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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Aspiration pneumonia in stroke survivors: prevalence and clinical associations at Bolan Medical Complex

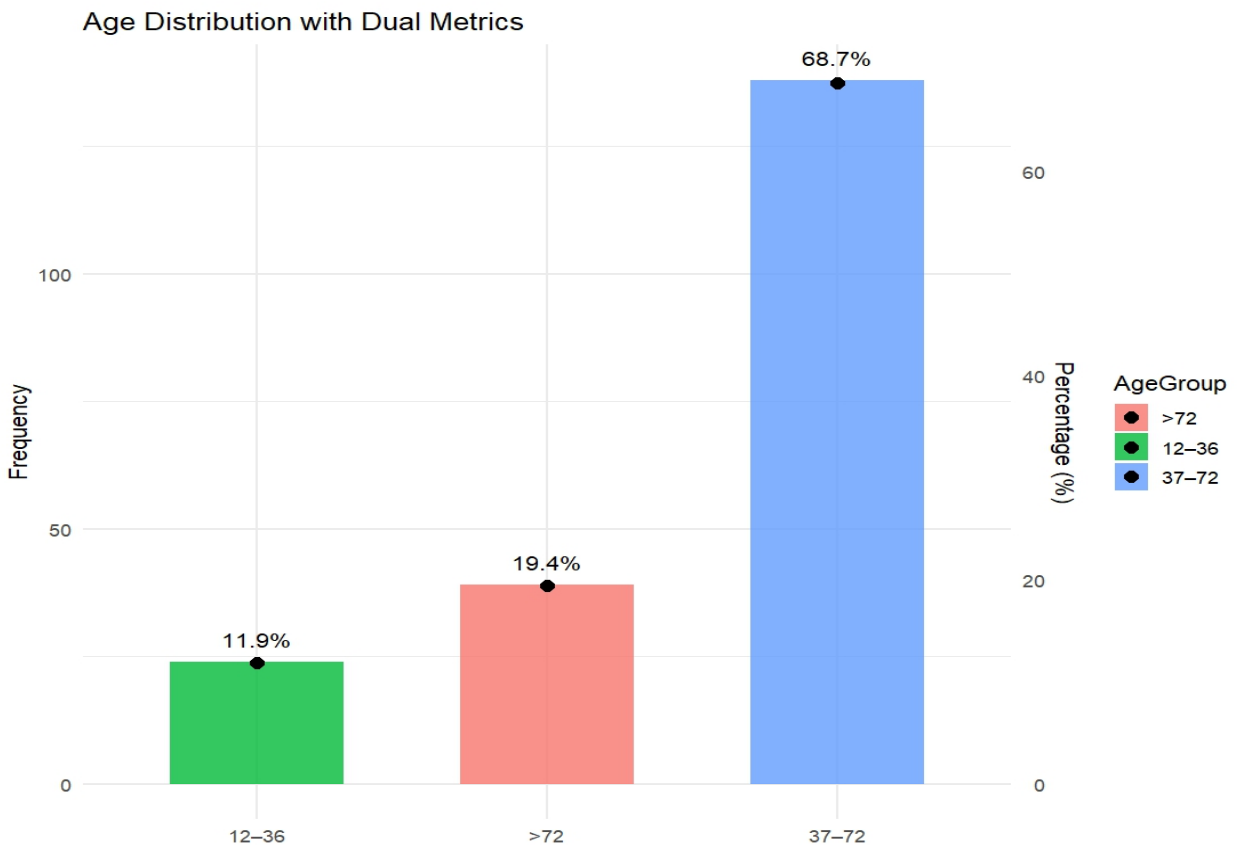
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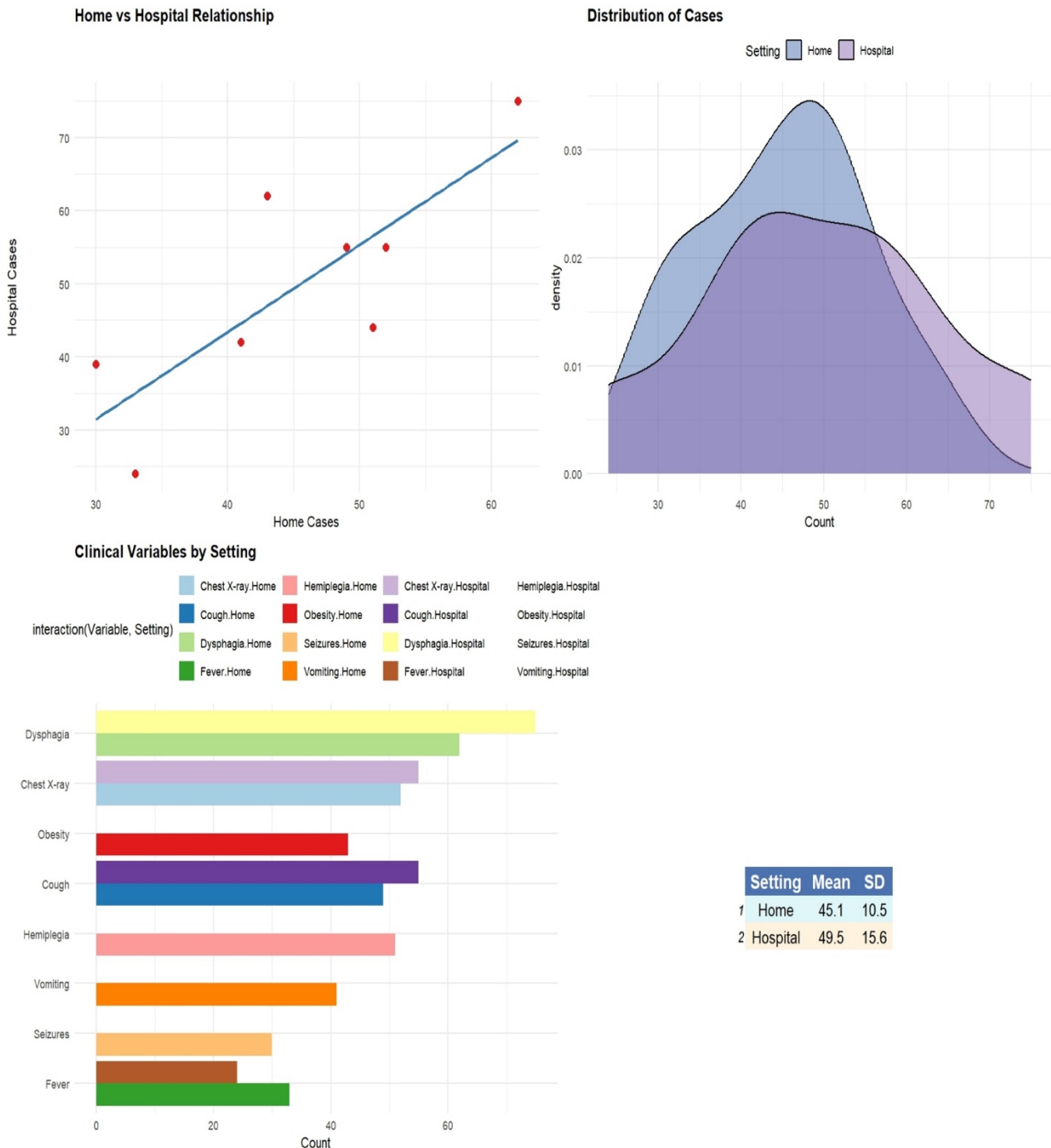
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Key words: aspiration pneumonia, stroke, dysphagia, hemiplegia, nasogastric tube, risk factors.

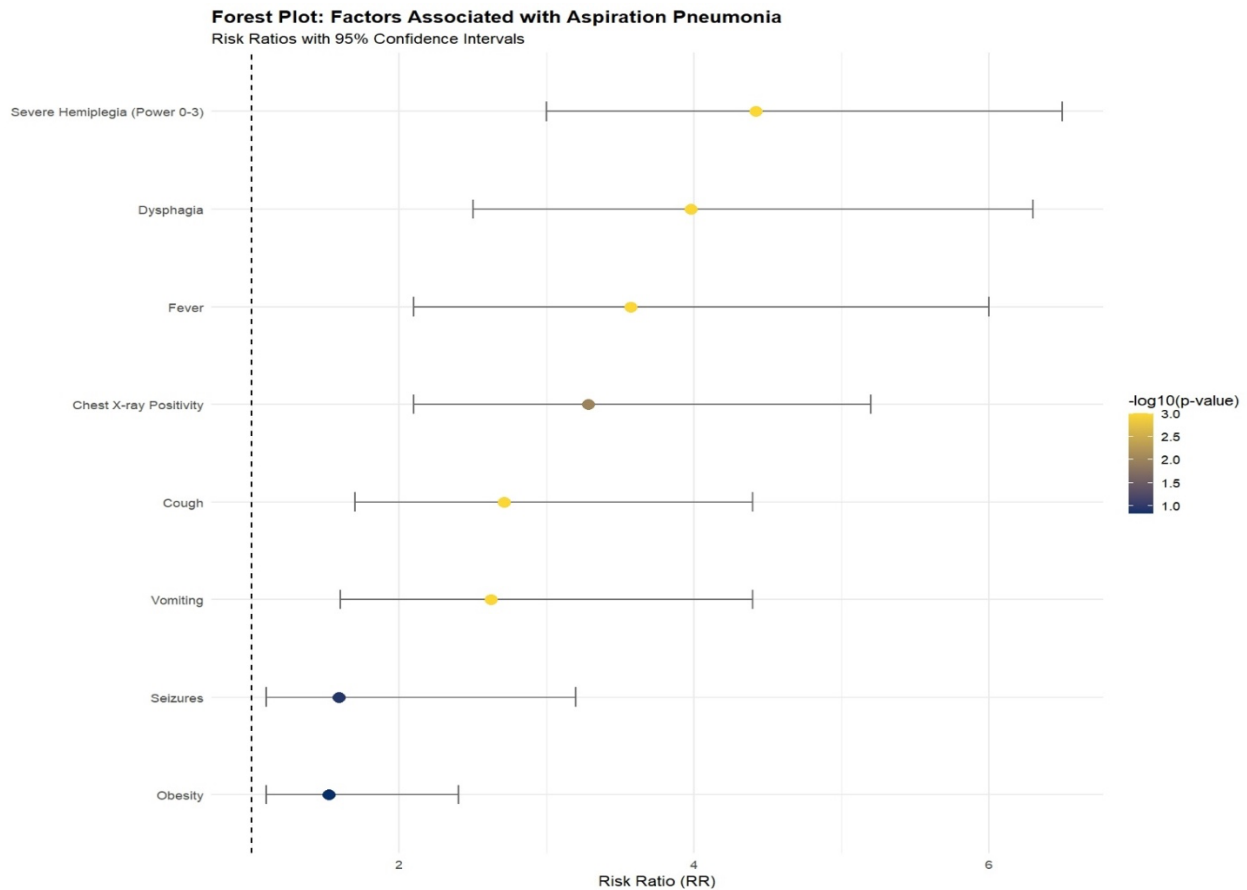
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Supplementary Figure 1. Age distribution of stroke patients and frequency of aspiration pneumonia by clinical setting.

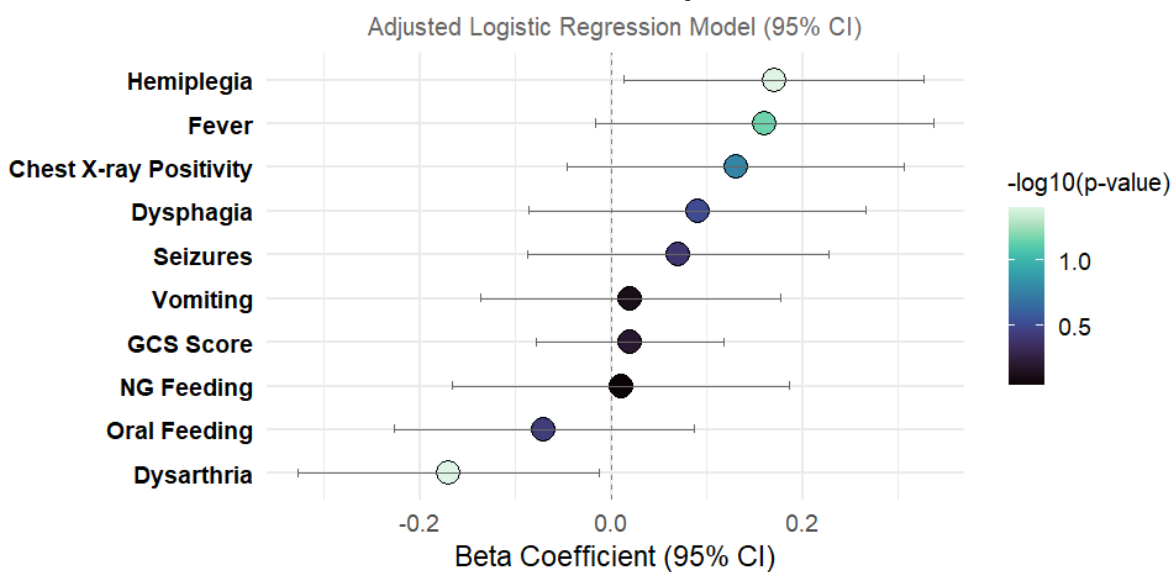


Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of clinical characteristics and distribution of aspiration pneumonia by setting. This figure compares aspiration pneumonia cases between home and hospital settings. The scatter plot shows a positive relationship between cases in both settings. Density plots indicate a higher concentration of cases in hospitals. The bar chart highlights clinical differences, with dysphagia, hemiplegia, and chest X-ray abnormalities more common among hospitalized patients.



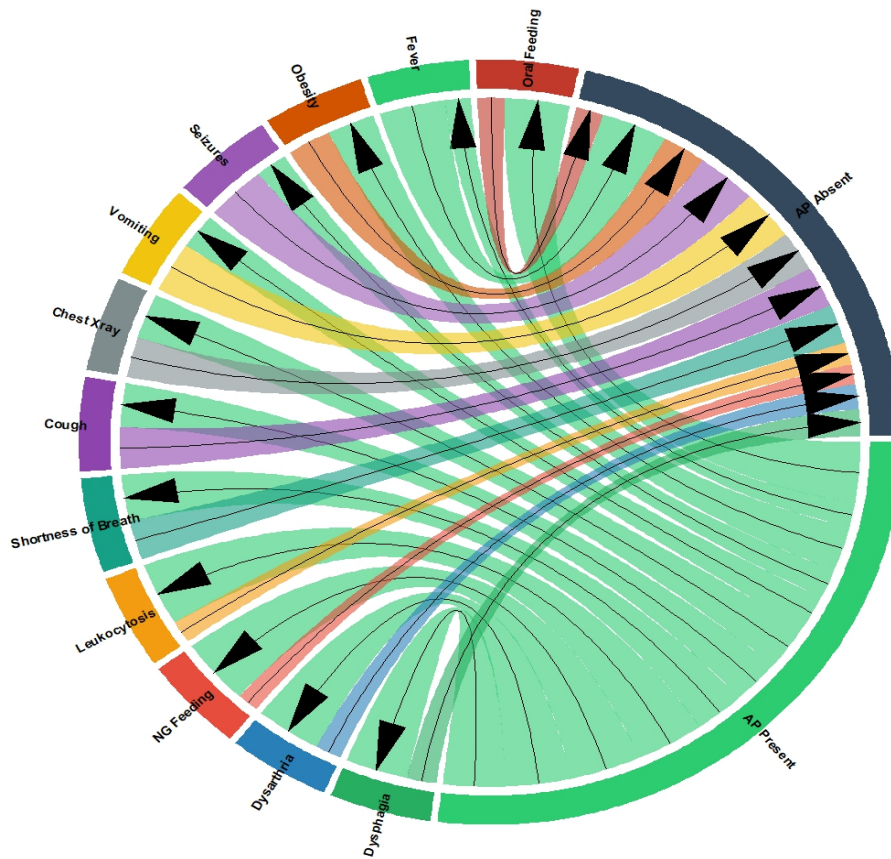
Supplementary Figure 3. Univariate analysis of factors associated with aspiration pneumonia (risk ratios with 95% confidence intervals). This forest plot displays risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals for clinical variables associated with aspiration pneumonia in univariate analysis. Severe hemiplegia, dysphagia, fever, and chest X-ray positivity showed strong associations, while seizures and obesity demonstrated weaker or non-significant relationships.

Multivariate Predictors of Aspiration Pneumonia



Supplementary Figure 4. Impact of comorbidities or preventive interventions on aspiration pneumonia risk in stroke patients. The figure contrasts outcomes between groups with/without specific risk factors or treatments.

Aspiration Pneumonia in Stroke Patients



Supplementary Figure 5. Relationship between clinical variables and aspiration pneumonia (chord diagram). This chord diagram illustrates the interrelationships between clinical variables and aspiration pneumonia status. Strong connections are observed between aspiration pneumonia and variables such as dysphagia, hemiplegia, and chest X-ray findings, reflecting their clinical relevance. This visualization is exploratory and complements the statistical analysis.