

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Dual-energy CT quantification of extracellular liver volume predicts short-term disease progression in patients with hepatitis B liver cirrhosis-acute decompensation

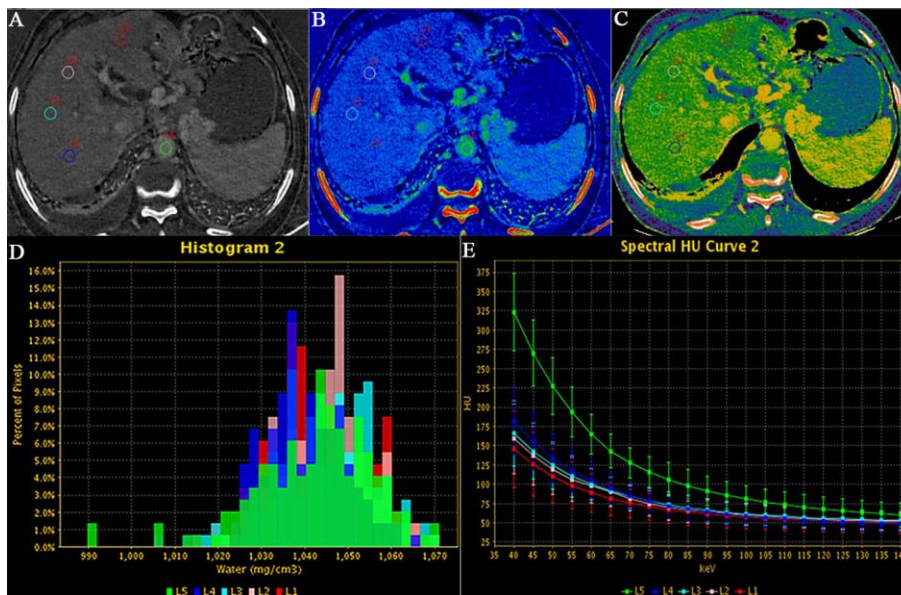


Fig.S1. (Progressive group) Dual-energy CT equilibrium phase imaging of the liver in a 58-year-old woman with HBV LC-AD. A-E respectively show the iodine (water) map, iodine (water) pseudo-color map, effective atomic number map, histogram, and slope of the energy spectrum curve, with iodine concentration (IC) =22.84, effective atomic number (Z) =8.94, energy spectrum curve (K_{140}) =1.76 and extracellular liver volume ($ECV_{IC-liver}$) =36.74.

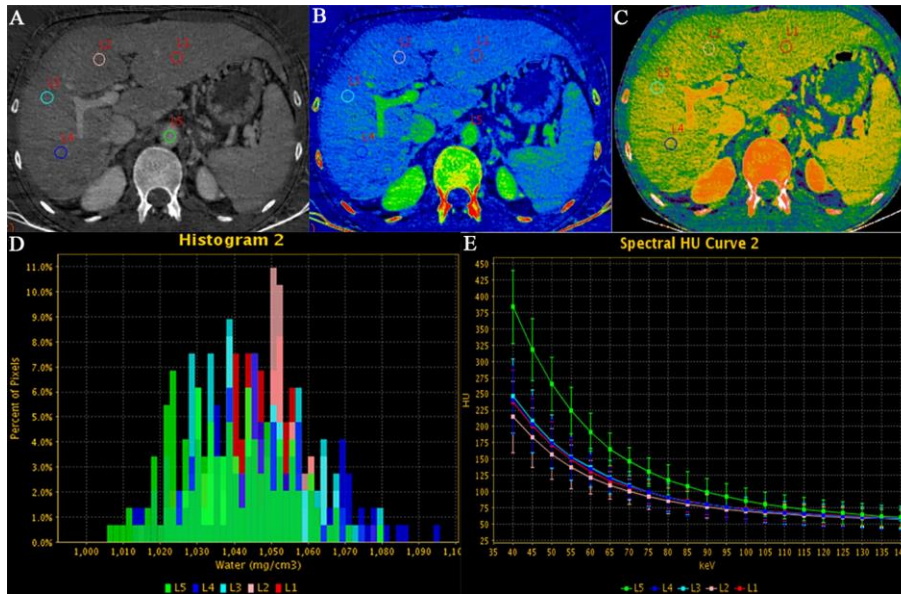


Fig.S2. (Stable group) Dual-energy CT equilibrium phase imaging of the liver in a 34-year-old man with HBV LC-AD. A-E respectively show the iodine (water) map, iodine (water) pseudo-color map, effective atomic number map, histogram, and slope of the energy spectrum curve, with iodine concentration (IC) =15.63, effective atomic number (Z) =8.52, energy spectrum curve (K₁₄₀) =1.21 and extracellular liver volume (ECV_{IC-liver}) =26.13.