

We would like to thank the editor and the reviewers for their careful reading of the revised manuscript. Please find our response to the referee below and kindly note that we did not change the text of the manuscript.

Detail response to the reviewers:

Reviewer #1:

no further comments

Reviewer #2:

The authors provide a well-written manuscript on the design of the RAZORBILL study. The authors should better justify why it is necessary to publish the design of the study before obtaining the results. How would the BJO readership benefit from this article?

Our Reply:

We are pleased that the reviewer appreciates our manuscript.

With RAZORBILL, an innovative study design was developed to assess the impact of novel algorithms and tools for OCT-based image analysis in a pragmatic, yet accurate way.

Of importance is that the RAZORBILL design can serve as a blueprint for probing other, newly emerging AI-based algorithms, as its design principles and logic can easily be adopted.

To this end, we believe that a separate manuscript, that solely focusses on details of the design is of great interest to the BJO readership.

We further do not want to withhold the concept from the community until results are ready for publishing (which will probably be in 2 years' time from now), but rather allow adaptation as soon as possible.

How would the study deal with images from different OCT machines? How well does the segmentation tool work in this case?

Our Reply:

The AI algorithms used in the study have previously been trained and validated on different data sets, utilizing over 5000 OCT scans from different machines, resolutions, and scanned area. The algorithms and the Discovery software are well capable of handling images from different devices (i.e. Heidelberg Engineering: Spectralis OCT, Spectralis HRA+OCT, Spectralis OCT2 // Topcon: Maestro 1000, Maestro 2000, Triton // Zeiss: Cirrus 5000) and scanning patterns (i.e. the software can transform and align images from different devices, software, and scan types). All OCT machines, being used within RAZORBILL are a subset of the aforementioned (i.e. HE Spectralis, Topcon Triton, and Zeiss Cirrus).

Further details (i.e. on the clinical validation) to the ones, described on pages 4 and 5 in the manuscript will be provided in Reference 17 (accepted for publication and accessible online soon).*

* Mosinska, A. et al. Automated quantification of pathological fluids in neovascular age-related macular degeneration, and its repeatability using deep learning. TVST (in press)