

**On-line Table: Clinical profile, angiographic features, and treatment results**

Case No.	Age	Sex	Symptom	Neurologic Sx			Venous Drainage			Transvenous Embolization	
				Duration (month)	Site of Fistula, IVP	Feeding Artery	Antegrade	Retrograde	Cortical Reflux	Angiographic Outcome	Clinical Outcome
1	72	M	Headache, diplopia, ptosis	1	Upper clivus	ASP, MHT, AMA	IPS, JB	CS	+	Residual (simultaneous CS DAVF)	Recovery
2	15	M	Pulsatile tinnitus, otalgia, hearing loss	12	Petrous apex	MHT, OA, ASP, AMA, AICA	JB, IJV	SS	-	Complete	Persistent hearing loss
3	59	F	Pulsatile tinnitus	7	Lower clivus (hypoglossal canal)	ASP, OA	PCV, VVP	-	-	Residual shunt, but complete on 1-month FU	Recovery
4	71	M	Pulsatile tinnitus	12	Lower clivus (hypoglossal canal)	ASP, OA, MHT, AMA	ACV, IJV	IPS, CS	+	Complete	Recovery
5	52	M	Pulsatile tinnitus	2	Lower clivus (hypoglossal canal)	ASP, OA	ACV, VVP	SS	+*	Complete	Recovery
6	82	F	Dizziness	1.5	Lower clivus (hypoglossal canal)	ASP, OA, AMA	ACV, IJV	-	-	Complete	Recovery

**Note:**—Sx indicates symptom; IVP, intraosseous venous pouch; ASP, ascending pharyngeal artery; MHT, meningohipophyseal trunk; AMA, anterior meningeal artery from the vertebral artery; OA, occipital artery; CS, cavernous sinus; JB, jugular bulb; IJV, internal jugular vein; SS, sigmoid sinus; PCV, posterior condylar vein; VVP, vertebral venous plexus; ACV, anterior condylar vein; FU, follow-up; + present; -, not present; AICA, anterior inferior cerebellar artery; IPS, inferior petrosal sinus; DAVF, dual arteriovenous fistula.  
\*Perimedullary venous reflux via the internal epidural venous plexus.