On-line Table 1: Associations between carotid characteristics and cortical infarcts in subjects with small time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI[a]

	Per Participant (*n* = 331)				Per Carotid Artery (*n* = 615)			
	Model A[b]	*P* Value	Model B[c]	*P* Value	Model A[b]	*P* Value	Model B[c]	*P* Value
Plaque components								
Intraplaque hemorrhage	2.1 (0.9–3.5)	.108	2.1 (0.9–5.2)	.101	2.8 (1.0–7.5)	.049	1.9 (1.0–7.9)	.046
Lipid core	1.0 (0.4–2.3)	.964	1.0 (0.4–2.4)	.978	1.2 (0.5–3.2)	.653	1.2 (0.5–3.2)	.657
Calcification	1.1 (0.2–5.1)	.892	1.1 (0.3–5.3)	.861	2.7 (0.6–12.8)	.199	2.7 (0.6–12.6)	.193
Measures of plaque size								
Maximum carotid wall thickness[d]	1.6 (1.1–2.3)	.008	1.6 (1.1–2.4)	.007	1.9 (1.3–2.7)	<.001	2.1 (1.4–3.1)	<.001
≥30% stenosis[e]	1.2 (0.5–3.1)	.690	1.3 (0.5–3.5)	.579	2.6 (0.9–7.2)	.072	2.9 (1.0;8.7)	.049

[a] Values represent odds ratios (95% confidence intervals).
[b] Model A is adjusted for age, sex, and time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI.
[c] Model B is adjusted for age, sex, time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI, and major cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, smoking, diabetes mellitus, and hypercholesterolemia).
[d] Odds ratio per millimeter increase.
[e] Odds ratio of carotid stenosis of ≥30%.

On-line Table 2: Associations between carotid plaque characteristics and WML load in subjects with a short time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI (*n* = 305)[a]

	Model A[b]	*P* Value	Model B[c]	*P* Value
Plaque components				
Intraplaque hemorrhage	0.27 (0.08–0.54)	.044	0.28 (0.02–0.54)	.037
Lipid core	−0.19 (−0.45–0.08)	.160	−0.16 (−0.42–0.10)	.221
Calcification	0.30 (−0.12–0.72)	.165	0.29 (−1.12–0.71)	.161
Measures of plaque size				
Maximum carotid wall thickness[d]	0.07 (−0.07–0.20)	.331	0.06 (−0.08–0.19)	.382
≥30% stenosis	−0.19 (−0.50–0.12)	.224	−0.23 (−0.53–0.08)	.149

[a] Values represent increase in WML load (natural log-transformed) (95% confidence intervals) for the presence of plaque components, the presence of carotid stenosis of ≥30%, or per millimeter increase in maximum wall thickness.
[b] Model A is adjusted for age, sex, and time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI.
[c] Model B is adjusted for age, sex, time interval between brain MRI and carotid MRI, and major cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, smoking, diabetes mellitus, and hypercholesterolemia).
[d] Regression coefficients per mm increase.