Supplementary Videos

**Video 1.** Digital fluoroscopy of posterior vitreous detachment (PVD). One day after intravitreal injection of 2.0 U plasmin in the right eye (RE) and 0.5 U in the left eye (LE). The detachment of the posterior vitreous membrane from the retina is noted with the freely movable contrast agent beneath the RE with complete PVD. On the contrary, in the LE with stage 1 partial PVD, the movement of contrast agent located beneath the partially detached posterior vitreous membrane is quite limited because of vitreous attachment to the posterior pole and the mid-peripheral retina.

**Video 2.** Digital fluoroscopy of posterior vitreous detachment (PVD). Six hours after intravitreal injection of 2.0 U plasmin in the right eye (RE) and 0.5 U in the left eye (LE). In the RE with stage 2 partial PVD, the movement of the posterior vitreous membrane and the contrast agent is limited due to vitreous attachment to the posterior pole. In the LE with no PVD, the posterior vitreous membrane is not visible, and the contrast agent injected into the vitreous cavity shows no movement.

**Video 3.** Digital fluoroscopic examination in the rabbit eye with complete vitreous liquefaction. The contrast agent injected into the mid-vitreous cavity diffuses and becomes evenly diluted in the completely liquefied vitreous.

**Video 4.** Digital fluoroscopic examination in the rabbit eye with no vitreous liquefaction. The contrast agent injected intravitreally is concentrated in the mid-vitreous cavity without peripheral diffusion.