**ON-LINE FIG 1.** Analysis of the contribution from fluoroscopy, DSA, and 3D imaging (including rotational angiography and conebeam CT acquisitions) to the CP_{KA}. During the study period, data distribution for fluoroscopy, DSA, and 3D imaging was available for a subset of cases ($n = 94$) on the dose-monitoring software (DoseWise Portal; Philips Healthcare). Most available cases were performed on the dose-reduction platform ($n = 56$), of which 21 were diagnostic. Among the cases available on the reference platform ($n = 38$), almost all were diagnostic ($n = 33$). Examination CP_{KA} values were appropriately Box-Cox transformed before statistical analysis. Back-transformed means and 95% confidence intervals are reported.
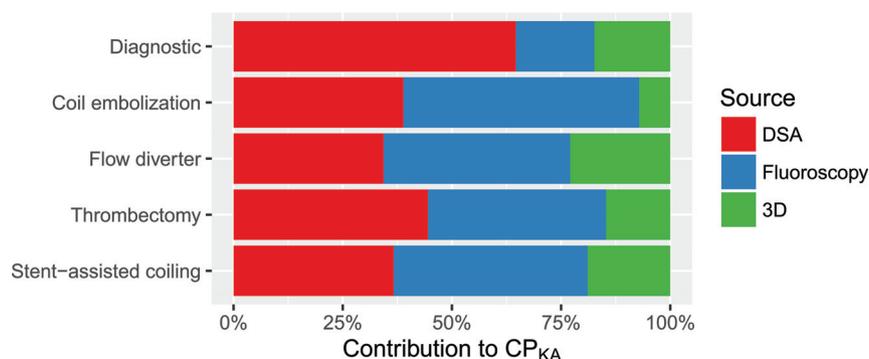
ON-LINE FIG 2. Relative contribution of fluoroscopy, angiography and 3D imaging. On the dose-reduction platform, contributions to examination CP_{KA} from different imaging modes (DSA, fluoroscopy, 3D imaging) vary with procedure type. We included procedures with at least 4 cases available for analysis: thrombectomy ($n = 4$), stent-assisted coiling ($n = 4$), flow diverter ($n = 12$), diagnostic ($n = 21$), and coil embolization ($n = 12$).

On-line Table: Image mode contribution to diagnostic CP_{KA}[a]

	Reference (n = 33)	Dose Reduction (n = 21)	Two-Sample t Test
Fluoroscopy	30.6 (24.7–37.9)	8.6 (6.6–11.1)	$t = -7.87, P < .0001$
DSA	118.5 (101.2–138.7)	34.7 (26.4–45.5)	$t = -8.12, P < .0001$
3D imaging	7.4 (5.7–9.7)	7.6 (5.3–10.8)	$t = 0.09, P = .9303$
Total exam	161.1 (138.3–187.6)	54.9 (44.7–67.3)	$t = -8.73, P = .0001$

[a] The contribution of different imaging modes (fluoroscopy, angiography, and 3D imaging) to the examination CP_{KA} for diagnostic cases, reported as mean (95% confidence interval). The dose-reduction platform was associated with significantly lower fluoroscopic and angiographic P_{KA} values, while the P_{KA} from 3D imaging was not affected.