Table e-1: Care and outcomes of patients with TIA admitted to hospital and discharged from the ED with and without referral to a stroke prevention clinic (SPC)							
	Admitted N = 1676	Discharged, SPC referral N = 2578	Discharged, no SPC N = 1246	p-value			
Brain imaging within 24 h - %	94.1	87.4	67.6	<.001			
Brain imaging within 7 d - %	97.8	91.9	74.9	<.001			
Carotid imaging within 48 h - %	55.4	26.6	14.9	<.001			
Anticoagulation at discharge in subgroup with atrial fibrillation - %	78.5	68.2	64.8	.03			
Antithrombotic therapy at discharge - %	94.2	89.9	80.0	<.001			
Antihypertensive therapy within 30 d - %	64.4	57.4	56.6	<.001			
Lipid lowering therapy within 30 d - %	58.0	44.7	37.0	<.001			
Cardiac rhythm monitoring within 30 d - %	37.9	32.7	16.7	<.001			
Carotid revascularization within 14 d - %	1.4	0.7	0.6	.008			
Death within 30 d - %	0.8	0.2	1.2	.01			
Death within 1 y - %	7.9	3.7	9.9	<.001			
Stroke* within 7 d - %	0.9	8.2	8.2	<.001			
Stroke within 30 d - %	3.0	10.7	10.6	<.001			
Stroke within 1 y - %	10.6	16.0	17.9	<.001			
Stroke or death within 7 d - %	1.0	8.2	8.3	<.001			
Stroke or death within 30 d - %	3.6	10.9	11.2	<.001			
Stroke or death within 1 y - %	17.1	18.7	25.1	<.001			

TIA-= transient ischemic attack; ED = emergency department; SPC indicates stroke prevention clinic

*Data only available for patients aged over 65 years

Brain imaging includes computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain. Carotid imaging includes ultrasound, CT angiography, MR angiography and catheter angiography. Anticoagulation includes warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban. Antithrombotic therapy includes any anticoagulant or antiplatelet agent. Cardiac rhythm monitoring includes telemetry, Holter or other ambulatory cardiac monitoring performed either during the inpatient phase or within 30 days of discharge. Stroke is defined as an emergency department visit or hospitalization for stroke.

Table e-2: Care and outcomes of patients with minor ischemic stroke admitted to hospital and discharged from the ED with and without referral to a stroke prevention clinic (SPC)							
	Admitted N = 2278	Discharged, SPC referral	Discharged, no SPC	p-value			
		N = 498	N = 187				
Brain imaging within 24 h - %	95.5	91.8	88.8	<.001			
Brain imaging within 7 d - %	99.0	95.2	94.1	<.001			
Carotid imaging within 48 h - %	55.9	29.9	23.0	<.001			
Anticoagulation at discharge in subgroup with atrial fibrillation - %	80.7	71.2	57.1	.01			
Antithrombotic therapy at discharge - %	94.2	93.4	77.0	<.001			
Antihypertensive therapy within 30 d - %	63.1	61.7	63.5	.88			
Lipid lowering therapy within 30 d - %	58.9	48.5	40.1	<.001			
Cardiac rhythm monitoring within 30 d - %	41.7	36.1	20.9	<.001			
Carotid revascularization within 14 d - %	1.4	0.8	1.1	<.54			
Death within 30 d - %	0.9	0.2	2.7	<.008			
Death within 1 y - %	8.1	3.4	11.2	<.001			
Stroke* within 7 d - %	0.7	11.8	10.7	<.001			
Stroke within 30 d - %	2.5	14.7	15.5	<.001			
Stroke within 1 y - %	9.4	20.1	22.5	<.001			
Stroke or death within 7 d - %	0.8	11.8	11.2	<.001			
Stroke or death within 30 d - %	3.2	14.9	16.6	<.001			
Stroke or death within 1 y - %	16.0	22.5	29.4	<.001			

TIA-= transient ischemic attack; ED = emergency department; SPC indicates stroke prevention clinic

*Data only available for patients aged over 65 years

Brain imaging includes computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain. Carotid imaging includes ultrasound, CT angiography, MR angiography and catheter angiography. Anticoagulation includes warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban. Antithrombotic therapy includes any anticoagulant or antiplatelet agent. Cardiac rhythm monitoring includes telemetry, Holter or other ambulatory cardiac monitoring performed either during the inpatient phase or within 30 days of discharge. Stroke is defined as an emergency department visit or hospitalization for stroke.

	Admitted N = 2803	Discharged, SPC referral N = 2203	Discharged, no SPC N = 658	p-value
Brain imaging within 24 h - %	96.6	91.1	79.0	<.001
Brain imaging within 7 d - %	98.9	93.9	83.0	<.001
Carotid imaging within 48 h - %	63.1	27.6	17.0	<.001
Anticoagulation at discharge in subgroup with	78.7	66.8	59.6	<.001
atrial fibrillation - %				
Antithrombotic therapy at discharge - %	94.5	89.7	79.0	<.001
Antihypertensive therapy within 30 d* - %	64.7	56.9	57.1	<.001
Lipid lowering therapy within 30 d* - %	60.9	44.8	37.3	<.001
Cardiac rhythm monitoring within 30 d - %	42.1	31.8	14.4	<.001
Carotid revascularization within 14 d - %	1.8	0.8	0.5	.001
Death within 30 d - %	1.0	0.3	1.7	<.001
Death within 1 y - %	7.5	4.0	12.3	<.001
Stroke within 7 d - %	0.7	7.6	6.7	<.001
Stroke within 30 d - %	3.0	10.1	9.3	<.001
Stroke within 1 y - %	10.9	15.8	16.6	<.001
Stroke or death within 7 d - %	0.9	7.6	7.0	<.001
Stroke or death within 30 d - %	3.8	10.3	10.2	<.001
Stroke or death within 1 y - %	16.9	18.6	25.7	<.001

Table e-3: Care and outcomes of patients with transient ischemic attack or minor ischemic stroke admitted

TIA-= transient ischemic attack; ED = emergency department; SPC indicates stroke prevention clinic

*Data only available for patients aged over 65 years

Brain imaging includes computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain. Carotid imaging includes ultrasound, CT angiography, MR angiography and catheter angiography. Anticoagulation includes warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban. Antithrombotic therapy includes any anticoagulant or antiplatelet agent. Cardiac rhythm monitoring includes telemetry, Holter or other ambulatory cardiac monitoring performed either during the inpatient phase or within 30 days of discharge. Stroke is defined as an emergency department visit or hospitalization for stroke.