Supplementary Table 5. Comparison of survivors and non-survivors assuming worst case scenario*

Variable	Survivors (n=38)	Non-survivors (n=52)	P ⁺	OR (95% CI)*
Age (n=90) (yr)	60.5 <u>+</u> 16.6	63.2 <u>+</u> 13.9	0.49	1 (0.98–1)
Sex (n=57)			0.2	0.5 (0.2–1.5)
Female	15 (26.3)	9 (15.8)		
Male	15 (26.3)	18 (31.6)		
Symptomatic for COVID-19 at the time of stroke (n=77)	27 (35.1)	37 (48.1)	0.79	1.2 (0.35–3.9)
Type of stroke (n=90)			0.1	1.8 (0.5–6.3) [§]
lschaemic stroke	32 (35.6)	47 (52.2)		
Intracerebral haemorrhage	0 (0)	4 (4.4)		
Intracerebral haemorrhage with subarachnoid haemorrhage	2 (2.2)	1 (1.1)		
Cerebral venous thrombosis	2 (2.2)	0 (0)		
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	1 (1.1)	0 (0)		
Transient ischaemic attack	1 (1.1)	0 (0)		
NIHSS (n=16)	11.5 (4.5–16.8)	10 (2–26.3)	0.59	1 (0.9–1.2)
TOAST (n=67)			0.057	
Large artery disease	12 (17.9)	12 (17.9)		0.67 (0.1-3)
Small vessel disease	5 (7.5)	1 (1.5)		0.1 (0.01–1.6)
Cardioembolic	4 (5.9)	6 (8.9)		1.5 (0.4–5.3)
Other	0 (0)	4 (5.9)		NA
Cryptogenic	6 (8.9)	17 (25.4)		1.9 (0.4–9.1)
Critical illness (n=90)			<0.0001	
No	21 (23.3)	3 (3.3)		0.1 (0.04–0.5)
Yes	17 (18.9)	49 (54.5)		20.2 (5.3–76.3)
Chest X-ray (n=9)			0.86	NA
Normal	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)		
Abnormal	3 (33.3)	4 (44.4)		
Abnormal CT chest (n=38)	20 (52.6)	18 (47.4)	NA	NA
Abnormal CT pulmonary angiography (n=3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0.39	NA
Risk factors				
Hypertension (n=89)	14 (15.7)	21(23.6)	0.68	1.2 (0.5–2.8)
Diabetes (n=89)	7 (7.9)	13 (14.6)	0.43	1.5 (0.5–4.3)
Old stroke (n=89)	1 (1.1)	3 (3.4)	0.5	2.3 (0.2–27)
Smoking (n=53)	2 (3.8)	6 (11.3)	0.087	4.1 (0.7–23)
Atrial fibrillation (n=88)	4 (4.5)	6 (6.8)	0.83	1.2 (0.3–4.4)
Heart failure (n=88)	0 (0)	4 (4.5)	0.07	NA
Pacemaker (n=88)	0 (0)	1 (1.1)	0.38	NA
Dyslipidemia (n=82)	6 (7.3)	17 (20.7)	0.04	2.9 (1–8.5)
Coronary artery disease (n=88)	1 (1.1)	6 (6.8)	0.1	5 (0.6–43.8)
Alcoholism (n=48)	1 (2.1)	1 (2.1)	0.86	1.3 (0.1–22)
No. of risk factors (n=89)			0.002	
0	16 (17.9)	6 (6.7)		0.4 (0.2–0.9)
1	7 (7.9)	8 (8.9)		3 (0.8–12.1)
≥2	15 (16.9)	37 (41.6)		6.6 (2.2–20)
Comorbidities				
Chronic kidney disease (n=10)	1 (10)	0 (0)	0.49	NA
Cancer (n=12)	1 (8)	1 (8)	0.79	1.5 (0.1–32)

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Supplementary Table 5. Continued

Variable	Survivors (n=38)	Non-survivors (n=52)	P^{\dagger}	OR (95% CI)*
C-reactive protein (n=54) (mg/L)	81 <u>+</u> 95	145 <u>+</u> 102	0.009	2.7 (0.8–8.3) [¶]
D-dimer (n=60) (µg/L)	3,180 <u>+</u> 3,658	7,514 <u>+</u> 10,308	0.006	2.7 (0.9–8.1)**
Ferritin (n=12) (µg/L)	241 <u>+</u> 228	2,253±1,611	0.0066	NA ⁺⁺
Leucocyte count (n=20) (×10 ⁹ /L)	8.3 <u>+</u> 3	12.6±7	0.2	4 (0.6–29.1)
Lymphocyte (n=16) (×10 ⁹ /L)	1 <u>+</u> 0.5	0.99 <u>+</u> 0.7	0.71	0.6 (0.1–4.4)
Platelet (n=17) (×10 9 /L)	245 <u>+</u> 93	226 <u>+</u> 120	0.3	NA
Creatinine (n=11) (µmol/L)	113 <u>+</u> 45	162 <u>+</u> 133	1	1.2 (0.1–20)
Aspartate transaminase (n=11) (U/L)	50 <u>+</u> 37	69 <u>+</u> 48	0.71	1.3 (0.1–16)
Alanine transaminase (n=9) (U/L)	31±18	39 <u>+</u> 21	0.6	NA
Procalcitonin (n=5) (μg/L)	0.08 ⁵⁵	4.68±6.4	0.16	NA
Troponin (n=16) (pg/mL)	310 <u>+</u> 348	2,245 <u>+</u> 4,904	0.16	1.2 (0.7–20)
Lactate dehydrogenase (n=12) (U/L)	302 <u>+</u> 99	761 <u>+</u> 235	0.01	NA ⁺⁺
aPTT (n=10) (sec)	26 <u>+</u> 14	37±10	0.25	2.67 (0.2–45)
International normalized ratio (n=6)	1.2 <u>+</u> 0	1.95 <u>+</u> 1.1	0.35	NA
Prothrombin time (n=6)	13.9 <u>+</u> 1.1	13.7 <u>+</u> 0.8	0.83	NA
Fibrinogen (n=9) (g/L)	4.9 <u>±</u> 1.9	6.3±1.6	0.44	NA
APLA positivity (n=4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA	NA
Lupus anticoagulant (n=2)	0 (0)	1 (50)	NA	NA

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation, number (%), or median (interquartile range).

OR, odds ratio; Cl, confidence interval; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; TOAST, Trial of ORG 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment; NA, not applicable; CT, computed tomography; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; APLA, antiphospholipid antibody.

*Data is not uniformly available for each patient leading to separate 'n' number for each characteristic; [†]Chi-square test was used for categorical variables and Mann-Whitney test was used for continuous variables to calculate *P*-value unless otherwise specified; [†]ORs were calculated by logistic regression. The cut-off values used for calculating ORs were upper or lower limits of normal values (whichever differentiates normal from abnormal values) unless otherwise specified; [§]OR was calculated for ischaemic stroke when compared with non-ischaemic stroke; ^{II} The difference between the groups was statistically significant; [§]A C-reactive protein (CRP) cut-off value of 100 mg/L was used arbitrarily to calculate the OR. The difference between the groups for CRP was significant by Mann-Whitney test even though the Cl for OR included 1; **D-dimer cut-off of 4,000 µg/L was used arbitrarily to calculate OR; ^{II} One of the cells in the contingency table used to calculate OR at a cut-off of 300 µg /L of serum ferritin had null value precluding the calculation of the same. Only single observation was available; ^{#+}One of the cells in the contingency table used to calculate OR at a cut-off of 280 U/L of lactate dehydrogenase had null value precluding the calculation of the same; ⁵⁶Only single observation was available.