

Table S1. Clinical and imaging features of MMD patients

Characteristics	MMD Hemispheres (n = 107) *
Demographic features**	
Age (y)	40.0 ± 13.1
Women (%)	35 (58.3)
Hypertension (%)	9 (15.0)
Diabetes mellitus (%)	6 (10.0)
Dyslipidemia (%)	12 (20.0)
History of smoking (%)	9 (15.0)
Imaging features	
Modified brain frailty score	
Score 0 (%)	18 (16.8)
Score 1 (%)	50 (46.7)
Score 2 (%)	31 (29.0)
Score 3 (%)	6 (5.6)
Score 4 (%)	2 (1.9)
Periventricular WMH	
Fazakes grade 0 (%)	13 (12.1)
Fazakes grade 1 (%)	59 (55.1)
Fazakes grade 2 (%)	24 (22.4)
Fazakes grade 3 (%)	11 (10.3)
Deep WMH	
Fazakes grade 0 (%)	24 (22.4)
Fazakes grade 1 (%)	78 (72.9)

Fazakes grade 2 (%)	1 (0.9)
Fazakes grade 3 (%)	4 (3.7)
Basal ganglia EPVS	
Grade 0 (%)	0 (0)
Grade 1 (%)	31 (29)
Grade 2 (%)	71 (66.4)
Grade 3 (%)	5 (4.7)
Grade 4 (%)	0 (0)
Vascular lesion presence (%) [†]	48 (44.9)
CMB presence (%)	11 (10.3)
Cerebral perfusion	
CBF _{mca} (mL/100g/min)	43.2 ± 11.6
CBF _{cerebellum} (mL/100g/min)	45.6 ± 9.5
rCBF _{mca}	0.9 ± 0.2

$rCBF_{mca} = CBF_{mca}/CBF_{cerebellum}$, MMD = Moyamoya disease, CBF = cerebral blood flow, WMH = white matter hyperintensity, EPVS = enlargement of periventricular space, CMB = cerebral microbleed.

* This study included 60 patients (13 unilateral and 47 bilateral cases, for a total of 107 hemispheres).

** Demographic features were calculated patient-wise, not hemisphere-wise.

† There were 31 (64.7%) hemispheres showed lacunar infarction lesions out of all vascular lesions.