

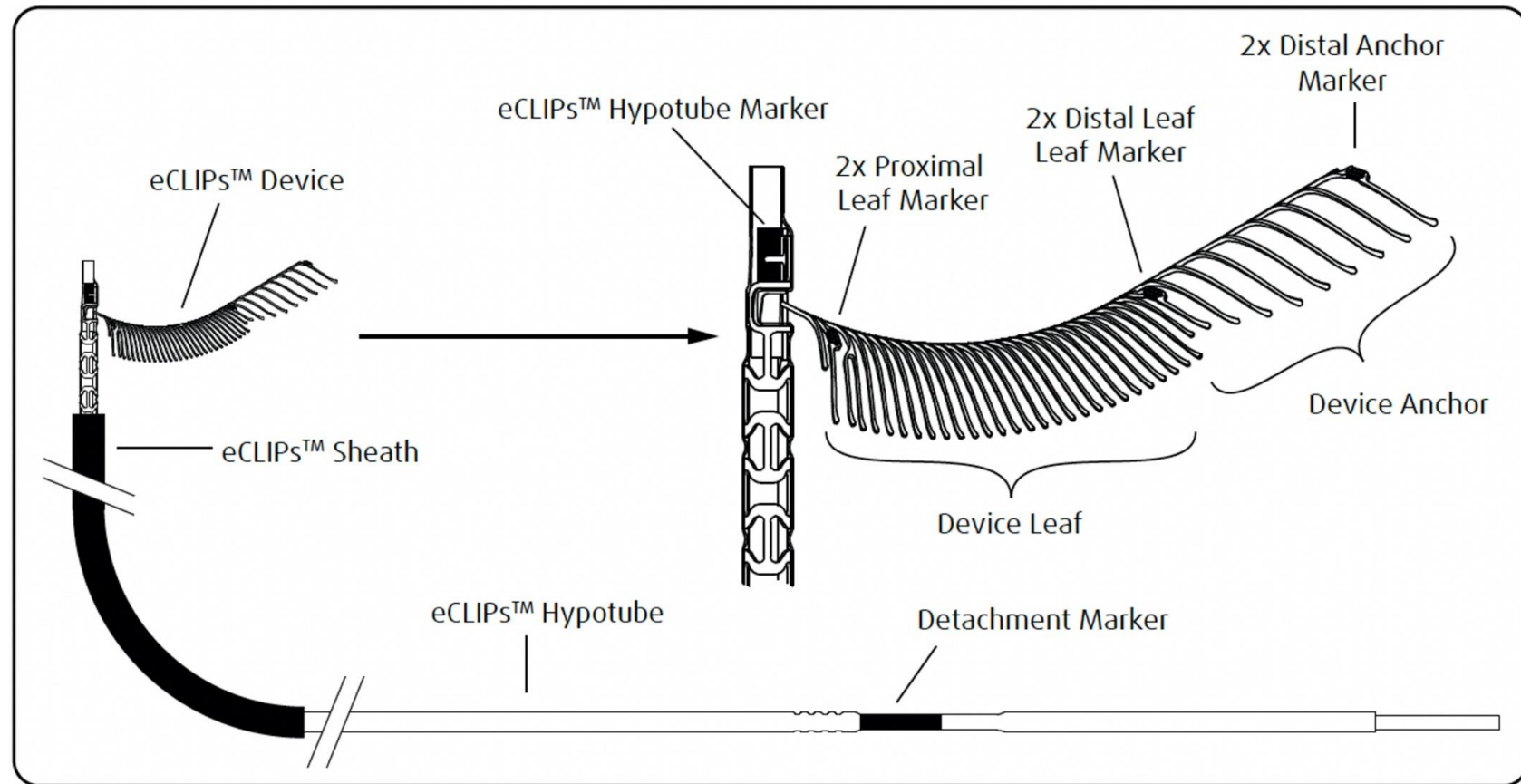
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

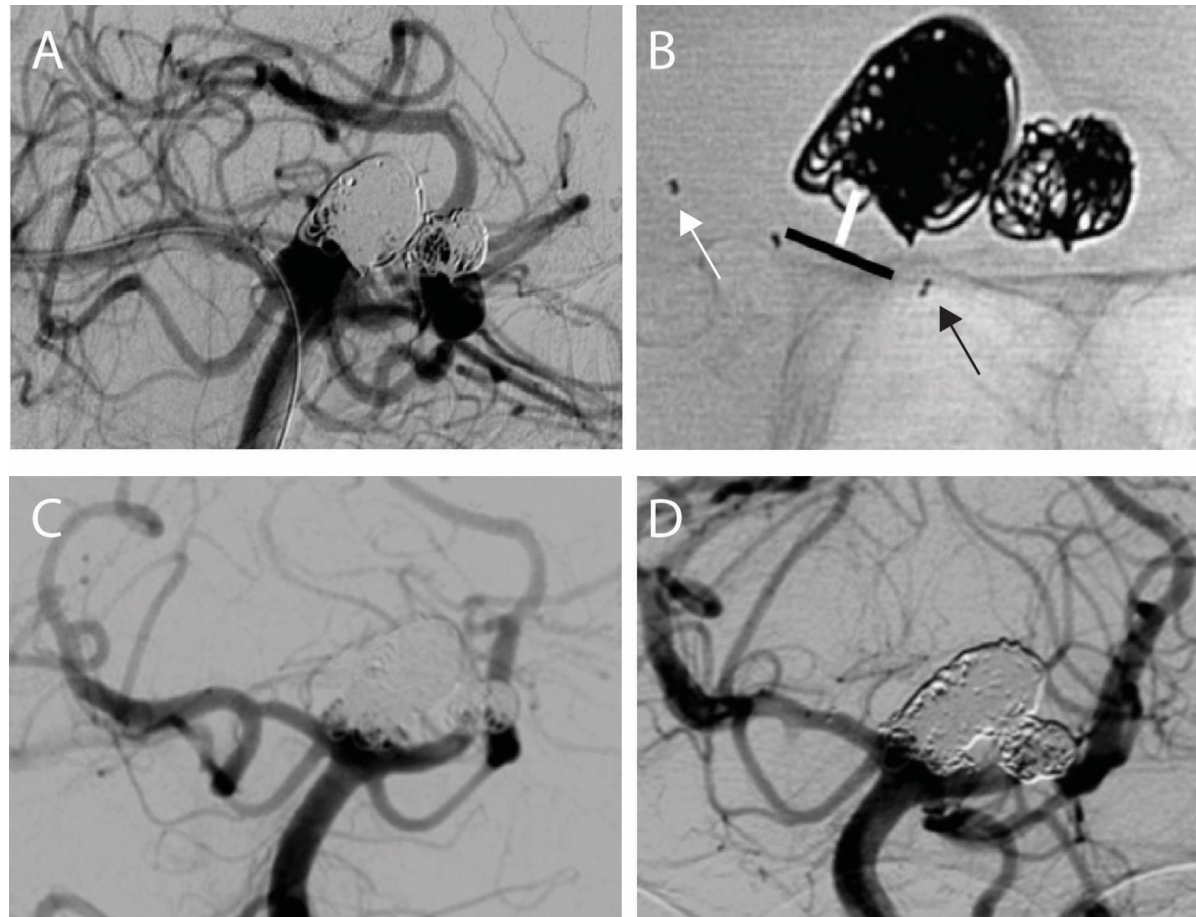
TABLES

Table 1. Patient and Aneurysm Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic	Value
Age in years, mean (range)	57 (36-72)
Female, n (%)	19 (79.2)
No previous embolization procedure, n (%)	13 (54.1)
Aneurysm recurrence, n (%)	11 (46%)
Previously ruptured	3 (13%)
Aneurysm location	
Basilar terminus	22 (92%)
Carotid terminus	2 (8%)
Aneurysm metrics: Mean (Range)	
Neck Width (mm)	5.5 (3.0 – 8.3)
Dome Width (mm)	6.7 (3.0 – 10.6)
Aneurysm Height (mm)	4.8 (2.0-8.9)
Dome-to-Neck Ratio	1.20 (0.86 – 1.56)
Aspect Ratio	0.82 (0.53 – 1.19)

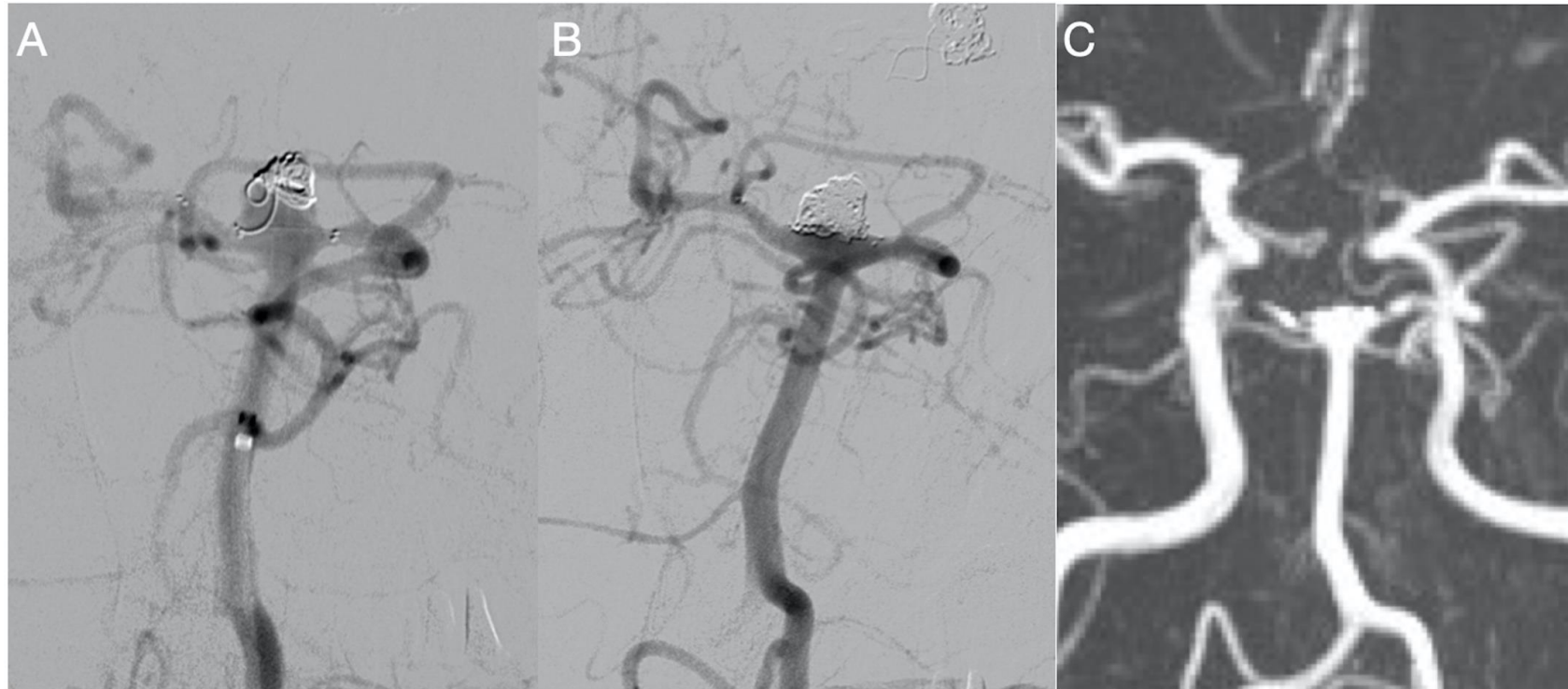
FIGURES

**Supplemental Figure 1.** The eCLIPs device



Supplemental Figure 2. Typical example of previously treated WNBA (basilar terminus) with low DTN and aspect ratios. (A) MRRC score 3b 9 months after the first coiling procedure. (B) Anteroposterior view of the aneurysm with equal measurement of the neck and dome (black line) and the height of the dome (white line). Dome-to-neck ratio = 1; Aspect ratio = 0.77. The markers delineating the eCLIPs “leaf” (black arrow)

are beneath the neck and the anchor segment (white arrow) are in the P1 segments. (C) Immediate post-procedure result after eCLIPs device deployment and repeat coiling. (D) Complete occlusion (MRRC 1) 6 months after endovascular repair.



Supplemental Figure 3. Another example of a previously treated basilar terminus aneurysm demonstrating the similar morphology of follow-up imaging with contrast enhanced magnetic resonance imaging angiography (CEMRA) and digital subtraction angiography (DSA). (A) Pre-treatment DSA. (B) Post-treatment DSA. (C) Post-treatment CEMRA done 2-months after the DSA.