Supplementary Table 5. Nested-model comparison for 3-month poor outcome: clinical model with each marker, all three separately, and the THB composite

Model	df added	AUC	AIC	BIC	LRT vs clinical
Clinical only	0	0.825	5,049.2	5,136.6	Reference
Clinical+CMB	1	0.825	5,042.9	5,137.0	χ^2=8.3, df=1, *P*=0.004
Clinical+chronic hemorrhage	1	0.827	5,030.2	5,124.3	χ^2=21.0, df=1, *P*<0.001
Clinical+cSS	1	0.825	5,046.7	5,140.8	χ^2=4.5, df=1, *P*=0.034
Clinical+3 components (separate)	3	0.828	5,025.2	5,132.7	χ^2=30.0, df=3, *P*<0.001
Clinical+THB composite	1	0.828	5,025.3	5,119.4	χ^2=25.9, df=1, *P*<0.001

All models adjust for the same clinical covariates. The likelihood-ratio test compares each model with the clinical-only model. Adding the three components separately did not significantly improve fit over the single THB composite (χ^2=4.1, df=2, P=0.13); the composite had the lowest BIC.
THB, total hemorrhagic burden; df, degrees of freedom; AUC, area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve; AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; LRT, likelihood-ratio test; CMB, cerebral microbleed; cSS, cortical superficial siderosis.