

**Retinal circulation time/arm-to-retina time ratio in the fluorescein angiography to evaluate retina-specific hemodynamics**

**Yasuaki Mushiga<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Norihiro Nagai<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Yoko Ozawa<sup>1,2,3,4,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, St. Luke's International Hospital, 9-1 Akashi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8560, Japan

<sup>2</sup>St. Luke's International University, 9-1 Akashi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8560, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Retinal Cell Biology, Department of Ophthalmology, Keio University School of Medicine, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8582, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Keio University School of Medicine, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8582, Japan

**\*Corresponding author:**

**Yoko Ozawa, M.D., Ph.D.**

**Professor and Director**

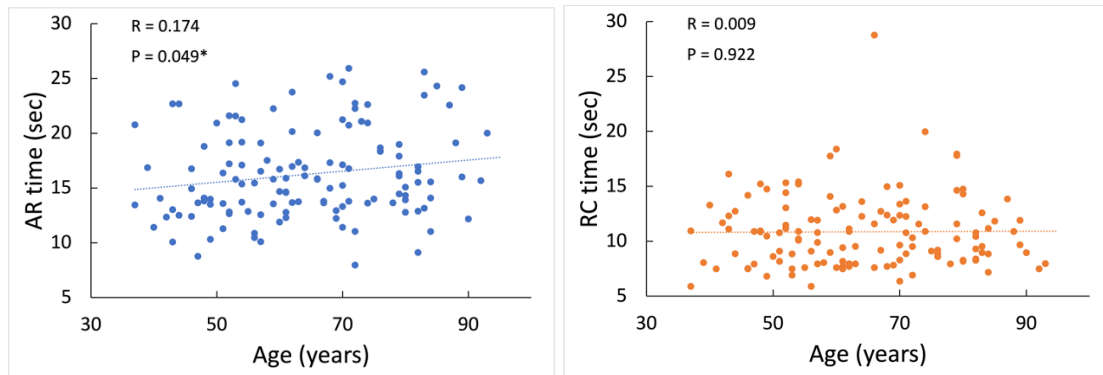
Department of Ophthalmology,  
St. Luke's International University and Hospital

**Lab Chief & Associate Professor**

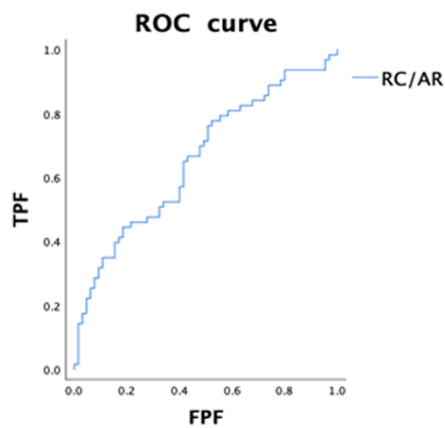
Laboratory of Retinal Cell Biology,  
Department of Ophthalmology,  
Keio University School of Medicine

E-mail: ozawa@a5.keio.jp, ozaway@luke.ac.jp

ORCID: 0000-0003-4797-5705



**Supplementary Figure 1. Correlation between arm-to-retina (AR) time and age, and retinal circulation time and age in individual patients.** A positive correlation was observed between AR time and age. \*  $P < 0.05$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis of Retinal circulation (RC) time/ Arm-to-retina (AR) time ratio.** TPF, true positive fraction; FPF, false positive fraction.