Appendix 3 Specific literatures of included and excluded studies

Included studies

GENEVA, 2010

- Haller J A, Bandello F, Belfort R, et al. Randomized, sham-controlled trial of dexamethasone intravitreal implant in patients with macular edema due to retinal vein occlusion[J]. Ophthalmology, 2010, 117(6): 1134-1146. e3.
- Haller J A, Bandello F, Belfort R, et al. Dexamethasone intravitreal implant in patients with macular edema related to branch or central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month study results[J]. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118(12): 2453-2460.
- Yeh W S, Haller J A, Lanzetta P, et al. Effect of the duration of macular edema on clinical outcomes in retinal vein occlusion treated with dexamethasone intravitreal implant[J]. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119(6): 1190-1198.

ROVO, 2013

- Aggermann T, Brunner S, Krebs I, et al. A prospective, randomised, multicenter trial for surgical treatment of central retinal vein occlusion: results of the Radial Optic Neurotomy for Central Vein Occlusion (ROVO) study group[J]. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2013, 251(4): 1065-1072.

SCORE, 2009

- Myers D, Blodi B, Ip M, et al. Reading center evaluation of OCT images from patients enrolled in the standard care vs. Corticosteroid for Retinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) Study[J]. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, 2006, 47(13): 5194-5194.
- Bhavsar A R, Ip M S, Glassman A R. The risk of endophthalmitis following intravitreal triamcinolone injection in the DRCRnet and SCORE clinical trials[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2007, 144(3): 454-456.
- Oden N L, VanVeldhuisen P C, Scott I U, et al. Temporal variability of OCT in retinal vein occlusion participants in the SCORE study[J]. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, 2007, 48(13): 107-107.
- Ip M, Oden N, VanVeldhuisen P, et al. The standard care vs. corticosteroid for retinal vein occlusion study: design and baseline characteristics[J]. Am Acad Ophthalmol, 2008, 260.
- Scott I U, VanVeldhuisen P C, Oden N L, et al. SCORE Study report 1: baseline associations between central retinal thickness and visual acuity in patients with retinal vein occlusion[J]. Ophthalmology, 2009, 116(3): 504-512.
- Scott I U, Blodi B A, Ip M S, et al. SCORE Study Report 2: interobserver

agreement between investigator and reading center classification of retinal vein occlusion type[J]. Ophthalmology, 2009, 116(4): 756-761.
- Ip M S, Oden N L, Scott I U, et al. SCORE Study report 3: study design and baseline characteristics[J]. Ophthalmology, 2009, 116(9): 1770-1777. e1.
- Domalpally A, Blodi B A, Scott I U, et al. The Standard Care vs Corticosteroid for Retinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) study system for evaluation of optical coherence tomograms: SCORE study report 4[J]. Archives of ophthalmology, 2009, 127(11): 1461-1467.
- Ip M S, Scott I U, VanVeldhuisen P C, et al. A randomized trial comparing the efficacy and safety of intravitreal triamcinolone with observation to treat vision loss associated with macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: the Standard Care vs Corticosteroid for Retinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) study report 5[J]. Archives of ophthalmology, 2009, 127(9): 1101.
- Scott I U, Ip M S, VanVeldhuisen P C, et al. A randomized trial comparing the efficacy and safety of intravitreal triamcinolone with standard care to treat vision loss associated with macular Edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion: the Standard Care vs Corticosteroid for Retinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) study report 6[J]. Archives of ophthalmology, 2009, 127(9): 1115.
- Scott I U, Oden N L, VanVeldhuisen P C, et al. SCORE Study Report 7: incidence of intravitreal silicone oil droplets associated with staked-on vs luer cone syringe design[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2009, 148(5): 725-732. e7.
- Blodi B A, Domalpally A, Scott I U, et al. Standard Care vs Corticosteroid for Retinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) Study system for evaluation of stereoscopic color fundus photographs and fluorescein angiograms: SCORE Study Report 9[J]. Archives of ophthalmology, 2010, 128(9): 1140-1145.
- Scott I U, VanVeldhuisen P C, Oden N L, et al. Baseline predictors of visual acuity and retinal thickness outcomes in patients with retinal vein occlusion: Standard Care Versus COrticosteroid for REtinal Vein Occlusion Study report 10[J]. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118(2): 345-352.
- Chan C K, Ip M S, VanVeldhuisen P C, et al. SCORE Study report# 11: incidences of neovascular events in eyes with retinal vein occlusion[J]. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118(7): 1364-1372.
- Weinberg D V, Wahle A E, Ip M S, et al. Score Study report 12: development of venous collaterals in the Score Study[J]. Retina, 2013, 33(2): 287-295.
- Domalpally A, Peng Q, Danis R, et al. Association of outer retinal layer morphology with visual acuity in patients with retinal vein occlusion: SCORE Study Report 13[J]. Eye, 2012, 26(7): 919-924.
- Scott I U, VanVeldhuisen P C, Oden N L, et al. Baseline characteristics and response to treatment of participants with hemiretinal compared with branch retinal or central retinal vein occlusion in the Standard Care vs COrticosteroid for REtinal Vein Occlusion (SCORE) study: SCORE Study report 14[J]. Archives of Ophthalmology, 2012, 130(12): 1517-1524.

CRUISE, 2010

- Brown D M, Campochiaro P A, Singh R P, et al. Ranibizumab for macular edema following central retinal vein occlusion: six-month primary end point results of a phase III study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2010, 117(6): 1124-1133. e1.
- Campochiaro P A, Brown D M, Awh C C, et al. Sustained benefits from ranibizumab for macular edema following central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month outcomes of a phase III study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118(10): 2041-2049.
- Heier J S, Campochiaro P A, Yau L, et al. Ranibizumab for macular edema due to retinal vein occlusions: long-term follow-up in the HORIZON trial[J]. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119(4): 802-809.

ROCC, 2010

- Kinge B, Stordahl P B, Forsaa V, et al. Efficacy of ranibizumab in patients with macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: results from the sham-controlled ROCC study[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2010, 150(3): 310-314.

COPERNICUS, 2012

- Boyer D, Heier J, Brown D M, et al. Vascular endothelial growth factor Trap-Eye for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: six-month results of the phase 3 COPERNICUS study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119(5): 1024-1032.
- Brown DM, Heier JS, Clark WL, et al. Intravitreal aflibercept injection for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: 1-year results from the phase 3 COPERNICUS study[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2013, 155(3): 429-437. e7.

GALILEO, 2013

- Gillies M. Intravitreal Vegf Trap-eye In Central Retinal Vein Occlusion: Results Of The Phase 3 Copernicus And Galileo Studies[J]. Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology, 2012, 40: 44.
- Holz F G, Roider J, Ogura Y, et al. VEGF Trap-Eye for macular oedema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: 6-month results of the phase III GALILEO study[J]. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2013; 97(3):278-284.

Epstein, 2012

- Epstein D, Algvere P, von Wendt G, et al. Long-term benefit from bevacizumab for macular edema in central retinal vein occlusion: 12-month results of a prospective study[J]. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2012, 90: 48.
- Epstein D L J, Algvere P V, von Wendt G, et al. Bevacizumab for macular edema in central retinal vein occlusion: a prospective, randomized, double-masked clinical study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119(6): 1184-1189.

- Epstein D L, Algvere P V, von Wendt G, et al. Benefit from bevacizumab for macular edema in central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month results of a prospective, randomized study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119(12): 2587-2591.

Wroblewski, 2009

- Wells III J A. Pegabtanib sodium for treatment of macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)[J]. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, 2006, 47(13): 4279-4279.
- Wells J A. Safety and efficacy of pegaptanib sodium in treating macular edema secondary to Central Retinal Vein Occlusion[J]. Am Acad Ophthalmol, 2006.
- Ciulla T A. Treatment of macular edema following central retinal vein occlusion with pegaptanib sodium (macugen): a one-year study[J]. Am Acad Ophthalmol, 2007.
- Csaky K G. Pegaptanib (Macugen) for Macular edema in Central Retinal Vein Occlusion: early OCT results and effect of therapy reinitiation[J]. American Academy of Ophthamology, 2007.
- Wells III J A, Wroblewski J J, Macugen in CRVO Study Group. Pegaptanib sodium for the treatment of macular edema following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO): functional outcomes[J]. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, 2007, 48(13): 1544-1544.
- Patel S S, Macugen in CRVO Study Group. Pegaptanib sodium for the treatment of macular edema following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO): anatomical outcomes[J]. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science, 2007, 48(13): 311
- Wroblewski J J, Wells J A, Adamis A P, et al. Pegaptanib sodium for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion[J]. Archives of ophthalmology, 2009, 127(4): 374-380.

Ramezani, 2014

- Ramezani A, Esfandiari H, Entezari M, et al. Three intravitreal bevacizumab versus two intravitreal triamcinolone injections in recent onset central retinal vein occlusion[J]. Acta ophthalmologica, 2014, 92(7).

COMRADE-C, 2016

- Hoerauf H, Feltgen N, Weiss C, et al. Clinical efficacy and safety of ranibizumab versus dexamethasone for central retinal vein occlusion (COMRADE C): a European label study[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2016, 169: 258-267.

Excluded studies

Exclusion reason 1: No control group (n= 1)

- Larsen M, Waldstein S M, Boscia F, et al. Individualized ranibizumab regimen driven by stabilization criteria for central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month results of the CRYSTAL study[J]. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123(5): 1101-1111.
- Spaide R F, Chang L K, Klancnik J M, et al. Prospective study of intravitreal ranibizumab as a treatment for decreased visual acuity secondary to central retinal vein occlusion[J]. American journal of ophthalmology, 2009, 147(2): 298-306.

Exclusion reason 2: Compared IVB to combination of IVB and Tria (n= 1)

- Wang H Y, Li X, Wang Y S, et al. Intravitreal injection of bevacizumab alone or with triamcinolone acetonide for treatment of macular edema caused by central retinal vein occlusion[J]. International journal of ophthalmology, 2011, 4(1): 89.

Exclusion reason 3: Follow-up time less than 6 months (n = 1)

- Ramezani A, Entezari M, Moradian S, et al. Intravitreal triamcinolone for acute central retinal vein occlusion; a randomized clinical trial[J]. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2006, 244(12): 1601-1606.

Exclusion reason 4: Compared IVR to isovolemic hemodilution (n = 1)

- Kreutzer T C, Wolf A, Dirisamer M, et al. Intravitreal ranibizumab versus isovolemic hemodilution in the treatment of macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: twelve-month results of a prospective, randomized, multicenter trial[J]. Ophthalmologica, 2015, 233(1): 8-17.

Exclusion reason 5: A randomized but open-label trial (n= 1)

- Ding X, Li J, Hu X, et al. Prospective study of intravitreal triamcinolone acetonide versus bevacizumab for macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion[J]. Retina, 2011, 31(5): 838-845.

Exclusion reason 6: Missing data (n= 1)

- Gado A S, Macky T A. Dexamethasone intravitreous implant versus bevacizumab for central retinal vein occlusion-related macular oedema: a prospective randomized comparison[J]. Clinical & experimental ophthalmology, 2014, 42(7): 650-655.