



On-Line Fig 1. Symptomatic left hemispheric EI_H, which occurred 6 hours after intravenous thrombolysis (administered 3.25 hours after the onset of symptoms) in an 84-year-old female patient without RSCI. b1000 indicates $b=1000$; GAD, gadolinium.

On-Line Table 1: Baseline patient characteristics (n = 86)^a

Characteristic	Data
Age, years	66 (61–78)
Male sex	49 (57)
History of hypertension	50 (58)
History of hypercholesterolemia	31 (36)
History of diabetes	11 (13)
Tobacco use	29 (34)
Coronaryopathy	10 (13)
History of atrial fibrillation	21 (25)
History of left cardiac dysfunction	29 (34)
History of thrombophilia	4 (5)
History of stroke	14 (16)
Minor stroke or TIA in previous 3 months	4 (5)
Admission risk factors for HT	
Blood pressure >185/110 mm Hg	8 (9) ^b
Glycemia >11 mmol/L	6 (7)
Platelets <100 × 10 ³ /mm ³	3 (3)
Stroke etiology (TOAST) ^c	
Large-vessel disease	8 (9)
Small-vessel disease	0
Cardioembolic	43 (50)
Other	12 (14) ^d
Undetermined	23 (27)
Acute stroke	
NIHSS score on admission	15 (9–19)
Time from onset to treatment (hr)	3.1 (2.8–4.5) ^e
Intravenous rtPA	57 (66)
Intra-arterial rtPA	29 (34)
Anterior circulation territory	72 (84)
Vessel occlusion on MRA	70 (81)
Carotid or basilar artery occlusion	27 (31)

^a Median (IQR) or No. (%)^b Data were not available in 1 patient.^c Patients younger than 56 years with associated patent foramen ovale and atrial septum aneurysm were classified under “cardioembolic.”^d “Other” etiology was set as thrombophilia in 2 patients, arterial dissection in 5, large-vessel atherosclerosis without stenosis in 3, and aortic arch atherosclerosis (>4 mm) in 2 patients.^e Data were not recorded in 6 patients.

On-line Table 2: Comparative baseline patient characteristics

Median (IQR) or No. (%)	Group without RSCI (n = 76)	Group with RSCI (n = 10)	p ^a
Age (yr)	67 (61.5–79)	63 (42–74)	.08
Male sex	43 (57)	6 (60)	1.00
History of hypertension	47 (62)	3 (30)	.09
History of hypercholesterolemia	29 (38)	2 (20)	.32
History of diabetes	8 (11)	3 (30)	.11
Tobacco use	24 (32)	5 (50)	.29
Coronaryopathy	9 (12)	1 (10)	1.00
History of atrial fibrillation	21 (28)	0	.06
History of left cardiac dysfunction	11 (15)	0	.35
History of thrombophilia	2 (3)	2 (20)	.06
History of stroke	13 (17)	1 (10)	1.00
Minor IS or TIA in previous 3 months	3 (4)	1 (10)	.40
Admission risk factors for HT			
Blood pressure >185/110 mm Hg	7 (9) ^b	1 (10)	1.00
Glycemia >11 mmol/L	4 (5)	2 (20)	.14
Platelets <100 × 10 ³ /mm ³	3 (4)	0	1.00
Stroke etiology (TOAST) ^c			<.001
Large-vessel disease	4 (5)	4 (40)	
Small-vessel disease	0	0	
Cardioembolic	42 (55)	1 (10)	
Other	9 (12)	3 (30) ^d	
Undetermined	21 (28)	2 (20)	
Acute stroke			
NIHSS score on admission	15 (9–19)	14 (11–18)	.85
Time from onset to treatment (hr)	3.3 (2.8–4.5) ^e	3 (2.6–4)	.44
Intravenous rtPA	52 (68)	5 (50)	.29
Anterior circulation territory	64 (84)	8 (80)	.66
Vessel occlusion on MRA	60 (79)	10 (100)	.20
Carotid or basilar artery occlusion	21 (28)	6 (60)	.06

^a Univariate comparison using the 2-sided Fisher exact test or Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test where applicable.

^b Data unavailable for 1 patient.

^c Patients younger than 56 years with associated patent foramen ovale and atrial septum aneurysm were classified under “cardioembolic.”

^d Etiology was set as thrombophilia for 2 patients and arterial dissection in 1.

^e Data were not recorded for 6 patients.