

Supplementary Table 1. Timing between CT acquisition and hemoglobin measurement

Timing category	Patients, n (%)
Same calendar day	24 (53.3%)
Within 1 calendar day	35 (77.8%)
Within 2 calendar days	38 (84.4%)
Within 3 calendar days	39 (86.7%)
More than 3 calendar days	6 (13.3%)
Hemoglobin before CT	14 (31.1%)
Same calendar day	24 (53.3%)
Hemoglobin after CT	7 (15.6%)

Supplementary Table 2. Age- and sex-adjusted linear regression models for attenuation-based hemoglobin estimation

Marker	Adjusted β , g/dL per 1 HU	95% CI	Model R^2	Adjusted R^2
SIG - TNC	0.11	0.04-0.19	0.22	0.16
SIG - VNC	0.12	0.06-0.18	0.33	0.28
CONF - TNC	0.16	0.07-0.26	0.24	0.19
CONF - VNC	0.12	0.06-0.17	0.30	0.25
SSS - TNC	0.11	0.03-0.20	0.17	0.11
SSS - VNC	0.09	0.01-0.17	0.14	0.08
VCM - TNC	0.32	0.23-0.42	0.57	0.54
VCM - VNC	0.12	0.06-0.18	0.29	0.24

Note. Multivariable linear regression models used hemoglobin concentration as the dependent variable and attenuation value as the independent variable of interest, adjusted for age and sex. β indicates the expected change in hemoglobin concentration in g/dL per 1-HU increase in attenuation. CI = confidence interval; SIG = sigmoid sinus; CONF = confluence of sinuses; SSS = superior sagittal sinus; VCM = great cerebral vein/vena cerebri magna; TNC = true non-contrast; VNC = virtual non-contrast.