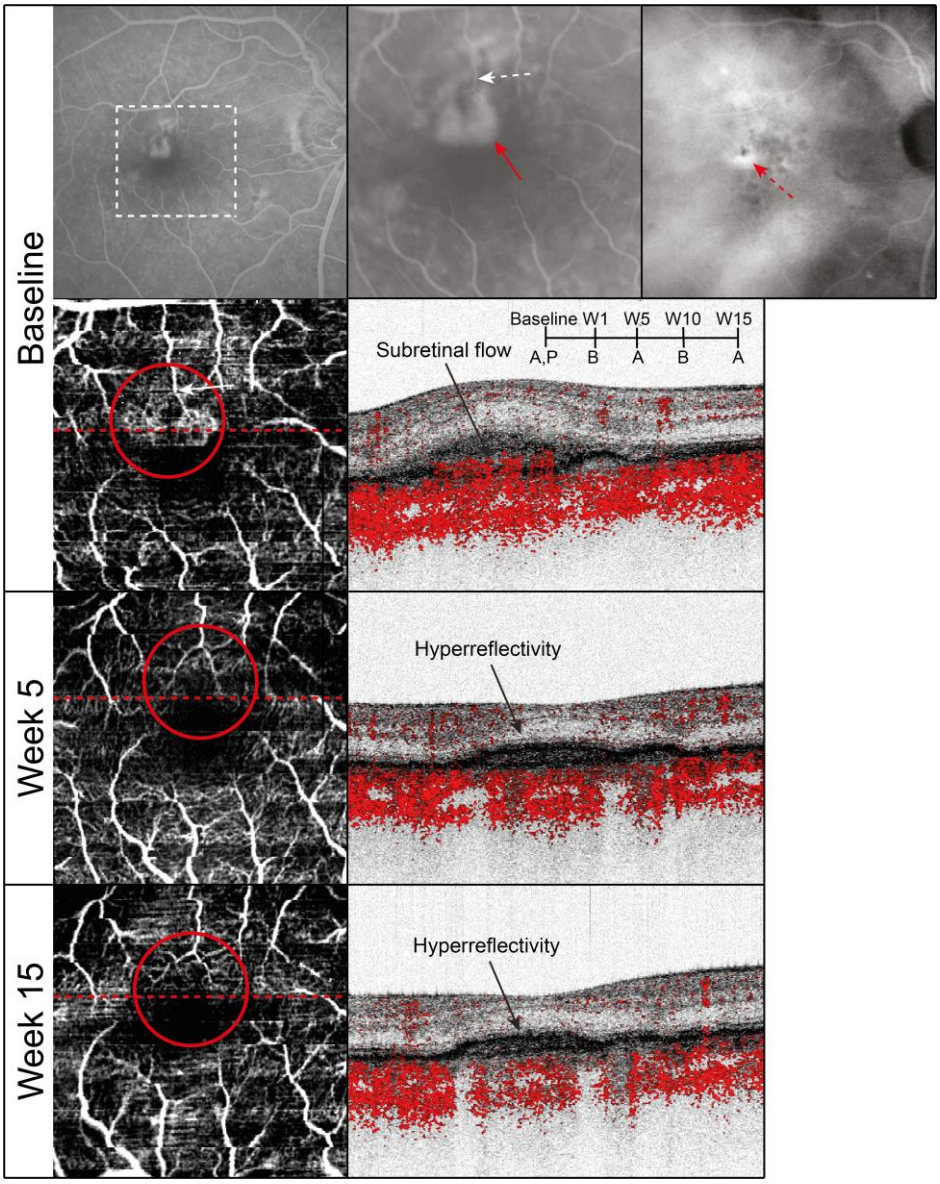

Supplemental figure 1: FA and ICG images of patient 3 at baseline and OCT-A images at baseline, week 5 and 15. The measurement and treatment schedule is displayed as a timeline: A=OCT-A; P=photodynamic therapy (PDT); B=bevacizumab.

At baseline, a mixed/classic CNV on FA (Row 1, column 1 and 2, red arrow) and a late phase hypercyanescent hotspot is seen on ICG (column 2, red dashed arrow). At the OCT-A *en face*, an abnormal vascular complex was seen at the border of the foveal avascular zone (Row 2, column 1, red circle). The OCT-A tomogram showed abnormal blood flow protruding from the choroid in the subretinal space (Row 2, column 2). Visualization of the feeding vessels was characterized as good on FA (Row 1, column 2, white dashed arrow) and as good on OCT-A enface (Row 2, column 1, white arrow).

At week 5, after PDT and an intravitreal injection of bevacizumab, the OCT-A *en face* revealed that the abnormal vascular network had disappeared (Row 3, column 1, red circle). On the OCT-A tomogram no abnormal blood was seen, whilst a hyperreflective fibrovascular band remained (Row 3, column 2).

After a second intravitreal bevacizumab injection at week 10, the OCT-A performed at week 15 showed a similar situation as week 5 without evident abnormal blood flow (Row 4).