

Supplementary References

- S1. Jian BJ, Hetts SW, Lawton MT, Gupta N. Pediatric intracranial aneurysms. *Neurosurg Clin N Am.* 2010;21(3): 491-501.
- S2. De Blasi R, Lasjaunias P, Rodesch G, Alvarez H. Endovascular treatment of a ruptured intracranial arterial aneurysm in a 12-year-old child with recessive polycystic kidney disease. *Interv Neuroradiol.* 1997;3(4): 333-336.
- S3. Perez JL, McDowell MM, Zussman B, et al. Ruptured intracranial aneurysm in a patient with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease. *J Neurosurg Pediatr.* 2018;23(1): 75-79.
- S4. McDowell MM, Zhao Y, Kellner CP, et al. Demographic and clinical predictors of multiple intracranial aneurysms in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage. *J Neurosurg.* 2018;128(4): 961-968.
- S5. Vajda J. Multiple intracranial aneurysms: a high risk condition. *Acta Neurochir (Wien).* 1992;118(1-2): 59-75.
- S6. Wilson FM, Jaspan T, Holland IM. Multiple cerebral aneurysms--a reappraisal. *Neuroradiology.* 1989;31(3): 232-236.
- S7. Kotowski M, Naggara O, Darsaut TE, et al. Safety and occlusion rates of surgical treatment of unruptured intracranial aneurysms: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature from 1990 to 2011. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry.* 2013;84(1): 42-48.
- S8. Lee VW, Dexter MA, Mai J, Vladica P, Lopez-Vargas P, Rangan GK. KHA-CARI Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Guideline: Management of Intracranial Aneurysms. *Semin Nephrol.* 2015;35(6): 612-617 e620.
- S9. Fonck C, Chauveau D, Gagnadoux MF, Pirson Y, Grunfeld JP. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease in adulthood. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2001;16(8): 1648-1652.
- S10. Gunay-Aygun M, Font-Montgomery E, Lukose L, et al. Correlation of kidney function, volume and imaging findings, and PKHD1 mutations in 73 patients with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2010;5(6): 972-984.
- S11. Nagasawa Y, Matthiesen S, Onuchic LF, et al. Identification and characterization of Pkhd1, the mouse orthologue of the human ARPKD gene. *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2002;13(9): 2246-2258.
- S12. Singh K, Bona KH, Jacobsen BK, Bjork L, Solberg S. Prevalence of and risk factors for abdominal aortic aneurysms in a population-based study : The Tromso Study. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2001;154(3): 236-244.
- S13. Mackey J, Khoury JC, Alwell K, et al. Stable incidence but declining case-fatality rates of subarachnoid hemorrhage in a population. *Neurology.* 2016;87(21): 2192-2197.
- S14. Anderson SW, Todd MM, Hindman BJ, et al. Effects of intraoperative hypothermia on neuropsychological outcomes after intracranial aneurysm surgery. *Ann Neurol.* 2006;60(5): 518-527.
- S15. Helal I, Handous I, Khadhar M, Bezzine H, Hamida FB, Abdallah TB. Ruptured intracranial aneurysm and recessive polycystic kidney Disease: A Rare Association. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl.* 2019;30(4): 982-984.

- S16.** Chalhoub V, Abi-Rafeh L, Hachem K, Ayoub E, Yazbeck P. Intracranial aneurysm and recessive polycystic kidney disease: the third reported case. *JAMA Neurol.* 2013;70(1): 114-116.
- S17.** Neumann HP, Krumme B, van Velthoven V, Orszagh M, Zerres K. Multiple intracranial aneurysms in a patient with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 1999;14(4): 936-939.