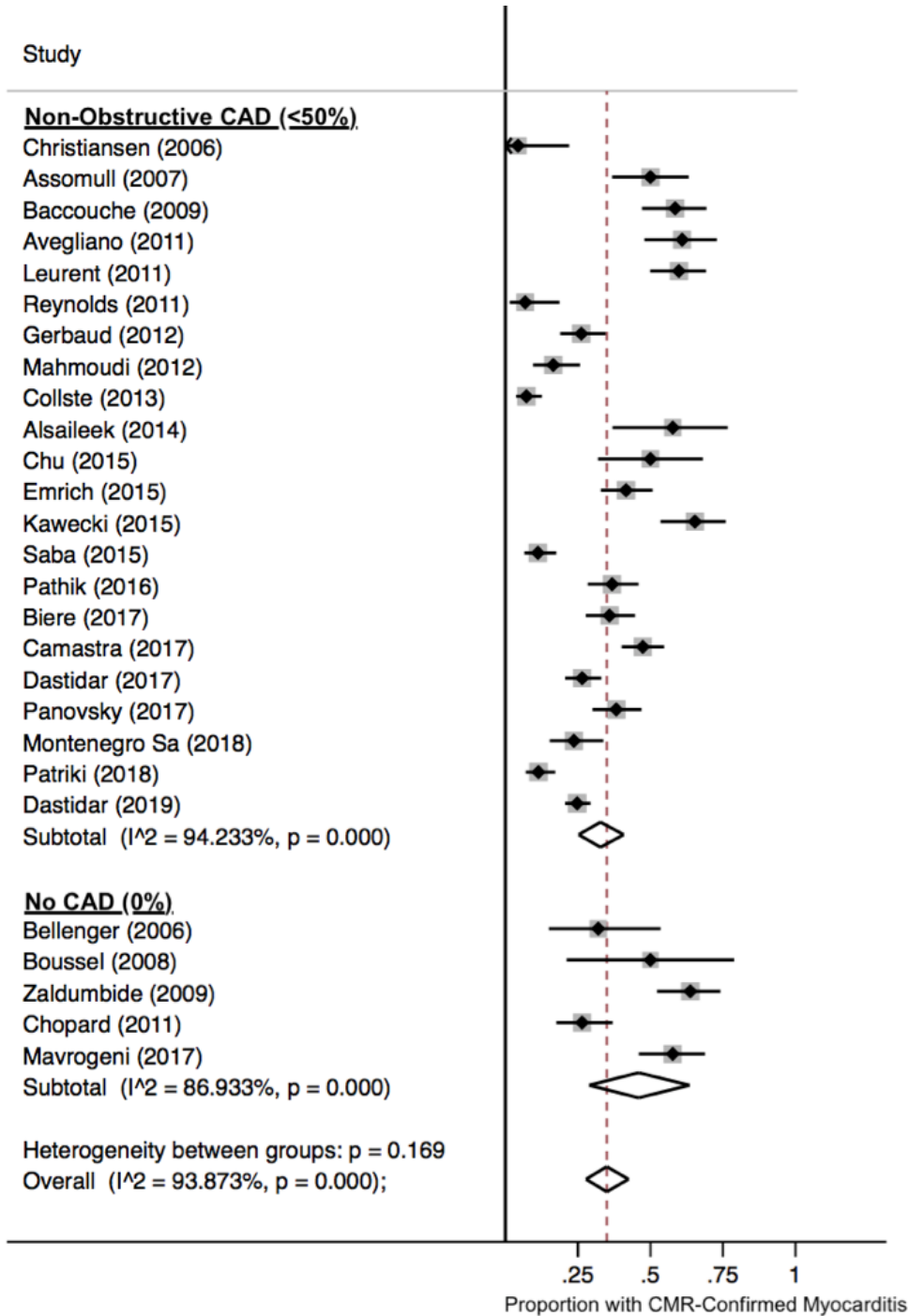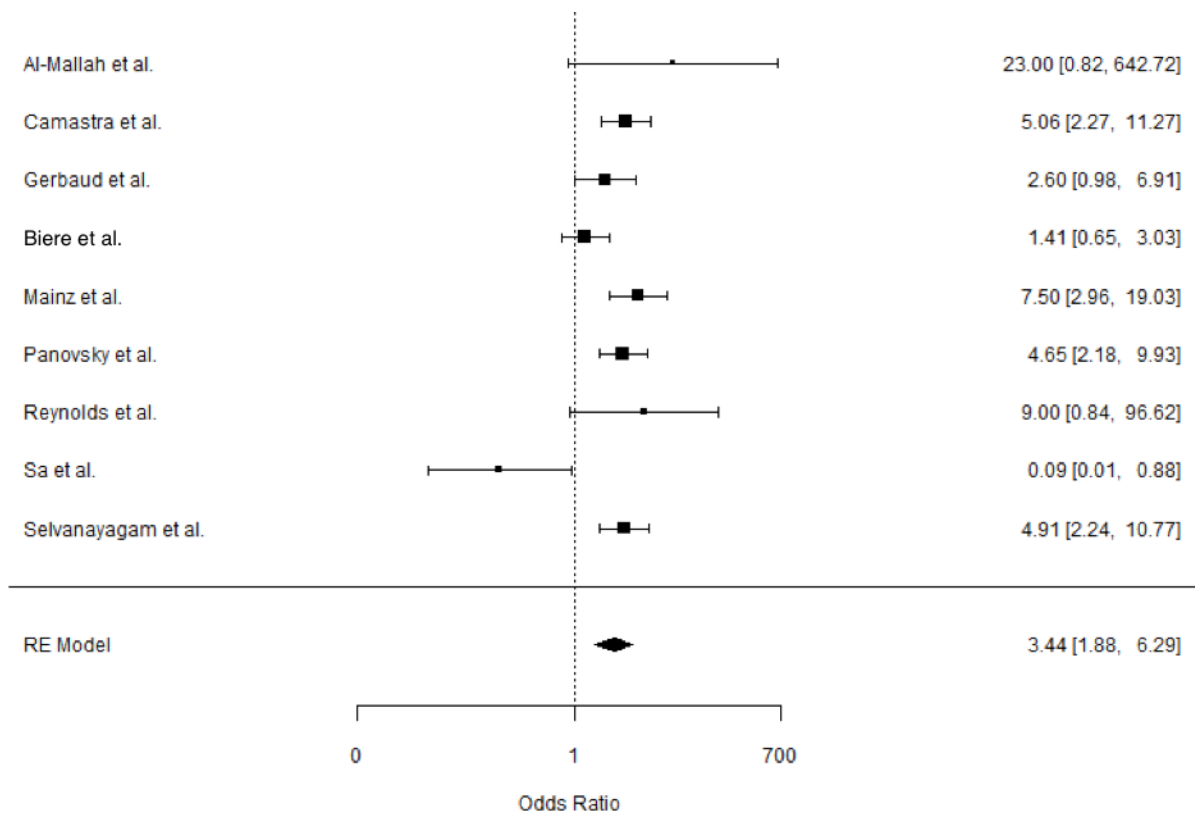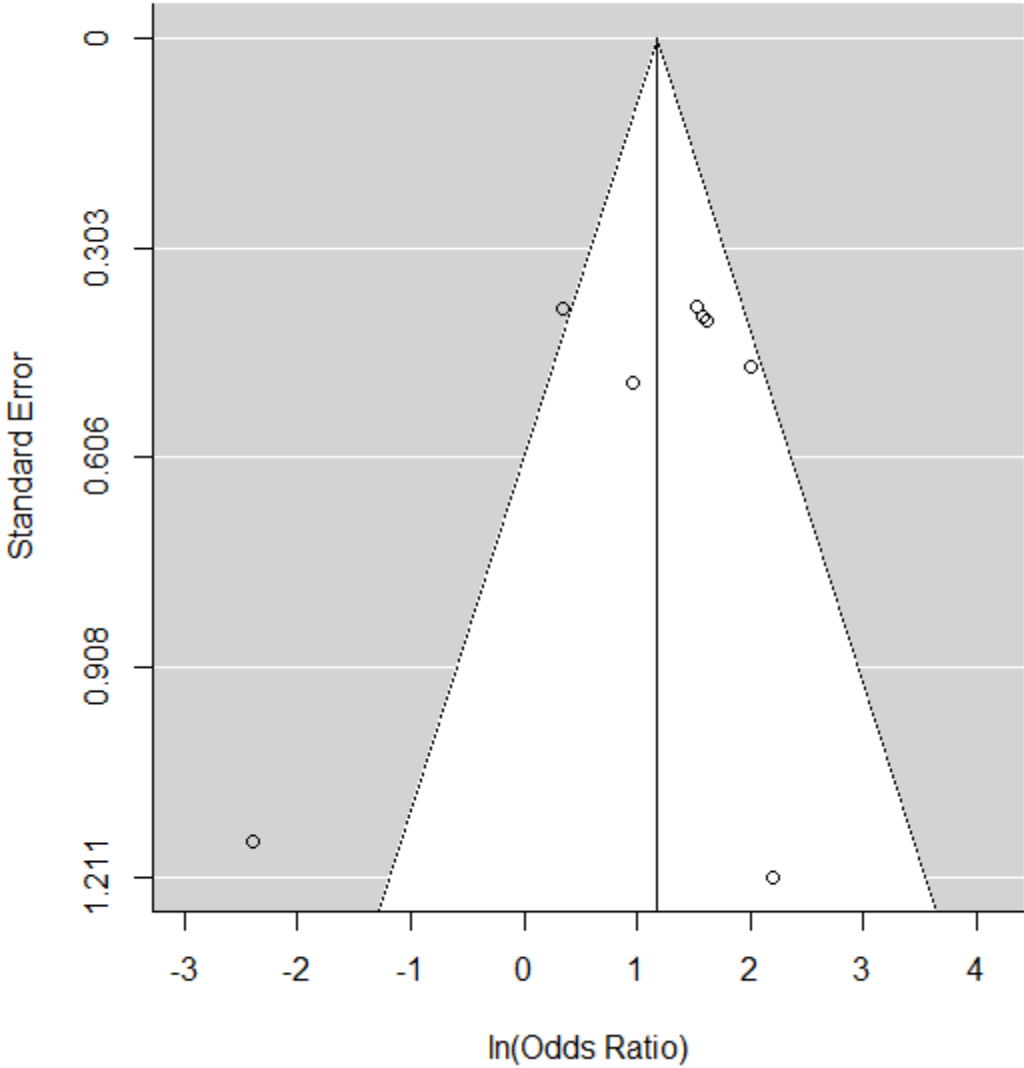**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS**

Supplemental Figure 1. Proportion of myocarditis among patients with MINOCA undergoing CMR based on the threshold angiographic diameter stenosis employed, after excluding participants who did not undergo CMR.
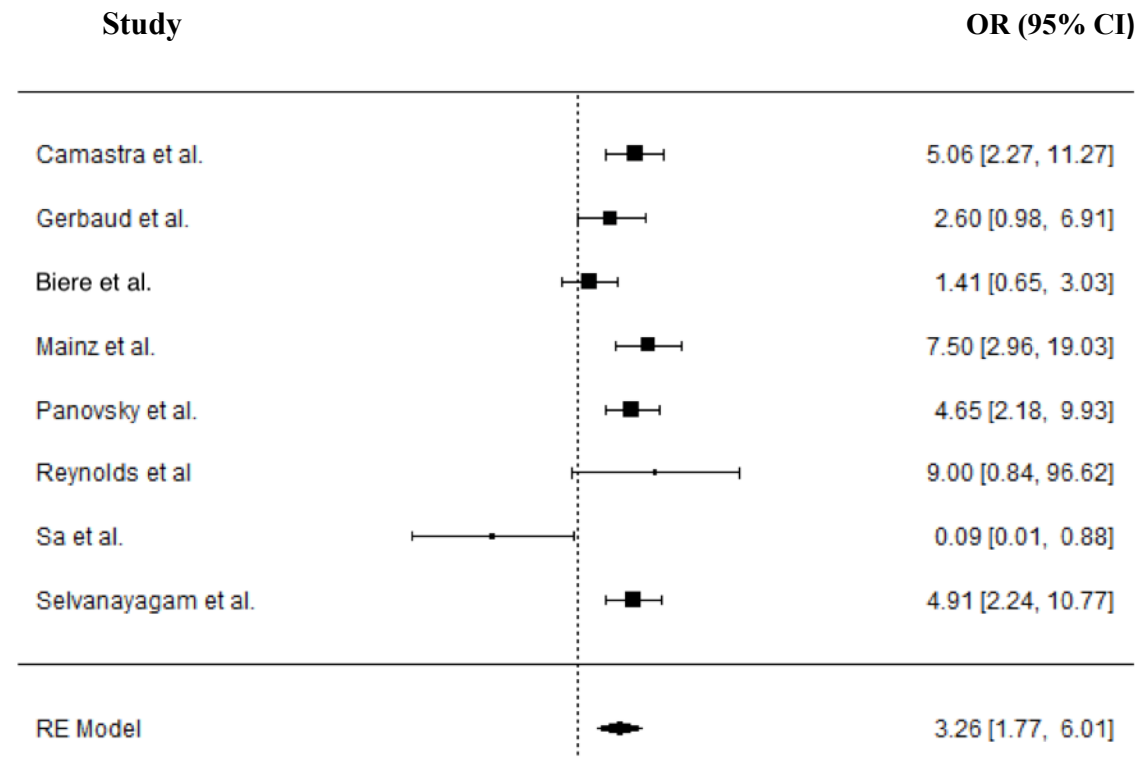
Supplemental Figure 2. Relationship between angiographically normal coronary arteries and a final diagnosis of myocarditis in a meta-analysis of individual patient data.

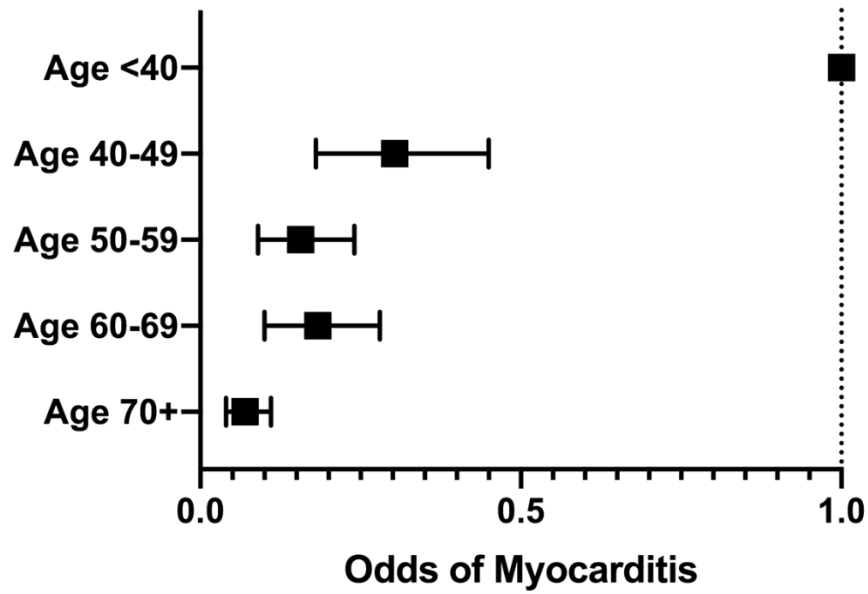| Study	Odds Ratio [95% CI]
Al-Mallah et al.	23.00 [0.82, 642.72]
Camastra et al.	5.06 [2.27, 11.27]
Gerbaud et al.	2.60 [0.98, 6.91]
Biere et al.	1.41 [0.65, 3.03]
Mainz et al.	7.50 [2.96, 19.03]
Panovsky et al.	4.65 [2.18, 9.93]
Reynolds et al.	9.00 [0.84, 96.62]
Sa et al.	0.09 [0.01, 0.88]
Selvanayagam et al.	4.91 [2.24, 10.77]
RE Model	3.44 [1.88, 6.29]

Odds Ratio

Supplemental Figure 3. Funnel plot to evaluate for publication bias. Each dot represents one study.
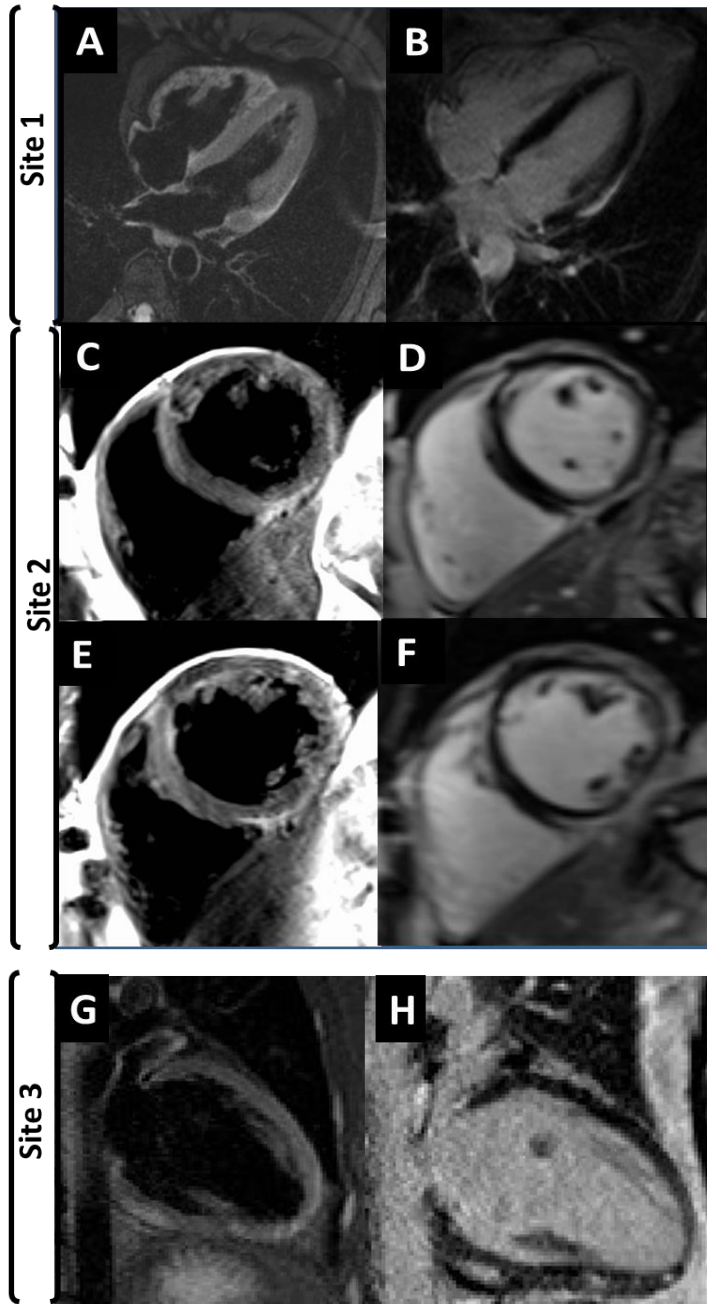
Supplemental Figure 4. Relationship between angiographically normal coronary arteries and a final diagnosis of myocarditis in a sensitivity analysis including 8 studies.

Study		OR (95% CI)
Camastra et al.		5.06 [2.27, 11.27]
Gerbaud et al.		2.60 [0.98, 6.91]
Biere et al.		1.41 [0.65, 3.03]
Mainz et al.		7.50 [2.96, 19.03]
Panovsky et al.		4.65 [2.18, 9.93]
Reynolds et al		9.00 [0.84, 96.62]
Sa et al.		0.09 [0.01, 0.88]
Selvanayagam et al.		4.91 [2.24, 10.77]
RE Model		3.26 [1.77, 6.01]

Supplemental Figure 5. Odds of myocarditis by age group, relative to patients age <40 years, among patients with a provisional diagnoses of MINOCA.

Supplemental Figure 6. Representative CMR images from various sites

**A: T2 weighted image showing increased signal intensity in the basal lateral wall; B: Late gadolinium sequence with sub-epicardial enhancement in the same location within the basal lateral wall; C & E: T2 weighted images demonstrating increased signal intensity in multiple coronary territories; D and F: Late gadolinium enhanced images showing sub-epicardial enhancement in multiple coronary territories; G: T2 weighted image demonstrating focal edema in the subepicardium of the inferior wall; H: Late gadolinium sequence with epicardial enhancement in the inferior and lateral wall.

Supplementary Table 1.

Study	Number of MINOCA Patients Enrolled
Bellenger (2006) *	25
Christiansen (2006)	23
Assomull (2007)	60
Boussel (2008) *	12
Baccouche (2009)	82
Zaldumbide (2009) *	80
Avegliano (2011)	64
Chopard (2011) *	87
Leurent (2011)	107
Reynolds (2011)	50
Gerbaud (2012)	130
Mahmoudi (2012)	91
Collste (2013)	176
Alsaileek (2014)	26
Chu (2015)	32
Emrich (2015)	125
Kawecki (2015)	75
Saba (2015)	143
Pathik (2016)	125
Biere (2017)	131
Camastra (2017)	190
Dastidar (2017)	204
Mavrogeni (2017) *	78
Panovsky (2017)	136
Montenegro (2018)	114
Patriki (2018)	167
Dastidar (2019)	388

* MINOCA was defined by angiographically normal coronary arteries