

Supplementary Online Content

Coutts SB, Moreau F, Asdaghi N, et al; Diagnosis of Uncertain-Origin Benign Transient Neurological Symptoms (DOUBT) Study Group. Rate and prognosis of brain ischemia in patients with lower-risk transient or persistent minor neurologic events. *JAMA Neurol*. Published online September 23, 2019.

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eFigure 1. Onset to MR Time Distribution

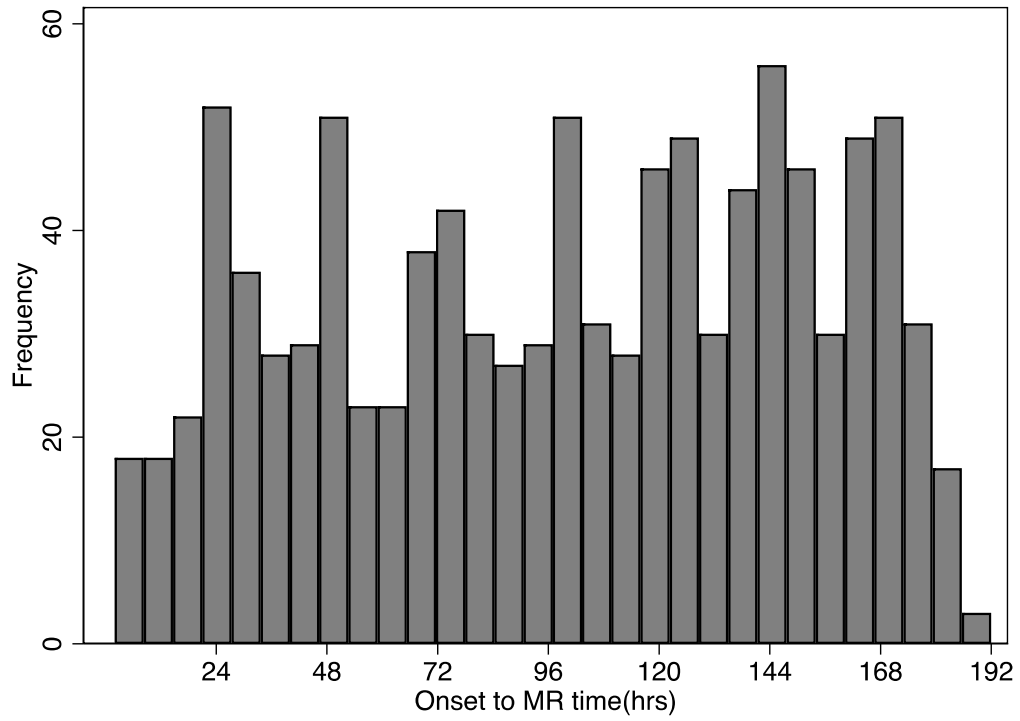
eFigure 2. Association Between Evidence of Ischemia on MR Imaging and Persisting or Completely Resolved Symptoms

eFigure 3. Association Between Symptom Resolution Among Participants with a Normal Neurologic Examination

eFigure 4. Pre-MRI Clinical Diagnosis Stratified by MRI Result

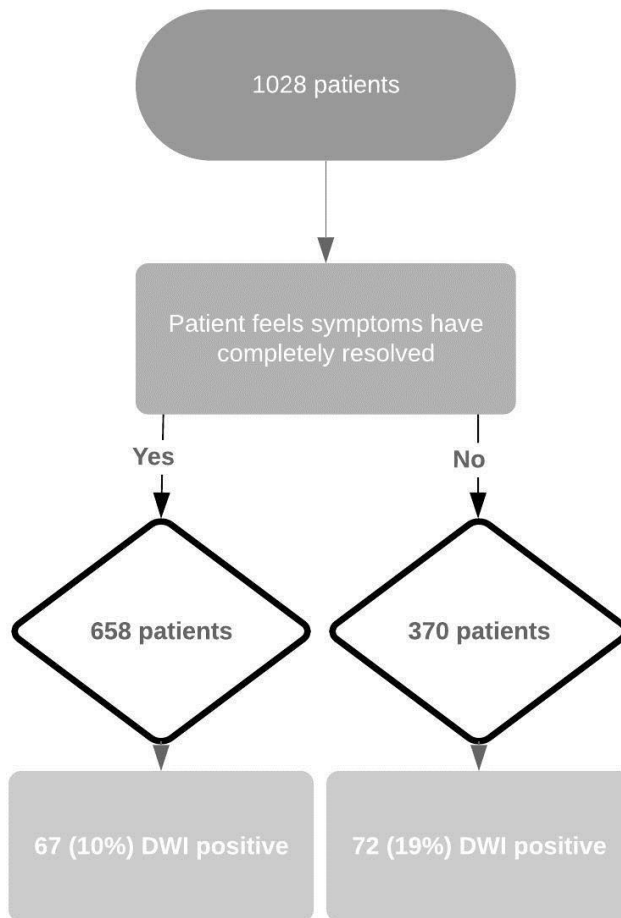
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure 1. Onset to MR Time Distribution



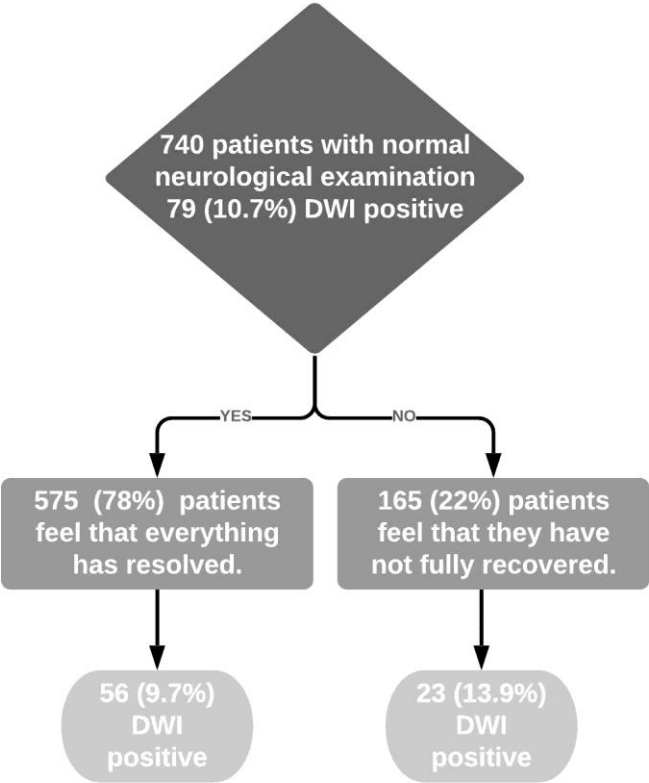
eFigure 2. Association Between Evidence of Ischemia on MR Imaging and Persisting or Completely Resolved Symptoms

Complete resolution of symptoms was determined at the time of enrolment which occurred a median of 50 hours (IQR 15.5-105.5 hours) from symptom onset. Persistence of symptoms was a predictor of finding a DWI positive lesion, but inadequately discriminative to obviate MR imaging. Many (81%) patients with persisting symptoms still had a negative MR imaging.



eFigure 3. Association Between Symptom Resolution Among Participants With a Normal Neurologic Examination

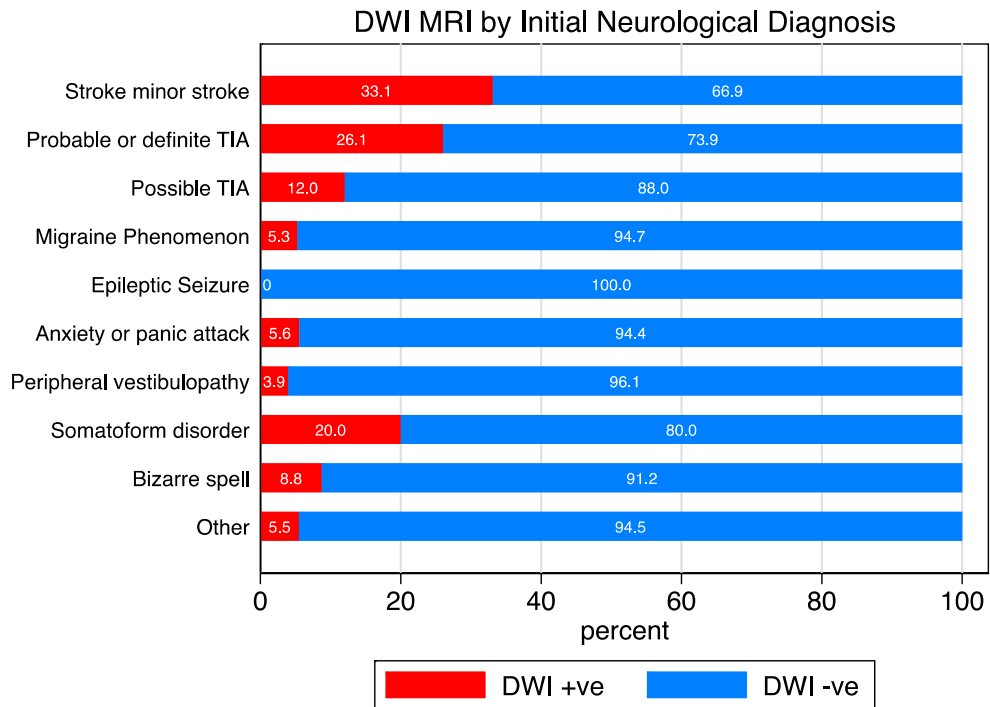
Despite a normal neurological exam, 1 in 5 participants reported persisting symptoms. Even among those reporting full resolution of symptoms 1 in 10 had an observable ischemic lesion on MR imaging.



eFigure 4. Pre-MRI Clinical Diagnosis Stratified by MRI Result

Pre-MRI clinical diagnosis stratified by MRI result (blue = DWI negative, red = DWI positive) by proportion (eFigure 4A) and total count of subjects (eFigure 4B). Pre-MRI clinical diagnosis is shown on the left. All red bars below the diagnosis of possible TIA represent an incorrect clinical diagnosis prior to imaging).

eFigure 4A.



eFigure 4B.

