Table S1. Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics of the weighted GA subgroups

GA-only vs. without GA

- Characteristics	Weighted Cohorts ¹		
	Patients with GA-only N=18,119	Patients without GA N=72,476	Std. diff. (%)
Demographics			
Age, years, mean ± SD [median]	76.0 ± 7.3 [75]	$75.3 \pm 7.3 [74]$	8.8
Female, n (%)	11,098 (61.3)	43,973 (60.7)	1.2
Quan-CCI, mean ± SD [median]	1.46 ± 1.83 [1]	1.38 ± 1.83 [1]	4.5
Injurious falls, mean ± SD [median]	0.16 ± 1.49 [0]	0.14 ± 1.55 [0]	8.0
All-cause HRU, mean ± SD [median]			
Hospitalizations	0.21 ± 0.62 [0]	0.20 ± 0.61 [0]	1.9
ER visits	0.44 ± 2.65 [0]	0.41 ± 1.56 [0]	1.3
OP visits	17.97 ± 13.73 [15]	16.74 ± 19.71 [12]	7.2
Other visits	4.76 ± 14.41 [0]	4.47 ± 15.64 [0]	2.0

GA + VI vs. GA-only

Characteristics	Weighted Cohorts ¹		
	GA + VI N=2,285	GA-only N=18,119	Std. diff. (%)
Demographics			
Age, years, mean ± SD [median]	82.5 ± 6.1 [85]	82.2 ± 6.4 [84]	6.0
Female, n (%)	1,558 (68.2)	12,207 (67.4)	1.8
Quan-CCI, mean ± SD [median]	2.02 ± 2.02 [2]	1.90 ± 2.00 [1]	5.9
Injurious falls, mean ± SD [median]	0.37 ± 2.52 [0]	0.30 ± 2.26 [0]	3.2
All-cause HRU, mean ± SD [median]			
Hospitalizations	0.34 ± 0.75 [0]	0.31 ± 0.73 [0]	4.7
ER visits	0.63 ± 1.36 [0]	0.56 ± 2.61 [0]	3.2
OP visits	20.88 ± 14.92 [17]	20.15 ± 17.02 [16]	4.6
Other visits	10.46 ± 22.21 [1]	9.05 ± 20.82 [1]	6.5

GA + B vs. GA-only

Characteristics	Weighted Cohorts ¹		
	GA + B N=1,716	GA-only N=18,119	Std. diff. (%)
Demographics			
Age, years, mean ± SD [median]	83.3 ± 6.0 [86]	82.2 ± 6.4 [84]	17.8
Female, n (%)	1,200 (70.0)	12,254 (67.6)	5.0
Quan-CCI, mean ± SD [median]	2.21 ± 2.12 [2]	1.93 ± 2.01 [1]	13.5
Injurious falls, mean ± SD [median]	0.41 ± 2.04 [0]	0.31 ± 2.34 [0]	4.9
All-cause HRU, mean ± SD [median]			
Hospitalizations	0.43 ± 0.79 [0]	0.32 ± 0.76 [0]	14.8
ER visits	0.72 ± 1.21 [0]	0.57 ± 2.50 [0]	7.9
OP visits	20.61 ± 17.56 [17]	19.96 ± 16.50 [16]	3.9
Other visits	12.78 ± 25.35 [2]	9.38 ± 21.41 [1]	14.5

Abbreviations: B=blindness; DSM-V: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition; ER=emergency room; GA=geographic atrophy; HRU=healthcare resource utilization; IPTW=inverse probability of treatment weighting; OP=outpatient; Quan-CCI=Quan-Charlson comorbidity index; SD=standard deviation; Std. diff= standardized difference; VI=visual impairment

Note:

¹Cohorts were weighted using the IPTW approach based on the propensity score. Variables used in the propensity score calculation include: age, sex, region, race, year of index date, Quan-CCI score, frailty indicator score, and comorbidities (i.e., Elixhauser and DSM-V comorbidities, selected ophthalmic-related comorbidities) with prevalence ≥5%