Supplemental Figure 1. Spontaneous resolution of unilateral macular microhole.

Images of the left eye of a 73-year-old man with a macular microhole (Case 9). The BCVA was 20/12. A, Fundus photograph showing a small, faint, red lesion at the foveal center (arrow). B, High-magnification view of the foveal center. C, Infrared (IR) image. D, Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) image. A horizontal line scan was obtained through the foveal center, which is indicated by the direction of the arrow in C. A small outer retinal defect is visible. This eye showed complete posterior vitreous detachment. E, Three months later, the outer retinal defect resolved spontaneously.
**Supplemental Figure 2.** Magnified Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) and adaptive optics scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (AO-SLO) images of the fovea (Case 9). A, The SD-OCT revealed the disruption of the cone outer segment tip (COST) at the fovea (blue arrowhead). The retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) line was intact. AO-SLO images show dark regions that indicate cone disruption. B, Three months later, the COST line on SD-OCT and cone reflectivity on AO-SLO were recovered. Scale bar = 100μm. IS/OS=photoreceptor inner and outer segment junction.