

Multimodal imaging of eyes at the previtelliform, vitelliform, pseudohypopyon, and vitelliruptive stages. At the previtelliform stage, spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) images revealed intact retinal layers (**A**). Short-wavelength fundus autofluorescence (SW-AF) images demonstrated macular hypoautofluorescence (hypoAF) while images of the choriocapillaris (CC) by optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) demonstrated a homogenous pattern, both as observed in healthy eyes (**B,C**). At the vitelliform stage, a hyperreflective material (red asterisk) is observed in SD-OCT images (**D**). This material is hyperautofluorescent (hyperAF) in SW-AF images (**E**) and obstructs the OCTA signal, causing the area to appear as dark and devoid of CC (**F**). The eyes at the pseudohypopyon stage presented with hyporeflective subretinal fluid and a thickened interdigitation zone (IZ) band with abnormal reflectance (green arrow) in SD-OCT images (**G**). On SW-AF images, patchy hypoAF was observed in the macula, with inferior displacement of the hyperAF material (**H**). The CC corresponding to the lesion area appeared heterogeneous, with regions where the CC was visible and regions where it was not (**I**). Eyes at the vitelliruptive stage also presented with hyporeflective fluid on SD-OCT images, but the IZ band appeared as fragmented, with the remaining outer segments appearing in clumps (orange arrow) (**J**). SW-AF images revealed macular hypoAF, whereas the CC appeared granular and bright on OCTA images (**K,L**). The yellow dashed lines on the SD-OCT images represent the approximate location of the CC slab.