Table S1. Demographics and medical history of study subjects.

| Case | Age   | Sex | Past medical       | Follow up / New findings and              |
|------|-------|-----|--------------------|---|
|      |       |     | history            | interventions                             |
| 1    | 70-80 | M   | HTN                | Multi-vessel CAD. The patient             |
|      |       |     |                    | underwent a CABG procedure.               |
| 2    | 70-80 | F   | HTN                | Significant, calcified, and non-calcified |
|      |       |     |                    | atherosclerotic disease with stenosis of  |
|      |       |     |                    | the left carotid artery (50-69%). The     |
|      |       |     |                    | patient underwent left carotid artery     |
|      |       |     |                    | stenting and angioplasty.                 |
| 3    | 70-80 | M   | HTN                | Reduced ejection fraction (48%), right    |
|      |       |     |                    | bundle branch block and multiple          |
|      |       |     |                    | premature atrial contractions noted on a  |
|      |       |     |                    | 24-hour event monitor.                    |
| 4    | 40-50 | F   | Obstructive sleep  | Renovascular HTN.                         |
|      |       |     | apnea              |   |
| 5    | 60-70 | F   | HTN, breast cancer | Uncontrolled HTN and mildly impaired      |
|      |       |     |                    | LV diastolic filling.                     |
| 6    | 60-70 | M   | HTN                | Moderate size chronic infarct of the      |
|      |       |     |                    | right frontal lobe, small left posterior  |
|      |       |     |                    | parietal chronic infarct and scattered    |
|      |       |     |                    | lacunar infarcts of the bilateral         |
|      |       |     |                    | cerebellar hemispheres, the right         |

caudate body and the right thalamus
noted on brain magnetic resonance
imaging. Moderately dilated left atrium
and early positive saline contrast bubble
study consistent with patent foramen
ovale noted on transthoracic
echocardiogram.

| _ | 00.00 | _ | ******          |   |
|---|-------|---|-----------------|---|
| 7 | 80-90 | F | HTN and stage 4 | A carotid ultrasound showed no            |
|   |       |   | CKD             | evidence of hemodynamically               |
|   |       |   |                 | significant flow abnormalities in the     |
|   |       |   |                 | carotid arteries, but was suggestive of   |
|   |       |   |                 | right subclavian steal. Magnetic          |
|   |       |   |                 | resonance angiography showed tandem       |
|   |       |   |                 | stenoses of the right subclavian artery   |
|   |       |   |                 | consistent with vertebrobasilar           |
|   |       |   |                 | insufficiency.                            |
| 8 | 70-80 | M | HTN             | Soft irregular atherosclerotic plaque was |
|   |       |   |                 | noted on the left carotid bulb            |
| 9 | 60-70 | F | None            | Mild right carotid bulb non-calcified     |
|   |       |   |                 | plaque and mild left carotid bulb         |
|   |       |   |                 | calcified plaque found on duplex          |
|   |       |   |                 | ultrasound of carotid arteries.           |
|   |       |   |                 |   |

RIPLs in cardiovascular disease – Supplementary Data

| 10 | 70-80 | M | HTN  | Mildly impaired LV diastolic filling |
|----|-------|---|------|--------------------------------------|
|    |       |   |      | noted on echocardiogram              |
| 11 | 60-70 | F | None | No significant arrhythmia on a two-  |
|    |       |   |      | week cardiac monitor. Normal         |
|    |       |   |      | echocardiogram.                      |
|    |       |   |      |                                      |

**Abbreviations:** HTN, hypertension; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; CAD, coronary artery disease; HF, heart failure; LV, left ventricular; CKD, chronic kidney disease.