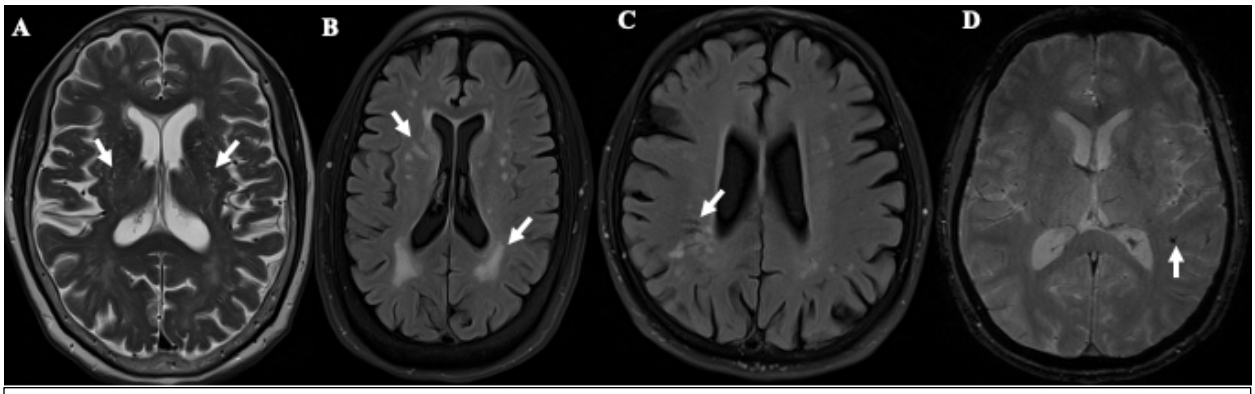


**Figure 1**. Brain structural MRI images show brain slices through the horizontal plane that display various signatures of cerebral small vessel disease. Panel **A** shows a T2-weighted image with arrows pointing to bright areas indicative of expanded perivascular spaces, an indicator of small vessel disease that is currently under active investigation for links with cognitive impairment. Panel **B** shows a T2-Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery (FLAIR) image with arrows pointing to bright areas indicative of deep and periventricular white matter lesions, the most commonly observed imaging abnormality linked to small vessel disease. Panel **C** shows a T2-FLAIR image with an arrow pointing to cylindrical dark region indicative of lacunar infarction, the most common form of subclinical stroke due to small vessel disease. Panel **D** shows a T2*-weighted image with an arrow pointing to a lobar cerebral microbleed, which may be indicative of either cerebral small vessel disease or cerebral amyloid angiopathy, both major vascular contributors to cognitive impairment and dementia.