Supplemental Figure 2. Observations of the short posterior ciliary arteries (SPCAs) in highly myopic eyes by swept-source optical coherence tomography (swept-source OCT) and by indocyanine green angiography (ICGA).

A. Fundus photograph of the left eye of a 60-year-old man with a refractive error of -11.0 diopters (spherical equivalent) and axial length of 29.7 mm. Macular chorioretinal atrophy can be seen.

B. ICGA at 8 seconds after dye injection showing intense hyperfluorescence due to retrobulbar blood vessels (between arrowheads). Movements of the retrobulbar blood vessels were observed with eye movements on a video screen. The SPCA appears to enter the sclera at the site indicated by the arrow.

C. The same ICGA image as shown in Figure B. Arrows indicate the scanned lines by OCT for Figures D and E.
E. A long, curved hyporeflective structure (arrowheads) can be seen posterior to the sclera at the area corresponding to where the retrobulbar PCAs were observed by ICGA in Figure C.

F. A uniform hyporeflective structure is observed to course between the scleral stroma and a slightly less hyper-reflective tissue outside the sclera probably the episclera. The hyporeflective structure runs along the scleral curvature in the OCT image which is along the course of one of the SPCAs observed by ICGA. Scale bars = 1 mm.