

Supplementary table 1. Population and fistula angioarchitecture of pediatric dural arteriovenous fistula

Variable	Value
No. of patients	43
Male	29 (67.3%)
Age first symptoms (years, mean ± SD)	8.4 (6.0)
Age first treatment at our hospital (years, mean ± SD)	10.2 (5.7)
Cardiomegaly	10 (23.3%)
Seizures	7 (16.3%)
Ocular symptoms	16 (37.2%)
Pulsatile head mass/Dilated facial veins	9 (20.9%)
Headaches	10 (23.2%)
Focal neurological deficit	7 (16.3%)
Developmental delay	5 (11.6%)
Hydrocephalus or macrocephaly	5 (11.6%)
Current or prior hemorrhage	7 (16.3%)
Location	
Transverse-sigmoid	18 (41.9%)
Tentorial	4 (9.3%)
Cavernous sinus	5 (11.6%)
Convexity/SSS	11 (25.6%)
Anterior cranial fossa	1 (2.3%)
Torcular (+- SSS or transverse sinus)	7 (16.3%)

Middle cranial fossa	2 (4.7%)
Other	10 (23.3%)
Angioarchitecture	
> 1 location of DAVF	11 (25.6%)
Venous ectasia	28 (65.1%)
Venous reflux	32 (74.4%)
Venous sinus thrombus/occlusion	26 (60.5%)
Venous sinus dilation	19 (44.2%)
Persistent fetal venous structures	8 (18.6%)
Cognard type	
Cognard type I	6 (14.0%)
Cognard type II a	5 (11.6%)
Cognard type II b	9 (20.9%)
Cognard type II a + b	15 (34.9%)
Cognard type III	4 (9.3%)
Cognard type IV	3 (7.0%)
Cognard type V	1 (2.3%)
Borden type	
Borden type I	11 (25.6%)
Borden type II	24 (55.8%)
Borden type III	8 (18.6%)
Lasjaunias type	

Infantile type	17 (39.5%)
Adult type	18 (41.9%)
Dural sinus malformation	8 (18.6%)
Comorbidity	11 (25.6%)

SD, standard deviation; SSS, superior sagittal sinus.