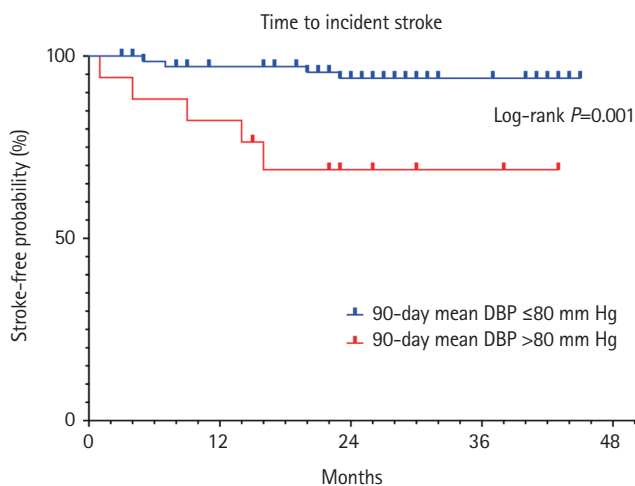


Supplementary Table 5. Association between blood pressure and change in neuroimaging markers in CADASIL patients

Changes of MRI	Δ WML proportion*	Δ Cortical thickness*	Δ Brain parenchymal fraction*	Δ Lacune [†]	Δ CMB [†]
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	Relative risk (95% CI)	Relative risk (95% CI)
SBP, mean	0.002 (-0.001, 0.005)	0.02 (-0.003, 0.04)	-0.002 (-0.01, 0.01)	1.26 (1.00, 1.58) [‡]	1.35 (0.91, 2.00)
SBP, SD	0.005 (-0.008, 0.02)	-0.04 (-0.14, 0.05)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.01)	1.62 (0.72, 3.60)	2.66 (0.62, 11.4)
DBP, mean	0.005 (0.001, 0.009) [‡]	0.02 (-0.007, 0.05)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	1.69 (1.26, 2.28) [‡]	2.43 (1.46, 4.05) [‡]
DBP, SD	0.003 (-0.02, 0.02)	-0.09 (-0.24, 0.07)	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.05)	1.76 (0.39, 8.07)	4.29 (0.31, 59.1)
PP, mean	-0.002 (-0.006, 0.002)	0.01 (-0.02, 0.04)	0.005 (-0.01, 0.02)	0.89 (0.65, 1.24)	0.73 (0.48, 1.11)
PP, SD	0.009 (-0.008, 0.03)	-0.06 (-0.17, 0.06)	-0.06 (-0.07, 0.06)	1.48 (0.64, 3.42)	2.07 (0.39, 11.1)

CADASIL, cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; WML, white matter lesion; CMB, cerebral microbleed; CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SD, standard deviation; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; PP, pulse pressure. *A linear mixed model was applied and adjusted for age, sex, hypertension, study site, and the interval between the two MRI scans. Effect estimates are expressed per 10-mm Hg increase in blood pressure; [†]A Poisson mixed-effect model was applied and adjusted for age, sex, hypertension, study site, and interval between the two MRI scans. Effect estimates are expressed per 10-mm Hg increase in blood pressure; [‡]Statistically significant.



Supplementary Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier plot for incident stroke. CADASIL patients with mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) >80 mm Hg had a higher risk of incident stroke.