On-line Table 1: One-way ANOVA reveals significant differences in DTI scalars for white matter tracts between patients with hemispherectomy and age- and sex-matched controls

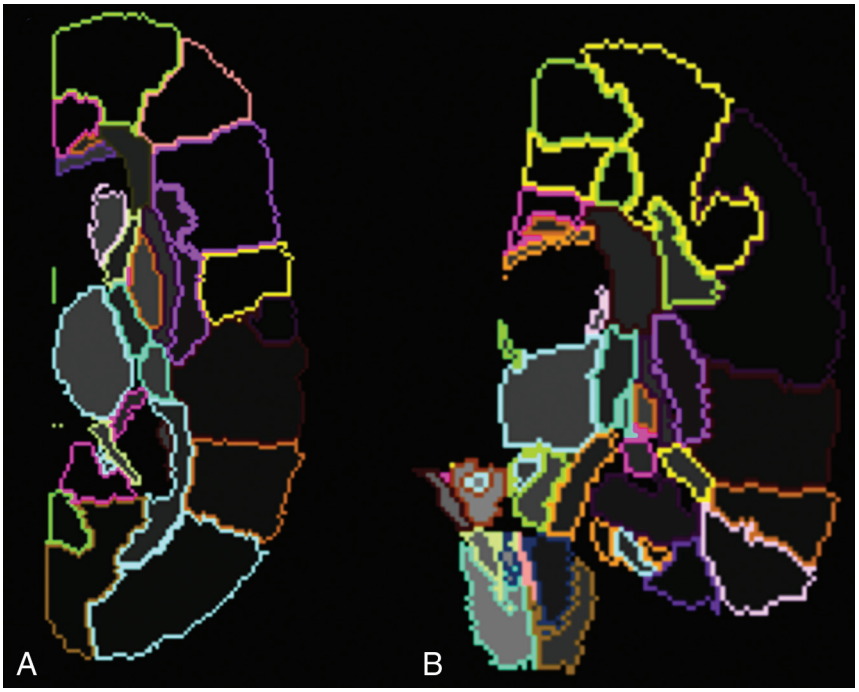
White Matter Tracts	DTI Scalars	ANOVA
ACR	FA	$F(2,37) = 4.53$, $P = .017$
ACR	RD	$F(2,37) = 5.03$, $P = .012$
PCR	FA	$F(2,37) = 4.889$, $P = .013$
CGC	FA	$F(2,37) = 11.33$, $P = .0001$
CGC	MD	$F(2,37) = 6.581$, $P = .004$
CGC	AD	$F(2,37) = 4.569$, $P = .017$
CGC	RD	$F(2,37) = 10.573$, $P = .0002$
SFO	MD	$F(2,37) = 4.542$, $P = .017$
SFO	RD	$F(2,37) = 5.916$, $P = .006$
GCC	FA	$F(2,37) = 49.89$, $P < .0001$
GCC	MD	$F(2,37) = 6.074$, $P = .005$
GCC	AD	$F(2,37) = 3.431$, $P = .043$
GCC	RD	$F(2,37) = 26.52$, $P < .0001$
BCC	FA	$F(2,37) = 185.157$, $P < .0001$
BCC	MD	$F(2,37) = 16.97$, $P = .0001$
BCC	AD	$F(2,37) = 4.76$, $P = .014$
BCC	RD	$F(2,37) = 67.47$, $P < .0001$
SCC	FA	$F(2,37) = 182,86$, $P < .0001$
SCC	MD	$F(2,37) = 18.42$, $P < .0001$
SCC	RD	$F(2,37) = 71$, $P < .0001$

Note:—ACR indicates anterior corona radiata; BCC, body of the corpus callosum; GCC, genu of the corpus callosum; PCR, posterior corona radiata; SCC, splenium of the corpus callosum; SFO, superior fronto-occipital fasciculus.

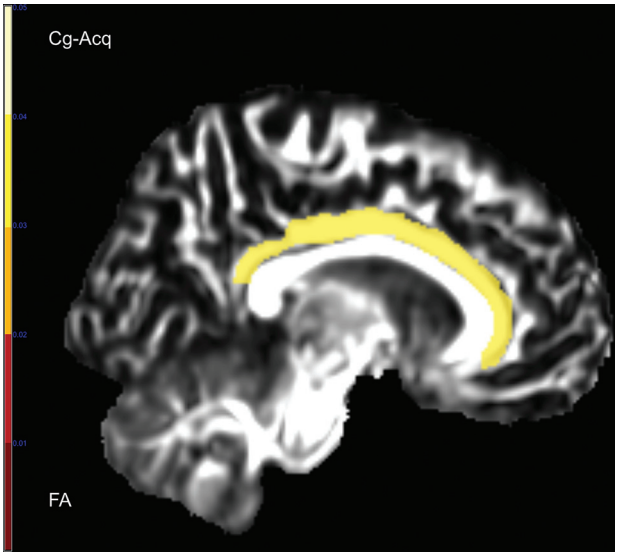
On-line Table 2: Post hoc analyses using the Tukey significant difference test showing significant differences in DTI scalars for white matter tracts between patients with congenital and acquired underlying disease leading to hemispherectomy and age- and sex-matched controls

						95% Confidence Interval	
White Matter Tracts	DTI Scalars	Group of Subjects		Mean Difference	*P* Values	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
ACR	FA	Congenital	Control	−0.04	.02	−0.07	−0.01
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.09	.02	−0.17	−0.01
PCR	FA	Congenital	Control	−0.05	.02	−0.10	−0.01
CGC	FA	Congenital	Acquired	−0.03	.04	−0.06	0.00
			Control	−0.05	<.0001	−0.07	−0.02
	MD	Control	Congenital	−0.10	.02	−0.19	−0.02
			Acquired	−0.12	.02	−0.21	−0.02
	AD	Control	Acquired	−0.15	.02	−0.28	−0.02
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.12	.001	−0.19	−0.05
			Acquired	−0.10	.01	−0.18	−0.02
SFO	MD	Control	Congenital	−0.12	.03	−0.23	−0.01
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.12	.006	−0.21	−0.03
GCC	FA	Control	Congenital	0.22	<.0001	0.16	0.29
			Acquired	0.21	<.0001	0.14	0.28
	MD	Control	Acquired	−0.17	.01	−0.30	−0.04
	AD	Control	Congenital	0.17	.03	0.01	0.33
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.25	<.0001	−0.35	−0.14
			Acquired	−0.29	<.0001	−0.40	−0.17
BCC	FA	Control	Congenital	0.26	<.0001	0.22	0.29
			Acquired	0.25	<.0001	0.20	0.29
	MD	Control	Congenital	−0.17	.0001	−0.26	−0.08
			Acquired	−0.20	.0001	−0.29	−0.10
	AD	Control	Congenital	0.15	.01	0.03	0.26
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.33	<.0001	−0.41	−0.25
			Acquired	−0.34	<.0001	−0.43	−0.25
SCC	FA	Control	Congenital	0.25	<.0001	0.21	0.29
			Acquired	0.28	<.0001	0.23	0.32
	MD	Control	Congenital	−0.18	<.0001	−0.28	−0.08
			Acquired	−0.24	<.0001	−0.35	−0.13
	RD	Control	Congenital	−0.33	<.0001	−0.42	−0.25
			Acquired	−0.39	<.0001	−0.49	−0.29

Note:—ACR indicates anterior corona radiata; BCC, body of the corpus callosum; GCC, genu of the corpus callosum; PCR, posterior corona radiata; SCC, splenium of the corpus callosum; SFO, superior fronto-occipital fasciculus.



ON-LINE FIG 1. Axial (*A*) and coronal (*B*) reconstructions of the "half-brain JHMI-MNU template" parcellation maps.



ON-LINE FIG 2. Results of the ABA. Among patients with anatomic hemispherectomy due to a congenital (Cg) and acquired (Acq) pathology, only FA in the cingulate bundle showed a significant difference and was lower in patients with congenital compared with acquired pathology. Only results that survived the Tukey significant difference test are depicted, with $P < .05$. The *color bar* represents the *P* value.