Table SI. Comparisons of the baseline characteristics of the patients with stroke who were included (n = 3276) and excluded (n = 4668)

	Included Patients n = 3276	Excluded Patients n = 4668	P-Value
Age			<0.001[‡]
Mean ± SD	71.5 ± 12.4	75.2 ± 13.9	
Median (IQR)	73 (15)	77 (18)	
Sex, n (%)			<0.001
Female	1311 (40)	2324 (50)	
Male	1965 (60)	2344 (50)	
Stroke severity at admission, NIHSS			0.34[‡]
Median (IQR)	3 (5)	3 (7)	
Motor function in upper limbs, n (%) [*]			0.001
Impaired	563 (20)	843 (24)	
Normal	2240 (80)	2747 (76)	
Verbal communication, n (%) [†]			0.75
Impaired	1300 (47)	628 (47)	
Normal	1473 (53)	1875 (53)	

SD: Standard deviation; IQR: Interquartile range; NIHSS: The National Institutes of Health Stroke scale.

*Aggregated variable from two items of the NIHSS's motor function in left and right upper limb. Answer categories 0–1 was coded as normal motor function.

†Aggregated variable from two items of the NIHSS's best language and dysarthria. Answer category 0 was coded as normal communication ability.

Statistics: ‡ Mann–Whitney U test; all remaining statistics, Chi-2 test.

Proportion of missing data: NIHSS, 20%; Motor function in upper limbs, 19%; Verbal communication, 21%.

Table SII. Characteristics of the total study sample, n = 3276, with combined registry and EFFECTS cohorts, regarding the short forms of the MoCA

Characteristics	Pooled Data n = 3276	Registry Cohort n = 1990	EFFECTS Cohort n = 1286
T-MoCA (0–22 p), Mean (SD)	16.4 (3.7)	16.5 (3.5)	16.2 (4.0)
Median (IQR)	17 (5)	17 (5)	17 (5)
Impaired cognitive function, ≤18 p, n (%)	2197 (67)	1339 (67)	858 (68)
NINDS-CSN (0–12 p), Mean (SD)	8.1 (2.3)	8.1 (2.2)	8.1 (2.3)
Median (IQR)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (4)
Impaired cognitive function, ≤9 p, n (%)	2284 (70)	1407 (71)	877 (68)
SF-MoCA (0–14 p), Mean (SD)	10.1 (2.6)	10.1 (2.5)	10.1 (2.8)
Median (IQR)	11 (3)	11 (3)	11 (3)
Impaired cognitive function, ≤11 p, n (%)	2152 (66)	1329 (67)	823 (64)

EFFECTS: The Efficacy oF Fluoxetine – a randomisEd Controlled Trial in Stroke; SD: Standard deviation; IQR: Interquartile range; MoCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment; T-MoCA: Telephone version of the MoCA, validated for telephone use; NINDS-CSN: The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the Canadian Stroke Network MoCA; SF-MoCA: Short form MoCA.

Table SIII. Characteristics of the cognitive functions per Montreal Cognitive Assessment item in patients with stoke, n = 3276

MoCA Items/Test	Points	Total Sample n = 3276	Registry Cohort n = 1990	EFFECTS Cohort n = 1286
Visuospatial/execute function[†]	0	167 (5)	62 (3)	105 (8)
	1	300 (9)	146 (7)	154 (12)
	2	377 (12)	228 (11)	149 (12)
	3	574 (17)	337 (17)	237 (18)
	4	740 (23)	456 (23)	284 (22)
	5	1118 (34)	761 (38)	357 (28)
Naming (three animals)	0	33 (1)	9 (0.5)	24 (2)
	1	60 (2)	29 (2)	31 (2)
	2	269 (8)	166 (8)	103 (8)
	3	2914 (89)	1786 (80)	1128 (88)
Digit span	0	182 (6)	8 (4)	94 (7)
	1	752 (23)	450 (23)	302 (24)
	2	2342 (71)	1452 (73)	890 (69)
Attention (Tap on A)	0	321 (10)	189 (10)	132 (10)
	1	2955 (90)	1801 (90)	1152 (90)
Serial 7	0	262 (8)	94 (5)	168 (13)
	1	237 (7)	188 (9)	49 (4)
	2	572 (18)	367 (18)	205 (16)
	3	2205 (67)	1341 (67)	864 (67)
Sentence repetition	0	171 (5)	95 (5)	76 (6)
	1	517 (16)	322 (16)	195 (15)
	2	2588 (79)	1573 (79)	1015 (79)
Fluency	0	1721 (53)	991 (50)	730 (57)
	1	1555 (47)	999 (50)	556 (43)
Abstraction	0	348 (11)	186 (9)	162 (13)
	1	855 (26)	499 (25)	356 (28)
	2	2073 (63)	1305 (66)	768 (60)
Delayed recall	0	828 (25)	493 (25)	335 (26)
	1	404 (12)	260 (13)	144 (11)
	2	627 (19)	401 (20)	226 (18)
	3	690 (21)	421 (21)	269 (21)
	4	488 (15)	273 (14)	215 (17)
	5	239 (7)	142 (7)	97 (7)
Orientation	0	19 (1)	10 (1)	9 (1)
	1	12 (<1)	6 (0.3)	6 (1)

2	27 (1)	16 (1)	11 (1)
3	72 (2)	45 (2)	27 (2)
4	200 (6)	119 (6)	81 (6)
5	561 (17)	361 (18)	200 (16)
6	2385 (73)	1433 (72)	952 (74)

EFFECTS: The Efficacy oF Fluoxetine – a randomisEd Controlled Trial in Stroke; MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment.

Statistics: The difference between the registry and EFFECTS cohorts was analysed with the *Chi-2 test and Mann–Whitney U test.

Table SIV. The extraction values for each variable of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment

Initial communalities are estimates of the variance in each variable accounted for by all components (this equals 1 as principal component analysis was applied as the extraction method). Extraction communalities indicate the variance in each variable accounted for by the components.

Communalities

Variables of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment, n = 10	Initial	Extraction
Visuospatial/execute functions	1.000	0.50
Naming (three animals)	1.000	0.32
Digit span	1.000	0.53
Serial 7	1.000	0.46
Repetition	1.000	0.62
Abstraction	1.000	0.40
Delayed recall	1.000	0.43
Orientation	1.000	0.52
Fluency	1.000	0.34
Attention (Tap on A)	1.000	0.26

Extraction Method: Principal component analysis. Variables with extraction values ≤ 0.3 were regarded possible causes of noise in the model; therefore, they were removed from further analyses.

Table SV. The descriptive data for the selected components (marked with blue colour). Two components were selected based on a total eigenvalue that was ≥1.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues[*] Total	% of Variance	Cumulative%	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings[†] Total	% of Variance	Cumulative%	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings[‡] Total	% of Variance	Cumulative%
1	3.19	35.46	35.46	3.19	35.46	35.46	2.30	25.56	25.56
2	1.00	11.15	46.61	1.00	11.15	46.61	1.90	21.06	46.61
3	0.85	9.45	56.07						
4	0.77	8.56	64.63						
5	0.71	7.86	72.50						
6	0.70	7.77	80.27						
7	0.62	6.88	87.15						
8	0.61	6.79	93.94						
9	0.55	6.06	100.00						

Extraction Method: principal component analysis. Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser's normalisation.

Explanation of the table:

[*] The Total column indicates amount of variance in the original variables accounted for by each component. The % of Variance column indicates the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the variance accounted for by each component to the total variance in all the variables. The Cumulative% column indicates the percentage of variance accounted for by the first components with eigenvalues ≥1.

[†]This section of the table shows two extracted components. These two components can explain 46.61% of the variability in the original nine variables.

[‡] This section of the table shows the cumulative percentage of the variation explained by the extracted components, which is 46.61%. The variance is now spread more evenly across chosen two components, 25.56% and 21.06% for component 1 and 2, respectively.

Table SVI. The rotated component matrix showing the variables of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment. Variables with a loading of ≥0.6 were selected (marked with blue colour in the table).

Rotated Component Matrix*

Variables of the Montreal	Components	
Cognitive Assessment	1	2
Orientation	0.71	
Delayed recall	0.67	
Visuospatial/execute functions	0.66	
Naming (three animals)		
Serial 7		
Repetition		0.78
Digit span		0.71
Fluency		
Abstraction		

Extraction method: principal component analysis. Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser's normalisation.

*Rotation converged in three iterations.