

Table S6. Recurrent Ischemic or Hemorrhagic Stroke in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke or TIA by 3-Month Composite Persistence

Outcomes	Composite persistence	No.	Events, n (%)	Model 1*		Model 2†	
				Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value
Ischemic stroke	Level I	4397	127(2.9)	1.00(Ref)		1.00(Ref)	
	Level II	5464	71(1.3)	0.46(0.34-0.61)	<0.001	0.38(0.28-0.52)	<0.001
	Level III	8483	90(1.1)	0.38(0.29-0.50)	<0.001	0.35(0.26-0.46)	<0.001
Hemorrhagic stroke	Level I	4397	4(0.09)	1.00(Ref)		1.00(Ref)	
	Level II	5464	7(0.13)	1.35(0.40-4.64)	0.63	1.22(0.34-4.29)	0.76
	Level III	8483	6(0.07)	0.76(0.21-2.70)	0.67	0.76(0.21-2.75)	0.69

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; Ref, Reference.

Composite persistence was defined as the percentage (0% to 100%) of discharge medication classes that patients were still taking at 3 months. Level I: persistence=0%; Level II: 0%<persistence<100%; Level III: persistence=100%.

*Model 1: adjusted for age and sex.

†Model 2: adjusted for patient and hospital characteristics, including age, sex, ethnicity, education level, health insurance, family income per month, history of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, previous TIA or stroke, ever smoking, and drinking,

admission NIHSS score, type of disease, severity of illness at discharge, new stroke within 3 months, hospital grade, region, teaching hospital, stroke unit, hospital beds and No. of neurological ward beds.