

supplementary data 2.

According to the review(Battaglia Parodi, M., & Bandello, F. (2009). Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion: Classification and Treatment. *Ophthalmologica*, 223(5), 298-305. doi:10.1159/000213640), we divide the patient data into new groups:major BRVO,hemispheric retinal vein occlusion(HSRVO), and macular BRVO. No macular BRVO was found in these patients. There were no significant differences between the groups in age,best-corrected visual acuity,visual acuity change and central foveal thickness(**Table 1**).

Table 1.divide BRVO into new groups

	Major BRVO	HSRVO	P
NO.	89	28	
age	62.97±9.17	62.68±9.72	0.778
Pre-BCVA (logMAR)	1.658±0.990	1.589±1.238	0.657
End BCVA (logMAR)	1.093±0.986	1.071±1.031	0.952
VA change (logMAR)	0.717±0.560	0.818±0.735	0.667
CFT	232.06±82.26	231.25±86.30	0.484

HSRVO :hemispheric retinal vein occlusion

Fig1.

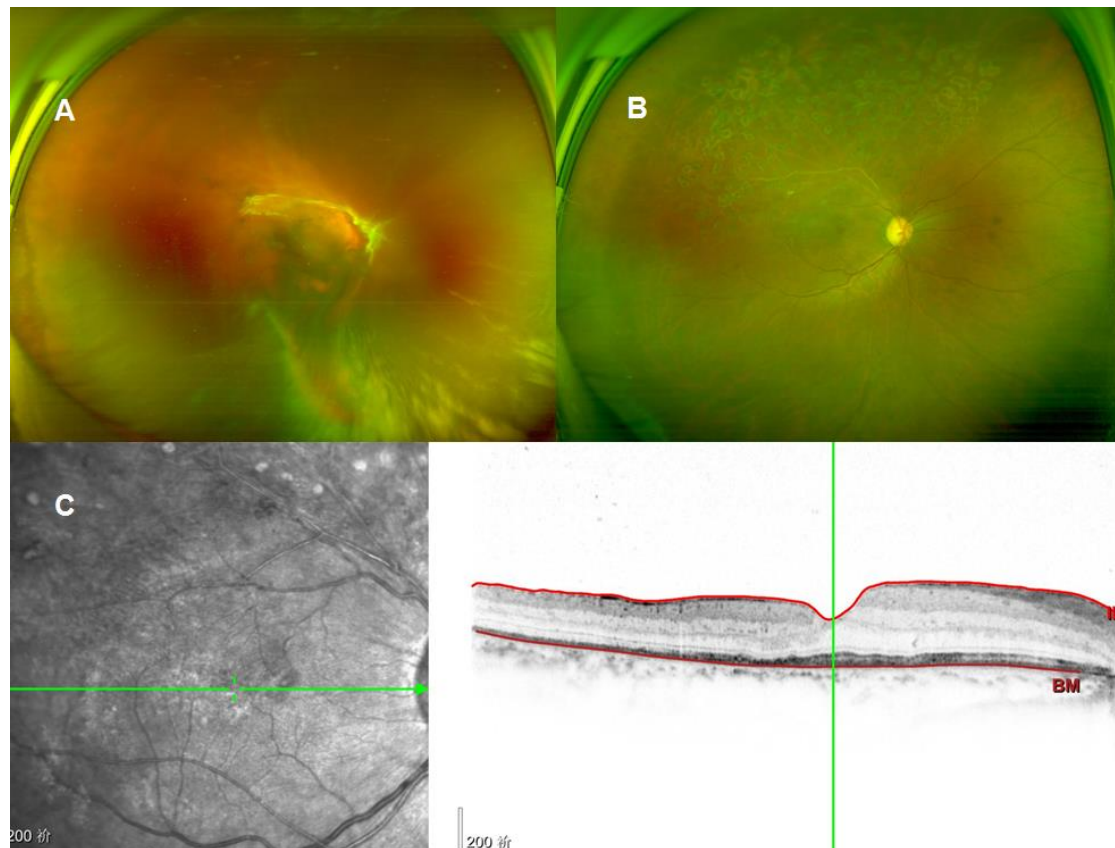


Fig1. Image data of a 59-year old female patient with major BRVO, The visual acuity was finger count in the right eye. At last follow-up after surgery, the BCVA improved to 20/40 in the right eye. A. Preoperative fundus photography of Major BRVO showed diffuse VH, B. Postoperative fundus photography of Major BRVO, showed VH was clear and laser spots on the non-perfusion area, C. The OCT scan after vitrectomy showed showed the flattened retina, thickness of temporal retina have thinned.

Fig2.

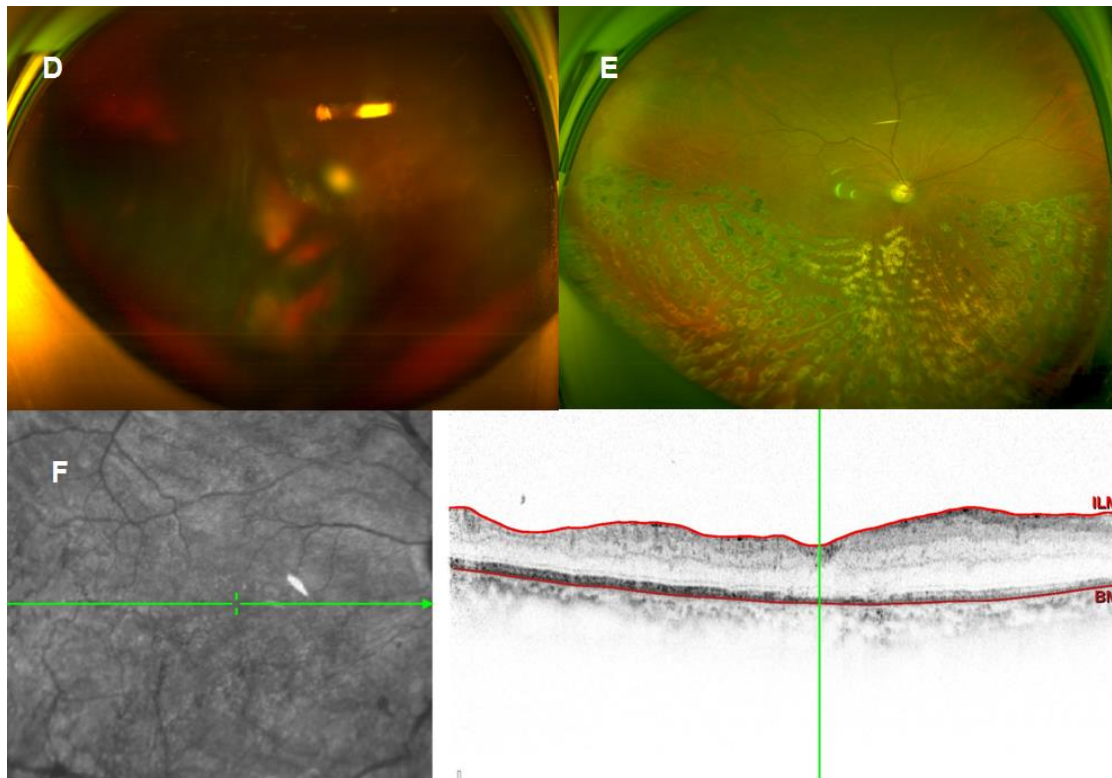


Fig2. Image data of a 57-year old male patient with HSRVO, the visual acuity was hand motion in the right eye. At last follow-up after surgery, the BCVA improved to 20/50 in the right eye. A. Preoperative fundus photography of HSRVO showed VH, B. Postoperative fundus photography of HSRVO, showed VH was clear and laser spots on the inferior retina, C. The OCT scan after vitrectomy showed showed the flattened retina, interruption in the ellipsoid layer and atrophic changes of retina.