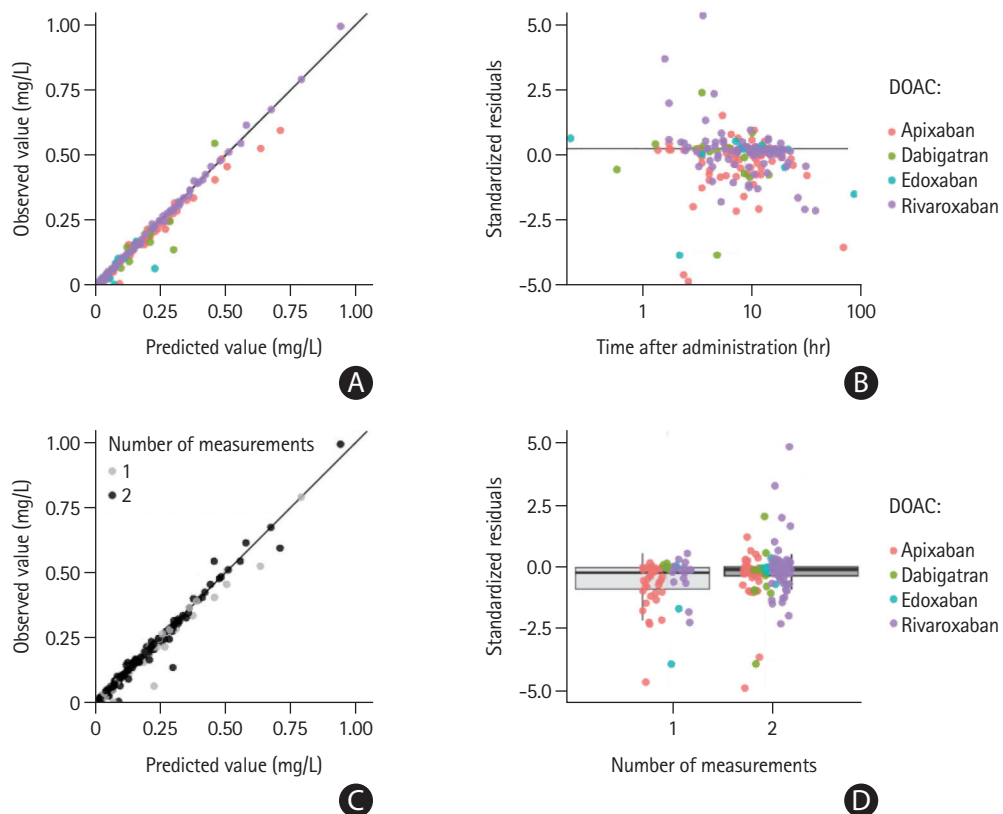


Supplementary Table 7. Multivariate logistic regression between favorable and unfavorable 3 months outcome in ischemic stroke patients with follow-up information (n=149)

	Favorable (mRS 0–2) vs. unfavorable (mRS 3–6) 3 months outcome (n=149)		
	OR	95% CI	P
Age (yr)	1.034	0.955–1.120	0.413
Body weight (kg)	0.986	0.944–1.029	0.515
Admission NIHSS	1.174	1.079–1.278	<0.001
Premorbid mRS	2.881	1.720–4.828	<0.001
Premorbid CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score	0.861	0.589–1.260	0.442
eGFR (mL/min)*	1.009	0.981–1.038	0.522
Time between DOAC intake and event (min)	0.999	0.998–1.000	0.196
Non-adherence	0.774	0.106–5.633	0.800
Atrial fibrillation	0.647	0.075–5.572	0.692

mRS, modified Rankin Scale; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant.

*eGFR according to Cockcroft–Gault formula.



Supplementary Figure 1. Diagnostic plots to explore deviations of predicted concentrations from observed measurements at the respective times of measurement. (A, C) Panels visualize the bivariate relationship between predicted concentrations and observed measurements with distinct pairs of values colour-coding individual direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) or whether the indicator was derived from a pharmacokinetic profile estimated by one or two measurements per patient. Residual plots illustrate residuals over time after the last DOAC administration (B) or residuals stratified by their origin from pharmacokinetic profiles with one-point or two-point estimation (D).