**Supplemental Appendix**

**Diastolic-systolic velocity ratio to detect coronary stenoses under physiological resting conditions: A mechanistic study**

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**Supplemental Figure 1 – Correlation between FFR and DSVR in cohort 1:**

**C:\Users\Local-Admin\Google Drive\DSVR\Open Heart\Resubmission\Suppl Figure 1 - FFR - DSVR correlation.tif**

In this figure, the correlation between FFR and DSVR is shown.

Abbreviations – DSVR: diastolic-systolic velocity ratio, FFR: fractional flow reserve

**Supplemental Figure 2 – DSVR according to iFR in cohort 1:**

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Bars represent mean and error bars represent standard error of the mean.

Abbreviations – DSVR: diastolic-systolic velocity ratio, iFR: instantaneous wave-free ratio

Methodology for calculation of the instantaneous wave-free ratio[1]:

**Supplemental Figure 3 – DSVR according to HSR in cohort 1:**

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Bars represent mean and error bars represent standard error of the mean.

Abbreviations – DSVR: diastolic-systolic velocity ratio, HSR: hyperemic stenosis resistance index

Methodology for calculation of the hyperemic stenosis resistance index[2]:

**Reference list:**

1 Sen S, Escaned J, Malik IS, et al. Development and validation of a new adenosine-independent index of stenosis severity from coronary wave-intensity analysis: results of the ADVISE (ADenosine Vasodilator Independent Stenosis Evaluation) study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012;**59**:1392-402.

2 Meuwissen M, Siebes M, Chamuleau SA, et al. Hyperemic stenosis resistance index for evaluation of functional coronary lesion severity. *Circulation* 2002;**106**:441-6.