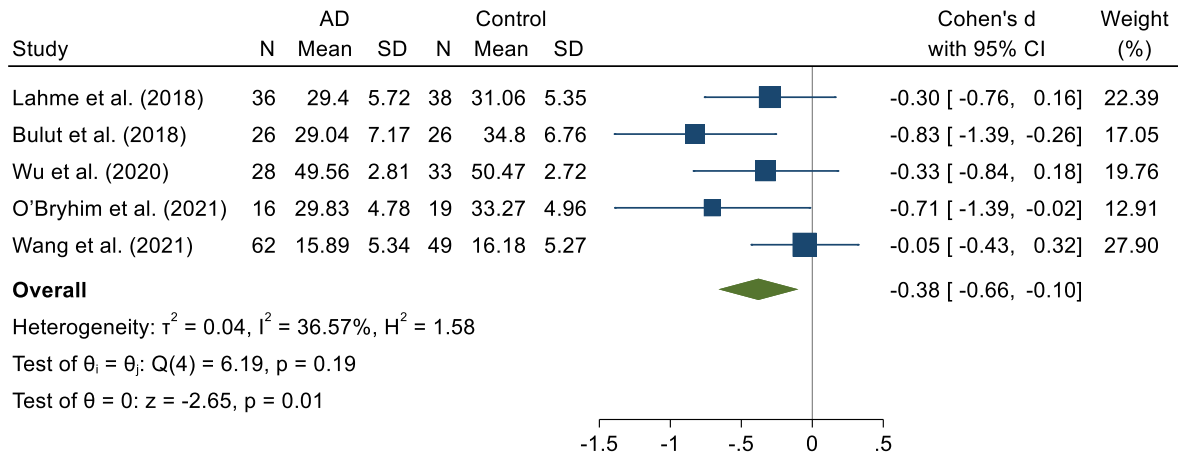


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

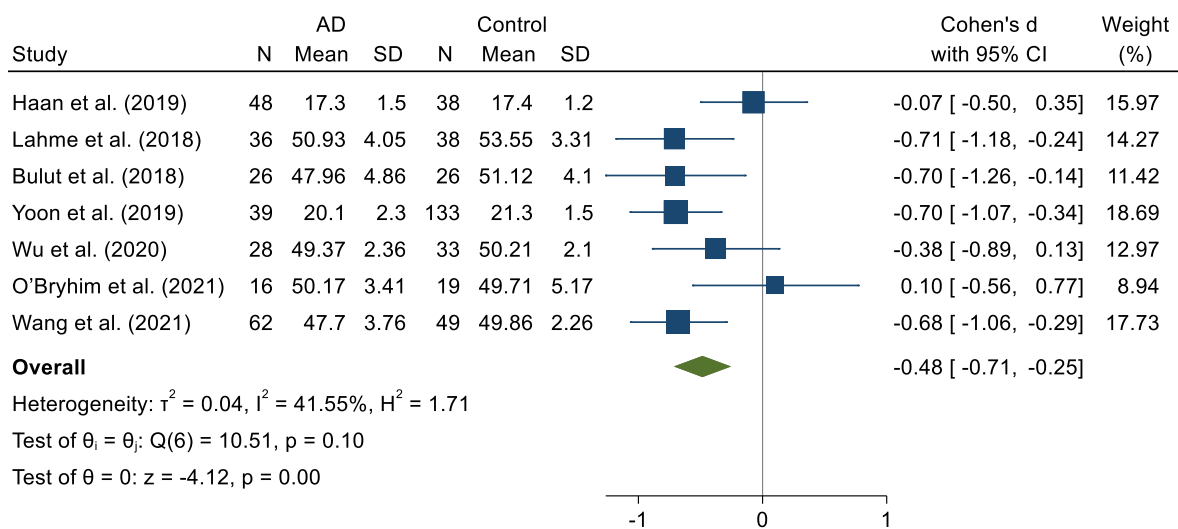
AD vs Control

A. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Fovea (<1.0 mm to the Fovea)



Random-effects REML model

B. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Parafovea region (1.0–3.0 mm to the Fovea)



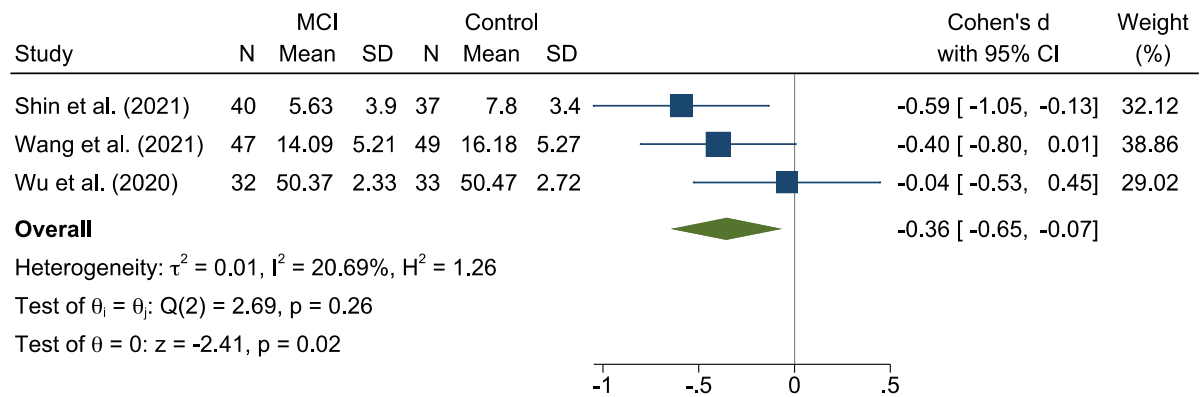
Random-effects REML model

Figure S1. Difference in the superficial capillary plexus vessel density between subjects with Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and healthy controls

The meta-analyses were conducted with a random-effects model. Horizontal bar indicates 95% confidence intervals (CI), and the size of the squares denotes the weight attributed to each article. The diamonds represent the standardized mean differences with the width showing the 95% CI.

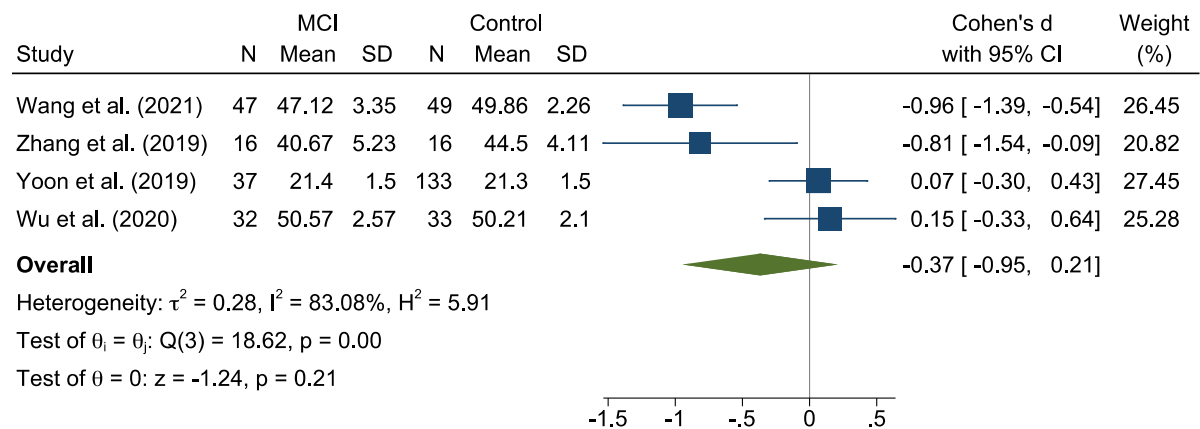
MCI vs Control

A. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Fovea (<1.0 mm to the Fovea)



Random-effects REML model

B. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Parafovea region (1.0–3.0 mm to the Fovea)



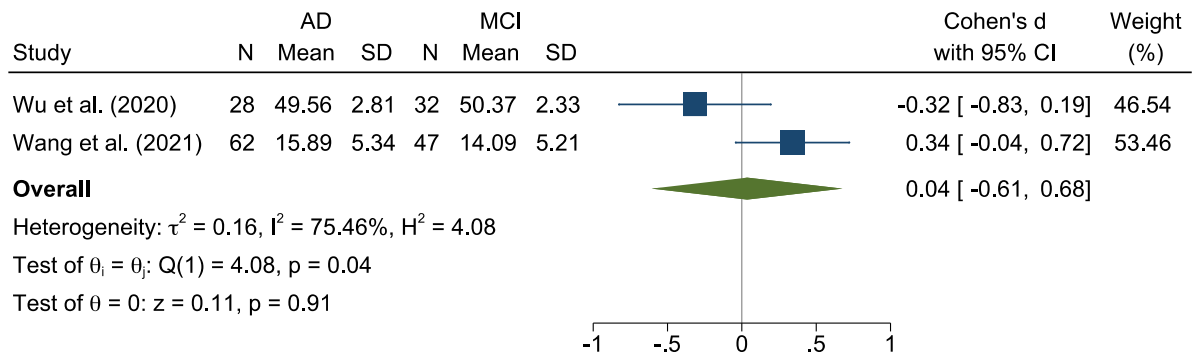
Random-effects REML model

Figure S2. Difference in the superficial capillary plexus vessel density between subjects with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and healthy controls

The meta-analyses were conducted with a random-effects model. Horizontal bar indicates 95% confidence intervals (CI), and the size of the squares denotes the weight attributed to each article. The diamonds represent the standardized mean differences with the width showing the 95% CI.

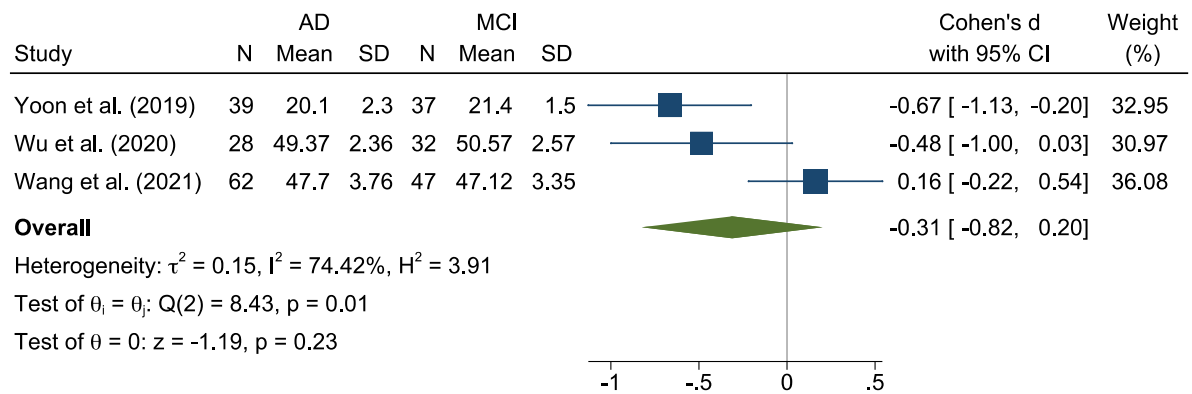
AD vs MCI

A. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Fovea (<1.0 mm to the Fovea)



Random-effects REML model

B. Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: Parafovea region (1.0–3.0 mm to the Fovea)

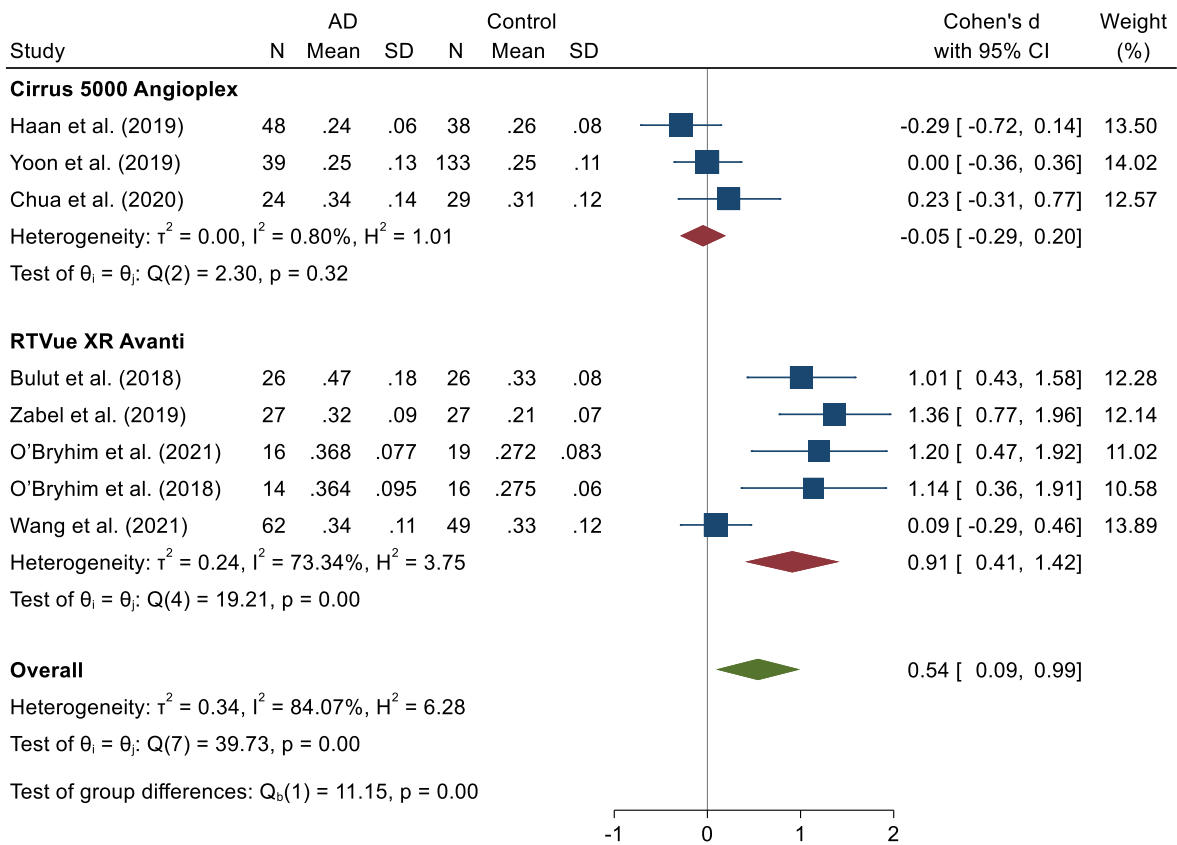


Random-effects REML model

Figure S3. Difference in the superficial capillary plexus vessel density between subjects with Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

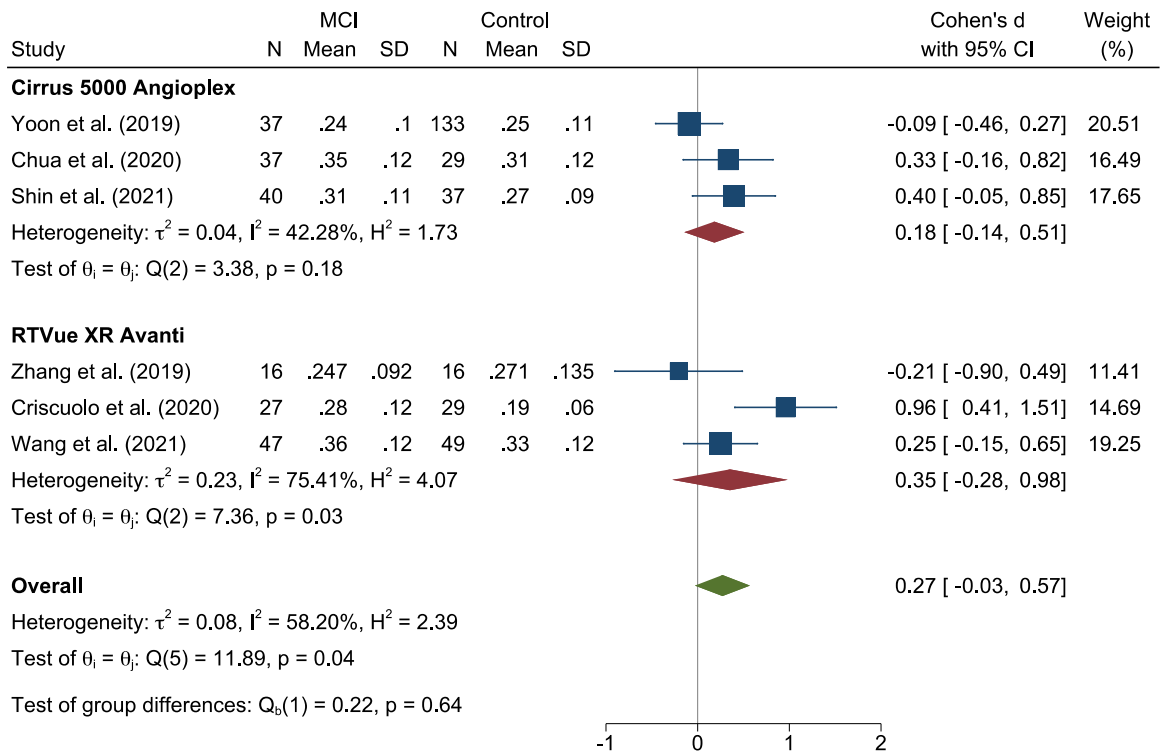
The meta-analyses were conducted with a random-effects model. Horizontal bar indicates 95% confidence intervals (CI), and the size of the squares denotes the weight attributed to each article. The diamonds represent the standardized mean differences with the width showing the 95% CI.

Foveal Avascular Zone Area: AD vs Control



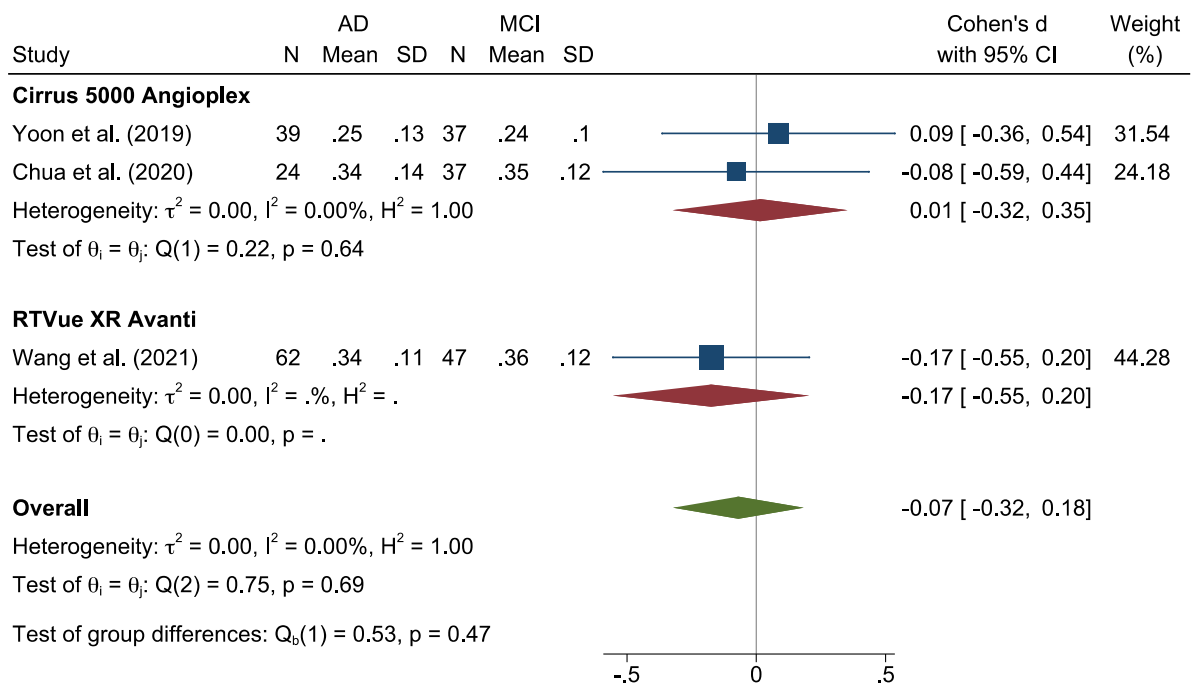
Random-effects REML model

Foveal Avascular Zone Area: MCI vs Control



Random-effects REML model

Foveal Avascular Zone Area: AD vs MCI

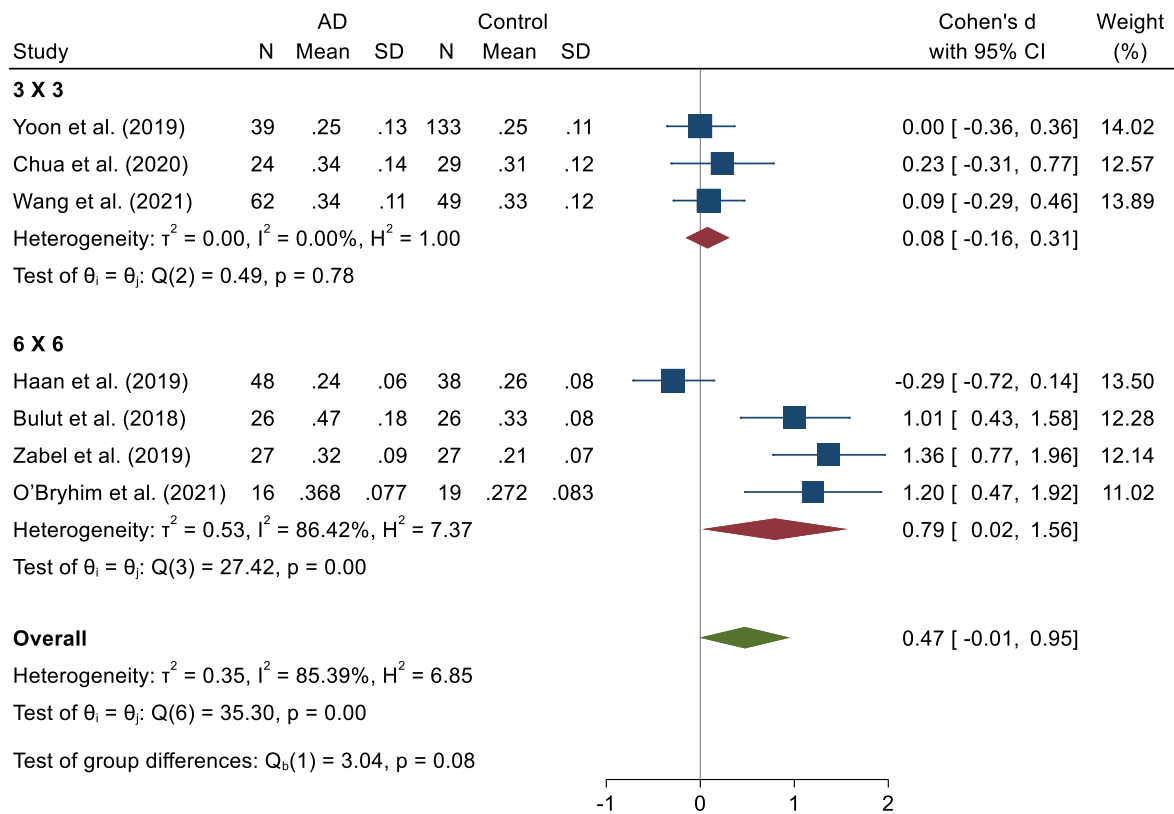


Random-effects REML model

Figure S4. Subgroup analyses comparing studies using Cirrus 5000 Angioplex and RTVue XR Avanti

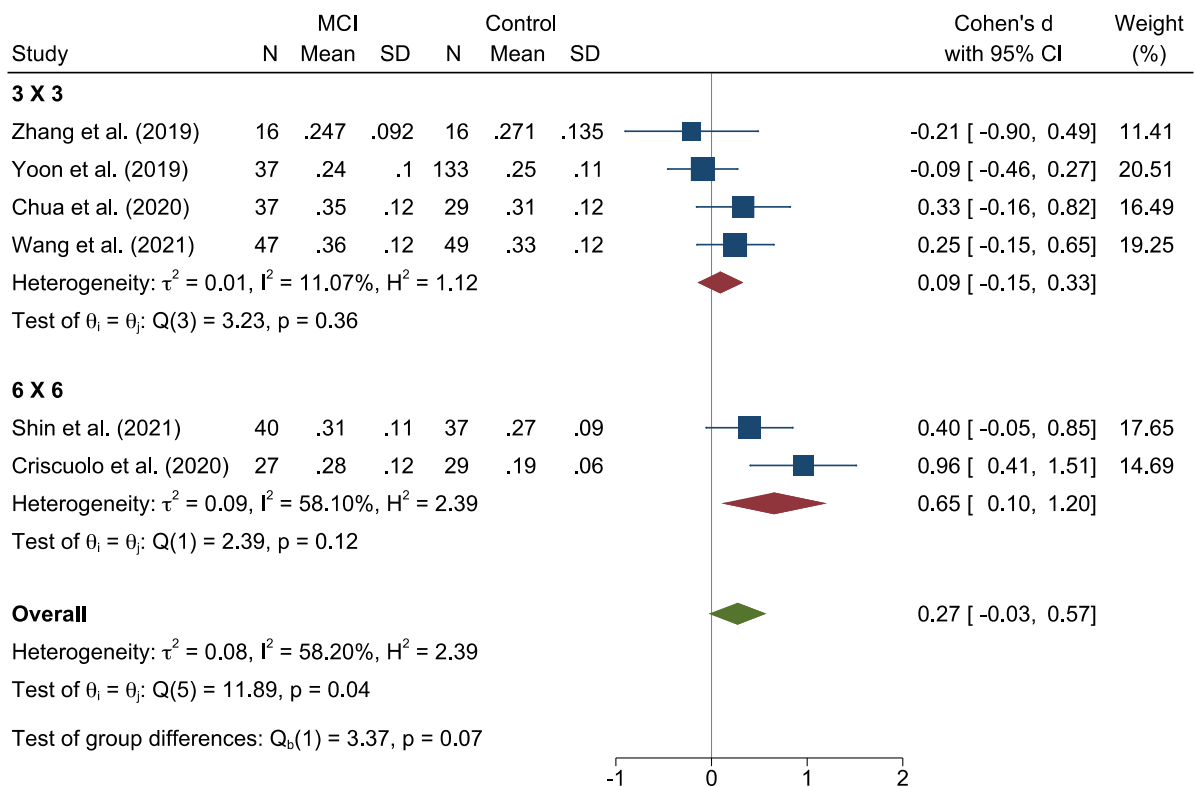
The meta-analyses were conducted with a random-effects model. Horizontal bar indicates 95% confidence intervals (CI), and the size of the squares denotes the weight attributed to each article. The diamonds represent the standardized mean differences with the width showing the 95% CI. Abbreviation: AD = Alzheimer's Disease; MCI = Mild Cognitive Impairment

Foveal Avascular Zone Area: AD vs Control



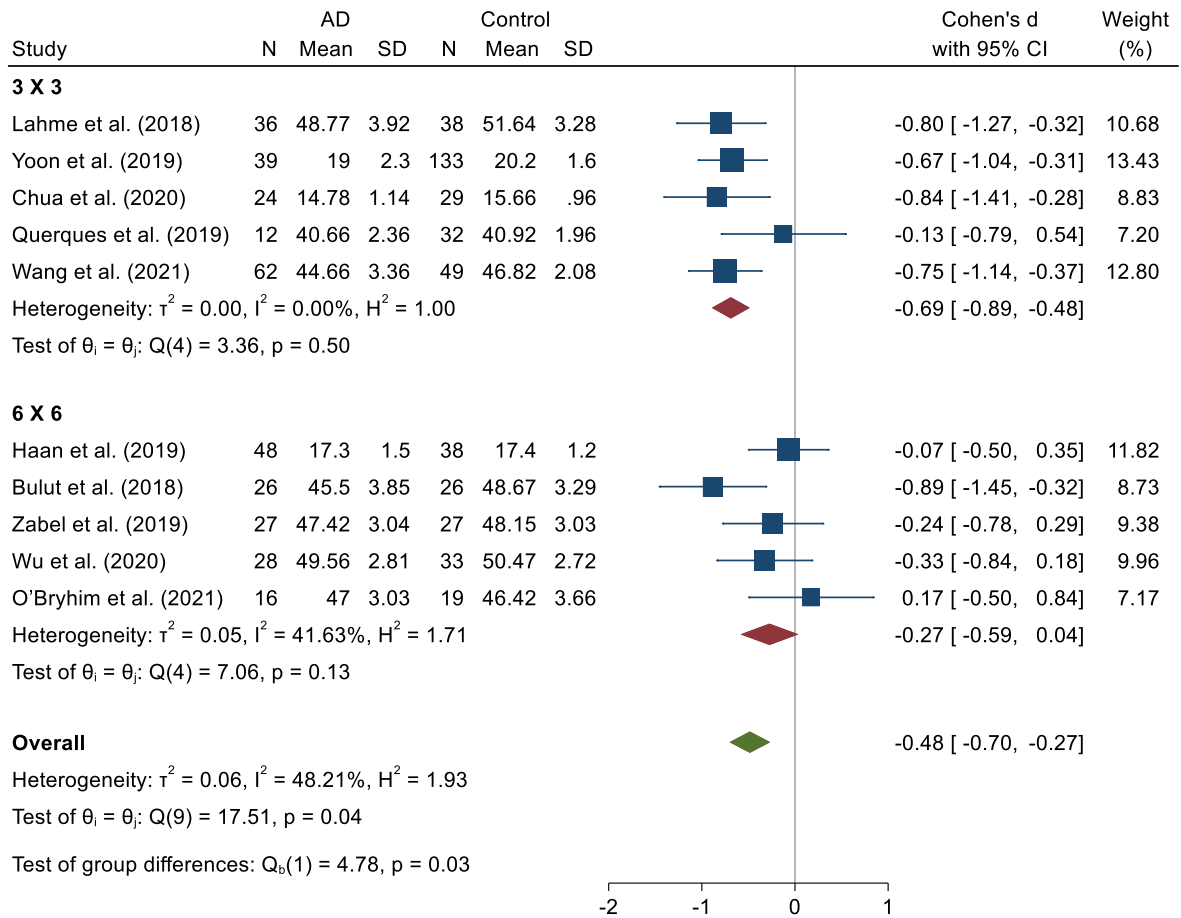
Random-effects REML model

Foveal Avascular Zone Area: MCI vs Control



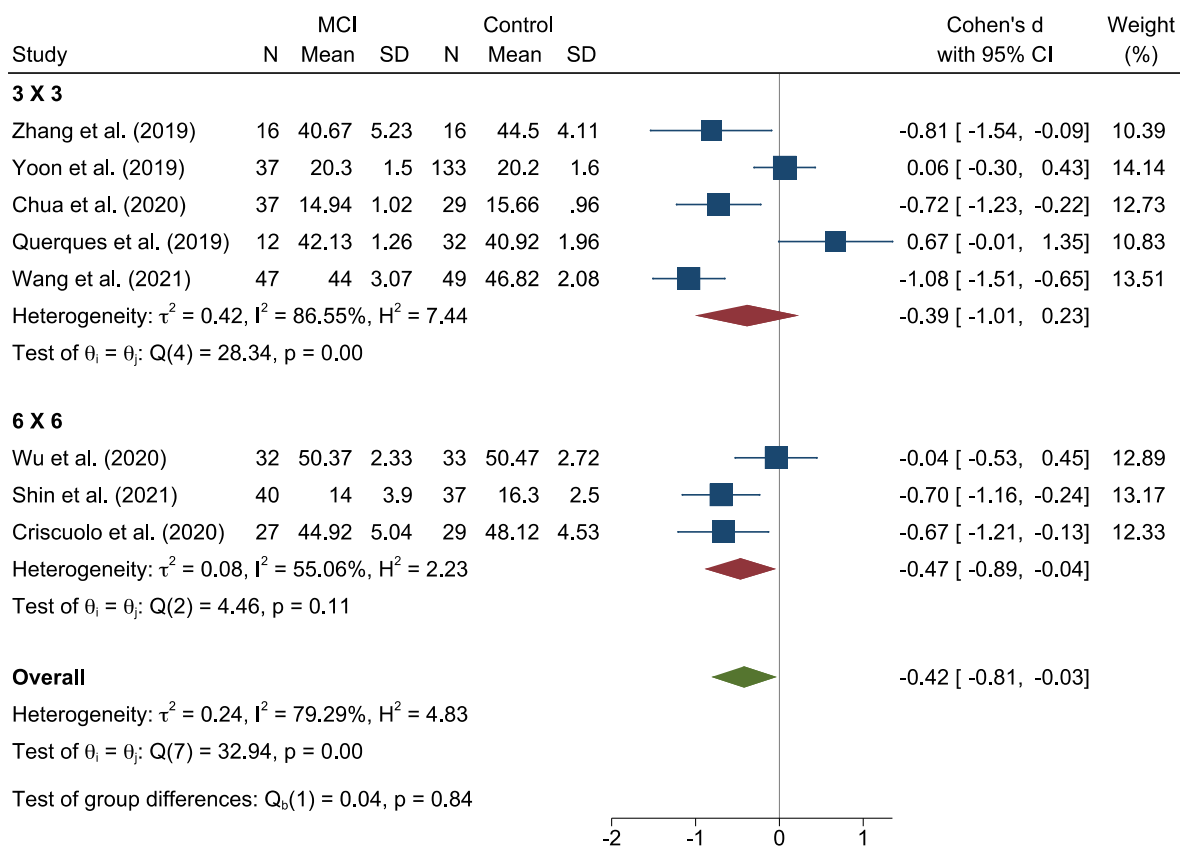
Random-effects REML model

Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: AD vs Control



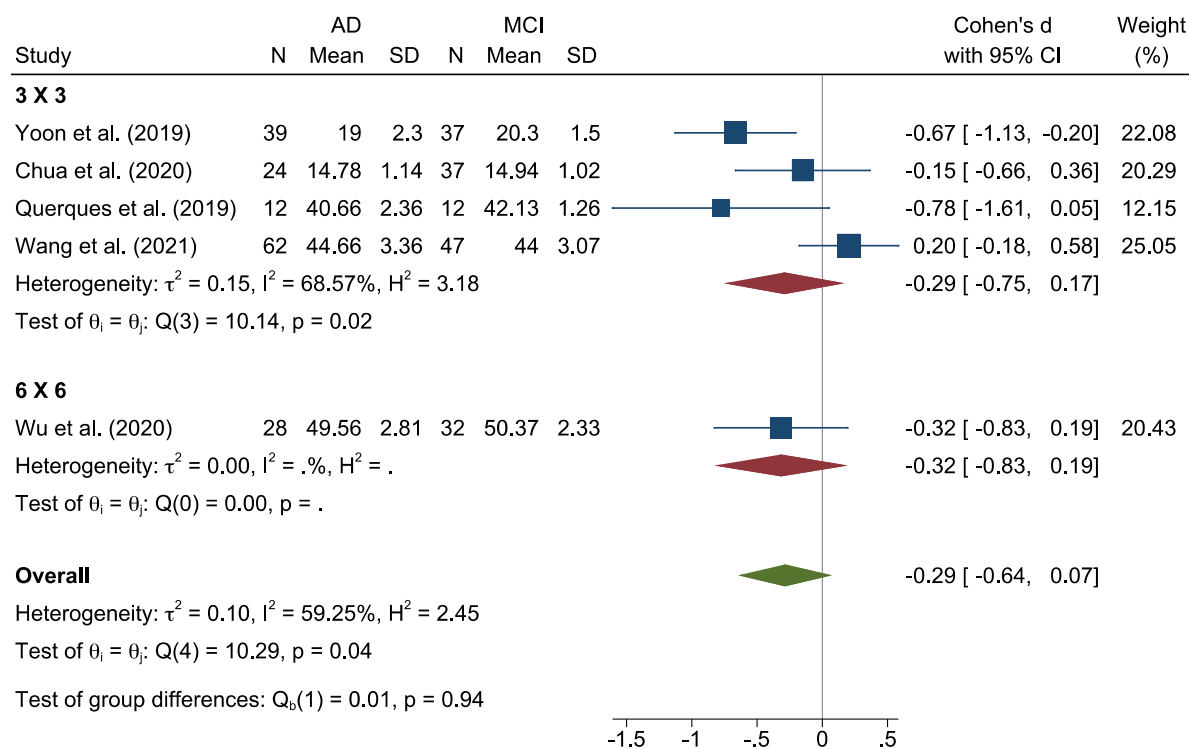
Random-effects REML model

Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: MCI vs Control



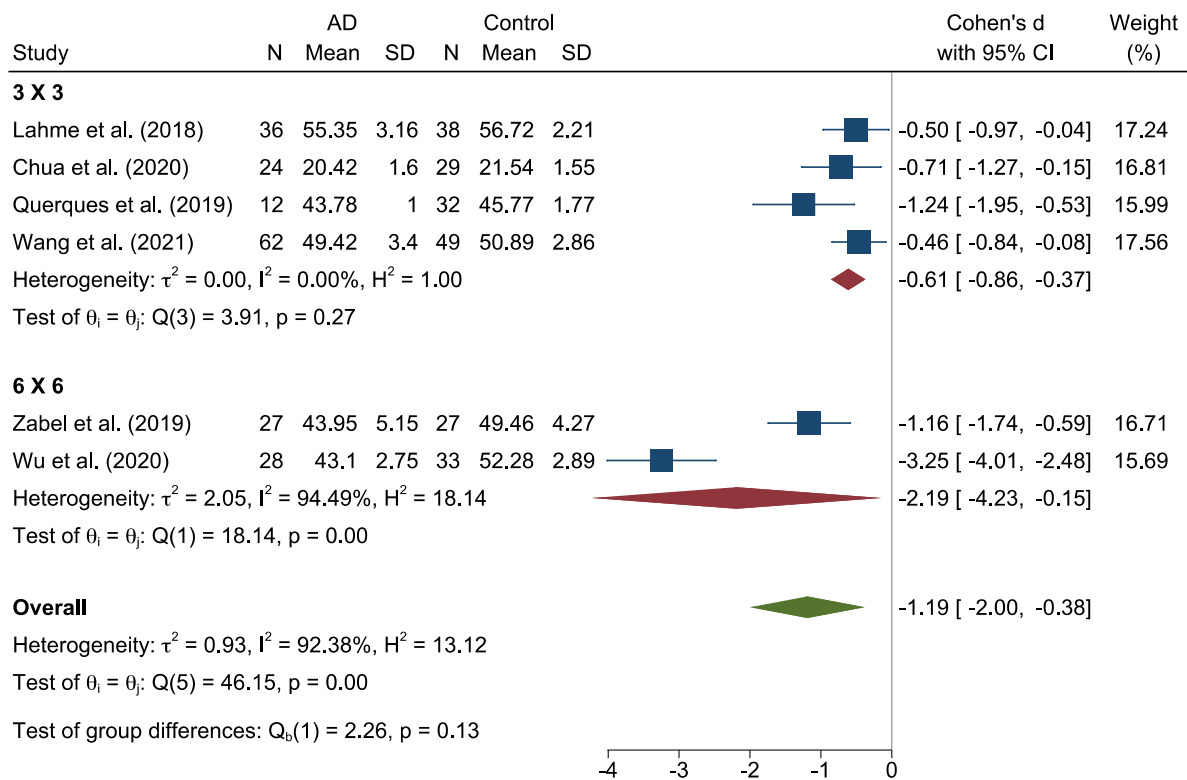
Random-effects REML model

Superficial Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: AD vs MCI



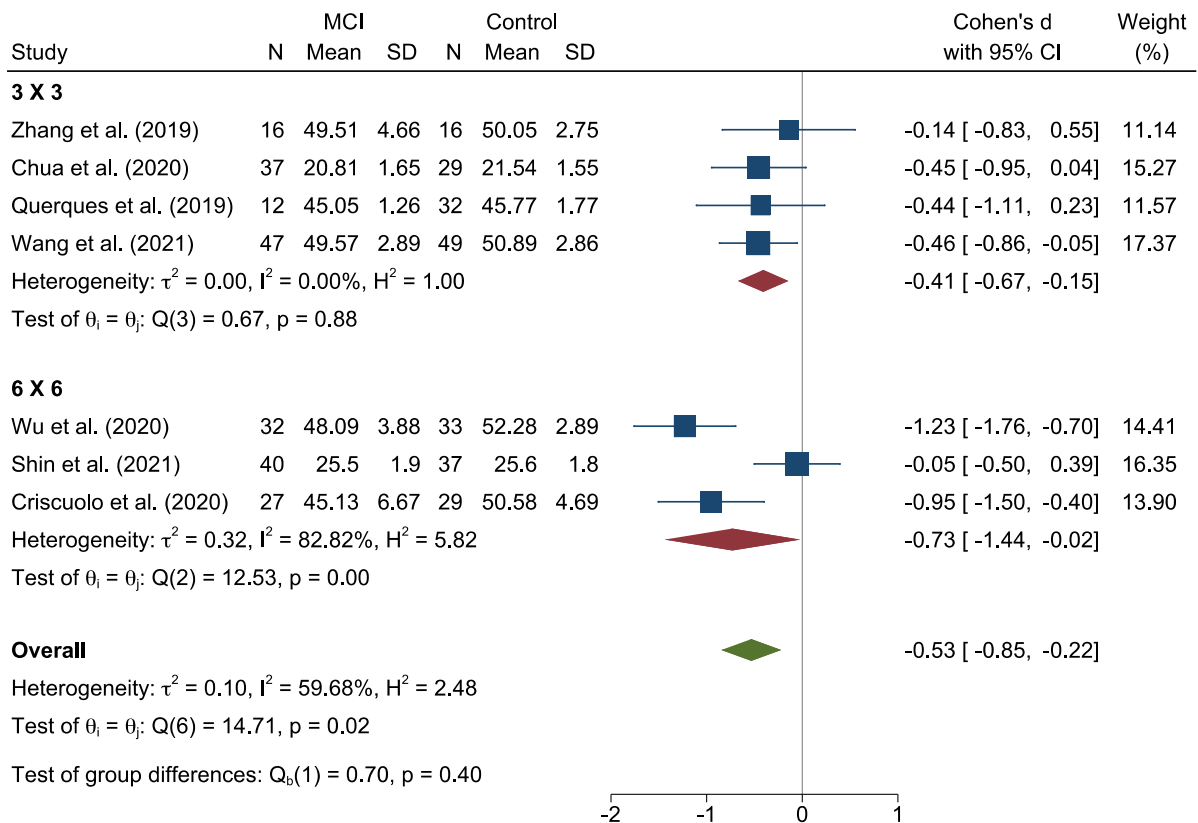
Random-effects REML model

Deep Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: AD vs Control



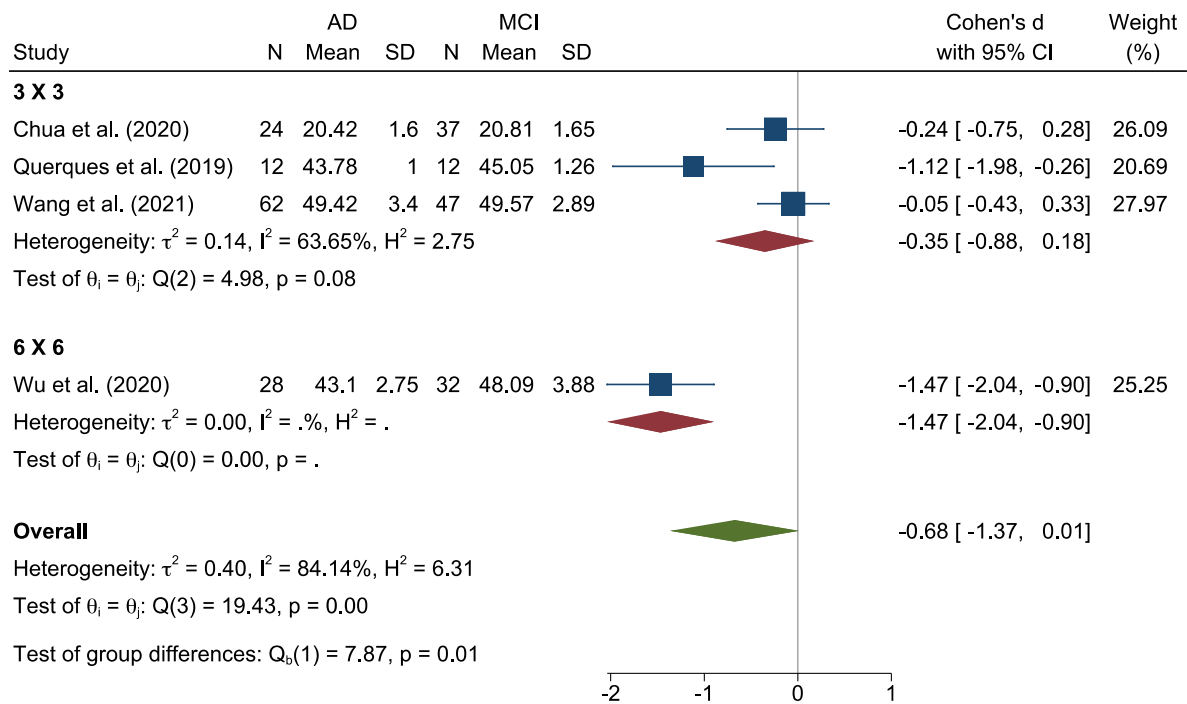
Random-effects REML model

Deep Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: MCI vs Control



Random-effects REML model

Deep Capillary Plexus Vessel Density: AD vs MCI



Random-effects REML model

Figure S5. Subgroup analyses comparing studies with macular scan size of 3x3 mm and 6x6 mm

The meta-analyses were conducted with a random-effects model. Horizontal bar indicates 95% confidence intervals (CI), and the size of the squares denotes the weight attributed to each article. The diamonds represent the standardized mean differences with the width showing the 95% CI. Abbreviation: AD = Alzheimer's Disease; MCI = Mild Cognitive Impairment