On-line Table 1: Patient, aneurysm, and device information

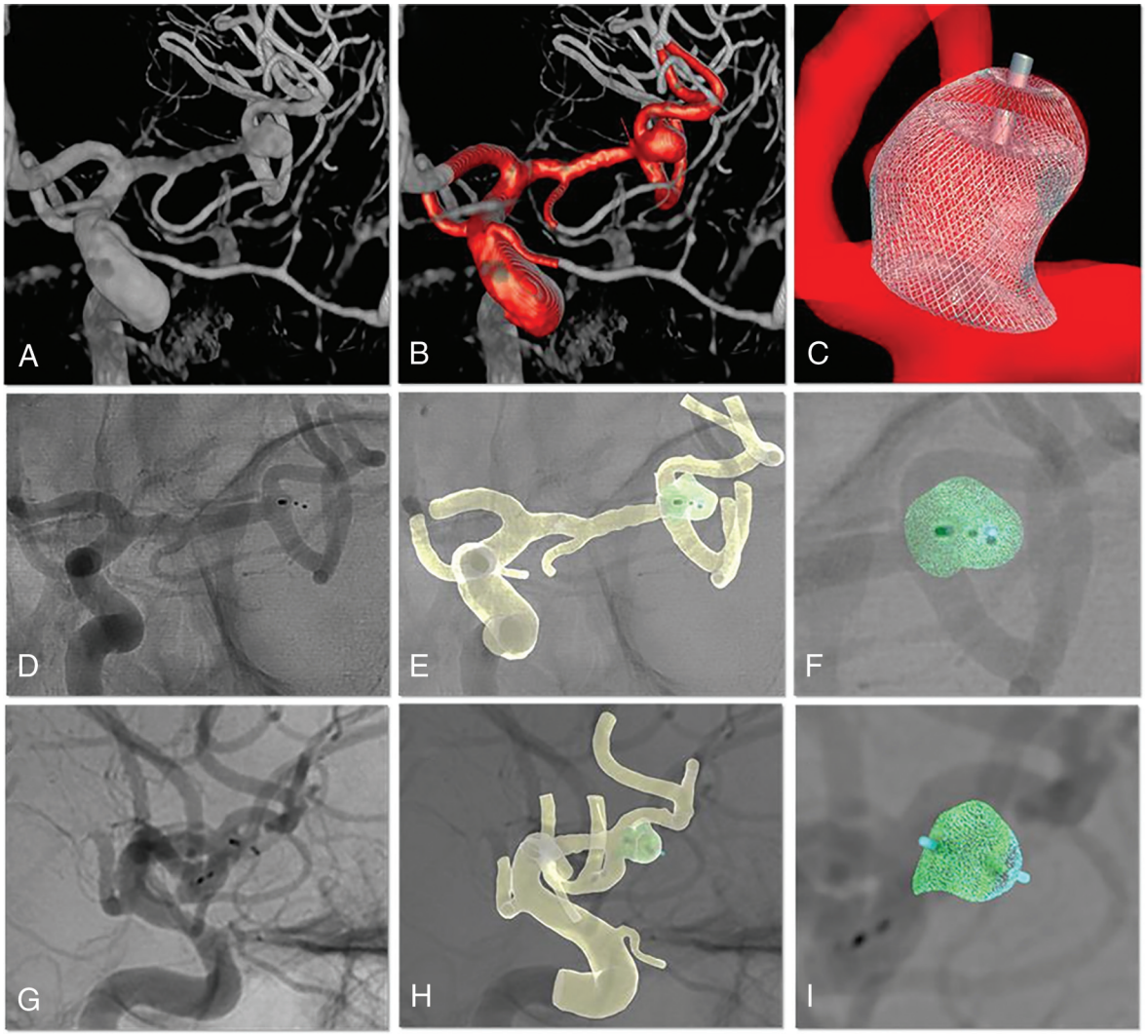
Information	
Patients	
Sex	
Female	29 (88%)
Male	4 (12%)
Total	33
Age	
Mean	63.6
SD	7.8
Aneurysms	
Location	
MCA	24
AcomA	9
BA-tip	2
ICA bifurcation (terminus)	1
Total	36
Devices	
Type	
WEB DL	30
WEB SL	6
Total	36

Note:—AcomA indicates anterior communicating artery; BA-tip, tip of the basilar artery.

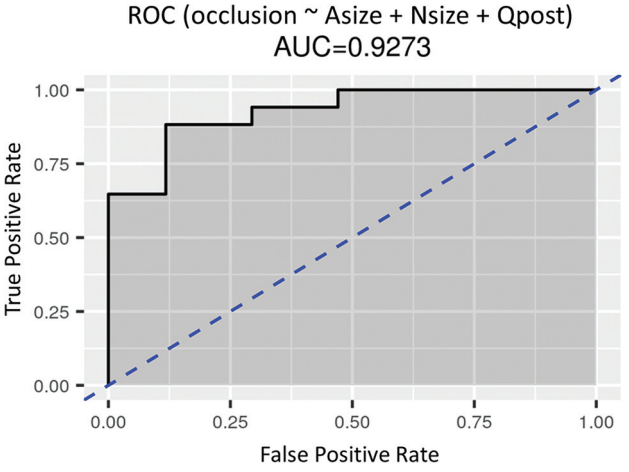
On-line Table 2: Geometric and hemodynamic variables

Variable	Units	Description	Measures
Geometry			
Asize	cm	Aneurysm size (max diameter)	Aneurysm size
Nsize	cm	Neck size (max diameter)	Orifice size
AR	1	Aspect ratio (aneurysm/neck size)	Aneurysm elongation
BF	1	Bottleneck factor	Aneurysm shape
VOR	cm	Volume-to-ostium ratio	Aneurysm shape
UI	1	Undulation index	Shape irregularity
NSI	1	Nonsphericity index	Shape irregularity
Hemodynamics			
ICI	1	Inflow concentration index	Inflow jet concentration
Q	mL/s	Mean aneurysm inflow	Aneurysm inflow rate
VE	cm/s	Mean velocity	Aneurysm blood speed
VO	1/s	Mean vorticity	Blood rotational speed
Corelen	cm	Vortex corelen length	Aneurysm flow complexity

Note:—Max indicates maximum.



ON-LINE FIG 1. Image-based modeling approach. *A*, 3D rotational angiography image. *B*, Vascular model reconstructed from a 3D rotational angiography image. *C*, Vascular model with a virtually implanted intrasaccular device. *D* and G, 2D angiography images post-device deployment from 2 different views. *E* and *H*, Semitransparent 3D model superposed on 2D angiography images from 2 different views. *F* and *I*, Device models superposed on 2D angiography images matching device markers in 2 different views.



ON-LINE FIG 2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for a multivariate model of incomplete occlusion based on Asize, Nsize, and Qpost.