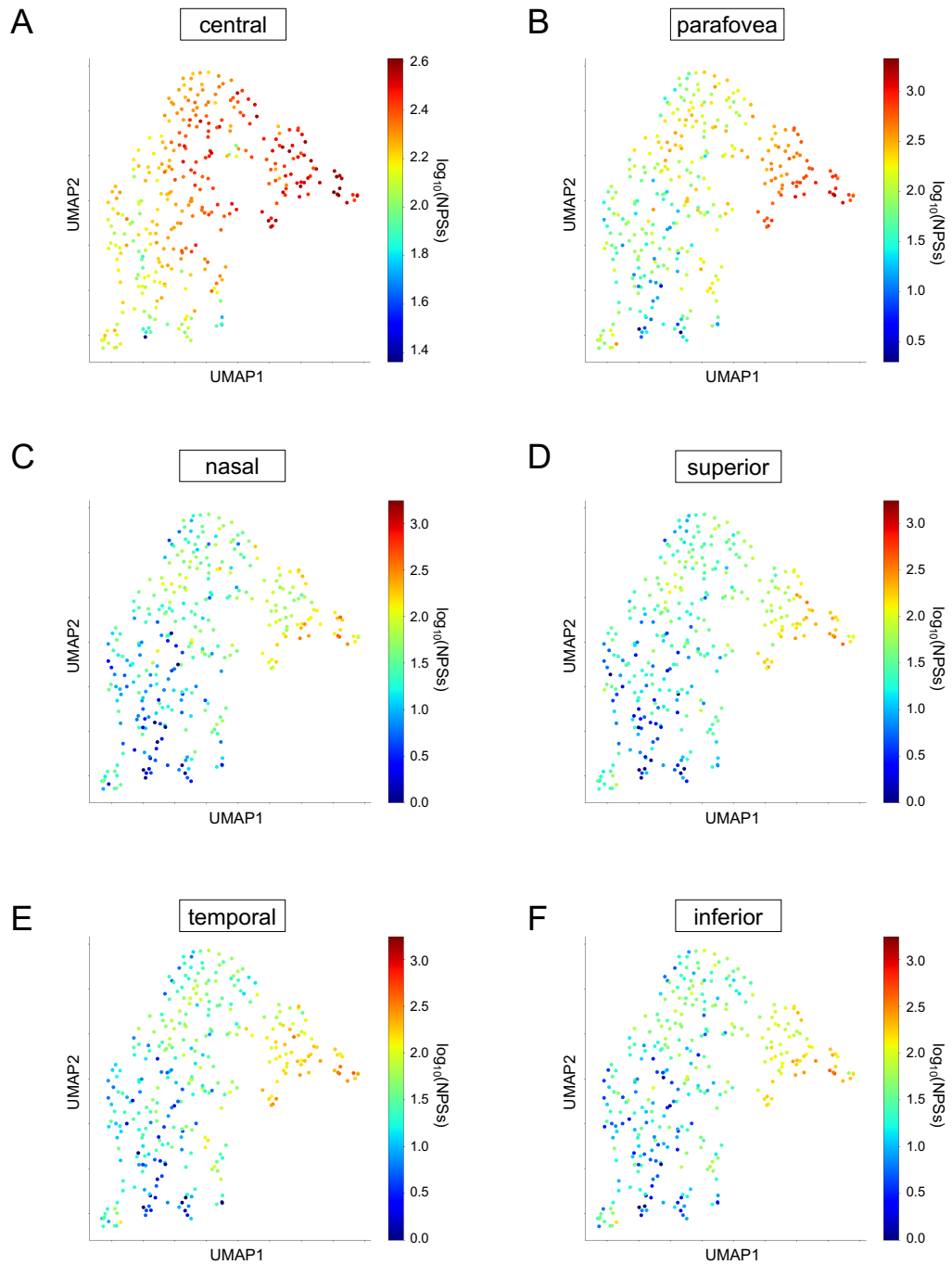


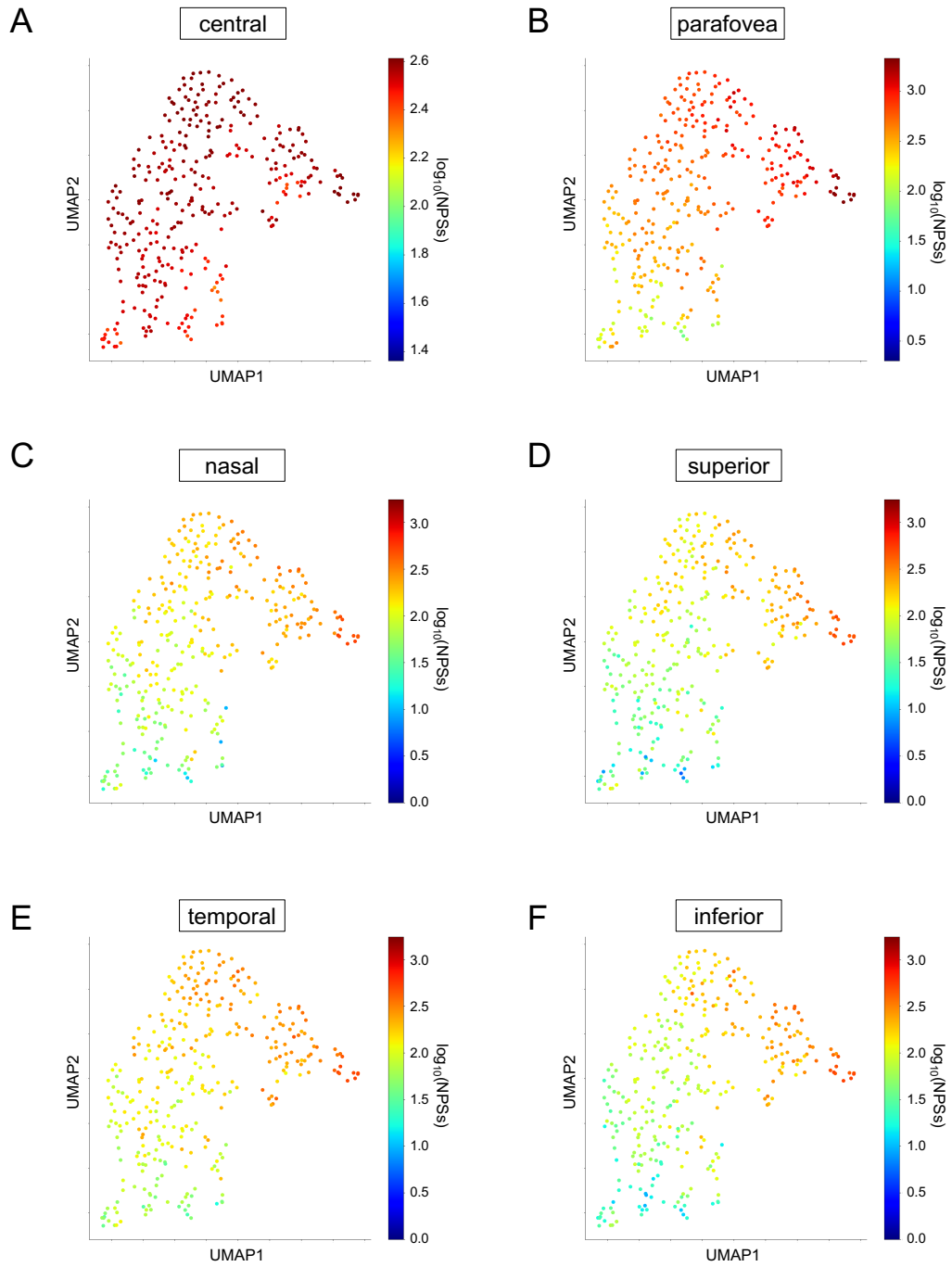
Supplementary Fig. S1. The relationship between central subfield thickness (CST) and logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) in all 327 eyes with diabetic retinopathy.

(A) Scatterplot. (B) The distribution of CST. black bars = frequency of each CST; gray bar = the percentage of eyes with reduced visual acuity (logMAR > 0).



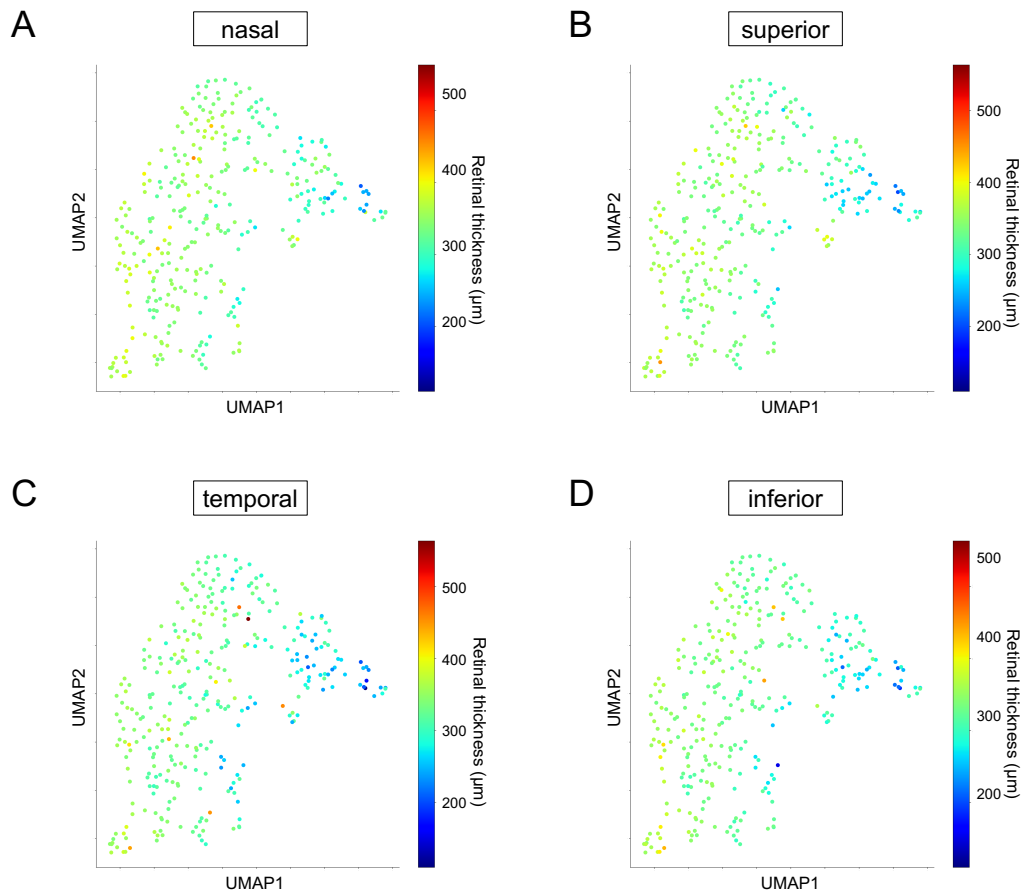
Supplementary Fig. S2. Pseudocolor map of nonperfusion square (NPS) counts in the superficial optical coherence tomography angiography images based on uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) in all 327 eyes with diabetic retinopathy.

(A) Central subfield. (B) All parafoveal subfields. (C) Nasal, (D) Superior, (E) Temporal, and (F) Inferior parafoveal subfields.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Pseudocolor map of nonperfusion square (NPS) counts in the deep optical coherence tomography angiography images based on uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) in all 327 eyes with diabetic retinopathy.

(A) Central subfield. (B) All parafoveal subfields. (C) Nasal, (D) Superior, (E) Temporal, and (F) Inferior parafoveal subfields.



Supplementary Fig. S4. Pseudocolor map of retinal thicknesses in the optical coherence tomography images based on uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) in all 327 eyes with diabetic retinopathy.

(A) Nasal, (B) Superior, (C) Temporal, and (D) Inferior parafoveal subfields.