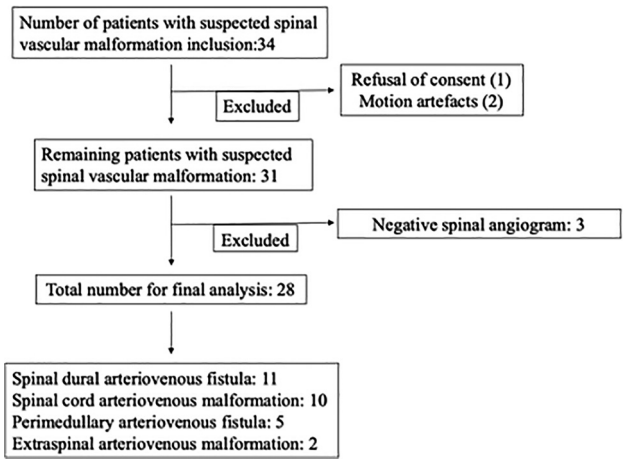
On-line Table 1: κ values among modalities for SDAVF, SCAVM, and PMAVF in identifying the level of arterial feeders

	SDAVF (within 1 Vertebral Level)		SCAVM				PMAVF (All Feeders)	
			Dominant Feeder		All Feeders			
	Obs. 1	Obs. 2	Obs. 1	Obs. 2	Obs. 1	Obs. 2	Obs. 1	Obs. 2
VHHT2WI and DSA	0.893	0.692	0.451	0.451	0.236	0.221	0.523	0.391
TRCE and DSA	0.686	0.686	0.663	0.663	0.446	0.537	0.523	0.674
Combined VHHT2WI + TRCE and DSA	0.893	0.893	0.663	0.663	0.530	0.537	0.523	0.674
VHHT2WI and TRCE	0.686	0.495	0.565	0.565	0.546	0.416	0.816	0.378

On-line Table 2: κ values for interobserver variability among the modalities for DAVF, AVM, and PMAVF[a]

		SCAVM		
	SDAVF	Dominant Feeder	All Feeders	PMAVF
VHHT2WI (1 vertebral level)	0.788	0.753	0.677	0.794
TRCE	1.0	0.886	0.521	0.825
Cube and TRCE	1.0	0.886	0.527	0.825

[a] Identification of arterial feeders in specific spinal vascular malformations. Dural AVF: Because the feeding artery is relatively short and small in caliber, the vein is the usually the most readily recognizable structure on the VHHT2WI sequence. This vein is traced to the neural foramen whose level is taken as the level of the fistula and the feeding radicular artery. On TRCE, this vein is the first to be opacified within the spinal canal and is traced back to the segmental artery, which was assumed as the level of the fistula and feeder. Cord AVM: The nidus is first identified and the prominent flow voids adjacent to it are traced laterally to the neural foramen and segmental artery. However, differentiating between arteries and veins is difficult due to lack of temporal information. On TRCE, feeding arteries appear in earlier phases and are traced from the nidus to the segmental artery. PMAVF: On VHHT2WI sequences, a perimedullary AVF can mimic an SDAVF. Differentiation is aided by the recognition of a prominent anterior spinal artery with its characteristic hairpin bend in continuity with the perimedullary flow voids. On TRCE, the ASA is more readily identified by its morphology and continuity.



ON-LINE FIGURE. The STARD diagram showing flow of subjects in the present study.