Table e-1: Clinical characteristics in favorable and poor outcome groups. Median (interquartile range (IQR)), n (%) as appropriate; $^{+}$ χ^2/Fisher's exact test when necessary, $^{\#}$ Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Spontaneous ICH (n=292)	Favorable Outcome (mRS 0-3; N=107)	Poor Outcome (mRS 4-6; N=185)	p-value
Hypertension [n(%)]	98 (92%)	169 (91%)	0.999^{+}
Diabetes mellitus [n(%)]	29 (27%)	39 (21%)	0.253^{+}
Mechanical ventilation [n(%)]	29 (27%)	118 (64%)	<0.001^{+}
External ventricular drainage [n(%)]	24 (22%)	92 (50%)	<0.001^{+}
Length of stay [median (IQR) days]	13 (9 to 18)	17 (12 to 24)	<0.001$^{\#}$

Table e-2: Characteristics of patients with larger and smaller peak perihemorrhagic edema (PHE) volume dichotomized according to median peak PHE volume of the entire cohort (37.495 mL) and propensity score-matched accounting for age, hematoma volume and hematoma localization (basal ganglia vs. lobar). Median (interquartile range (IQR)), n (%) as appropriate. $^{+}$ χ^2/Fisher's exact test when necessary, $^{\#}$ Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Propensity score matched cohort accounting for age, hematoma volume, localization (n=124)	Peak perihemorrhagic edema volume ≤ 37.495 mL (n=62)	Peak perihemorrhagic edema volume > 37.495 mL (n=62)	p-value
Age [median years (IQR)]	69 (57 to 77)	70 (62 to 78)	0.376$^{\#}$
Male sex [n(%)]	34 (55%)	37 (60%)	0.586^{+}
Location lobar [n(%)]	34 (55%)	34 (55%)	0.999^{+}
Intraventricular hemorrhage [n(%)]	31 (50%)	32 (52%)	0.857^{+}
Hematoma volume on admission [median mL (IQR)]	18.2 (9.1 to 29.9)	18.0 (12.9 to 29.9)	0.626$^{\#}$
Hematoma expansion >5mL [n(%)]	6 (10%)	14 (23%)	0.086^{+}
Perihemorrhagic edema volume increase up to day 3 [median mL (IQR)]	3.6 (0.4 to 6.5)	10.2 (1.3 to 16.6)	0.003$^{\#}$
Fever burden up to day 12 [median (IQR)]	3.5 (1 to 6)	3 (1 to 6)	0.864$^{\#}$
Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio day 6 [median (IQR)]	4.1 (3.1 to 5.1)	4.5 (3.4 to 5.8)	0.048$^{\#}$

Table e-3: Characteristics of patients with larger and smaller early perihemorrhagic edema (PHE) volume increase up to day 3 dichotomized according to median initial PHE volume increase of the entire cohort (3.46 mL) and propensity score-matched accounting for age, hematoma volume and hematoma localization (basal ganglia vs. lobar). Median (interquartile range (IQR)), n (%) as appropriate. $^{+}$ χ^2/Fisher's exact test when necessary, $^{\#}$ Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Propensity score matched cohort accounting for age, hematoma volume, localization (n=224)	Early perihemorrhagic edema volume increase up to day 3 ≤ 3.46 mL (n=112)	Early perihemorrhagic edema volume increase up to day 3 > 3.46 mL (n=112)	p-value
Age [median years (IQR)]	71 (65 to 78)	70 (62 to 79)	0.552$^{\#}$
Male sex [n(%)]	62 (55%)	62 (55%)	0.999^{+}
Location lobar [n(%)]	44 (39%)	41 (37%)	0.680^{+}
Intraventricular hemorrhage [n(%)]	62 (55%)	59 (53%)	0.688^{+}
Hematoma volume on admission [median mL (IQR)]	17.2 (4.5 to 40.2)	17 (10.2 to 30.4)	0.387$^{\#}$
Hematoma expansion >5mL up to day 3 [n(%)]	8 (7%)	24 (21%)	0.004^{+}
Perihemorrhagic edema volume on admission [median mL (IQR)]	15.6 (6.5 to 36.9)	15.5 (10.3 to 24.1)	0.871$^{\#}$
Fever burden on day 2 and 3 [median (IQR)]	1 (0 to 2)	1.4 (1 to 2)	0.019$^{\#}$