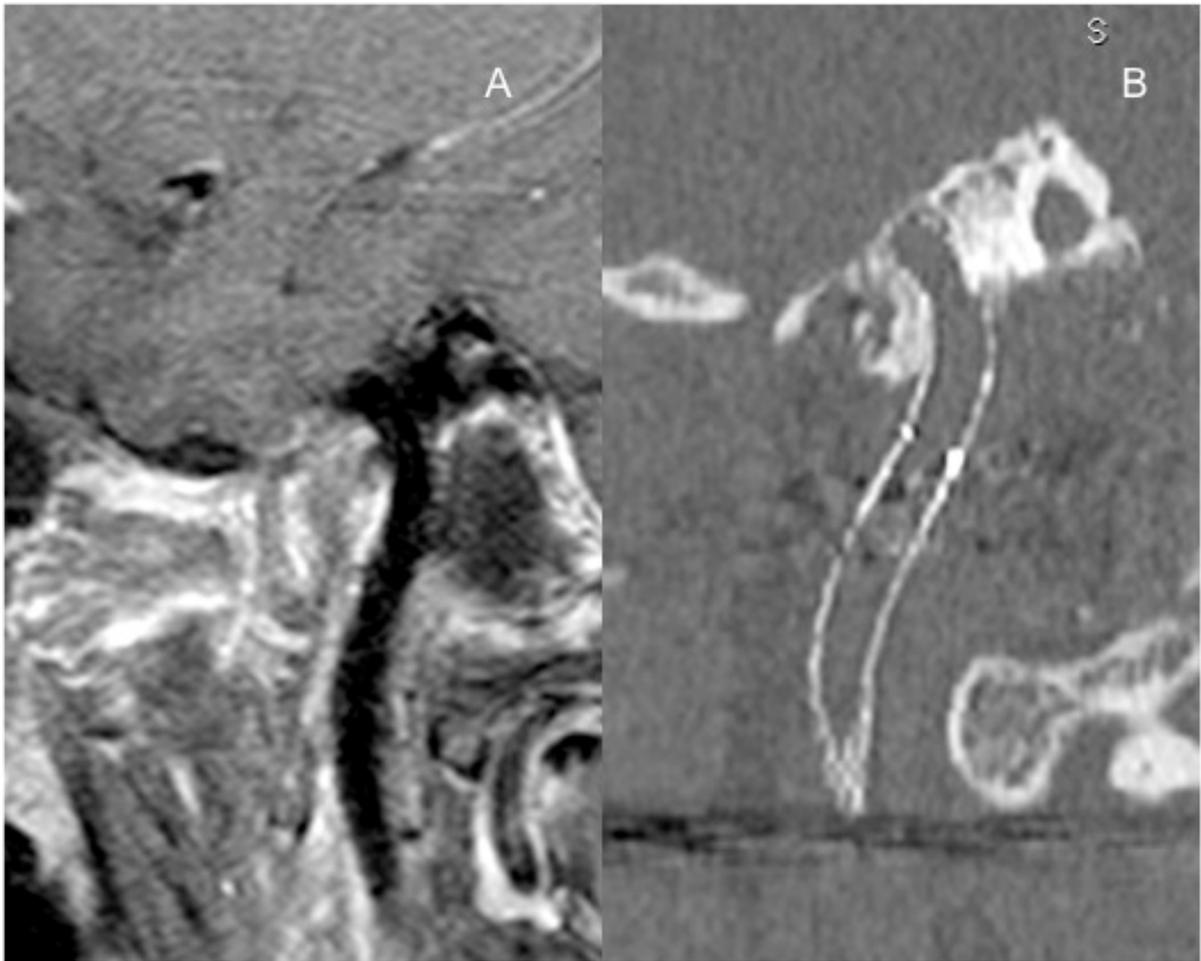
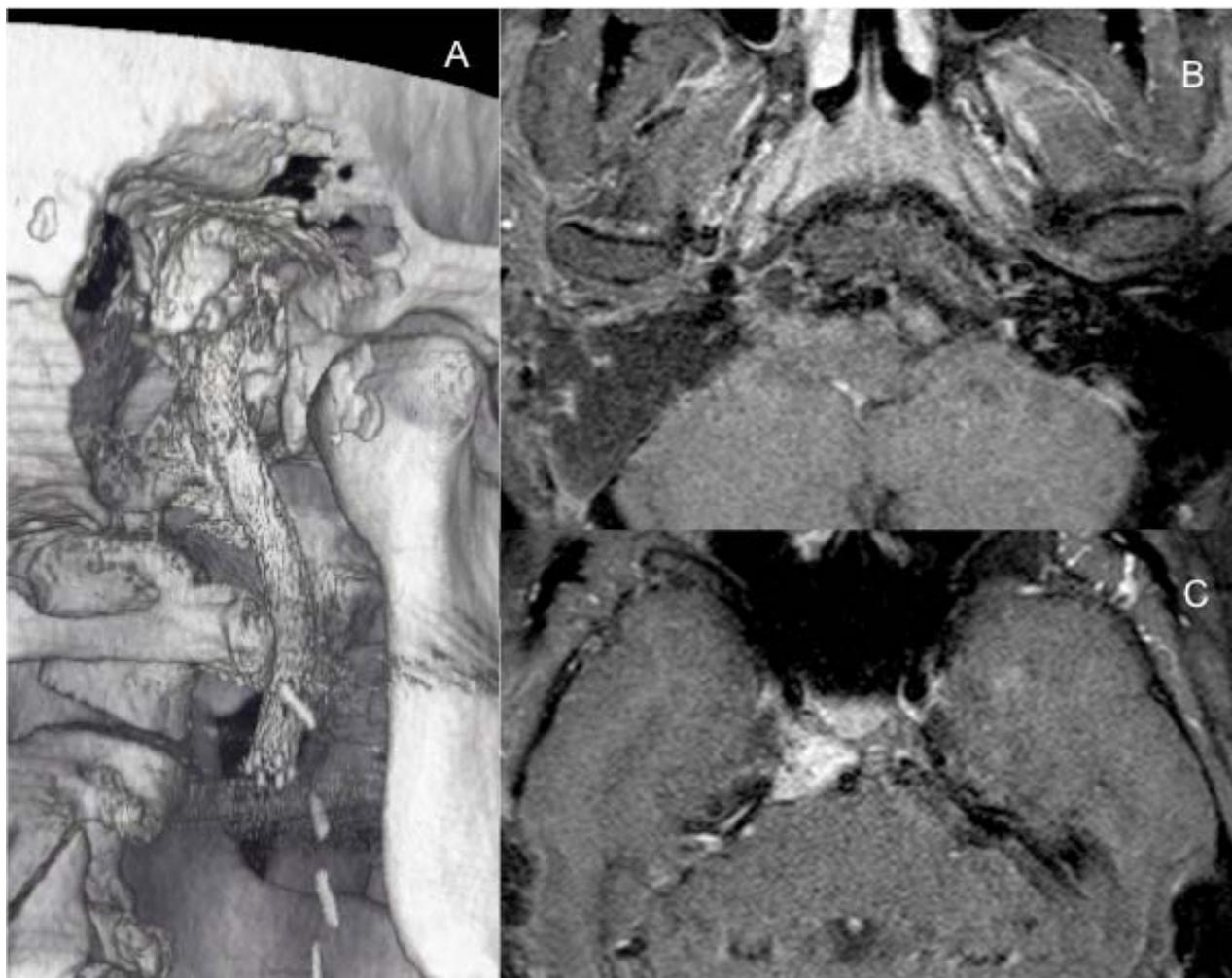


Suppl. fig. 2. Preoperative imaging of patient 4 (right C3Di4 TJP). A: axial gadolinium enhanced MRI showing encasement of the right vertical intrapetrous ICA and large intradural extension of the TJP. B: 3D reformatted angio-MRI displaying tumoral invasion of the right petrous apex medial to the horizontal ICA. C,D: parasagittal enhanced CT (C) and MRI (D) showing anterior displacement of right distal cervical ICA with stenosis and severe encasement of the petrous portion.



Suppl. fig. 3. Postoperative imaging of patient 4 (right C3Di4 TJP) after first stage surgery through a right infratemporal fossa approach type A. A, B: parasagittal gadolinium enhanced MRI with fat suppression (A) and bone window CT (B) of the skull base demonstrating patency of the right distal cervical and petrous ICA and the metallic frame of the stent within the vessel wall.



Suppl. fig. 1. Postoperative imaging of patient 4 (right C3Di4 TJP) after second stage surgery through a right transcochlear approach. A: 3D reformatted CT of the skull base demonstrating the large temporal craniotomy and the stent covering the right ICA from the distal cervical tract to the horizontal petrous segment. B: axial gadolinium enhanced MRI with fat suppression showing complete tumor removal from the petrous apex and around the intratemporal ICA. C: axial gadolinium enhanced MRI with fat suppression at a higher level displaying residual tumor in the right cavernous sinus.