Sister Study Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) Outcomes[1] and Characteristics: Data Release 10.1[2]

	N	% of cohort
Total Cases[3]	**3,002**	**5.9**
Timing and Diagnosis	**N**	**% of cases**
Baseline - TIA, unspecified	938	31.2
Unknown timing[4] - TIA, unspecified	659	22.0
Incident	1,405	46.8
Subclavian steal syndrome	3	0.1
Vertebro-basilar artery syndrome	2	0.1
Carotid artery syndrome (hemispheric)	1	0.03
TIA, unspecified	1,399	46.6
Incident	**1,405**	
Race/Ethnicity[5]		
Non-Hispanic White	1,163	82.8
Non-Hispanic Black	128	9.1
Hispanic	59	4.2
Other	55	3.9
Age (in years) at Diagnosis[6]		
Under 50	45	3.2
50-64	397	28.3
65 and older	963	68.5

[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 10.1 includes outcomes from follow-up phases that closed on or before 10/12/2020, excluding all data from participants who have withdrawn their data from the study (n=4). 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=89], age was imputed as the midpoint of the range of plausible ages at diagnosis