**ON-LINE FIG 1.** An 81-year-old woman who developed unilateral enhancing subdural effusion on a follow-up study obtained 5 hours after contrast infusion. Axial precontrast (120-kV) (A) image shows a thin layer of hyperdense fluid over the left frontal region. Follow-up axial 120-kV (B) and iodine-overlay (C) images show hyperdense and contrast-stained subdural effusion, respectively (arrowheads). Virtual high-monochromatic (190-keV) (C) and virtual noncontrast (D) images show hypoattenuation (arrowheads) in the fluid.

**ON-LINE FIG 2.** A 52-year-old woman with bilateral acute-on-chronic subdural hematomas showing enhancement of the bilateral chronic components on a follow-up study obtained 4 hours after contrast infusion. Follow-up axial 120-kV image (A) shows an acute subdural hematoma over the left frontal lobe (curved arrow) and isodense collections over the cerebral convexities (arrowheads). Iodine overlay image (B) shows contrast staining of the chronic subdural hematomas over the cerebral convexities (arrowheads). Virtual high-monochromatic (190-keV) (C) and virtual noncontrast (D) images clearly delineate the acute (curved arrow) and chronic components (arrowheads) of the subdural hematomas.