

Figure S1 The first plain and contrast-enhanced scan of MRI of the brain on November 11, 2022. (A) MRI brain T2-weighted fluid-attenuated inversion recovery axial images showing unimpressive swelling in the left temporal lobe and insula. (B) A contrast-enhanced scan of the brain. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

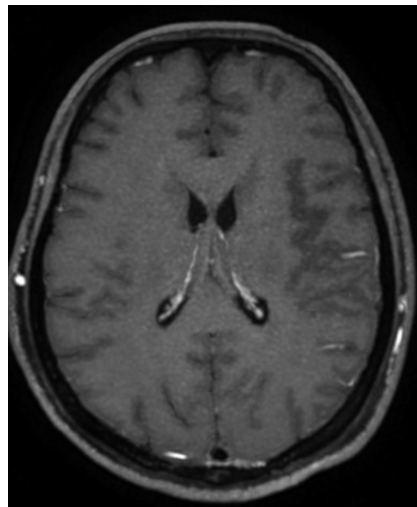


Figure S2 The second plain and contrast-enhanced scan of MRI of the brain on November 15, 2022. The linear enhancement on the adjacent meninx on the contrast-enhanced MRI scan. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

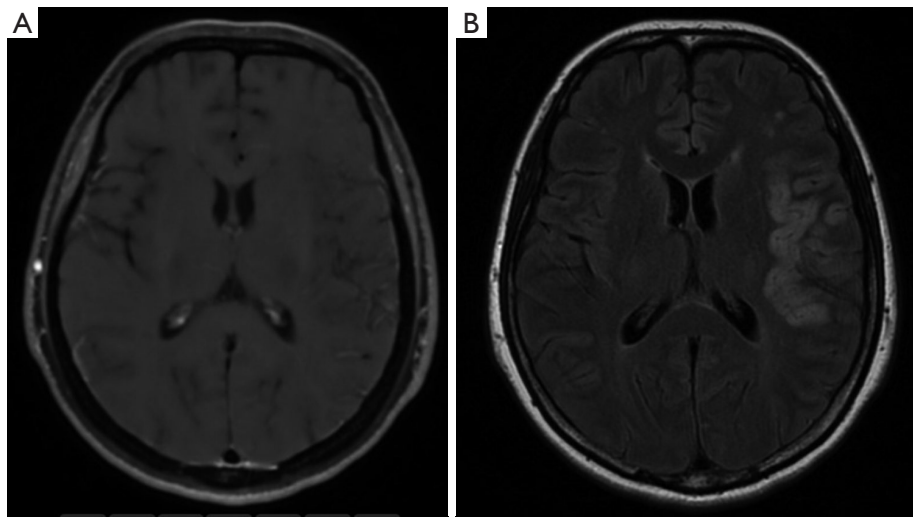


Figure S3 The third contrast-enhanced scan of MRI and MRA of the brain on November 17, 2022. (A) Enhancement of the meninx on the left temporal lobe on axial T1-weighted images with contrast enhancement. (B) Swelling of the left temporal lobe on T2-weighted fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; MRA, magnetic resonance angiography.

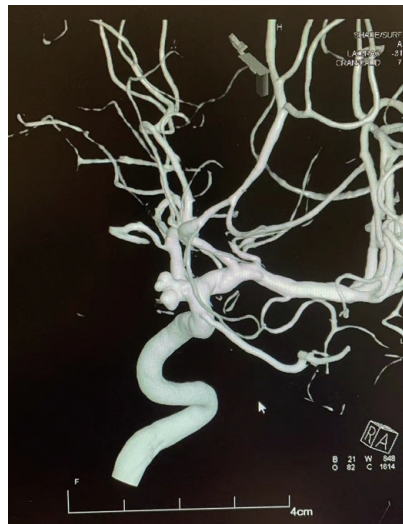


Figure S4 Digital subtraction angiography on December 1, 2022.

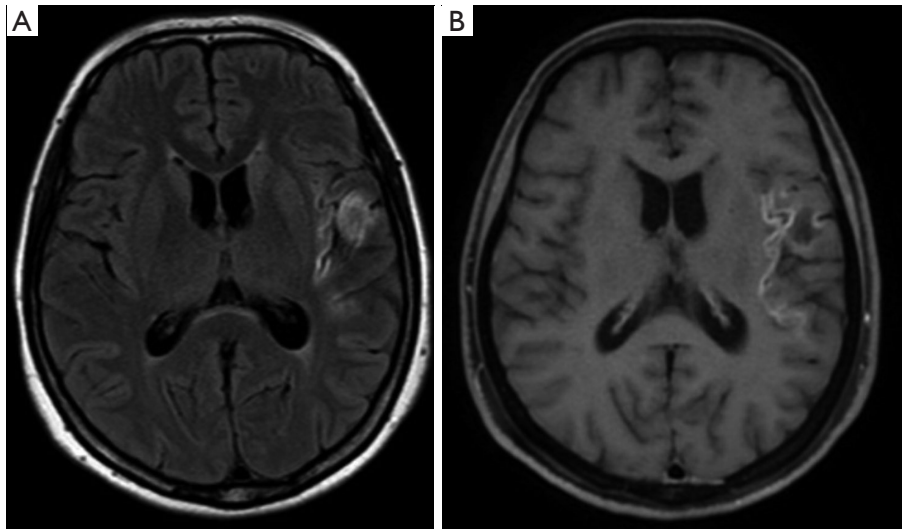


Figure S5 The fourth plain and contrast-enhanced scan of MRI of the brain on December 27, 2022. (A) MRI brain T2-weighted fluid-attenuated inversion recovery axial images showed hyperintensity in the left temporal lobe, insula, and adjacent meninges. (B) Linear enhancement on the adjacent meninx on the contrast-enhanced MRI scan. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

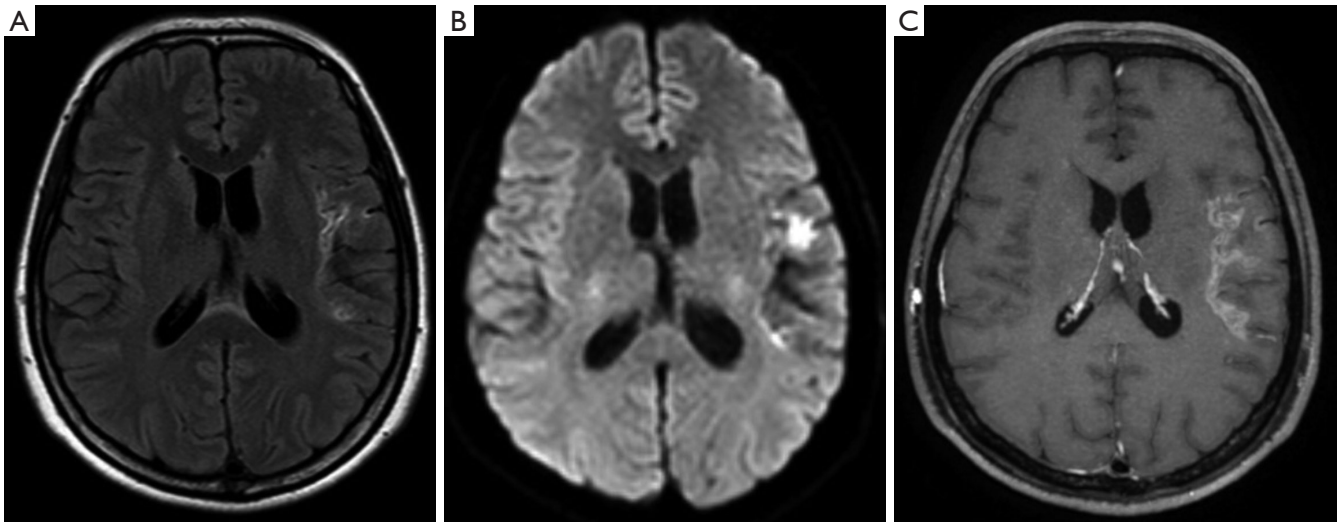


Figure S6 The plain and contrast-enhanced scan of MRI of the brain on February 27, 2023. (A) MRI brain T2-weighted fluid-attenuated inversion recovery axial images. (B) Diffusion-weighted imaging. (C) Contrast-enhanced MRI scan. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

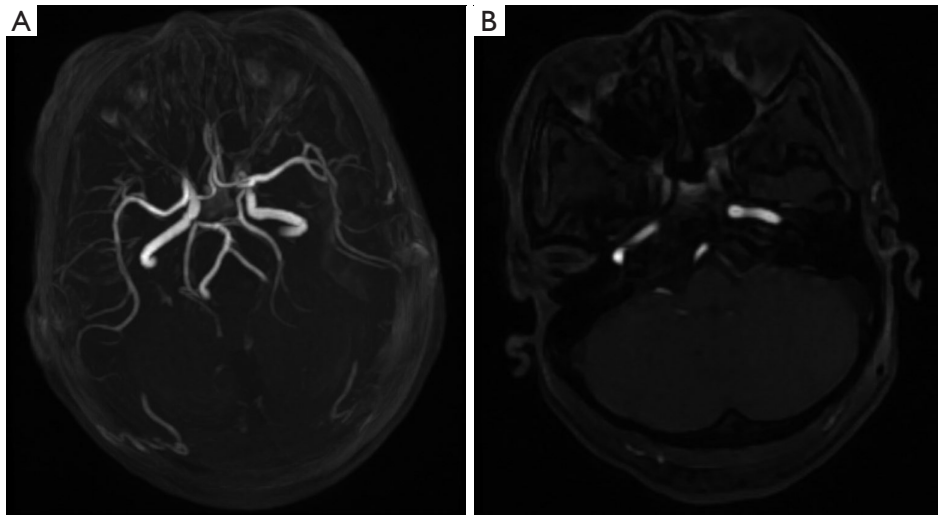


Figure S7 Contrast-enhanced scan of magnetic resonance angiography of the brain on March 14, 2023. (A) No obvious stenosis on the cerebral artery. (B) The left middle cerebral artery showed thickening and enhancement on the blood vessel wall of the M2 section.