

Supplementary Table 10. Overview of the study characteristics and reported prevalence of strictly lobar microbleeds in patients with lobar intracerebral hemorrhage

Author	Year	Country	Area	Definition domain	Study acronym/ name of cohort	n	Age: mean (SD) or median (range)	Female (%)	Hypertension (%)	MRI parameters (field strength [T]/ sequence/ slice thickness (mm))	Prevalence MBs strictly lobar/ strictly deep/ mixed (%)	QA
Schwarz ¹⁶⁸	2022	UK	West	Spontaneous LICH	CROMIS-2 (ICH) and SIGNaL register	140	72.5	57.9	58.6	NR/either T2* or SWI/NR	27/NR/NR	4.5

Prevalence of microbleeds shows the prevalence of (1) strictly lobar microbleeds, (2) strictly deep microbleeds, and (3) mixed microbleeds. CROMIS-2, Clinical Relevance of Microbleeds In Stroke; SIGNaL, Stroke Investigation in North and Central London; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; MBs, microbleeds; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NR, not reported; QA, total score of quality assessment; SWI, susceptibility-weighted imaging; T, tesla.

Supplementary Table 11. Overview of the study characteristics and reported prevalence of cortical superficial siderosis in the general population

Author	Year	Country	Area	Definition domain	Study acronym/ name of cohort	n	Age: mean (SD) or median (range)	Female (%)	Hypertension (%)	MRI parameters (field strength [T]/sequence/ slice thickness [mm])	Prevalence any cSS/ fcSS/dcSS (%)	QA
Pichler ¹⁶⁹	2017	USA	West	Population aged 50–89	Mayo Clinic study of Aging	1,412	68*	47.2	NR	3/T2*/3.3	0.9 (0.5/0.4)	0
Shaomanesh ¹⁷⁰	2021	The Netherlands and USA	West	Framingham: Population, Rotterdam: dementia at baseline excluded	Framingham Original and Offspring Cohort and Rotterdam Study	6,049	68.9	54.7	64.8	1.5/T2*/ Framingham: 5; Rotterdam 0.8	0.4	2.5

Prevalence of cSS shows the prevalence of cSS (irrespective of type), and, if reported, the prevalence of focal cSS and disseminated cSS. cSS, cortical superficial siderosis; dcSS, disseminated cortical superficial siderosis; fcSS, focal cortical superficial siderosis; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NR, not reported; QA, total score of quality assessment; SD, standard deviation; SWI, susceptibility-weighted imaging; T, tesla; USA, united states of America. *Median age and/or age range are reported instead of mean age (SD).

Supplementary Table 12. Overview of the study characteristics and reported prevalence of cortical superficial siderosis in cognitively normal elderly

Author	Year	Country	Area	Definition domain	Study acronym/ name of cohort	n	Age: mean (SD) or median (range)	Female (%)	Hypertension (%)	MRI parameters (field strength [T]/ sequence/slice thickness [mm])	Prevalence any cSS/ fcSS/dcSS (%)	QA
Chang ¹²⁴	2021	China	East Asia	No cognitive or subjective impairment, MMSE ≥28	Chinese PLA General Hospital	15	78	26.7	66.7	NR/SWI/1.2	0 (0/0)	5
Cheng ¹⁷¹	2020	China	East Asia	Healthy controls (sex- and age-matched)	Shanghai Aging Study	95	69 (8.3)	33.7	40.0	3/SWI/2	2.1	4.5
Wollenweber ¹³⁹	2017	Austria	West	Stroke/ dementia-free, normal neurologic examination	ASPFs	372	65 (10.7)	43.3	63.2	3/T2*/4	0.5	3
Yilmaz ¹⁴¹	2019	The Netherlands	West	Stroke- and dementia-free population	Rotterdam Study	1,622	73.1 (7.6)	54.3	78.7	1.5/T2*/0.8	0.6	0

Prevalence of cSS shows the prevalence of cSS (irrespective of type), and, if reported, the prevalence of focal cSS and disseminated cSS. ASPFS, Austrian Stroke Prevention Family Study; PLA, People's Liberation Army; cSS, cortical superficial siderosis; dcSS, disseminated cortical superficial siderosis; fcSS, focal cortical superficial siderosis; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NR, not reported; QA, total score of quality assessment; ST, slice thickness; SWI, susceptibility-weighted imaging; T, tesla.