## Appendix 1. Individual Case List

| 7 4 7 7          | IIGIX I                                  | References   |          |                            |        |  | ICH  |           |          |                                     |  | Cadave                             | eric dura mater graft |  |  |                              |                 | Neurosurgery                       | (excluding cada                         | veric dura mater graft)  |                      |
|------------------|--|--|----------|----------------------------|--------|--|--|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Reference<br>No. | Reference<br>No. in<br>review<br>results | Reference title  | Case No. | Age of<br>onset<br>(years) | Sex    | Dominant<br>symptoms                           | Site   | Frequency | Grafting | Age at the time of grafting (years) | Decade in which grafting was performed | Time from grafting to onset (year) | Graft product         | Reason for grafting  | Details of surgery   | Graft site                   | Medical history | Age at the time of surgery (years) | Time from<br>surgery to onset<br>(year) | Background and details of surgery  | Place of occurrence* |
| 1                | 7  | Ehling R et al. Recurrent intracerebral haemorrhage after coitus: a case report of sporadic cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a younger patient. Eur J Neurol 19(3):e29-31, 2012  | 1        | 38                         | Male   | ICH  | Ventricle in left posterior temporal lobe →  Left frontal cortex → right frontal lobe → right temporal region  | 4         | Unknown  | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | Unknown                            | LINKNOWN                                | Osteoclastic craniotomy for traumatic brain injury in childhood  | Other<br>country     |
| 2                | 8  | Herve D et al. Fatal Abeta cerebral amyloid angiopathy 4 decades after a dural graft at the age of 2 years. Acta neuropathologica 135(5):801-03, 2018  | 2        | 46                         | Female | ICH  | Left thalamus, occipital lobe  | 7         | Yes      | 2                                   | 1972                                   | 44                                 | Unknown               | Severe brain contusion after 2-meter fall  | Removal of<br>subdural<br>hematoma and<br>hemorrhagic brain<br>tissue, repair with<br>cadaveric dura<br>mater  | -                            | -               | -                                  | -                                       | -  | Other<br>country     |
|                  |  | Jaunmuktane Z et al. Evidence of amyloid-beta cerebral amyloid angiopathy transmission through neurosurgery. Acta neuropathologica 135(5):671-79, 2018   | 3        | 33                         | Female | ICH  | -  | 2         | No       | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | 3                                  | 30                                      | The patient had severe brain injury at age one year and required multiple cranioplasty procedures: titanium allograft at age 3 years, platinum allograft at age 7 years, and iliac bone autograft at age 8 years.  | t Other              |
|                  |  |  | 4        | 31                         | Male   | ICH  | Parieto-occipital lobe   | 1         | Unknown  | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | 1                                  | 30                                      | The patient underwent surgery for a brain tumor (meningioma) at age one year. The patient was involved in an accident and required intraperitoneal surgery to stop hepatic bleeding at age 11 years. No head trauma or postoperative neurological complications were reported.   | Other                |
|                  |  |  | 5        | 36                         | Female | ICH  | Left frontal lobe → right frontal lobe   | 2         | Unknown  | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | 0                                  | 36                                      | The patient was born with Arnold-Chiari malformation, spina bifida, and hydrocephalus. She underwent cervical laminectomy, myelomeningocele repair, and ventricular shunt placement at age one year.   | Other<br>country     |
|                  |  |  | 6        | 57                         | Female | ICH  | Left thalamus, ventricle   | 1         | Unknown  | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | 20                                 | 37                                      | The patient was diagnosed with syringomyelia at age 17 years and underwent neurosurgery at age 20 years. She was later diagnosed with arteriovenous malformation involving the right insular region at age 40 years. She underwent radiosurgery first and then endovascular coiling 2 years later.   | Other country        |
|                  |  | Banerjee G et al. Early onset cerebral amyloid angiopathy following childhood exposure to cadaveric dura. Annals of neurology 85(2):284-90, 2019   | 7        | 48                         |        | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure<br>Cognitive disorder | Left frontal lobe  | 1         | Yes      | 11                                  | 1980                                   | 37                                 | Unknown               | Choroid plexus papilloma   | Posterior fossa<br>resection, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater   | Posterior fossa              | -               | -                                  | -                                       | -  | Other<br>country     |
| 4                |  |  | 8        | 27                         | Male E | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure<br>Cognitive disorder | 3 times in left frontal lobe  → left frontal lobe → right parietal region → left occipital region, right frontal region                                | 6         | Yes      | 2                                   | 1981                                   | 25                                 | Unknown               | Left parotid cavernous hemangioma  | Partial excision of<br>left parotid<br>cavernous<br>hemangioma<br>followed by<br>external carotid<br>artery embolization<br>using cadaveric<br>dura mater and<br>"gelform" | Left external carotid artery | -               | -                                  | -                                       | -  | Other<br>country     |
|                  |  |  | 9        | 34                         | Female |  | Left parieto-occipital region  → Left upper parietal region  |           | Yes      | 0                                   | 1982                                   | 34                                 | Unknown               | Progression of skull<br>fracture (major head<br>injury with left parietal<br>skull fracture at age 4<br>weeks) | Craniectomy,<br>repair with<br>cadaveric dura<br>mater   | Left parietal region         | -               | -                                  | -                                       | -  | Other<br>country     |
| 5                | 11                                       | Giaccone G et al. latrogenic early onset cerebral amyloid angiopathy 30 years after cerebral trauma with neurosurgery: vascular amyloid deposits are made up of both Abeta40 and Abeta42. Acta neuropathologica communications 7(1):70, 2019 | 10       | 29                         | Male   |  | Right parietal lobe, occipital lobe → left parietal lobe, occipital lobe → right frontal lobe, parietal lobe → left parietal lobe, left occipital lobe |           | Unknown  | -                                   | -                                      | -                                  | -                     | -  | -  | -                            | Yes             | 1                                  | 28                                      | The patient suffered a traumatic brain injury from an automobile accident at age one year. CT scan revealed swelling of the right frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes. Fractures were found below the lobes. The patient underwent neurosurgery to reconstruct the bone boundary and dura mater for unstable fractures (Bologna, Italy; December 1986). She underwent cranioplasty 20 years later (Milan, Italy; January 2007). | Other<br>country     |

|    |    | Hamaguchi T et al. Cerebral hemorrhagic stroke associated with cerebral  | 11 | 30  | Male   | ICH<br>cSAH<br>Epileptic seizure<br>Cognitive disorder | Left frontal lobe   | 2 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 0       | 30      | The patient had a history of drainage surgery for left subdural hematoma and right subdural hydroma at age 4 months and subdural peritoneal shunt placement at age 7 months in 1982.   | Japan            |
|----|----|--|----|-----|--------|--|---|---|---------|---------|--------------|----|---------|---|---|--------------------------|-----|---------|---------|--|------------------|
| 6  | 12 |  | 12 | 30  | Male   | ICH  | Right parietal lobe →<br>8 times in cerebral lobe   | 9 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 1       | 29      | His mother fell with him in her arms when he was 3 months old. He hit his head on the floor and suffered subdural hygroma. The right parietal skull fracture increased in 1980. Neurosurgery was performed 16 months later.  | Japan            |
| 7  | 13 | Caroppo P et al. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a 51-year old patient with embolization by dura mater extract and surgery for nasopharyngeal angiofibroma at age 17. Amyloid 28(2):142-43, 2021  | 13 | 51  | Male   | ICH  | Left parieto-occipital lobe   | 1 | Yes     | 17      | 1986         | 34 | Unknown | Nasopharyngeal<br>angiofibroma                                  | Resection,<br>preoperative<br>embolization with<br>cadaveric dura<br>mater  | Nasopharyngeal<br>vessel | -   | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
| 8  | 14 | Raposo N et al. Amyloid-β transmission through cardiac surgery using cadaveric dura mater patch. Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry 91(4):440-41, 2020   | 14 | 34  | Male   | ICH<br>Cognitive disorder                              | Left frontal lobe → left parietal lobe → right frontal lobe   | 3 | Yes     | 2       | 1980         | 32 | Unknown | Transposition of great vessels                                  | Atrial defect repair with cadaveric dura mater  | Atrium                   | -   | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
| 9  | 15 | Tachiyama K et al. Infant critical head injury could be a remote cause of middle-aged cerebral amyloid angiopathy. Interdisciplinary Neurosurgery 2020;22  | 15 | 37  | Male   | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure<br>Cognitive disorder         | Left frontal lobe   | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 0       | 37      | The patient suffered subdural hematoma in the left temporal lobe due to TBI and underwent craniotomy and hematoma removal at age 9 months.   | Japan            |
| 10 | 16 | Yoshiki K et al. Follow-up study of a patient with early onset cerebral amyloid angiopathy following childhood cadaveric dural graft. Acta Neurochir (Wien) 163(5):1451-55, 2021   | 16 | 34  | Male   | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure                               | Right occipital lobe → twice<br>→ right occipital lobe → left<br>occipital lobe → right frontal<br>lobe |   | Yes     | 0       | 1980         | 34 | Lyodura | Right parietal epidural hematoma                                | Hematoma<br>removal, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater   | Right parietal region    | -   | -       | -       | -  | Japan            |
|    | 17 | Michiels L et al. The Role of Amyloid PET in Diagnosing Possible  Transmissible Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy in Young Adults with a History of Neurosurgery: A Case Series. Cerebrovascular diseases (Basel,Switzerland) 50(3):356-60, 2021 | 17 | 32  | Male   | ICH  | Right parietal lobe   | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 0       | 32      | Spontaneous non-traumatic cerebral hemorrhage was found in the left hypothalamus at age 3 months. The patient underwent investigational surgery for congenital meningoencephalocele involving the ventricle.   | Other<br>country |
| 11 |    |  | 18 | 47  | Male   | Cognitive disorder                                     | -   | 0 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 1       | 46      | The patient was diagnosed with frontal lobe syndrome following head trauma in infancy requiring neurosurgical intervention at age one year.  | Other country    |
|    |    |  | 19 | 32  | Male   | Lacunar infarction                                     | -   | 0 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | 0       | 32      | The patient underwent surgery for lumbosacral meningomyelocele in the neonatal period.   | Other country    |
|    |    |  | 20 | 30s | Male   | ICH<br>Cognitive disorder                              | Right parietal lobe   | 1 | Yes     | Unknown | 1984         | -  | Unknown | Congenital right postauricular arteriovenous malformation (AVM) | Embolization<br>(cadaveric dura<br>mater used in<br>1984, polyvinyl<br>alcohol particles<br>used in 1987 and<br>1988)                                 | Unknown                  | -   | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
|    |    |  | 21 | 40s | Female | ICH<br>cSAH  | Left frontal lobe → left<br>frontal lobe  | 2 | Yes     | Unknown | 1980<br>1981 | -  | Unknown | Congenital hemangioma extending to right orbit                  | Embolization<br>(cadaveric dura<br>mater used in<br>1980 and 1981,<br>embolization<br>[embolization<br>material unknown]<br>and resection in<br>1982) | Unknown                  | -   | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
| 12 | 5  | Banerjee G et al. latrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy: an emerging clinical phenomenon. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 93: 693-700, 2022   | 22 | 40s | Male   | ICH<br>RPCD<br>Ataxia<br>Myoclonus                     | Left caudate nucleus  | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                        | Yes | Unknown | Unknown | The patient underwent resection of posterior fossa medulloblastoma in 1976. He received postoperative whole-brain and spinal radiotherapy. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt was required due to hydrocephalus 2 years later. He was subsequently treated with recombinant (non-cadaveric) growth hormone (1980s). He had mild learning difficulty but otherwise completely recovered. The patient had mumps meningoencephalitis accompanied by cardio-respiratory arrest when he was unwell at age 7 years. He later suffered acute ICH (involving the left caudate nucleus) at age 44 years but showed good recovery with only mild residual right-sided weakness. He had no family history of cerebral hemorrhage or cognitive disorder. | Other            |

|    |   | 23 | 44 | Unknown | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure                         | Right parietal lobe → left frontal lobe → right frontal lobe, parietal lobe → right parietal lobe, occipital lobe → left frontal lobe, parietal lobe → left frontal lobe, parietal lobe → right frontal-temporal-parietal lobe → right parietal lobe → right temporal lobe → left parietal lobe | 10 | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Yes     | 8  | 36 | The patient suffered a traumatic brain injury with skull fracture due to a road traffic accident at age 8 years.  | Other            |
|----|---|----|----|---------|--|---|----|---------|---|---|----|---------|---|---|-------------------------|---------|----|----|---|------------------|
| 13 | Oblak JP et al. Preceding head trauma in four cases of sporadic cerebral amyloid angiopathy - case report series. Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 31:106260, 2022  | 24 | 45 | Unknown | ICH  | Right frontal lobe → left frontal lobe → right occipitotemporal lobe  | 3  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Yes     | 7  | 38 | The patient required surgery using osteosynthetic materials after hitting his head on a tree while riding a sleigh at age 7 years.  | Other<br>country |
|    |   | 25 | 38 | Unknown | ICH  | Right parietal lobe → right parieto-occipital lobe → right frontal lobe   | 3  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Unknown | -  | -  | The patient fell off a tractor and hit his/her head in childhood. The patient was admitted to the hospital with concussion. Epilepsy related to traumatic brain injury was diagnosed a year later.  | Other<br>country |
|    |   | 26 | 45 | Unknown | ICH  | Left parietal lobe → left<br>frontal lobe → right parietal<br>lobe  | 3  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Unknown | -  | -  | The patient was admitted to the hospital after falling off a bicycle and losing consciousness due to concussion in childhood.   | Other<br>country |
| 14 | Purrcker JC et al.Cerebral amyloid angiopathyan underdiagnosed entity in younger adults with lobar intracerebral hemorrhage? Amyloid 20(1):45-7, 2013   | 27 | 37 | Male    | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure                         | Left frontal lobe → cerebral lobe → left occipital lobe → right temporal lobe → left frontal-parietal-occipital lobe → right frontal lobe → right frontal lobe → near cerebral falx → left occipital lobe   | 9  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Unknown | -  | -  | The patient suffered traumatic brain injury in childhood but has no persistent neurological deficit.  | Other country    |
|    |   | 28 | 42 | Male    | ICH  | Right parietal lobe → right frontal lobe → left temporal lobe → unknown   | 4  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Unknown | -  | -  | The patient suffered a perforating head injury at age 2 years but no symptoms remained.   | Other<br>country |
|    |   | 29 | 39 | Male    | ICH  | Left temporal lobe  | 1  | No      | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Yes     | 10 | 29 | The patient underwent resection of astrocytoma on the right wall at age 10 years. He had a long history of intractable epilepsy. He suffered traumatic right temporoparietal subdural hematoma following an automobile accident at age 19 years. Surgical removal was required. | Other<br>country |
| 15 | Kellie JF et al. Amyloid-β (Aβ)-Related Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy Causing Lobar Hemorrhage Decades After Childhood Neurosurgery. Stroke 53:e369-e374, 2022  | 30 | 37 | Male    | cSAH<br>ICH                                      | Cerebral lobe → left<br>temporal lobe   | 2  | Yes     | 4 | - | 33 | Lyodura | Bacterial meningitis following skull fracture due to an automobile accident | Repair with cadaveric dura mater  | Bilateral frontal lobes | -       | -  | -  | -   | Other<br>country |
|    |   | 31 | 36 | Male    | ICH  | Left frontal lobe   | 1  | Yes     | 2 | - | 34 | Lyodura | -   | Posterior fossa<br>decompression<br>with closure                                | Posterior fossa         | Yes     | 0  | 36 | The patient was managed with bilateral ventriculoperitoneal shunts for spina bifida with thoracic syringomyelia, spinal cord tethering, Chiari II malformation, and congenital hydrocephalus soon after birth.  | country          |
|    |   | 32 | 44 | Male    | Cognitive disorder<br>Ataxia<br>Myoclonus<br>ICH | Caudate nucleus   | 1  | Unknown | - | - | -  | -       | -   | -   | -                       | Yes     | 4  | 40 | Medulloblastoma was removed at age 4 years.   | Other<br>country |
| 16 | Jaunmuktane Z et al. Alzheimer's disease neuropathological change three decades after iatrogenic amyloid-β transmission. Acta Neuropathol 142:211-215, 2021   | 33 | 39 | Male    | ICH  | Unknown   | 1  | Yes     | 4 | - | 35 | Unknown | Multiple hemangioma<br>(face)   | Embolization with cadaveric dura mater  | Face                    | Yes     | 3  | 36 | The patient received embolization for multiple hemangiomas in the posterior part of the ear (embolization agent unknown) at age 3 years, in the face (polyvinyl alcohol particles) at age 8 years, and in the posterior part of the ear (Ivalon) at age 9 years.                |                  |
|    |   | 34 | 45 | Female  | SAH  | -   | -  | Yes     | 6 | - | 39 | Unknown | Hemangioma of face  | Multiple<br>embolization with<br>materials including<br>cadaveric dura<br>mater | Face                    | -       | -  | -  | -   | Other<br>country |
| 17 | Milani R et al. Spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage associated with early- onset cerebral amyloid angiopathy and Alzheimer's disease neuropathological changes five decades after cadaveric dura mater graft. Acta Neuropathol Commun 11:30, 2023 | 35 | 51 | Female  | ICH  | Left frontal lobe, temporal lobe → left frontal lobe  | 2  | Yes     | 2 | - | 49 | Unknown | Arachnoid cyst  | Arachnoid cyst<br>removal, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater               | -                       | -       | -  | -  | -   | Other<br>country |
| 18 | Paku S, et al.: A case of subcortical hemorrhage due to premature cerebral amyloid angiopathy after head trauma surgery using cadaveric dura mater in childhood. Japanese Journal of Stroke 45:161-166, 2023.                                       | 36 | 37 | Male    | ICH  | Left temporal lobe, parietal lobe   | 1  | Yes     | 1 | - | 36 | Lyodura | Left acute subdural hematoma due to fall from a high place                  | Hematoma<br>removal, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater                     | Left parietal<br>region | -       | -  | -  | -   | Japan            |

| 19 | 24 | Storti B et al. latrogeniccerebral amyloid angiopathy: An illustrative case of a newly introduced disease. Eur J Neurol 30:3397-3399, 2023   | 37 | 47 | Male   | ICH                       | Right frontal lobe → left parieto-occipital lobe   | 2 | Yes     | 11      | 1987         | 36 | Unknown | Cerebellar<br>hemangioblastoma                                   | Removal of cerebellar hemangioblastom                             | -<br>na               | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
|----|----|--|----|----|--------|---------------------------|--|---|---------|---------|--------------|----|---------|--|---|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|------------------|
| 20 | 25 | Fandier-Hofler S et al. Intracerebral haemorrhage caused by latrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a patient with a history of neurosurgery 35 years earlier. Lancet 402:411, 2023  | 38 | 40 | Male   | ICH                       | Left occipital lobe → twice in left and right frontal lobes  | 3 | Yes     | 5       | -            | 35 | Unknown | Traumatic brain injury   | Neurosurgery  | -                     | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other country    |
| 21 | 4  | Furutsuka K, et al.: A case of premature cerebral amyloid angiopathy considered to be associated with dura mater graft. Clinical Neurology 64: 736-741, 2024   | 39 | 42 | Male   | ICH                       | Left parietal lobe → left frontal lobe → left frontal lobe → right temporal lobe, right occipital lobe | 5 | Yes     | 6       | -            | 36 | Lyodura | Left acute subdural<br>hematoma due to traffic<br>injury         | Hematoma<br>removal, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater       | Left temporal region  | -       | -       | -       | -  | Japan            |
|    |    |  | 40 | 43 | Male   | ICH<br>SAH                | Right frontal lobe → site unknown  | 2 | Yes     | 0       | -            | 43 | Unknown | Traumatic brain injury with left occipitoparietal skull fracture | Repair with cadaveric dura mater                                  | -                     | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
| 22 | 26 | Carla Vera-C´aceres, MD et al. latrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy: Two case reports to explore clinical heterogeneity and pathological patterns. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis Jan;34(1): 107969, 2025  | 41 | 41 | Male   | ICH<br>SAH                | Left frontoparietal lobe   | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | Unknown | Unknown | The patient had a history of left frontotemporal traumatic brain injury at age 3 years. Neurosurgical intervention was required to remove a foreign body in 1983.  | Other<br>country |
|    |    |  | 42 | 46 | Male   | ICH<br>SAH                | Cortical-subcortical junction  → right frontoparietal lobe  → left temporal lobe                       | 3 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | Unknown | Unknown | The patient underwent surgical treatment of Arnold-Chiari malformation with secondary syringomyelia in 1989.   | t Other country  |
| 23 | 27 | Yuki Hatakeyama et al. A case of cerebral amyloid angiopathy with ipsilateral tau and contralateral amyloid PET uptake related to cadaveric dura mater implanted in childhood. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging 2024   | 43 | 39 | Male   | ICH                       | Left wall  | 1 | Yes     | 1       | -            | 38 | Lyodura | Arachnoid cyst in left temporal lobe                             | Arachnoid cyst<br>surgery, repair<br>with cadaveric<br>dura mater | Left temporal lobe    | -       | -       | -       | -  | Japan            |
| 24 | 2  | Taketani S, et al.: A case of recurrent subcortical hemorrhage in iatrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy after surgery for head injury in childhood and review of literature on a case in Japan. Current Practical Neurosurgery vol. 35 no. 1 e20250501f, 2025 | 44 | 40 | Male   | ICH                       | Left temporal lobe → right frontal lobe, temporal lobe   | 2 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 3       | 37      | Craniotomy was performed for left<br>temporoparietal open skull fracture and<br>acute subdural hematoma caused by an<br>electric saw at age 3 years.   | Japan            |
|    |    | Larysa Panteleienko et al. latrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy in older adults. Eur J Neurol 31(6):e16278, 2024   | 45 | 71 | Female | TFNE<br>SAH               | -  | 0 | Yes     | 35      | 1983         | 36 | Unknown | Chiari I malformation  | Foramen magnum decompression Repair with cadaveric dura mater     | n<br>-                | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other<br>country |
|    |    |  | 46 | 73 | Male   | AD<br>ICH                 | Left occipital lobe  | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 43      | 30      | Left craniotomy was performed for traumatic subdural hematoma at age 43 years (1987).  | Other country    |
|    |    |  | 47 | 69 | Female | Diplopia                  | -  | 0 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 36      | 33      | Subtotal resection of left sphenoidal myeloma was performed at age 36 years (1984).  | Other country    |
| 25 | 28 |  | 48 | 71 | Male C | TFNE<br>Cognitive disorde | er -   | 0 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 36      | 35      | Herniated disc (L4/L5) surgery was performed at age 36 years (1989) (cadaveric dura mater was routinely used for surgery requiring durotomy procedure at the hospital where the patient was treated at that time, but no surgical record was available). | country          |
|    |    |  | 49 | 84 | Male P | 'ersistent diplopia       | ia -   | 0 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 50      | 34      | Herniated disc surgery was performed at age 50 years (1986) (cadaveric dura mater was routinely used at the hospital where the patient was treated at that time, but no surgical record was available).  | Other            |
| 26 | 29 | Nakayama Y et al. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a young man with a history of traumatic brain injury: a case report and review of the literature. Acta Neurochir (Wien) 159(1):15-18, 2017  | 50 | 32 | Male   | ICH                       | Left occipital lobe → left frontal lobe  | 2 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Yes     | 1       | 31      | The patient suffered subdural hematoma in the left frontal lobe after falling off a chair at age one year and underwent craniotomy and hematoma removal.   | Japan            |
| 27 | 30 | Wong MP et al. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy and spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage. Report of a sporadic case in a young Chinese. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 93(2):133-6, 1991  | 51 | 49 | Male   | ICH                       | Left parieto-occipital lobe  | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Unknown | -       | -       | -  | Other country    |
| 28 |    | Campbell DM et al. Intracerebral hemorrhage caused by cerebral amyloid angiopathy in a 53-year-old man. J Neurol 255(4):597-8, 2008  | 52 | 53 | Male   | ICH                       | Right parietal lobe, ventricle   | 1 | Unknown | -       | -            | -  | -       | -  | -   | -                     | Unknown | -       | -       | -  | Other country    |
| 29 | 32 | Muller C et al. Case report of iatrogenic cerebral amyloid angiopathy after exposure to Lyodura: an Australian perspective. Front Neurosci 5:17:1185267, 2023  | 53 | 56 | Female | ICH<br>Epileptic seizure  | Right frontal lobe → left medial frontal lobe, parietal lobe   | 2 | Yes     | Unknown | 1985<br>1986 | 33 | Lyodura | Unknown  | Repair with cadaveric dura mater                                  | Head-neck<br>junction | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other country    |
| 30 | 33 | Sharma R et al. WHEN THE ANSWER IS HIDING IN THE MEDICALRECORDS:IATROGENIC CEREBRAL AMYLOID ANGIOPATHY. 10.1136/bmjno-2024-ANZAN.125   | 54 | 40 | Female | ICH                       | Cerebral lobe → left frontal lobe  | 2 | Yes     | 1       | 1982         | 39 | Lyodura | Rupture of dura mater in the parietal region                     | Repair with cadaveric dura  | Parietal region       | -       | -       | -       | -  | Other country    |