Figure Legend for Supplemental Figures

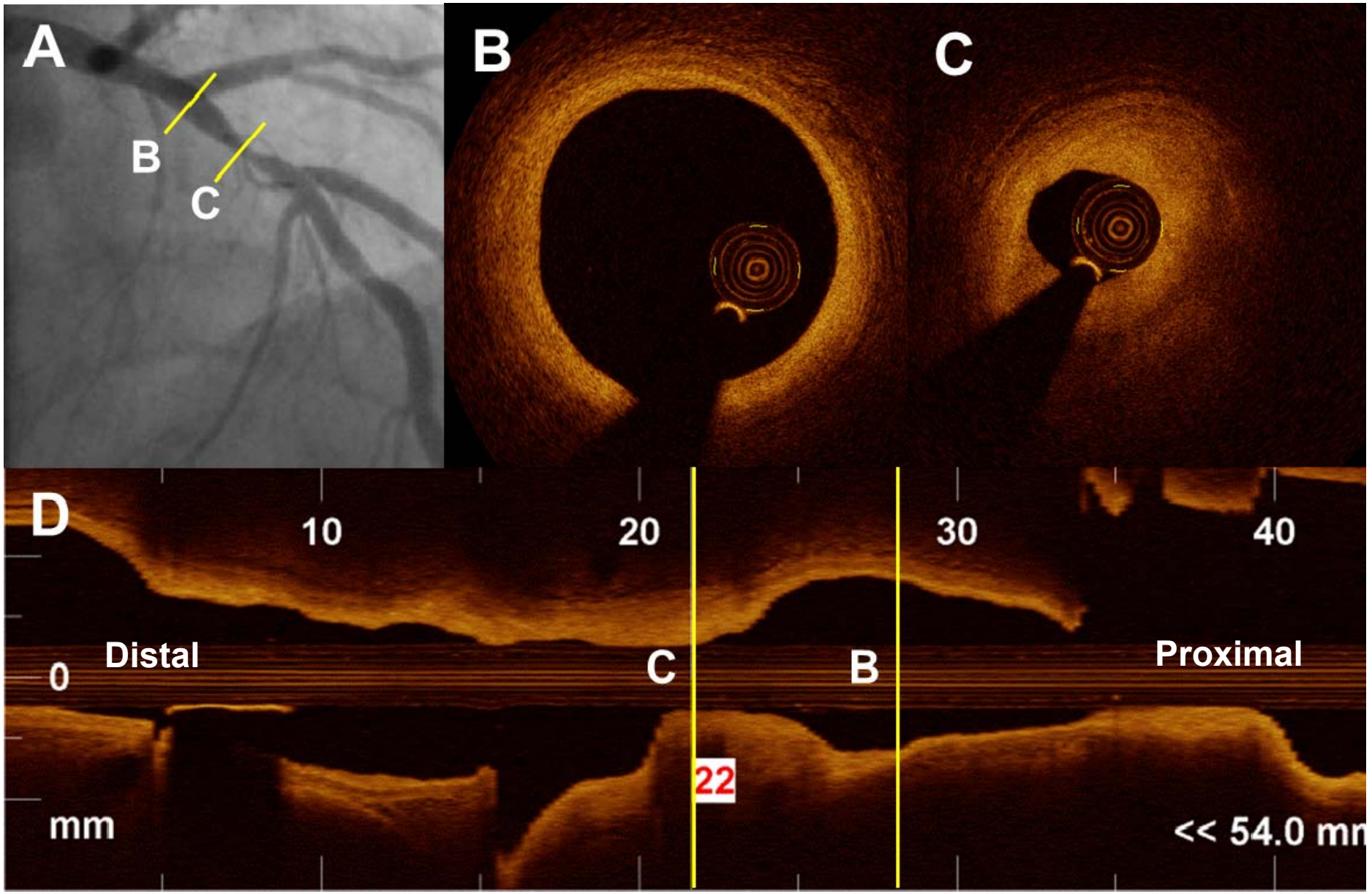
Supplemental Figure 1. Tight Stenosis
A 57-year-old man presented with unstable angina. (A) Angiography showed tight stenosis in the mid LAD. (B) Reference cross-sectional OCT image proximal to MLD site. (C) Cross-sectional OCT image at the site of MLD showed fibrous plaque. Serial OCT images revealed the absence of plaque rupture, thrombus, plaque erosion, or calcified nodule in the culprit lesion. (D) Longitudinal view of culprit lesion. LAD = left anterior descending artery. MLD = minimal lumen diameter.

Supplemental Figure 2. Dissection and Hematoma
A 39-year-old woman presented with STEMI. Longitudinal view of OCT image showed intra-coronary hematoma propagated from proximal to the distal LAD. Arrow head indicates the entrance of dissection. (A) Cross-sectional OCT image distal to entrance site showing narrowing lumen caused by propagated hematoma. (B) Cross-sectional OCT image at the site of entrance (arrow head). (C) Cross-sectional OCT image proximal to entrance site. (D) Reference cross-sectional OCT image immediate proximal to hematoma. STEMI = ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. LAD = left anterior descending artery. FL = false lumen. TL = true lumen.

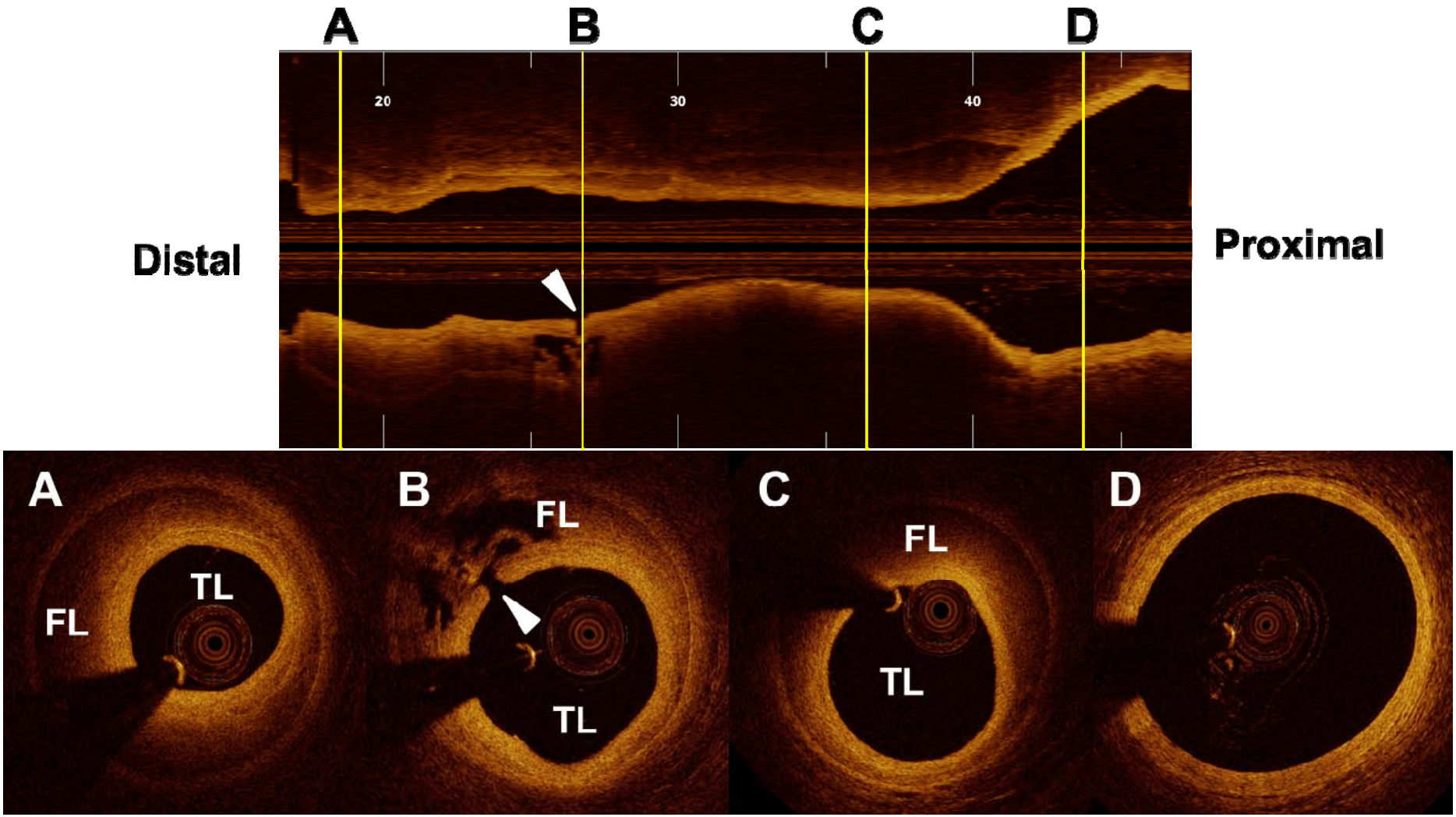
Supplemental Figure 3. Coronary Spasm
A 74-year-old man presented with unstable angina. Angiography showed tight stenosis in the mid right coronary artery. OCT images (A and B) indicated coronary spasm characterized by intimal/medium thickening (double arrow). The stenosis resolved after nitroglycerin (NTG) was given. OCT images (C and D) showed large lumen without rupture, dissection, and thrombus. The intimal-medium thickness (double arrow) became thinner.

Supplemental Figure 4. Fissure

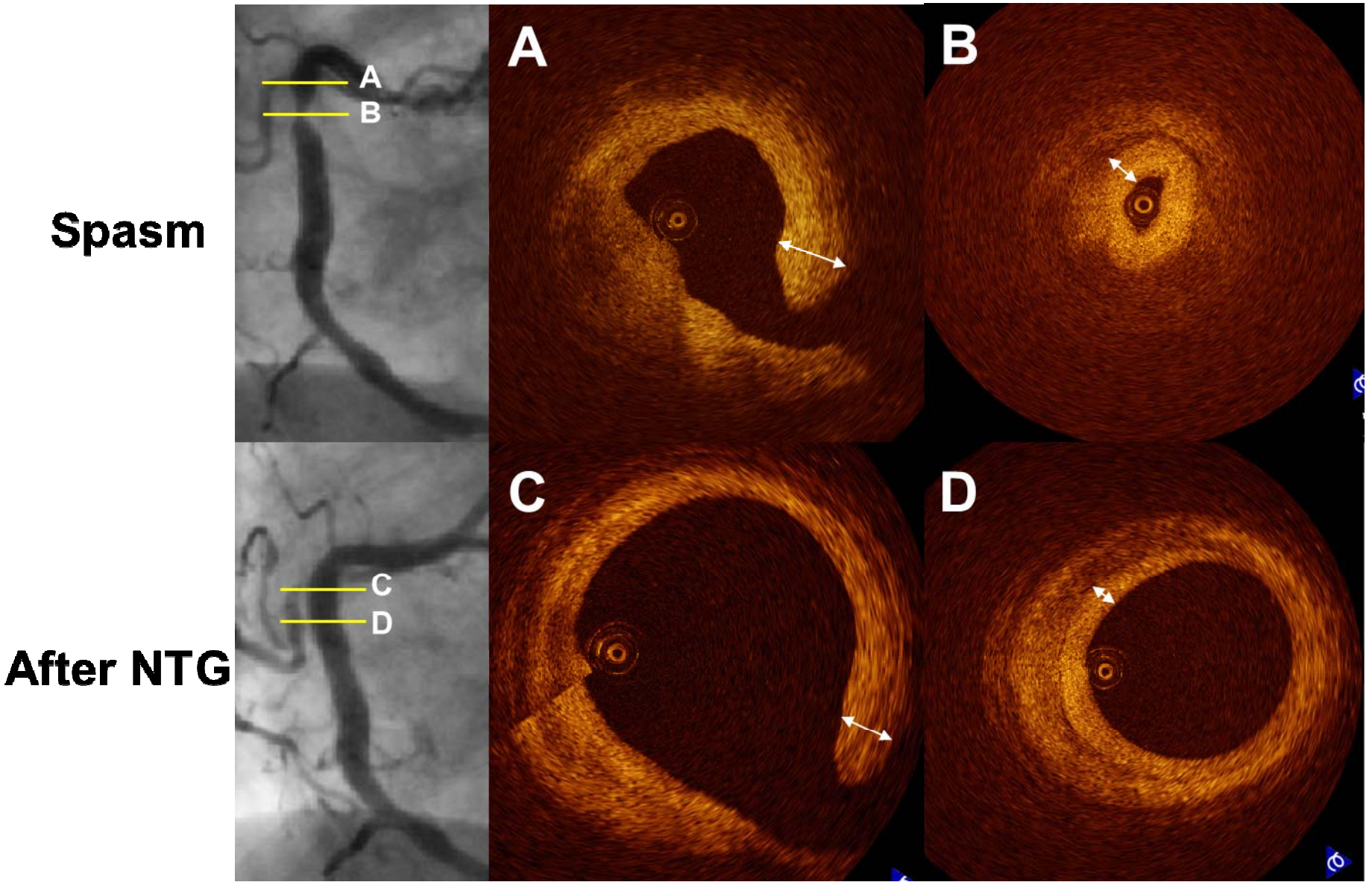
A 63-year-old woman presented with unstable angina. Multiple consecutive OCT frames showed the absence of rupture, erosion, calcified nodule, or thrombus. Intimal fissure (arrow head) was defined by OCT as separation of intimal flap from vessel wall.



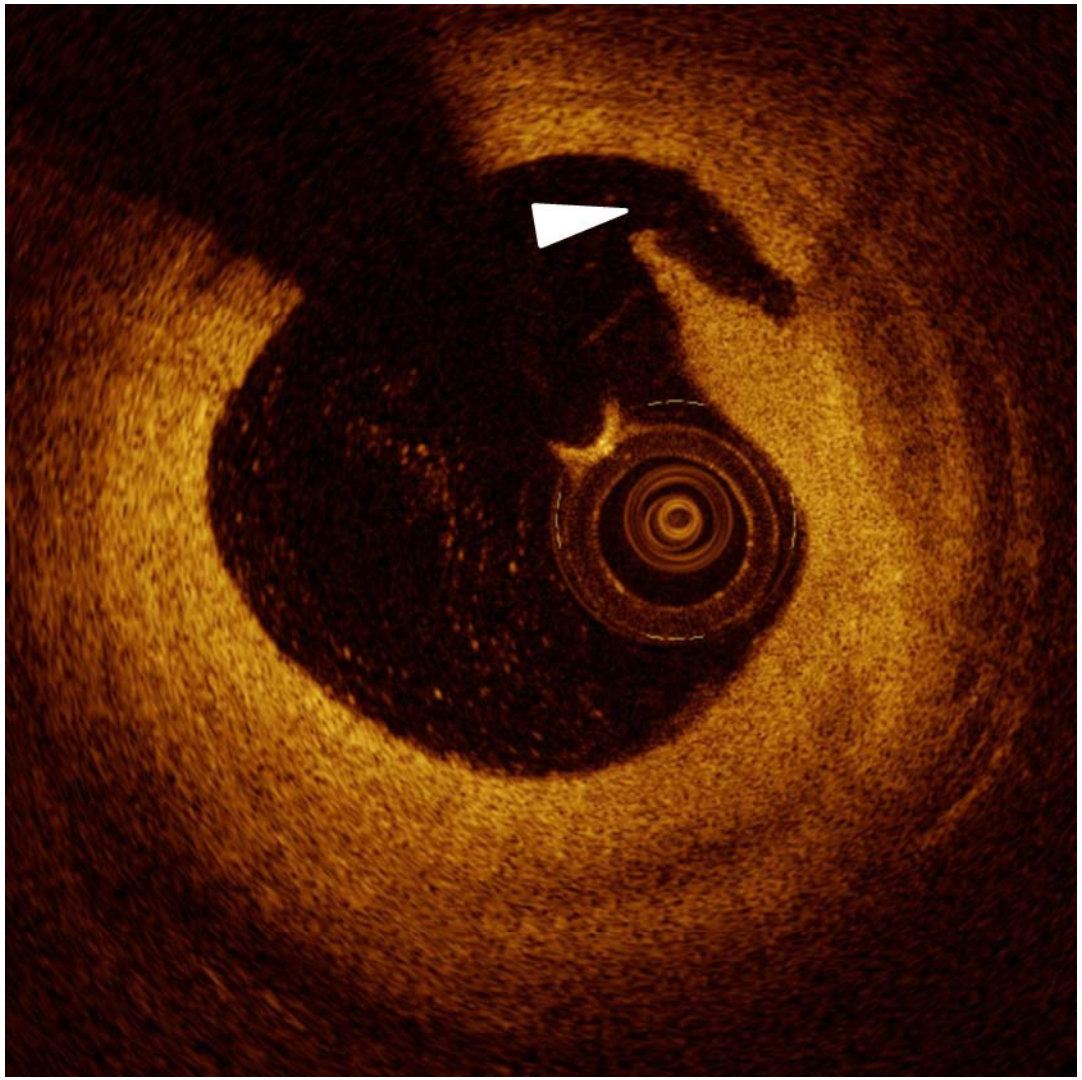
Supplemental Figure 1. Tight Stenosis



Supplemental Figure 2. Dissection and Hematoma



Supplemental Figure 3. Coronary Spasm



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