

Relationship of T2-weighted MRI myocardial hyperintensity and the ischemic area-at-risk

Online Supplement Figure

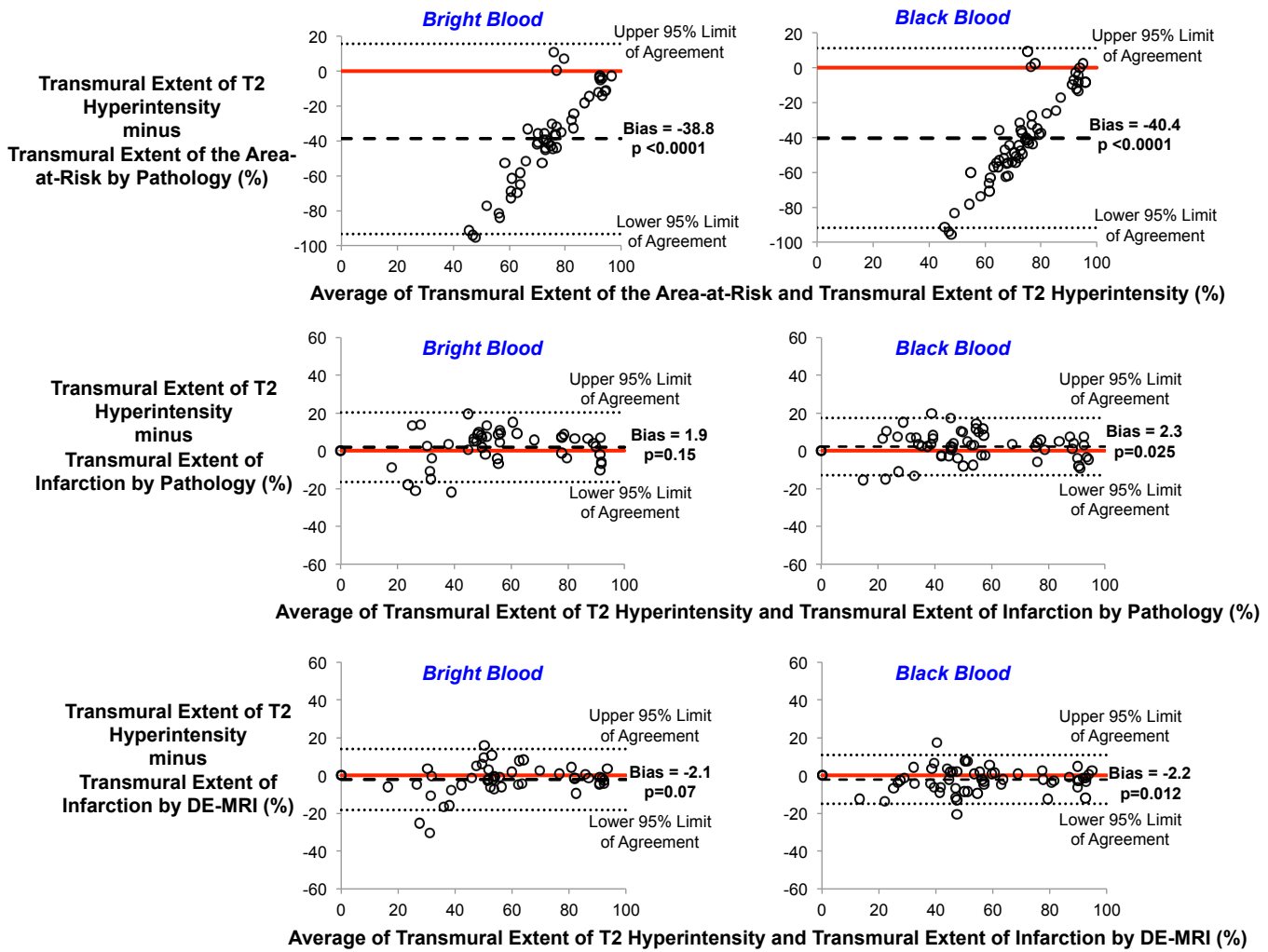


Figure Caption: Bland-Altman analyses demonstrate that there is a large bias between the transmural extent of T2-hyperintensity and the area-at-risk (bright-blood: -38.8%; black-blood: -40.4%), whereas the bias is far smaller when T2-weighted-MRI is compared against infarction by pathology (bright-blood: 1.9%; black-blood: 2.3%) or *in-vivo* delayed-enhancement-MRI (bright-blood: -2.1%; black-blood: -2.2%).

Online Table.**Relationship between transmural extent of T2-hyperintensity and infarction by Delayed-Enhancement-MRI**

Abnormal Signal Threshold		Black Blood		Bright Blood	
<i>T2-Weighted-MRI</i> (No. of SD>remote)	<i>Delayed-Enhancement-MRI</i> (No. of SD>remote)	r	p-value	r	p-value
2	2	0.97	<0.0001	0.95	<0.0001
	3	0.94	<0.0001	0.93	<0.0001
	4	0.91	<0.0001	0.91	<0.0001
	5	0.88	<0.0001	0.81	<0.0001
3	2	0.91	<0.0001	0.89	<0.0001
	3	0.89	<0.0001	0.85	<0.0001
	4	0.87	<0.0001	0.88	<0.0001
	5	0.85	<0.0001	0.79	<0.0001