Supplemental Table 1. Description of Radiomics Features. The different radiomic features from the fluid and the retinal tissue compartments are described below.

Sl. No.	Radiomics Features	Description
1.	Haralick (52 Descriptors)	These features capture variations in gray-level co-occurrence patterns, and provide useful information regarding spatial distribution and the relative position of various gray-level distributions using higher-order statistics.[45]
2.	Gabor (383 Descriptors)	Gabor features capture gradients across different wavelengths and orientations. Gabor filters consider oriented textures via changes in direction and scale to capture microarchitectures.[46] Each descriptor quantifies response to a given Gabor filter at a specific frequency ($f = 0, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32$) and orientation ($\theta = \pi/8, \pi/4, 3\pi/8, \pi/2, 3\pi/4$).
3.	Laws Energy (501 Descriptors)	Laws energy features extract level (L), edge (E), spot (S), wave (W), and ripple (R) patterns on an image using 5×5 masks that are symmetric or antisymmetric.[47] Convolution of these masks with each image results in a total of 25 distinct Laws features for each image.
4.	CoLlage (26 Descriptors)	CoLlage features seek to capture anisotropic tensor gradient differences across similar-appearing pathologies in an image through the computation of the entropy of co-occurrences of pixel/voxel-level gradient orientations computed within a local neighborhood.[19]