## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ONLINE-ONLY CONTENT

## Effects of white matter hyperintensities on 90-day functional outcome after large vessel and non-large vessel stroke

Christoph J. Griessenauer<sup>1,2</sup>, David McPherson<sup>3</sup>, Andrea Berger<sup>4</sup>, Ping Cuiper<sup>4</sup>, Nelson Sofoluke<sup>1</sup>, Matthew D. Adams<sup>3</sup>, Saran Kunaprayoon<sup>3</sup>, Ramin Zand<sup>5</sup>, Jiang Li<sup>6</sup>, Vida Abedi<sup>6,7</sup>, Oded Goren<sup>1</sup>, Clemens M. Schirmer<sup>1</sup>, Kathleen Donahue<sup>8</sup>, Marco Nardin<sup>8</sup>, Anne-Karin Giese<sup>8</sup>, Markus D. Schirmer<sup>8</sup>, Natalia S. Rost<sup>8</sup>, Philipp Hendrix<sup>1,9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Geisinger, Danville, PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Research Institute of Neurointervention, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Geisinger Commonwealth School of Medicine, Scranton, PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Biostatistics Core, Geisinger, Danville, PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Department of Neurology, Geisinger, Danville, PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Department of Molecular and Functional Genomics, Geisinger, Danville, PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Biocomplexity Institute, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA, USA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Saarland University Medical Center and Saarland University Faculty of Medicine, Homburg/Saar, Germany

## **Supplemental Tables**

Table 1. Variables used in Multiple Imputation Process

V '11 N	Missing %
Variable Name	(Out of $n = 1601$ )
ReStroked within 1year	0.0%
TOAST Stroke Subtype	0.0%
Year admitted (year)	0.0%
Age	0.0%
Female	0.0%
BMI 30above	0.0%
Intracranial Arterio	0.0%
MoyaMoya	0.0%
Dementia	0.0%
Parkinsons	0.0%
Peripheral Vasc Disease	0.0%
Anema	0.0%
Procoagulant	0.0%
COPD	0.0%
Sleep_Apnea	0.0%
Hypertension	0.0%
Diabetes mellitus2	0.0%
Carotid Stenosis	0.0%
Dyslipidemia	0.0%
Coronary artery disease	0.0%
Atrial Fib	0.0%
prior TIA	0.0%
prior IS HS CVA	0.0%
Family History	0.0%
Smoking Status	1.8%
Drinking	5.6%
NIHS Admission (nihss at admission)	4.6%
LVO	0.0%
LVO prox Circ IM1M2 (anterior lvo)	0.0%
Stroke Therapy ivTPA Embolectomy	0.0%
secondary_ICH	0.0%
discharge_ASPIRIN	0.0%
discharge CLOPIDOGREL	0.0%
discharge Antiocoagulation	0.0%
discharge Brillinta	0.0%
discharge_Prasugrel	0.0%
Outcome 90d mRS02	0.0%
Outcome 90d mRS6	0.0%
HOME Platelets None Mono Duo	0.0%
HOME Anticoag	0.0%
HOME Statins	0.0%
HOME AT1 ACEinhib	0.0%
HOME Beta Blocker	0.0%

HOme_Metformin	0.0%
Home_Oral_Antidiabetics	0.0%
WMH_volume	19.7%
Stroke sequence	0.0%

Table 2: Comparison of the characteristics of strokes with and without WMH volumes

	WMH Volume	WMH Volume	
	Missing	Present	P-value*
	(n = 316)	(n = 1285)	
Age, Mean (SD)/Median (IQR)	70.1 (14.0)/ 72 (60, 81)	67.1 (13.2)/ 68 (58, 77)	0.0003
Male, n (%)	169 (53.5)	644 (50.1)	0.2865
History of Hypertension, n (%)	254 (80.4)	1010 (78.6)	0.5379
History of Type II Diabetes, n (%)	129 (40.8)	492 (38.3)	0.4394
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	221 (69.9)	927 (72.1)	0.4437
Current or Former Smoker, n (%)	202 (66.2)	752 (59.4)	0.0311
Missing, n	11	18	0.0311
Alcohol Consumption, n (%)	103 (35.0)	449 (36.9)	0.5895
Missing, n	22	67	0.3893
$BMI \ge 30, n (\%)$	163 (51.6)	592 (46.1)	0.0894
Peripheral Vascular Disease, n (%)	34 (10.8)	127 (9.9)	0.6762
Coronary Artery Disease, n (%)	125 (39.6)	352 (27.4)	< 0.0001
Atrial Fibrillation, n (%)	113 (35.8)	242 (18.8)	< 0.0001
Carotid Stenosis, n (%)	121 (38.3)	486 (37.8)	0.8971
Intracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis, n (%)	89 (28.2)	394 (30.7)	0.4120
Anemia, n (%)	55 (17.4)	188 (14.6)	0.2211
Pro-Coagulant Coagulation Disorder, n (%)	15 (4.7)	56 (4.4)	0.7607
COPD, n (%)	53 (16.8)	135 (10.5)	0.0033
Sleep Apnea, n (%)	38 (12.0)	132 (10.3)	0.3601
Family History of Stroke, n (%)	68 (21.5)	290 (22.6)	0.7072
Prior TIA, n (%)	47 (14.9)	144 (11.2)	0.0809
Prior Stroke (hemorrhagic or ischemic), n (%)	75 (23.7)	267 (20.8)	0.2513
mRS 0-2 (Favorable)	167 (52.8)	907 (70.6)	< 0.0001

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 3. Baseline demographic and stroke risk factor characteristics among encounters with values of WMH (n=1,285)

	Entire Cohort (n = 1285)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 907)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 378)	P-value*
Age (years) (median [IQR], mean	68 [58 – 77],	66 [57 – 75],	73 [63 – 81],	< 0.0001
± SD)	$67.1 \pm 13.2$	$65.4 \pm 13.2$	$71.4 \pm 12.4$	
Females, n (%)	641 (49.9%)	430 (47.4%)	211 (55.8%)	0.0070
History of hypertension, n (%)	1010 (78.6%)	684 (75.4%)	326 (86.2%)	< 0.0001
Diabetes mellitus type 2, n (%)	492 (38.3%)	311 (34.3%)	181 (47.9%)	< 0.0001
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	927 (72.1%)	640 (70.6%)	287 (75.9%)	0.0558
Current or former smoker, n (%)	752 (58.5%)	540 (60.1%)	212 (57.6%)	0.4497
Missing, n	18	8	10	0.4497
Alcohol consumption, n (%)	449 (36.9%)	341 (39.5%)	108 (30.4%)	0.0032
Missing, n	<b>6</b> 7	44	23	0.0032
BMI ≥ 30, n (%)	592 (46.1%)	419 (46.2%)	173 (45.8%)	0.9024
Peripheral vascular disease, n (%)	127 (9.9%)	74 (8.2%)	53 (14.0%)	0.0020
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	352 (27.4%)	223 (24.6%)	129 (34.1%)	0.0006
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	242 (18.8%)	147 (16.2%)	95 (25.1%)	0.0003
Carotid stenosis, n (%)	486 (37.8%)	344 (37.9%)	142 (37.6%)	0.9497
Intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis, n (%)	394 (30.7%)	273 (30.1%)	121 (32.0%)	0.5072
Anemia, n (%)	188 (14.6%)	100 (11.0%)	88 (23.3%)	< 0.0001
Pro-coagulant coagulation disorder, n (%)	56 (4.4%)	34 (3.8%)	22 (5.8%)	0.1009
COPD, n (%)	135 (10.5%)	80 (8.8%)	55 (14.6%)	0.0036
Sleep apnea, n (%)	132 (10.3%)	84 (9.3%)	48 (12.7%)	0.0697
Family history of stroke, n (%)	290 (22.6%)	193 (21.3%)	97 (25.7%)	0.0923
Prior TIA, n (%)	144 (11.2%)	95 (10.5%)	49 (13.0%)	0.2075
Prior stroke (hemorrhagic or ischemic), n (%)	267 (20.8%)	164 (18.1%)	103 (27.3%)	0.0003

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 4. Imaging, stroke, and treatment characteristics among encounters with values of WMH (n=1,285)

	Entire Cohort (n = 1285)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 907)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 378)	P-value*
White matter hyperintensity volume	3.13 [1.02 –	2.50 [0.77 –	4.44 [1.93 –	< 0.0001
(median [IQR])	7.50]	6.44]	9.53]	< 0.0001
LVO, n (%)	280 (21.8%)	168 (18.5%)	112 (29.6%)	< 0.0001
Anterior (IM1M2) LVO, n (%)	183 (14.2%)	108 (11.9%)	75 (19.8%)	0.0003
TOAST Subtype, n (%)				
Cardioembolism	366 (28.5%)	252 (27.8%)	114 (30.2%)	
Large-artery atherosclerosis	318 (24.8%)	224 (24.7%)	94 (24.9%)	0.4197
Small vessel occlusion	234 (18.2%)	176 (19.4%)	58 (15.3%)	0.4197
Stroke of undetermined etiology	319 (24.8%)	224 (24.7%)	95 (25.1%)	
Stroke of other determined etiology	48 (3.7%)	31 (3.4%)	17 (4.5%)	
NIHSS at admission (median [IQR],	2[1-5],	2 [1 – 4],	4 [2 – 9],	
mean $\pm$ SD)	$4.1 \pm 5.2$	$3.2 \pm 4.2$	$6.3 \pm 6.6$	< 0.0001
Missing, n	49	29	20	
NIHSS at admission, n (%)				
No stroke symptoms (0)	259 (21.0%)	209 (23.8%)	50 (14.0%)	
Minor stroke (1-4)	612 (49.5%)	470 (53.5%)	142 (40.0%)	
Moderate stroke (5-15)	299 (24.2%)	173 (19.7%)	126 (35.2%)	< 0.0001
Moderate/severe stroke (16-20)	38 (3.1%)	17 (1.9%)	21 (5.9%)	
Severe stroke (21-42)	28 (2.3%)	9 (1.0%)	19 (5.3%)	
Missing	49 (3.8%)	29 (3.2%)	20 (5.3%)	
Treatment, n (%)				
IV tPA	116 (9.0%)	84 (9.3%)	32 (8.5%)	
Mechanical thrombectomy	11 (0.9%)	9 (1.0%)	2 (0.5%)	0.5968
IV tPA and mechanical	17 (1.3%)	10 (1.1%)	7 (1.9%)	0.3908
thrombectomy	` ′	<u> </u>	` ´	
None	1141 (88.8%)	804 (88.6%)	337 (89.2%)	
IV tPA Treatment, n (%)	133 (10.4%)	94 (10.4%)	39 (10.3%)	1.0000
TICI reperfusion score among				
thrombectomy treatments, n (%)				
mTCI 0	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (22.2%)	
mTICI 1	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.0042
mTICI 2A	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (22.2%)	
mTICI 2B	11 (39.3%)	7 (36.8%)	4 (44.4%)	
mTICI 3	13 (46.4%)	12 (63.2%)	1 (11.1%)	
Secondary intracerebral hemorrhage, n (%)	112 (8.7%)	71 (7.8%)	41 (10.9%)	0.0833

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 5. Imputed data multivariable model for favorable functional outcome (all p  $\!<\!0.05)$ 

Odds Ratio Estimates (n = 1601)				
Effect	OR	95% CI		P-Value
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume $\leq 4$ )	0.853	0.769	0.945	0.0005
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume > 4)	0.986	0.960	1.011	0.0003
Age	0.971	0.961	0.981	< 0.0001
Female	0.752	0.594	0.953	0.0181
Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	0.632	0.497	0.804	0.0002
Anemia	0.446	0.328	0.606	< 0.0001
COPD	0.650	0.460	0.918	0.0145
Sleep Apnea	0.670	0.464	0.968	0.0330
LVO	0.634	0.470	0.855	0.0029
NIHSS at Admission: Minor vs No Symptoms	0.745	0.534	1.041	
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate vs No Symptoms	0.302	0.208	0.437	< 0.0001
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate/Severe vs No Symptoms	0.117	0.059	0.235	< 0.0001
NIHSS at Admission: Severe vs No Symptoms	0.075	0.032	0.175	
Treatment: Mechanical Thrombectomy vs None	3.703	1.059	12.945	
Treatment: IV tPA vs None	1.942	1.255	3.006	0.0050
Treatment: IV tPA/Mechanical Thrombectomy vs None	1.820	0.660	5.015	

Table 6. Baseline demographic and stroke risk factor characteristics among all encounters without large vessel occlusion

	Entire Cohort (n = 1248)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 874)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 374)	P-value*
Age (years) (median [IQR],	69 [59 – 78],	67 [58 – 76],	74 [64 – 82],	< 0.0001
mean $\pm$ SD)	$67.9 \pm 13.5$	$66.1 \pm 13.4$	$72.1 \pm 12.9$	
Females, n (%)	612 (49.0%)	412 (47.1%)	200 (53.5%)	0.0416
History of hypertension, n (%)	981 (78.6%)	663 (75.9%)	318 (85.0%)	0.0003
Diabetes mellitus type 2, n (%)	504 (40.4%)	317 (36.3%)	187 (50.0%)	< 0.0001
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	894 (71.6%)	626 (71.6%)	268 (71.7%)	1.0000
Current or former smoker, n (%) Missing, n	738 (59.5%) 8	510 (58.7%) 5	228 (61.5%)	0.3769
Alcohol consumption, n (%)  Missing, n	430 (36.1%) 56	332 (39.7%) 38	98 (27.5%) 18	<0.0001
BMI ≥ 30, n (%)	599 (48.0%)	414 (47.4%)	185 (49.5%)	0.5363
Peripheral vascular disease, n (%)	115 (9.2%)	70 (8.0%)	45 (12.0%)	0.0321
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	379 (30.4%)	239 (27.4%)	140 (37.4%)	0.0005
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	273 (21.9%)	167 (19.1%)	106 (28.3%)	0.0004
Carotid stenosis, n (%)	416 (33.3%)	305 (34.9%)	111 (29.7%)	0.0770
Intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis, n (%)	327 (26.2%)	230 (26.3%)	97 (25.9%)	0.9440
Anemia, n (%)	204 (16.4%)	108 (12.4%)	96 (25.7%)	< 0.0001
Pro-coagulant coagulation disorder, n (%)	54 (4.3%)	33 (3.8%)	21 (5.6%)	0.1709
COPD, n (%)	141 (11.3%)	84 (9.6%)	57 (15.2%)	0.0061
Sleep apnea, n (%)	141 (11.3%)	86 (9.8%)	55 (14.7%)	0.0147
Family history of stroke, n (%)	279 (22.4%)	187 (21.4%)	92 (24.6%)	0.2354
Prior TIA, n (%)	153 (12.3%)	103 (11.8%)	50 (13.4%)	0.4515
Prior stroke (hemorrhagic or ischemic), n (%)	260 (20.8%)	157 (18.0%)	103 (27.5%)	0.0002

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 7. Imaging, stroke, and treatment characteristics among all encounters without large vessel occlusion

	Entire Cohort (n = 1248)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 874)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 374)	P-value*
White matter hyperintensity volume (median [IQR]) <i>Missing, n</i>	3.28 [1.13 – 7.72] 243	2.70 [0.91 – 6.68] 135	4.83 [2.29 – 10.77] 108	< 0.0001
TOAST Subtype, n (%)				
Cardioembolism	392 (31.4%)	271 (31.0%)	121 (32.4%)	
Large-artery atherosclerosis	202 (16.2%)	145 (16.6%)	57 (15.2%)	
Small vessel occlusion	259 (20.8%)	189 (21.6%)	70 (18.7%)	0.6037
Stroke of undetermined etiology	351 (28.1%)	241 (27.6%)	110 (29.4%)	
Stroke of other determined etiology	44 (3.5%)	28 (3.2%)	16 (4.3%)	
NIHSS at admission (median [IQR])  Missing, n	2 [1 – 5] 61	2 [1 – 4] 30	4 [1 – 7] 31	< 0.0001
NIHSS at admission, n (%)				
No stroke symptoms (0)	262 (22.1%)	206 (24.4%)	56 (16.3%)	
Minor stroke (1-4)	610 (51.4%)	457 (54.1%)	153 (44.6%)	
Moderate stroke (5-15)	283 (23.8%)	171 (20.3%)	112 (32.7%)	< 0.0001
Moderate/severe stroke (16-20)	16 (1.3%)	5 (0.6%)	11 (3.2%)	
Severe stroke (21-42)	16 (1.3%)	5 (0.6%)	11 (3.2%)	
Missing	61	30	31	
Treatment, n (%)				
IV tPA	121 (9.7%)	92 (10.5%)	29 (7.8%)	
Mechanical thrombectomy	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0.1440
IV tPA and mechanical thrombectomy	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0.1440
None	1127 (90.3%)	782 (89.5%)	345 (92.2%)	
IV tPA Treatment, n (%)	121 (9.7%)	92 (10.5%)	29 (7.7%)	0.1440
Secondary intracerebral hemorrhage, n (%)	76 (6.1%)	47 (5.4%)	29 (7.8%)	0.1209

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 8. Imputed data multivariable model results for favorable functional outcome for encounters without large vessel occlusion (all  $p \leq 0.05$ )

Odds Ratio Estimates for Not LVO Encounters					
(n=1248)					
Effect	OR	95%	6 CI	P-Value	
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume $\leq 4$ )	0.841	0.735	0.962	0.0005	
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume > 4)	0.976	0.951	1.002	0.0003	
Age	0.969	0.957	0.981	<.0001	
Female	0.748	0.572	0.978	0.034	
Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	0.598	0.456	0.784	0.0002	
Carotid Stenosis	1.573	1.179	2.100	0.0021	
Anemia	0.482	0.345	0.672	< 0.0001	
Sleep Apnea	0.623	0.416	0.932	0.0213	
NIHSS at Admission: Minor vs No Symptoms	0.895	0.624	1.282		
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate vs No Symptoms	0.373	0.250	0.556	0.0001	
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate/Severe vs No Symptoms	0.109	0.034	0.350	< 0.0001	
NIHSS at Admission: Severe vs No Symptoms	0.160	0.050	0.513		

Table 9. Baseline demographic and stroke risk factor characteristics among all encounters with large vessel occlusion

	Entire Cohort (n = 353)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 200)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 153)	P-value*
Age (years) (median [IQR],	67 [58 – 77],	64 [53 – 73],	73 [63 – 82],	< 0.0001
mean $\pm$ SD)	$67.2 \pm 13.2$	$63.7 \pm 12.9$	$71.8 \pm 12.2$	
Females, n (%)	176 (49.9%)	90 (45.0%)	86 (56.2%)	0.0415
History of hypertension, n (%)	283 (80.2%)	151 (75.5%)	132 (86.3%)	0.0150
Diabetes mellitus type 2, n (%)	117 (33.1%)	58 (29.0%)	59 (38.6%)	0.0680
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	254 (72.0%)	132 (66.0%)	122 (79.7%)	0.0058
Current or former smoker, n (%)  Missing, n	216 (65.1%) 21	138 (71.1%) 6	78 (56.5%) 15	0.0072
Alcohol consumption, n (%)  Missing, n	122 (38.1%) 33	75 (40.8%) 16	47 (34.6%) 17	0.2951
BMI ≥ 30, n (%)	156 (44.2%)	94 (47.0%)	62 (40.5%)	0.2358
Peripheral vascular disease, n (%)	46 (13.0%)	22 (11.0%)	24 (15.7%)	0.2054
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	98 (27.8%)	47 (23.5%)	51 (33.3%)	0.0426
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	82 (23.2%)	30 (15.0%)	52 (34.0%)	< 0.0001
Carotid stenosis, n (%)	191 (54.1%)	103 (51.5%)	88 (57.5%)	0.2821
Intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis, n (%)	156 (44.2%)	88 (44.0%)	68 (44.4%)	1.0000
Anemia, n (%)	39 (11.0%)	12 (6.0%)	27 (17.7%)	0.0009
Pro-coagulant coagulation disorder, n (%)	17 (4.8%)	9 (4.5%)	8 (5.2%)	0.8050
COPD, n (%)	47 (13.3%)	20 (10.0%)	27 (17.7%)	0.0405
Sleep apnea, n (%)	29 (8.2%)	16 (8.0%)	13 (8.5%)	1.0000
Family history of stroke, n (%)	79 (22.4%)	37 (18.5%)	42 (27.5%)	0.0533
Prior TIA, n (%)	38 (10.8%)	17 (8.5%)	21 (13.7%)	0.1226
Prior stroke (hemorrhagic or ischemic), n (%)	82 (23.2%)	43 (21.5%)	39 (25.5%)	0.4456

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 10. Imaging, stroke, and treatment characteristics among all encounters with large vessel occlusion

	Entire Cohort (n = 353)	mRS 0-2 Favorable (n = 200)	mRS 3-6 Unfavorable (n = 153)	P-value*
White matter hyperintensity volume (median [IQR]) <i>Missing, n</i>	2.56 [0.67 – 6.25] 73	1.66 [0.43 – 5.51] 32	3.90 [1.40 – 7.20] <i>41</i>	0.0011
Anterior (IM1M2) LVO, n (%)	241 (68.3%)	131 (65.5%)	110 (71.9%)	0.2069
TOAST Subtype, n (%)				
Cardioembolism	98 (27.8%)	44 (22.0%)	54 (35.3%)	
Large-artery atherosclerosis	183 (51.8%)	114 (57.0%)	69 (45.1%)	0.0291
Small vessel occlusion	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0.0291
Stroke of undetermined etiology	61 (17.3%)	34 (17.0%)	27 (17.7%)	
Stroke of other determined etiology	11 (3.1%)	8 (4.0%)	3 (2.0%)	
NIHSS at admission (median [IQR])	5 [2 – 13]	3 [1 – 8]	8 [3 – 18]	< 0.0001
Missing, n	12	6	6	< 0.0001
NIHSS at admission, n (%)				
No stroke symptoms (0)	47 (13.8%)	40 (20.6%)	7 (4.8%)	
Minor stroke (1-4)	118 (34.6%)	79 (40.7%)	39 (26.5%)	
Moderate stroke (5-15)	101 (29.6%)	52 (26.8%)	49 (33.3%)	< 0.0001
Moderate/severe stroke (16-20)	43 (12.6%)	16 (8.2%)	27 (18.4%)	
Severe stroke (21-42)	32 (9.4%)	7 (3.6%)	25 (17.0%)	
Missing	12	6	6	
Treatment, n (%)				
IV tPA	30 (8.5%)	18 (9.0%)	12 (7.8%)	
Mechanical thrombectomy	15 (4.3%)	9 (4.5%)	6 (3.9%)	0.4829
IV tPA and mechanical thrombectomy	24 (6.8%)	10 (5.0%)	14 (9.2%)	0.4629
None	284 (80.5%)	163 (81.5%)	121 (79.1%)	
IV tPA Treatment, n (%)	54 (15.3%)	28 (14.0%)	26 (17.0%)	0.4586
TICI reperfusion score among				
thrombectomy treatments, n (%)				
mTCI 0	6 (15.4%)	0 (0.00%)	6 (30.0%)	
mTICI 1	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.0074
mTICI 2A	2 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	
mTICI 2B	14 (35.9%)	7 (36.8%)	7 (35.0%)	
mTICI 3	17 (43.6%)	12 (63.2%)	5 (25.0%)	
Secondary intracerebral hemorrhage, n (%)	54 (15.3%)	28 (14.0%)	26 (17.0%)	0.4586

<sup>\*</sup>P-value: Continuous variables were compared using Wilcoxon rank-sum tests and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact tests.

Table 11. Imputed data multivariable model for favorable functional outcome for encounters with large vessel occlusion (all p < 0.05)

Odds Ratio Estimates for LVO Encounters (n = 353)					
Effect					
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume $\leq$ 4)	0.741	0.595	0.923	0.0065	
WMH Volume (1 unit increase for volume > 4)	1.066	0.993	1.144	0.0065	
Age	0.972	0.952	0.994	0.0114	
Dyslipidemia	0.495	0.274	0.895	0.0199	
Smoking Ever vs Never	2.504	1.418	4.424	0.0016	
Anemia	0.231	0.093	0.573	0.0016	
COPD	0.426	0.199	0.912	0.0280	
Family History of Stroke	0.508	0.278	0.929	0.0279	
NIHSS at Admission: Minor vs No Symptoms	0.333	0.126	0.877		
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate vs No Symptoms	0.166	0.061	0.452	1	
NIHSS at Admission: Moderate/Severe vs No	0.087	0.028	0.271	< 0.0001	
Symptoms					
NIHSS at Admission: Severe vs No Symptoms	0.047	0.013	0.170		