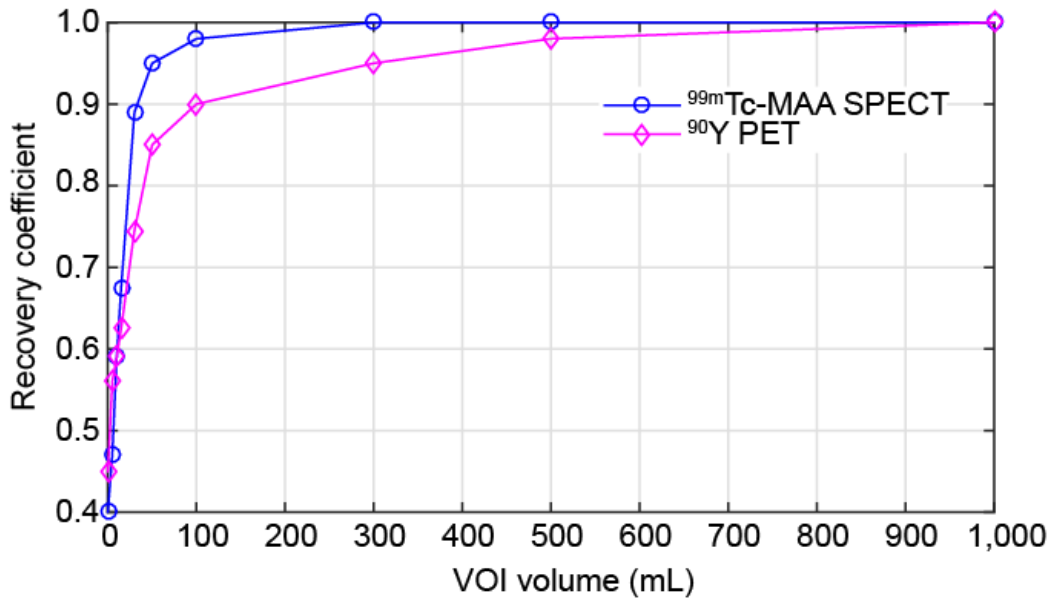
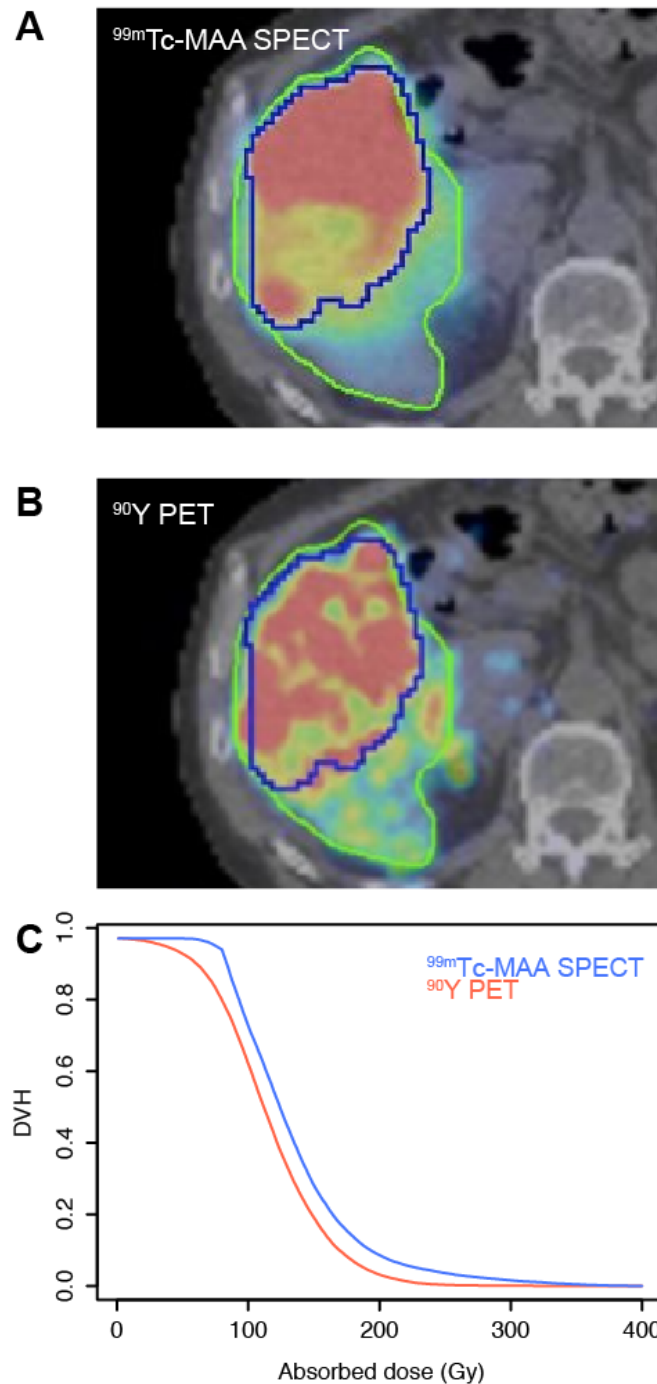


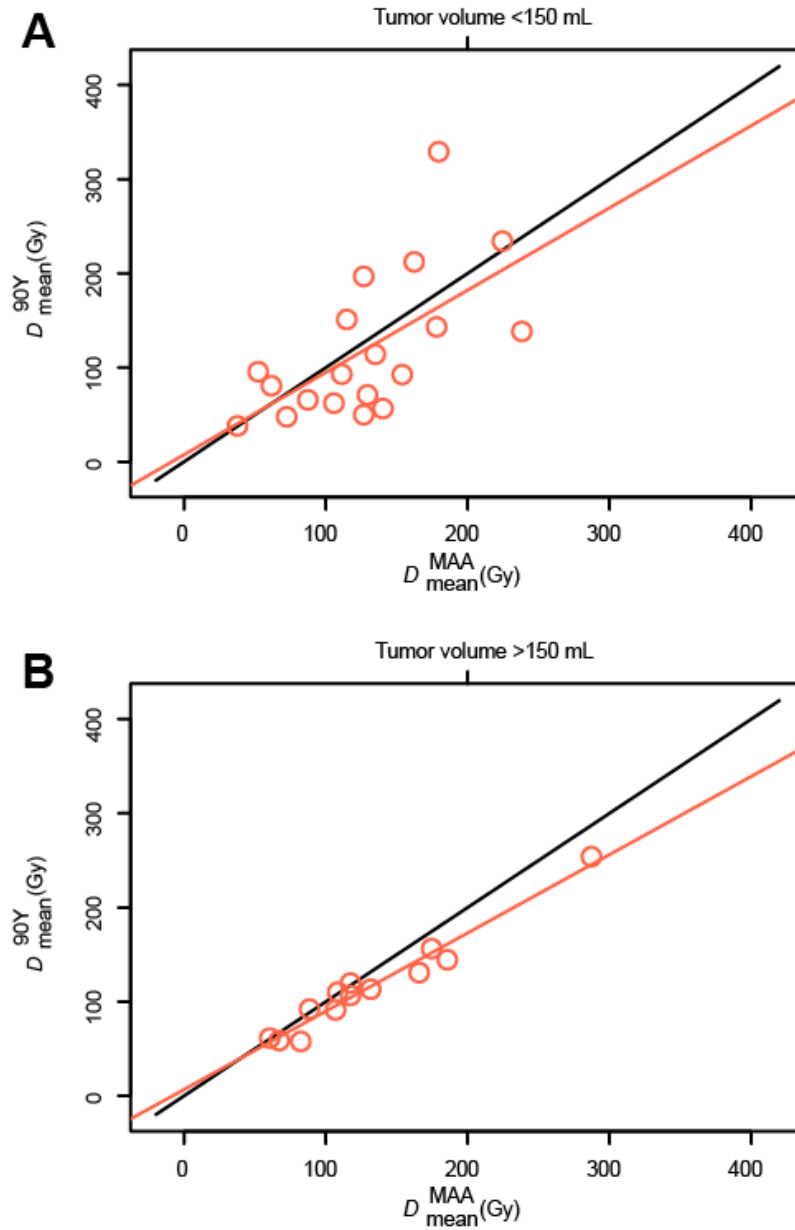
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1. Experimental determination of recovery coefficients (RC) for both ^{99m}Tc SPECT and ^{90}Y -TOF PET. Activity (and thus dose) in TV and NTV were corrected by applying appropriate RC values according to the volume determined by linear interpolation between neighboring experimental RC values.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2. ^{99m}Tc -MAA SPECT (A) and ^{90}Y -TOF PET (B) of a liver treated with glass microspheres. Treated volume is contoured in green and tumor in blue. Tumor DVH (C): the blue line corresponds to the ^{90}Y dosimetry based on the ^{99m}Tc -MAA SPECT spatial activity distribution; the red line refers to the posttreatment dosimetry based on the ^{90}Y -TOF PET activity distribution.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3. Mean tumor dose (D_{mean}) comparison between predictive ^{90}Y dosimetry based on $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MAA SPECT and posttreatment dosimetry based on ^{90}Y -TOF PET for resin microspheres, tumor volumes ≤ 150 mL (A) and > 150 mL (B). Red lines indicate linear regression fitted with least-squares method.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4. DR^{TV} as a function of the TV/NTV ratio for glass microspheres (full red dots) and resin spheres (blue crosses) respectively.

