

On-line Table 1: Differences in general characteristics between included and not included participants^a

	Included (n = 181)	Not Included (n = 14)
Age (yr)	77 (2)	76 (3)
Female (No.) (%)	96 (53)	8 (57)
MMSE (median) (IQR)	29 (28–30)	29 (29–30)
BMI (median) (IQR)	25.7 (24.0–27.9)	24.5 (22.4–28.2)
History of stroke or TIA (No.) (%)	19 (11)	2 (15)
History of CVD (No.) (%)	41 (23)	3 (23)
Diabetes mellitus (No.) (%)	20 (11)	0 (0)
Smoking status		
Never (No.) (%)	82 (45)	8 (57)
Former (No.) (%)	88 (49)	5 (36)
Current (No.) (%)	11 (6)	1 (7)
Antihypertensive drug use (No.) (%)	108 (60)	7 (50)
RR systolic (median) (IQR)	148 (138–165)	144 (122–171)
RR diastolic (median) (IQR)	81 (74–90)	82 (76–86)
Brain parenchymal fraction	.61 (.02)	.61 (.02)
WMH volume (cm ³) (median) (IQR)	6.5 (3.6–11.2)	6.9 (2.5–12.8)

Note:—IQR indicates interquartile range; CVD, cardiovascular disease (peripheral arterial disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction); RR, blood pressure; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; BMI, body mass index.

^a Data are means and SDs unless otherwise indicated. Values did not differ significantly between groups.

On-line Table 2: CBF in subgroups based on quartiles of WMH load

	Quartiles of White Matter Hyperintensity Volume			
	Low (≤3.58 mL)	Mild (3.59–6.40 mL)	Moderate (6.41–11.18 mL)	High (≥11.18 mL)
CBF in WMH	12.1 (6.2)	12.3 (6.6)	9.9 (6.4)	7.9 (5.0)
CBF in NAWM	23.0 (6.1)	24.1 (7.7)	21.3 (8.6)	21.4 (7.8)
CBF in GM	44.7 (13.3)	48.1 (12.7)	41.7 (15.7)	40.7 (14.2)

^a Data are means and SDs.

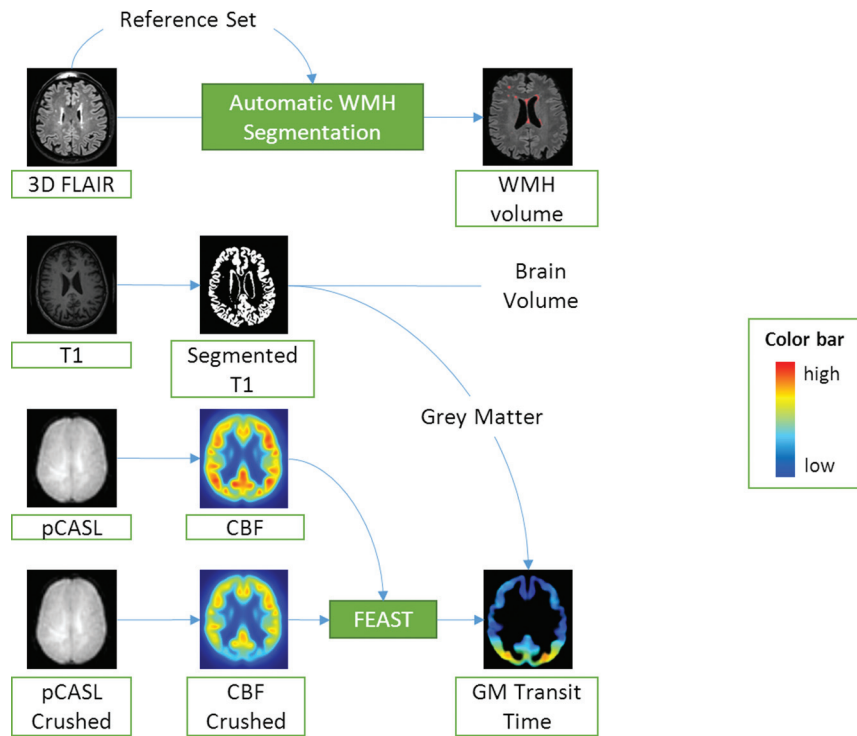
On-line Table 3: Relation between potential confounders and WMH volume^a

Predictor	β	P Value
Age ^b	0.13	.09
Sex (female)	0.07	.47
Brain parenchymal fraction ^b	−0.13	.10
GM arterial transit time ^b	0.15	.05
Current smoker vs never	−0.06	.45
Former smoker vs never	−0.08	.29
History of stroke or TIA	0.10	.23
History of other CVD	−0.06	.41
Diabetes mellitus	0.01	.89
BMI	−0.10	.19
Antihypertensive drug use ^b	0.14	.07
Systolic blood pressure	−0.04	.63
Diastolic blood pressure	0.01	.88

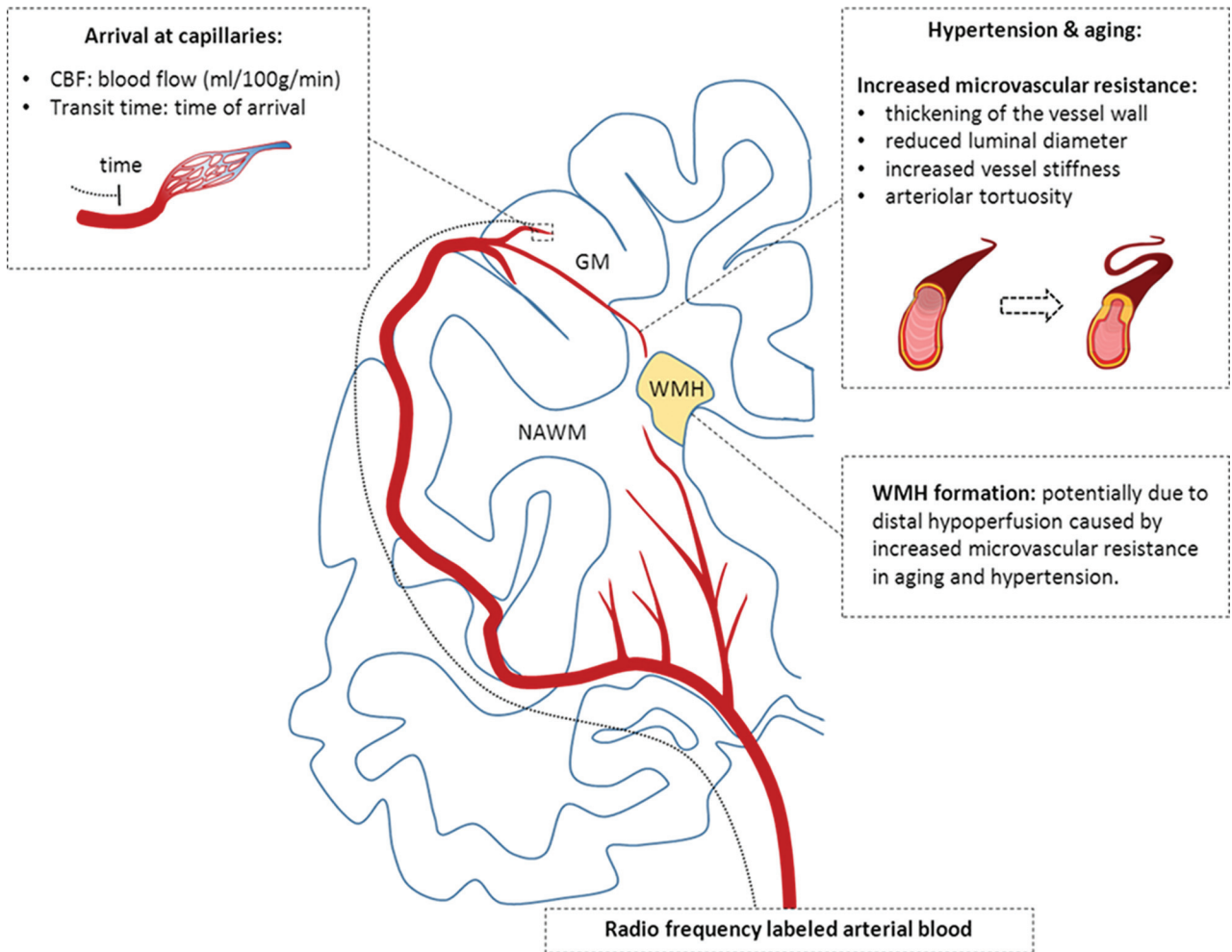
Note:—CVD indicates cardiovascular disease (peripheral arterial disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction); BMI, body mass index.

^a Analyses were adjusted for total brain volume.

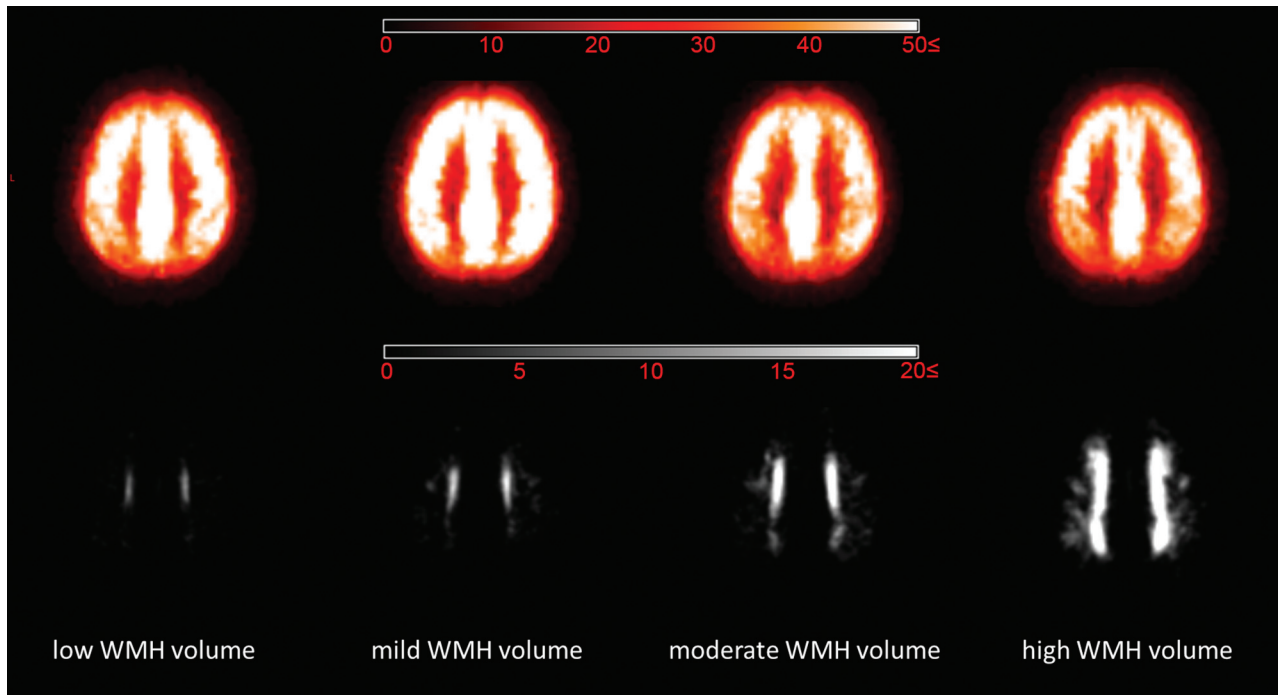
^b Included as a confounder in model 2 of the main analyses.



ON-LINE FIG 1. Scan processing. The reference set is a set of 20 scans with manually segmented WMHs. FEAST indicates flow encoded arterial spin tagging transit time calculation equation; pCASL, pseudocontinuous arterial spin-labeled/labeling.



ON-LINE-FIG 2. Perfusion parameters and CBF regions. CBF was measured in the GM and indicates normal-appearing white matter and WMHs; arterial transit time was calculated in the GM only.



ON-LINE-FIG 3. Population maps of cerebral blood flow (above) and white matter hyperintensity load (below) per quartile of WMH volume (low, ≤ 3.58 mL; mild, 3.59–6.40 mL; moderate, 6.41–11.18 mL; high, ≥ 11.18 mL). Cross-section of the centrum semiovale above the ventricles. The color bar above indicates CBF in milliliters/100 g/min; the color bar below indicates the approximate percentage of participants with WMHs in that area.