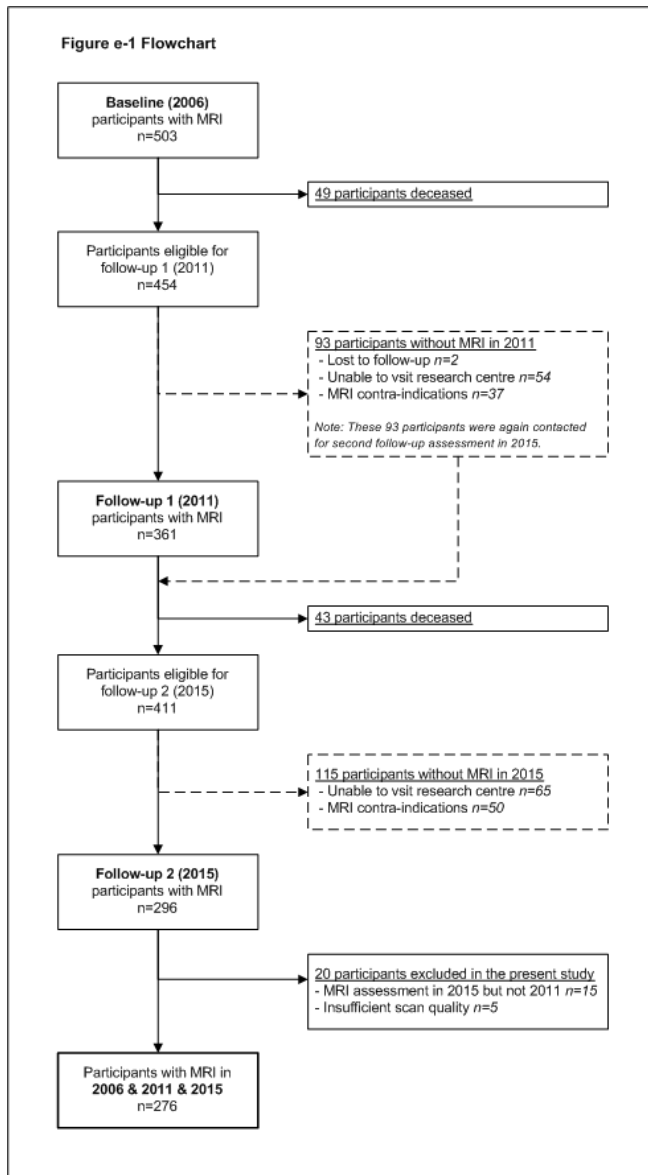
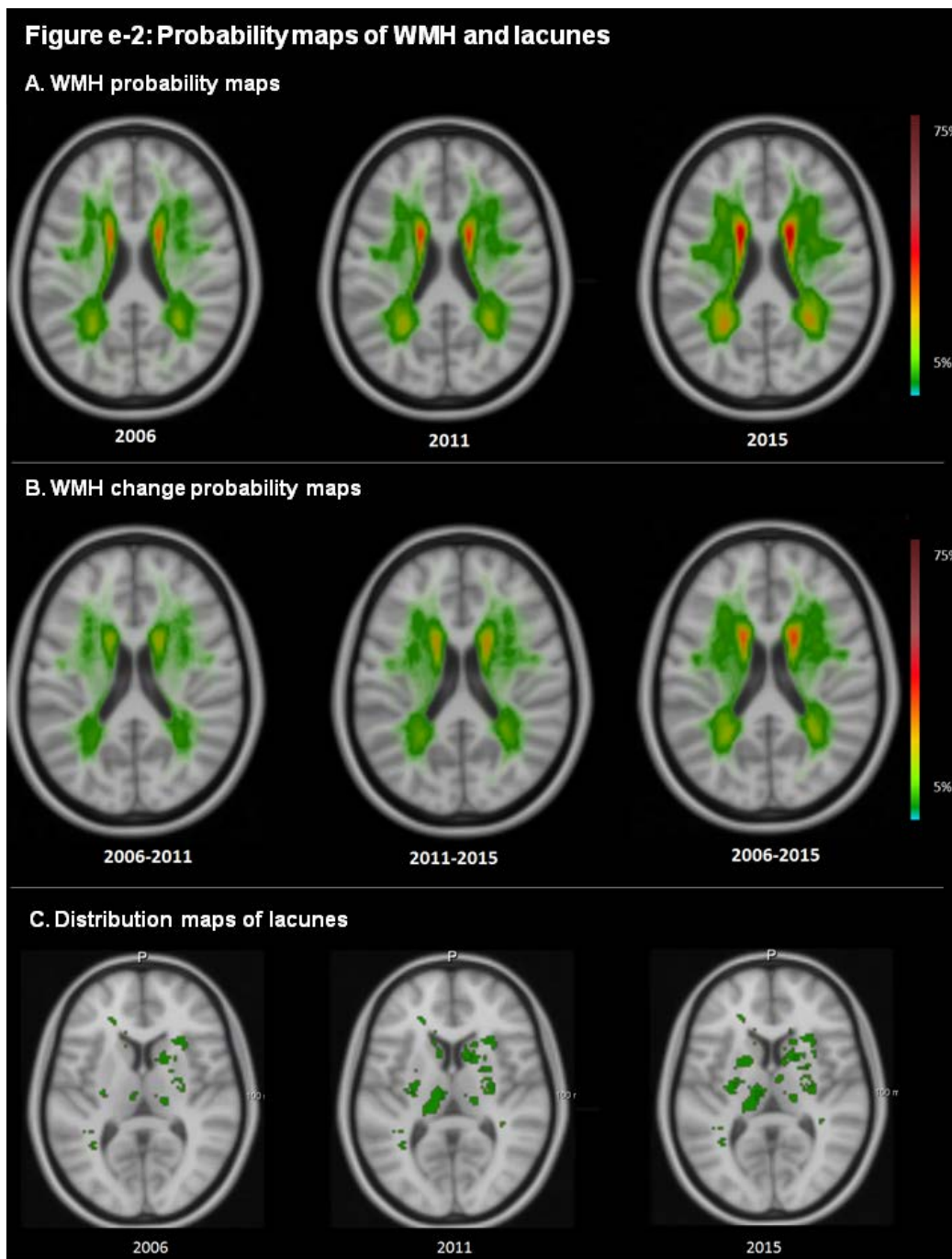


## Supplemental data

Figure e-1: Flowchart



Design of the RUN DMC study. Imaging assessments were performed at three time-points over the course of nine years at baseline in 2006, at first follow-up in 2011 and at second follow-up in 2015. Note that the 93 participants who were unable to undergo first follow-up assessment in 2011 were again contacted for second follow-up assessment in 2015 (dotted lines). In total 281 participants underwent imaging assessments at all three time-points, of whom 276 participants were included in the present study.

**Figure e-2: Probability maps of white matter hyperintensities and lacunes**

Probabilities of presence of WMH at three time-points (A) and probabilities to increase over these three time-points (B), colour-coded in percentage from 5 to 75%. Probability maps through the whole brain can be seen in **Video 1**. Panel C shows the distribution of lacunes at three time-points. Whole brain distribution maps can be seen in **Video 2**.

**Table e-1: Baseline characteristics of participants compared with those lost to follow-up**

	Participants n=276	Lost to follow up n=227	significance
<b>Demographics</b>			
Age (years), mean (SD)	62.5 (7.7)	69.5 (8.5)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Sex, male, no (%)	163 (59.1)	121 (53.3)	p=0.207
Education >primary school, no (%)	259 (93.8)	32 (14.1)	<b>p=0.004</b>
MMSE score, mean (SD)	28.6 (1.3)	27.6 (1.8)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
<b>SVD Characteristics</b>			
White matter hyperintensities, ml, median (IQR)	2.3 (0.8-6.1)	7.7 (2.6-16.2)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
White matter hyperintensities, ml, Mean (SD)	5.8 (9.5)	11.9 (13.6)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
% WMH of WM, mean (SD)	1.3 (2.3)	2.9 (4.4)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Participants with any lacunes, n (%)	55 (19.9)	77 (33.9)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Total number of lacunes	117	135	<b>p=0.038</b>
Participants with any microbleeds, n (%) °	36 (13.1)	47 (20.9)	<b>p=0.022</b>
Total number of microbleeds °	140	159	p=0.496
Territorial Infarcts, n (%)	23 (8.3)	34 (15.0)	<b>p=0.023</b>
<b>Modified Fazekas score</b>			
Mild WMH (0-1), no (%)	218 (79.0)	114 (50.2)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Moderate WMH (2), no (%)	38 (13.8)	70 (30.8)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Severe WMH (3), no (%)	20 (7.2)	43 (18.9)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Brain volumes</b>			
White matter volume, ml (SD)	465.6 (38.9)	441.5 (50.2)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Grey matter volume, ml (SD)	620.7 (48.9)	588.7 (51.6)	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Vascular risk factors</b>			
Smoking, ever, no (%)	196 (71.0)	157 (69.2)	p=0.696
Alcohol, glasses/week, mean (SD)	8.3 (9.0)	7.5 (9.7)	p=0.367
Glucose lowering drugs, no (%)	23 (8.3)	43 (18.9)	<b>p=0.001</b>
Hypertension, no (%)	190 (68.8)	179 (78.9)	<b>p=0.015</b>
BMI, mean (SD)	27.1 (4.1)	27.2 (4.2)	p=0.778
Lipid-lowering drugs, no (%)	118 (42.8)	119 (52.4)	<b>p=0.032</b>

**Table e-1: Baseline characteristics of participants compared with those lost to follow-up**

Data are represented as numbers (%), mean (SD) or median (IQR). Comparisons between participants and those lost to follow-up were performed by t-test, Chi-square or Mann-Whitney-U test.

°For ratings of microbleeds 4 participants were additional excluded based on missing T2\*or scanartefacts at baseline.

**Table e-2: Correlation matrix for baseline SVD characteristics and SVD progression**

	Age	Sex	Baseline WMH volume	Baseline lacunes	Baseline microbleeds	Baseline WM volume	Baseline GM volume	Change WMH volume	Incident lacunes	Incident microbleeds	Change WM volume	Change GM volume
<b>Age</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Sex</b>	-0.010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Baseline WMH volume</b>	<b>0.315***</b>	0.088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Baseline lacunes</b>	<b>0.189**</b>	-0.102	<b>0.310***</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Baseline microbleeds</b>	<b>0.127*</b>	0.006	<b>0.222***</b>	<b>0.237***</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Baseline WM volume</b>	<b>-0.460***</b>	0.001	<b>-0.244***</b>	<b>-0.205**</b>	<b>-0.132*</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Baseline GM volume</b>	<b>-0.531***</b>	<b>0.354***</b>	<b>-0.258***</b>	<b>-0.265***</b>	<b>-0.161**</b>	<b>0.283***</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Change WMH volume</b>	<b>0.299***</b>	0.101	<b>0.577***</b>	<b>0.229***</b>	0.110	<b>-0.182**</b>	<b>-0.281***</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Incident lacunes</b>	<b>0.137*</b>	-0.054	<b>0.299***</b>	<b>0.447***</b>	<b>0.129*</b>	<b>-0.165**</b>	<b>-0.151*</b>	<b>0.207**</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Incident microbleeds</b>	<b>0.226***</b>	0.049	<b>0.256***</b>	<b>0.153*</b>	0.101	-0.104	<b>-0.147*</b>	<b>0.161**</b>	<b>0.173**</b>	...	...	...
<b>Change WM volume</b>	<b>-0.379***</b>	<b>0.164**</b>	<b>-0.186**</b>	<b>-0.166**</b>	<b>-0.131*</b>	<b>0.202**</b>	<b>0.266***</b>	<b>-0.295***</b>	-0.085	<b>-0.172**</b>	...	...
<b>Change GM volume</b>	<b>-0.131*</b>	0.038	-0.036	-0.109	0.026	0.046	-0.093	-0.051	-0.112	-0.115	<b>0.189**</b>	...

**Table e-2: Correlation matrix for baseline SVD characteristics and SVD progression**

Correlations between baseline SVD characteristics and progression of SVD markers were determined by Spearman Rho for binary characteristics and by Pearson Correlation coefficients for continuous variables.

Correlations were significant at 2-tailed \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .