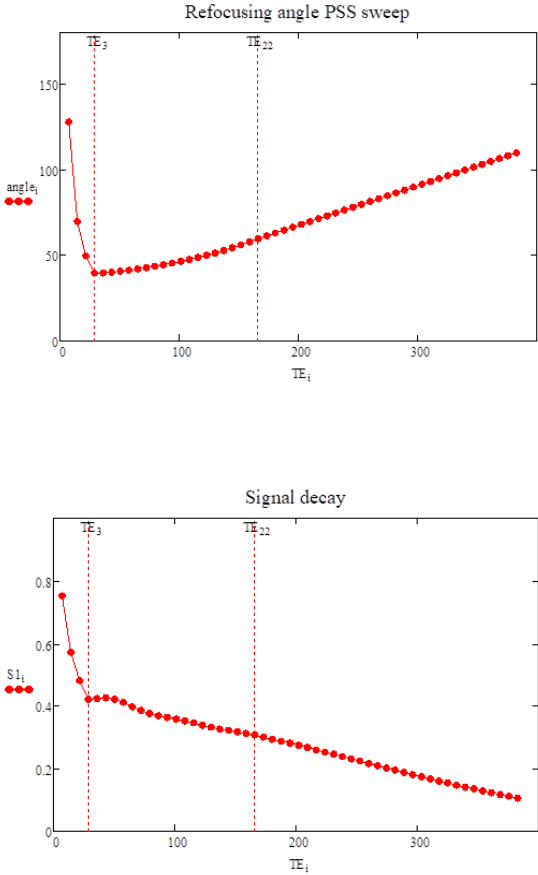


Supplementary tables and figures

Supplementary Table 1. Scores by the two independent observers for arterial, venous, and fat suppression of the 3D CRANI sequence. Suppression was scored using a 3-point Likert scale (0: unsuppressed and nondiagnostic; 1: moderately suppressed but diagnostic; 2: excellent suppression). A nerve scoring system using a 5-point Likert scale was adopted from Fuji et al. (4: excellent; 3: good; 2: fair; 1: poor; 0: none).

			Observer 1								Observer 2							
Case number	Sex	Age	Arterial suppression	Venous suppression	Fat suppression	Overall nerve visualization	Inferior alveolar nerve	Lingual nerve	Facial nerve	Greater occipital nerve	Arterial suppression	Venous suppression	Fat suppression	Overall nerve visualization	Inferior alveolar nerve	Lingual nerve	Facial nerve	Greater occipital nerve
1	Female	25	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	4
2	Male	28	2	2	1	2	4	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	4
3	Male	25	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	3
4	Male	23	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
5	Female	48	2	2	1	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
6	Female	44	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4

Supplementary Figure 1. Pseudo-steady state (PSS) sweep curves indicating the minimum, middle, and maximum angles. After reaching the minimum angle, non-linear interpolation is used to calculate an optimum sweep, while trying to keep the signal constant.



Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of some contemporary magnetic resonance sequences and the newly introduced 3D CRANI sequence in a subject with titanium osteosynthesis material in the left mandible. Notice the artifact reduction when the 3D CRANI sequence is applied. The inferior alveolar nerve is indicated (white arrow). A: 3D CRANI sequence. B: 3D PSIF (reverse fast imaging with steady-state free precession). C: 3D Brainview (Philips, Best, The Netherlands). D: 3D THRIVE (T1 high-resolution isotropic volume excitation).

