Association of *APOE* genotype with CT markers of cerebral amyloid angiopathy in spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage

Table S1. Characteristics of ICH	patients included and excluded.
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Variable	Included (n=533)	Excluded (n=543)	P value
Demographics			
Age, median (IQR)	61(52, 74)	61(52, 70)	0.264
Male, N (%)	355/533(66.6)	346/533(64.9)	0.561
Risk factors			
Hypertension, N (%)	360/521(69.1)	398/527(75.5)	0.020
Diabetes mellitus, N (%)	79/519(15.2)	97/525(18.5)	0.161
Smoker, N (%)	129/509(25.3)	140/516(27.1)	0.726
Moderate to severe alcohol consumption a, N (%)	52/520(10)	70/523(13.4)	0.090
Previous OAC use, N (%)	2/512(0.4)	6/516(1.2)	0.180
Previous antiplatelet use, N (%)	57/493(11.6)	55/494(11.1)	0.832
Previous statins use, N (%)	34/497(6.8)	24/502(4.8)	0.166
Family history of ICH, N (%)	25/470(5.3)	8/493(1.6)	0.003
Previous ICH, N (%)	68/518(13.1)	67/527(12.7)	0.842
ICH data			
NIHSS, median (IQR)	7(2, 13)	6(2, 12)	0.993
ICH volume, median (IQR)	10.3(4.4, 22.9)	6.8(2.0, 19.9)	0.304
Intraventricular hemorrhage presence, N $(\%)$	168/524(32.1)	82/301(27.2)	0.148

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; IQR = interquartile range; OAC = oral anticoagulation; NIHSS = National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale

^a Moderate to severe alcohol consumption was defined as regular alcohol consumption ≥ 2 units per day (1 unit = 360 mL of beer, 25 mL of 40% spirit or 100 mL of wine).

	SA	Е	FL	Р	SAE+	FLP
Variable	Without (n=447)	with (n=87)	Without (n=496)	with (n=37)	Without (n=502)	with (n=31)
Age, median (IQR)	59(51, 70)	77(63, 82)	60(51, 72)	79(70, 82)	60(51, 72)	79(73, 82)
Male, N (%)	303/447(67.8)	52/86(60.5)	333/496(67.1)	22/37(59.5)	338/502(67.3)	17/31(54.8)
Hypertension, N (%)	314/436(72.0)	46/85(54.1)	347/484(71.7)	13/37(35.1)	351/490(71.6)	9/31(29.0)
Diabetes mellitus, N (%)	67/436(15.4)	12/83(14.5)	75/482(15.6)	4/37(10.8)	77/488(15.8)	2/31(6.5)
Smoker, N (%)	116/431(26.9)	13/78(16.7)	122/474(25.7)	7/35(20.0)	124/480(25.8)	5/29(17.2)
Moderate to severe alcohol consumption, N (%)	46/439(10.5)	6/81(7.4)	51/484(10.5)	1/36(2.8)	51/490(10.4)	1/30(3.3)
Previous OAC use, N (%)	1/434(0.2)	1/78(1.3)	1/477(0.2)	1/35(2.9)	1/483(0.2)	1/29(3.4)
Previous antiplatelet use, N (%)	47/417(11.3)	10/76(13.2)	55/457(12.0)	2/36(5.6)	55/463(11.9)	2/30(6.7)
Previous statins use, N (%)	28/422(6.6)	6/75(8.0)	31/463(6.7)	3/34(8.8)	31/468(6.6)	3/29(10.3)
Family history of ICH, N (%)	19/398(4.8)	6/72(8.3)	24/437(5.5)	1/33(3.0)	24/443(5.4)	1/27(3.7)
Previous ICH, N (%)	50/433(11.5)	18/85(21.2)	57/481(11.9)	11/37(29.7)	60/487(12.3)	8/31(25.8)
ICH volume, median (IQR)	8.0 (4.0, 17.2)	36.0 (14.6, 63.4)	8.8(4.1, 20.0)	55.0(36.0, 90.4)	8.9(4.2, 20.0)	57.6(42.0, 97.1)
ICH location (non- lobar)	370/447(82.8)	25/86(29.1)	388/496(78.2)	7/37(18.9)	391/502(77.9)	4/31(12.9)
Intraventricular hemorrhage presence, N (%)	130/439(29.6)	38/85(44.7)	154/487(31.6)	14/37(37.8)	157/493(31.8)	11/31(35.5)
<i>APOE</i> ε2, N (%)						
Any allele	67/447(15)	22/86(25.6)	82/496(16.5)	7/37(18.9)	82/502(16.3)	7/31(22.6)
1 allele	64/447(14.3)	21/86(24.4)	78/496(15.7)	7/37(18.9)	78/502(15.5)	7/31(22.6)
2 alleles	3/447(0.7)	1/86(1.2)	4/496(0.8)	0/37(0)	4/502(0.8)	0/31(0)
<i>APOE</i> ε4, N (%)						
Any allele	70/447(15.7)	19/86(22.1)	77/496(15.5)	12/37(32.4)	78/502(15.5)	11/31(35.5)
1 allele	63/447(14.1)	18/86(20.9)	70/496(14.1)	11/37(29.7)	71/502(14.1)	10/31(32.3)
2 alleles	7/447(1.6)	1/86(1.2)	7/496(1.4)	1/37(2.7)	7/502(1.4)	1/31(3.2)
APOE ε2/ε4, N (%)	4/447(0.9)	5/86(5.8)	6/496(1.2)	3/37(8.1)	6/502(1.2)	3/31(9.7)

Table S2. Characteristic	es of patients	with or without	SAE, FLP an	d SAE+FLP.
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^a Moderate to severe alcohol consumption was defined as regular alcohol consumption ≥ 2 units per day (1 unit = 360 mL of beer, 25 mL of 40% spirit or 100 mL of wine).

Abbreviations: SAE = subarachnoid extension; FLP = finger-like projections; IQR = interquartile range; OAC = oral anticoagulation; ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; *APOE* = apolipoprotein.

Table S3.	Univariate	and m	ultivariate	e analysis	of SAE
				2	

Variable	OR (95% CI)	P value
Univariable		
Age	1.070(1.049-1.091)	<0.001
Male	0.727(0.452-1.170)	0.189
Hypertension ^a	0.458(0.285-0.737)	0.001
Diabetes mellitus ^b	0.931(0.479-1.810)	0.833
Smoker ^c	0.816(0.661-1.007)	0.058
Moderate to severe alcohol consumption ^d	0.683(0.282-1.657)	0.400
Previous OAC use ^e	5.623(0.348-90.86)	0.224
Previous antiplatelet use ^f	1.193(0.574-2.478)	0.636
Previous statins use ^g	1.224(0.489-3.064)	0.667
Family history of ICH ^h	1.813(0.698-4.709)	0.222
Previous ICH ⁱ	2.058(1.132-3.742)	0.018
ICH volume	1.047(1.036-1.058)	<0.001
ICH location (non-lobar)	0.085(0.050-0.144)	<0.001
Intraventricular hemorrhage presence ^j	1.922(1.196-3.088)	0.007
APOE ε^2 dominant		
Any allele	1.950(1.125-3.378)	0.017
APOE ε 2 additive		
1 allele	1.948(1.113-3.409)	
2 alleles	1.979(0.203-19.323)	0.059
APOE ε4 dominant		
Any allele	1.527(0.864-2.700)	0.145
APOE <i>ɛ</i> 4 additive		
1 allele	1.608(0.896-2.885)	0.070
2 alleles	0.804(0.097-6.639)	0.270
APOE $\varepsilon 2/\varepsilon 4$	6.836(1.797-26.003)	0.005
Multivariable model 1 ^k		
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ dominant ¹		
Any allele	2.385(1.059-5.371)	0.036
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ additive ^m		
1 allele	2.530(1.113-5.752)	0.086
2 alleles	-	
APOE $\varepsilon 2/\varepsilon 4^{n}$	4.614(0.551-38.620)	0.158
Multivariate model 2°		
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ dominant ¹		
Any allele	2.436(1.094-5.425)	0.029
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ additive ^m	、	
1 allele	2.604(1.159-5.852)	0.068
2 alleles	· · /	
APOE $\varepsilon 2/\varepsilon 4^{\rm n}$	3.991(0.487-32.737)	0.197
	. , ,	

^a 12 patients with missing data.

^b 14 patients with missing data.

^c 24 patients with missing data.

^d 13 patients with missing data. Moderate to severe alcohol consumption was defined as regular alcohol consumption ≥ 2 units per day (1 unit = 360 mL of beer, 25 mL of 40% spirit or 100 mL of wine).

^e 21 patients with missing data.

^f 40 patients with missing data.

^g 36 patients with missing data.

^h 63 patients with missing data.

ⁱ15 patients with missing data.

^j9 patients with missing data.

^k 47 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the enter method were used.

¹Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE ε 2 as a dominant variable, age, hypertension, smoker, previous ICH, ICH volume, ICH location and intraventricular hemorrhage presence). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^m Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE $\varepsilon 2$ as an additive variable, age, hypertension, smoker, previous ICH, ICH volume, ICH location and intraventricular hemorrhage presence). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

ⁿ Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted ($\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, age, hypertension, smoker, previous ICH, ICH volume, ICH location and intraventricular hemorrhage presence). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^o 47 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the backward (conditional) method were used.

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; OAC = oral anticoagulation; APOE = apolipoprotein E. SAE = subarachnoid extension.

Table S4. Univariate and multivariate analysis of FLP

$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c } \hline Univariable & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$
Age $1.091(1.056-1.127)$ <0.001Male $0.718(0.363-1.421)$ 0.341 Hypertension ^a $0.214(0.106-0.432)$ <0.001
Male $0.718(0.363-1.421)$ 0.341 Hypertension ^a $0.214(0.106-0.432)$ <0.001 Diabetes mellitus ^b $0.658(0.226-1.911)$ 0.441 Smoker ^c $0.897(0.675-1.192)$ 0.453 Moderate to severe alcohol consumption ^d $0.243(0.033-1.808)$ 0.167 Previous OAC use ^e $14.000(0.857-228.747)$ 0.064 Previous antiplatelet use ^f $0.430(0.100-1.840)$ 0.255 Previous statins use ^g $1.349(0.390-4.659)$ 0.636 Family history of ICH ^h $0.538(0.070-4.105)$ 0.550
Hypertensiona $0.214(0.106-0.432)$ <0.001Diabetes mellitusb $0.658(0.226-1.911)$ 0.441 Smokerc $0.897(0.675-1.192)$ 0.453 Moderate to severe alcohol consumptiond $0.243(0.033-1.808)$ 0.167 Previous OAC usec $14.000(0.857-228.747)$ 0.064 Previous antiplatelet usef $0.430(0.100-1.840)$ 0.255 Previous statins useg $1.349(0.390-4.659)$ 0.636 Family history of ICHh $0.538(0.070-4.105)$ 0.550
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$\begin{array}{cccc} Previous OAC use^{e} & 14.000(0.857-228.747) & \textbf{0.064} \\ Previous antiplatelet use^{f} & 0.430(0.100-1.840) & 0.255 \\ Previous statins use^{g} & 1.349(0.390-4.659) & 0.636 \\ Family history of ICH^{h} & 0.538(0.070-4.105) & 0.550 \\ \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Previous statins use ^g 1.349(0.390-4.659) 0.636 Family history of ICH ^h 0.538(0.070-4.105) 0.550
Family history of ICH ^h 0.538(0.070-4.105) 0.550
Previous ICH ⁱ 3.147(1.476-6.711) 0.003
ICH volume 1.051(1.038-1.065) < 0.001
ICH location (non-lobar) 0.065(0.028-0.152) <0.001
Intraventricular hemorrhage presence ^j $1.316(0.659-2.628)$ 0.436
APOE \varepsilon 2 dominant
Any allele 1.178(0.500-2.773) 0.708
APOE ε^2 additive
1 allele 1.238(0.525-2.919)
2 alleles - 0.887
APOE ɛ4 dominant
Any allele 2.612(1.259-5.420) 0.010
APOE <i>ɛ</i> 4 additive
1 allele 2.634(1.240-5.592)
2 alleles 2.394(0.283-20.224)
<i>APOE</i> ε2/ε4 7.206(1.726-30.076) 0.007
Multivariable model 1 ^k
APOE $\varepsilon 4$ dominant ¹
Any allele 2.838(0.988-8.150) 0.053
APOE $\varepsilon 4$ additive ^m
1 allele 3.030(1.049-8.753) 0.123
2 alleles -
<i>APOE</i> ε2/ε4 ⁿ 7.176(0.901-57.171) 0.063
Multivariate model 2°
APOE $\varepsilon 4 \ dominant^{1}$
Any allele2.886(1.011-8.232)0.048
APOE $\varepsilon 4$ additive ^m
1 allele 3.106(1.081-8.927) 0.109
2 alleles -
<i>APOE</i> ε2/ε4 ⁿ 7.064(0.884-56.481) 0.065

^a 12 patients with missing data.

^b 14 patients with missing data.

^c 24 patients with missing data.

^d 13 patients with missing data. Moderate to severe alcohol consumption was defined as regular alcohol

consumption ≥ 2 units per day (1 unit = 360 mL of beer, 25 mL of 40% spirit or 100 mL of wine).

^e 21 patients with missing data.

^f 40 patients with missing data.

^g 36 patients with missing data.

^h 63 patients with missing data.

ⁱ 15 patients with missing data.

^j9 patients with missing data.

^k 39 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the Enter method were used.

¹Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE ε 4 as a dominant variable, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^m Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE ε 4 as an additive variable, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

ⁿ Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted ($\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^o 39 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the backward (conditional) method were used.

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; OAC = oral anticoagulation; APOE = apolipoprotein E; FLP = finger-like projections.

Table S5. Univariate and multivariate analysis of SAE+FLP

	p value
Univariable	
Age 1.102(1.062-1.143)	<0.001
Male 0.589(0.283-1.224)	0.156
Hypertension ^a 0.162(0.073-0.361)	<0.001
Diabetes mellitus ^b 0.368(0.086-1.575)	0.178
Smoker ^c 0.843(0.607-1.170)	0.306
Moderate to severe alcohol consumption ^d 0.297(0.040-2.225)	0.237
Previous OAC use ^e $17.214(1.049-282.481)$	0.046
Previous antiplatelet use ^f 0.530(0.123-2.286)	0.394
Previous statins use ^g $1.627(0.466-5.674)$	0.445
Family history of ICH ^h $0.671(0.087-5.160)$	0.702
Previous ICH ¹ 2.475(1.059-5.784)	0.036
ICH volume 1.055(1.040-1.069)	<0.001
ICH location (non-lobar) 0.042(0.014-0.123)	<0.001
Intraventricular hemorrhage presence ¹ 1.177(0.551-2.516)	0.674
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ dominant	
Any allele 1.494(0.623-3.582)	0.368
APOE $\varepsilon 2$ additive	
1 allele 1.571(0.654-3.771)	0.600
2 alleles -	0.000
APOE $\varepsilon 4$ dominant	
Any allele 2.990(1.378-6.485)	0.006
APOE ε4 additive	
1 allele 2.986(1.342-6.643)	0.021
2 alleles 3.029(0.355-25.812)	0.021
<i>APOE</i> ε2/ε4 8.857(2.104-37.280)	0.003
Multivariable model 1 ^k	
APOE ɛ4 dominant ¹	
Any allele 3.650(1.106-12.046)	0.034
APOE ɛ4 additive ^m	
1 allele 3.843(1.162-12.712)	0.088
2 alleles -	
$APOE \varepsilon^{2/\varepsilon 4^{n}}$ 12 591(1 343-118 04)	0.027
Multivariate model 2º	
$4POF \sim 4 \text{ dominant}^{1}$	
Any allele $3.612(1.110, 11.748)$	0.033
$ADOE = A = dditive^{m}$	0.055
	0.075
i allele 3.9/5(1.210-13.055)	0.075
2 alleles -	
<i>APOE</i> $\varepsilon 2/\varepsilon 4^{n}$ 13.005(1.290-131.118)	0.030

^a 12 patients with missing data.

^b 14 patients with missing data.

^c 24 patients with missing data.

^d 13 patients with missing data. Moderate to severe alcohol consumption was defined as regular alcohol consumption ≥ 2 units per day (1 unit = 360 mL of beer, 25 mL of 40% spirit or 100 mL of wine).

^e 21 patients with missing data.

^f 40 patients with missing data.

^g 36 patients with missing data.

^h63 patients with missing data.

ⁱ15 patients with missing data.

^j9 patients with missing data.

^k 39 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the Enter method were used.

¹Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE ε 4 as a dominant variable, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^m Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted (APOE ε 4 as an additive variable, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

ⁿ Prespecified plausible predictors as well as variables with a P value < 0.1 in univariable regression were adjusted ($\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, age, hypertension, previous OAC use, previous ICH, ICH volume and ICH location). The categories of the variables were age per year, ICH volume per mL, and ICH location of non-lobar and lobar as referent group.

^o 39 patients were excluded because of missing data. Multivariate logistic regression based on the backward (conditional) method were used.

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; OAC = oral anticoagulation; APOE = apolipoprotein E; SAE = subarachnoid extension; FLP = finger-like projections.

Table S6. Association of APOE with imaging markers in lobar ICH

	Univariate		Age-adjusted multivariate Age and ICH volum multivaria		ne-adjusted ate	
	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
SAE						
APOE ɛ2 domi	nant					
Any allele	2.318(0.992-5.418)	0.052	2.153(0.842-5.505)	0.109	2.704(0.865-8.454)	0.087
APOE ɛ2 addit	ive					
1 allele	2.400(0.998-5.771)	0.146	2.340(0.881-6.211)	0.000	3.005(0.923-9.782)	0.176
2 alleles	1.500(0.091-24.616)	0.146	0.847(0.047-15.231)	0.228	0.451(0.004-57.584)	0.176
APOE ɛ4 domi	nant					
Any allele	1.597(0.721-3.535)	0.248	2.025(0.817-5.019)	0.128	1.358(0.484-3.812)	0.562
APOE ɛ4 addit	ive					
1 allele	2.255(0.936-5.433)	0.005	2.641(0.985-7.082)	0.100	1.778(0.588-5.375)	
2 alleles	0.282(0.032-2.497)	0.085	0.434(0.040-4.687)	0.108	0.105(0.002-6.19)	0.298
APOE ε2/ε4	6.786(0.771-59.705)	0.084	6.431(0.682-60.641)	0.104	9.333(0.739-117.837)	0.084
FLP						
APOE ε2 domi	nant					
Any allele	1.261(0.477-3.33)	0.640	1.083(0.391-3.003)	0.878	0.812(0.231-2.856)	0.745
APOE ɛ2 addit	ive					
1 allele	1.394(0.523-3.716)	0.002	1.239(0.440-3.488)	0.021	1.028(0.289-3.656)	0.000
2 alleles	-	0.803	-	0.921	-	0.999
APOE ε4 domi	nant					
Any allele	2.398(0.993-5.796)	0.052	3.083(1.164-8.164)	0.023	2.913(0.958-8.859)	0.060
APOE ε4 addit	ive					
1 allele	2.862(1.126-7.275)	0.082	3.361(1.214-9.308)	0.065	3.217(1.029-10.058)	0.129
2 alleles	0.916(0.101-8.295)	0.082	1.707(0.155-18.811)	0.065	0.925(0.030-28.776)	0.128
APOE ε2/ε4	3.889(0.743-20.356)	0.108	3.825(0.675-21.672)	0.130	5.301(0.755-37.241)	0.094
SAE+FLP						
APOE ε2 domi	nant					
Any allele	1.500(0.561-4.009)	0.419	1.315(0.470-3.679)	0.602	1.044(0.287-3.802)	0.948
APOE ε2 addit	ive					
1 allele	1.658(0.614-4.474)	0.608	1.503(0.529-4.272)	0.746	1.346(0.364-4.974)	0.005
2 alleles	-	0.008	-	0.740	-	0.903
APOE ε4 domi	nant					
Any allele	2.380(0.958-5.911)	0.062	3.006(1.112-8.125)	0.030	2.951(0.915-9.517)	0.070
APOE ε4 addit	ive					
1 allele	2.772(1.061-7.24)	0.112	3.199(1.133-9.036)	0.007	3.198(0.968-10.562)	0.170
2 alleles	1.047(0.115-9.533)	0.112	1.966(0.178-21.749)	0.087	1.062(0.027-41.426)	0.159
APOE ε2/ε4	4.500(0.855-23.674)	0.076	4.490(0.788-25.579)	0.091	7.140(0.968-52.686)	0.054

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; APOE = apolipoprotein E; SAE = subarachnoid extension; FLP = finger-like projections.

Table S7. Association of APOE with imaging markers in non-lobar ICH

	Univariate		Age-adjusted multivariate		Age and ICH volume-adjusted multivariate		
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value	
SAE							
APOE ε2 domina	int						
Any allele	1.402(0.505-3.889)	0.517	1.454(0.521-4.052)	0.474	1.929(0.655-5.682)	0.233	
APOE <i>ɛ</i> 2 additive	2						
1 allele	1.454(0.523-4.038)		1.501(0.538-4.187)		2.040(0.690-6.026)		
2 alleles	-	0.773	-	0.740	-	0.435	
APOE ε4 domina	int						
Any allele	0.498(0.114-2.173)	0.354	0.506(0.116-2.208)	0.364	0.708(0.156-3.209)	0.654	
APOE <i>ɛ</i> 4 additive	2						
1 allele	0.517(0.118-2.257)		0.525(0.120-2.294)		0.725(0.160-3.292)		
2 alleles	-	0.680	-	0.693	-	0.917	
ΑΡΟΕ ε2/ε4	NA ^a	NA ^a	NA ^a	NA ^a	NA ^a	NA ^a	
FLP							
APOE ε2 domina	int						
Any allele	NA ^b	$\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{b}}$	NA ^b	NA ^b	NA ^b	NA ^b	
APOE ε2 additive	2						
1 allele	NA ^b	NA^b	NA ^b	NA^b	NA ^b	NA ^b	
2 alleles	NA^b		NA ^b		NA ^b		
APOE ε4 domina	nt						
Any allele	0.988(0.117-8.364)	0.991	1.038(0.122-8.848)	0.973	3.224(0.273-38.075)	0.353	
APOE <i>ɛ</i> 4 additive	2						
1 allele	1.025(0.121-8.678)		1.074(0.126-9.158)		3.271(0.277-38.590)		
2 alleles	-	1.000	-	0.998	-	0.642	
ΑΡΟΕ ε2/ε4	NA ^c	NA ^c	NA ^c	NA ^c	NA ^c	NA ^c	
SAE+FLP							
APOE ε2 domina	int						
Any allele	NA ^d	$\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}^{d}$	NA^d	$\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{d}}$	NA ^d	$\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}^{d}$	
APOE ε2 additive	2						
1 allele	NA ^d	NA ^d	NA ^d	NA ^d	NA ^d	NA ^d	
2 alleles	NA ^d		NA ^d		NA ^d		
APOE ε4 domina	nt						
Any allele	1.994(0.204-19.511)	0.553	2.165(0.218-21.532)	0.510	7.272*10 ³ (0.149-3.544*10 ⁸)	0.106	
APOE ɛ4 additive	2		. ,				
1 allele	2.068(0.211-20.244)		2.230(0.224-22.179)		7.192*10 ³ (0.147-3.531*10 ⁸)		
2 alleles	-	0.823	-	0.791	0.009(-)	0.273	
ΑΡΟΕ ε2/ε4	NA ^e	NA ^e	NA ^e	NA ^e	NA ^e	NA ^e	

^a Logistic regression failed to converge. In non-lobar ICH, none of patients with SAH possessed APOE $\epsilon^{2}/\epsilon^{4}$.

^b Logistic regression failed to converge. In non-lobar ICH, none of patients with FLP possessed APOE $\epsilon 2$.

^c Logistic regression failed to converge. In non-lobar ICH, none of patients with FLP possessed APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$.

^d Logistic regression failed to converge. In non-lobar ICH, none of patients with SAE+FLP possessed APOE $\epsilon 2$.

 $^{\rm e}$ Logistic regression failed to converge. In non-lobar ICH, none of patients with SAE+FLP possessed APOE $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4.$

Abbreviations: ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage; APOE = apolipoprotein E; SAE = subarachnoid extension; FLP = finger-like projections.