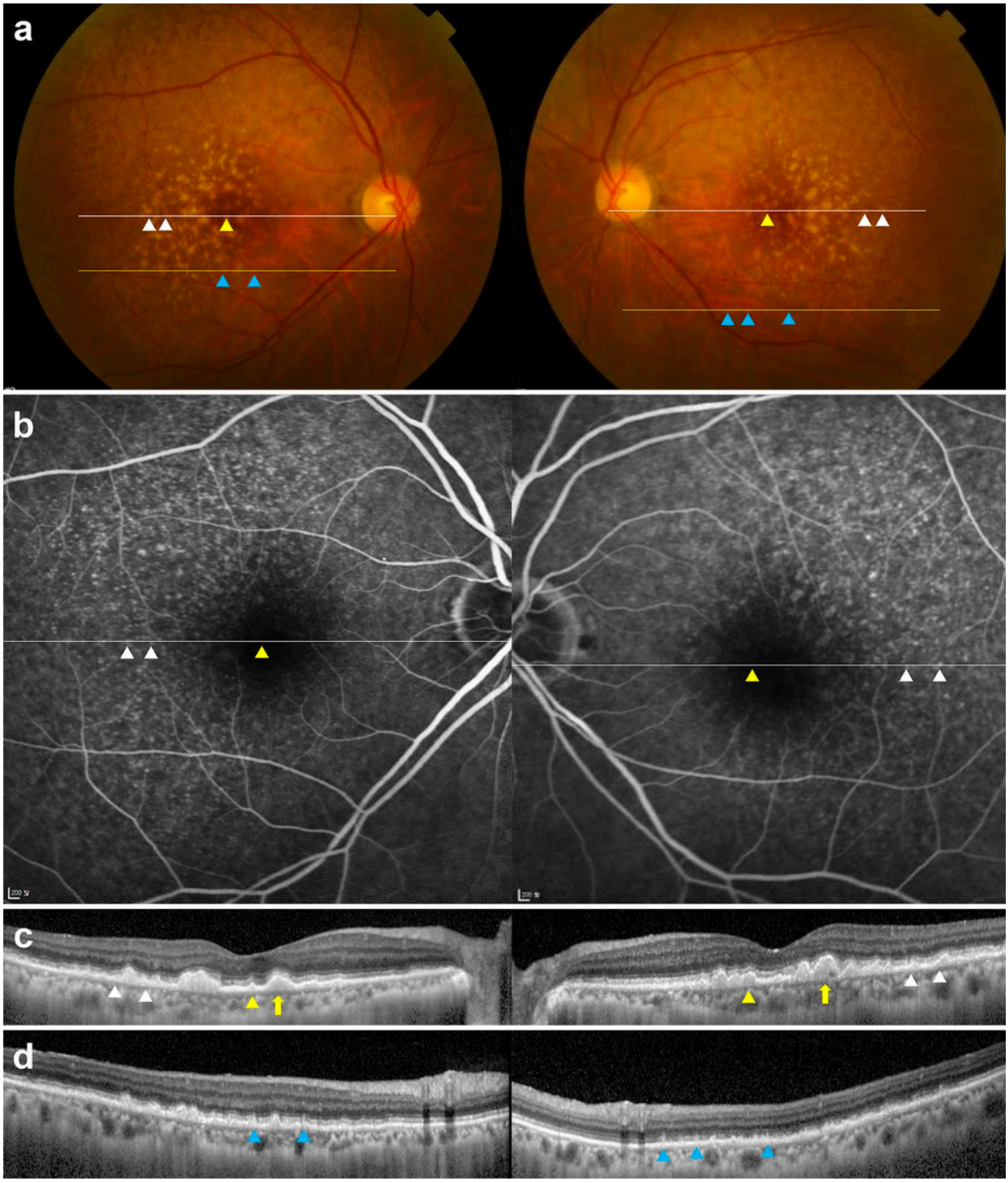

Figure 1: Multimodal Imaging of a 73-Year-Old Woman (Case 1)

- **Description**:
  - **(a)** Color fundus photograph showing numerous yellowish and whitish deposits of various sizes in both eyes.
  - **(b)** Fluorescein angiography (FA) of the venous phase reveals multiple hyperfluorescent spots with a "stars-in-the-sky" appearance, characteristic of cuticular drusen (CD).
  - **(c)** Optical coherence tomography (OCT) scan (white line in A and B) shows sub-retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) deposits. Some deposits exhibit hyperfluorescence on FA (cuticular drusen, white arrowhead), while others show hypofluorescence (soft drusen, yellow

arrowhead). Large drusen (>200 μm) is also observed (yellow arrow).
  - **(d)** OCT scan (yellow line in A) demonstrates subretinal deposits with a conical appearance breaking through the ellipsoid zone, corresponding to reticular pseudodrusen (RPD, blue arrowhead).

- **Results**:
  - The presence of both CD and RPD is confirmed in this case. CD appears as small, round drusen with hyperfluorescence, while RPD presents as subretinal deposits between photoreceptors and the RPE.

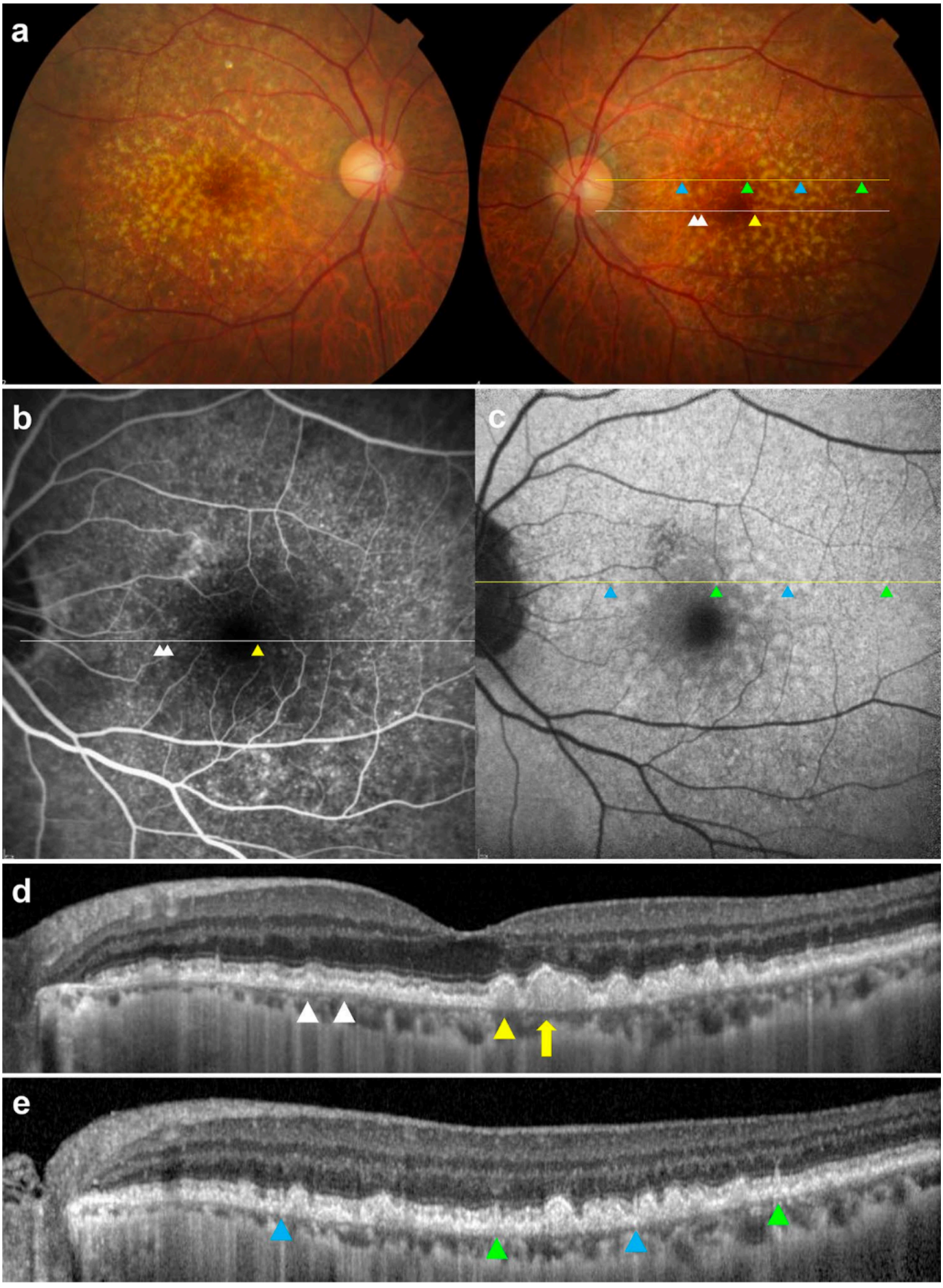

Figure 2: Multimodal Imaging of a 75-Year-Old Woman (Case 2)

- **Description**:
  - **(a)** Color fundus photograph showing small to large deposits at the posterior pole in both eyes.
  - **(b)** FA of the venous phase displays numerous hyperfluorescent spots corresponding to CD.
  - **(c)** Fundus autofluorescence (FAF) shows hypoautofluorescent centers surrounded by hyperautofluorescent rings.

- **(d)** OCT scan (white line in A and B) reveals saw-tooth elevation of the RPE at positions of hyperfluorescent spots, corresponding to CD (white arrowhead). Soft drusen (yellow arrowhead) and large drusen (>200 µm, yellow arrow) are also present.
- **(e)** OCT scan (yellow line in A and C) shows subretinal deposits corresponding to RPD (blue arrowhead) and variant subretinal drusenoid deposits (green arrowhead).

- **Results**:
- This case illustrates the coexistence of CD, soft drusen, large drusen, and RPD. Variant subretinal drusenoid deposits (SDD) are also identified, highlighting the complexity of extracellular deposits in AMD.

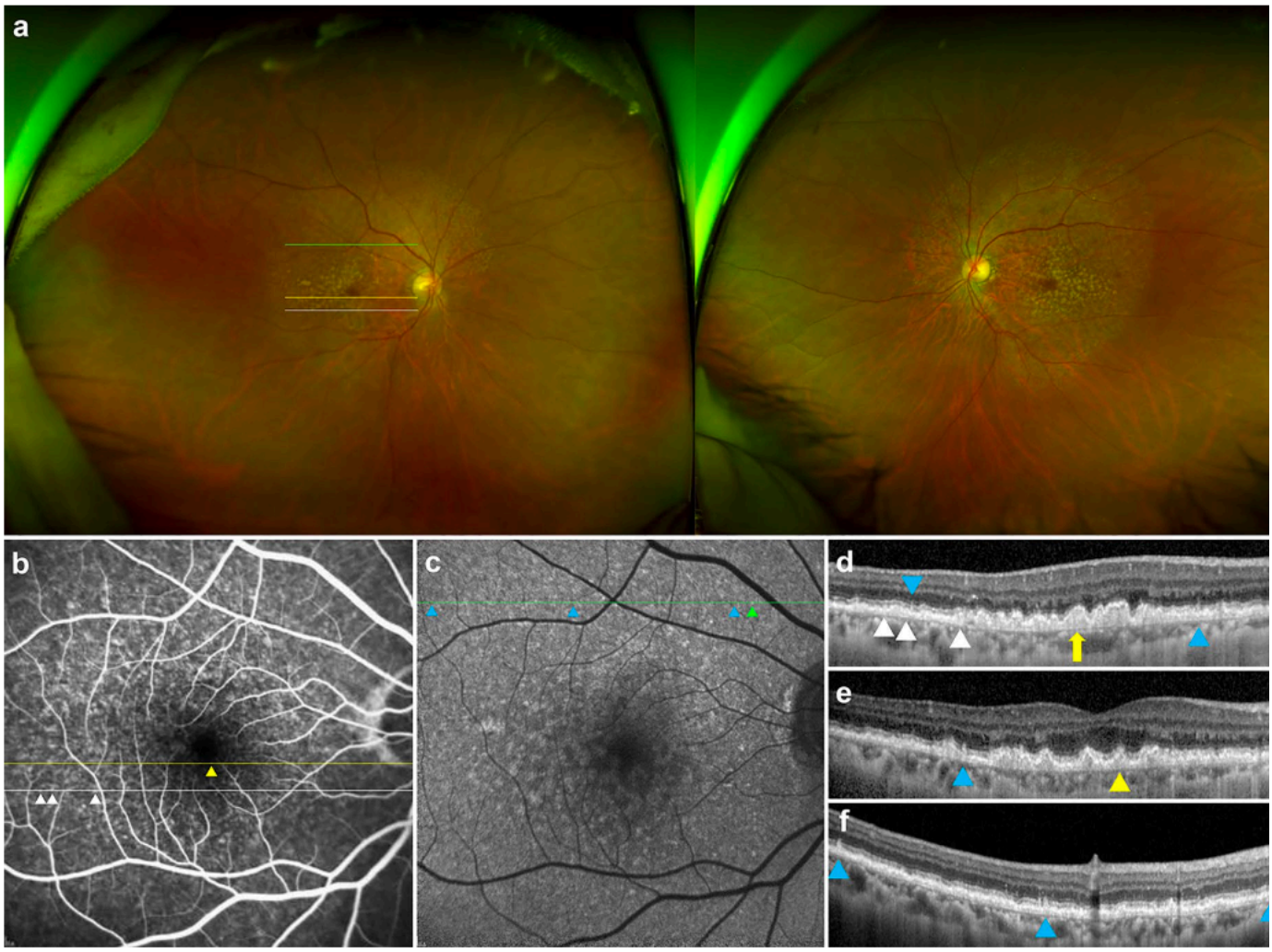

Figure 3: Multimodal Imaging of a 62-Year-Old Woman (Case 3)

- **Description**:
- **(a)** Ultrawide-field photograph shows numerous yellowish and whitish deposits of various sizes, with RPD extending beyond the major arcades in both eyes.
- **(b)** FA of the venous phase demonstrates multiple hyperfluorescent spots within the major vascular arcades, indicative of CD.
- **(c)** FAF reveals numerous hypofluorescent and hyperautofluorescent spots.
- **(d)** OCT scan (white line in A and B) shows saw-tooth elevation of the RPE corresponding to CD (white arrowhead). Multiple subretinal deposits, including RPD (blue arrowhead) and large drusen (>200 µm, yellow arrow), are observed.
- **(e)** OCT scan (yellow line in A and B) highlights sub-RPE deposits (soft drusen, yellow arrowhead) and RPD (blue arrowhead).
- **(f)** OCT scan (green line in A and C) confirms subretinal deposits corresponding to RPD (blue arrowhead) and variant SDD (green arrowhead).

- **Results**:
- This case demonstrates the extensive distribution of CD and RPD, including the diffuse type of RPD. Variant SDD is also noted, suggesting a unique microenvironment in eyes with both CD and RPD.

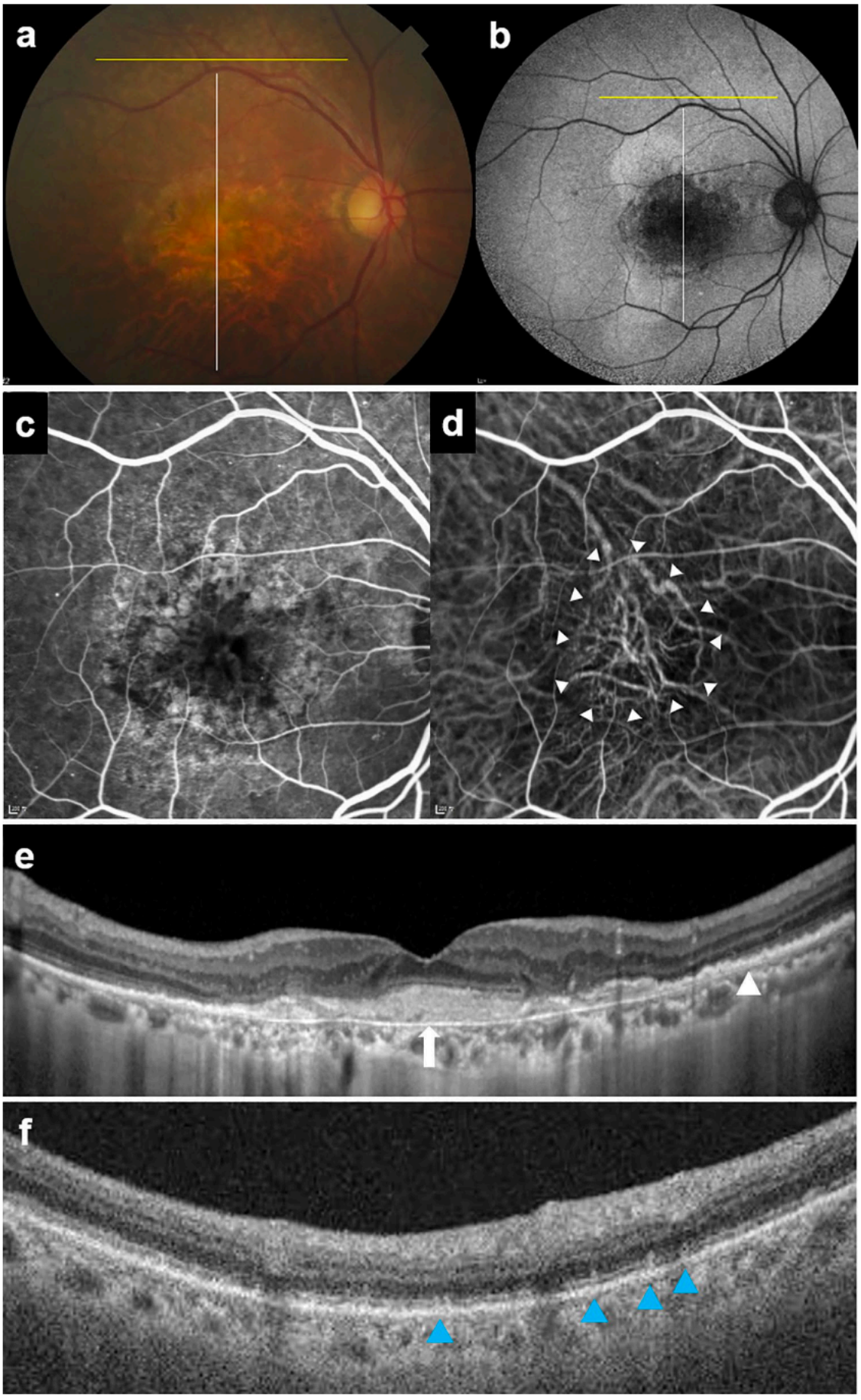

Figure 4: Multimodal Imaging of an 80-Year-Old Woman with Macular Neovascularization (MNV) and Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR) (Case 5)

- **Description**:
  - **(a)** Color fundus photography shows multiple deposits of various sizes at the macula and superior to the macula, along with macular hypopigmentation.

- **(b)** FAF imaging reveals floodplain hyperautofluorescence.
- **(c)** FA of the venous phase displays perifoveal hyperfluorescent areas, microaneurysms, and small hyperfluorescent spots corresponding to CD.
- **(d)** Indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) identifies neovascularization (white arrowheads).
- **(e)** OCT scan (white line in A and B) shows saw-tooth elevation of the RPE (white arrowhead), subretinal hyperreflective material (white arrow), and pigment epithelial detachment.
- **(f)** OCT scan (yellow line in A and B) demonstrates subretinal deposits corresponding to RPD (blue arrowhead).

- **Results**:
- This case highlights the development of MNV in an eye with both CD and RPD. The thin subfoveal choroidal thickness (SFCT) and presence of large drusen suggest a higher risk for late AMD.

Summary of Image Results:
1. **Figure 1 (Case 1)**: Confirms the coexistence of CD and RPD, with characteristic features of each deposit type.
2. **Figure 2 (Case 2)**: Illustrates the presence of CD, soft drusen, large drusen, and RPD, along with variant SDD.
3. **Figure 3 (Case 3)**: Shows extensive distribution of CD and RPD, including diffuse RPD, and confirms the presence of variant SDD.
4. **Figure 4 (Case 5)**: Demonstrates MNV in an eye with both CD and RPD, emphasizing the increased risk of late AMD in such cases.

These images collectively support the conclusion that eyes with both CD and RPD may have a higher risk of developing late AMD due to thinner SFCT, frequent large drusen, and potential additive effects of individual risk factors.