Supplemental Table 1. Medical therapy prior to CAS.

	Unmatched cohort			Matched cohort		
	Near-occlusion (n=84 patients)	Control group (n=460 patients)	p Value	Near-occlusion (n=84 patients)	Control group (n=168 patients)	p Value
Aspirin	77%	84%	0.151	77%	82%	0.503
Clopidogrel	37%	40%	0.628	37%	34%	0.675
Statin	68%	80%	0.021	68%	72%	0.464
ACE inhibitor	69%	74%	0.423	69%	71%	0.770
Beta-blocker	58%	61%	0.628	58%	58%	1.000

Supplemental Table 2. Thirty-day major adverse events and long-term survival, symptomatic patients only.

	Unmatched cohort			Matched cohort		
	Near-occlusion (n=38 patients)	Control group (n=132 patients)	p Value	Near-occlusion (n=38 patients)	Control group (n=78 patients)	p Value
TIA during hospitalization, n (%)	3 (7.9)	5 (3.8)	0.380	3 (7.9)	5 (6.4)	0.716
A: Minor stroke during hospitalization, n (%)	1 (2.6)	3 (2.3)	1.000	1 (2.6)	2 (2.6)	1.000
B: Major stroke during hospitalization, n (%)	1 (2.6)	3 (2.3)	1.000	1 (2.6)	3 (3.9)	1.000
Hyperperfusion syndrome, n (%)	0	0	-	0	0	-
Myocardial infarction during hospitalization, n (%)	1 (2.6)	0 (0)	0.224	1 (2.6)	0	0.328
Death during hospitalization, n (%)	2 (5.3)	1 (0.8)	0.126	2 (5.3)	0	0.105
C: Minor stroke in 30 days, n (%)	0	2 (1.5)	1.000	0	2 (2.6)	1.000
D: Major stroke in 30 days, n (%)	1 (2.6)	0	0.224	1 (2.6)	0	0.328
E: Death in 30 days (including during hospitalization), n (%)	2 (5.3)	1 (0.8)	0.126	2 (5.3)	0	0.105
Primary endpoint – A+B+C+D+E, n (%)	4 (10.5)	9 (6.8)	0.490	4 (10.5)	7 (9.0)	0.748

Reintervention for restenosis during follow-up, n (%)	3 (7.9)	5 (3.8)	0.380	3 (7.9)	2 (2.6)	0.329
All-cause mortality during follow-up, n (%)	18 (47.4)	70 (53.0)	0.584	18 (47.4)	42 (70.0)	0.557
Cardiovascular death, n (%)	12 (31.6)	46 (34.9)	0.846	12 (31.6)	29 (37.2)	0.680
Non-cardiovascular death, n (%)	5 (13.2)	22 (16.7)	0.802	5 (13.2)	12 (15.4)	1.000
Unknown death, n (%)	1 (2.6)	2 (1.5)	0.534	1 (2.6)	1 (1.3)	0.550

Supplemental Table 3. Thirty-day major adverse events and long-term survival, asymptomatic patients only.

	Unmatched cohort			Matched cohort		
	Near-occlusion (n=46 patients)	Control group (n=328 patients)	p Value	Near-occlusion (n=46 patients)	Control group (n=90 patients)	p Value
TIA during hospitalization, n (%)	3 (6.5)	7 (2.1)	0.113	3 (6.5)	2 (2.2)	0.336
A: Minor stroke during hospitalization, n (%)	2 (4.4)	2 (0.6)	0.076	2 (4.4)	1 (1.1)	0.264
B: Major stroke during hospitalization, n (%)	0	3 (0.9)	1.000	0	1 (1.1)	1.000
Hyperperfusion syndrome, n (%)	0	2 (0.6)	1.000	0	0	-
Myocardial infarction during hospitalization, n (%)	0	0	-	0	0	-
Death during hospitalization, n (%)	0	1 (0.3)	1.000	0	0	-
C: Minor stroke in 30 days, n (%)	0	2 (0.6)	1.000	0	0	-
D: Major stroke in 30 days, n (%)	0	2 (0.6)	1.000	0	1 (1.1)	1.000
E: Death in 30 days (including during hospitalization), n (%)	1 (2.2)	2 (0.6)	0.326	1 (2.2)	1 (1.1)	1.000
Primary endpoint – A+B+C+D+E, n (%)	3 (6.5)	10 (3.1)	0.206	3 (6.5)	4 (4.4)	0.688

Reintervention for restenosis during follow-up, n (%)	6 (13.0)	14 (4.3)	0.025	6 (13.0)	4 (4.4)	0.087
All-cause mortality during follow-up, n (%)	15 (32.6)	132 (40.2)	0.339	15 (32.6)	34 (37.8)	0.577
Cardiovascular death, n (%)	13 (28.3)	83 (25.3)	0.719	13 (28.3)	24 (26.7)	0.841
Non-cardiovascular death, n (%)	1 (2.2)	42 (12.8)	0.044	1 (2.2)	7 (7.8)	0.266
Unknown death, n (%)	1 (2.2)	7 (2.1)	1.000	1 (2.2)	3 (3.3)	1.000

Supplemental Table 4. Angiographic and procedural characteristics.

	Unmatched cohort			Matched cohort		
	Near-occlusion (n=84 patients)	Control group (n=460 patients)	p Value	Near-occlusion (n=84 patients)	Control group (n=168 patients)	p Value
Lesion in left ICA	51%	54%	0.542	51%	53%	0.783
Ostial ICA lesion	73%	69%	0.606	73%	73%	1.000
Tandem ICA lesion	21%	15%	0.149	21%	17%	0.494
Restenosis after endarterectomy	7%	5%	0.428	7%	6%	0.786
Stenosis at baseline, mean ± SD, median (IQR)	-	81 ± 8.4 80.0 (75;90)	-	-	80 ± 8.9 80.0 (73; 90)	-
Residual stenosis, mean ± SD, median (IQR)	8.6 ± 8.3 10 (0;10)	9.4 ± 8.7 10 (0;15)	0.421	8.6 ± 8.3 10 (0;10)	10.3 ± 9.1 10 (0;15)	0.124
Contralateral ICA occlusion	8%	12%	0.455	8%	13%	0.301

Contralateral stenosis > 50%	25%	29%	0.435	25%	34%	0.193
Contrast medium (ml), mean ± SD, median (IQR)	118 ± 45 100 (80; 130)	118 ± 42 100 (80;150)	0.885	118 ± 45 100 (80; 130)	120 ± 45 100 (90; 150)	0.649
Direct stenting without predilatation	58%	90%	<0.001	58%	88%	<0.001
Stent length (mm), mean ± SD	40 ± 11	38 ± 9	0.066	40 ± 11	39 ± 8	0.424
Administration of atropine during procedure	58%	49%	0.154	58%	53%	0.502
Balloon postdilatation	88%	92%	0.197	88%	91%	0.505
Fluoroscopic time (min), median (IQR), mean ± SD	7.9 (5.8; 11.1) 9.3 ± 5.1	6.5 (5.0;9.0) 7.6 ± 4.2	0.002	7.9 (5.8; 11.1) 9.3 ± 5.1	6.7 (5.0; 9.5) 7.8 ± 4.5	0.022
Severe tortuosity	12%	9%	0.555	12%	11%	0.697
Severe calcification	23%	28%	0.269	23%	31 %	0.196
Simultaneous coronary angiography	13%	14%	1.000	13%	11 %	0.676
Simultaneous percutaneous coronary intervention	1%	3%	0.707	1%	3%	0.667

Stent type*						
XACT	36 %	30 %	0.371	36%	32%	0.570
Wallstent	31%	21%	0.045	31%	20%	0.058
Sinus	21%	22%	1.000	21%	27%	0.358
Cristallo Ideale	8%	11%	0.566	8%	8%	1.000
Precise	1%	10%	0.005	1%	7%	0.066
Protection device*#						
FilterWire	57%	60%	0.718	57%	51%	0.422
EmboShield	30%	27%	0.596	30%	34%	0.569
MOMA	7%	9%	0.832	7%	11%	0.496
None	5%	2%	0.267	5%	2%	0.447

*Only the most frequently used devices are listed. #In some cases, distal protection was combined with proximal occlusion device.