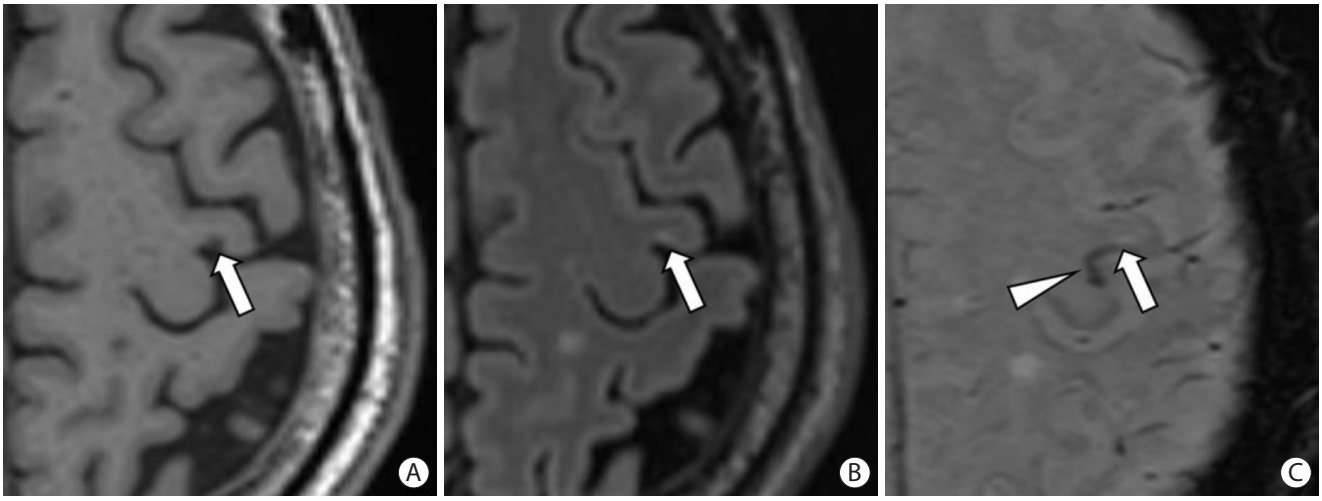
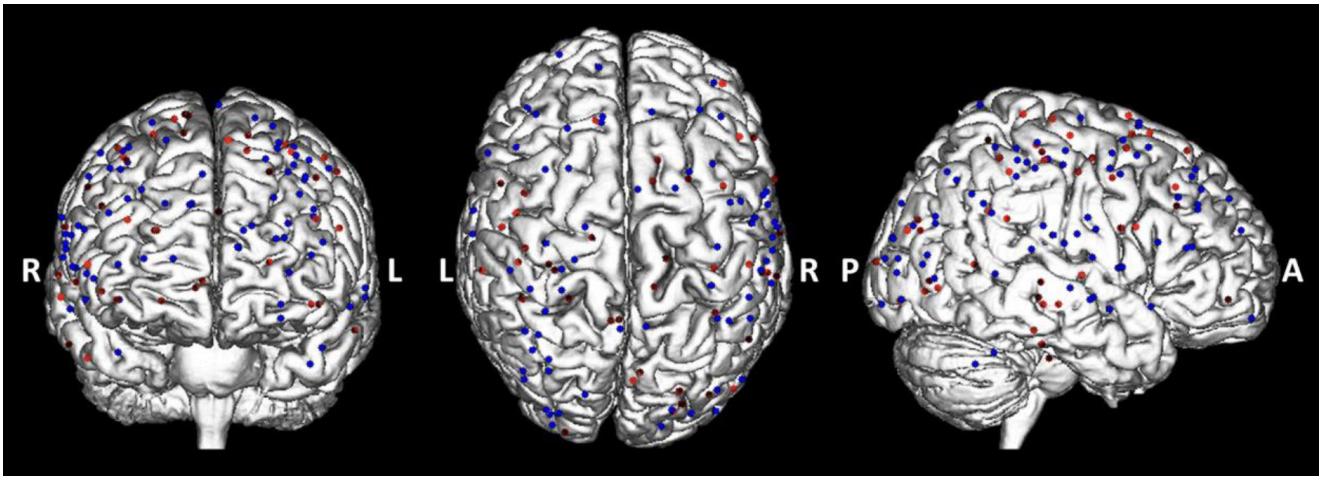


Supplementary Figure 1. Representative images of a cortical cerebral microinfarct (CMI). A CMI (arrow) appears hypointense on 3D T1-weighted imaging (A), hyperintense on 3D fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (B), and isointense on susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI) (C); note the cortical superficial siderosis (arrowhead) on SWI (C).



Supplementary Figure 2. Distribution of CMIs. Representative three-dimensional rendering of CMIs on the brain surface (red=CAA-associated, blue=non-CAA). Among the 42 CAA CMIs, 25 were frontal (59.5%), 8 temporal (19.0%), 7 parietal (16.7%), and 2 occipital (4.8%); among the 70 non-CAA CMIs, 40 were frontal (57.1%), 8 temporal (11.4%), 14 parietal (20.0%), and 8 occipital (11.4%). Lobar distributions of CMIs did not differ between groups (Fisher's exact P=0.504). R, right; L, left; A, anterior; P, posterior; CMI, cortical cerebral microinfarct; CAA, cerebral amyloid angiopathy.