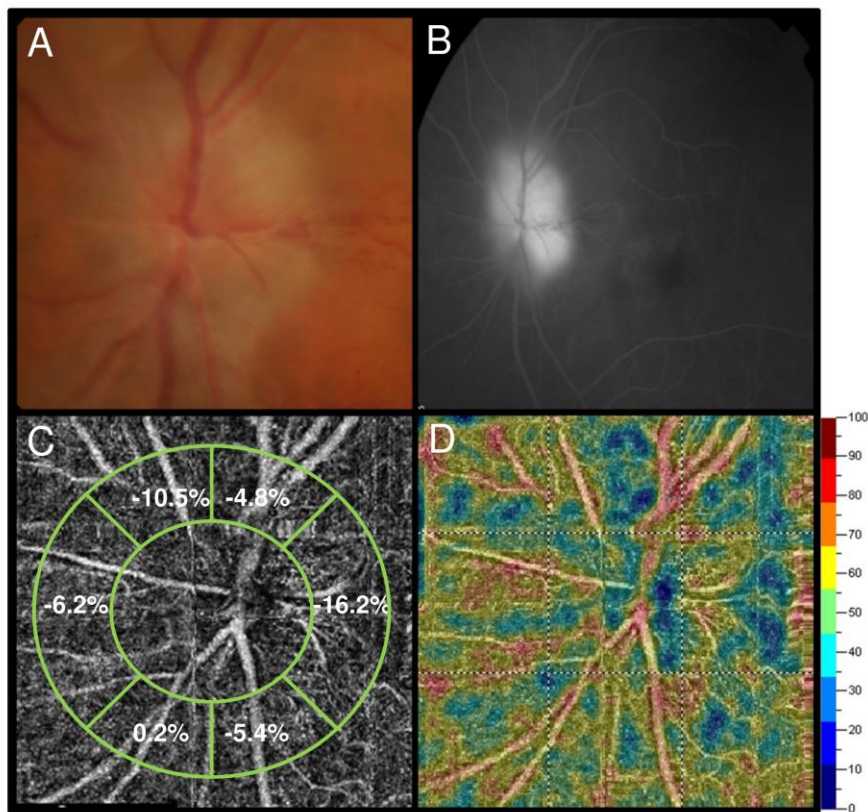
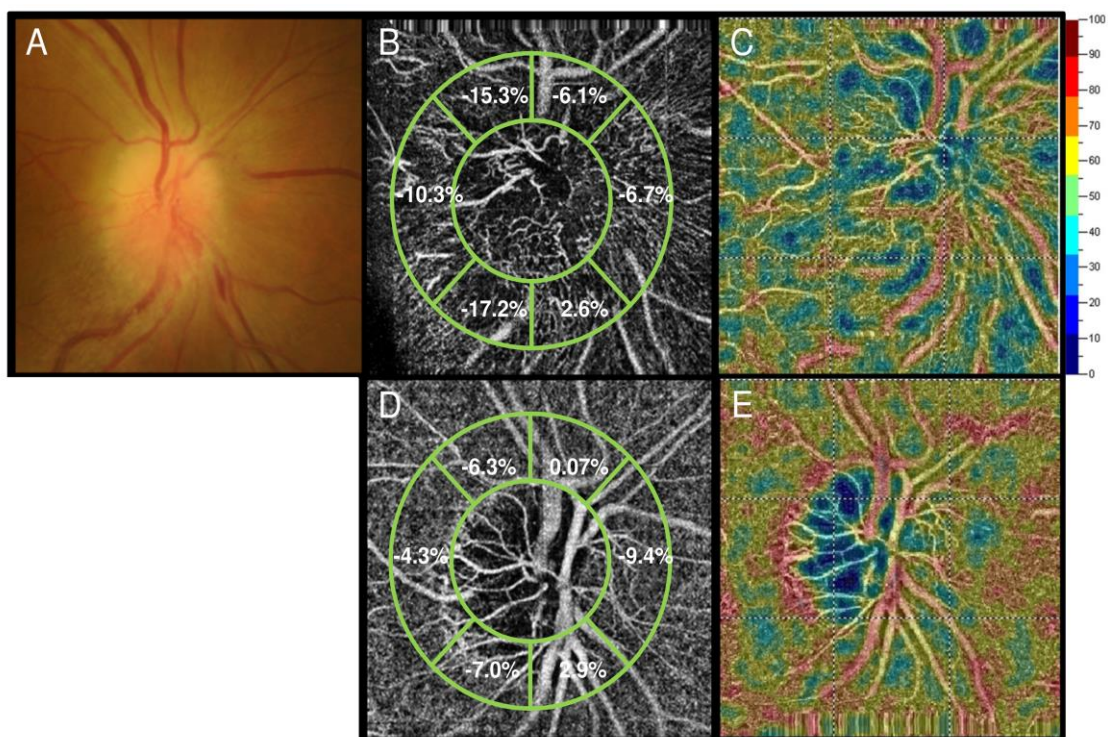


Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Clinical and OCT-A imaging findings at the acute stage of NAION, patient 2 (OS). (A) Color fundus photograph showing optic disc swelling, predominantly in the temporal region (B) Fluorescein angiography showed late optic disc leakage without providing information about non-perfused areas. (C) OCT-A enface image with deviation map overlay depicting increased perfusion losses in the temporal sectors, with blue areas on the color-coded flow density map corresponding to areas of non-flow.



Supplementary Figure 2. Clinical and OCT-A findings in patient 4, at the acute stage and at follow-up of NAION (OD). (A) Color fundus photograph showing diffusely swollen optic disc with hyperemia in the inferior region. A splinter hemorrhage was also seen in the inferonasal disc. (B) OCT-A enface image with deviation map overlay depicting global perfusion loss. (C) Color-coded flow density map with areas of non-perfusion in blue. (D) OCT-A at 6 weeks follow-up, showing a change in the pattern of peripapillary flow densities. (E) Color-coded flow density map showing improvement of the non-perfused areas, in blue.



Supplementary Figure 3. Example of clinical and OCT-A findings in NAION, at the acute stage and at follow-up, patient 5 (OD). (A) OCT-A enface image with deviation map overlay showing decrease in flow densities, particularly in the temporal and superior sectors, corresponding to the hypoperfused regions seen in color-coded flow density map (B). (C) OCT-A performed at 5 month follow-up, showing improvement in peripapillary flow densities in both enface (C) and color coded map (D).

