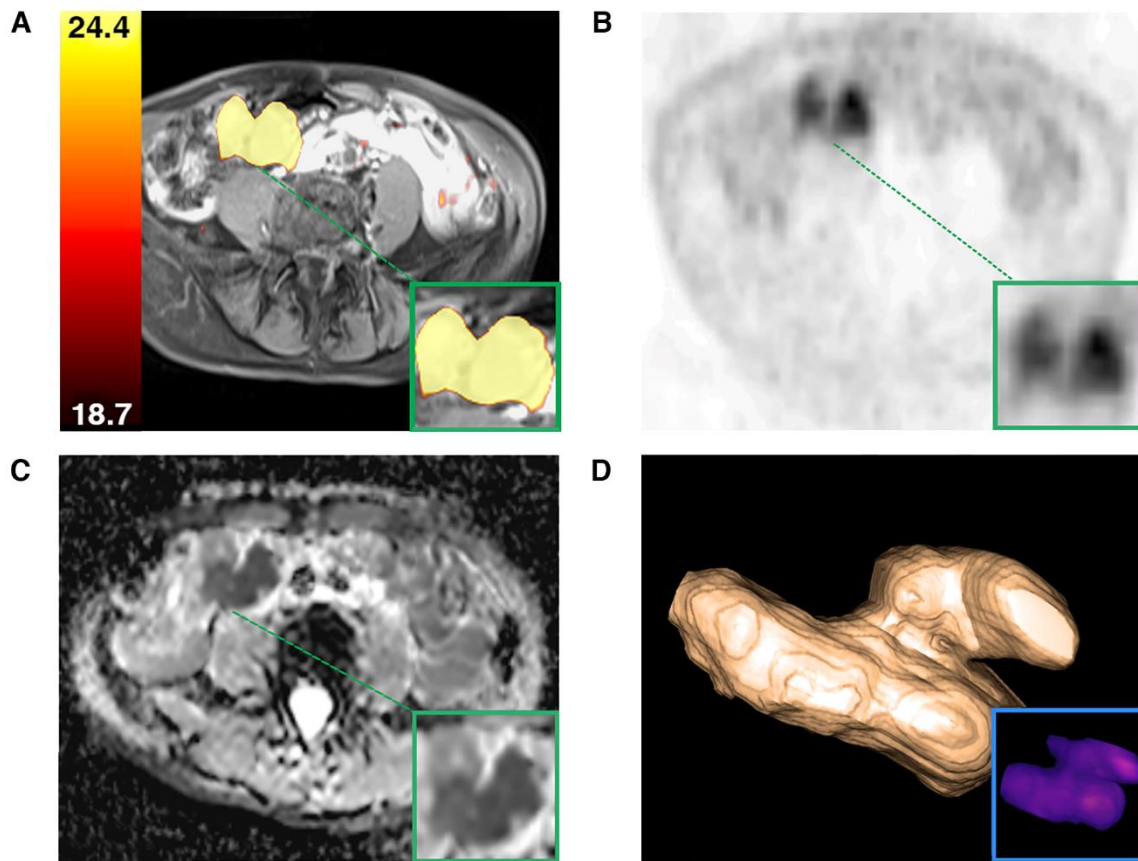
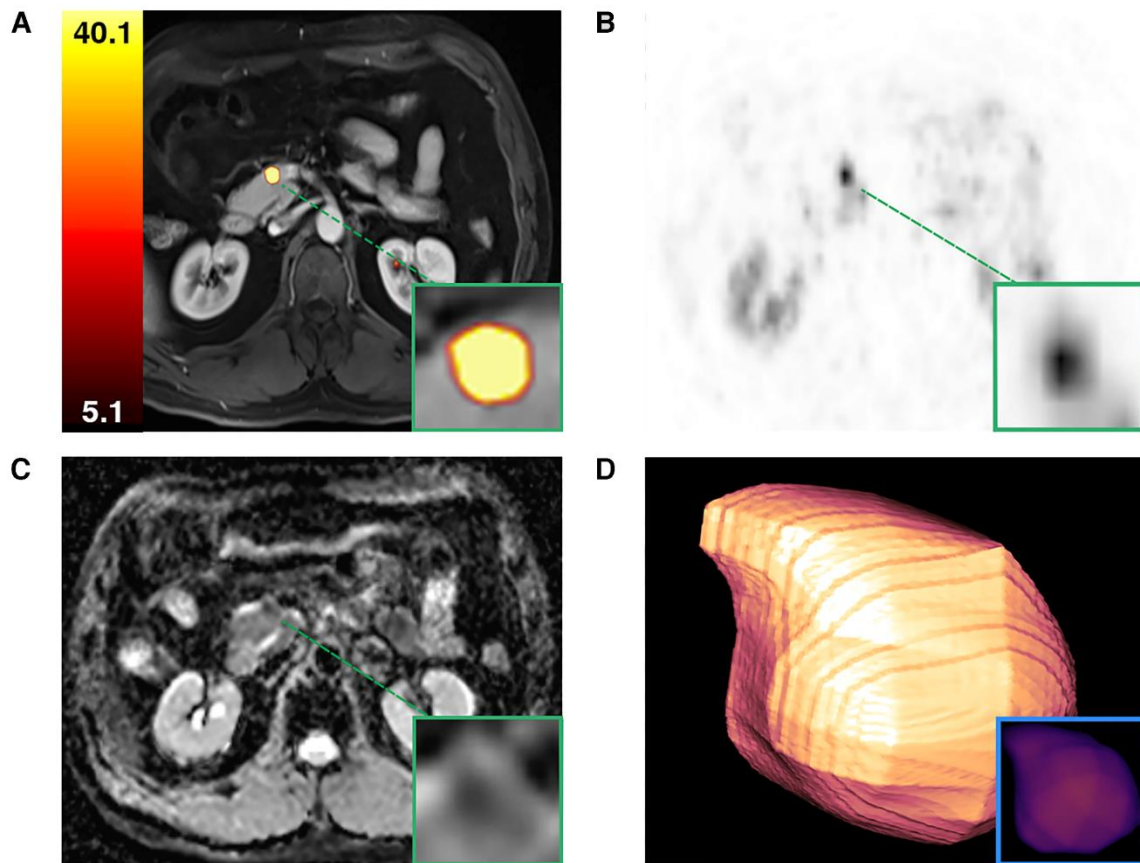


Supplemental Figure 1.



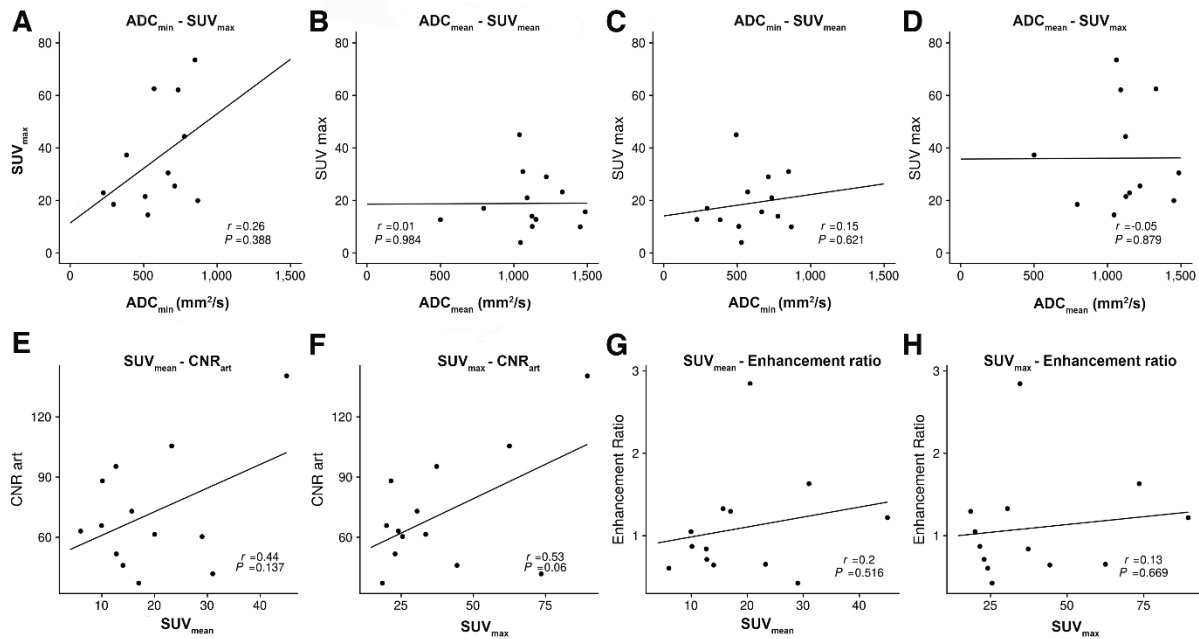
Example of 3D volume of interest (VOI) lesion analysis in a 76-year old patient with a grade 2 ileum NET ( $SUV_{\text{mean}}$  of 13 and an  $ADC_{\text{min}}$  of  $360 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ , combined ratio  $SUV_{\text{mean}}/ADC_{\text{min}}$ : 0.04). (A) fusion of postcontrast T1 VIBE with <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATOC PET, (B) <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATOC PET, (C) ADC map and (D) 3D lesion model. *Abbreviations:* NET: Neuroendocrine tumor; ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient.

Supplemental Figure 2.



Example of 3D volume of interest (VOI) lesion analysis in a 53-year old patient with a grade 2 pancreas NET (SUV<sub>mean</sub> of 32 and an ADC<sub>min</sub> of 824 mm<sup>2</sup>/s, combined ratio SUV<sub>mean</sub>/ADC<sub>min</sub>: 0.04). (A) fusion of postcontrast T1 VIBE with  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -DOTATOC PET, (B)  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -DOTATOC PET, (C) ADC map and (D) 3D lesion model. *Abbreviations:* NET: Neuroendocrine tumor; ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient.

### Supplemental Figure 3.



Scatter plots of correlation between tumor apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) and standardized uptake value (SUV) values and between the SUV and arterial enhancement parameters (contrast-to-noise-ratio (CNR) and enhancement ratio (ER)) as determined on <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATOC PET/MRI from 24 GEP-NET in 22 patients. For each scatterplot, the best-fit line is shown as the solid line. (A), ADC<sub>min</sub> versus SUV<sub>max</sub>; (B), ADC<sub>mean</sub> versus SUV<sub>mean</sub>; (C), ADC<sub>min</sub> versus SUV<sub>mean</sub>; (D), ADC<sub>mean</sub> versus SUV<sub>max</sub>; (E) SUV<sub>mean</sub> versus CNR<sub>art</sub>, (F) SUV<sub>max</sub> versus CNR<sub>art</sub>, (G) SUV<sub>mean</sub> versus enhancement ratio, and (H) SUV<sub>max</sub> versus enhancement ratio. *Abbreviation:* CNR<sub>art</sub>: arterial contrast-to-noise ratio.