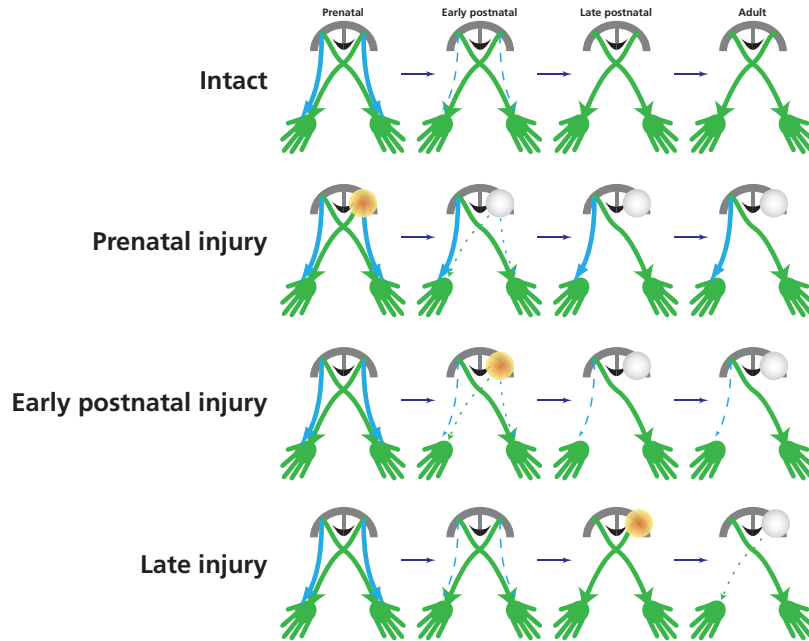


**Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): Schematic representation of the effects of injury to the primary motor cortex at different ages.** From top to bottom, rows represent intact (no injury) and prenatal, early postnatal, and late postnatal injuries. The final, adult architecture (far right of each row) differs in each case because of the way in which the timing of an injury affects developmental milestones (i.e., physiologic regression and loss of ipsilateral corticospinal projections [blue] that occur in normal early postnatal life owing to competitive inhibition from the contralateral corticospinal tract [green]). Reproduced with permission from the BMJ Publishing Group.<sup>1</sup>



## Reference

1. Forsyth RJ. Back to the future: rehabilitation of children after brain injury. *Arch Dis Child* 2010;95:554-9.