# ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A novel potential mechanism for the development of portal vein thrombosis in cirrhosis based on portal hemodynamics

Table S1. The hemodynamic parameters in the PV.

α	h_2 （m/s²）	V_{MEAN} (m/s)	V_{MAX} (m/s)	P (mmHg)	FR_{RPV} (ml/s)	FR_{LPV} (ml/s)	AWSS (pa)
α=80°	12.6	0.23	0.46	10.25	14.38	6.62	1.61
α=90°	17.1	0.23	0.45	10.24	14.46	6.53	1.64
α=100°	21.4	0.23	0.44	10.22	14.29	6.68	1.74
α=110°	25.6	0.23	0.44	10.25	14.21	6.77	1.76
α=120°	29.3	0.23	0.45	10.24	14.33	6.76	1.79

α, the angle of SMV and SV; h_2, helical strength; V_{MEAN}, average blood velocity; V_{MAX}, maximum blood velocity; P, pressure; FR_{LPV}, LPV flow rate; FR_{RPV}, RPV flow rate; AWSS, area-average wall shear stress.
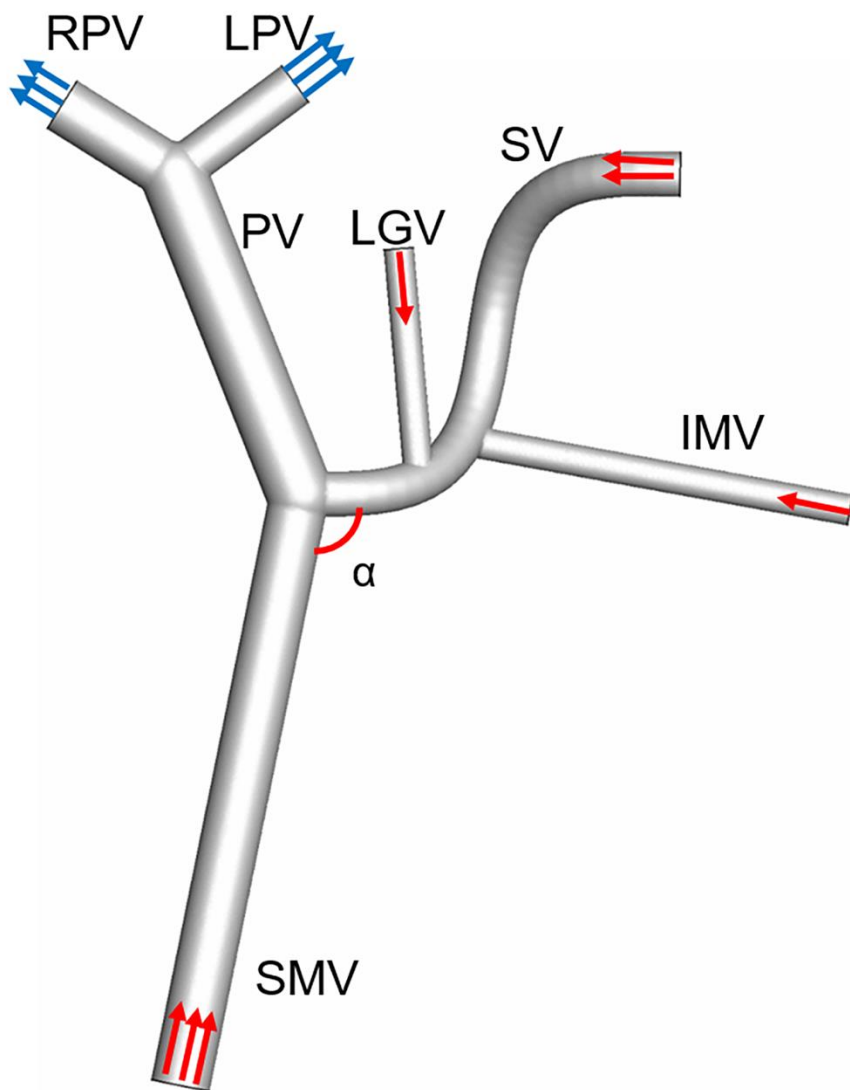
Figure S1. Illustration of the ideal portal system; **LGV, left gastric vein; IMV,**
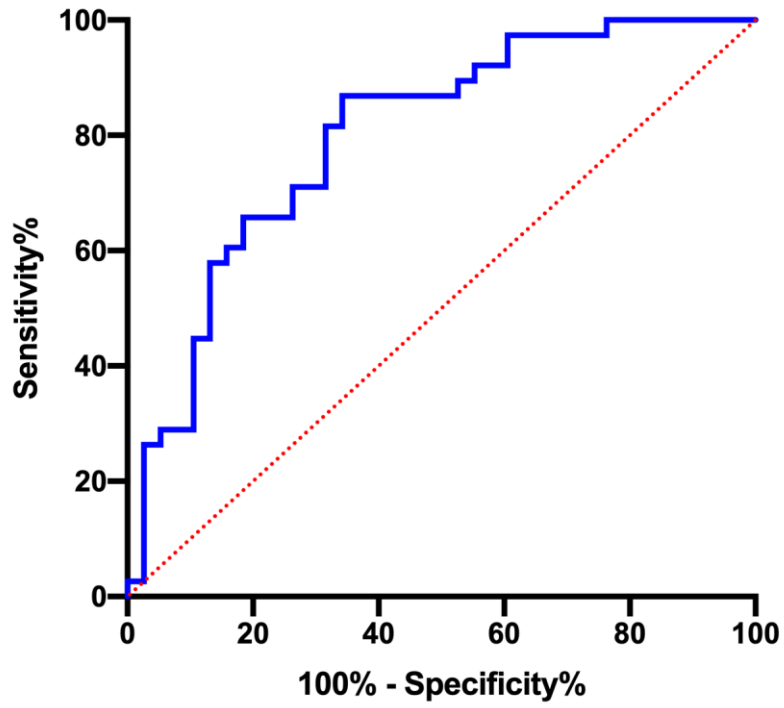
inferior mesenteric vein.

Figure S2. The receiving operating characteristic curve of angulation of SMV and SV for predicting PVT.