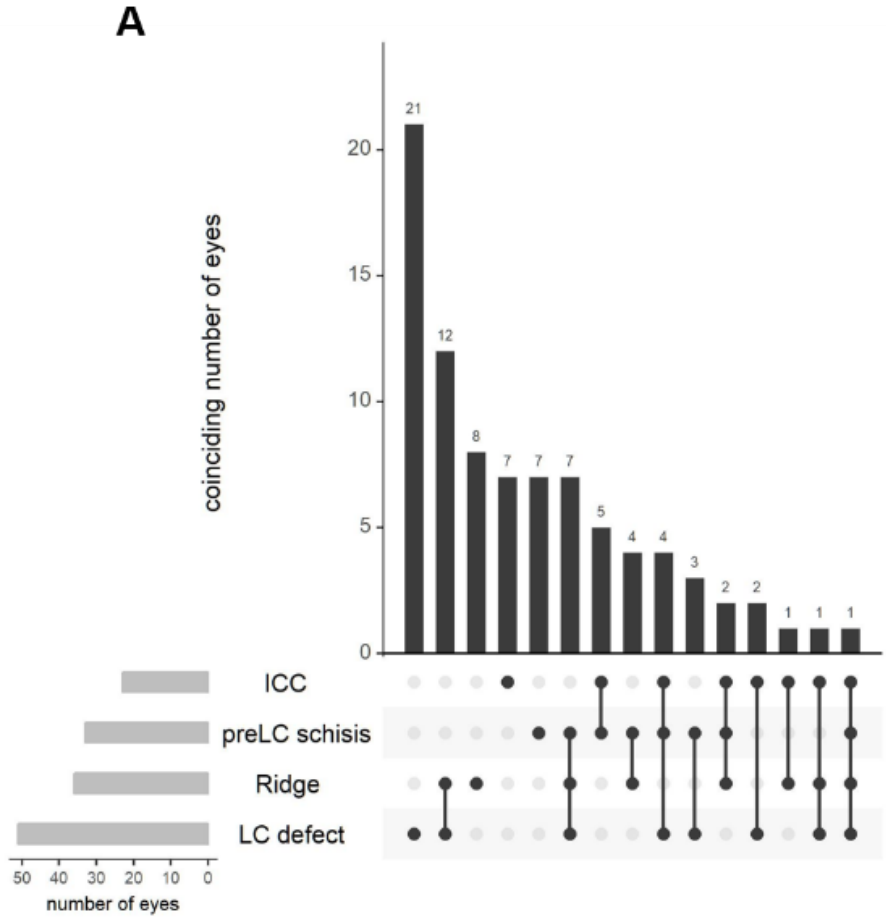


A. Classification for the localization of LC defects and intrachoroidal cavitation.

B-C. The height of the ridge was measured as a distance between the plane of the most protruded point of the scleral inner face and the plane of the inner surface of the sclera at the margin of the optic disc. The ridge was defined as this distance over 150 μm.

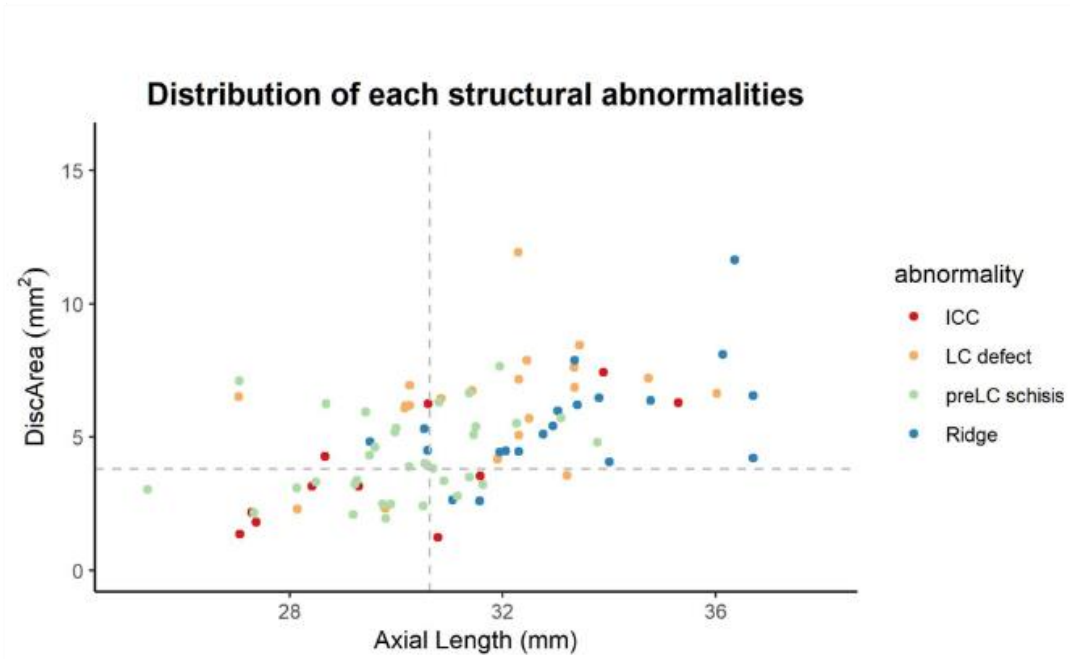
D. The thinnest retinal thickness over the LC defect was measured perpendicularly to the estimated level of the inner surface of the LC at the site where LC defects were presented, using the OCT scan where the thinnest retina was observed.

Supplemental figure 2. Graph showing the distribution of different structural abnormalities and their relationship with axial length as well as disc area.



A. Number of eyes with laminar cribrosa (LC) defects, ridge, intrachoroidal cavitation (ICC), and prelaminar (preLC) schisis, as well as the coinciding number between different abnormalities.

B



B. Distribution of the axial length and disc area of each abnormality. The horizontal and vertical grey dotted lines indicate the mean value of axial length or disc area of the eyes without any of the structural abnormality.