

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

	H1	H2	PH1	PH2	3a	3b	3c	3d
Symptomatic ICH (n = 18)	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