

**Table e-1. APOSTEL criteria**

**Nine-point Advised Protocol for OCT Study Terminology and Elements checklist**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
1 Study Protocol	Describe how many OCT operating sites and graders were included: <b>one site, single grader</b>
	Report the timing of OCT compared to other measurements (same day, delayed): <b>Same day</b>
	Describe the inclusion and exclusion criteria: <b>Described on p. 7, lines 133-155.</b>
2 Acquisition Device	For all OCT devices used, report data on:
	Manufacturer: <b>Leica Microsystems Inc., Buffalo Grove, IL</b>
	Model: <b>Envisu C-Class</b>
	Software version <b>InVivoVue 2.4</b>
3 Acquisition Settings	Clearly describe the settings in which OCT scans were obtained:
	Room light conditions: <b>dimly lit room</b>
	Pupils dilated before examination: <b>yes (only in some cases)</b>
	Number of operators and devices: <b>one device, three operators</b>
4 Scanning protocol	Clearly describe the scanning protocol, including:
	Type of scan (circular, volume, star, line, other): <b>macular volume and optic nerve volume</b>
	Location (area of interest, macula, optic nerve head papillomacular bundle, other?): <b>macula and optic nerve</b>
	Scan parameters (with or without eye tracking)
	Volume scan: size of scan area (degrees or millimeters), number of B-scans, alignment of B-scans, number of A-scans per B-scan <b>Described on p 9, lines 180-183</b>
	Radial scan: size of scan area (degrees of millimeters), number of B-scans, alignment of B-scans, number of A-scans per B-scan <b>N/A</b>
	Ring scan: diameter, A-scan/B-scan, manual or automatic placement of ring or method of centering, depth resolution <b>N/A</b>
	Line scan: angle, location, number of A-scans, depth resolution <b>N/A</b>
5 Funduscopy imaging	Report other imaging modalities used in addition to OCT (funduscopy, confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy, retinal angiography, autofluorescence imaging): <b>N/A</b>
	Describe acquisition protocol including: <b>N/A</b>
	Excitation wavelength
	Filter sets
	Number of frames averaged (if applicable)
6 Postacquisition data	Describe image selection process, including:

selection	
	Quality control criteria: <b>OSCAR-IB criteria</b>
	Postacquisition discard (number and criteria): <b>No images were discarded</b>
	Eye selection strategy (if applicable): <b>In cases where OCT scans had been acquired from both eyes, the scan with the best image quality was included in the analysis.</b>
7 Postacquisition analysis	Describe all postacquisition steps:
	Software used for processing scans and segmentation (may be different from acquisition software): <b>ImageJ software, described on p 9, lines 185-187</b>
	Which individual retinal layers were segmented/included: <b>RNFL, GCL, IPL, INL, OPL, ONL, IS, OS, RPE</b>
	Method of segmentation (automated, semiautomated, or manually): <b>semi-automated, described on p 9, lines 195-200</b>
	How potential bias was addressed in the case of manual segmentation (masking): <b>The OCT grader was masked to participant group assignment.</b>
8 Nomenclature and abbreviations	Define:
	Anatomical structures analyzed: <b>RNFL, GCL, IPL, INL, OPL, ONL, IS, OS, RPE, disc diameter, cup diameter, cup depth, horizontal rim diameter, peripapillary retinal thickness and RNFL thickness</b>
	Units of provided measurements (e.g., volume or thickness): <b>thickness in <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>
9 Statistical approach	Describe:
	Statistical models used for the analyses of OCT data: <b>Described on p 11, lines 226-248</b>
	Whether data were analyzed by eye or by patient: <b>In cases where OCT scans had been acquired from both eyes, the scan with the best image quality was included in the analysis.</b>