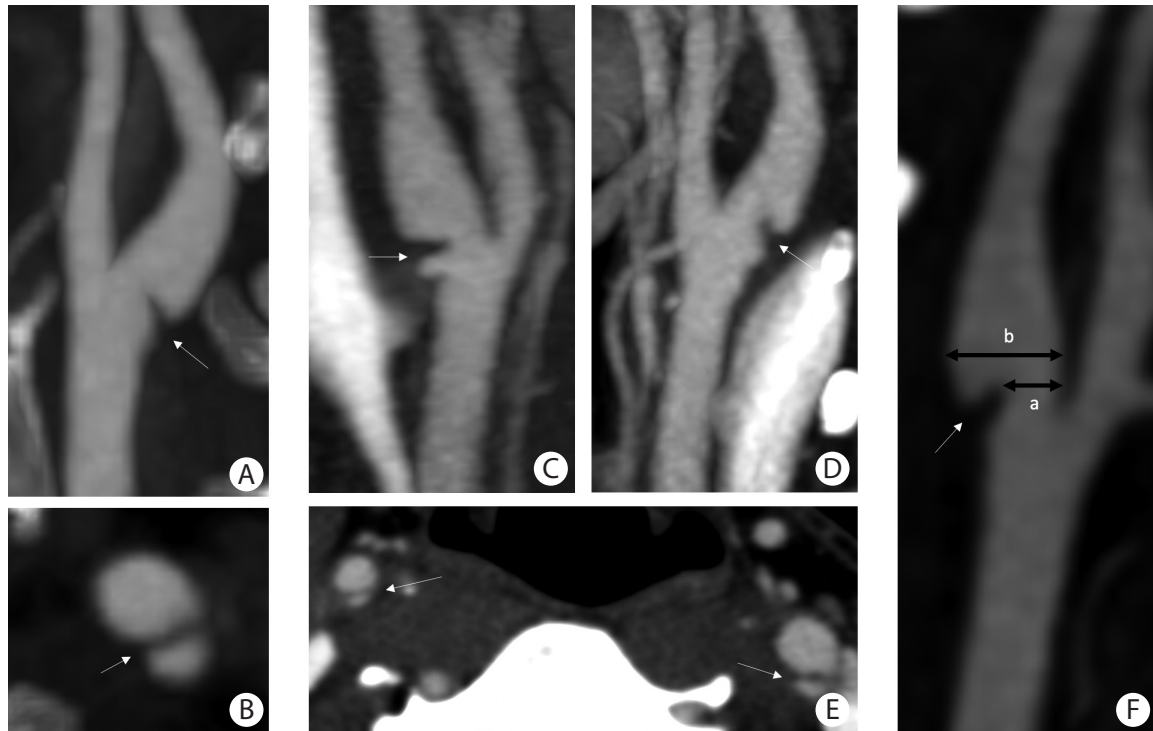


**Supplementary Table 1.** Cumulative recurrent CIE rates

	Cumulative recurrent CIE					
	30-Day	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
CIE for the whole follow-up period	4 (4.4)	9 (10.1)	15 (17.7)	17 (20.4)	18 (23.5)	19 (49.0)
CIE for the period under medical treatment alone	4 (4.4)	9 (10.8)	15 (19.8)	17 (23.2)	18 (27.3)	19 (63.6)
According to sex						
Males	1 (2.6)	6 (16.9)	10 (29.4)	11 (33.1)	12 (42.7)	13 (71.3)
Females	3 (5.8)	3 (5.8)	5 (11.7)	6 (14.8)	6 (14.8)	6 (14.8)
According to the presence of SCI						
SCI+	2 (31.4)	3 (48.6)	5 (82.9)	5 (82.9)	5 (82.9)	5 (82.9)
SCI-	2 (2.4)	6 (8.1)	10 (14.4)	12 (18.1)	13 (22.4)	14 (61.2)
IS for the period under medical treatment alone	4 (4.4)	9 (10.8)	14 (18.3)	15 (20.0)	15 (20.0)	16 (40.0)

Values are presented as number (%). All recurrent CIEs occurred ipsilateral to the first-ever CIE. CIE, cerebral ischemic event; SCI, silent cerebral infarction; IS, ischemic stroke.



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Features of carotid web (CaW) on computed tomography angiography. CaW seen as a regular and thin shelf-like defect at the origin of the left carotid bulb (white arrow) on sagittal view (A), and the corresponding linear defect (white arrow) splitting the lumen artery on axial plane (B). Images of a patient with bilateral CaW (white arrows). Right asymptomatic CaW (C) and left symptomatic CaW (D) on sagittal view with the corresponding axial plane (E) that shows bilateral CaWs. Carotid bulb stenosis expressed in percentage was measured with the European Carotid Surgery Trial method:  $[(b - a) / b] \times 100$  (F).