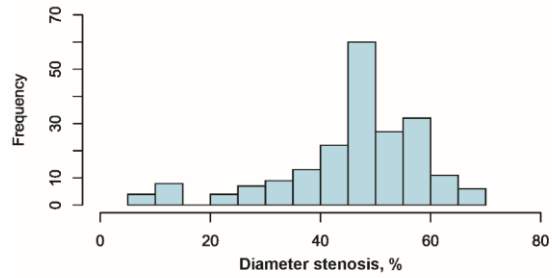


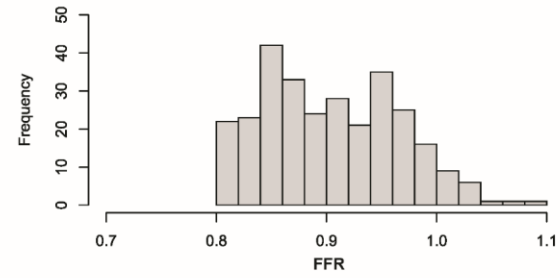
Supplemental Material

Figure S1. Distribution of Anatomic and Invasive Physiologic Parameters.

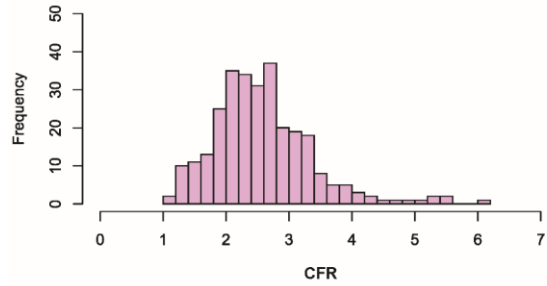
A. Diameter stenosis



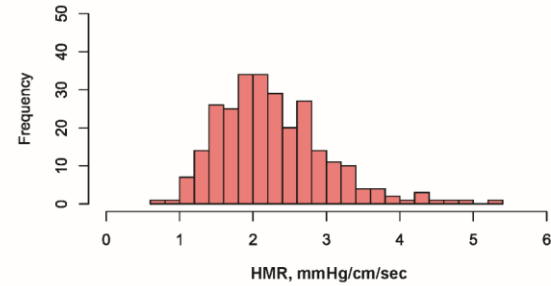
B. FFR



C. CFR

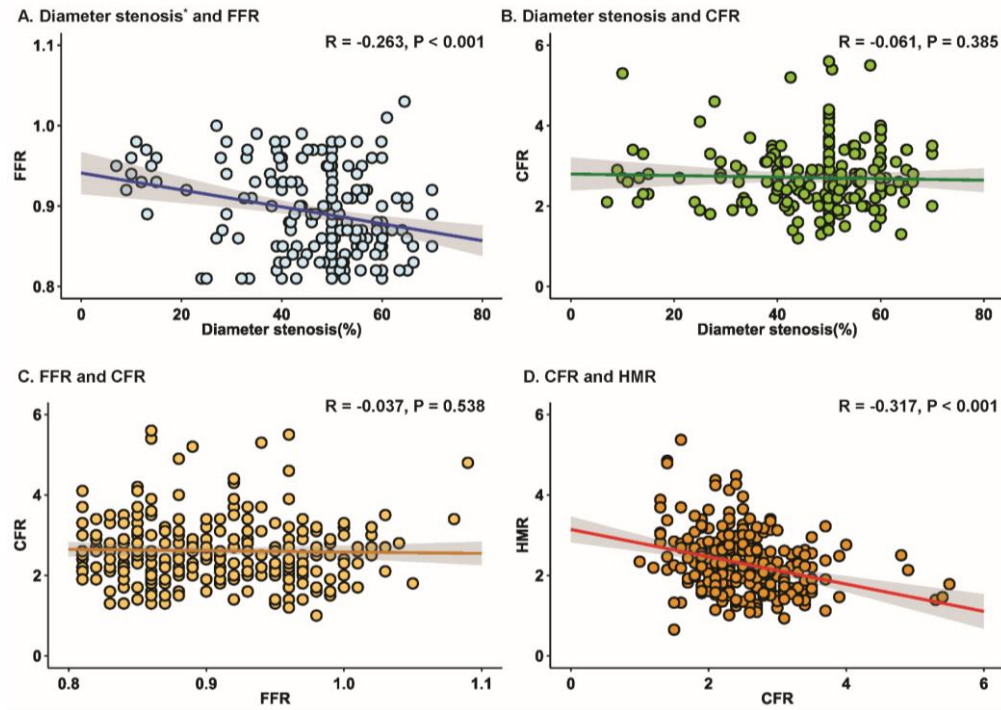


D. HMR



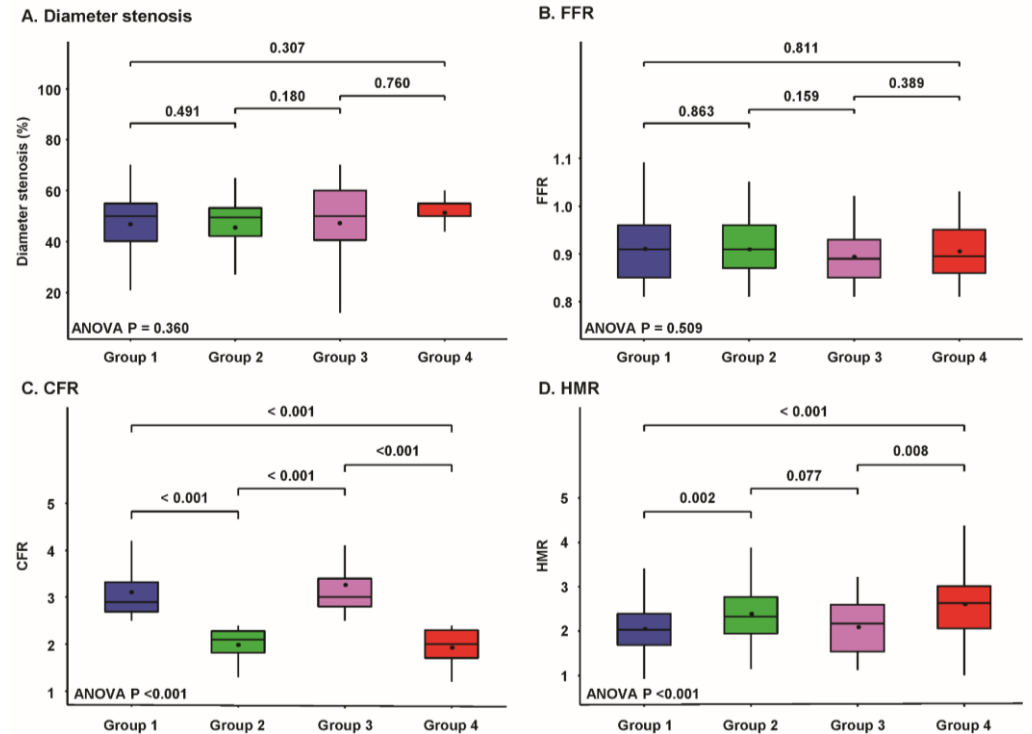
Histogram of (A) diameter stenosis, (B) FFR, (C) CFR, and (D) HMR are presented. CFR, coronary flow reserve; FFR, fractional flow reserve; HMR, hyperemic microvascular resistance.

Figure S2. Relationship Between Epicardial Coronary Disease and Microvascular Disease.



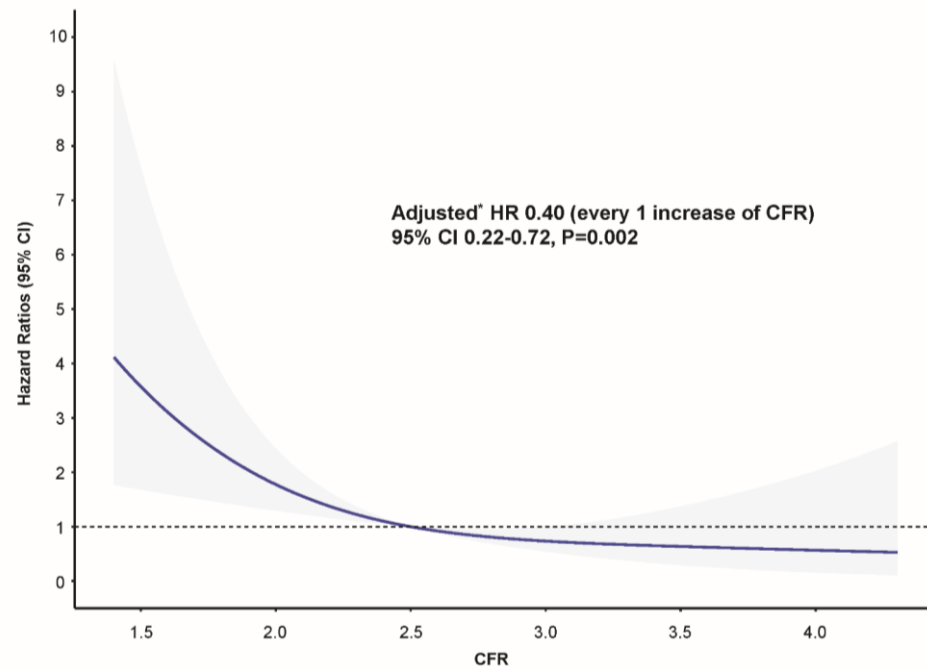
Scatter plots and linear relationship between (A) diameter stenosis and FFR, (B) diameter stenosis and CFR, (C) FFR and CFR, and (D) CFR and HMR. The correlation coefficients of each relationship are presented. *Only 203 patients had available data of diameter stenosis. CFR, coronary flow reserve FFR; fractional flow reserve; HMR, hyperemic microvascular resistance.

Figure S3. Comparison of Anatomical and Physiologic Indexes.



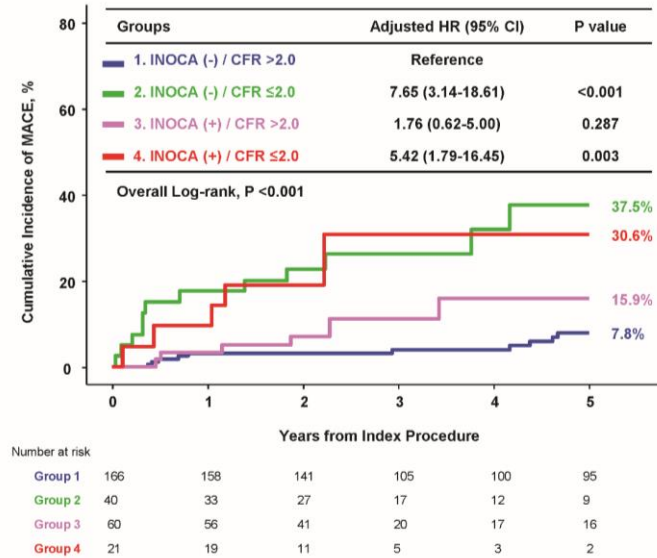
There was no significant difference in epicardial anatomical indexes, including (A) diameter stenosis and (B) FFR according to the presence of INOCA and CMD. There was a significant difference in (C) CFR and (D) HMR, which reflected CMD, across the groups. In box-and-whisker plots, the horizontal line indicates the median value, the black dot indicates the mean value, the box indicates the interquartile range, and whiskers indicate the minimum and maximum values. ANOVA, analysis of variance; CFR, coronary flow reserve; FFR, fractional flow reserve; HMR, hyperemic microvascular resistance.

Figure S4. Association between CFR and 5-year MACE.



Restricted cubic spline curves presented the continuous effect of CFR on the clinical outcomes at 5 years. CFR, coronary flow reserve; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event.

Figure S5. Supplementary Figure 5. Comparison of MACE at 5 Years According to Stress Tests Results and Different Cut-off Value of CFR (CFR >2.0 vs. ≤2.0).



Kaplan–Meier curve are shown for the 4 groups of patients according to INOCA and depressed CFR (≤2.0). Adjusted covariates in multivariable model included age, sex, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, and previous PCI. CFR, coronary flow reserve; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; INOCA, ischemia with non-obstructive coronary arteries; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event.