

Appendix for “GeCA”

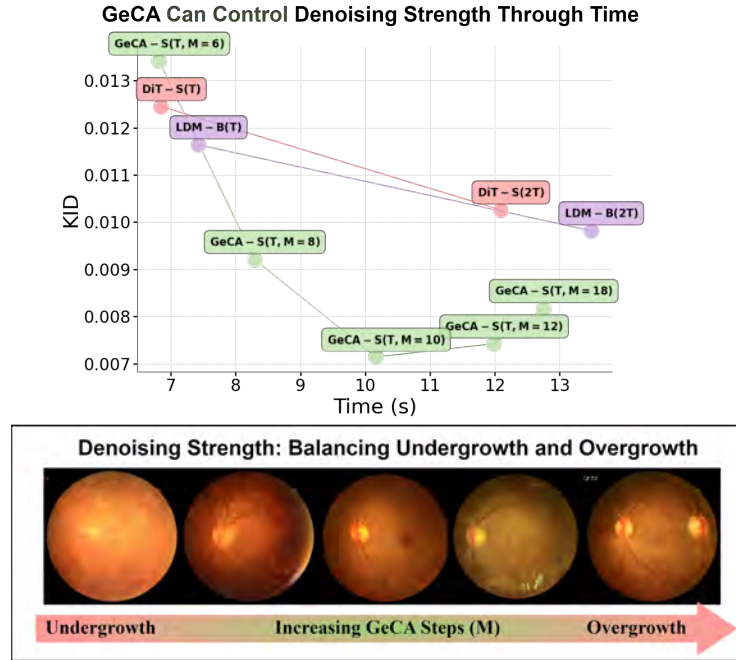


Fig. 6: Diverging from conventional hierarchical models, GeCA offers denoising strength adjustment via **M updates at each denoising step** without the need for re-training. Future efforts will investigate M-scheduling techniques. Performance is demonstrated under $T = 250$. While speed concerns exist, GeCA’s promising performance and optimization prospects highlight its significance.

Table 3: Distribution of diseases across our in-house OCT images illustrating the uneven distribution of various ocular conditions within the dataset (class imbalance). All models trained on OCT images were subjected to rigorous validation using a 5-fold cross-validation process, with patient-wise splitting. Generative models are trained exclusively on the training set of each fold.

Diagnosis	Normal	dAMD	wAMD	DR	CSC	PED	MEM	FLD	EXU	CNV	RVO	Total
Count	278	160	145	502	95	133	196	613	573	138	34	1435

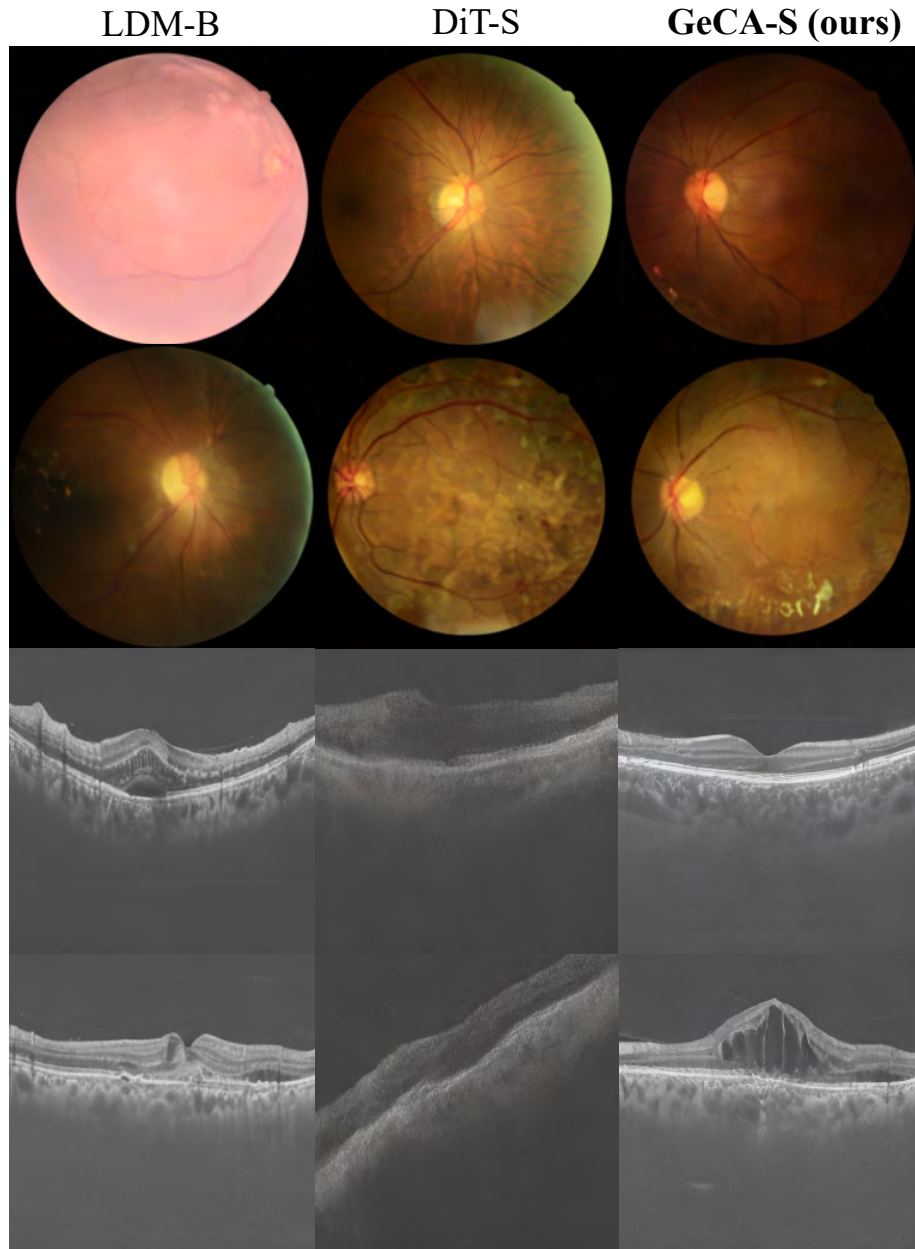


Fig. 7: High Resolution output visualization.