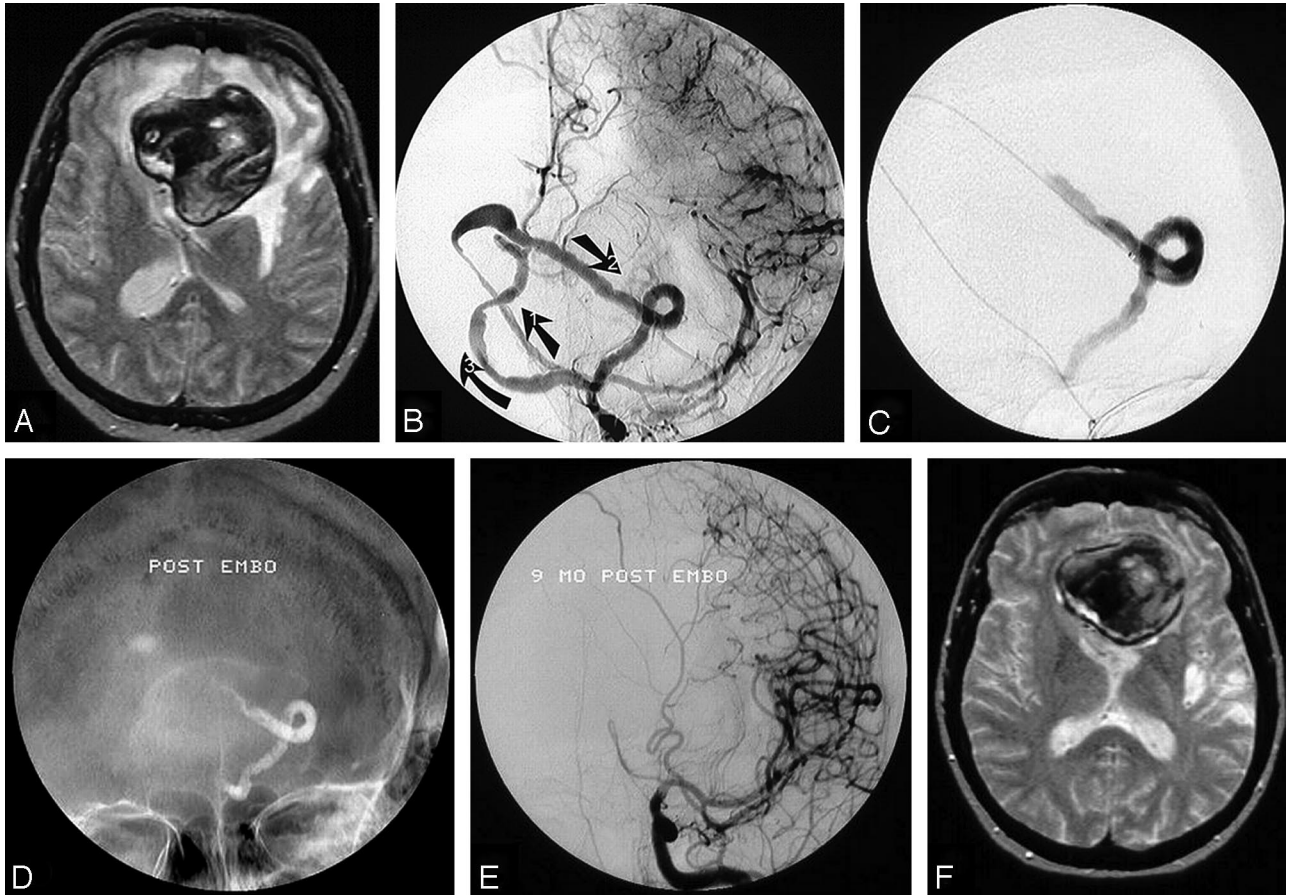


On-line Fig 1. A 68-year-old woman with episodes of dysphasia. *A* and *B*, CT scan (*A*) and MR image (*B*) demonstrate a serpentine partially thrombosed aneurysm of the left middle cerebral artery. *C* and *D*, Lateral (*C*) and frontal (*D*) views of the 3D angiogram show a fusiform dilated aneurysm lumen. *E* and *F*, Frontal skull radiograph (*E*) and angiogram (*F*) after internal coil trapping.



On-line Fig 2. A 51-year-old woman with progressive frontal syndrome. *A*, MR image demonstrates a 5-cm giant serpentine aneurysm with surrounding edema. *B*, Frontal view of left internal carotid angiography shows the aneurysm originating from the left anterior cerebral artery with a tortuous luminal channel. Flow direction and sequence are indicated by numbered arrows. *C*, Microcatheter inside the luminal channel. From this point, glue was injected. *D*, Glue cast after embolization. *E*, Preoperative angiogram 9 months later demonstrates stable occlusion of the luminal channel. *F*, Preoperative MR image with resolution of perifocal edema. Note the small middle cerebral artery infarction that developed 6 months after embolization from an unknown source.