

## Supplemental Content 1

### Hemodynamic wall parameters

Time-averaged WSS refers to the tangential frictional stress caused by the action of blood flow on the vessel wall. For pulsatile flow, the time-averaged WSS was calculated by integrating WSS magnitude over a cardiac cycle for each tetrahedral element:

$$WSS = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\vec{\tau}_w| dt \quad (1)$$

where  $\vec{\tau}$  is the instantaneous WSS vector and  $T$  is the duration of the cycle.

To describe the temporal disturbance of intra-aneurysmal flow, OSI, a dimensionless measure of directional changes in WSS, was calculated using the formula reported by He and Ku [1]:

$$OSI = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{\left| \int_0^T \vec{\tau}_w dt \right|}{\int_0^T |\vec{\tau}_w| dt} \right] \quad (2)$$

Note that  $0 \leq OSI < 0.5$ , with 0 being completely unidirectional shear and 0.5 being completely oscillatory.

Himburg et al. showed that the residence time of particles near the wall is inversely proportional to a combination of WSS and OSI. RRT prolongation corresponds with low and/or oscillatory WSS [2].

$$RRT = \frac{1}{(1 - 2 \times OSI) \times WSS} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T} \left| \int_0^T \vec{\tau}_w dt \right|} \quad (3)$$

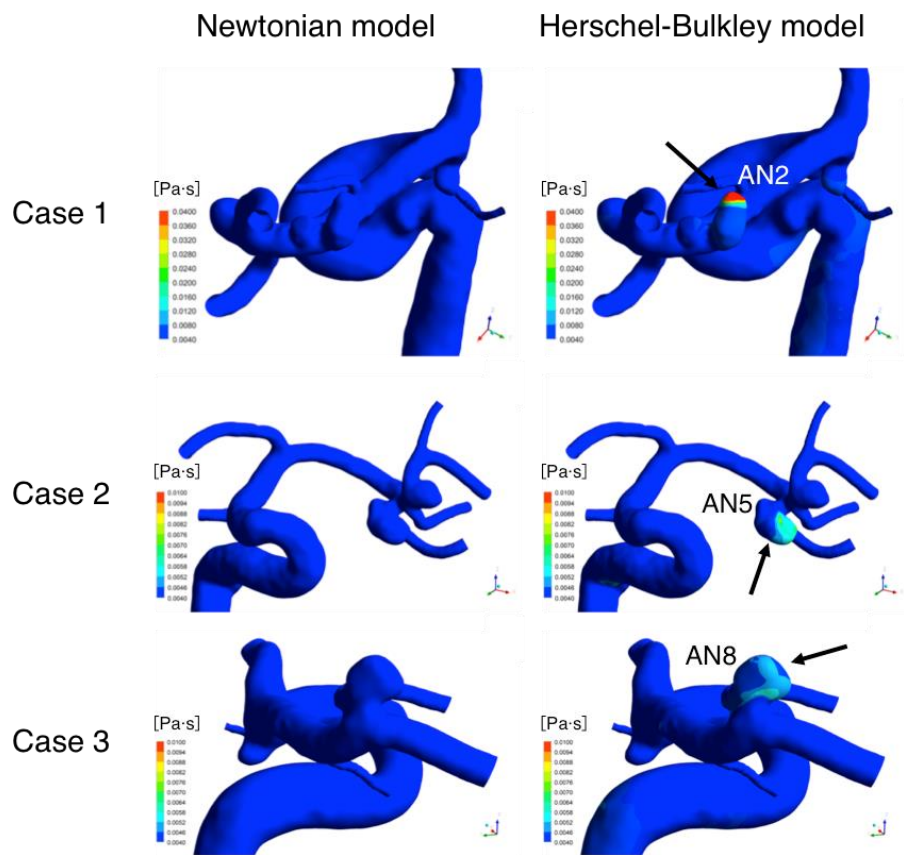
### References

1. Ku DN, Giddens DP, Zarins CK, Glagov S. Pulsatile flow and atherosclerosis in the human carotid bifurcation. Positive correlation between plaque location and low oscillating shear stress. *Arteriosclerosis*. 1985;5:293-302.
2. Himburg HA, Grzybowski DM, Hazel AL, LaMack JA, Li XM, Friedman MH. Spatial comparison between wall shear stress measures and porcine arterial endothelial permeability. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*. 2004;286:H1916-22

## Supplemental Content 2

### Viscosity

Distribution of blood viscosity at the luminal wall of each aneurysm predicted using two rheology models. The Herschel-Bulkley models predicted higher viscosity than the Newtonian viscosity models in AN2, AN5 and AN8 (black arrows).



### References

1. Rayz VL, Boussel L, Lawton MT, et al. Numerical modeling of the flow in intracranial aneurysms: prediction of regions prone to thrombus formation. *Ann Biomed Eng.* 2008;36:1793-1804.
2. Xiang J, Tremmel M, Kolega J, Levy EI, Natarajan SK, Meng H. Newtonian viscosity model could overestimate wall shear stress in intracranial aneurysm domes and underestimate rupture risk. *J Neurointerv Surg.* 2012;4:351-357