SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplement to:

**Migraine with visual aura associated with thicker visual cortex**

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Methods – Supplementary

We estimated the proportion of pairs in which the patient was the twin with largest overall cortical thickness. Based on the quantiles of the intrapair difference in cortical thickness twin pairs were classified into the following groups: top 25%, 50%, and 75%, respectively, and ‘all twin pairs’ (100%) (note that these groups are not mutually exclusive, e.g., a twin can both belong to top 50% and 75% groups). Within each group the number of patients with thicker region of interest (ROI) cortex divided by the total number of pairs in the group was calculated with corresponding 95% CIs. We produced plots for each of the ROIs with the above measures for all twin pairs and stratified by zygosity.

Results – Supplementary

Within-pair plots of the proportion of twin pairs where the woman with aura (patient) had a thicker cortex than her twin sister showed borderline significant results for V2 and did not show clear differences supporting a thicker cortex among patients in any of the other ROIs (Supplementary Fig. 1).
Supplementary Figure 1. Within-pair difference in cortical thickness among twin pairs discordant for migraine with aura (n=30). The plots display the proportion of twins where the patient (twin with migraine with aura) had the thickest cortex; for all twins and divided into groups with increasing within-pair difference. The numbers of pairs in each group are given in brackets (patient twins in numerator and total in group in denominator). The 95% confidence intervals are statistically significant if they do not include the 50%.