Sister Study Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) Outcomes[1] and Characteristics: Data Release 9.1[2]

	N	% of cohort
Total Cases[3]	**2,774**	**5.5**
Timing and Diagnosis	**N**	**% of cases**
Baseline - TIA, unspecified	950	34.2
Unknown timing[4] - TIA, unspecified	577	20.8
Incident	1,247	45.0
Subclavian steal syndrome	3	0.1
Vertebro-basilar artery syndrome	2	0.1
TIA, unspecified	1,242	44.8
Incident	**1,247**	
Race/Ethnicity[5]		
Non-Hispanic White	1,028	82.4
Non-Hispanic Black	119	9.5
Hispanic	54	4.3
Other	46	3.7
Age (in years) at Diagnosis[6]		
Under 50	45	3.6
50-64	383	30.7
65 and older	819	65.7

[1] Transient ischemic attack (TIA), also known as mini-stroke, events are defined by the following ICD10 codes: transient ischemic attacks and related syndromes (G45), excluding transient global amnesia (G45.4).

[2] Data release 9.1 includes outcomes from follow-up phases that closed on or before 9/30/2019, excluding all data from participants who have withdrawn their data from the study (n=3). TIA outcomes are not systematically confirmed by medical records.

[3] Excludes diagnoses of amaurosis fugax (ICD10 code: G45.3) where TIA was not reported but could not be ruled out [n=5]

[4] Unknown timing represents cases that are unknown if diagnosis at or prior to baseline vs. post-baseline (i.e. incident case)

[5] Race/ethnicity: precedence given to Hispanic ethnicity first, then Black race, then other race, then White race

[6] For those missing age at diagnosis [n=81], age was imputed as the midpoint of the range of plausible ages at diagnosis