Supplementary Table 6. Univariate and multivariate risk-adjusted effect of secondary prevention medication classes (Level 0 to III) on the risk of ischemic stroke by body mass index (BMI) categories at 2 years follow-up

	Optimal combination treatment class		
	Level 0 and Level I*	Level II	Level III
Lean	n=16 and n=55	n=474	n=461
Univariate	1 [Referent]	0.72 (0.34–1.54)	0.58 (0.27–1.27)
Multivariate	-	-	-
Events, n (%)	8 (11.3)	40 (8.4)	32 (6.9)
Overweight	n=27 and n=83	n=611	n=772
Univariate	1 [Referent]	0.58 (0.32–1.05)	0.44 (0.24–0.79)+
Multivariate	1 [Referent]	0.66 (0.34–1.29)	0.50 (0.25–0.98)*
Events, n (%)	14 (12.7)	51 (8.3)	50 (6.5)
Obese	n=19 and n=54	n=438	n=633
Univariate	1 [Referent]	0.80 (0.38–1.72)	0.76 (0.36–1.58)
Multivariate	-	-	-
Events, n (%)	8 (11.0)	40 (9.1)	55 (8.7)

Values provided are hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) or number of events (its percentage). Lean means BMI <25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; overweight, BMI 25 to 29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; and obese, BMI ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Results are risk adjusted for age, sex, mini-mental state examination score, systolic blood pressure, hypertension, diabetes, ethnicity, smoking, serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and creatinine, history of heart failure, history of alcohol use, stroke severity, history of stroke, history of coronary heart disease, and history of carotid endarterectomy.

\*Level 0 and I are merged because of small number in the level 0; <sup>+</sup>*P*=0.006; <sup>+</sup>*P*=0.042.