

Supplemental Table S1. Overview of studies involving patients with retinitis pigmentosa that underwent surgery for retinal detachments

	Chan et al. 2020	Dave et al. 2016	Rishi et al. 2018
Sample size	90 patients	17 patients	31 patients
Follow-up	15.4 years	8.52 ± 12.6	33 months (range 1-145)
Mean Age	Mean age 32.8 years	Mean age: 34.5 ± 16.4	Mean age 22 years
Type of retinal detachment	Rhegmatogenous (68%) Exudative (21%) Tractional (3%) Combined (8%)	Rhegmatogenous (100%)	N/A
Intervention	Scleral buckling (3%) PPV (20%) Unknown surgical intervention (39%)* Conservative (28%) Not treated (10%)	Scleral buckling (30%) PPV (35%) Not treated (35%)	Scleral buckling (42%) PPV (32%) Not treated (26%)
Final attachment rate	85%	91%	96%
Change in BCVA	1.52 vs 1.25 logMAR (p = 0.098)	1.4 ± 0.9 vs 1.1 ± 0.8 logMAR (p = 0.15)	1.63 ± 0.89 vs 0.87 ± 0.25 logMAR (p<0.001)
Complications	Re-RD (n = 5) High IOP (n = 3) UGH (n = 1) Scleritis (n = 1) IOL subluxation (n = 1)	N/A	Re-RD (n = 3) Epiretinal membrane (n = 3); cataract (n = 2); Macular hole (n = 1); High IOP (n = 1)

BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; PPV = pars plana vitrectomy; IOP = intraocular pressure; UGH = uveitis-glaucoma-hyphaema syndrome; IOL = intraocular lens; re-RD = retinal re-detachment

*No information was available for the remaining surgical interventions in this study by Chan et al. Patients with exudative retinal detachments were treated conservatively. Patients that were not treated were due to poor visual prognosis.