Supplemental figure S1: Example of an eye with subclinical fibrosis at baseline. Infrared (IR), fluorescein angiography (FA) and PS-OCT images of a right eye with a treatment-naive type 2 CNV at baseline (a-g) and after 3 anti-VEGF injections (h-k). Subretinal fibrosis (red circle) is not clearly visualized by IR (a) or FA (b,c) imaging. Only one small hyperfluorescent spot can be noted at baseline in the late phase FA (c), which could not be clearly identified as fibrosis. Loss of retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) can be noted in the RPE segmentation B-scans (d,h). Birefringence can be identified in axis orientation B-scans (e,i) highlighted by a white dashed line, but is hardly visible in retardation B-scans (f,j). Note the change in segmented SHRM volume and area in en face pseudo-SLO images between baseline (g, color scale = 0-168µm) and month 3 (k, color scale = 0-146µm). Color scale = 0-180° for axis orientation (e,i) and 0-90° for retardation (f,j).