Ocular blood ow (OBF) and its regulation are obviously crucial for visual function; its disturbance induces various ocular diseases. e auto regulation of OBF functions as a physiological response to postural changes and intraocular pressure changes [1]. OBF measurement techniques have been developed in recent years with the introduction of several new techniques. Particularly, optical coherence tomography angiography and laser speckle owgraphy are both noninvasive imaging devices that detect OBF through the motion contrast generated by red blood cells [2].

It is obvious that once blood supply to the retina, choroids, or optic nerve head is completely obstructed, severe visual functional damages occur [3]. Even without such signicant ocular blood ow insu ciency,

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