Figure 1. Graph for assessment of variation between two observers in estimating haematoma volume using ABC/2 and semi-automatic segmentation (n=193), r_2 =0.93, p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope of the best-fit regression line was 1.05 (p<0.0001).

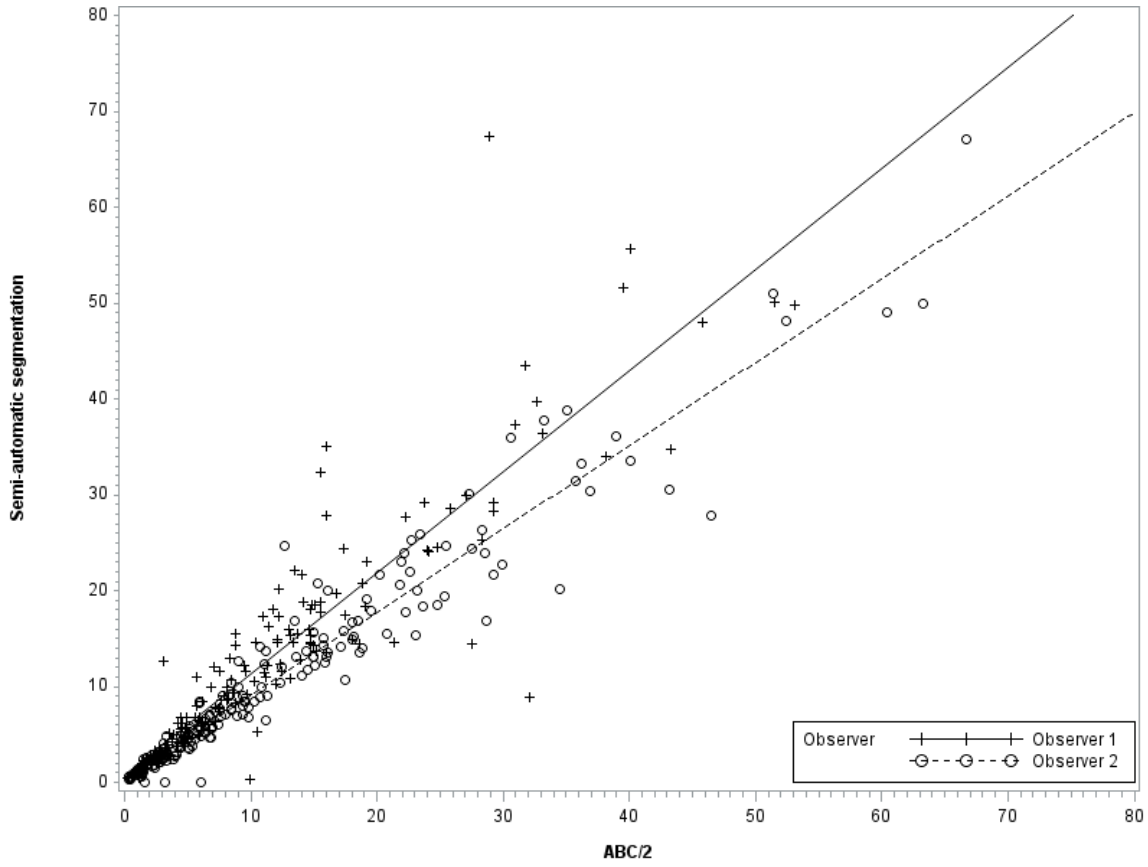

Figure 2. Graph for assessment of variation in estimating haematoma volume using ABC/2 and modified ABC/2 (n=193), r_2 =0.94, p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope of the best-fit regression line was 0.78 (p<0.0001).

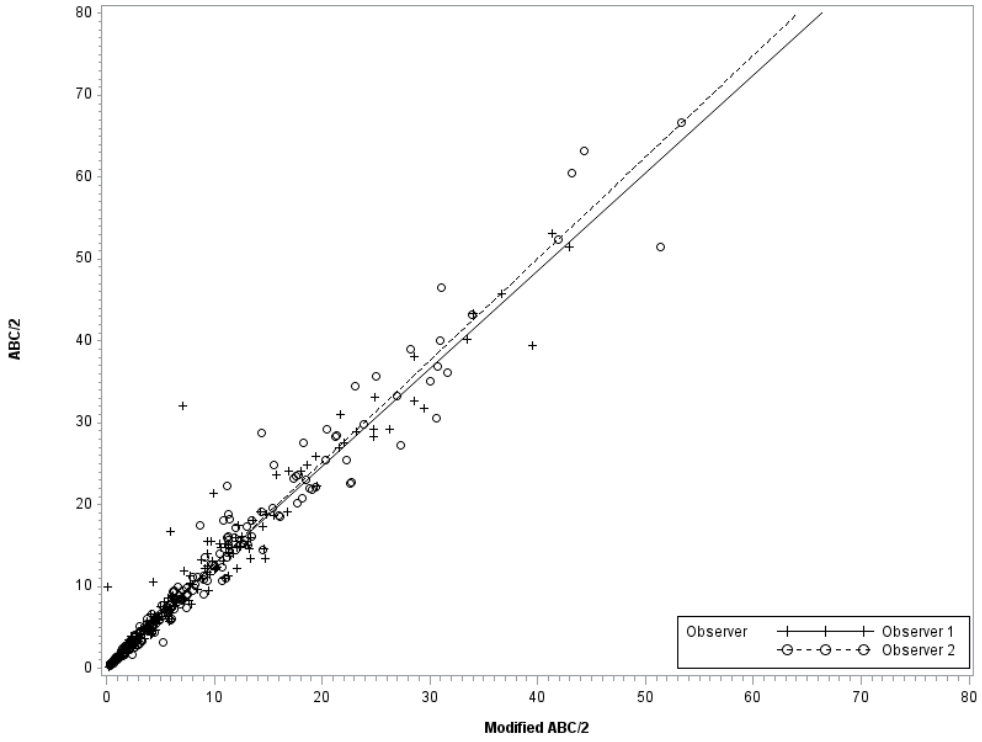

Figure 3. Graph for assessment of variation in estimating haematoma volume using modified ABC/2 and semi-automatic segmentation, r_2 =0.86, p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope of the bestfit regression line was 1.31 (p<0.0001).

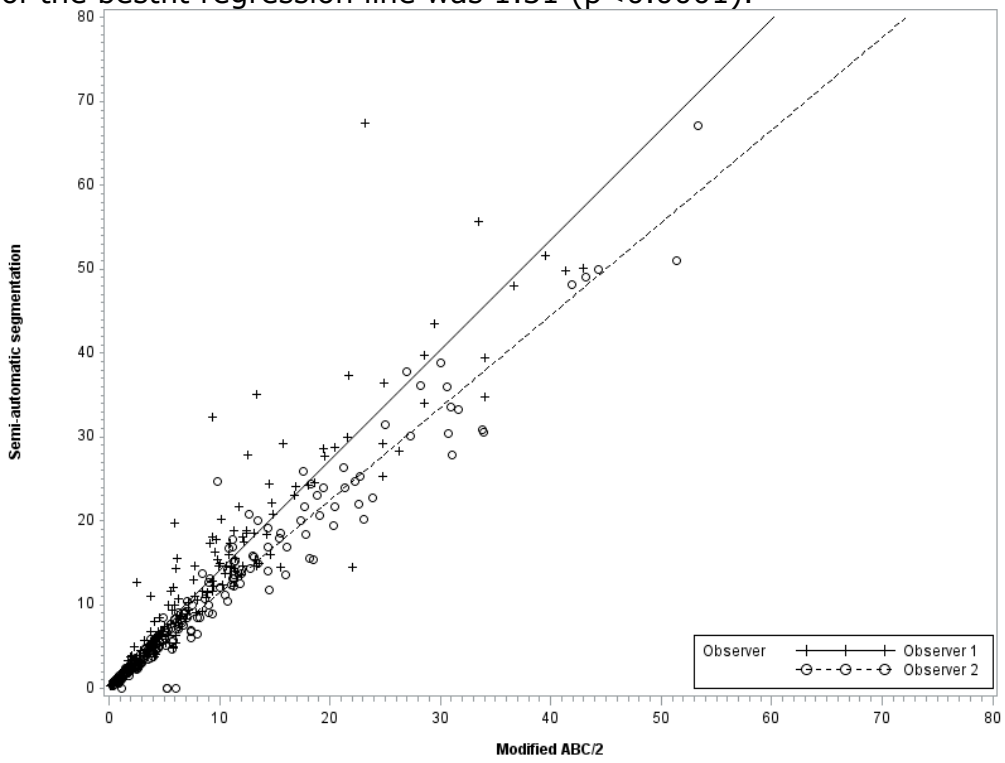

Figure 4. Forest plot of studies comparing ICH volume measurement by ABC/2 and computer- assisted SAS in spontaneous and anticoagulant related ICH. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

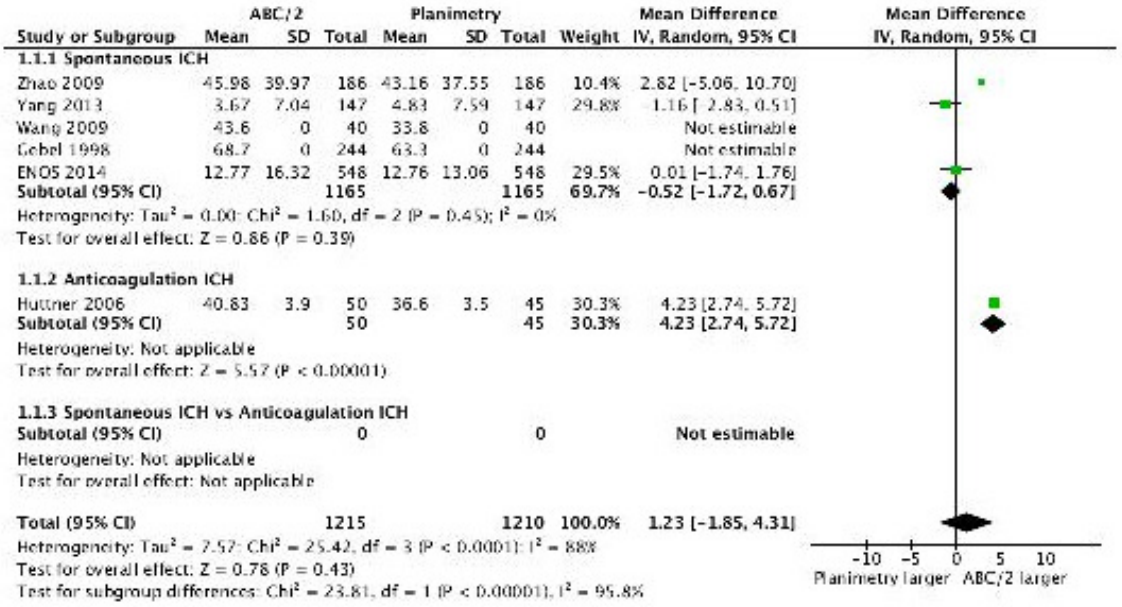

Figure 5. Forest plot of studies comparing variation between ABC/2 and computerassisted SAS measurements by haematoma shape. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

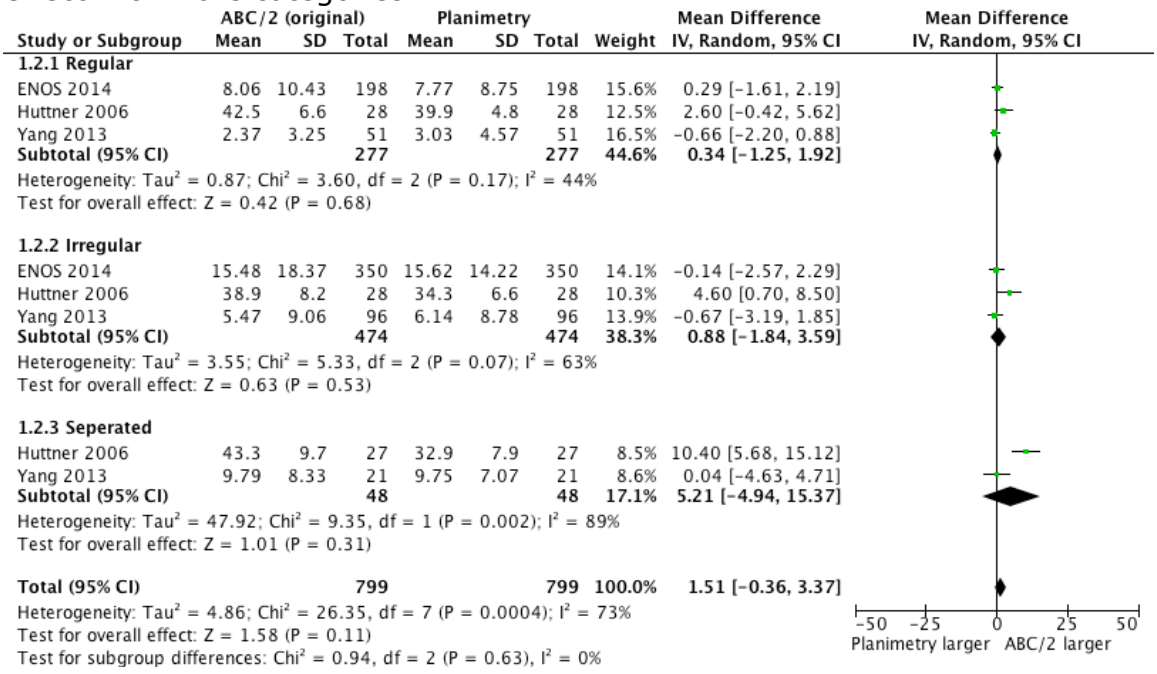

Figure 6. Forest plot of studies comparing ICH volume by modified ABC/2 and computer-assisted SAS in spontaneous and anticoagulation related ICH. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

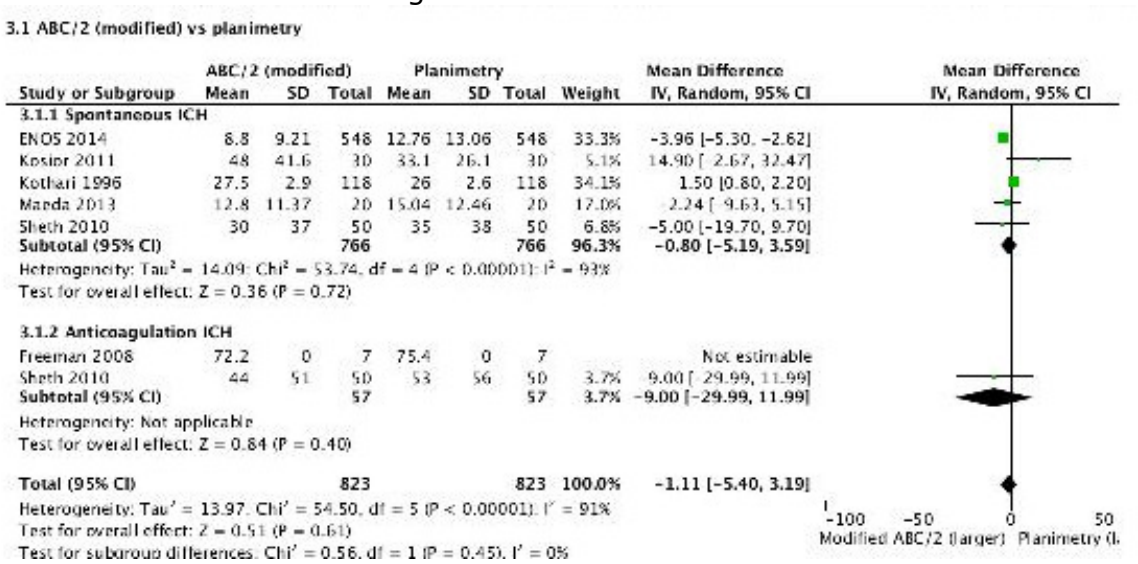

Figure 7. Forest plot of studies comparing variation between modified ABC/2 and computer-assisted SAS by haematoma shape. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.