



Supplementary Figure 2. Predicted probability of outcomes in relation to continuous variation in estimated BAO to hospital arrival time, adjusted for covariates. The estimated time of BAO was defined as the time of sudden onset of basilar-artery stroke symptoms, with no consideration of any preceding minor prodromal symptoms. For patients whose stroke was evident on awakening or who had an unwitnessed time of stroke onset because of unconsciousness, the time was calculated from the time at which the patient was last seen to be well. Predicted probabilities (solid lines) and 95% confidence intervals (dotted lines) were controlled for covariates listed in the main text. Curves show the adjusted predicted outcome rate for a hypothetical patient with mean values for baseline characteristics across the range of estimated BAO to hospital arrival time, for outcomes of (A) mRS 0-3 at 90 days, (B) mRS 0-2 at 90 days, (C) mRS 0-1 at 90 days, (D) mTICI 2b/3, (E) sICH, (F) death at 90 days, (G) NIHSS at 24 hours, (H) NIHSS at 5-7 days or at discharge. BAO, basilar artery occlusion; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; mTICI, modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction; sICH, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.