**Supplemental Table I.** Clinical and imaging features of patients with hypertensive PRES

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|   |  **n=9** |
| Age  | 52 (7) years |
| Female Gender  | 3 [33% (16)] |
| Diabetes mellitus | 2 [22% (14)] |
| Coronary artery disease  | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Atrial fibrillation  | 0 [0% (17)] |
| Hyperlipidemia  | 2 [22% (14)] |
| ≥2 vascular risk factors other than hypertension  | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Prior history of stroke  | 0 [0% (17)] |
| Duration of hypertension | 3 (1) years |
| Admission SBP  | 204 (8) mmHg |
| Admission DBP | 122 (10) mmHg |
| Admission MBP | 149 (9) mmHg |
| Anti-hypertensive medications Beta-blockersCalcium channel blockersACE inhibitorsARBsDiureticsAlfa blockers≥2 anti-hypertensive drugs | 2 [22% (14)]3 [33% (16)]1 [11% (10)]1 [11% (10)]1 [11% (10)]0 [0% (17)]2 [22% (14)] |
| Acute ischemic lesions on DWI  | 0 [0% (17)] |
| Periventricular white matter hyperintensity score ≥2  | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Subcortical white matter hyperintensity score ≥2  | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Presence of microbleeds  | 2 [22% (14)] |
| Presence of lacunes  | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Basal ganglia perivascular space score ≥3 | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Centrum semiovale perivascular space score ≥3 | 1 [11% (10)] |
| Cerebral small vessel disease burden score | Median (IQR): 0 (0-1) |

ACE: angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB: angiotensin II receptor blocker; CI: confidence interval; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; ICH: intracerebral hemorrhage; IQR: interquartile range; MBP: mean blood pressure; SBP: systolic blood pressure

Categorical variables are presented as n [proportion (SE)]. Continuous variables are presented as mean (SE).

**Supplemental Figure I:** Distribution of cSVD burden score among hypertensive crisis patients with normal neurological examination and hypertensive ICH patients. Horizontal line denotes the group median, and the bars represent the distribution between the first and third quartiles in the population.