

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Atrial Fibrillation Genetic Risk and Ischemic Stroke Mechanisms

Page	Content
-------------	----------------

2	Wellcome Trust Case-Control Consortium 2 Study Descriptions
---	---

Wellcome Trust Case-Control Consortium 2 Study Descriptions

The Wellcome Trust Case-Control Consortium 2 was comprised of three studies. Descriptions are provided below:

(a) St George's Stroke Study, London, UK: Ischemic stroke patients of European descent attending a cerebrovascular service were recruited 1995-2008. All cases were phenotyped by one experienced stroke neurologist with review of original imaging. All patients had clinically relevant diagnostic workups performed, including brain imaging with computed tomography (CT) and/or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as well as ancillary diagnostic investigations including duplex ultrasonography of the carotid and vertebral arteries, echocardiography, Holter monitoring, magnetic resonance angiography (MRA), CT-angiography (CTA) and blood tests.

(b) Oxford Vascular Study, UK: Patients of European descent with acute ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack with evidence of infarction on brain imaging were recruited during 2002-2008 as part of a population-based study of all transient ischemic attack and stroke in about 91,000 people in Oxfordshire, UK. All cases were phenotyped by one experienced stroke neurologist with review of original imaging.

(c) Edinburgh Stroke Study, Scotland, UK: Between 2002 and 2005 consecutive consenting patients with stroke who were admitted to or seen as outpatients at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh were prospectively recruited. Cases in this study were those with a clinically evident stroke, demonstrated by brain imaging (CT or MRI) to be ischemic. An experienced stroke physician assessed each patient as soon as possible after the stroke, prospectively recording demographic and clinical details, including vascular risk factors and results of brain imaging and other investigations.