Supplementary Files

Table S1. Protocol parameters of noncontrast enhanced 2D ECG-triggered QISS-MRA.

Parameters	Values/Setting
Imaging mode	2D
TR (ms)	667.6
TE (ms)	1.7
Acquisition matrix (Px)	400 × 400
Reconstructed pixel (mm^2)	0.5 × 0.5
In-plane interpolation	On
Slice thickness (mm)	3
Number of slices per slab	60
Slice distance factor (%)	-20
Number of averages	1
Receiver bandwidth (Hz/Px)	658
Flip angle (°)	120
Slice orientation	Transverse
Phase oversampling (%)	0
Filter	Raw data, distortion correction (2D); prescan normalizer
B_0 shim mode	Standard

Asymmetrical echo	Weak
RF pulse type	Normal
pulse length (ms)	2.56
Gradient mode	Fast
Maximum amplitude (mT/m)	24
Maximum rise time (μs/mT/s)	5.55
Maximum slew rate (mT/m/ms)	180.2
iPAT modus (acceleration factor/number of reference lines)	GRAPPA (2/24)
Partial Fourier (phase and slice)	5/8
Thickness of venous saturation slab (mm)	75
TI (ms)	345
TD (ms)	100
Acquisition time per slice (s)	<1
	Depended on the cardiac cycle

TR = repetition time, TE = echo time, Px = pixel, Hz = Hertz, RF = radiofrequency, iPAT = integrated parallel imaging technique, GRAPPA = GeneRalized Autocalibrating Partial Parallel Acquisition, TI = time from in-plane and venous saturation to acquisition of central k-space (ky=0), TD = trigger delay.

Calculation of the apparent signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and the apparent contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR)

Nine circular regions of interest (ROIs) of appropriate size in relation to the cross-sectional areas of the corresponding vessels were placed in the aorta (ROI_{Aorta}, 2.0 cm above the aortic bifurcation with a size of 100 mm²), in the right and left popliteal artery (ROI_{PA}, at the level of the knee joint space, 20 mm²), and in the three arteries of the right and left lower leg (ROI_{AT}, ROI_{PT}, ROI_{FA}, each at the same level, measured 1 cm below the bifurcation of the tibiofibular trunk, 6 mm²). Here, the anterior tibial artery is abbreviated as AT, posterior tibial artery as PT, and fibular artery as FA.

In addition, three ROI_{Air} were drawn in the background without visual imaging artifacts at the same level of ROI_{Aorta}, ROI_{PA} and $ROI_{AT/PT/FA}$ to determine the SNR. All three ROI_{Air} were the same size as the ROI in the corresponding artery. In addition, two ROIs were placed in the right and left tibialis anterior muscle (ROI_{Muscle}, 6 mm²) to calculate the CNR of AT, PT, and FA.

Table S2. Correlation of different variables with surgical complications.

Variable	Phi-Value	Rho-Value	*p*-Value
Gender	0.007		1
Hypercholesterolemia	-0.021		1
Smoking	0.007		1
Arterial hypertension	0.021		1
Diabetes	-0.021		1
Obesity	-0.226		0.36
Grading of Right FA		-0.026	0.86
Grading of Left FA		-0.014	0.93
Presence of Perforators Right Leg		0.162	0.27
Presence of Perforators Left Leg		0.226	0.11
Number of Perforators Right Leg		0.103	0.49
Number of Perforators Left Leg		0.184	0.20