Supplementary

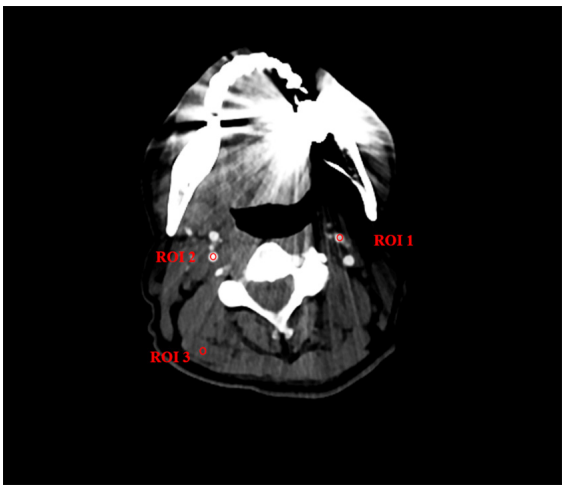

Figure S1 Three separate ROIs were placed in the vascular lumen near the artifact (ROI1), the vascular lumen located farther from the artifact (ROI2), and the neighboring soft tissue (ROI3), which corresponds to the posterior cervical muscle opposite the oral implant.

Table S1 Demographic information and DSA outcomes of the patients

Variable	Value
Age (years), mean ± SD	63.74±12.26
Sex (male/female)	44:37
Luminal stenosis	
Mild (<50%)	32
Moderate (50-69%)	20
Severe (70%-99%)	12
Aneurysm	9
Normal arterial	17

DSA, digital subtraction angiography

Table S2 Subjective image quality evaluation results for each radiologist

XXX	Radiologist 1	Radiologist 2	Radiologist 3
Inter-modality assessment			
iMAR-CTA *vs.* non-iMAR CTA	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Normal CTA *vs.* iMAR-CTA	0.431	0.080	0.694
Standard CTA *vs.* non-iMAR CTA	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Median			
iMAR-CTA	5	5	5
Non-iMAR CTA	3	3	2
Standard CTA	5	5	5
IQR			
iMAR-CTA	0	1	0
Non-iMAR CTA	1	0	1
Standard CTA	0	0	0

P values were obtained by the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for the comparison between iMAR-CTA and non-iMAR-CTA, and by the Mann-Whitney *U* test for the comparison between standard CTA and (non-)iMAR-CTA images. iMAR, iterative metal artifact reduction; CTA, computer tomography angiography; IQR, interquartile range

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