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Association Between Hypodensities Detected by Computed Tomography and Hematoma Expansion in Patients With Intracerebral Hemorrhage

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Abstract

IMPORTANCE—Hematoma expansion is a potentially modifiable predictor of poor outcome following an acute intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). The ability to identify patients with ICH who are likeliest to experience hematoma expansion and therefore likeliest to benefit from expansion-targeted treatments remains an unmet need. Hypodensities within an ICH detected by noncontrast computed tomography (NCCT) have been suggested as a predictor of hematoma expansion.

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OBJECTIVE—To determine whether hypodense regions, irrespective of their specific patterns, are associated with hematoma expansion in patients with ICH.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS—We analyzed a large cohort of 784 patients with ICH (the development cohort; 55.6% female), examined NCCT findings for any hypodensity, and replicated our findings on a different cohort of patients (the replication cohort; 52.7% female). Baseline and follow-up NCCT data from consecutive patients with ICH presenting to a tertiary care hospital between 1994 and 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. Data analyses were performed between December 2015 and January 2016.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES—Hypodensities were analyzed by 2 independent blinded raters. The association between hypodensities and hematoma expansion ($>6 \text{ cm}^3$ or 33% of baseline volume) was determined by multivariable logistic regression after controlling for other variables associated with hematoma expansion in univariate analyses with $P = .10$.

RESULTS—A total of 1029 patients were included in the analysis. In the development and replication cohorts, 222 of 784 patients (28.3%) and 99 of 245 patients (40.4%; 321 of 1029 patients [31.2%]), respectively, had NCCT scans that demonstrated hypodensities at baseline ($\kappa = 0.87$ for interrater reliability). In univariate analyses, hypodensities were associated with hematoma expansion (86 of 163 patients with hematoma expansion had hypodensities [52.8%], whereas 136 of 621 patients without hematoma expansion had hypodensities [21.9%]; $P < .001$). The association between hypodensities and hematoma expansion remained significant (odds ratio, 3.42 [95% CI, 2.21–5.31]; $P < .001$) in a multivariable model; other independent predictors of hematoma expansion were a CT angiography spot sign, a shorter time to CT, warfarin use, and older age. The independent predictive value of hypodensities was again demonstrated in the replication cohort (odds ratio, 4.37 [95% CI, 2.05–9.62]; $P < .001$).

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE—Hypodensities within an acute ICH detected on an NCCT scan may predict hematoma expansion, independent of other clinical and imaging predictors. This novel marker may help clarify the mechanism of hematoma expansion and serve as a useful addition to clinical algorithms for determining the risk of and treatment stratification for hematoma expansion.

Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is the most deadly type of stroke,¹ with an up to 40% mortality rate at 30 days and only one-fifth of the survivors being independent after 6 months.² Although many determinants of ICH outcome, such as location and baseline volume, are non-modifiable at presentation,^{3,4} clinically significant hematoma expansion, occurring in more than a third of patients with ICH,⁵ is an independent prognostic factor⁶ and a potential therapeutic target.^{7–10} However, treatments aimed at limiting hemorrhage expansion have yet to yield improved outcomes in clinical trials.^{7,11–13} Refining our ability to identify those patients who are most likely to benefit from expansion-targeted treatments could have important implications for clinical practice and future trials.¹¹

Recent studies have synthesized clinically applicable ICH expansion prediction scores, using known predictors such as baseline volume, time to diagnosis, anticoagulation with warfarin, intraventricular extension,^{14,15} and the computed tomography angiography (CTA) spot sign.¹⁶ Although the CTA spot sign is one of the strongest predictors of expansion,^{17,18} its

assessment requires a CTA, which is not routinely performed in the acute phase in many centers.¹⁹

Previous studies have examined whether the findings of noncontract CT (NCCT), an almost universally available test in the acute setting, can independently predict expansion. Some have found that hypodensities within the hematoma and ICH heterogeneity, sometimes referred to as the “swirl sign,” can serve as such predictors in both spontaneous and traumatic ICH.^{20–25} Other studies have reported that an irregular shape or the heterogeneity of a hematoma (ie, the presence of a “blend sign”) can be helpful.^{21,26–29}

Unfortunately, these different findings have different definitions, with variable interrater reliability, and often do not compare their findings with other predictors (such as warfarin status or spot sign). It is not clear how often they overlap, and it may be that they are capturing different aspects of the same ICH pathophysiology cascade.

We hypothesized that hypodense regions within the hematoma, irrespective of their specific patterns, would predict hematoma expansion. We analyzed a large cohort of patients with ICH, examined NCCT findings for any hypodensity within the hematoma, and compared the predictive ability of this finding with previously described NCCT predictors, as well as the CTA spot sign.

Methods

Study Population

Consecutive patients with primary ICH who were admitted to a single academic tertiary care medical center were included in an ongoing prospective cohort study, as previously described.^{17,30} Patients were included in this retrospective analysis if they underwent a baseline and a follow-up CT within 48 hours of symptom onset, and if CT scans of adequate quality were available. Patients with primary intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH), a baseline ICH volume of less than 1 cm³, or patients who had been enrolled in randomized clinical trials of aggressive blood pressure–lowering treatment, as well as patients who underwent surgery prior to follow-up CT, were excluded. Consecutive patients admitted between 1994 and 2012 were assigned to the development cohort, and those admitted between 2013 and 2015 were assigned to the replication cohort.

Clinical Data

Recruitment and data collection have been previously described.³⁰ In brief, clinical data (including age, sex, medical history, and previous medication use) were all obtained through interviews with the patients (or their surrogates) by trained study staff. Prospectively recorded admission variables comprised the Glasgow Coma Scale score, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and time from symptom onset to baseline and follow-up CT. All patients were treated according to a standard institutional protocol during the recruitment period (current version available online at <https://www2.massgeneral.org/stopstroke/treatmentProtocols.aspx>). The institutional review board of Massachusetts General Hospital approved this study, and the patients provided written informed consent.

Imaging Data and Analysis

Neuroradiologists or neurologists (blinded to clinical and outcome data) ascertained hemorrhage locations. For the development and replication cohorts, the ICH volumes obtained from the baseline and follow-up CT scans were prospectively calculated by study staff blinded to the data according to standard protocols using available software (Alice; PAREXEL International Corporation³¹ and Analyze 10.0; Mayo Clinic³²). Spot sign reading was performed as previously described.³⁰ Significant hematoma expansion was defined as an increase in volume between baseline and follow-up CT exceeding 6 cm³ or 33% of the baseline volume.³³

A first joint reading of 100 patients' baseline NCCT scans led to the description of 4 types of hypodensities, empirically defined based on the distinctness of their margins and their relative density: type 1 hypodensity has a brain like density and distinct margins, type 2 has a brain like density and indistinct margins, type 3 has an edematous or cerebrospinal fluid-like density, and type 4 has a mixed density with a fluid-fluid level (Figure 1). Hypodensities connected to the outer surface of the hematoma were excluded to avoid partial volume errors (eFigure 1 in the Supplement). For the purposes of the overall analysis, the presence of at least 1 of any of these types of hypodensities was considered positive for "hypodensity."

The baseline NCCT scans of eligible patients in both cohorts were reviewed by 2 trained raters, a neuroradiologist (the first reader, G.B.) and a stroke neurologist (A.M.), who were blinded to other data and who assessed the presence of hypodensities and their categorization, as well as previously published NCCT predictors of expansion: irregularity and homogeneity of hematoma according to a 5-point scale,²¹ presence of a fluid level (defined as the presence of distinct areas within the hematoma, separated by a linear interface),²⁷ and presence of a blend sign.²⁸ The NCCT scans were assessed using a fixed window of 110 Hounsfield units and a level of 50 Hounsfield units.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous variables were summarized using mean (SD) values or median (interquartile range [IQR]) values as appropriate, and discrete variables were summarized using counts (percentages). The χ^2 test, the Fisher exact test, the t test, and the Mann-Whitney test were used as appropriate for the univariate analysis, with $P < .05$ as the threshold for statistical significance. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to determine factors that were independently associated with significant hematoma expansion. Variables associated with the outcome in univariate analysis ($P < .10$) were entered into the nominal logistic model, adjusting for age and sex, and then backward elimination was used to remove non significant variables ($P > .05$). Agreement statistics (interrater and intrarater reliability) on categorical variables were performed using the Cohen κ interagreement test.³⁴ All analyses were performed using JMP Pro 12 software (SAS Institute Inc). This report was prepared according to the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement.³⁵

Results

Study Population

After application of the eligibility criteria, 784 of 1057 patients with primary ICH in the development cohort and 245 of 295 patients with primary ICH in the replication cohort (for a total of 1029 patients) were included in the analysis (Figure 2). The baseline clinical characteristics were comparable between the development and replication cohorts, although there were differences in time from symptom onset to baseline CT (with a median time of 4.9 hours [IQR, 2.5–8.1 hours] for patients in the development cohort vs 3.2 hours [IQR, 1.1–4.6 hours] for patients in the replication cohort; $P < .001$), presence of spot sign (94 of 516 patients in the development cohort [18.2%] vs 74 of 236 patients in the replication cohort [31.4%]; $P < .001$), and presence of hypodensity (222 of 784 patients in the development cohort [28.3%] vs 99 of 245 patients in the replication cohort [40.4%]; $P < .001$). Patients with hypodensities had lower GCS scores at admission, used warfarin more frequently, had shorter times to CT, larger baseline ICH volumes, and more frequent spot signs (all $P < .05$) (Table 1).

Computed Tomography

Of 784 patients in the development cohort, 222 (28.3%) had hypodensities. Excellent interrater agreement ($\kappa = 0.87$ [95% CI, 0.77–0.97]) and intrarater agreement ($\kappa = 0.92$ [95% CI, 0.79–0.98]) were obtained for the presence of hypodensities. Patients with hypodensities had larger ICH and IVH volumes, more frequently had spot signs, and more frequently had hematoma expansion on univariate analysis (all $P < .05$) (Table 1). Initial analysis of the development cohort showed no significant differences in the predictive values of the individual hypodensity types for expansion, and therefore the 4 types of hypodensities were lumped together for multivariable models and replication testing.

Predictors of Hematoma Expansion

In univariate analysis, warfarin use, CTA spot sign, larger baseline ICH and IVH volumes, shorter time to initial CT (< 6 hours), and presence of hypodensities were associated with hematoma expansion in both cohorts (Table 2) and were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model. All but baseline ICH and IVH volumes remained significant in multivariable analysis (Table 3).

The presence of hypodensity was an independent predictor of expansion (adjusted OR, 3.42 [95% CI, 2.21–5.31]; $P < .001$), with the following diagnostic performances for expansion: a sensitivity of 0.62, a specificity of 0.77, and positive and negative predictive values of 0.4 and 0.89, respectively. Further adjusting for antiplatelet therapy in the multivariable model (associated with a lower prevalence of hypodensities in the development cohort; $P = .04$) did not change the predictive value of hypodensities for expansion (data not shown). The presence of hypodensities was independently associated with a shorter time to CT ($P = .002$), after adjustment for hemorrhage volume, spot sign, and/or IVH.

Other NCCT Markers of Expansion

Other NCCT markers previously reported to be predictors of expansion were evaluated in our cohorts (eTable in the Supplement). These markers were then added to the multivariable model. Among them, an irregular shape^{21,27} (adjusted OR, 1.72 [95% CI, 1.07–2.76]; $P = .02$) and the presence of a blend sign²⁸ (adjusted OR, 2.04 [95% CI, 1.16–3.54]; $P = .01$) remained independent predictors of hematoma expansion, whereas the presence of hypodensities remained an independent NCCT predictor with the greatest nominal OR (adjusted OR, 3.07 [95% CI, 1.91–4.97]; $P < .001$).

Replication Cohort

Similar results were found in the replication cohort, with hypodensities being a strong independent predictor of expansion in the multivariable model (adjusted OR, 4.37 [95% CI, 2.05–9.62]; $P < .001$).

Spatial Correlation of Hypodensities and Spot Sign

As an exploratory analysis, a subset of 40 patients with both hypodensities and spot sign, randomly selected from each cohort (20 patients each) were specifically analyzed to assess the spatial correlation between both. The spot signs were spatially correlated with a hypodense area in 14 patients (35.0%) and not in 26 patients (65.0%) (eFigure 2 in the Supplement). Thirty-eight patients (95.0%) had at least 1 additional hypodensity not spatially matching the spot sign. Having spatially correlated spots and hypodensities was not associated with different rates of hematoma expansion in this subset of patients (data not shown).

Discussion

The presence of hypodensities within the hematoma detected by NCCT was independently associated with hematoma expansion. Because NCCT is widely available and commonly performed for acute ICH, this finding can be of prognostic significance and may help target anti-expansion therapies to those most likely to benefit. Furthermore, even in the setting of CTA and spot sign detection, hypodensities add substantial independent predictive value to assessing the risk of hematoma expansion.

Numerous groups have examined the value of NCCT in predicting expansion.^{26,27,36–38} While many have described different specific findings, we found variable interrater reliability in detecting specific features. However, we found that marking “any hypodensity” was both consistent and predictive, suggesting that all groups (including ourselves) may be examining different manifestations of the same phenomenon. Consistent with this, hypodensities were more likely to be present in larger hematomas, in patients scanned early, in those anticoagulated, with spot signs and intraventricular extension, all conditions known to be associated with a more severe presentation and a worse clinical outcome.

It is not currently clear what hypodensities represent, or perhaps what the heterogeneity²⁷ of the hematomas represents. Shorter time to CT had an independent effect on the presence of

hypodensities after adjustment for potential cofounders in both cohorts, which suggests that hypodensities mark those hematomas in an earlier stage of development.

Hematoma growth may occur in a cascaded fashion, with initial bleeding causing secondary mechanical shearing of peripheral vessels responsible for ongoing (and most likely sequential) bleeding.^{39–43} It may be that intra-hematoma heterogeneity reflects different ongoing phases of bleeding and thus marks a hematoma with sites prone to further rupture and expansion. Our exploratory analysis of the spatial correlation between CTA spots and hypodensities suggests that these 2 findings may mark different processes, which still remain to be elucidated.

We do note that our initial plan had been to examine multiple prespecified hypodensity subtypes. In the course of our initial analysis, however, we found that maximal interrater reliability and reproducibility came from simply dichotomizing NCCT scans into the presence or absence of any hypodensity. In addition, there was no clear signal that different subtypes contributed differentially to hematoma expansion. Therefore, our analysis plan was adjusted to simply mark whether any hypodensity was present, and this dichotomization was used in the replication cohort. We noted that the rate of hematoma expansion was slightly higher in the replication cohort (61 of 245 patients [24.9%]) than in the development cohort (163 of 784 patients [20.8%]) ($P = .06$). It may be that over time, referral patterns have changed such that higher risk patients are disproportionately transferred to our center. In support of this possibility, the patients in the replication cohort had larger ICH volumes, shorter times to CT, and more frequent spot signs. It also may be that, owing to increasing public awareness, patients are presenting earlier in their disease course.

At the moment, various clinical trials are underway to determine the value of anti-expansion strategies.^{7,10,13,44,45} In some, the CTA spot sign is being used to select patients for therapy.⁴⁵ While a strong predictor, CTA is not available or actively used at all hospitals in the acute setting.⁴⁶ Therefore, there is a clear role for the use of an NCCT finding in predicting expansion. It may be that, when CTA is not available, NCCT findings such as hypodensities can be used to select therapies such as blood pressure reduction, hemostatic therapy, or specific anticoagulation reversal strategies just for those patients at highest risk. In addition, these findings may help us select levels of care for patients with ICH; it may be that when resources are limited, patients can be stratified to regular stroke unit care vs intensive care based on their risk of expansion and deterioration. Moreover, even when CTA is readily available, assessing the presence of hypodensities and spot signs provides a more accurate predictive value than either one alone, given their independent association with expansion.

The strengths of this study are its large sample size, the prospectively acquired clinical data, and the replication of the findings in an independent cohort. Despite the potential change in clinical practice over the study period, the ability of hypodensities to predict expansion remained independent in both cohorts.

Moreover, while ICH care may have changed during the study period,^{47–49} hypodensities consistently remained a strong predictor of expansion, further strengthening the applicability of our results.

The limitations of this study include that it is a single-center cohort study, and so the findings will require replication in other centers. In addition, as an observational study, clinical care may have varied, and imaging acquisition was not consistently performed at specified time points. Indeed, early in-hospital mortality or withdrawal of care often precluded the acquisition of a follow-up scan, particularly for patients with larger hematomas or receiving anticoagulation and thus at potentially higher risk of expansion.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the presence of hypodensities within the hematoma may predict hematoma expansion in the first 48 hours after ICH. These findings add substantially to our ability to predict the risk of hematoma expansion in clinical practice and to our understanding of the dynamic intra-hematoma processes that indicate ongoing bleeding. Advances in both areas will be key to future interventional trials aimed at improving ICH outcomes.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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Key Points

Question

Do hypodense regions within an acute intracerebral hemorrhage, detected by noncontrast computed tomography, independently predict hematoma expansion?

Findings

This large cohort study that included 1029 patients demonstrates that hypodensities within an acute intracerebral hemorrhage independently predict hematoma expansion.

Meaning

The presence of hypodensities on noncontrast computed tomographic scans may help guide the management of patients with an acute intracerebral hemorrhage.

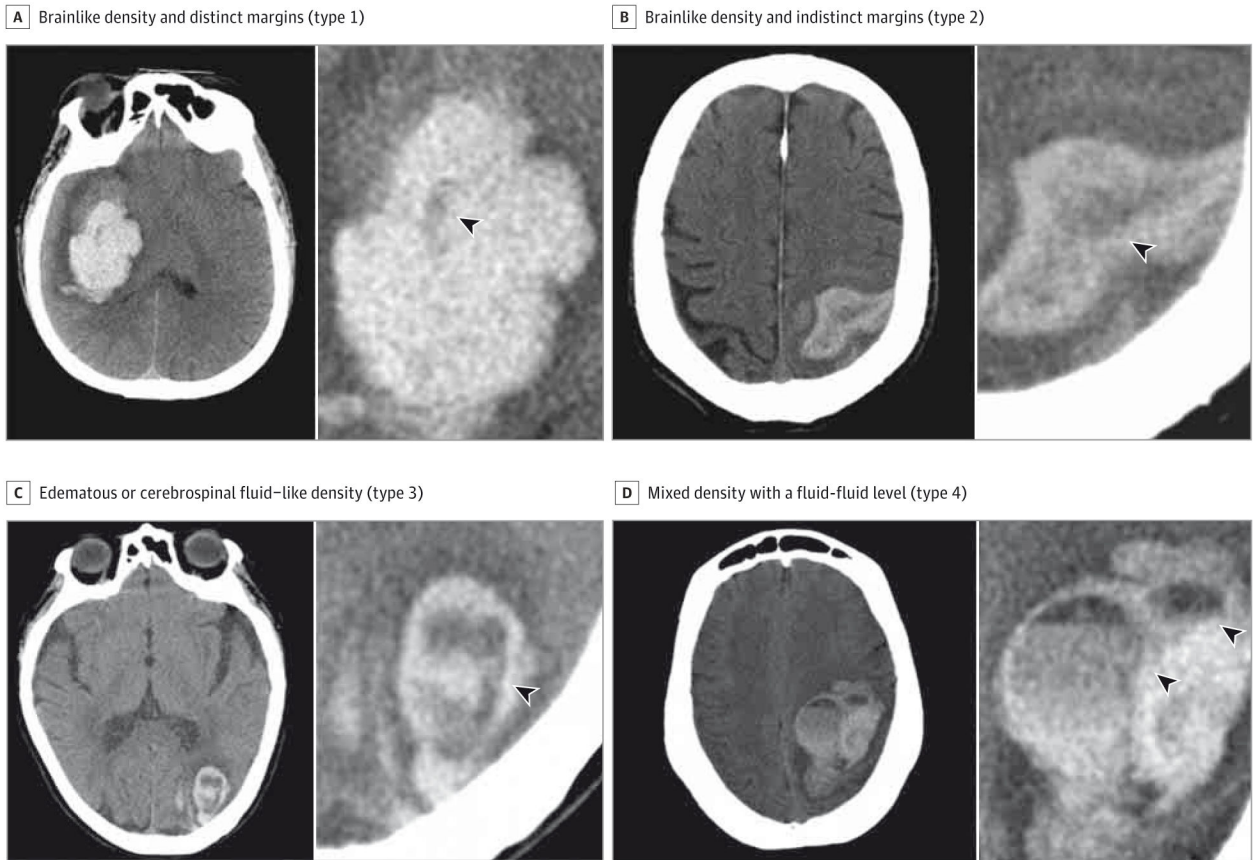


Figure 1. Illustrative Examples of 4 Types of Hypodensities

Axial sections of noncontrast computed tomographic scans revealing hypodensities of various aspects inside acute intracerebral hemorrhages (arrowheads).

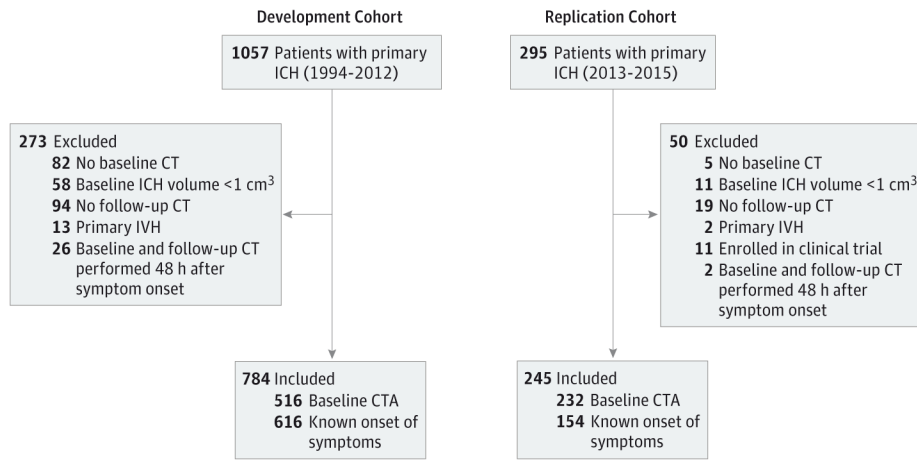


Figure 2.
Flowchart of Study Patients

Table 1
Clinical and Radiological Characteristics of Patients in the Development and Replication Cohorts

Characteristic	Patients, No. (%)					
	Development Cohort (n = 784)			Replication Cohort (n = 245)		
	Hypodensities	No Hypodensities	P Value	Hypodensities	No Hypodensities	P Value
Total No. (%)	222 (28.3)	562 (71.7)		99 (40.4)	146 (59.6)	
Age, mean (SD), y	70.1 (13.3)	72.4 (12.6)	.98	71.8 (11.4)	72.4 (12.5)	.71
Female sex	131 (59.0)	305 (54.3)	.23	55 (55.6)	74 (50.7)	.52
Diabetes	48 (21.6)	124 (22.1)	.92	20 (20.2)	27 (18.5)	.87
Hypertension	45 (20.3)	112 (19.9)	.92	27 (27.3)	27 (18.5)	.16
Atrial fibrillation	55 (24.8)	104 (18.5)	.06	26 (26.3)	16 (11.0)	.003
Hyperlipidemia	83 (37.4)	206 (36.7)	.80	45 (45.5)	64 (43.8)	.90
Antiplatelet therapy	78 (35.1)	264 (47.0)	.004	29 (29.3)	41 (28.1)	.27
Warfarin use	71 (32.0)	92 (16.4)	<.001	24 (24.2)	18 (12.3)	.03
INR, median (IQR)	1.1 (1.0–2.4)	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	<.001	1.1 (1.0–1.3)	1 (1–1.1)	<.001
GCS score, median (IQR)	12 (7–15)	14 (10–15)	<.001	11 (6–15)	15 (12.3–15)	<.001
SBP, mean (SD), mm Hg	179.7 (35.7)	178.8 (34.6)	.37	173.9 (33.2)	172.2 (34.0)	.70
Time from symptom onset to baseline CT, ^a median (IQR), h	3.4 (1.6–5.0)	5.5 (3.1–8.0)	<.001	1.2 (0.9–2.5)	3.0 (1.9–6.1)	<.001
Baseline ICH volume, mean (SD), cm ³	44.1 (32.6)	19.9 (23.0)	<.001	46.2 (33.7)	19.2 (21.7)	<.001
Baseline IVH volume, mean (SD), cm ³	8.8 (18)	4.9 (12.4)	.002	8.1 (25.9)	5.8 (14.1)	<.001
Presence of spot sign, ^b No./Total No. (%)	58/136 (42.6)	36/380 (9.5)	<.001	44/94 (46.8)	30/142 (21.1)	<.001

Patients, No. (%)					
Characteristic	Development Cohort (n = 784)		Replication Cohort (n = 245)		P Value
	Hypodensities	No Hypodensities	Hypodensities	No Hypodensities	
Hematoma expansion	86 (38.7)	62 (11.0)	43 (43.4)	17 (11.6)	<.001

Abbreviations: GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; INR, international normalized ratio; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

^aData available for 616 patients in the development and 154 patients in the replication cohort.

^bData available for 516 patients in the development and 236 patients in the replication cohort.

Table 2

Univariate Analysis of Hematoma Expansion

Characteristic	Patients, No. (%)		P Value	Replication Cohort (n = 245)		P Value
	Development Cohort (n = 784)			Hematoma Expansion		
	Hematoma Expansion	No Expansion		Hematoma Expansion	No Expansion	
Total No. (%)	163 (20.8)	621 (79.2)		61 (24.9)	184 (75.1)	
Age, mean (SD), y	73.4 (11.2)	71.3 (13.2)	.06	73.4 (11.2)	71.3 (13.2)	.16
Female sex	54 (33.1)	294 (47.3)	.04	27 (44.3)	88 (47.8)	.70
Warfarin use	51 (31.3)	112 (18.0)	<.001	19 (31.1)	20 (10.9)	<.001
SBP, mean (SD), mm Hg	173.5 (35.5)	180.3 (34.6)	.12	176.8 (35.4)	171.7 (33.2)	.16
GCS score, mean (SD)	11 (4.2)	11 (4)	.14	9.6 (5)	11 (3.9)	.02
Time from symptom onset to baseline CT						
6 h (Reference)	96 (58.9)	297 (47.8)		44 (72.1)	85 (46.2)	
>6 h	27 (16.6)	196 (31.6)	<.001	3 (4.9)	26 (14.1)	<.001
Unknown	25 (15.3)	143 (23.0)		13 (21.3)	72 (39.1)	
Baseline ICH volume, mean (SD), cm ³	34.6 (31.3)	25 (27.2)	<.001	40.1 (33.4)	26.7 (28.5)	.003
Baseline IVH volume, mean (SD), cm ³	8.6 (20.6)	5.4 (12.3)	<.001	10.7 (33.2)	5.5 (12.8)	.12
Presence of spot sign, ^a No./Total No. (%)	40/91 (44.0)	54/425 (12.7)	<.001	34/57 (59.6)	39/177 (22.0)	<.001
Hypodensities	86 (52.8)	136 (21.9)	<.001	43 (70.5)	55 (29.9)	<.001
Type 1	41 (25.2)	57 (9.2)	<.001	21 (34.4)	31 (16.8)	.01
Type 2	61 (37.4)	70 (11.3)	<.001	26 (42.6)	25 (13.6)	<.001
Type 3	25 (15.3)	52 (8.4)	<.001	14 (23.0)	14 (7.6)	.002
Type 4	12 (7.4)	10 (1.6)	.003	7 (11.5)	3 (1.6)	.003

Characteristic	Patients, No. (%)		Development Cohort (n = 784)		Replication Cohort (n = 245)		P Value
	Hematoma Expansion	No Expansion	Hematoma Expansion	No Expansion	Hematoma Expansion	No Expansion	
	Swirl sign ^b	52 (31.9)	89 (14.3)	27 (44.3)	38 (20.7)	<.001	
Blend sign ^c	27 (16.6)	84 (13.5)	5 (8.2)	25 (13.6)	.11		
Heterogeneous ^d	62 (38.0)	110 (17.7)	42 (68.9)	67 (36.4)	<.001		
Irregular ^d	93 (57.1)	275 (44.3)	45 (73.8)	88 (47.8)	<.001		
Fluid level	7 (4.3)	29 (4.7)	7 (11.5)	53 (28.8)	.002		

Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

^aData available for 154 patients in the development and 232 patients in the replication cohort.

^bAccording to Selariu et al.²²

^cAccording to Li et al.²⁸

^dAccording to Barras et al.²¹ (score for heterogeneity/irregularity 3).

Table 3Multivariable Analysis of Hematoma Expansion^a

Variable	Development Cohort (n = 784)		Replication Cohort (n = 245)	
	AOR (95% CI)	P Value	AOR (95% CI)	P Value
Hypodensities	3.42 (2.21–5.31)	<.001	4.37 (2.05–9.62)	<.001
Presence vs absence of spot sign	2.72 (1.56–4.75)	<.001	3.34 (1.62–7.00)	<.001
Warfarin use	1.99 (1.27–3.11)	<.001	3.43 (1.47–8.20)	<.001
<6 vs ≥6 h From symptom onset to baseline CT	1.82 (1.11–3.07)	.03	4.64 (1.23–24.02)	.01
Baseline ICH volume ^b	1.17 (0.27–4.69)	.83	0.97 (0.14–6.58)	.98
Baseline IVH volume ^b	2.12 (0.36–11.6)	.40	1.84 (0.20–13.19)	.57

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CT, computed tomography; ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage.

^aModel is adjusted for age and sex.

^bPer change in regressor over entire range.