**Supplemental Materials**

Diffusion-Weighted Imaging Patterns According to the Right-to-Left Shunt Amount in Cryptogenic Stroke

**Online Suppl. table 1. Baseline characteristics of the cohort (n = 100)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Demographic and clinical factors** |  |
| Age, y [IQR] | 58 ± 13 |
| Male sex, % | 75 (75) |
| Hypertension, % | 54 (54) |
| Diabetes, % | 20 (20) |
| Hyperlipidemia, % | 13 (13) |
| Current smoking, % | 39 (39) |
| History of stroke, % | 15 (15) |
| Initial NIHSS [IQR] | 3 ± 3 |
| RoPE score, [IQR] | 3 ± 2 |
|  |  |
| **Radiological findings** |  |
| DWI volume, mL [IQR] | 7.89 ± 14.85 |
| Number of DWI lesion, [IQR] | 3 ± 5 |
| Number of large (>1cm) DWI lesion, [IQR] | 1 ± 1 |
| DWI lesion location, % |  |
| Only subcortical | 39 (39) |
| Cortico-subcortical | 20 (20) |
| Only cortical | 41 (41) |
| Involved vascular territory, % |  |
| Anterior cerebral artery | 3 (3) |
| Middle cerebral artery | 38 (38) |
| Vertebrobasilar artery | 38 (38) |
| Multiple territories | 22 (22) |
| DWI lesion pattern, % |  |
| Single territory single lesion | 47 (47) |
| Single territory multiple lesion | 31 (31) |
| Multiple territory small scattered lesion | 15 (15) |
| Multiple territory large and small lesion | 7 (7) |
| SBI, % |  |
| No | 61 (61) |
| Single | 15 (15) |
| Multiple | 24 (24) |
| SBI in lacunar areas, % | 27 (27) |
| SBI in non-lacunar areas, % | 13 (13) |
|  |  |
| **Sonographic findings** |  |
| ICC, % |  |
| 0 | 41 (41) |
| 1-20 | 37 (37) |
| >20 or no curtain | 4 (4) |
| Curtain | 18 (18) |
| Constant PFO, % | 43 (73) |

NIHSS = National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, RoPE = Risk of Paradoxical Embolism, DWI = Diffusion-weighted imaging, SBI = Silent brain infarct, ICC = International consensus criteria, PFO = Patent foramen ovale

**Online Suppl. figure 1. Distributions of DWI lesion patterns according to the amounts of right-to-left shunt on transcranial Doppler sonography.**



Among four different DWI lesions types based on the vascular territory and number of lesions, patients with higher right-to-left shunt (RLS) amounts showed high frequencies of multiple territory small scattered lesion patterns (*P* for trend = 0.024). While, patients with smaller RLS amounts frequently showed single territory single lesion patterns.