

Fig. E-1

**Figs. E-1A through E-1F** Images of a twenty-six-year-old man treated for a painful femoral osteoid osteoma. Marked intertrochanteric edema is evident on a pretreatment T2-weighted MR image with fat saturation (**Fig. E-1A**). Local trabecular hyperemia is demonstrated when comparing a pretreatment unenhanced image (**Fig. E-1B**) with a postcontrast T1-weighted MR image with fat saturation (**Fig. E-1C**). At the twelve-month evaluation, resolution of bone-marrow edema is evident on a T2-weighted MR image with fat saturation (**Fig. E-1D**). Resolution of regional hyperemia is also evident comparing pretreatment (**Fig. E-1C**) and one-year post treatment (**Fig. E-1F**) contrast-enhanced T1-weighted imaging with fat saturation. **E-1E** A T1-weighted nonenhanced image with fat saturation made twelve months post treatment. After treatment, the patient reported a VAS pain score of 0 and was stable at the time of follow-up.

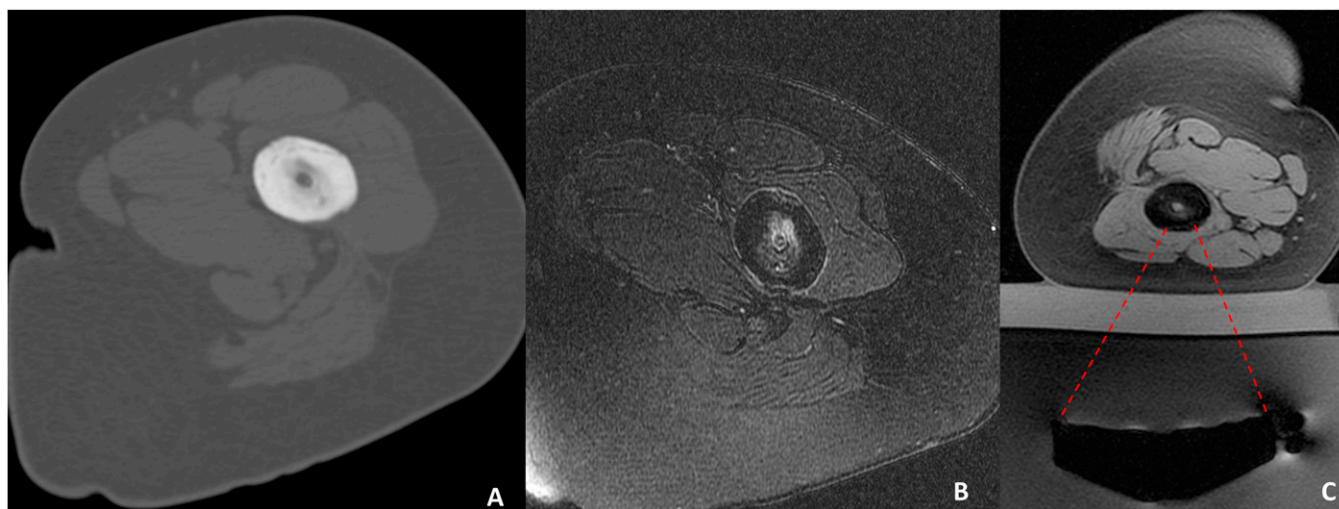


Fig. E-2  
 Images of a seventeen-year-old female patient treated for a painful femoral osteoid osteoma, including pretreatment CT image (**Fig. E-2A**), pretreatment T2-weighted MR image with fat saturation (**Fig. E-2B**), and T1-weighted image with fat saturation at treatment planning (**Fig. E-2C**). CT demonstrates marked periosteal thickening (**Fig. E-2A**). T2-weighted MR image with fat saturation shows substantial intramedullary edema (**Fig. E-2B**). MRgFUS resulted in partial treatment (**Fig E-2C**). After the completion of twelve months of observation, the patient underwent successful open surgery.

TABLE E-1 VAS Pain Scores at Baseline and Twelve Months After Treatment*			
	Overall	Complete Clinical Success	Partial Clinical Success
No. of patients	29	26	3
% of patients (95% CI)		90% (84-95)	10% (5-16)
Baseline score	8 ± 1 (5-10)	8 ± 1 (5-10)	8 ± 0
12-month score†	1 ± 2 (0-5)	0 ± 0	5 ± 0

\*Scores are presented as the mean and standard deviation with the range in parentheses. †VAS score reduction was observed in all patients.