Attention-Enhanced Fusion of Structural and Functional MRI for Analyzing HIV-Associated Asymptomatic Neurocognitive Impairment – Supplementary Materials

Yuqi Fang^{1†}, Wei Wang^{2†}, Qianqian Wang¹, Hong-Jun Li^{2*}, and Mingxia Liu^{1*}

¹ Department of Radiology and Biomedical Research Imaging Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, United States

mingxia_liu@med.unc.edu

² Department of Radiology, Beijing Youan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China [†]Equal contribution *Co-corresponding author

Table SI. Demographics of studied subjects of ANID dataset. ANI: HIV-associated asymptomatic neurocognitive impairment; HC: healthy control.

Group	ANI	HC
Number of Subjects Gender (Male/Female) Age (mean±std) Education (mean±std)	$68 \\ 68/0 \\ 33.35{\pm}6.02 \\ 14.97{\pm}2.77$	$69 \\ 69/0 \\ 33.30{\pm}5.59 \\ 15.51{\pm}2.72$

Table SII. The abbreviations and full names of the brain regions shown in Fig. 3 of the main text. L: left hemisphere; R: right hemisphere.

Abbreviation	Full Name
DCG.L ORBinf.L THA.R INS.L OLF.L LING.L PoCG.L STG.R	median cingulate and paracingulate gyri inferior frontal gyrus, orbital part thalamus insula olfactory cortex lingual gyrus postcentral gyrus superior temporal gyrus