

**Use of gadolinium-based contrast agents in head and neck cancer diagnosis, staging and monitoring:
current applications and future perspectives**

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

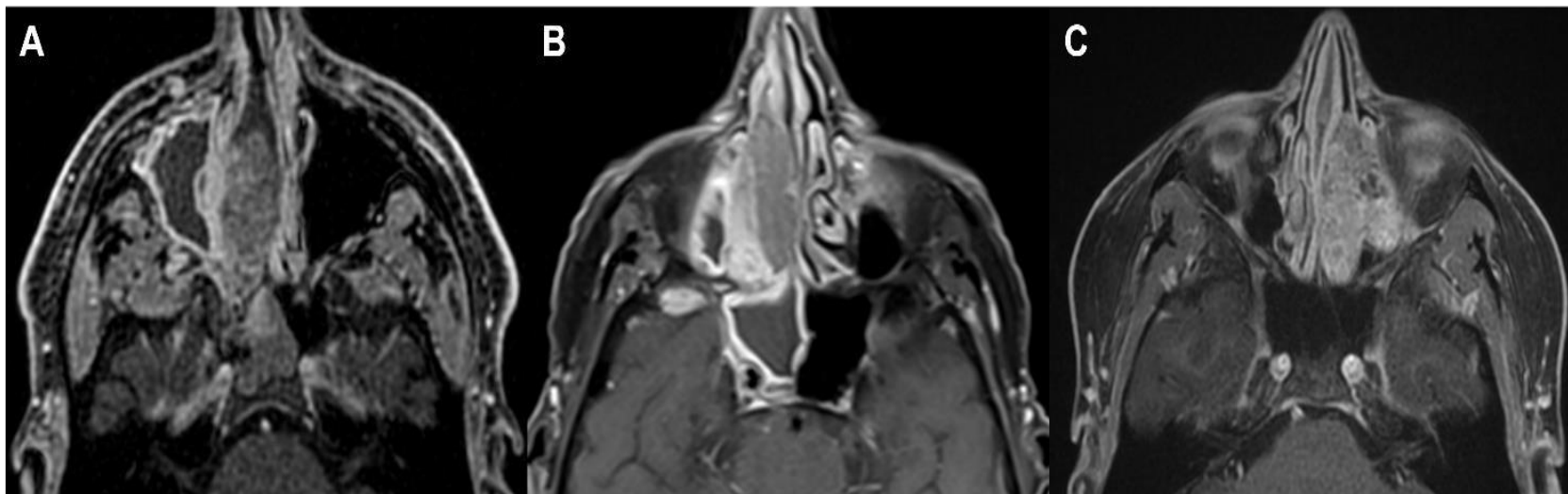


Figure S1. Fat-saturated T1-weighted images after gadolinium-based contrast agent administration in a patient with squamous cell carcinoma (A), adenocarcinoma (B), and neuroblastoma (C) developing in the nasal fossae. Note that although the neoplasms in A and B are less vascularized compared to C, enhancement characteristics show significant overlap among different malignancies, which limits tissue characterization based on enhancement alone. Furthermore, in the post-contrast images in A and B, the difference between the inflamed paranasal sinus mucosa and the tumor mass is clearly visible.

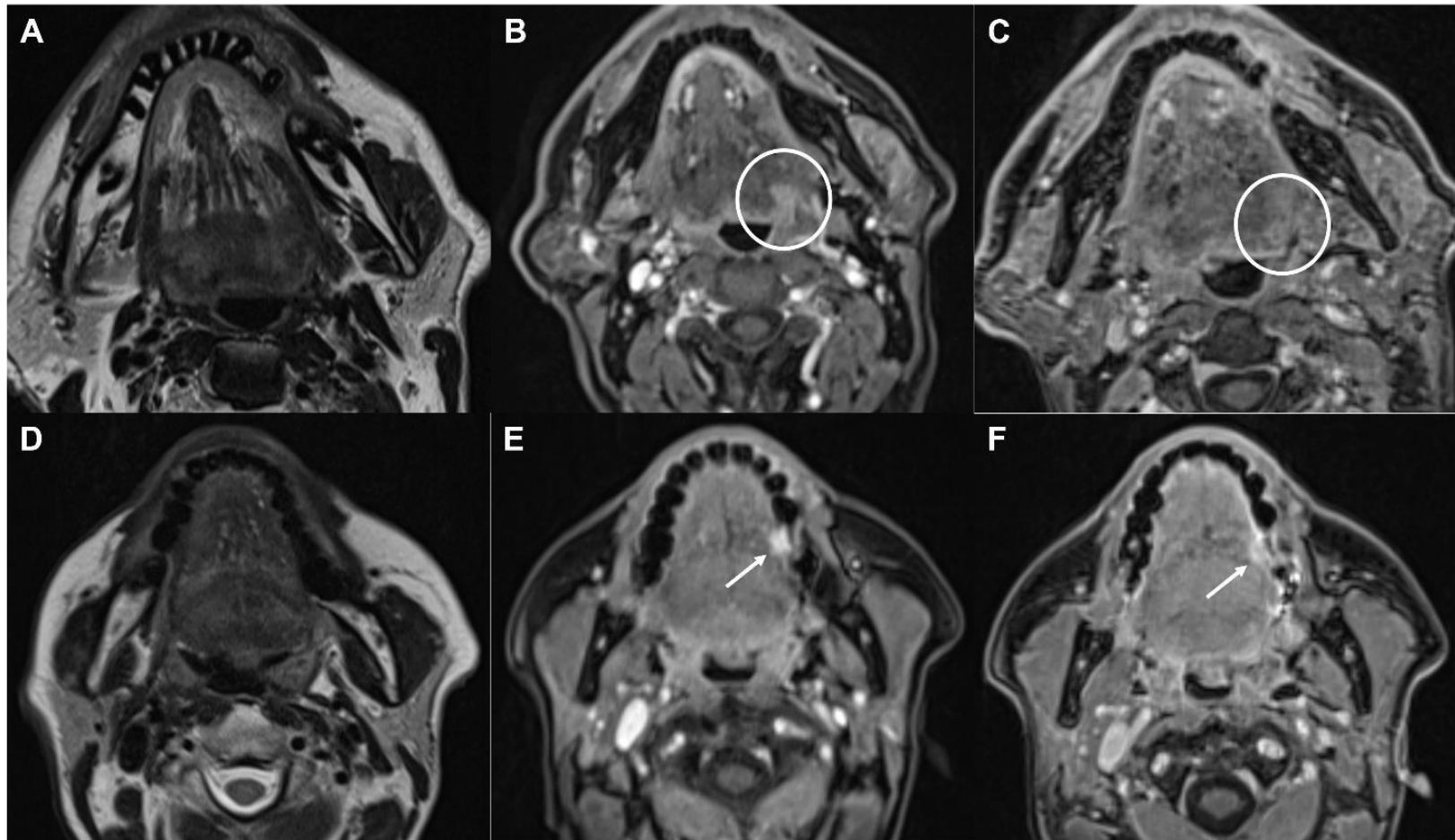


Figure S2. Identification of small lesions through visual assessment of dynamic-contrast enhancement. In the first patient (A, B, C) a left base tongue tumor (circles) is visible on early postcontrast image (B) but not on late one (C) or T2-weighted image (A). In the second patient (D, E, F) a left lateral tongue tumor (arrows) is better visible on early post-contrast image (E) than in late one (F) or T2-weighted image (D).

