Table 1 Summary of recent meta-analysis published on thrombectomy outcomes for M2 occlusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Period of study</th>
<th>Studies</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Recanalization</th>
<th>mRS 0-2</th>
<th>sICH</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chen et al.¹</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Jan 2015 to May 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saber et al.²</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Up to July 2017</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findakly et al.³</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al.⁴</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Jan 2015-March 2019</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>84.16%</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al.⁵</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Upto April 2019</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risk of Recurrent Stroke

The risk of recurrent stroke is reported to be higher shortly after the initial stroke and decreases over time. In the study by Pennlert et al., the recurrent stroke risk is 6% in the first year, 16% in the first 5 years, and 25% in the first 10 years. In the model, we assigned differential risk of stroke recurrence in the 1st year, 2nd to 5th year, and 6th to 10th year.

To calculate the risk of recurrent stroke in 2nd to 5th year, we used the following equation:

$$1 - \sqrt[4]{(1 - (0.16 - 0.06))} = 0.0260$$

To calculate the risk of recurrent stroke in 6th to 10th year, we used the following equation:

$$1 - \sqrt[5]{(1 - (0.25 - 0.16))} = 0.0187$$

Patients remaining alive after recurrent stroke events were reallocated to equivalent or greater disability states. For example, in the mRS 0 group, patients would progress to the any of the mRS groups. In the mRS 1 group, patients would progress to any mRS groups 1-6.
Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure 1 Tornado Diagram

Supplemental Figure 2 Two-Way Sensitivity Analyses Varying Mortalities After EVT and Medical Management Based on Average Effectiveness. The color in each region represents area in which the corresponding strategy is more cost-effective.

Supplemental Figure 3 One-Way Sensitivity Analyses Varying Cost of Thrombectomy. A higher net monetary benefit is more desirable.

Supplemental Figure 4 One-way sensitivity analysis varying the direct long-term costs
References:


