Original Article

Total Burden of Cerebral Small Vessel Disease in Recurrent ICH versus First-ever ICH

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Supplemental Table 1. Kappa value of the neuroimaging characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Kappa value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The presence of lacunes</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presence of CMBs</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strictly deep CMBs</td>
<td>0.857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strictly lobar CMBs</td>
<td>0.643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed CMBs</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cSS</td>
<td>0.737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMH</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG EPVS&gt;10</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hematomas</td>
<td>0.765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of ICH</td>
<td>0.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral hematomas</td>
<td>0.898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2 hematomas</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: CMB, cerebral microbleed; WMH, white matter hyperintensities; EPVS, enlarged perivascular spaces; BG, basal ganglia; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; cSS, cortical superficial siderosis.

Supplemental Table 2. The severity of WMH in HA-, CAA-, and mixed etiology-ICH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>HA (n=75)</th>
<th>CAA (n=26)</th>
<th>Mixed etiology (n=57)</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The presence of WMH, n (%)</td>
<td>19 (25.3)</td>
<td>15 (57.7)</td>
<td>45 (78.9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presence of deep WMH 2-3, n (%)</td>
<td>16 (21.3)</td>
<td>13 (50.0)</td>
<td>42 (73.7)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presence of periventricular WMH 3, n (%)</td>
<td>11 (14.7)</td>
<td>7 (26.9)</td>
<td>31 (54.4)</td>
<td>&lt;0.00001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ICH etiology in 26 patients was undetermined, so 158 patients were included into the analysis.

Supplemental Table 3. Clinical characteristics between primary ICH patients with and without MRI (including SWI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Primary ICH with MRI (n=184)</th>
<th>Primary ICH without MRI (n=1033)</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, Y, mean (SD)</td>
<td>61.0 (12.5)</td>
<td>57.5 (13.8)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of hypertension, n (%)</td>
<td>122 (66.3)</td>
<td>882 (85.4)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of DM, n (%)</td>
<td>17 (9.2)</td>
<td>83 (8.0)</td>
<td>0.561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of hyperlipidemia, n (%)</td>
<td>6 (3.3)</td>
<td>13 (1.3)</td>
<td>0.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking, n (%)</td>
<td>61 (33.2)</td>
<td>242 (23.4)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The severity of stroke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS, median (IQR)</td>
<td>15 (12-15)</td>
<td>12 (7-15)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHSS, median (IQR)</td>
<td>6 (2-9)</td>
<td>9 (4-18)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICH location, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>128 (69.6)</td>
<td>715 (69.2)</td>
<td>0.925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobar</td>
<td>48 (26.1)</td>
<td>259 (25.1)</td>
<td>0.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum</td>
<td>8 (4.3)</td>
<td>60 (5.8)</td>
<td>0.427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One patient among the 1033 primary ICHs without MRI had hematoma located in both lobar and deep.