On-line Table 1: Grades in the number and size of perivascular spaces in each brain region[a]

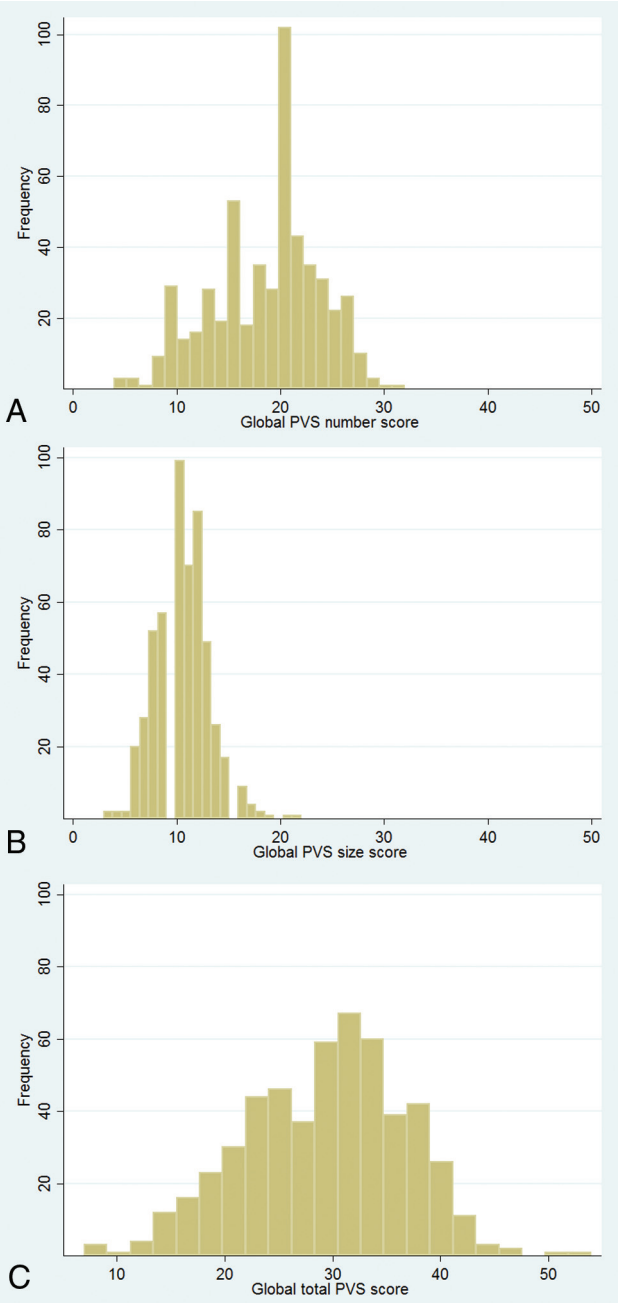
Grades
No. of perivascular spaces (0–3)
0: Not visible
1: 1–5
2: 6–10
3: >10
Maximum diameter of perivascular spaces (0–3)
0: Not visible
1: 1–2 mm
2: 3–4 mm
3: >4 mm

[a] Brain regions involved in the assessment of perivascular spaces include the frontal lobe, parieto-occipital lobe, basal ganglia (inside external capsule, including the internal capsule and thalamus), subinsular (claustrum, extreme and external capsules), hippocampus, mesencephalon, and cerebellum.

On-line Table 2: Grades of lobar and deep white matter hyperintensities and periventricular hyperintensities in different regions[a]

Grades
Lobar and deep white matter hyperintensities (0–6)
0: No high signal changes
1: 1–5 Bright spots <4 mm
2: >5 Bright spots <4 mm
3: 1–5 Bright spots; the largest one is 4–10 mm
4: >5 Bright spots; the largest one is 4–10 mm
5: At least 1 hyperintensity >10 mm
6: Confluent white matter hyperintensities
Periventricular hyperintensities (0–2)
0: <2-mm line around the ventricles ("thin as a pencil")
1: 2- to 6-mm-thick hyperintensity around the ventricle
2: 6- to 10-mm-thick, irregular hyperintensity

[a] Brain regions involved in the assessment of lobar and deep white matter hyperintensities include the frontal lobe, parieto-occipital lobe, temporal lobe, basal ganglia (medial-to-external capsule, including the internal capsule and thalamus), subinsular (external capsule, extreme capsule, and claustrum), mesencephalon, and pons. Regions used for assessment of periventricular hyperintensities include the frontal, lateral, and occipital parts of lateral ventricles.



ON-LINE FIGURE. Distribution of global scores of PVS in number (*A*), size (*B*), and both the number and size (*C*).