Supplementary Table 3. Correlates of PFO-associated stroke with high-risk anatomic features (large size or atrial septal aneurysm)

	Large PFO or ASA (n=65)	Cryptogenic stroke with a contrast-enhanced PFO study (n=92)
Demographics		
Age (yr)	47 (39–54)	50 (42–54)
Female sex	22 (33.8)	51 (55.4)
Medical history		
Arterial hypertension	17 (26.2)	39 (42.4)
Dyslipidemia	6 (9.2)	20 (21.7)
Active smoking	18 (27.7)	56 (60.9)
Diabetes	3 (4.6)	6 (6.5)
Number of risk factors*		
0	31 (47.7)	18 (19.6)
1	26 (40.0)	40 (43.5)
2	6 (9.2)	22 (23.9)
3	2 (3.1)	11 (12.0)
4	0 (0)	1 (1.1)
Alcohol overuse	7 (10.8)	18 (19.6)
Obesity†	12/63 (19.0)	18/89 (20.2)
Prior DVT or PE	4 (6.2)	4 (4.3)
Estrogenic therapy	6/22 (27.3)	11/51 (21.6)
Pregnant or postpartum	1/22 (4.5)	1/51 (2.0)
Stroke characteristics		
Symptoms >24 hours	45 (69.2)	80 (87.0)
NIHSS		
0	24 (36.9)	28 (30.4)
1–4	24 (36.9)	42 (45.7)
5–15	12 (18.5)	16 (17.4)
>15	5 (7.7)	6 (6.5)
Cerebral vs. retinal event	64 (98.5)	89 (96.7)
Stroke territory		
Anterior	37 (56.9)	60 (65.2)
Posterior	26 (40.0)	25 (27.2)
Multiple territories	2 (3.1)	7 (7.6)

Values are presented as median (interquartile range), n (%).
PFO, patent foramen ovale; ASA, atrial septal aneurysm; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; PE, pulmonary embolism; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.
*Includes arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, active smoking, and diabetes; †Missing in 5.

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