



**Figure S1.** Baseline coronal (a) and axial (b) images of a posterior mediastinal DFs causing obliteration of the esophageal lumen and airway compression in a 13-year-old girl. Cone beam CT demonstrates contrast opacifying the tumor from a selective injection at the right bronchial artery (c). Six-month follow-up coronal (d) and axial (e) imaging demonstrate decreased mass effect upon the airways following DEE. The DFs volume decrease was 65%, whereas the longest axis decrease (cranial-caudal) was only 10%. The patient had stable disease by RECIST criteria.