Supplementary tables
Table S1. Individual vascular involvement at initial assessment compared between TAK with or without stroke/TIA

	TAK without Stroke/TIA [*n* (%)]	TAK with Stroke/TIA [*n* (%)]	Odds Ratio (95% CI) (with vs. without stroke/TIA)	*p* Value *
Vascular involvement	*n* = 157	*n* = 33		
Coronary	3 (1.91%)	0 (0%)	-	>0.999 [b]
Right subclavian	56 (35.67%)	19 (57.58%)	2.45 (1.14–5.25)	**0.019** [a]
Left subclavian	114 (72.61%)	24 (72.73%)	1.01 (0.43–2.34)	0.989 [a]
Right carotid	56 (35.67%)	19 (57.58%)	2.45 (1.14–5.25)	**0.019** [a]
Left carotid	79 (50.32%)	20 (60.61%)	1.52 (0.71–3.26)	0.282 [a]
Right vertebral	6 (3.82%)	0 (0%)	-	0.592 [b]
Left vertebral	18 (11.46%)	4 (12.12%)	1.07 (0.34–3.38)	>0.999 [b]
Pulmonary	10 (6.37%)	1 (3.03%)	0.46 (0.06–3.72)	0.693 [b]
Brachiocephalic	37 (23.57%)	11 (33.33%)	1.62 (0.72–3.65)	0.241 [a]
Ascending aorta	31 (19.75%)	5 (15.15%)	0.73 (0.26–2.03)	0.540 [a]
Arch of aorta	55 (35.03%)	12 (36.36%)	1.06 (0.49–2.31)	0.884 [a]
Descending thoracic aorta	85 (54.14%)	9 (27.27%)	0.32 (0.14–0.73)	**0.005** [a]
Abdominal aorta	95 (60.51%)	10 (30.30%)	0.28 (0.13–0.64)	**0.002** [a]
Celiac trunk	46 (29.30%)	3 (9.09%)	0.24 (0.07–0.83)	**0.016** [b]
Superior mesenteric artery	39 (24.84%)	5 (15.15%)	0.54 (0.20–1.50)	0.230 [a]
Inferior mesenteric artery	8 (5.10%)	0 (0%)	-	0.355 [b]

Right renal	69 (43.95%)	12 (36.36%)	0.73 (0.34–1.58)	0.423 [a]
Left renal	67 (42.68%)	11 (33.33%)	0.67 (0.30–1.48)	0.321 [a]
Right iliac	9 (5.73%)	3 (9.09%)	1.64 (0.42–6.43)	0.441 [b]
Left iliac	10 (6.37%)	3 (9.09%)	1.47 (0.38–5.66)	0.702 [b]
Right femoral	1 (0.64%)	1 (3.03%)	4.88 (0.30–79.99)	0.318 [b]
Left femoral	2 (1.27%)	1 (3.03%)	2.42 (0.21–27.52)	0.438 [b]

* Chi squared [a]/ Fisher's exact [b] for proportions

TAK—Takayasu arteritis

95% CI—95% confidence p values < 0.05 are highlighted in bold

Table S2. Treatments received by the cohort compared between TAK with or without stroke/TIA

	TAK without Stroke/TIA (*n* = 157)	TAK with Stroke/TIA (*n* = 34)	*p* Value *
Glucocorticoids			
n(%)	120 (76.92%)	28 (82.35%)	0.489 [a]
on intravenous methylprednisolone n(%)	2 (1.65%)	0 (0%)	>0.999 [b]
Starting dose (mean with SD)	33.73 ± 14.40 (*n* = 117)	30.67 ± 15.74 (*n* = 26)	0.337
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	95 (79.17%)	23 (67.65%)	0.161 [a]
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	36.63 ± 31.76 (*n* = 117)	42.48 ± 55.14 (*n* = 23)	0.484
Percentage reduction in prednisolone at last visit	86.93 ± 17.65 (*n* = 101)	90.44 ± 13.16 (*n* = 18)	0.423
Methotrexate			
n(%)	69 (43.95%)	11 (32.35%)	0.214 [a]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	34 (49.28%)	6 (54.55%)	0.745 [a]
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	33.04 ± 33.94 (*n* = 67)	31.40 ± 21.26 (*n* = 10)	0.883
Leflunomide			
n (%)	1 (0.64%)	1 (2.94%)	0.325 [b]
Continuing at last follow-up n (%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	>0.999 [b]
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	3	13	-
Azathioprine			
n (%)	20 (12.74%)	8 (23.53%)	0.107 [a]
Continuing at last follow-up n (%)	6 (30.00%)	3 (37.50%)	>0.999 [b]
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	29.63 ± 29.22 (*n* = 19)	34.38 ± 46.98 (*n* = 7)	0.758
Mycophenolate			
n (%)	28 (17.83%)	6 (17.65%)	0.979 [a]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	16 (57.14%)	3 (50%)	>0.999 [b]

Duration in months (mean ± SD)	17.73 ± 17.65 (*n* = 28)	12.50 ± 12.32 (*n* = 6)	0.497
Tacrolimus			
n(%)	59 (37.58%)	9 (26.47%)	0.220 [a]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	46 (77.97%)	8 (88.89%)	0.450 [a]
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	16.66 ± 18.28 (*n* = 59)	27.67 ± 30.81 (*n* = 9)	0.133
Cyclophosphamide			
n(%)	1 (0.64%)	3 (8.82%)	**0.018** [b]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	6	5.67 ± 2.52	-
Total number of csDMARDs received (mean with SD)	1.13 ± 0.90	1.12 ± 1.12	0.928
Adalimumab			
n(%)	1 (0.64%)	0 (0%)	>0.999 [b]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	1 (100%)	-	-
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	10	-	-
Tocilizumab			
n(%)	3 (1.91%)	1 (2.94%)	0.547 [b]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	4.67 ± 0.58	26	-
Tofacitinib			
n(%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.94%)	0.178 [b]
Continuing at last follow-up n(%)	-	1 (100%)	-
Duration in months (mean ± SD)	-	12	-
Total number of ts or bDMARDs received (mean with SD)	0.03 ± 0.18	0.06 ± 0.34	0.508
Antihypertensives			
n(%)	124 (78.98%)	24 (70.59%)	0.288 [a]
Mean (± SD) number of antihypertensives at presentation	2.24 ± 1.17 (*n* = 123)	2.25 ± 1.22 (*n* = 24)	0.957

Aspirin	33 (21.02%)	15 (57.7%) [a]	**<0.001 [a]**
Clopidogrel [a]	13 (8.28%)	7 (26.9%) [a]	**0.010 [a]**
Statin [a]	10 (6.37%)	13 (50%) [a]	**<0.001 [a]**

* Chi squared [a] /Fisher's exact [b] for proportions

[a] Amongst those with ischemic stroke at presentation ($n = 26$)

SD—Standard deviation; TAK—Takayasu arteritis

p values < 0.05 are highlighted in bold

Table S3. Summary of observational studies comparing patients with TAK with or without stroke or TIA.

Study, Country [Reference]	Number of Stroke/TIA, Number of Controls	Summary of Key Differences
Couture et al. 2018, France [32]	17 stroke/TIA, 17 sex-matched controls	TAK with vs. without stroke/TIA. • Similar traditional CVD risk factors • Similar clinical features related to TAK • Similar extracranial vascular involvement • Greater frequency of intracranial involvement • Two deaths vs one death
Ahn et al. 2022, South Korea [9]	73 stroke, 992 without stroke	• SIR for stroke with TAK 7.39 (95%CI 5.79–9.29) when compared with the general population. TAK with vs without stroke • Similar age and gender distribution • Similar traditional CVD risk factors
Kong et al. 2021, China [33]	42 TAK with cerebral infarction, 80 TAK without cerebral infarction	TAK with vs. without cerebral infarction • Relatively greater proportion of males • More frequent hyperlipidemia • More common blurring of vision & syncope • Higher baseline disease activity by ITAS2010. • Similar distribution of Hata's angiographic subtypes • More frequent involvement of common carotid artery, internal carotid artery, vertebral artery, basilar artery, anterior cerebral artery, middle cerebral artery, and posterior cerebral artery • Greater number of stenosed arteries • Greater number of occluded arteries. ITAS2010 ≥ 6 had AUC of 0.692 for stroke ITAS2010 ≥ 7 had AUC of 0.754 for stroke
Mirouse et al. 2022, France [34]	63 TAK with stroke or TIA, 257 without stroke or TIA	TAK with vs. without stroke/TIA • Similar distribution of age and sex • Longer delay to diagnosis • Greater prevalence of carotidodynia • More frequently had a prior history of stroke • Less frequently had a prior history of myocardial infarction • Greater frequency of involvement of supra-aortic trunk and thoracic aorta

| Misra et al. 2022, India [present study] | 34 stroke/TIA, 157 controls (34 matched pairs using propensity scores) | TAK with vs. without stroke/TIA
• Relatively greater proportion of males
• Older age
• More frequently had diabetes
• More often had vision loss or syncope
• Less often had asymmetry of pulse or blood pressure
• More often had Hata's angiographic subtype IIa and less frequently had subtype V.
• Similar mortality—unadjusted hazard ratio 0.76 (95%CI 0.15–3.99), hazard ratio adjusted for gender, age at onset, delay to diagnosis, disease activity at baseline, DMARD use 1.38 (95%CI 0.19–10.20).
• Similar mortality between propensity-score matched pairs of TAK with or without stroke/TIA. |

95%CI—95% confidence interval; AUC—Area under the receiver operating characteristics curve; CVD—Cardiovascular disease; DMARD—Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug; ITAS2010—Indian Takayasu Arteritis Clinical Activity Score 2010; TAK—Takayasu arteritis; TIA—Transient Ischemic Attack