

**Title: Predictors of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage after endovascular thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke patients with anterior large vessel occlusion – procedure time and reperfusion quality determine**

Supplementary Material

**Table S1. Incidence of hemorrhage types according to Heidelberg Bleeding Classification in patients with symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage**

	<b>H1</b>	<b>H2</b>	<b>PH1</b>	<b>PH2</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>3c</b>	<b>3d</b>
<b>Symptomatic ICH (n = 18)</b>	0	6 (33.3%)	4 (22.2%)	1 (5.6%)	3 (16.7%)	2 (11.1%)	7 (38.9%)	1 (5.6%)

Declaration of Abbreviations: H1) Scattered small petechiae, no mass effect; H2) Confluent petechiae, no mass effect; PH1) Hematoma within infarcted tissue, occupying <30%, no substantive mass effect; PH2) Hematoma occupying 30% or more of the infarcted tissue, with obvious mass effect; 3a) Parenchymal hematoma remote from infarcted brain tissue; 3b) Intraventricular hemorrhage; 3c) Subarachnoid hemorrhage; 3d) Subdural hemorrhage