

**Supplemental Table III.** Used definitions of imaging factors

<b>Imaging factor</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Study variable</b>	<b>Used definition</b>
Multiple lesions	Ay 2010	Multiple acute infarcts	Multiple noncontiguous lesions that were hyperintense on DWI and hypointense on ADC maps
	Nam 2017	Multiple number lesion	On DWI, not further defined
Multiple stage lesions	Ay 2010	Multiple infarcts of different ages	Ischemic lesions with hyperintense signal on DWI that met at least 2 of the following 3 combinations of signal changes on ADC and FLAIR images: - Hypointense on ADC, isointense on FLAIR (hyperacute) - Hypointense on ADC, hyperintense on FLAIR (early acute) - Isointense on ADC, hyperintense on FLAIR (late acute or subacute)
	Nam 2017	Multiple stage lesion	On DWI, not further defined
Multiple territory lesions	Ay 2010	Simultaneous involvement of different circulations	Multiple acute ischemic lesions secondary to acute or subacute infarcts in both right and left anterior circulations or in both anterior and posterior circulations
	Nam 2017	Multiple territory lesion	On DWI, not further defined
Chronic infarcts	Ay 2010	Chronic infarcts	Clinically silent or symptomatic territorial lesions that were hyperintense on FLAIR and hypo- or isointense on DWI
	Kim 2014	Chronic infarcts on MRI	Discrete territorial brain lesions with well-defined borders that seemed hyperintense on FLAIR images
Isolated cortical lesion	Ay 2010	Isolated cortical infarcts	Not further defined
	Nam 2017	Isolated cortical lesion	On DWI, not further defined
White matter lesions	Kim 2014	Extensive leukoaraiosis	Leukoaraiosis was defined as hyperintense lesions on axial T2 fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images that are located in the region starting at the lateral ventricular border and extending up to the corticomedullary junction. Leukoaraiosis was dichotomized according to its severity as mild (Fazekas scores of 0 or 1) and extensive (Fazekas scores, $\geq 2$ )
	Nam 2017	Severe white matter lesions	WMH were rated on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images using the Fazekas scale in peri-ventricular and subcortical areas, respectively. The score was then summed up in two areas and dichotomized into mild (0–2) and severe (3–6) WMH

DWI: diffusion weighted imaging, ADC: apparent diffusion coefficient, FLAIR: fluid attenuation inversion recovery, MRI: magnetic resonance imaging, WMH: white matter hyperintensities.