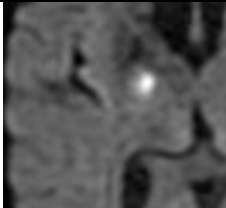
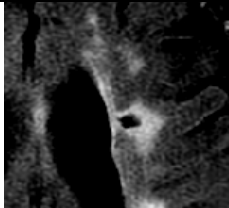
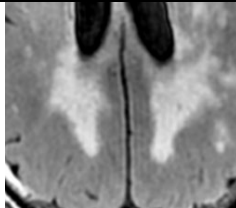
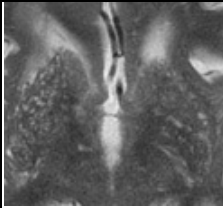
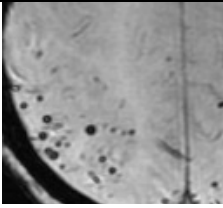
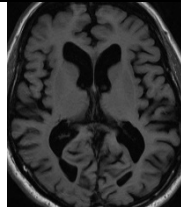


Table 1: STRIVE definitions and proposed terminology for small vessel disease

Proposed STRIVE term	Recent small subcortical infarct	Lacune of presumed vascular origin	White matter hyperintensity of presumed vascular origin	Perivascular space	Cerebral microbleed⁺	Brain atrophy
MR Image						
Size	≤20 mm	3–15 mm	Variable	≤2 mm	≤10 mm	NA
Imaging	Typically detected on DWI	Usually gliotic rim of T2/FLAIR hyperintensity	White matter T2/FLAIR signal hyperintensity without cavitation. Hypodensities on CT	Most linear without hyperintense rim	Round or ovoid, blooming on T2*	Cortical thinning and/or sulcal enlargement
Variable terminology in literature	159 different terms out of 641 abstracts.	more than 100 terms.	50 different terms out of 940 abstracts.	Synonymous terms include Virchow–Robin spaces or type 3 lacune	20 out of 370 abstracts.	
Clinical Relevance	Cause 25% of all ischemic strokes but can be asymptomatic.	Common in old patients without symptoms, but increased risk of stroke, gait impairment, and dementia.	Associated with covert neurological and cognitive symptoms and gait disturbance.	PVS in basal ganglia have increased risk of dementia.	Associated with SVD and Alzheimer's disease	

⁺ Two other hemorrhagic manifestations of SVD include intracerebral hemorrhage and superficial cortical siderosis.