

Supplemental Table 1. Summary of inclusion and exclusion criteria

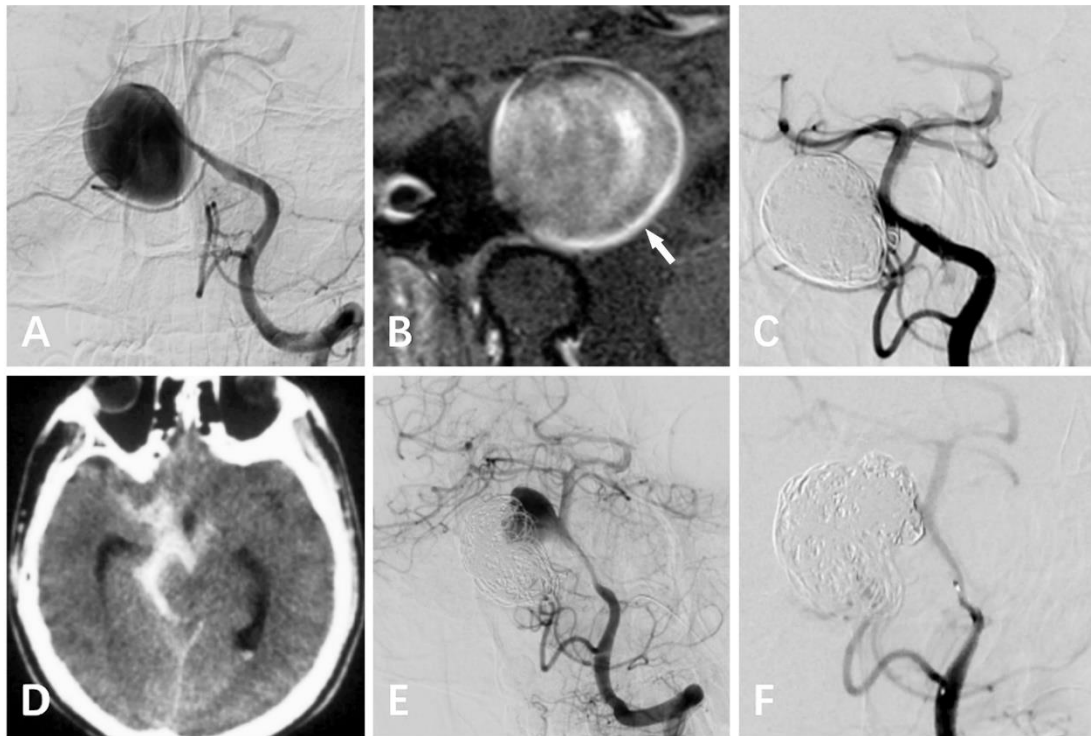
Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Target aneurysms arising from the intracranial vertebrobasilar trunk artery, detected by DSA◆ Target aneurysm $\geq 10\text{mm}$◆ mRS ≤ 2 before the symptom onset◆ The patient and/or his/her authorizer understand the purpose of the study, voluntarily participate, and sign the informed consent form	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Aneurysms involving the extracranial segment of the vertebral artery◆ Basilar tip and superior cerebellar artery aneurysms◆ Complicated by other intracranial aneurysms◆ Infective aneurysms, traumatic aneurysms, vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia and vertebrobasilar fenestration aneurysms◆ Complicated by severe intracranial arterial stenosis◆ Complicated by intracranial tumor or other diseases affecting clinical follow-up and evaluation◆ The patient's refusal to accept or comply with the treatment protocols◆ Enrollment in other clinical trials.

DSA, digital subtraction angiography; mRS, modified Rankin Scale

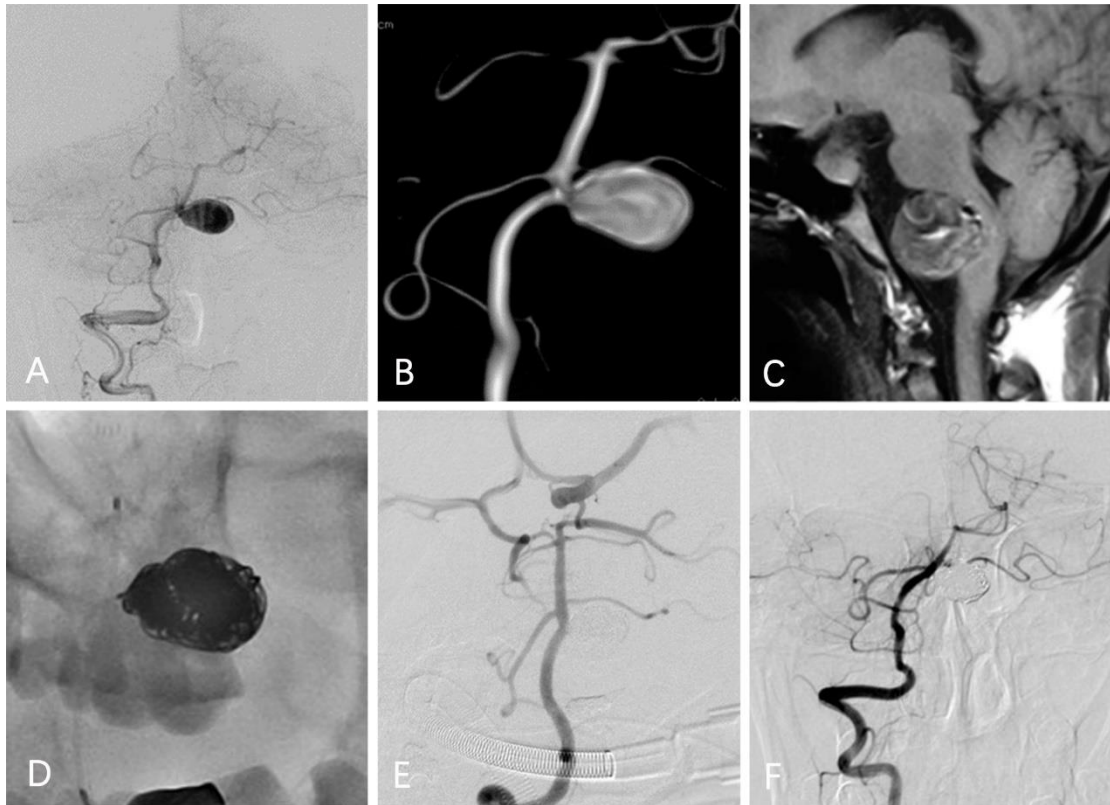
Supplemental Table 2. Survival analysis results

	Endovascular group (95% CI)	Conservative group (95% CI)	P-value
SAEs free cumulative survival rates			
1-year	88.2% (29.5%, 99.3%)	76.9% (18.8%, 97.9%)	0.322
3-year	85.5% (28.7%, 98.9%)	61.5% (13.1%, 94.4%)	0.085
5-year	85.5% (28.7%, 98.9%)	32.8% (3.1%, 88.1%)	0.007
Overall cumulative survival rates			
1-year	98.0% (19.5%, 99.9%)	83.3% (20.4%, 99.0%)	0.020
3-year	98.0% (19.5%, 99.9%)	66.7% (14.5%, 95.9%)	0.001
5-year	98.0% (19.5%, 99.9%)	35.6% (3.6%, 89.2%)	<0.001

SAEs, serious adverse events



Supplemental Figure 1 (A) Pretreatment anteroposterior DSA showing a basilar giant saccular aneurysm. (B) High-resolution magnetic resonance-enhanced scanning showing the aneurysm wall was enhanced (arrow). (C) Double LVIS stent-assisted coiling was performed; the immediate postprocedural DSA showing the aneurysm sac was completely occluded. (D) The patient presented with severe headaches the second day after the procedure, and the emergency head CT showed the subarachnoid hemorrhage. (E) The followed DSA showing that the coils were compressed. (F) Additional double enterprise stent-assisted coiling was performed. The patient died of aneurysm rerupture 2 months after discharge.



Supplemental Figure 2 (A, B) Pretreatment anteroposterior DSA (A) three-dimensional construction (B) showing a vertebrobasilar junction giant saccular aneurysm. (C) Magnetic resonance image revealed severe brain stem compression. (D) Enterprise stent-assisted coiling was performed; the immediate postprocedural DSA showing the embolization result (E). (F) The follow-up DSA at 6 months demonstrated that the aneurysm was completely occluded.