***Online Supplement***

**Long-term Natural History of Intracranial Arterial Stenosis: an MRA follow-up study**

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***Supplemental Tables***

**Supplemental table 1. Potential predictors of intracranial arterial stenosis progression**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Progression (n=13) | Stationary or regression (n=89) | P |
| Age, y | 69.4 ± 9.7 | 62.6 ± 9.3 | 0.02 |
| Male, %  | 8 (61.5) | 46 (51.7) | 0.56 |
| Hypertension, %  | 12 (92.3) | 73 (82.0) | 0.69a |
| Diabetes mellitus, % | 5 (38.5) | 40 (44.9) | 0.66 |
| Smoking habit, % | 2 (15.4) | 24 (27.0) | 0.51a |
| Coronary artery disease, % | 4 (30.8) | 26 (29.2) | 1.00a |
| Hyperlipidemia, % | 8 (61.5) | 55 (61.8) | 0.93 |
| Body mass index, Kg/m2 | 25.3 ± 2.6 | 24.9 ± 2.9 | 0.63 |
| Duration of follow-up,yr | 5.7 ± 1.1 | 5.7 ± 0.8 | 0.93 |
| Antiplatelet drug use, %  | 12 (92.3) | 72 (80.9) | 0.46a |
| Anticoagulation use, %  | 1 (7.7) | 2 (2.2) | 0.34a |
| Statin use, %  | 4 (30.8) | 34 (38.2) | 0.76a |
| Anti-HT drug use, %  | 11 (84.6) | 58 (65.2) | 0.21a |
| Multiple stenosis, % | 6 (46.2) | 52 (58.4) | 0.53 |
| Symptomatic stenosis | 8 (61.5) | 29 (32.6) | 0.04 |
| Initial MRA  |  |  | 0.67 |
| 1T | 4 (30.8) | 21 (23.6) |  |
| 1.5T | 8 (61.5) | 54 (60.7) |  |
| 3T | 1 (7.7) | 14 (15.7) |  |
| Follow-up MRA |  |  | 0.67a |
| 1.5T | 2 (15.4) | 11 (12.4) |  |
| 3T | 11 (84.6) | 78 (87.6) |  |

a Fisher’s exact test was used.

**Supplemental Table 2**. **Interval change of concomitant asymptomatic stenosis according to progression of symptomatic stenosis**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Progression (n=8)6 arteries | Stationary or regression (n=29)31 arteries |
| Change of stenosis,% |  |  |
|  Regression, n(%) | 1 (17) | 11 (36) |
|  Stationary, n(%) | 5 (83) | 19 (61) |
|  Progression, n(%) | 0 | 1 (3) |

***Supplemental Figures***

**Supplemental Figure 1. Flow sheet of study**



**Supplemental Figure 2. Distribution of propensity score in symptomatic and asymptomatic participants**



X-axis indicates propensity score.