Spatial Functional Characteristics of East Asian Patients with Occult Macular Dystrophy (Miyake disease); EAOMD Report No.2

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PII: S0002-9394(20)30382-2

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2020.07.025

Reference: AJOPHT 11471

To appear in: *American Journal of Ophthalmology*

Received Date: 18 May 2020

Revised Date: 11 July 2020

Accepted Date: 14 July 2020

Please cite this article as: Yang L, Joo K, Tsunoda K, Kondo M, Fujinami-Yokokawa Y, Arno G, Pontikos N, Liu X, Nakamura N, Kurihara T, Tsubota K, Iwata T, Li H, Zou X, Wu S, Sun Z, Ahn SJ, Kim MS, Mun YS, Park KH, Robson AG, Miyake Y, Woo SJ, Sui R, Fujinami K, for the East Asia Inherited Retinal Disease Society study group, Spatial Functional Characteristics of East Asian Patients with Occult Macular Dystrophy (Miyake disease); EAOMD Report No.2, *American Journal of Ophthalmology* (2020), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2020.07.025.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To describe the functional phenotypic features of East Asian patients with *RP1L1*-associated occult macular dystrophy (i.e., Miyake disease).
Design: An international multi-center retrospective cohort study.
Methods: Twenty-eight participants (53 eyes) with Miyake disease were enrolled at three centres: in Japan, China, and Korea. Ophthalmological examinations including spectral-domain optic coherence tomography (SD-OCT) and multifocal electroretinogram (mfERG) were performed. Patients were classified into three functional groups based on mfERG: Group 1, paracentral dysfunction with relatively preserved central/peripheral function; Group 2, homogeneous central dysfunction with preserved peripheral function; and Group 3, widespread dysfunction over the recorded area. Three functional phenotypes were compared in clinical parameters and SD-OCT morphological classification (severe phenotype, blurred/flat ellipsoid zone and absence of the interdigitation zone; mild phenotype, preserved ellipsoid zone).
Results: There were eight eyes in Group 1, 40 eyes in Group 2, and five eyes in Group 3. The patients in Group 1 showed significantly later onset (P=.005) and shorter disease duration (P=.002), compared with those in Group 2. All eight eyes in Group 1 showed the mild morphological phenotype, while 43/45 eyes in Groups 2 and 3 presented the severe phenotype, which identified a significant association between the functional grouping and the morphological classification (P<.001).
Conclusions: A spectrum of functional phenotypes of Miyake disease was first documented with identifying three functional subtypes. Patients with paracentral dysfunction had the mildest phenotype, and those with homogeneous central or widespread dysfunction showed overlapping clinical findings with severe photoreceptor changes, suggesting various extents of visual impairment.

TITLE PAGE

Title

Spatial Functional Characteristics of East Asian Patients with Occult Macular Dystrophy (Miyake disease); EAOMD Report No.2

Short title: Functional characteristics of Miyake disease

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Supplemental Materials are available at AJO.com.

MAIN TEXT

INTRODUCTION

Occult macular dystrophy (OMD, Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man [OMIM]; 613587), first described by Miyake *et al*. in 1989, is a type of inherited macular dystrophy characterized by progressive visual acuity loss but without visible abnormality of the fundus or fluorescein angiogram.[1-4]

In 2010, causative heterozygous variants in retinitis pigmentosa 1-like 1 gene (*RP1L1*, OMIM; 608581) were first described in two families with autosomal dominant OMD.[5, 6] Immunohistochemistry showed the expression of *RP1L1* protein by human *RP1L1* antibody in the rod and cone photoreceptors in the macula of Cynomolgus monkeys (Macaca fascicularis).[3, 6] *RP1L1* is assumed to be involved in the morphological and functional maintenance of photoreceptors in interaction with *RP1* to assemble and stabilize axonemal microtubules in the connecting cilia, although the detailed function and the exact disease-causing mechanism are still uncertain due to lack of rodent models.[3, 6] In 2016, it was reported that *RP1L1*-associated OMD (i.e., Miyake disease) was clinically distinct from other forms of occult maculopathy and OMD-like syndromes (also associated with a normal fundus and macular dysfunction).[7]

Electrophysiological findings are key to the diagnosis of OMD. Typical findings include a normal full-field electroretinogram (ERG) with abnormal macular function, as revealed by focal macular ERG, multifocal ERG (mfERG) or pattern ERG P50 abnormality.[1, 2, 8-13] Local responses from different regions of the posterior pole may be obtained with mfERG and this method is helpful to determine the spatial distribution of posterior pole dysfunction in OMD.[14, 15] Previous studies reported markedly reduced mfERG responses at the fovea,[8-10, 16] but in relatively few subjects and with limited investigations using spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT). More importantly, the recruitment of specific patients focussing on Miyake disease was not available due to a

lack of molecular genetic diagnosis, which is essential to understand the underlying disease mechanism.

SD-OCT provides valuable in vivo information about the microstructure of photoreceptors in OMD.[6, 7, 13, 16-26] There are two microstructural subtypes of occult macular dysfunction syndrome: a classical type with both blurred ellipsoid zone (EZ) and absence of the interdigitation zone (IZ) and a non-classical type lacking these two features.[4, 7] Most patients with Miyake disease show classical SD-OCT findings. The second group of patients generally shows a milder structural change than in Miyake disease, with local IZ absence and relatively preserved EZ.[4] In 2017, four patients with this subtle phenotype were reported, showing preserved visual acuity and spared central foveal photoreceptors,[19] then the clinical stages of OMD based on changes of the photoreceptor layers detected by SD-OCT were published.[21] However, detailed functional assessment of Miyake disease in a large cohort including patients with various disease severities is still lacking and the spectrum of functional phenotypes has not been established.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the detailed functional characteristics of Miyake disease based on a large East Asian patient cohort. This study also provides the opportunity to investigate the variability of disease severity by assessing the spatial distribution of functional decline and to study the association between functional phenotype and morphological phenotype.

METHODS

Participants

This study is an international multi-centre retrospective cohort study. The subjects of this study were recruited from the East Asia Occult Macular Dystrophy (EAOMD) Study cohort, which was established by three institutions of the East Asia Inherited Retinal Disease Society (EAIRDs; https://www.eairds.org/): the National Institute of Sensory Organs (NISO), National Hospital Organization Tokyo Medical Center, Tokyo, Japan;

Peking Union Medical College Hospital (PUMCH), Beijing, China; and Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (SNUBH), Seongnam, Korea.[4] Informed consent was obtained from all the subjects. The study protocol adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the ethics committee of the participating institutions (reference numbers issued by the institutional review boards: R19-030, NISO; JS-2056, PUMCH; and B-1105/127-014, SNUBH).

The total EAOMD cohort contains 36 subjects from 21 pedigrees with a clinical diagnosis of OMD who were recruited between June 2016 and July 2017.[4] All the subjects met the diagnostic criteria of Miyake disease: (1) presence of macular dysfunction; (2) no fundus abnormalities confirmed by fundoscopy; and (3) detection of a heterozygous pathogenic *RP1L1* variant.[4]

Clinical and genetic investigations

The subjects underwent comprehensive ophthalmic examinations, including measurement of best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) converted to the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) unit, fundus photography/fundoscopy, SD-OCT, and electrophysiological assessments. The details of the applied equipment and protocols were described in a previous study.[4]

According to previous studies, two subtypes of SD-OCT morphological phenotype were applied to describe the structural changes: (i) severe phenotype (denoted as a classical phenotype compatible to stage IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb), showing both blurred/flat EZ and absence of IZ; and (ii) mild phenotype (denoted as subtle morphological changes compatible to stage Ia, Ib), defined as minimum/local blurring of EZ and local absence of IZ.[4, 21]

Blood samples of the subjects were collected for genetic screening in the three institutes. Whole-exome sequencing with targeted analysis,[4, 7, 27] next-generation sequencing with

targeted capture panel,[28-30] and direct sequencing[18] were performed in each institute, according to published protocols.

All clinical information and selected genetic data were uploaded to the shared database. Data quality and conclusive diagnoses were confirmed by all three corresponding authors (SJW, RS, KF).

Recordings and analyses of mfERG data

The mfERGs were recorded with different recording systems in the three institutes. The Visual Evoked Response Imaging System (VERIS Clinic 5.0.9; Electro-Diagnostic Imaging, San Mateo, CA, USA) was used with a 61-hexagon stimulus element (5 eccentric rings) in NISO.[9, 17, 19] VERIS (Clinic 6.0) was used with a 103-hexagon stimulus element (6 rings) in PUMCH. The RETIscan system (Roland Consult, Brandenburg, Germany) with a 61-hexagon stimulus element (5 rings), VERIS (Clinic 4.0) with a 103-hexagon stimulus element (6 rings), and UTAS (3.5.0; LKC Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) with a 61-hexagon stimulus element (5 rings) were used in SNUBH (**Supplemental Table 1;** Supplemental Material at AJO.com). All mfERG recording procedures and protocols incorporated the international standard of the International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (ISCEV).[14]

The peak time (ms) and response density (nV/deg^2) of the mfERG P1 component associated with the central hexagon (ring 1; R1) and concentric areas (rings 2-5 or 2-6; R2-5 or 2-6) were measured. The mean response density for each concentric ring was calculated as the sum of the responses divided by the total area of the hexagons within each ring as shown in **Supplemental Figure 1** (Supplemental Material at AJO.com).[14] Ring ratios were calculated based on the amplitude of the P1 component divided by the amplitude of the most peripheral ring (R5 for the 61-hexagon protocol, R6 for the 103-hexagon protocol); i.e., R1/R5, R2/R5, R3/R5, and R4/R5 or R1/R6, R2/R6, R3/R6, R4/R5, and R5/R6. Normative range data were referred to in each recording condition: the VERIS 61-hexagon protocol, RETIscan 61-hexagon protocol, and VERIS

103-hexagon protocol. The most peripheral ring (R5 or R6) was assessed compared with the available normative range. Ring ratios (R1/R5) of the eyes recorded with 61-hexagon protocols were also compared among the three different severity grades of BCVA (favourable, ≤0.3 in the logMAR unit; intermediate, 0.3<<1.0 in the logMAR unit; and severe, ≥1.0 in the logMAR unit).

mfERG functional grouping

Three functional groups were defined based on the mfERG ring ratios and P1 amplitudes in order to describe the spatial extent of functional decline. All eyes were classified into one of three groups: Group 1 - paracentral dysfunction (attenuation of R2 responses) with relatively preserved central (R1) and peripheral function (R5/6); Group 2 - homogeneous central/paracentral dysfunction (attenuation of responses in R1 and R2) with preserved peripheral function (R5/6); Group 3 - widespread dysfunction over the whole area tested (abnormal responses in R1-R5/6). The classification of mfERG groups was performed by two investigators (L.Y., K.F.) blind to the structural and clinical features of the patients at the time of the review. If classifications by the two investigators differed, further reviews were performed and discussed to enable a consensus. Ring ratios recorded with the 61-hexagon protocol were compared between functional groups.

Clinical parameters and morphological phenotypes for mfERG functional groups

To characterize the functional phenotypes, mfERG functional groups were compared in terms of clinical parameters: age, age at onset, duration of disease, and BCVA. An association between functional grouping and SD-OCT morphological classification (severe phenotype/mild phenotype) was also investigate.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS Statistics (Version 24, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; SPSS). The comparison analyses for the clinical parameters between the functional groups were performed with the Kruskal-Wallis test. One eye of each subject was randomly selected with the online Random Integer

Generator (https://www.random.org/integers/) to perform the analysis for age, age at onset, and duration of disease. The Goodman-Kruskal gamma, a measure of association for ordered categories ranging between -1 and +1 for perfect negative and positive association, respectively, was calculated to measure the association between functional grouping and SD-OCT morphological classification.[31] P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Participants, demographics, and clinical and genetic findings

In total, fifty-three eyes of 28 patients with available mfERGs from 18 families were recruited from the EAOMD cohort. There were 17 males (17/28, 60.7%) and 11 females (11/28, 39.3%). The detailed clinical and genetic information is summarized in **Table 1**. There were 18 patients from ten families recruited at NISO, five patients from three families at PUMCH, and five patients from five families at SNUBH.

The median age at the latest examination was 48.0 (range, 12.0-86.0) years. The median age at onset was 35.0 (range, 6.0-73.0) years. The median disease duration (between the age at onset and the latest examination) was 8.5 (range, 0-36.0) years. The median BCVA was 0.52 (range, -0.08-1.22) in the logMAR units. All patients showed normal full-field ERGs. There were 43 eyes (43/53, 81.1%) from 23 subjects showing the severe phenotype and ten eyes (10/53, 18.9%) from five subjects showing the mild phenotype evident on SD-OCT.

Seven heterozygous pathogenic *RP1L1* variants detected in this study were within the two hot spots (amino acids 45 and 1196-1201), including two recurrent variants: c.133C>T, p.(Arg45Trp) identified in nine families (9/18, 50.0%), and c.3596C>G, p.(Ser1199Cys) found in five families (5/18, 27.8%).

mfERG ring analyses

The detailed P1 amplitude density and peak time of each eccentric ring in 53 eyes of 28 subjects are described in **Supplemental Table 2** (Supplemental Material at AJO.com). Ring amplitude ratios and the grouping of mfERG phenotypes for each eye are presented in **Supplemental Table 3** (Supplemental Material at AJO.com). The median value of R1/R5, R2/R5, R3/R5, and R4/R5 with the 61-hexagon protocol was 2.04 (range, extinguished-5.34), 1.01 (rang, 0.47-2.31), 0.99 (range, 0.29-1.26), and 1.01 (range, 0.76-1.26), respectively. The median value of R1/R6, R2/R6, R3/R6, R4/R6, and R5/6 with the 103-hexagon protocol was 1.34 (range, 0.62-4.38), 1.20 (range, 0.62-2.13), 1.17 (range, 0.62-1.89), 1.03 (range, 0.71-1.58), and 0.97 (range, 0.81-1.26), respectively. Median values of R1/R5 in favourable/intermediate/severe BCVA were 3.35 (range, 2.05-5.34)/1.19 (range, extinguished-2.74)/2.23 (0.64-2.76). Statistically significant difference was revealed in terms of the R1/R5 ratio between the favorable grade and the intermediate grade of BCVA (P<.001)；a trend of difference was found between between the favorable grade and the severe grade of BCVA (P=.279); no significant difference was found between the intermediate grade and the severe grade of BCVA (P>.99).

mfERG functional groups

The functional groups 53 eyes of 28 subjects are presented in **Supplemental Table 3** (Supplemental Material at AJO.com)**.** There were eight eyes (8/53, 15.1%) of five subjects in Group 1; 40 eyes (40/53, 75.5%) of 23 subjects in Group 2; and five eyes (5/53, 9.4%) of three subjects in Group 3. Clinical images and mfERG traces of three representative cases from each functional group are shown in **Figure 1**.

The ring ratios of subjects in each group recorded with the 61-hexagon protocol are summarized in **Table 2** and **Figure 2**. Significant differences were identified between Groups 1 and 2 in R1/R5, between Groups 1 and 2 and Groups 1 and 3 in R2/R5, and between Groups 1 and 2 and Groups 1 and 3 in R3/R5. A markedly high R1/R5 ratio was noted in Group 1 (median: 4.50, range 3.46-5.34).

Clinical and morphological findings for mfERG functional groups

The clinical parameters of age, age at onset, disease duration, and BCVA for the three functional groups are summarized in **Table 3 and Figure 3**. The median age of Groups 1, 2, and 3 was 54.0 (range, 48.0-71.0), 36.0 (range, 12.0-84.0), and 51.0 (range, 45.0-66.0) years, respectively. The median age at onset of symptoms of Groups 1, 2, and 3 was 54.0 (range, 48.0-71.0), 25.0 (range, 6.0-50.0), and 39.0 (range, 25.0-60.0) years, respectively. The median disease duration in Groups 1, 2, and 3 was 0.0 (range, 0.0-2.0), 10.0 (range, 1.0-34.0), and 6.0 (range, 6.0-26.0), respectively. The median BCVA in Groups 1, 2, and 3 was -0.04 (range, -0.08-0.30), 0.65 (range, -0.08-1.22), and 0.52 (range, 0.30-0.70) logMAR units, respectively. Significant differences were revealed between Groups 1 and 2 in terms of the age at onset (95% CI, 45.2 to 68.8 and 20.3 to 34.4, respectively; *P*=.005), disease duration (95% CI, -0.7 to 1.5 and 8.9 to 18.4, respectively; *P*=.002), and BCVA (95% CI, -0.09 to 0.16 and 0.52 to 0.69, respectively; *P*<.001).

The distribution of mfERG functional grouping and SD-OCT morphological classification is described in **Table 4 and Supplemental Figure 2** (Supplemental Material at AJO.com). All eight eyes (8/8, 100%) in Group 1 showed the mild phenotype. Thirty-eight eyes (38/40, 95.0%) in Group 2 demonstrated the severe phenotype, while two eyes (2/40, 5.0%) had the mild phenotype. All five eyes (5/5, 100%) in Group 3 showed the severe phenotype. A statistically significant association was revealed between functional group and SD-OCT classification (γ=1.00; *P*<.001).

DISCUSSION

In the current study, the detailed functional features of Miyake disease were determined by ring analyses of mfERGs in the largest genetically confirmed East Asian cohort, containing 53 eyes of 28 subjects.[4] Three functional phenotypes were established according to the spatial extent of mfERG abnormality. Most had central and paracentral macular dysfunction (75%) with a minority showing predominantly paracentral dysfunction (15%) or widespread dysfunction at the posterior pole (10%). These functional subtypes illustrate variable phases of disease severity of Miyake disease

associated with the age at onset, visual acuity, disease duration, and morphological abnormalities.

There are only a few studies that have described the functional features of OMD based on single-case or small cohort studies, with or without genetic diagnosis.[8-10, 12, 16] Piao *et al*. reported the amplitude (i.e., response density) and peak time for the P1 component of each ring (R1-R5) in eight Japanese patients with OMD.[9] They demonstrated that all the subjects manifested significantly decreased amplitudes of the central two rings (R1 and R2), with six (75%) showing preserved peripheral mfERG responses and two (25%) showing more widespread dysfunction,[9] which mostly consistent with the current study. However, the obtained results in the current large cohort included patients with paracentral dysfunction with relatively preserved central function (5/28, 17.9%; Group 1). Therefore, a wide spectrum of functional phenotype has been found in the first large molecularly confirmed cohort of Miyake disease.

Clinical parameters for functional groups differed based on age at onset, disease duration, and BCVA. However, no difference was revealed in age among the groups. These results suggest that the age at onset is one of the key factors predicting disease severity, which was also found in other studies.[4, 21]

A significant functional-morphological association was first determined in the current study. The presence of a relatively preserved EZ line is an important sign to imply the functional subtype. Eight of ten eyes (8/10, 80%) with the mild phenotype presented maintained function in the central retina and the peripheral retina (Group 1), with 20% in Group 2. In contrast, thirty-eight of 43 eyes (38/43, 88.4%) with the severe phenotype (i.e., blurred/flat EZ) demonstrated homogeneous central dysfunction (Group 2), with 11.6% in Group 3. These findings propose that the detailed assessment of the EZ line is crucial to identify the functional severity/subtype.

In the current study, distinct clinical and functional phenotypes were clarified in a subgroup of patients showing paracentral dysfunction with relatively preserved central function (Group 1). The mild phenotype is represented by a high proportion of no direct visual symptoms, late onset (in the fifth decade), favourable visual acuity, preserved EZ line, and preserved central and peripheral function, some of which were presented before.[4, 7, 19, 21] The preceding parafoveal structural changes of OMD have been described before[19, 21], and functional decrease at the parafovea was first identified in the current study. The functional/structural damages in the parafovea were found correspondently in our cohort, albeit further detailed analysis in the natural course is required to reveal which of function and structure is impaired earlier. Interestingly, similar patterns were also found in other macular dystrophies or cone/cone-rod dystrophies, e.g. *ABCA4*-associated, *POC1B*-associated, *CRX*-associated retinal disorders, and *GUCY2D*-associated retinal disorders.[27, 31-35] However, the underlying mechanism to explain this phenotype of preceding parafoveal changes is still uncertain. Thus, the possibility of a particular phase of disease severity showing the aforementioned distinct mild features that progress to widespread dysfunction has not been fully excluded. Some of the clinical features were shared between the two subgroups of patients demonstrating homogeneous central dysfunction with preserved peripheral function (Group 2) and widespread dysfunction (Group 3), including age at onset, BCVA, and frequently found blurred/flat EZ. Notably, patients with intermediate and severe BCVA had decreased mfERG ratio (R1/R5) in the central retina, which implies that the objective functional impairment could precede the subjective functional impairment of VA in the central retina in these patients. These features suggest that the extent of retinal dysfunction or the degree of severity can vary in Miyake disease.

There are limitations in this study. A challenge for this multicentre international study was that five different mfERG recording protocols were used in different laboratories. Thus, it is difficult to statistically perform the comparison data analysis directly with absolute values of mfERG. And also, the statistical comparison analysis between normative control and patients with Miyake disease was not available, due to the relatively wide

range of normal values, as well as the limited sample number of some recording protocols. However, all three centres established the same underlying functional phenotype, facilitated by use of the standard ISCEV mfERG protocol and enabling pooling of data and resources.[14] Quantitative differences were anticipated in the ring ratio analysis of mfERGs, given the different number of rings associated with different mfERG instruments. It is recognized that a limitation of the mfERG ring analysis was that patients in Group 3 had abnormal peripheral (R5/R6) responses, confounding direct comparison of ring ratios with patients in Groups 1 and 2 (with preserved peripheral responses). The cross-sectional data described above suggest the possibility of progressive dysfunction and expanding maculopathy, but longitudinal monitoring will be required to investigate the stability of the milder phenotypes. To prove the hypothesis that the functional groups might be related to the natural course of OMD, a long-term follow-up study is needed in the future. Additional studies based on a larger cohort could help to further elucidate the underlying disease mechanism of Miyake disease by clarifying genotype-phenotype associations.

In conclusion, the current multicentre study expands the spectrum of functional phenotypes of Miyake disease, which is useful for the diagnosis, classification, and prediction of disease progression. Our detailed assessment of spatial tendency utilizing ring ratio analyses illustrated three functional phenotypes representing circular functional damage: paracentral dysfunction, homogeneous central dysfunction, and widespread dysfunction. Patients with paracentral dysfunction had milder phenotypes; meanwhile patients with homogeneous central dysfunction and widespread dysfunction showed overlapping phenotypes, suggesting the various extents of retinal dysfunction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lizhu Yang, Kwangsic Joo and Kaoru Fujinami are Joint First Authors.
Se Joon Woo, Ruifang Sui, and Kaoru Fujinami are Joint Corresponding Authors

This international multicentre study conducted by the East Asia Inherited Retinal Disease Society has been performed in three countries: Japan, China, and South Korea. Due to the private information protection laws in each country, some data (such as deep genetic data or detailed clinical data) are not allowed to be shared across borders. The three corresponding authors from each country therefore have full data access separately in their home countries and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. The private information protection laws of China, Korea, and Japan for bioresources do not allow us to present/publish the genetic/clinical data of patients from their own countries without the corresponding local author taking clear responsibility.

a. Funding/Support

The EAOMD studies are supported by Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (A) of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (16H06269), Grant-in-Aid for Scientists to support international collaborative studies of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (16KK01930002).

Kazushige Tsunoda: Support – Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Japan (18ek0109282h0002); Grants – for Scientific Research, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan (H26-26462674).

Yu Fujinami-Yokokawa: Grants – Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (18K16943).

Gavin Arno: Support – Fight for Sight (UK) Early Career Investigator award, NIHR-BRC at Moorfields Eye Hospital and the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, and Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation Butterfield Award, UK.

Anthony G. Robson: Support – is supported by the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre at Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and by the Moorfields Eye Charity.

Toshihide Kurihara: Support – Tsubota Laboratory, Inc, Fuji Xerox Co, Ltd, Kirin Company, Ltd, Kowa Company, Ltd, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Santen Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd, ROHTO Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd.

Takeshi Iwata: Support – AMED (18ek0109282h0002).

Se Joon Woo: Grants – Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (16-2019-003), National Research Foundation of Korea grant 2016R1D1A1B03934724, funded by the Korean government (Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning [MSIP]).

Ruifang Sui: Grants – Foundation Fighting Blindness (CD-CL-0214-0631-PUMCH); CAMS Innovation Fund for Medical Sciences, China, CIFMS 2016-12M-1-002; National Natural Science Foundation of China, China, 81470669.

Kaoru Fujinami: Grants - Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (A) of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (16H06269), Grant-in-Aid for Scientists to support international collaborative studies of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (16KK01930002), National Hospital Organization Network Research Fund, Japan (H30-NHO-Sensory Organs-03), AMED (18ek0109355h0001), Foundation Fighting Blindness Alan Laties Career Development Program (CF-CL-0416-0696-UCL), USA; Health Labour Sciences Research Grant, The Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare, Japan (201711107A), Great Britain Sasakawa

Foundation Butterfield Awards, UK.

Role of the Funder/Sponsor: the sponsor or funding organization had no role in the design or conduct of this research.

b. Financial Disclosures

The individual investigators who participate in the sponsored project(s) are not directly compensated by the sponsor but may receive salary or other support from the institution to support their effort on the project(s).

Lizhu Yang: no financial disclosures.

Kwangsic Joo: no financial disclosures.

Kazushige Tsunoda: no financial disclosures.

Mineo Kondo: no financial disclosures.

Yu Fujinami-Yokokawa: no financial disclosures.

Gavin Arno: no financial disclosures.

Nikolas Pontikos: no financial disclosures.

Xiao Liu: no financial disclosures.

Natsuko Nakamura: no financial disclosures.

Toshihide Kurihara: no financial disclosures.

Kazuo Tsubota: no financial disclosures.

Takeshi Iwata: no financial disclosures.

Hui Li: no financial disclosures.

Xuan Zou: no financial disclosures.

Shijing Wu: no financial disclosures.

Zixi Sun: no financial disclosures.

Seong Joon Ahn: no financial disclosures.

Min Seok Kim: no financial disclosures.

Yong Seok Mun: no financial disclosures.

Kyu Hyung Park: no financial disclosures.

Anthony G. Robson: no financial disclosures.

Yozo Miyake: no financial disclosures.

Se Joon Woo: Paid consultant – Samsung Bioepis Inc., Panolos Bioscience Inc., Novelty Nobility Inc.; Co-founder of Retimark Inc., outside the submitted work.

Ruifang Sui: no financial disclosures.

Kaoru Fujinami: Paid consultant – Astellas Pharma Inc, Kubota Pharmaceutical

Holdings Co, Ltd, Acucela Inc, Novartis AG, Janssen Pharmaceutica, Sanofi Genzyme, NightstaRx Limited; Personal fees – Astellas Pharma Inc, Kubota Pharmaceutical Holdings Co, Ltd, Acucela Inc, Novartis AG, Santen Company Limited, Foundation Fighting Blindness, Foundation Fighting Blindness Clinical Research Institute, Japanese Ophthalmology Society, Japan Retinitis Pigmentosa Society; Grants – Astellas Pharma Inc. (NCT03281005), outside the submitted work.

c. Other Acknowledgments

We thank the patients and their families for the participation in this study. We also thank all the collaborators of East Asia Inherited Retinal Disease Society (URL: https://www.fujinamik.com/east-asia-inherited-retinal-disease) and Japan Eye Genetics Consortium (URL: http://www.jegc.org/) for data collection.

APPENDIX

The East Asia Inherited Retinal Disease Society (EAIRDs) Study Group: The EAOMD study is supported by a contract from the EAIRDs. The EAIRDs Study Group members are as follows: Chair's Office: National Institute of Sensory Organs, Kaoru Fujinami, Se Joon Woo, Ruifang Sui, Shiying Li, Hyeong Gon Yu, Bo Lei, Qingjiong Zhang, Chan Choi Mun, Fred Chen, Takeshi Iwata, Kazushige Tsunoda, Yozo Miyake, Mineo Kondo, Kunihiko Akiyama, Gen Hanazono, Masaki Fukui, Yu Fujinami-Yokokawa, Takayuki Kinoshita, Tatsuo Matsunaga, Satomi Inoue, Kazuki Yamazawa, Yasuiro Yamada, Michel Michaelides, Gavin Arno, Nikolas Pontikos, Yasutaka Suzuki, Asako Ihama, Reina Akita, Jun Ohashi, Izumi Naka, Kazutoshi Yoshitake, Daisuke Mori, Toshihide Kurihara, Kazuo Tsubota, Hiroaki Miyata, Kei Shinoda, Atsushi Mizota, Natsuko Nakamura, Takaaki Hayashi, Kazuki Kuniyoshi, Shuhei Kameya, Yusuke Murakami, Kwangsic Joo, Min Seok Kim, Kyu Hyung Park, Seong Joon Ahn, Dae Joong Ma, Joo Yong Lee, Sang Jin Kim, Christopher Seungkyu Lee, Jinu Han, Hyewon Chung, Jeeyun Ahn, Min Sagong, Young-Hoon-Ohn, Dong Ho Park, You Na Kim, Jong Suk Lee, Sang Jun Park, Jun Young Park, Won Kyung Song, Tae Kwan Park, Baek-Lok Oh, Jong Young Lee, Lizhu Yang, Xuan Zou, Hui Li, Zhengqin Yin, Yong Liu, Xiaohong Meng, Xiao Liu, Yanling Long, Jiayun Ren, Hongxuan Lie, Gang Wang, Anthony G. Robson, Xuemin Jin, Kunpeng Xie, Ya Li, Chonglin Chen, Qingge Guo, Lin Yang, Ya You, Tin Aung, Graham E. Holder.

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1. Clinical images and multifocal electroretinogram (mfERG) traces of three representative cases from each functional group

(A) A representative case from Group 1 (Patient 13, 11-II:1; male, 73 years, best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) (converted to the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) unit) 0.30/0.00 for right eye (RE)/left eye (LE)).

A fundus photograph of RE shows a normal appearance. Spectral-domain optical coherence tomographic (SD-OCT) images in the fovea of the RE and LE demonstrate the mild phenotype with preserved ellipsoid zone (EZ) and local absence of interdigitation zone (IZ). Responses of the multifocal electroretinogram (mfERG) of RE and LE (field view) identify relatively preserved responses of the central area (Ring 1, central circle) and preserved responses of the peripheral area (Ring 5) compared to the decreased responses of the paracentral area (Ring 2, grey region). The arrows indicate the considerably reduced responses.

(B) A representative case from Group 2 (Patient 2, 2-III:2; female, 17 years, BCVA 0.70/0.52 for RE/LE).

Fundus photographs of RE and LE showed a normal appearance. SD-OCT images in the fovea of RE and LE demonstrate the severe phenotype with blurred EZ and absence of IZ. mfERG responses of RE and LE identify homogenously reduced responses at the central and paracentral areas (Ring 1 and Ring 2, grey region), with preserved responses of the peripheral area (Ring 5, peripheral circle).

(C) A representative case from Group 3 (Patient 19, 15-II:1; male, 48 years, BCVA 0.30/0.30 for RE/LE).

Fundus photographs of RE and LE showed normal appearance. SD-OCT images in the fovea of RE and LE demonstrated the severe phenotype with blurred EZ and absence of IZ. mfERGs of RE and LE identify decreased responses of the entire recording area (Ring 1-Ring 5, grey region).

Figure 2. Ring ratios recorded with the 61-hexagon protocol for three functional groups

(A) Individual values of ring ratios of the eyes recorded with the 61-hexagon protocol. (Red area: the range for ring ratios of the eyes in Group 1 (six eyes); grey area: the range for ring ratios of Group 2 (30 eyes); blue area: the range for ring ratios of Group 3 (five eyes)).

The curves of ring ratios in Group 1 have a steeper trend than those in Groups 2 and Group 3, while curves in Group 3 tended to be flatter than the others.

(B) Comparison between the functional groups for each ring ratio.

The ends of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles. The middle line in the box is the median value. Maximum and minimum values are shown as the upper and lower ends of the whiskers. Statistically, significant differences were identified between Groups 1 and 2 in terms of Ring (R)1/R5 (95% CI, 3.65 to 5.21 and 1.22 to 1.98, respectively; *P*<.001), R2/R5 (95% CI, 1.64 to 2.43 and 0.90 to 1.23, respectively; *P*=.002) and R3/R5 (95% CI, 1.13 to 1.69 and 0.93 to 1.13, respectively; *P*=.03); and between Groups 1 and 3 in R2/R5 (95% CI, 1.64 to 2.43 and 0.39 to 1.67; *P*=.02) and R3/R5 (95% CI, 1.13 to 1.69 and 0.47 to 1.22, respectively; *P*=.005). There was no significant difference in R4/R5 among the three groups (95% CI, 1.00 to 1.13, 0.97 to 1.05 and 0.83 to 1.18, respectively; *P*=.29).

Figure 3. Clinical parameters for three functional groups

The ends of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles. The middle line in the box is the median value. Maximum and minimum values are shown as the upper and lower ends of the whiskers.

(A) Age. There was no significant difference between the groups (95% CI for Groups 1, 2, 3: 45.2 to 69.5, 32.2 to 49.8, 27.1 to 80.9, respectively; *P*=.08).

(B) Age at disease onset; There was a significant difference between Groups 1 and 2 (95% CI, 45.2 to 68.8 and 20.3 to 34.4, respectively; *P*=.005), with no significant difference between Groups 1 and 3 (95% CI, 45.2 to 68.8 and -2.4 to 85.1, respectively; *P*=.76) or Groups 2 and 3 (95% CI, 20.3 to 34.4 and -2.4 to 85.1, respectively; *P*=.68).

(C) Disease duration: There was a significant difference between Groups 1 and 2 in disease duration (95% CI, -0.7 to 1.5 and 8.9 to 18.4, respectively; *P*=.002), with no significant difference between Groups 1 and 3 (95% CI, -0.7 to 1.5 and -16.0 to 41.4, respectively; *P*=.11) or Groups 2 and 3 (95% CI, 8.9 to 18.4 and -16.0 to 41.4; *P*>.99). (D) BCVA (converted to logMAR): There was a significant difference between Groups 1 and 2 (95% CI, -0.09 to 0.16 and 0.52 to 0.69, respectively; *P*<.001), with no significant difference between Groups 1 and 3 (95% CI, -0.09 to 0.16 and 0.26 to 0.75, respectively; *P*=.09) or Groups 2 and 3 (95% CI, 0.52 to 0.69 and 0.26 to 0.75, respectively; *P*>.99).

Table 1. Clinical and genetic features of 28 subjects with occult macular dystrophy harbouring heterozygous pathogenic *RP1L1* variants (Miyake disease)

Pt No.	Pt ID	Inheritance	Sex	Age	Onset	Chief complaint	BCVA (logMAR)		SD-OCT phenotype	SD-OCT stage		*RP1L1* variant
							RE	LE		RE	LE	
1	1-II:1	Unknown	F	35	25	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.52	0.52	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
2	2-III:2	AD	F	17	6	Reduced VA	0.70	0.52	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
3	2-II:2	AD	F	48	40	Reduced VA/photophobia	1.05	0.52	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
4	3-III:1	AD	F	19	11	Reduced VA	0.82	0.82	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
5	3-II:1	AD	F	54	37	Reduced VA/photophobia	1.00	0.82	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
6	3-II:3	AD	F	48	48	No symptom	-0.08	-0.08	Mild	Ib	Ib	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
7	4-III:2	AD	M	12	8	Reduced VA	0.60	0.60	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
8	4-II:4	AD	M	43	13	Reduced VA	0.82	0.82	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
9	5-II:1	AD	M	31	23	Reduced VA	0.70	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
10	8-III:1	AD	M	24	12	Reduced VA	0.52	0.52	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
11	9-II:2	Unknown	M	45	14	Reduced VA	1.22	1.10	Severe	IIIa	IIIa	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
12	10-II:2	AD	M	24	24	Poor VA	0.52	0.70	Severe	IIa	IIa	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
13	11-II:1	Unknown	M	73	73	No symptom	0.30	0.00	Mild	Ib	Ib	c.133C>T, p.Arg45Trp
14	12-II:1	Unknown	M	52	47	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.30	0.40	Severe	IIa	IIa	c.3581C>T, p.Thr1194Met/c.3587C>T, p.Thr1196Ire (complex)
15	13-II:1	AD	M	30	25	Reduced VA	0.60	0.60	Severe	IIb	IIb	*c.3593C>T, p.Ser1198Phe*
16	13-I:1	AD	M	54	54	No symptom	0.05	0.22	Mild	Ib	Ib	*c.3593C>T, p.Ser1198Phe*
17	14-II:2	AD	M	58	40	Reduced VA	0.70	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
18	14-I:2	AD	F	86	50	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.70	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
19	15-II:1	Unknown	M	48	39	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.30	0.30	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
20	16-IV:3	AD	M	32	26	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.15	0.22	Severe	IIIa	IIIa	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
21	16-III:2	AD	F	62	62	No symptom	-0.08	-0.08	Mild	Ib	Ib	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
22	17-II:4	AD	F	63	50	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.52	0.52	Severe	IIIa	IIIa	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
23	17-III:2	AD	M	36	13	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.22	0.40	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
24	17-III:4	AD	M	36	33	Reduced VA	0.30	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
25	18-II:1	Unknown	M	74	50	Reduced VA	0.82	0.82	Severe	IIIb	IIIb	c.3596C>G, p.Ser1199Cys
26	19-II:2	AD	F	73	60	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.52	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3599G>A, p.Gly1200Asp
27	19-III:1	AD	F	50	50	Night	-0.08	-0.08	Mild	Ia	Ia	c.3599G>A, p.Gly1200Asp

						blindness						
28	21-II:1	AD	M	51	25	Reduced VA/photophobia	0.70	0.70	Severe	IIb	IIb	c.3602T>G, p.Val1201Gly

[a]AD=autosomal dominant; BCVA=best-corrected visual acuity; F=female; LE=left eye; logMAR=logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; M=male; NA=not available; Pt=patient; RE=right eye; SD-OCT=spectral-domain optical coherence tomography; VA=visual acuity.

[b]Age was defined as the age when the latest examination was performed. The age at onset was defined as either the age at which visual loss was first noted by the patient or, in the "asymptomatic" patients, when an abnormal retinal finding was first detected. Three asymptomatic patients (Patient 6,16, and 21) were detected due to the autosomal dominant family history), one patient (Patient 13) was detected by routine examination to check cataract.

[c]The severe phenotype, showing both blurred/flat ellipsoid zone (EZ) and absence of interdigitation zone (IZ) was demonstrated in 23 subjects, and mild phenotype, defined as minimum/local blurring of EZ and local absence of IZ was found in five subjects.

[d]*RP1L1* transcript ID: NM_178857.5. Italic: one novel variant found in this East Asia Occult Macular Dystrophy study.

[e]Patient IDs are the ones which have been previously published elsewhere (Fujinami *et al*. Clinical and Genetic Characteristics of East Asian Patients with Occult Macular Dystrophy (Miyake Disease): East Asia Occult Macular Dystrophy Studies Report Number 1.*Ophthalmology*.2019 Oct;126(10):1432-1444.)

Table 2. Summary of multifocal electroretinogram (mfERG) ring ratios recorded with the 61-hexagon protocol for three functional groups

Functional group	Value	Ring 1/Ring 5	Ring 2/Ring 5	Ring 3/Ring 5	Ring 4/Ring 5
Group 1	Median	4.50	2.13	1.45	1.05
	Range	(3.46-5.34)	(1.29-2.31)	(0.90-1.66)	(1.00-1.15)
Group 2	Median	1.84	1.04	0.99	1.02
	Range	(Extinguished-3.24)	(0.47-1.90)	(0.29-1.52)	(0.76-1.21)
Group 3	Median	2.16	0.82	0.69	0.95
	Range	(1.73-3.52)	(0.66-1.93)	(0.65-1.37)	(0.93-1.26)

[a]Ring ratios were calculated based on the amplitude (i.e., response density; nV/deg^2) of the P1 component divided by the amplitude of the most peripheral ring (Ring 5 for the 61-hexagon protocol).

[b]All eyes were classified into three functional groups based on the mfERG ring ratios and P1 amplitudes: Group 1 - paracentral dysfunction (attenuation of Ring 2 responses) with relatively preserved central (Ring 1) and peripheral function (Ring 5); Group 2 - homogeneous central/paracentral dysfunction (attenuation of responses in Ring 1 and Ring 2) with preserved peripheral function (Ring 5); and Group 3 - widespread dysfunction over the whole area tested (abnormal responses in Ring 1-Ring 5).

Table 3. Clinical parameters for three functional groups

Clinical parameter	Value	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Age (years)	Median	54.0	36.0	51.0
	Range	(48.0-71.0)	(12.0-84.0)	(45.0-66.0)
Age at onset (years)	Median	54.0	25.0	39.0
	Range	(48.0-71.0)	(6.0-50.0)	(25.0-60.0)
Disease duration (years)	Median	0.0	10.0	6.0
	Range	(0-2.0)	(1.0-34.0)	(6.0-26.0)
BCVA (logMAR)	Median	-0.04	0.65	0.52
	Range	(-0.08-0.30)	(-0.08-1.22)	(0.30-0.70)

[a]BCVA=best-corrected visual acuity; logMAR=logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution.

[b]Age was defined as the age when the latest examination was performed. The age at onset was defined as either the age at which visual loss was first noted by the patient or, in the “asymptomatic” patients, when an abnormal retinal finding was first detected.

Table 4. The distribution of functional groups and morphological subtypes

mfERG functional group	SD-OCT classification		Total number
	Mild phenotype	Severe phenotype	
Group 1	8	0	8
Group 2	2	38	40
Group 3	0	5	5

[a]Number of eyes are shown.

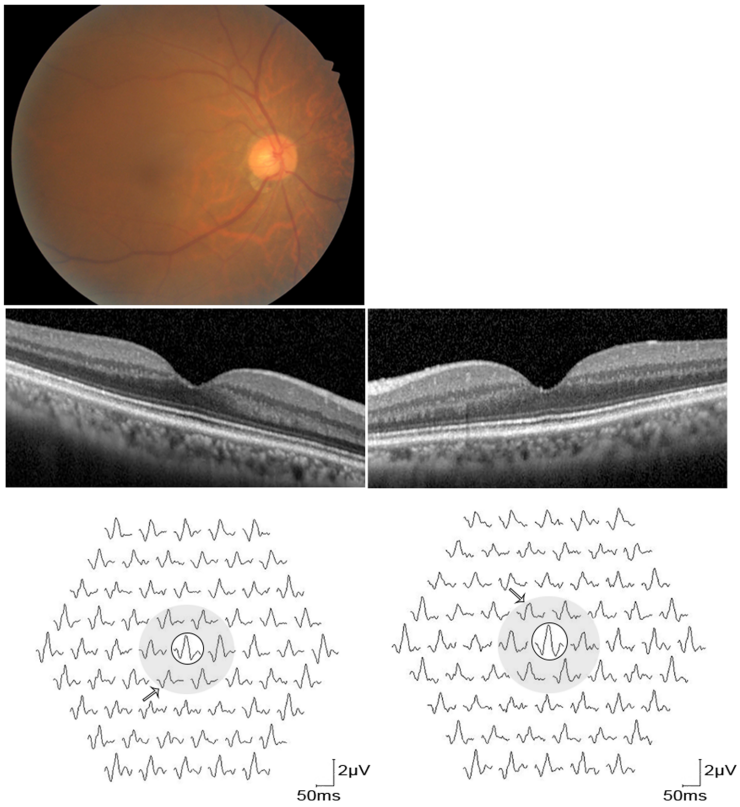
[b]mfERG=multifocal electroretinogram; SD-OCT=spectral-domain optical coherence tomography.

[c]All eyes were classified into three mfERG functional groups: Group 1 - paracentral dysfunction; Group 2 - homogeneous central/paracentral dysfunction with preserved peripheral function; and Group 3 - widespread dysfunction over the whole area tested.

[d]All eyes were classified into two subtypes based on SD-OCT findings; (i) severe phenotype, showing both blurred/flat ellipsoid zone (EZ) and absence of interdigitation zone (IZ); and (ii) mild phenotype, defined as minimum/local blurring of EZ and local absence of IZ.

[e]γ=1.00; P<.001. Goodman-Kruskal gamma.

A



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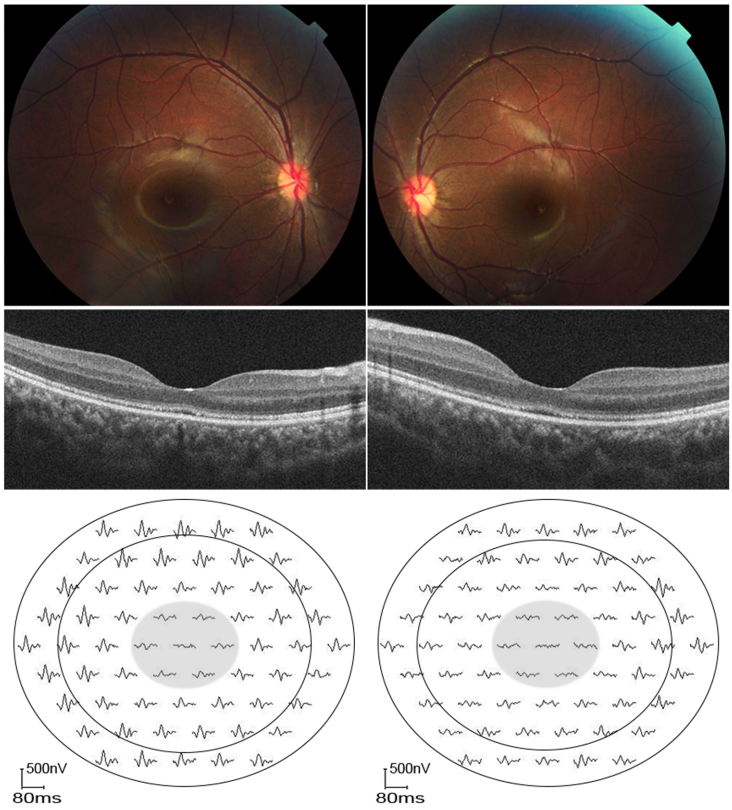

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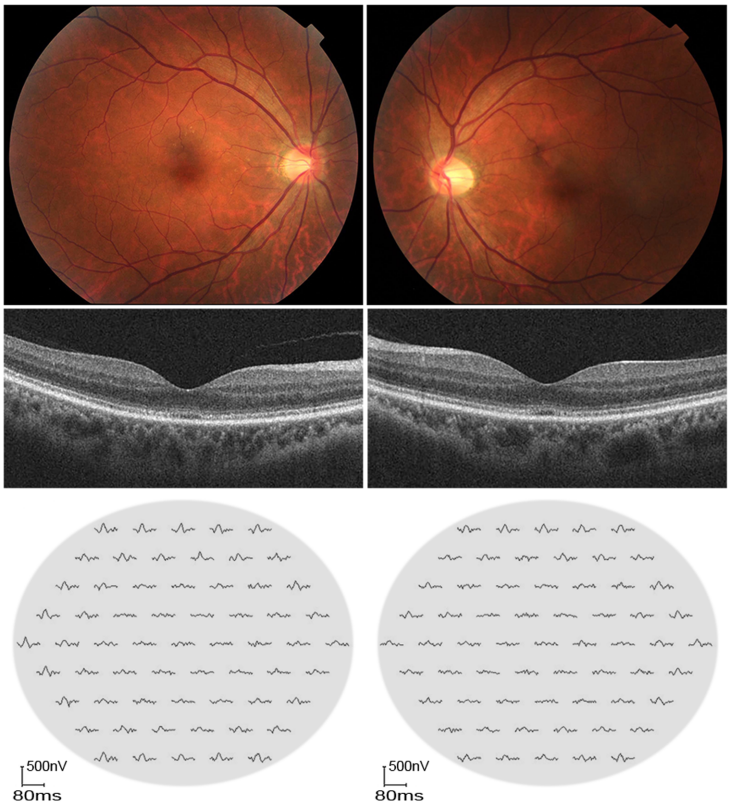

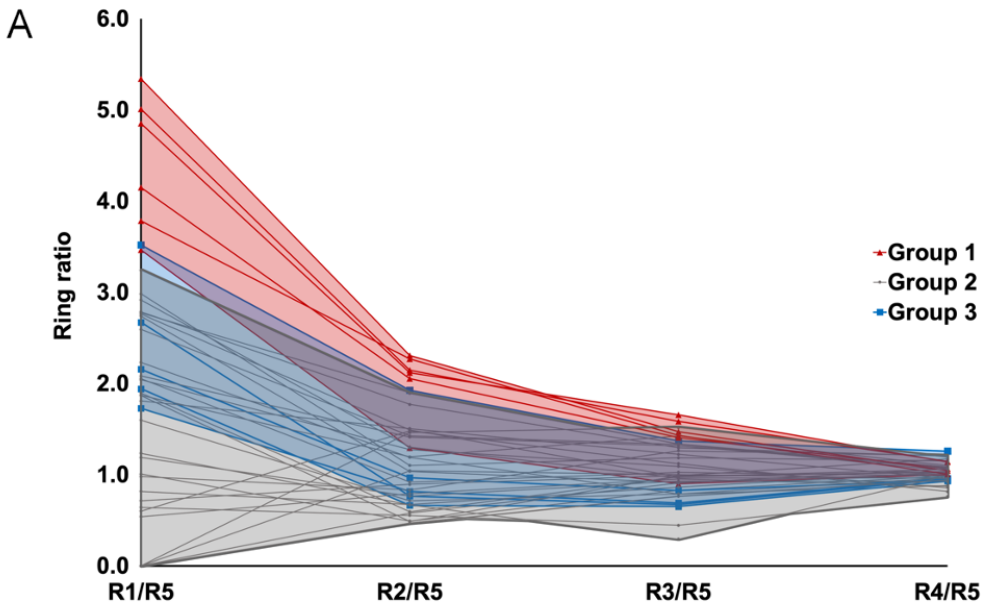

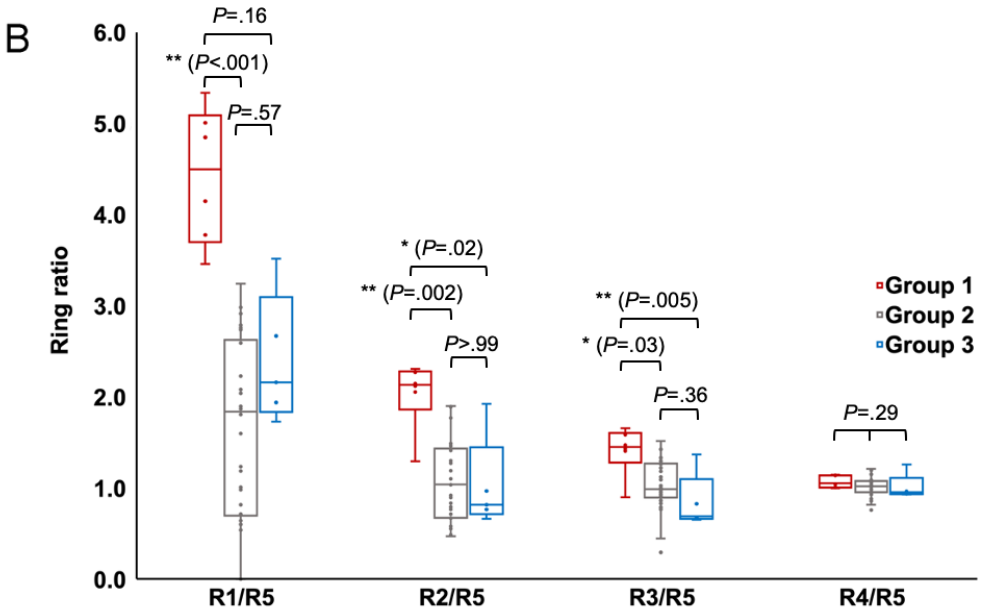

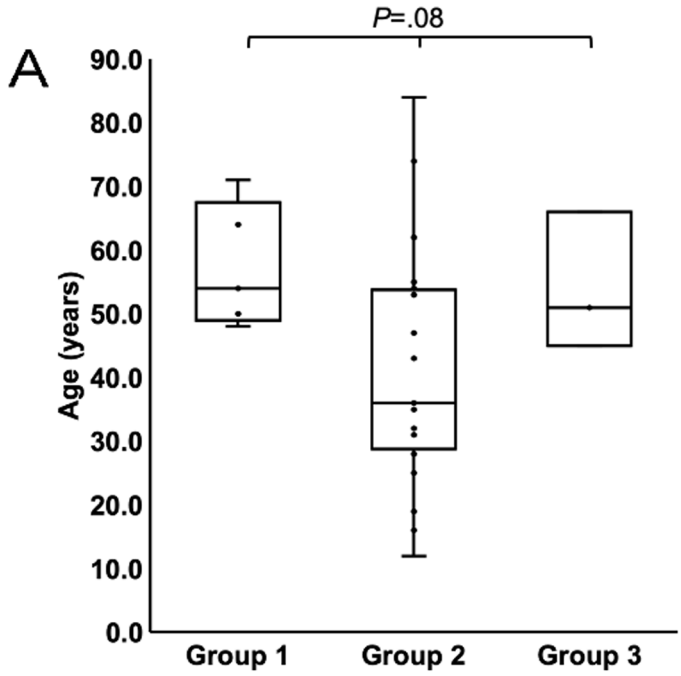

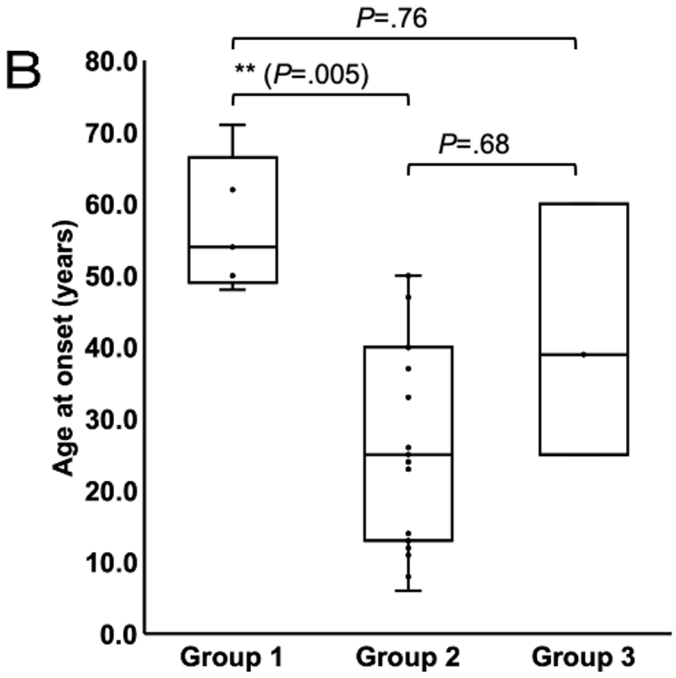

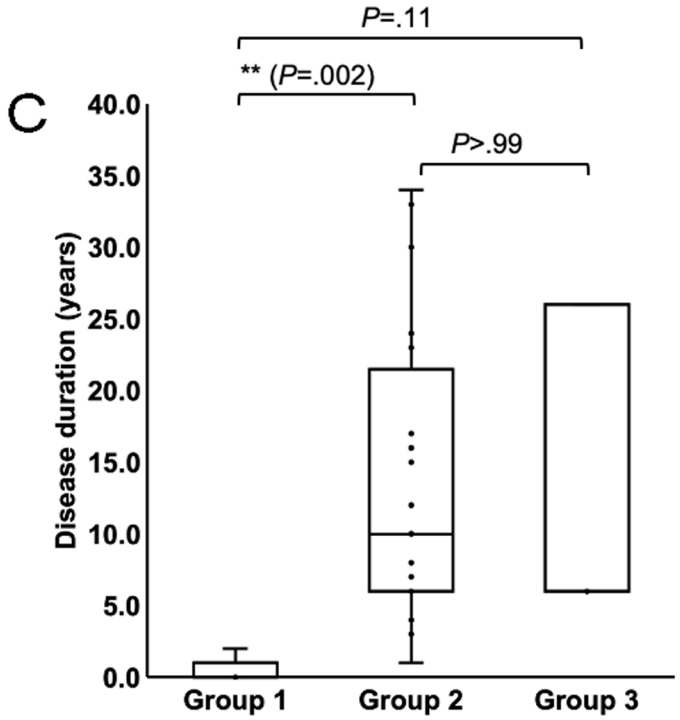

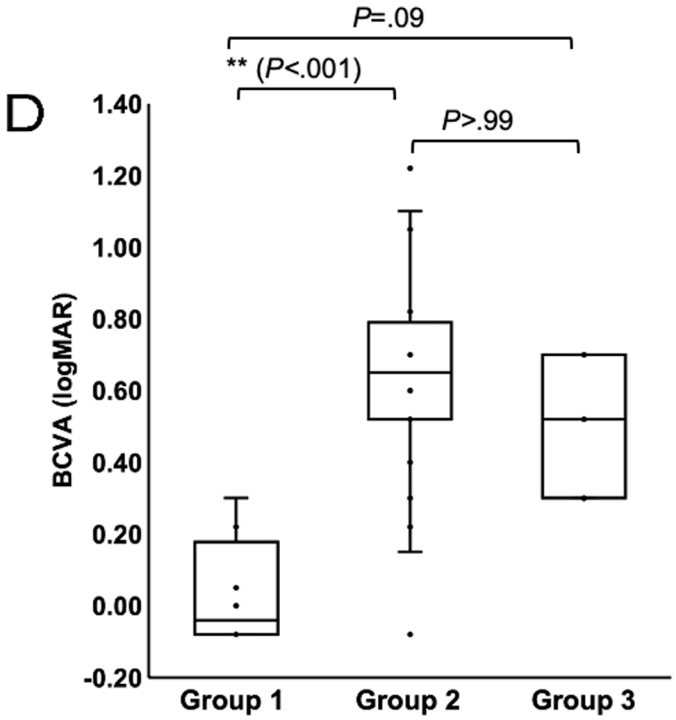

Highlights

- Establishment of an international largest cohort of Miyake disease.
- Determination of the functional spectrum in macula/posterior pole.
- Identification of functional phenotypes: paracentral, central, and widespread dysfunction.
- Provision of a significant value of disease severity.