Correlation of Cerebral Microbleed Distribution to Amyloid Burden in Patients with Primary Intracerebral Hemorrhage

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1 Correlation of lobar cerebral microbleed count and amyloid burden

The correlation of lobar cerebral microbleed (CMB) count to the global PiB standardized uptake value ratio (SUVR) (A), frontal PiB SUVR (B) and occipital PiB SUVR (C).

Supplementary Figure 2 Correlation of deep cerebral microbleed count and amyloid burden

The correlation of deep cerebral microbleed (CMB) count to the global PiB standardized uptake value ratio (SUVR) (A), frontal PiB SUVR (B) and occipital PiB SUVR (C).

Supplementary Table 1: Comparison of other image markers in patients with different CMB pattern

	Lobar (n=8)	Mixed (n=28)	Deep (n=11)	p value
White matter score	1.88 ± 0.84	2.18 ± 0.72	1.82 ± 0.75	0.320
Cortical superficial siderosis	3 (37.5%)	3 (10.7%)	0 (0%)	0.064
Enlarged perivascular space				
(number > 20)				
Centrum Semiovale	2 (25%)	18 (64.3%)	4 (36.4%)	0.102
Basal ganglia	2 (25%)	6 (21.4%)	5 (45.5%)	0.385

Values are mean (±standard deviation) or number (percentage).

Supplementary Table 2: Results of Logistic regression for Positive PiB Scan (SUVR>1.15)

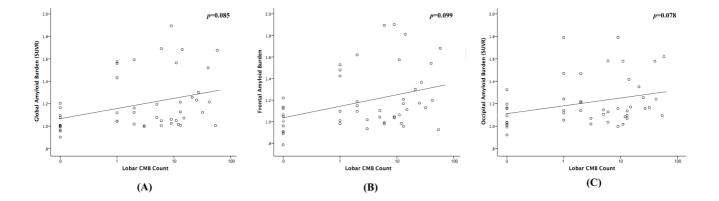
	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p value
Age ≥55	5.258	0.416-66.409	0.200
Hypertension	1.135	0.149-8.671	0.903
Days after ICH	1.000	0.999-1.001	0.844
Lobar ICH	0.052	0.002-1.001	0.068
Strictly lobar CMB	0.000	0.000-1.699	0.051
CMB count			
Lobar	0.968	0.880-1.065	0.507
Deep	1.056	0.960-1.161	0.261
CMB ratio*	6.018	1.043-34.719	0.045

CMB: cerebral microbleed; CI: Confidence interval; ICH: intracerebral hemorrhage;

PiB: ¹¹C-Pittsburgh Compound B; SUVR: standardized uptake value ratio.

^{*}CMB ratio is defined as the lobar CMB count divided by the deep CMB count.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2

