

Supplementary Material 4

Anxiety- and depression-like behavior

The prevalence of post-stroke depression, affecting 30-50% of stroke patients, significantly impacts their overall quality of life and mortality rates.[21] Studies utilizing rodent models of thalamic hemorrhage have validated the concurrent existence of enduring mechanical pain, as well as anxiety- and depression-like behaviors.[22] In the rodent intracerebral hemorrhage model, the primary focus lies on measuring depression- and anxiety-like behaviors. Depression-related assessments encompass the tail-suspension test, forced swim test, and sucrose preference test. Similarly, anxiety-related evaluations involve the elevated plus-maze, the light-dark test, and the open field test.[23, 24] These behaviors were observed in thalamic hemorrhage models during the 7 to 28-day post-stroke period, a critical phase in recovery when these conditions are most pronounced.[21, 23, 24] Integrating multiple behavioral assessments to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the post-stroke conditions is crucial rather than relying on a singular approach.