



PRISMA Flow Diagram

Identification

Articles identified through
electronic database searching
(N = 2671)

Additional articles identified
through a manual search
(N = 5)

Screening

Articles reviewed for duplicates
(N = 42)

Articles after duplicates
removed
(N = 2634)

Studies were excluded, due to:
(N = 136) Letters, reviews, meta-analysis
(N = 286) Not human studies
(N = 186) Not English studies

Eligibility

Full-text articles assessed
for eligibility
(N = 2026)

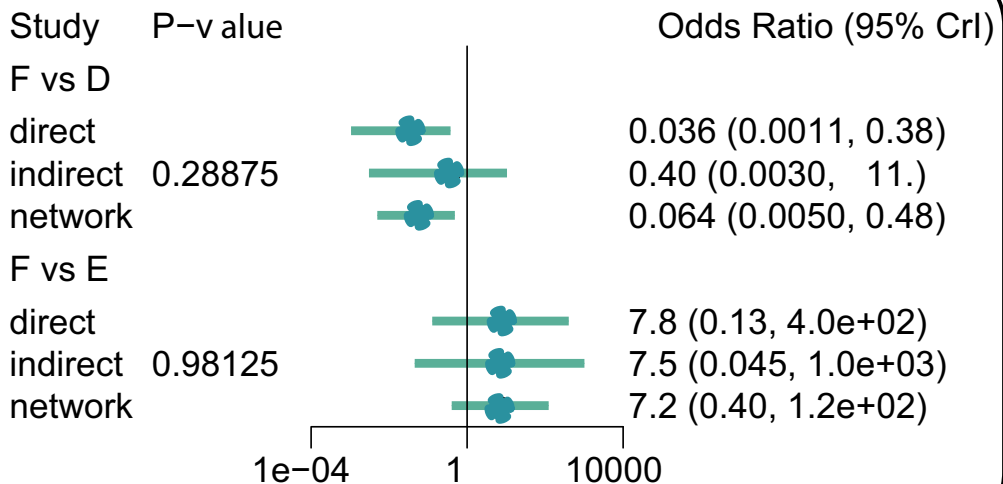
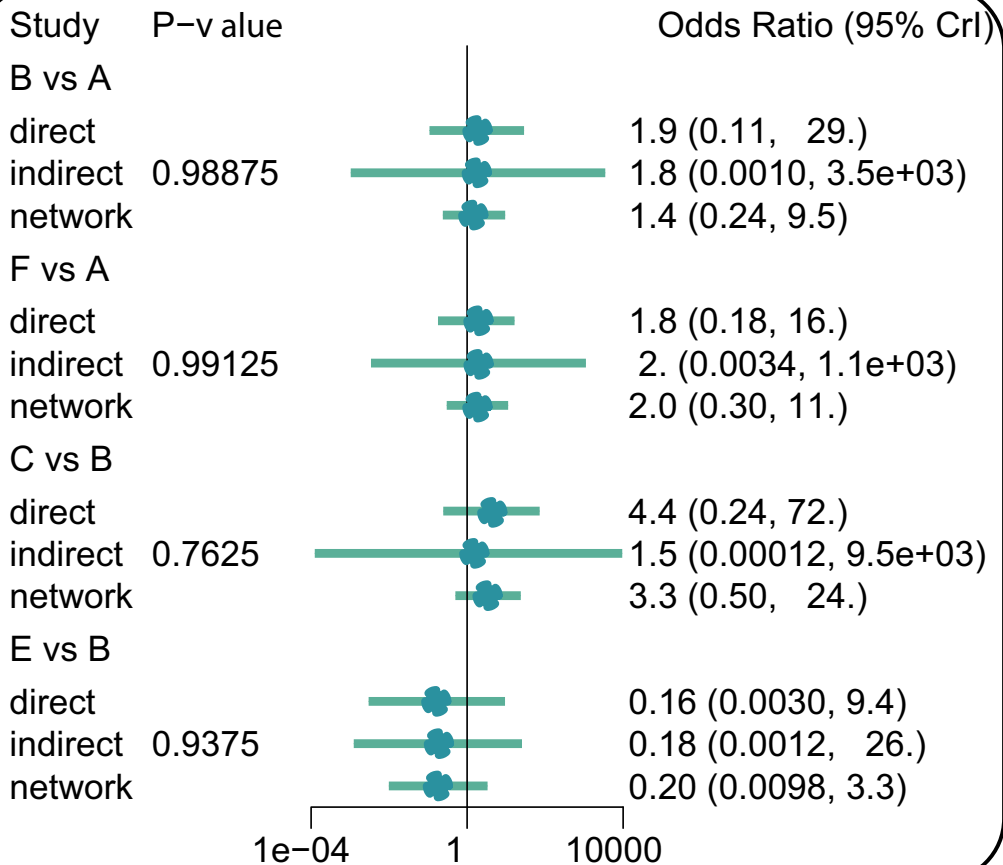
Studies were excluded, due to:
(N = 496) Case Control
(N = 690) Not relevant to stroke
(N = 825) Not relevant to diagnostic modalities

Included

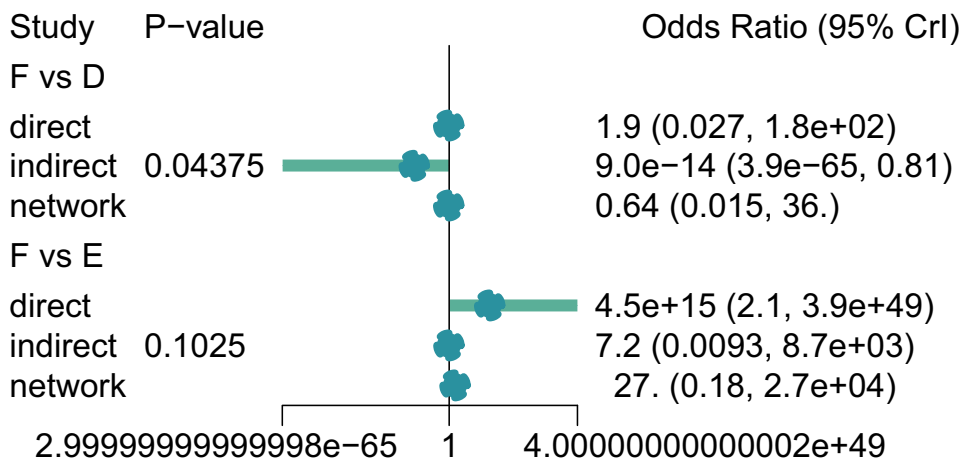
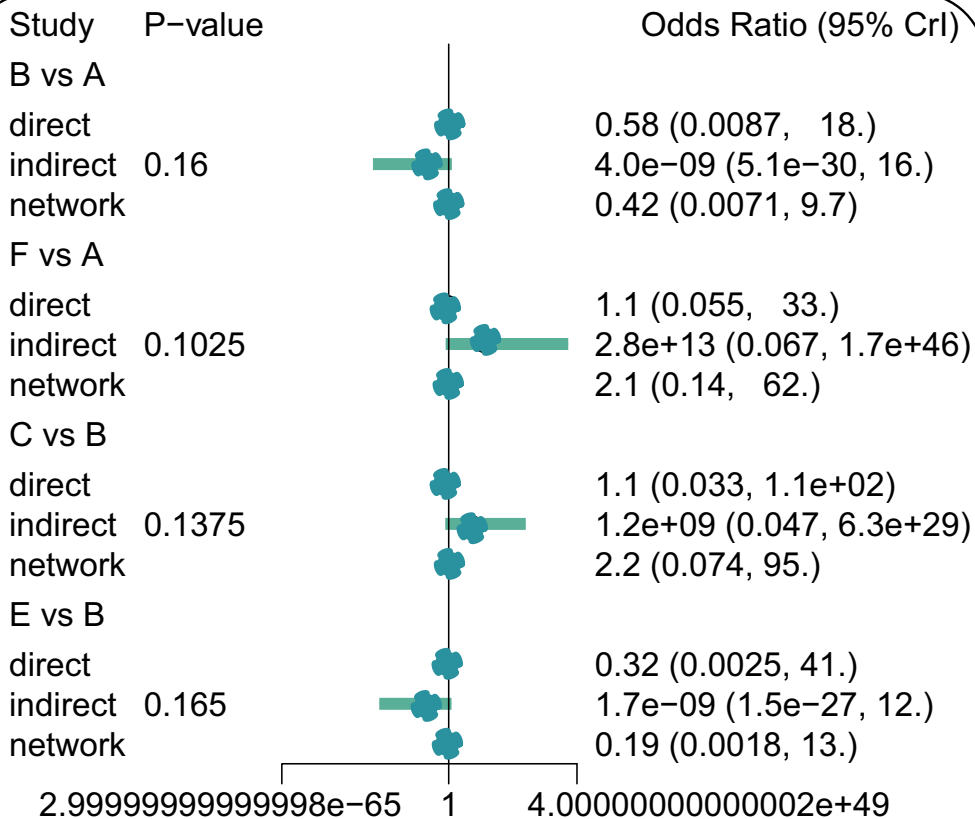
Studies included in
qualitative synthesis
(N = 15)

Studies included in
quantitative synthesis
(meta-analysis)
(N = 13)

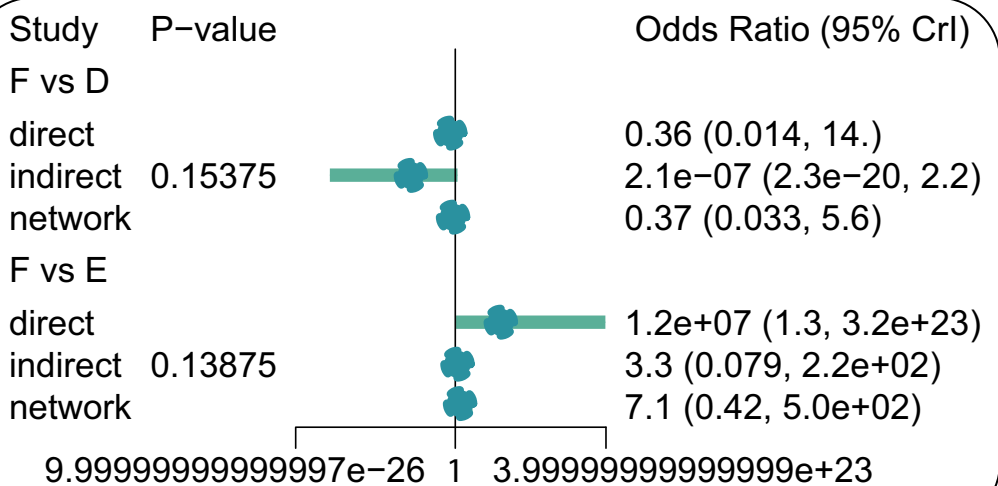
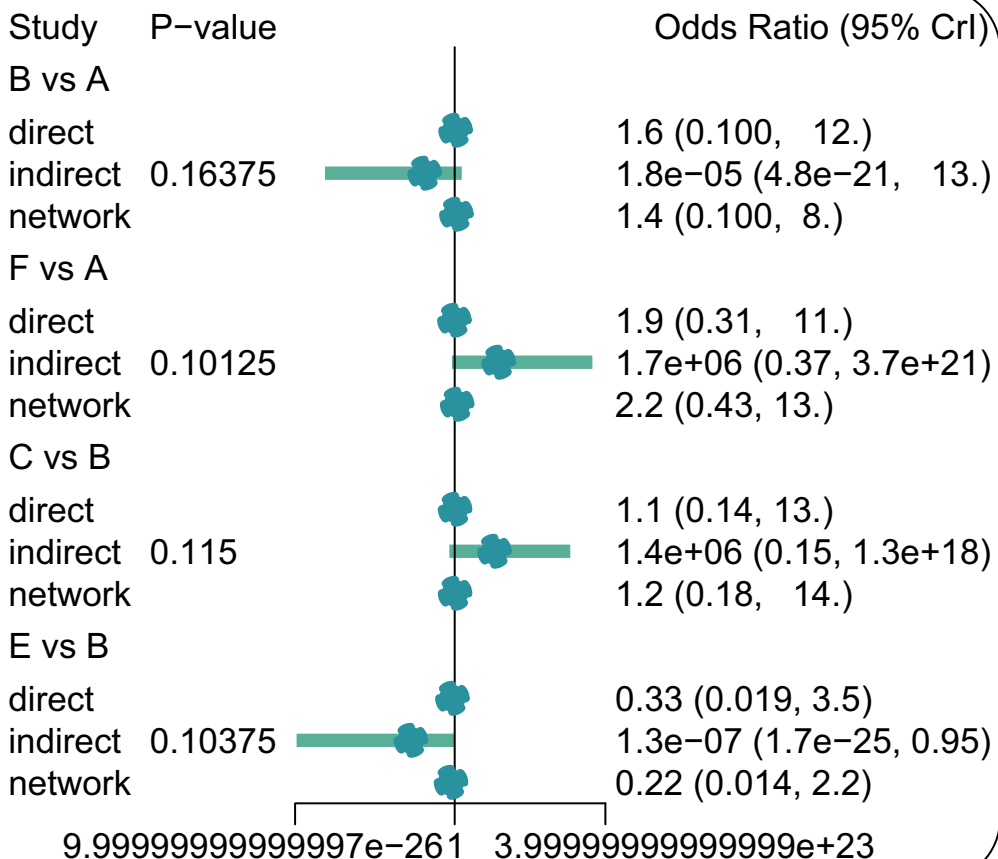
Sensitivity



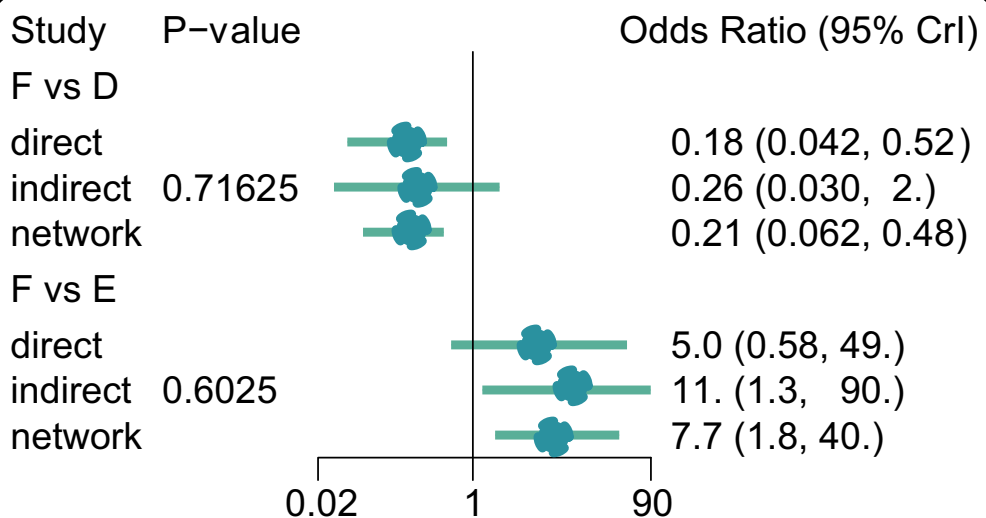
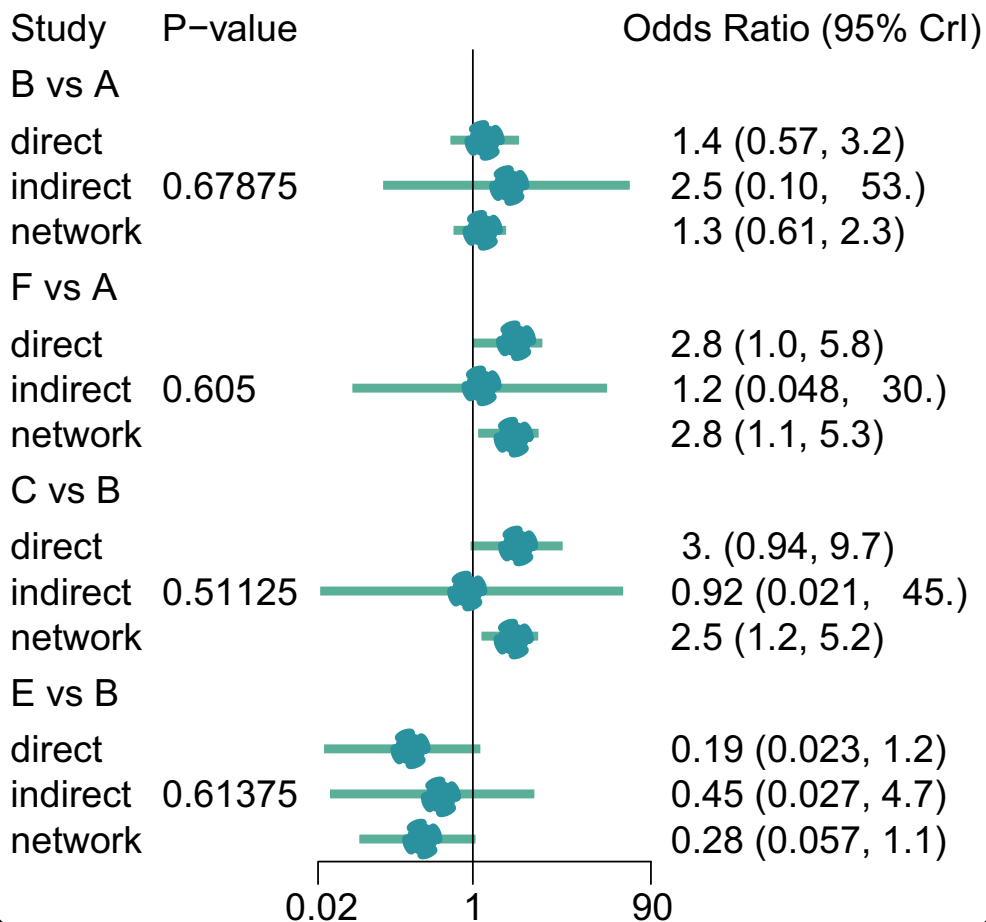
Specificity



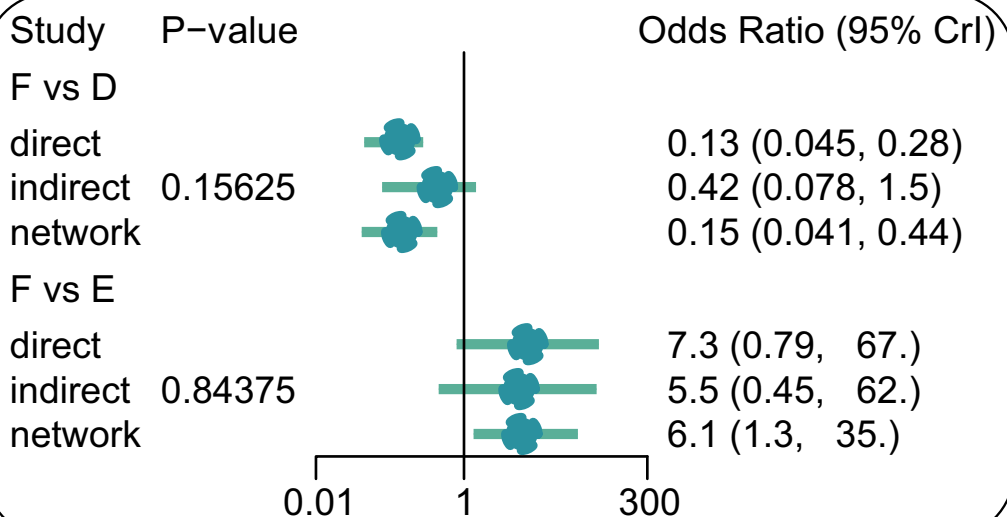
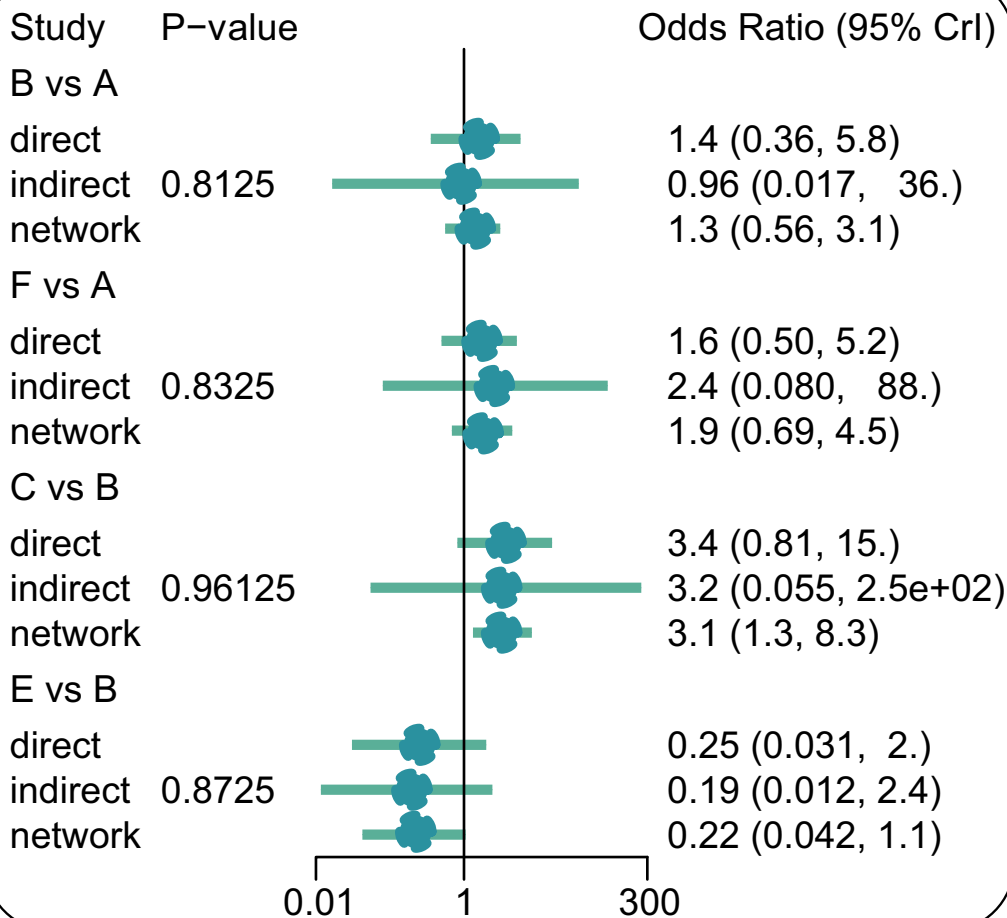
PPV



NPV



Accuracy



Appendix Figure 1. Flow chart showing literature search and study selection.

Appendix Figure 2. Node-splitting plot showing the sensitivity of the seven imaging methods for the diagnostic values of ischemic stroke. (A = traditional computed tomography; B = computed tomography angiography; C = computed tomography perfusion; D = diffusion-weighted imaging; E = magnetic resonance angiography; F = traditional magnetic resonance imaging; G = transcranial Doppler ultrasound)

Appendix Figure 3. The node-splitting plot showing the specificity of the seven imaging methods for the diagnostic values of ischemic stroke. (A = traditional computed tomography; B = computed tomography angiography; C = computed tomography perfusion; D = diffusion-weighted imaging; E = magnetic resonance angiography; F = traditional magnetic resonance imaging; G = transcranial Doppler ultrasound)

Appendix Figure 4. Node-splitting plot of PPV of the seven imaging methods for the diagnostic values of ischemic stroke. (A = traditional computed tomography; B = computed tomography angiography; C = computed tomography perfusion; D = diffusion-weighted imaging; E = magnetic resonance angiography; F = traditional magnetic resonance imaging; G = transcranial Doppler ultrasound; PPV = positive predictive value)

Appendix Figure 5. Node-splitting plot of NPV of the seven imaging methods for the diagnostic values of ischemic stroke. (A = traditional computed tomography; B = computed tomography angiography; C = computed tomography perfusion; D = diffusion-weighted imaging; E = magnetic resonance angiography; F = traditional magnetic resonance imaging; G = transcranial Doppler ultrasound; NPV = negative predictive value)

Appendix Figure 6. The node-splitting plot highlighting the accuracy of the seven imaging methods for the diagnostic values of ischemic stroke. (A = traditional computed tomography; B = computed tomography angiography; C = computed tomography perfusion; D = diffusion-weighted imaging; E = magnetic resonance angiography; F = traditional magnetic resonance imaging; G = transcranial Doppler ultrasound)