



ON-LINE FIG. Kaplan-Meier 36-month estimates of cumulative survival (without recanalization) in coiled aneurysms according to aneurysm size. The cumulative survival rate at 6 months was 90.7% in aneurysms ≤ 7 mm and 60.8% in aneurysms > 7 mm. At 30 months after the procedure, the cumulative survival rate was 84.8% in aneurysms ≤ 7 mm and 52.8% in aneurysms > 7 mm. Compared with small aneurysms ≤ 7 mm, large aneurysms > 7 mm were more prone to early recanalization than late recanalization. (ie, compared with larger aneurysms > 7 mm, aneurysms ≤ 7 mm were more susceptible to late recanalization [versus early recanalization], though long-term complete occlusion after coiling was more likely in aneurysms ≤ 7 mm.)

On-line Table: Multinomial logistic regression; late recanalization versus complete occlusion (early recanalization serving as reference)

Variables	Late Recanalization		Complete Occlusion	
	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value ^a	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value ^a
Posterior circulation	0.54 (0.17–1.70)	.290	0.43 (0.22–0.81)	.010
SAH presentation	1.10 (0.50–2.43)	.819	0.52 (0.31–0.89)	.016
Second attempt	0.63 (0.23–1.68)	.351	0.15 (0.08–0.28)	<.001
Stent	0.52 (0.21–1.29)	.156	1.42 (0.86–2.35)	.177
Antiplatelet medication	1.16 (0.58–2.31)	.684	0.73 (0.47–1.15)	.172
Aneurysm size				
≤ 4 mm	2.02 (0.76–5.35)	.156	7.12 (4.00–12.67)	<.001
> 4 to 7 mm	3.00 (1.33–6.74)	.008	5.43 (3.29–8.97)	<.001
> 7 mm	1		1	

^a P < .05 is significant.

Reference category: early recanalization.

Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.220$.