

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the 189 patients included in the study and features of the ruptured and unruptured aneurysms.

| Variable | Total | Ruptured | Unruptured | p-value |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of patients | 189 | 103 | 86 | 0.318 |
| Female/Male | 127 / 62 | 66 / 37 | 61/ 25 | 0.317 |
| Age | 55.7 ± 11.1 | 54.1 ± 10.8 | 57.6 ± 11.3 | 0.034 |
| Diameter (mm) | 6.78 ± 4.2 | 5.76 ± 2.9 | 8.06 ± 5.2 | 0.001 |
| ≤ 7mm diameter subgroup | 129 (68.3 %) | 80 (77.7 %) | 49 (56.9 %) | 0.002 |
| Multiple aneurysms | 43 (22.8 %) | 23 (22.3 %) | 20 (23.3 %) | 0.879 |
| Abnormal shape ^a | 65 (34.4 %) | 55 (53.4 %) | 10 (11.6 %) | 0.0001 |
| Bifurcation/trifurcation | 71 (37.6 %) | 41 (39.8 %) | 30 (34.9 %) | 0.487 |
| Circle of Willis variations ^b | 76 (100 %) | 50 (65.8 %) | 26 (34.2 %) | 0.010 |

Values are presented as discrete numbers, mean and standard deviation. ^a: Abnormal shape refers to the angiographical image of non-saccular aneurysmal shape: additional lobes, pseudolobes, protrusions, signs of rupture or imminent rupture, ^b: includes dysplastic, aplastic or hypoplastic arteries at the Circle of Willis.