On-line Table 1: Summary statistics including characteristics of 122 treated patients with DAVFs[a]

Characteristic	All patients (*n* = 122)	Pial Supply (*n* = 29)	No Pial Supply (*n* = 93)	*P* Value[b]
Age at treatment (yr)	58.7 ± 12.7	62.8 ± 11.5	57.5 ± 12.9	.049
Female	57 (47%)	13 (45%)	44 (47%)	.835
Hemorrhagic presentation	25 (20%)	6 (21%)	19 (20%)	1.000
Borden-Shucart classification				.035
Type I	47 (39%)	7 (24%)	40 (43%)	
Type II	31 (25%)	7 (24%)	24 (26%)	
Type III	44 (36%)	15 (52%)	29 (31%)	
Cognard classification				.135
Type I	25 (20%)	4 (14%)	21 (23%)	
Type IIa	21 (17%)	3 (10%)	18 (19%)	
Type IIa+b	21 (17%)	5 (17%)	16 (17%)	
Type IIb	6 (5%)	2 (7%)	4 (4%)	
Type III	9 (7%)	3 (10%)	6 (6%)	
Type IV	38 (31%)	11 (38%)	27 (29%)	
Type V	2 (1%)	1 (3%)	1 (1%)	
Pretreatment modified Rankin Scale score				.131
0	52 (43%)	11 (38%)	41 (44%)	
1	22 (18%)	4 (14%)	18 (19%)	
2	20 (16%)	4 (14%)	16 (17%)	
3	11 (9%)	3 (10%)	8 (9%)	
4	9 (7%)	4 (14%)	5 (5%)	
5	8 (7%)	3 (10%)	5 (5%)	
Treatment modality				.267
Embolization only	86 (70%)	17 (59%)	69 (74%)	
Operation only	9 (7%)	3 (10%)	6 (6%)	
Embolization and operation	27 (22%)	9 (31%)	18 (19%)	
Transarterial embolization	75/112 (67%)	24/26 (92%)	51/86 (59%)	.002
Full cure based on angiography	87 (71%)	16 (55%)	71 (76%)	.035
Stroke complication	4 (3%)	3 (10%)	1 (1%)	.041
Neurologic deficit complication	6 (5%)	4 (14%)	2 (2%)	.028
Major complication	15 (12%)	8 (28%)	7 (8%)	.008

[a] Summaries are No. (%), No./total (%), or mean.
[b] *P* value compares pial supply and no pial supply groups.

On-line Table 2: Characteristics of patients with posttreatment neurologic deficits and strokes

Patient	Pial Supply?	Neuro deficit	Did It Improve?	Proof of Infarct?
1	Yes	R forehead palsy	Yes	Yes, acute punctate strokes in R posterior temporal and posterior frontal lobes on MRI
2	Yes	Decreased mental status and R-sided weakness s/p surgical occlusion of DAVF	Partially	Yes, left-sided posterior parieto-occipital infarcts and small infarcts of L cerebellar hemisphere on MRI
3	Yes	Prosopagnosia and inability to see textures or design	Partially (patient estimates 15%–20% improvement)	Yes, infarct in R posterior inferior temporal fusiform gyrus
4	Yes	Postoperative development of nonconvulsive focal status epilepticus originating from left hemisphere; patient became "densely aphasic" with right gaze preference and began to hear rhythmic sounds of rap music	Yes	No, no evidence of infarct after CTA stroke protocol
5	No	Altered mental status	Yes	No, no evidence of infarct after repeat angiography, EEG, and CT
6	No	L-sided neglect and progressive mental decline	Yes	Yes, few punctate infarcts in L putamen and L middle frontal gyrus on MRI

Note:—Neuro indicates neurologic; R, right; L, left; s/p, status post; EEG, electroencephalography.

On-line Table 3: Details of DAVFs and treatments for patients with posttreatment neurologic deficits and strokes

Pt.	Pial Supply?	Postembo Neuro Deficit	Did It Improve?	Proof of Infarct?	Presenting Symptoms	DAVF Location	Side	No. Angios	No. Embos	No. Operations	Embo Agents	Borden-Shucart	Cognard
1	Yes	Right-sided forehead palsy	Yes	Yes	Headache	Tentorium cerebella	Right	3	1	0	Onyx	II	IIb
2	Yes	Decreased mental status and Right-sided weakness	Partial	Yes	Seizure	Superior sagittal sinus	Right	2	2	3	PVA; Onyx	II	IIa+b
3	Yes	Prosopagnosia and inability to see textures or design	Partial	Yes	Headache	Transverse-sigmoid sinus	Right	1	1	0	Onyx	I	I
4	Yes	Nonconvulsive focal status epilepticus and "dense aphasia"	Yes	No	Residual DAVF	Cortical vein	Left	3	1	1	Onyx	III	III
5	No	Altered mental status	Yes	No	Weakness	Superior sagittal sinus	Bilateral	4	2	1	EtOH; Onyx	III	IV
6	No	Left-sided neglect and progressive cognitive decline	Yes	Yes	Seizure	Transverse-sigmoid sinus	Left	2	1	0	EtOH	I	I

Note:—Embo indicates embolization; angio, angiogram; Pt., patient; EtOH, ethyl alcohol; PVA, polyvinyl alcohol; neuro, neurologic.

On-line Table 4: Major complications

Patient	Age (yr)	Sex	Major Complication	No. Operations	No. Angio	No. Embos	Embo Agent	Cure?	Borden-Shucart	Cognard	Pre-mRS	Post-mRS
1	76	F	Subdural hematoma with neurologic deficit	3	2	2	PVA, EtOH	Yes	I	IIa	4	1
2	52	F	Retained catheter	0	2	3	NA	Partial	III	IV	4	0
3	63	F	Stroke	0	1	1	Onyx	Partial	I	I	0	2
4	74	M	Stroke	1	4	2	EtOH, Onyx	Yes	III	IV	1	0
5	68	M	Pulseless bradycardia after angiography	1	2	0	NA	Yes	I	IIa	5	0
6	64	F	Perforation of temporal branch of middle meningeal artery	0	3	2	EtOH, PVA	Yes	I	I	0	0
7	63	F	Deep venous thrombosis	0	2	2	Coils, PVA	Yes	II	IIb	3	1
8	68	M	Meningitis	1	1	0	NA	Yes	III	III	0	0
9	84	F	Iliofemoral artery dissection	1	1	1	Coils	Partial	I	IIa	1	1
10	69	F	Stroke	1	3	1	Onyx	Yes	III	III	3	3
11	63	M	Distal PCA embolus during angiography, given gp2b3a inhibitor; no neurologic deficit	1	2	0	NA	Yes	III	V	3	2
12	62	M	Forehead palsy	0	3	1	Onyx	Partial	I	IIa	2	1
13	70	M	Angular artery branch occlusion	0	2	1	EtOH	Yes	I	I	3	2
14	60	M	Pseudomeningocele	2	2	1	Onyx	Yes	III	III	2	1
15	43	M	Frontoparietal epidural hematoma after craniotomy	2	4	2	Onyx, EtOH glue	Yes	III	III	3	1

Note:—NA indicates not applicable; PCA, posterior cerebral artery; embo, embolization; angio, angiogram; EtOH, ethyl alcohol; PVA, polyvinyl alcohol..