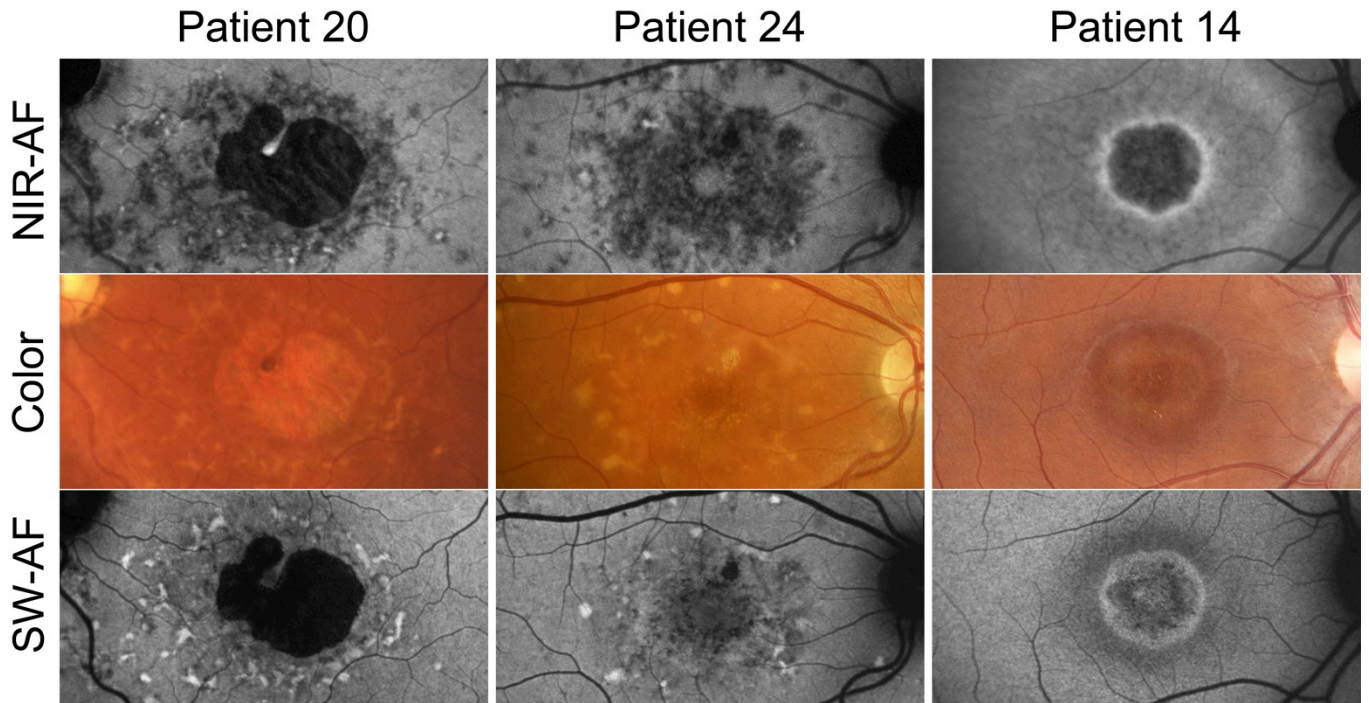


Supplemental Material

Correlations Among Near-Infrared and Short-Wavelength Autofluorescence and Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography in Recessive Stargardt Disease

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Comparison of NIR-AF, SW-AF and color fundus photographs in Patients 20, 24 and 14. In Patient 20, the area of foveal sparing is delineated by an increased NIR-AF signal. As in healthy eyes, the fovea exhibits increased pigmentation in both color and NIR-AF images. On SW-AF, the distinction between atrophy and foveal sparing is less clear. In Patient 24, the foveal NIR-AF signal is partially preserved, suggesting relative foveal sparing (see Fig. 3, SD-OCT). An area of a pale atrophy on color could be mistaken as a fleck but exhibits a diminished NIR-AF and SW-AF signal. In Patient 14, the high NIR-AF ring does not correspond to any obvious changes on color. The fundus area of NIR-AF mottling appears qualitatively normal on color and SW-AF.