



Supplementary Fig. 3. A patient presented with symptoms related to brainstem compression. An about 27 mm-sized thrombosed aneurysm was identified at the left vertebral artery (VA) just distal to posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) on magnetic resonance imaging (A) and cerebral angiography (B). Intraluminal sac was completely embolized, however, the PICA orifice and parent artery harboring aneurysm neck were remained (C). The aneurysm enlarged on the 18-month follow-up magnetic resonance imaging (D) and major recurrence by coil compaction and aneurysm growth (white arrow) was identified on cerebral angiography (E). VA just proximal to PICA was trapped after the surgical bypass between left occipital artery and PICA (F). In 44 months after the second treatment, the aneurysm more enlarged (G) because of the recurrence (black arrow) by retrograde filling from the distal VA via the remaining parent artery harboring aneurysm neck (H).