

Supplementary Table 4. Clinical status of patients who were still hospitalised at the time of publication of corresponding articles

Name of the study*	No. of still hospitalized patients at the time of publication (%)	Basic demographic features and type of stroke of individual patients	Clinical status of individual patients as available in the respective publications
Oxley et al. ¹¹ (n=5)	2 (40)	39-year-old male with posterior circulation IS caused by LAD and admission NIHSS of 16	In ICU with multiorgan failure and was on mechanical ventilation and sedation
		44-year-old male with anterior circulation IS caused by LAD with admission NIHSS of 23	In a stroke unit with NIHSS of 19 on day 12 of admission
Al Saiegh et al. ¹³ (n=2)	1 (50)	62-year-old female with anterior circulation IS caused by LAD	She was initially discharged and later readmitted with altered sensorium. Imaging showed haemorrhagic transformation with obstructive hydrocephalus. Tracheostomized with poor Glasgow coma scale and extra ventricular drain in place.
Lodigiani et al. ²¹ (n=9)	3 (33.33)	68-year-old male with IS	In general ward. Further details about clinical status not mentioned.
		69-year-old male with IS caused by LAD	In ICU. Further details about clinical status not mentioned.
		57-year-old male with IS	In ICU and also had necrotising meningoencephalitis. Further details about clinical status not mentioned.
Yaghi et al. ¹⁵ (n=32)	10 (31.3)	60-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		70-year-old with cardioembolic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		40-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		50-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		60-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		60-year-old with watershed IS due to hypotension	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		70-year-old with watershed IS due to hypotension	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		40-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
		50-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)
60-year-old with cryptogenic IS	Critically ill (no further characterisation of outcome available)		
Co et al. ²⁸ (n=1)	1 (100)	62-year-old female with IS caused by LAD	In ICU being managed for COVID-19 infection with NIHSS of 4

IS, ischaemic stroke; LAD, large artery disease; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; ICU, intensive care unit; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019. *Number of patients with stroke in each study.