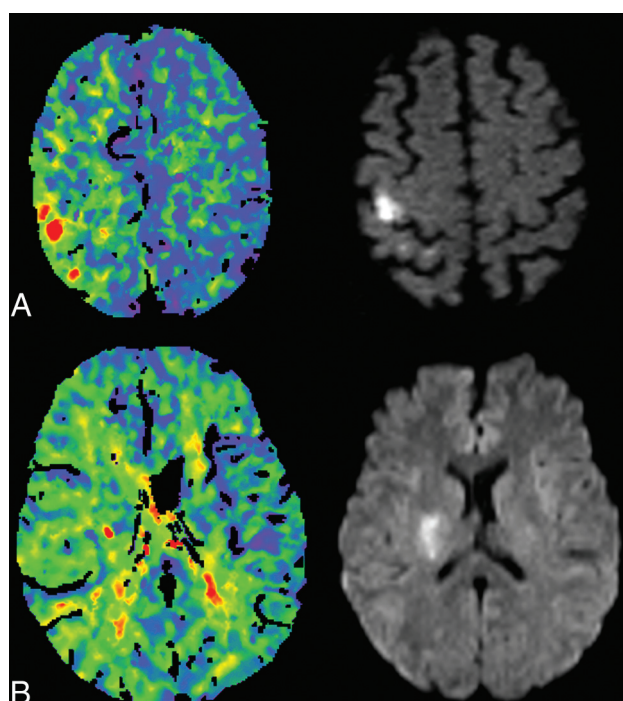


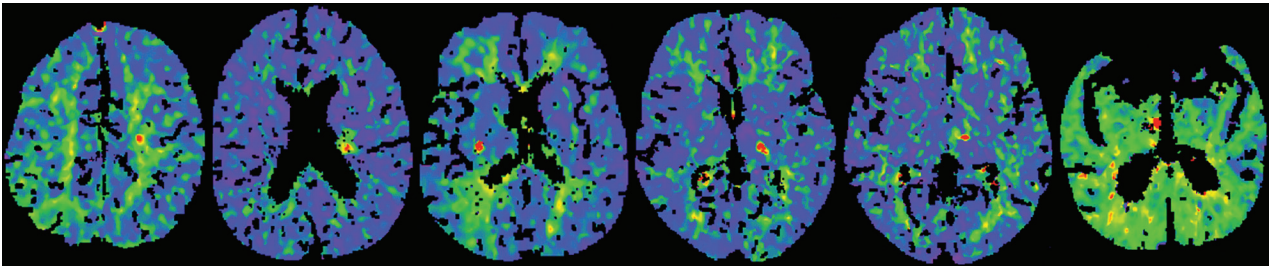
On-line Table 1: Demographic data, clinical presentation, and DWI findings of all patients in the study

Patient	Age (yr)	Sex	Lacunar Syndrome	Vascular Territory	DWI Lesion
1	64	Male	Pure sensory	—	No lesion
2	63	Female	Ataxic hemiparesis	Thalamoperforant	Capsulothalamic LI
3	79	Male	Pure sensory	Posterior cerebral artery	Spotted lesions non-LI
4	70	Male	Sensorimotor	Lenticulostriate	Subcortical non-LI
5	62	Male	Sensorimotor	—	No lesion
6	63	Male	Ataxic hemiparesis	—	No lesion
7	63	Male	Pure motor	Paramedian	Brain stem LI
8	58	Female	Sensorimotor	Lenticulostriate	Lenticular LI
9	58	Male	Ataxic hemiparesis	Thalamoperforant	Capsulothalamic LI
10	76	Female	Pure motor	—	No lesion
11	51	Male	Sensorimotor	Lenticulostriate	Lenticular LI
12	35	Female	Ataxic hemiparesis	Middle cerebral artery	Non-LI in the centrum semiovale
13	63	Male	Sensorimotor	Lenticulostriate	Subcortical non-LI
14	71	Male	Pure sensory	Middle cerebral artery	Spotted lesions non-LI
15	72	Male	Dysarthria clumsy hand	Paramedian	Brain stem LI
16	84	Male	Sensorimotor	Middle cerebral artery	Cortical non-LI
17	79	Male	Pure motor	Paramedian	Brain stem LI
18	80	Female	Sensorimotor	Middle cerebral artery	Cortical non-LI
19	66	Male	Pure sensory	Middle cerebral artery	Cortical non-LI
20	60	Female	Sensorimotor	Posterior cerebral artery	Spotted lesions non-LI
21	63	Male	Sensorimotor	Basilar artery	Thalamic-mesencephalic non-LI
22	61	Female	Pure motor	White matter medullary	Centrum semiovale LI
23	51	Male	Pure motor	Paramedian	Brain stem LI
24	59	Male	Pure motor	Lenticulostriate	Subcortical non-LI
25	78	Male	Pure motor	Lenticulostriate	Subcortical non-LI
26	70	Female	Pure motor	Thalamoperforant	Thalamic LI
27	64	Male	Pure motor	Paramedian	Brain stem LI
28	78	Female	Pure motor	Thalamoperforant	Thalamic LI
29	54	Male	Pure sensory	Thalamoperforant	Thalamic LI
30	55	Male	Sensorimotor	Thalamoperforant	Thalamic LI
31	76	Male	Sensorimotor	Paramedian	Thalamic LI
32	80	Male	Ataxic hemiparesis	Lenticulostriate	Subcortical non-LI
33	69	Female	Ataxic hemiparesis	Thalamoperforant	Thalamic LI

Note:—non-LI indicates nonlacunar infarct.



ON-LINE FIG 1. Examples of CTP in nonlacunar infarcts. *A*, TTD map (*left*) and final DWI lesion (*right*) in a patient with pure motor syndrome in whom CTP identified a nonlacunar stroke. *B*, A case in which the initial TTD map showed a small lacunar capsular lesion that was larger than the 1.767-cm³ limit in the follow-up MR imaging.



ON-LINE FIG 2. Examples of lacunar infarcts as seen in TTD maps. Lis were best seen in TTD maps, where they often appeared as small red dots. In TTP maps, the lesions were sometimes just little black holes, and in MTT maps, Lis were often difficult to differentiate from the background.