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Supplemental material

Resection and permanent intracranial brachytherapy using modular, biocompatible cesium-131 implants: results in 20 recurrent previously irradiated meningiomas
Brachman et al.
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Supplemental Fig. 1

Supplemental Fig. 1. Sequential stills of tile placement from Video 1. (A) Operative bed after resection and prior to tile placement. (B-F) Tiles being tucked radially under craniotomy to encompass dural margin. (G-I) Placement of 3 tiles over areas of tumor adherence/suspected brain invasion. Copyright Barrow Neurological Institute, Phoenix, Arizona. Published with permission.
Supplemental Fig. 2. (A) Preoperative axial postcontrast T1-weighted magnetic resonance image (MRI). (B) Postoperative axial postcontrast T1-weighted MRI. (C) Postoperative axial computed tomogram showing dosimetry with 60 (magenta), 80 (green), 120 (yellow), and 150-Gy (red) isodose lines and Cs-131 seeds from current (red arrow) and previously treated parafalcine lesion (blue arrow) treated 24 months earlier; note maintenance of uniform seed spacing. (D) Postoperative axial postcontrast T1-weighted MRI with dosimetry as described in (C).