**Suppl 1.** Overview of studies on 18FDG-PET/CT in OAMZL, from 2010 to 2025

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| **Reference** | **Study type** | **Number of patients studied** | **Ocular sites for OAMZL** | **Key findings** |
| Zanni et al. (2012) [1] | Retrospective | 26 (OAMZL); 41 (total cohort of ocular adnexal lymphoma (OAL)) | Orbit, lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, eyelid | * 18FDG-PET/CT was positive in 50% of ocular adnexal marginal zone lymphomas (OAMZL), while CT was positive in 79% of OAMZL
* In view of the very high sensitivity of MRI and/or CT in the detection of ocular lymphoma sites, especially conjunctival involvement, 18FDG-PET/CT imaging is not very useful for the diagnosis of ocular adnexal lesions
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| Nasser et al. (2014) [2] | Retrospective | 18 (total OAMZL patients that underwent 18FDG-PET/CT); 21 (total cohort of OAMZL) | Conjunctiva | * Only two of 18 patients who underwent whole body PET/CT imaging had hypermetabolic focus in the area of the conjunctival lesion
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| English and Sullivan (2015) [3] | Retrospective | 14 (OAMZL); 31 (total cohort of OAL) | Orbit, lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, eyelid, lacrimal drainage apparatus  | * 18FDG-PET/CT is less sensitive than CT in detecting ocular adnexal lymphoproliferative disease
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| Thuro et al. (2017) [4] | Retrospective | 61 (OAMZL); 119 (total cohort of OAL) | Not specified | * More than one-third of patients with primary OAL had evidence of systemic involvement in 18FDG-PET/CT at initial diagnosis
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| Fujii et al. (2018) [5] | Retrospective | 2 (OAMZL); 9 (total cohort of OAMZL) | Orbit, conjunctiva  | * Patient with orbital OAMZL had a downtrend in post-treatment 18FDG-PET/CT metabolic score after treatment, while the patient with conjunctiva OAMZL could not be detected by 18FDG-PET/CT
* 18FDG-PET/CT is useful for evaluating the response of OAL to treatment (surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy)
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| Park et al. (2019) [6] | Retrospective | 50 (non-conjunctival OAMZL); 123 (total cohort of OAMZL) | Orbit, lacrimal gland, eyelid | * 50 out of 60 (83.3%) non-conjunctival OAMZL lesions were FDG-avid with mean ± standard deviation SUVmax of 4.8 ± 2.4 (range, 2.0-11.1)
* Mean SUVmax of orbit was significantly higher than that of lacrimal gland or eyelid
* 14% of primary OAMZL patients had extra-ocular involvement detected by 18FDG-PET/CT and were upstaged to stage IIE or IVE, suggesting that 18FDG-PET/CT should be performed for staging of non-conjunctival origin OAMZL to guide treatment
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| Wang et al. (2022) [7] | Retrospective | 70 | Orbit, lacrimal gland, conjunctiva | * 80% of the OAMZL patients were FDG-avid with a median SUVmax level of 4.65 ± 3.00
* 92.0% of the mass forming lesions showed FDG-avidity, while only 50.0% of the non-massive lesions had FDG-avidity
* FDG-avidity was correlated with high Ki-67 score (>15%) in OAMZL, however, SUVmax was not correlated with the Ki-67 score
* SUVmax of OAMZL orbit masses were significant elevated as compared to those of the conjunctiva and lacrimal gland
* FDG-avid OAMZL cases were more likely to achieve complete remission (CR) (70.4% achieved CR) as compared to non-FDG-avid cases (30.8% achieved CR), while SUVmax was not correlated with tumor remission rate
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