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10.34172/jlms.2025.50

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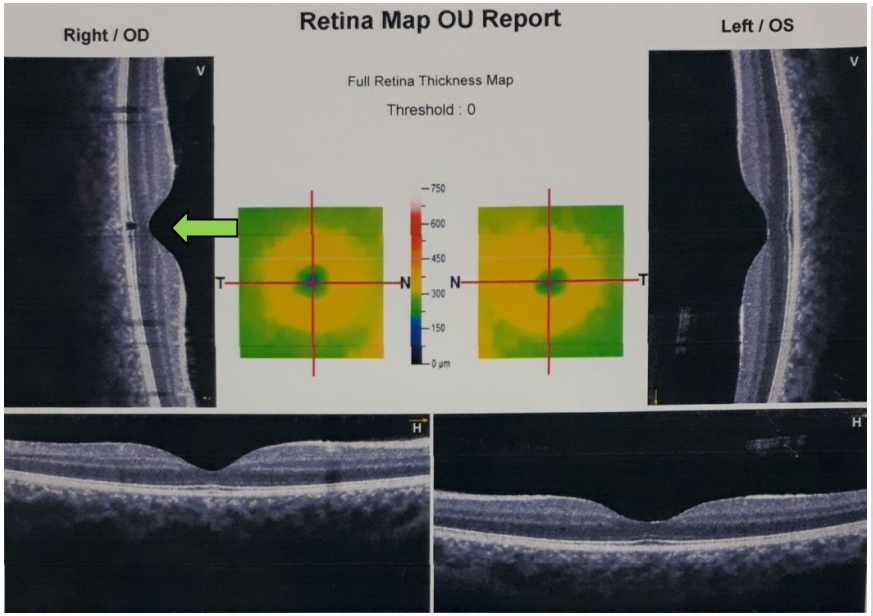


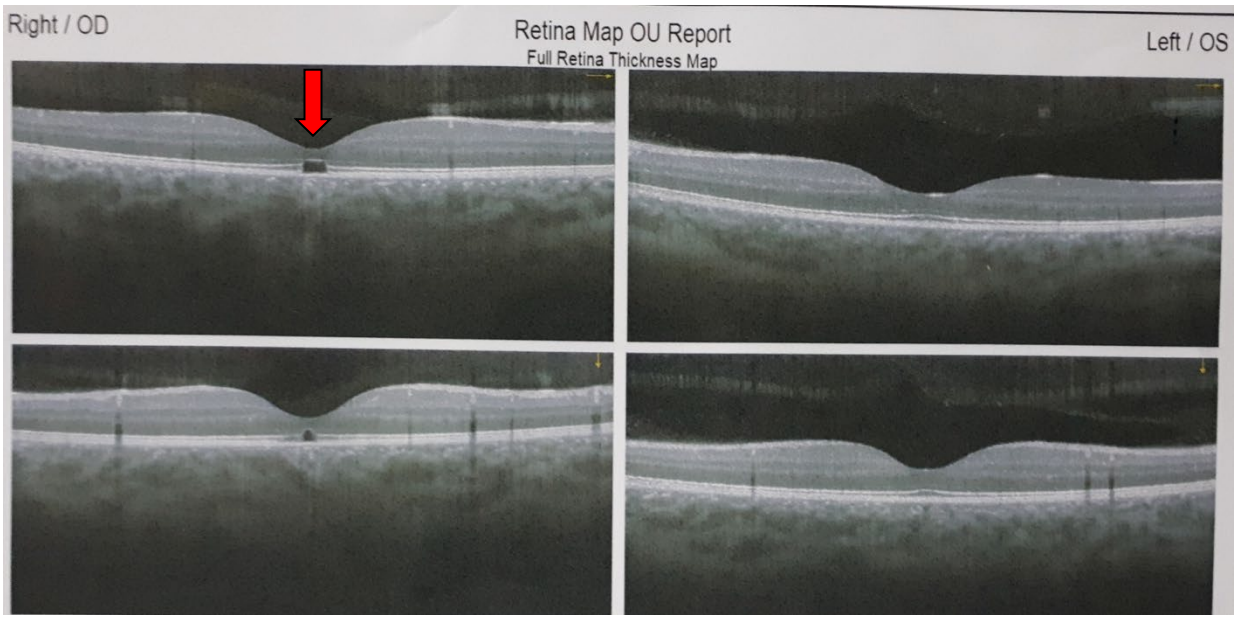
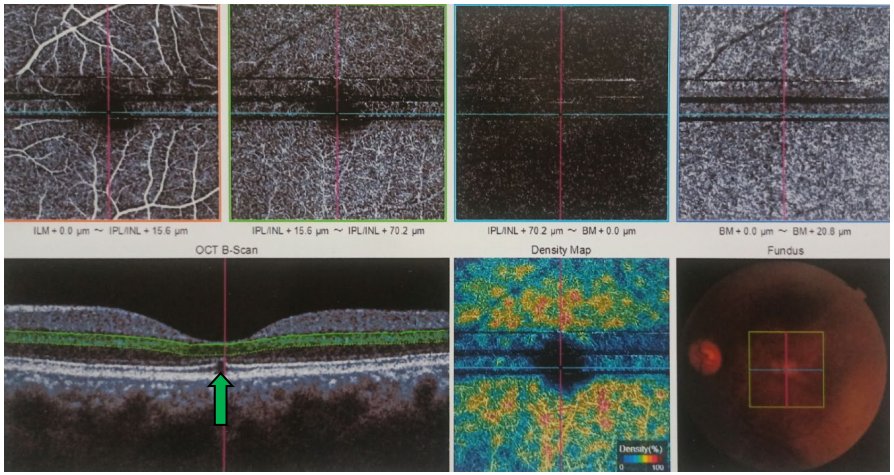


Figure S1. A 15-year-old male presenting with decreased vision and central scotoma in the right eye after accidentally looking directly into a toy red laser pointer. A disruption in ellipsoid and myoid zone was observed in OCT at the first visit (green arrow). Elipsoid & myoid zone disruption progressed in 4 weeks follow up (red arrow). (OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography)



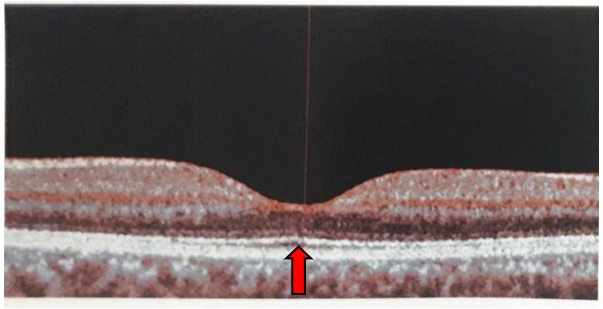


Figure S2. A 43-year-old male presenting with floater in the left eye after accidentally looking directly into a laser beam during a party. OCT imaging demonstrated a disruption in ellipsoid and myoid zone (green arrow). The patient underwent follow-up and secondary preventive measures. In one month follow up vision improved and ellipsoid and myoid zone disruption were resolved (red arrow). (OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography)

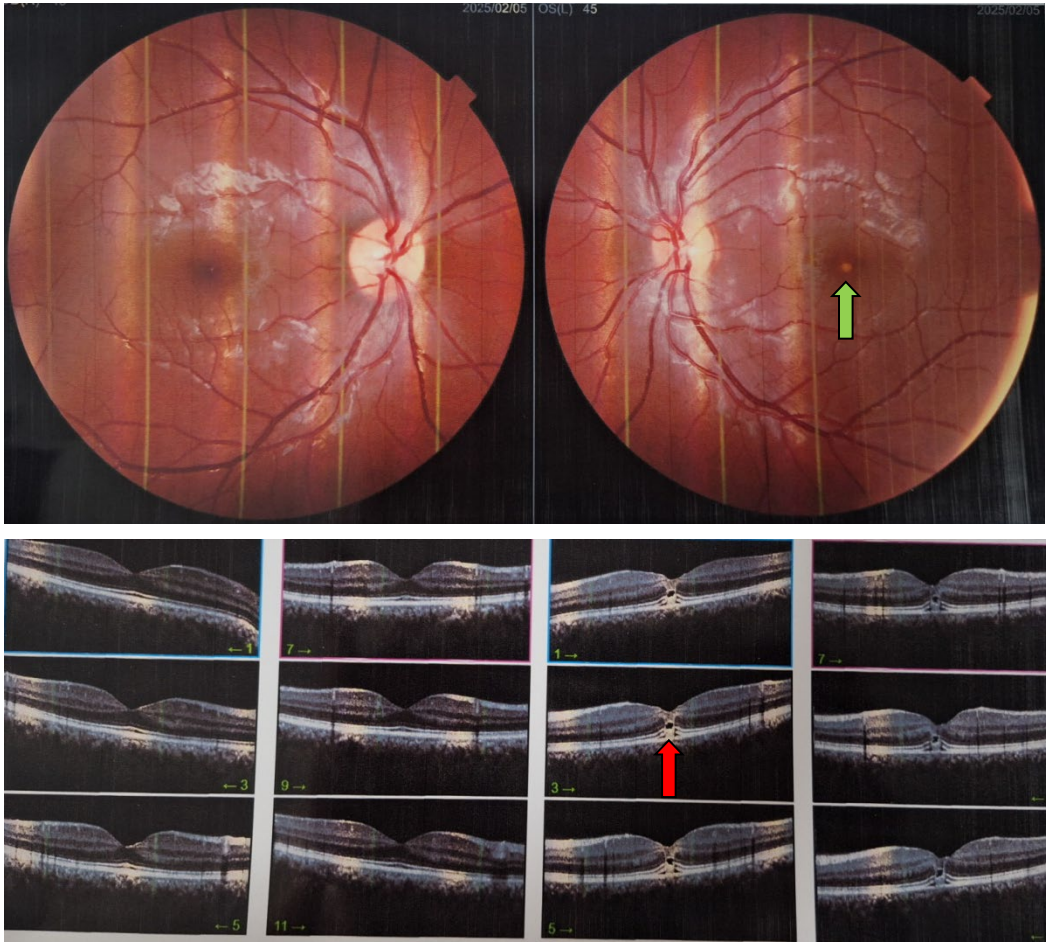


Figure S3. A 16-year-old boy presented with acute vision loss in his left eye after intentionally shining a red laser pointer into his eye while playing. Fundus examination revealed loss of foveal reflex with yellow ring in central macula (green arrow) and OCT demonstrated foveola separates from the center of the macula and a yellow ring surrounds the detachment consist with stage-1B MH (red arrow). (OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography, MH: Macular Hole)

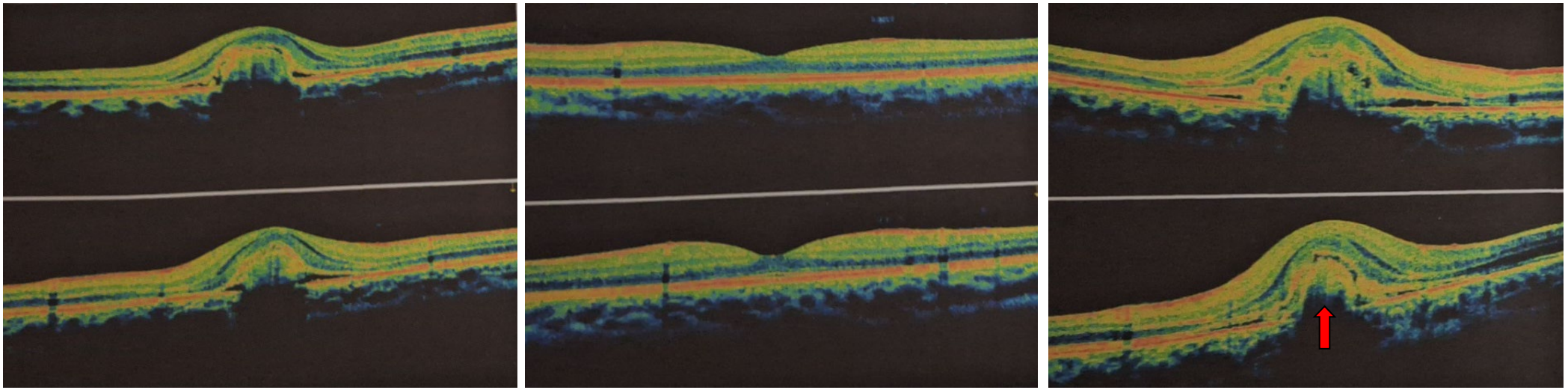


Figure S4. A 6-year-old boy who developed vision loss in his right eye after looking at a toy laser pointer and was followed up by general ophthalmologist (the left row shows images of the affected eye two days after the trauma and the middle row shows images of the unaffected left eye). Two months later examinations revealed elevated lesion on central macula with subretinal hemorrhage and OCT imaging (right row) showed hyperreflective subretinal prominence consistent with subretinal fibrovascular tissue (red arrow) consistent with post laser injury CNV. (OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography, CNV: Choroidal Neovascularization)