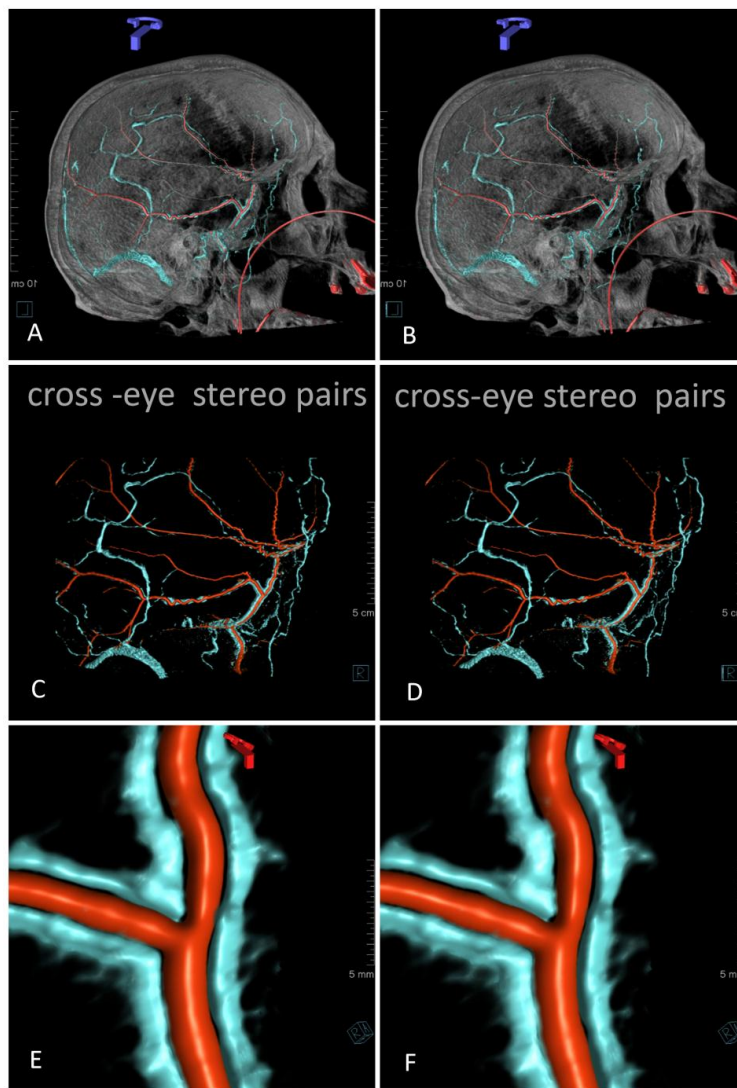
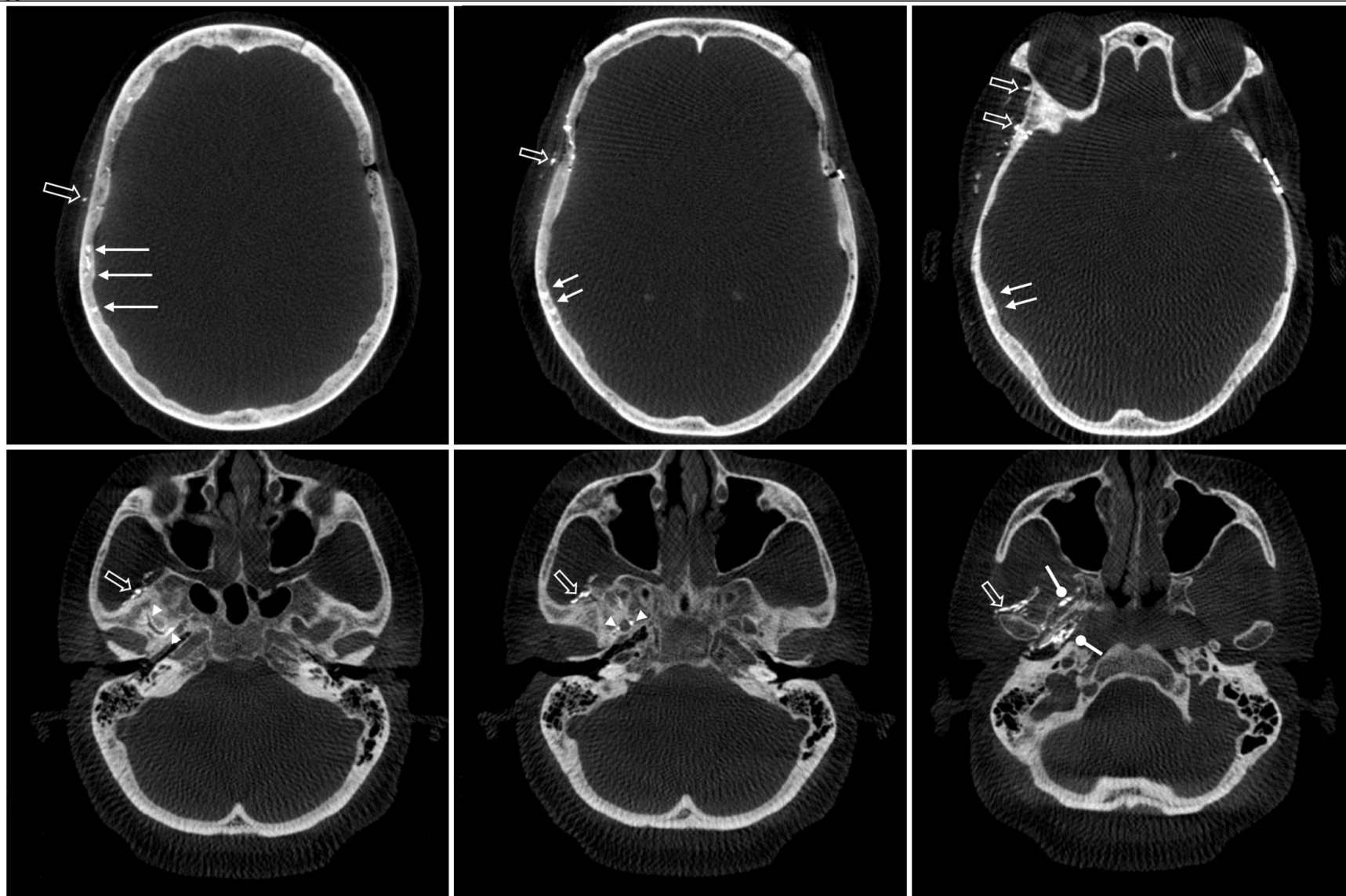


Subjects	25
Age (years), avg+/-stdev	59 +/- 20
Female, N (%)	8 (40%)
Subdural hematoma	14
Venous sinus thrombosis	1
Ethmoid dural fistula	2
Ipsilateral frontal brain AVM*	1
Cerebral ischemic disease*	4
Subarachnoid hemorrhage*	2
Epistaxis	1
* no dural-pial anastomosis found	

Table 1: Selected patient characteristics



**Supplementary Figure 1 A-F Stereoscopic imaging.** A, B: “triple phase” images. C, D: co-registration of separate arterial and venous phase volume rendered reconstructions of rotational angiography show better resolution of arteries and veins. Arteries appear deep to diploic veins in stereo views. E, F: detailed views of middle meningeal arterial and venous systems



**Supplementary Figure 2. Typical axial MIP views of rotational angiography, in venous phase. (supplementary material)** Multiple diploic channels are opacified with contrast (arrows). There is transosseous emissary vein drainage into the temporalis venous plexus (open arrows). Tram-tracking middle meningeal sinus (arrowheads) drains via foramen ovale into the pterygopalatine venous plexus (ball arrow).