Supplemental Figure 1. Spontaneous resolution of unilateral macular microhole.

Images of the left eye of a 73-year-old man with a macular microhole (Case 9). The BCVA was 20/12. A, Fundus photograph showing a small, faint, red lesion at the foveal center (arrow). B, High-magnification view of the foveal center. C, Infrared (IR) image. D, Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) image. A horizontal line scan was obtained through the foveal center, which is indicated by the direction of the arrow in C. A small outer retinal defect is visible. This eye showed complete posterior vitreous detachment. E, Three months later, the outer retinal defect resolved spontaneously.
Supplemental Figure 2. Magnified Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) and adaptive optics scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (AO-SLO) images of the fovea (Case 9). A, The SD-OCT revealed the disruption of the cone outer segment tip (COST) at the fovea (blue arrowhead). The retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) line was intact. AO-SLO images show dark regions that indicate cone disruption. B, Three months later, the COST line on SD-OCT and cone reflectivity on AO-SLO were recovered. Scale bar = 100μm. IS/OS=photoreceptor inner and outer segment junction.