

Supplementary material

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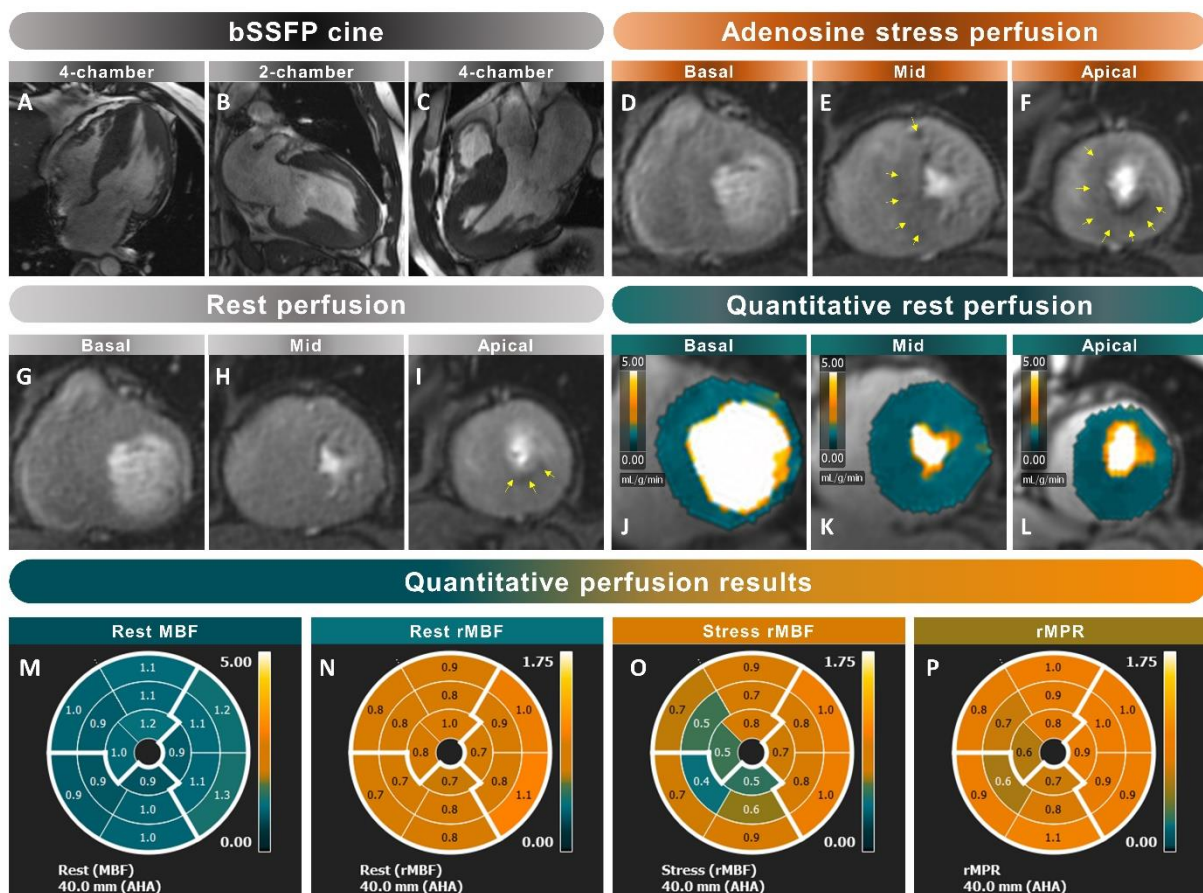


Figure S1. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in a patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; **A-C** – bSSFP cine images in four-chamber (**A**), two-chamber (**B**) and three-chamber (**C**) views show severe, asymmetric left ventricular hypertrophy; **D-F** – conventional grey-scale adenosine stress first pass perfusion images reveal perfusion defects in hypertrophied mid inferoseptal segment, apical inferior, septal and partially lateral segment (*yellow arrows*) in basal (**D**), mid-ventricular (**E**) and apical (**F**) left ventricular segments; **G-I**

- conventional grey-scale rest first pass perfusion images reveal perfusion defect in apical inferior segment (*yellow arrows*); **J-L** - color pixel maps of fully automated quantitative rest first-pass perfusion analysis in basal (**J**), mid-ventricular (**K**) and apical (**L**) segments; **M-P** - results of quantitative perfusion assessment, including rest MBF (**M**), rest rMBF (**N**), stress rMBF (**O**) and rMPR (**P**)

Abbreviations: bSSFP – balanced steady-state free precession; MBF – myocardial blood flow; rMBF – relative myocardial blood flow; rMPR – relative myocardial perfusion reserve.