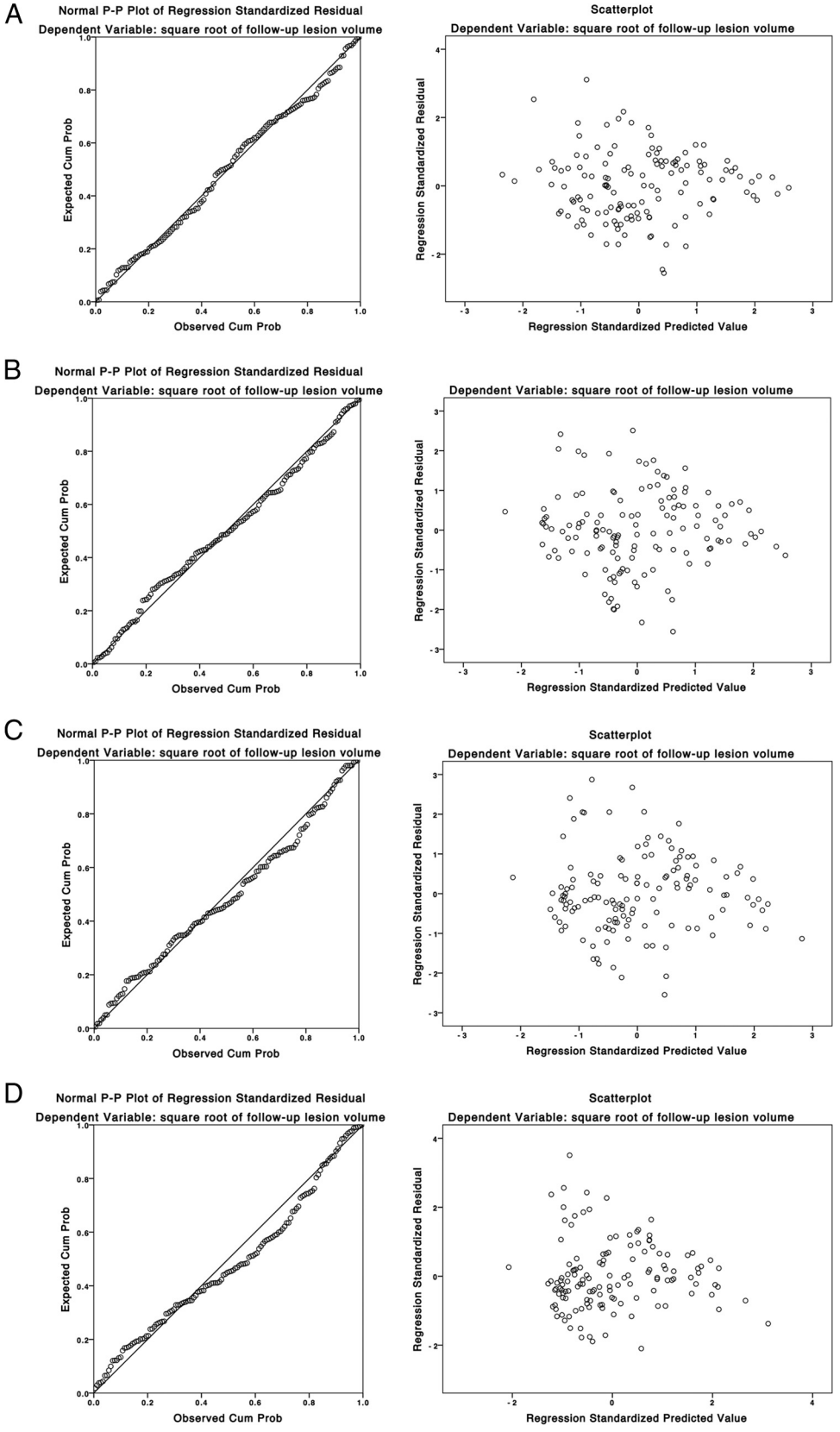
On-line Table 1: Leptomeningeal collateral grading scores

Type	Author	Description	Grading System
4-Point absolute	Tan et al[3]	Extent of filling in territory of occluded vessel	0 = No collateral filling 1 = Filling in <50% 2 = Filling in 50%–99% 3 = Filling in 100% of the ischemic territory
5-Point relative	Maas et al[8]	Comparison of symptomatic hemisphere with contralateral hemisphere	1 = Absent 2 = Less than 3 = Equal to 4 = Greater than 5 = Exuberant
20-Point relative	Menon et al[11]	Regional comparison of symptomatic hemisphere with contralateral hemisphere based on ASPECTS	0 = No collateral filling 1 = Less than 2 = Equal to or greater than

On-line Table 2: Patient characteristics (collateral grading)[a]

		Dynamic CTA		
	Conventional CTA	Arterial Phase	Arteriovenous Phase	Venous Phase
4-Point absolute[b]	1.45 ± 0.88	1.65 ± 0.89	2.08 ± 0.90	2.12 ± 0.85
5-Point relative[b]	2.00 ± 0.60	2.04 ± 0.56	2.45 ± 0.85	2.33 ± 0.73
20-Point relative[b]	7.13 ± 4.66	8.50 ± 4.71	11.79 ± 5.03	10.42 ± 4.45
Volume of hypoattenuation[c]	106 (79–133)	94 (60–132)	68 (25–108)	35 (11–88)

[a] Collateral vessel grading scores yielded higher results in dynamic CTA than in conventional CTA. The volume of hypoattenuation was highest in conventional CTA. Among different time-phases of dynamic CTA, the volume of hypoattenuation decreased continuously from the arterial to venous phase.
[b] Mean.
[c] Median (first-third quartiles).



ON-LINE FIG. Residual normal probability-probability and scatterplots of multivariate linear regression models containing the volume of hypoattenuation in conventional CTA (*A*), volume of hypoattenuation in the arterial phase (*B*), volume of hypoattenuation in the arteriovenous phase (*C*), and volume of hypoattenuation in the venous phase (*D*). P-P indicates probability-probability; Cum, cumulative; Prob, probability.