Risk of bias assessment for included studies using Cochrane Collaboration's Tool.

1. Risk of bias assessment for MYRROR (2014)[1]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "MYRROR was an international, phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-masked, sham-controlled study. Eligible patients were randomized in a 3:1 ratio to receive intravitreal aflibercept or sham control (stratified by country). " The trial was described as randomised, but the method of sequence generation was not specified, we assessed as " Unclear risk " .
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants	Low risk	Quote: "MYRROR was an

and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes		international, phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-masked, sham-controlled study."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "MYRROR was an international, phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-masked, sham-controlled study."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "In total, 122 patients were randomized, of whom 91 received intravitreal aflibercept 2.0 mg and 31 received sham; 122 patients were included in the safety set. In the full analysis set, 121 patients were included (90 patients received intravitreal aflibercept 2.0 mg and 31 received sham). " Quote: "According to participant flow data on ClinicalTrials.gov, 5 participants were withdrawn from

		the study and 1 participant did not complete visits to week 48 due to adverse events, both in the aflibercept group. However, only 1 participant failed to fulfil requirements of full analysis set after randomisation. "
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

1. Ikuno Y, Ohno-Matsui K, Wong TY, et al. Intravitreal Aflibercept Injection in Patients with Myopic Choroidal Neovascularization: The MYRROR Study. Ophthalmology 2015; 122:1220-7.

2. Risk of bias assessment for Parodi et al (2010)[2]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: " Each patient was randomly allocated to 1 of the 3 treatment groups through a computer-generated number. "
Allocation concealment	Unclear risk	Not reported

(selection bias)		
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "At each scheduled examination, a complete ophthalmological assessment was carried out by an investigator who had had no previous contact with the subject and was unaware of the treatment previously administered. "
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Fifty-four patients affected by juxtafoveal CNV in pathologic myopia were recruited; 4 patients were excluded because they could not attend the scheduled examinations; 3 patients were not recruited because they were affected by media opacity. "
Selective reporting	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were

(reporting bias)		reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

2. Parodi MB, Iacono P, Papayannis A, et al. Laser photocoagulation, photodynamic therapy, and intravitreal bevacizumab for the treatment of juxtafoveal choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia. Arch Ophthalmol 2010; 128:437-42.

3. Risk of bias assessment for Moreno et al (2013)[3,4]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomisation was done by the promotor and was provided by the IOBA." Quote: "We performed a multicenter prospective study on 55 highly myopic eyes from 55 patients with CNV who were randomized to PDT (Group 1) or intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) (Group 2)."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomisation was done by the promotor and was provided by the IOBA."

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The study was doubled masked: (the follow-up physician and the optometrist) and the patient were masked."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The study was doubled masked: (the follow-up physician and the optometrist) and the patient were masked."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Twenty-four eyes in group 1 (86%) and 25 eyes in group 2 (92.6%) completed 1 year of follow-up and 20 eyes in group 1 (71.4%) and 22 eyes in group 2 (78.6%) completed 2 years of follow-up." The loss to follow-up was > 20% at 2 years and no reason was reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

3. Ruiz-Moreno JM, López-Gálvez MI, Montero Moreno JA, et al. Intravitreal bevacizumab in

myopic neovascular membranes: 24-month results. Ophthalmology 2013; 120:1510-1.e1.

4. Zhu Y, Zhang T, Xu G, et al. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor for choroidal neovascularisation in people with pathological myopia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2016; 12:CD011160.

4. Risk of bias assessment for RADIANCE (2014)[5]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A randomization list was produced by Novartis Drug Supply Management using a validated system that automates the random assignment of treatment groups to randomization numbers in the specified ratio."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "At enrollment, patients received the lowest available randomization number that then assigned them in a 2:2:1 ratio to 1 of the 3 treatment groups."
Blinding of participants and personnel	Low risk	Quote: "Due to the different appearances and routes of

(performance bias) All outcomes		administration between the 2 treatments, all patients received either sham injection or PDT sham in conjunction with the study treatment. The PDT sham consisted of intravenous injection of 5% dextrose solution followed by light application of PDT. " Quote: "The treating investigator was unmasked and administered the randomized study medication per the protocol; however, they were not involved in any other aspects of the study and could not communicate details of the treatment."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "To ensure masking, 2 investigators were involved at each study center. All study assessments were made by the evaluating investigator, VA assessor, or other site personnel

		who were masked to the treatment assignment. "
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "6(5.7%) patients discontinued from the study: 1(0.9%) unsatisfactory therapeutic effect; 1(0.9%) subject withdrew consent; 3(2.8%) lost to follow-up; 1(0.9%) protocol deviation. 4(3.4%) patients discontinued from the study: 2(1.7%) subject withdrew consent; 1(0.9%) lost to follow-up; 1(0.9%) protocol deviation. "
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

5. Wolf S, Balciuniene VJ, Laganovska G, et al. RADIANCE: a randomized controlled study of ranibizumab in patients with choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia. Ophthalmology 2014; 121:682-92.e2.

5. Risk of bias assessment for BRILLIANCE (2019)[6]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eligible patients were randomized 2:2:1 to one of three treatment arms using an interactive response technology system (see Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 3, http://links.lww.com/IAE/A901, which shows treatment schedule and study design)."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Eligible patients were randomized 2:2:1 to one of three treatment arms using an interactive response technology system (see Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 3, http://links.lww.com/IAE/A901, which shows treatment schedule and study design). "
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All	Low risk	Quote: "BRILLIANCE was a 12-month, Phase III, randomized, double-masked, multicenter,

outcomes		active-controlled clinical trial." Quote: "For masking purpose, sham ranibizumab or sham vPDT was applied." Quote: "All patients were masked to the study treatment."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "In addition, to fulfill the masking, there were at least two investigators involved into the study: masked (assessing) investigator performing all assessments and capturing data; and an unmasked (treating) investigator administering the randomized study treatment when needed according to the protocol."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "9(4.9%) patients discontinued from the study in group 1: 1(0.5%) adverse event; 7(3.8%) subject withdrew consent; 1(0.5%) lost to follow-up." Quote: "9(4.9%) patients

		discontinued from the study in group 2: 2(1.1%) adverse event; 3(1.6%) subject withdrew consent; 2(1.1%) administrative problems; 2(1.1%) physician's decision." Quote: "8(8.8%) patients discontinued from the study in group 3: 7(7.7%) subject withdrew consent; 1(1.1%) physician's decision."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

6. Chen Y, Sharma T, Li X, et al. Ranibizumab versus verteporfin photodynamic therapy in Asian patients with myopic choroidal neovascularization: BRILLIANCE, a 12-month, randomized, double-masked study. Retina 2019; 39:1985-1994.

6. Risk of bias assessment for Saviano et al (2013)[7]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Thirty-four patients were included in the study and then randomized into two different

		treatment groups." The trial was described as randomised, but the method of sequence generation was not specified, we assessed as " Unclear risk " .
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No loss to follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

7. Saviano S, Piermarocchi R, Leon PE, et al. Combined therapy with bevacizumab and photodynamic therapy for myopic choroidal neovascularization: A one-year follow-up controlled study. Int J Ophthalmol 2014; 7:335-9.

7. Risk of bias assessment for Rinaldi et al (2016)[8]

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was performed using computer-generated random numbers: each number corresponded to a type of treatment."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was performed using computer-generated random numbers: each number corresponded to a type of treatment."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The study was a prospective, comparative, interventional, randomized, openlabel clinical trial."

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The study was a prospective, comparative, interventional, randomized, openlabel clinical trial."
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All patients completed the follow-up at 48 weeks."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All prespecified outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias identified.

8. Rinaldi M, Semeraro F, Chiosi F, et al. Reduced-fluence verteporfin photodynamic therapy plus ranibizumab for choroidal neovascularization in pathologic myopia. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2017; 255:529-539.

2. Risk of bias summary for included RCTs.