Supplementary Table 3. Multivariate logistic regression between high and low DOAC exposure (n=211)

Variable	High vs. low DOAC exposure		
	OR	95% CI	P
Creatinine at admission (mg/dL)	0.905	0.398–2.074	0.809
Age	0.985	0.949–1.020	0.410
Female sex	0.936	0.499–1.759	0.836
DOAC adherence to SmPCs: overdosed	0.327	0.046–1.586	0.193
DOAC adherence to SmPCs: underdosed	2.125	1.039–4.560	0.044

DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SmPC, recommended doses from summaries of product characteristic.

Supplementary Table 4. Multivariate logistic regression between patients with and without large vessel occlusions of all included patients and of patients with modeled DOAC concentration at the event

Variable	Large vessel occlusion vs. no large vessel occlusion*					
	All included ischemic stroke patients (n=157)[†]			Ischemic stroke patients with modeled DOAC concentration at the event (n=131)[‡]		
	OR	95 % CI	P	OR	95 % CI	P
Low DOAC exposure[§]	1.360	0.660–2.803	0.404	–	–	–
Low DOAC concentration at event[§]	–	–	–	0.619	0.287–1.335	0.222
Female sex	0.713	0.348–1.459	0.354	0.763	0.350–1.663	0.496
Age	0.982	0.945–1.021	0.364	0.965	0.923–1.009	0.119
Hypertension	0.496	0.158–1.557	0.230	0.779	0.233–2.600	0.685
Diabetes mellitus	0.827	0.369–1.851	0.644	1.174	0.467–2.948	0.733
Hypercholesterolemia	0.875	0.428–1.791	0.716	0.768	0.349–1.689	0.511
Previous stroke/TIA	0.560	0.265–1.182	0.128	0.568	0.256–1.261	0.165
Congestive heart failure	2.001	0.851–4.709	0.112	2.468	0.912–6.683	0.075
Vascular disease	0.767	0.366–1.610	0.484	0.693	0.305–1.574	0.381
Atrial fibrillation	1.216	0.374–3.957	0.745	1.103	0.290–4.197	0.885

DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; TIA, transient ischemic attack.
*Internal carotid artery, middle cerebral artery (segments 1-3), posterior cerebral artery, anterior cerebral artery, or basilar artery; [†]No large vessel occlusion (n=87), large vessel occlusion (n=70); [‡]No large vessel occlusion (n=62), large vessel occlusion (n=69); [§]Derived from normalized ratios with reference populations.