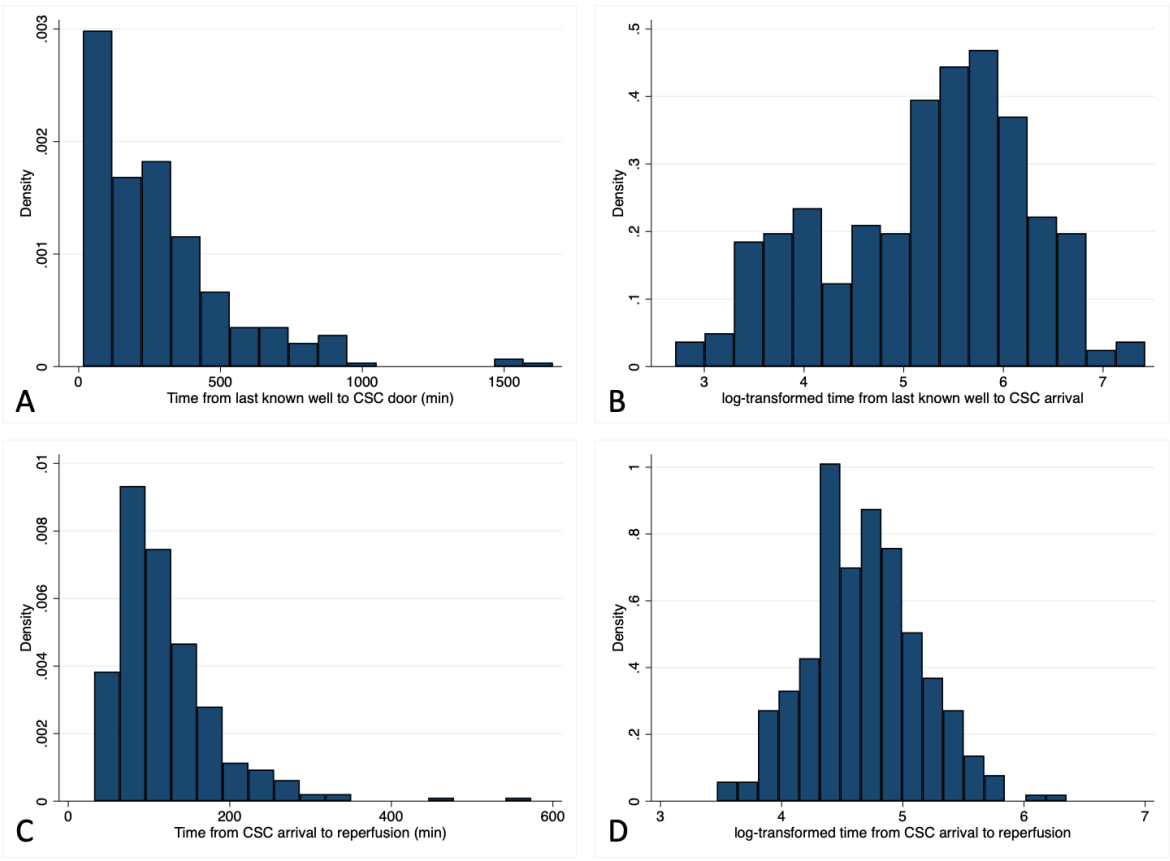
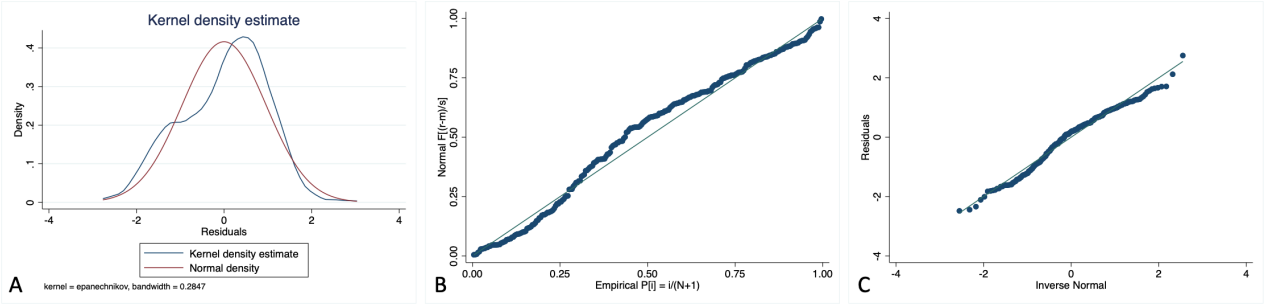
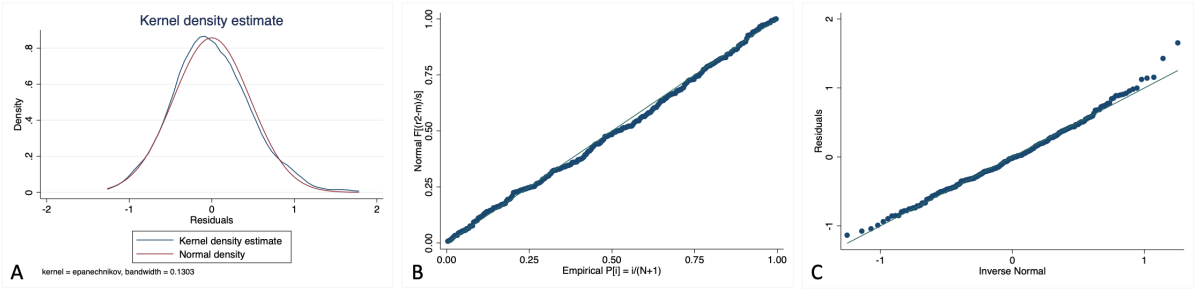
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



Suppl. Figure I. Histogram showing last-known well to comprehensive stroke centre arrival time before (A) and after (B) log-transformation as well as comprehensive stroke centre arrival to reperfusion time before (C) and after (D) log-transformation. Note that in case reperfusion was not achieved (final eTICI 0-2a), the last intracranial run time was used as a surrogate for reperfusion time. CSC = comprehensive stroke centre.



Suppl. Figure II. Kernel density plot (A), standardized normal probability plot (B) and quantile-quantile plot (C) for log-transformed time from last known well to comprehensive stroke centre arrival. In addition, normal distribution of residuals was tested with the Shapiro Francia Wilk test, which indicated that the normality assumption was violated (p<0.001).



Suppl. Figure III. Kernel density plot (A), standardized normal probability plot (B) and quantile-quantile plot (C) for log-transformed time from comprehensive stroke centre arrival to reperfusion. In addition, normal distribution of residuals was tested with the Shapiro Francia Wilk test, which indicated that the normality assumption was not violated (p=0.156). Note that in case reperfusion was not achieved (final eTICI 0-2a), the last intracranial run time was used as a surrogate for reperfusion time.

Suppl. Table I. Modified Rankin Score at 90 days in female vs. male patients.

90-day modified Rankin Score – n (%)	**Female patients (n=144)**	**Male patients (n=159)**
0	10/144 (6.9)	18/159 (11.3)
1	27/144 (18.8)	26/159 (16.4)
2	19/144 (13.2)	28/159 (17.6)
3	22/144 (15.3)	21/159 (13.3)
4	17/144 (11.8)	17/159 (10.7)
5	4/144 (2.8)	6/159 (3.8)
6	45/144 (31.3)	43/159 (27.0)

Note: modified Rankin Score at 90 days did not differ between female and male patients (p=0.715).

STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of ***cohort studies***

	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	1 (title) 2 (abstract)
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	3
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	3
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	3
Participants	6	(*a*) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up (*b*) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	3
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	3,4
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	3
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	7
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	3
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	3,4, Supplement
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding (*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed (*d*) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed (*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses	3,4, Supplement
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram	3
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest (c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	Table 1
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	5, 6, Table 2

Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included (*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized (*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	5, 6, Table 2. Table S1
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	5,6
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	6
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	7
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	7
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	7
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	7

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at http://www.strobe-statement.org.