porally, where it is hypofluorescent, with a narrow hyperfluorescent ring inside. The central macula appears unremarkable on both fundus autofluorescence and optical coherence tomography (OCT), with clear OCT layers but increasing thickness and inner retina disorganization toward the arcades. Eccentric OCT images show marked inner retinal thickening and disorganization and delamination in a ring just beyond the arcades, but complete loss of photoreceptors, ellipsoid zone, and retinal pigment epithelium occurred only superotemporally. The Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study cube thickness was supernormal beyond 99% in the perifovea, 95% in the parafovea, and normal in the fovea.

**Discussion** | Jacobson et al⁵ have demonstrated pericentral inner retinal delamination and degeneration as a characteristic of ESCS. This is evident in the pericentral region of this patient and was also present at age 10 years (although unappreciated before OCT), and there seems to have been little change. She falls into the earlier categories of the classification of Jacobson et al,⁵ having regions of normal and abnormal structure. Her disorder still seems largely developmental, but she does have some degenerative changes involving the inner as well as outer retina. Enhanced S-cone syndrome is not simply a photoreceptor disorder with excess S-cones.

Pachydaki et al⁶ followed up a case for nearly as long, which had a flat ERG and a pericentral ring of black midperipheral pigmentation. The area of pigmentation increased markedly over time, but the central macula remained relatively unaffected. The case in this report also may have progressed somewhat, given the lower ERG signals, although this is hard to quantify because of different recording systems and decrement with age. The patient did not show obvious peripheral fundus changes, maculopathy, or loss of visual field, and her prognosis for retaining good macular function seems excellent.

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**Correction**

**Error in Text:** In the Original Investigation titled “Efficacy of Every Four Monthly and Quarterly Dosing of Faricimab vs Ranibizumab in Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration: The STAIRWAY Phase 2 Randomized Clinical Trial,”¹ published online July 30, 2020, an error appeared in the text. In the Methods section, the age of eligible participants should have been 50 years or older not 50 years or younger. The article has been corrected online.