



Supplemental Figure S1. Multimodal imaging strategy for determining presence subretinal drusenoid deposits (SDD).

A1, A2. Near infrared reflectance (NIR) and en face OCT shows the normal macula of a 62-year-old without any visible SDD. A3. Cross-sectional OCT B-scan corresponding to dotted green lines show the absence of drusenoid lesions in the subretinal space. B1. In a 65-year-old, macula with SDD (intermediate AMD), NIR imaging shows annular hyporeflective lesions, surrounded by a hyporeflective ring. B2. En face OCT images show hyperreflective SDD surrounded by a hyporeflective annulus. B3. B-scan OCT shows hyperreflective material demonstrating a conical appearance, interrupting, and breaking through the ellipsoid zone band (orange arrowheads). Foveal centers are shown by the red crosshairs. En face OCT images were extracted by setting the inner slab boundary at the external limiting membrane and the outer slab boundary interdigitation zone (PR2) bands using Spectralis HEYEX (Heidelberg Engineering).