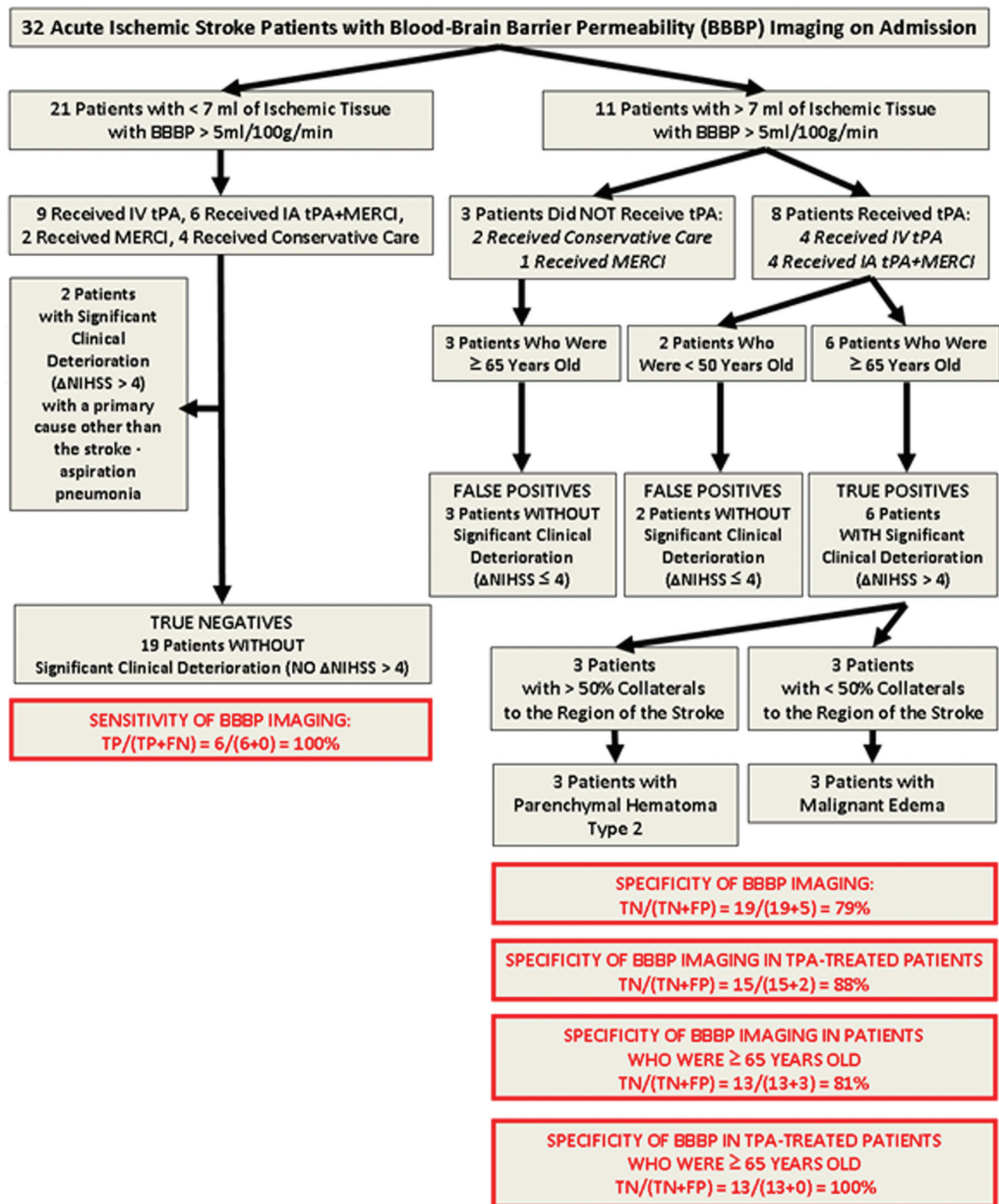


On-line Table: Admission volume of abnormally high absolute BBBP values, age, tPA administration, and development of SHT and ME in our study patients^a

Patient No.	Admission Volume of Abnormally High Absolute BBBP Values (mL)	Treatment	Age (yr)	SHT or ME
1	11.7	IA tPA and Merci	65	ME
2	8.2	IV tPA	73	ME
3	17.0	IV tPA	96	ME
4	9.6	IV tPA	75	SHT
5	7.3	IV tPA	85	SHT
6	7.0	IA tPA + Merci	91	SHT
7	29.7	IA tPA + Merci	39	No
8	19.5	IA tPA + Merci	49	No
9	16.5	Conservative	68	No
10	16.7	Conservative	69	No
11	42	Merci	70	No
12	3	IA tPA + Merci	46	No
13	1.1	IV tPA	63	No
14	1.6	IV tPA	64	No
15	1.4	IA tPA + Merci	65	No
16	0	IV tPA	68	No
17	3.9	IA tPA + Merci	71	No
18	0.3	IV tPA	73	No
19	0.3	IV tPA	73	No
20	1.3	IA tPA + Merci	74	No
21	0	IV tPA	85	No
22	3.1	IA tPA + Merci	86	No
23	0.1	IV tPA	86	No
24	0.5	IA tPA + Merci	87	No
25	0.1	IV tPA	90	No
26	0	IV tPA	91	No
27	1.7	Merci	56	No
28	5.3	Conservative	61	No
29	0	Conservative	64	No
30	3.2	Conservative	69	No
31	1.0	Conservative	81	No
32	0.8	Merci	90	No

^a This table highlights that all patients with SHT or ME—and only patients with SHT or ME—had an admission volume of abnormally high absolute BBBP >7 mL, were at least 65 years of age, and received tPA (either IV or IA). While 0, 1, or 2 of the risk factors for SHT or ME may be present in each patient, only patients with all 3 risk factors developed SHT or ME.



On-line Fig 1. Flowchart of our predictive algorithm for SHT and ME.