

Etable 1: Overview of studies reporting outcomes 10 + years after stroke

Title	Study design	Sample (included in outcome analysis / original cohort)	Time point	Outcomes measured
<b>Anderson et al (2004). Very long-term outcome after stroke in Auckland, New Zealand</b>	Population based cohort	50 / 680	21 years after stroke	<b>Mortality:</b> 70% greater risk than general age-sex matched population <b>Institutionalised:</b> 12% <b>Independent in ADL:</b> 81% <b>Reported full recovery:</b> 57% <b>HRQOL</b> across 8 domains of SF36 was similar to population norms
<b>Hardie et al (2004) Ten-year risk of first recurrent stroke and disability after first-ever stroke in the Perth community stroke study</b>	Population based cohort	45 / 251	10 years after stroke	<b>Disability</b> (modified Rankin $\geq$ 3): 46.7% <b>Institutionalised:</b> 15%
<b>Gresham (1998) Survival and functional status 20 or more years after first stroke: the Framingham Study.</b>	Case control	Cases: 10 / 148 Controls: 20 / 148	20 years after recruitment	<b>Survival:</b> 6.8% cases v 13.6% controls <b>Independent walking:</b> 89% cases v 80% controls <b>Independent in ADL</b> (Katz Index): 89% cases v 80% controls <b>Independent in IADL</b> (Rosow-Breslau scale): 89% cases v 65% controls <b>Cognitive impairment</b> (MMSE): 11% cases v 15% controls <b>Depressive symptoms</b> (Centre for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale) : 11% cases v 25% controls
<b>Van Wijk (2007). Mental status and health-related quality of life in an elderly population 15 years after limited cerebral ischaemia</b>	Follow up of trial participants	198 / 2659 TIA or mild ischaemic stroke	Mean time since stroke = 15.6 years (all $\geq$ 10 years post stroke)	<b>Disability</b> (modified Rankin $\geq$ 2): 25.8% <b>Cognitive impairment</b> (CAMCOG < 80): 15.3% <b>Depression</b> (CES-D > or = 16): 21.5% <b>Institutionalised:</b> 5.2% <b>HRQOL</b> across 8 domains of SF36 was similar to population norms
<b>Van Wijk (2006). Functional status and use of healthcare facilities in long-term survivors of transient ischaemic attack or minor</b>	Follow up of trial participants	468 / 2659 TIA or mild ischaemic stroke	Mean time since stroke = 15.6 years (all $\geq$ 10 years post stroke)	<b>Independent in ADL</b> (Barthel=20): 32.8%* <b>Inactive</b> (FAI<30 )=18.1% <b>Institutionalised:</b> 6.6% *Measured in subsample of 198 participants only

**ischaemic stroke**

<b>Tuomilehto (1995). Psychosocial and Health Status in Stroke Survivors After 14 Years</b>	Hospital based register	169 / 1241	14 years after stroke	<b>Severe functional impairment:</b> 28% <b>Mild functional impairment:</b> 38% <b>Bad functional capacity:</b> 15% <b>Average functional capacity:</b> 22% <b>Institutionalised:</b> 21% <b>Severe psychosomatic symptoms:</b> 30% <b>Depressed:</b> 13% <b>Low mood:</b> 38% <b>Health perceived to be bad:</b> 14%
<b>Jonsson (2014). Functional status and Patient-Reported Outcome 10 years after stroke. The Lund Stroke Register</b>	Population based cohort	145 / 416	10 years after stroke	<b>Institutionalised:</b> 10% <b>Independent in ADL (Barthel 19-20):</b> 73% <b>Disability (modified Rankin<math>\geq</math>2):</b> 46%% <b>Mobility problems (EQ-5D):</b> 28% <b>Requires help with self-care (EQ-5D):</b> 28% <b>Requires help with usual activities (EQ-5D):</b> 39% <b>Experiences pain/discomfort (EQ-5D):</b> 43% <b>Anxiety/depression (EQ-5D):</b> 29% <b>No physical activity (EQ-5D):</b> 22%