SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Table 1. Factors Associated with NOAC Use (vs. Warfarin Use):

Multivariable GEE Analysis Using Multiple Imputation Strategy for Missing Variables

Variable	Odds Ratio	Lower Limit of 95% CI	Upper Limit of 95% CI	p-value
Age (per 10 year increase)	0.93	0.91	0.96	<0.001
Sex (female vs. male)	0.93	0.89	0.98	0.012
Race (white vs. other)	1.27	1.17	1.39	<0.001
Insurance status (vs. other)				<0.001
Medicaid	0.84	0.74	0.96	
Medicare	0.91	0.85	0.98	
No insurance	0.42	0.34	0.53	
Medical history				
Previous stroke/TIA	1.12	1.05	1.19	<0.001
Stroke type (ischemic stroke vs. other)	0.89	0.83	0.96	0.001
Heart failure	0.90	0.84	0.98	0.009
Dyslipidemia	1.06	1.00	1.11	0.036
Prosthetic heart valve	0.38	0.31	0.48	<0.001
Smoking	0.85	0.77	0.94	0.001
Anticoagulant therapy prior to admission	0.52	0.49	0.55	<0.001
Serum creatinine (per 1mg/dL unit increase)	0.77	0.73	0.81	<0.001
Systolic BP (per 10mmHg unit increase)	1.01	1.00	1.02	0.009
Discharge medications				
Aspirin	0.71	0.67	0.76	<0.001
Clopidogrel	0.73	0.65	0.83	<0.001
Discharge to home (vs. other)	1.48	1.39	1.58	<0.001
Ambulatory status (vs. ambulate independently)				<0.001

Unable to ambulate	0.63	0.56	0.71	
Ambulate with assistance	0.91	0.84	0.98	
Region (vs. Northeast)				<0.001
Midwest	1.09	0.94	1.28	
South	1.37	1.20	1.56	
West	0.93	0.79	1.10	
Number of beds (per 100 increase)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.028

CI indicates confidence interval; GEE, generalized estimating equations; All other abbreviations can be found in Tables 1 and 2; n=61,408