Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure I. Multivariable-adjusted odds ratios (squares) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs; bars) of pre-stroke cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEI) treatment for increases in 1 point or more in each National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) item during hospitalization. The multivariable model included age, sex, NIHSS on admission, acute revascularization, chronic kidney disease, smoking, and pre-stroke anti-hypertensive medication.

Supplemental Figure II. Multivariable-adjusted odds ratios (squares) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs; bars) of pre-stroke cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEI) treatment for a poor functional outcome (mRS score: 3–6) at 3 months after stroke onset based on baseline characteristics. The multivariable model included age, sex, NIHSS on admission, acute revascularization, chronic kidney disease, smoking, and pre-stroke anti-hypertensive medication. P values are shown for the interaction between pre-stroke ChEI treatment and each baseline variable. Registration period was divided into two periods: the first half period (from June 2007 to May 2013) and the second half period (from June 2013 to May 2019).

Supplemental Figure III. Multivariable-adjusted odds ratios (squares) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs; bars) of pre-stroke cholinesterase inhibitor (ChEI) treatment for neurological deterioration during hospitalization based on baseline characteristics. The multivariable model included age, sex, NIHSS on admission, acute revascularization, chronic kidney disease, smoking, and pre-stroke anti-hypertensive medication. P values are shown for the interaction between pre-stroke ChEI treatment and each baseline variable. Registration period was divided into two periods: the first half period (from June 2007 to May 2013) and the second half period (from June 2013 to May 2019).