

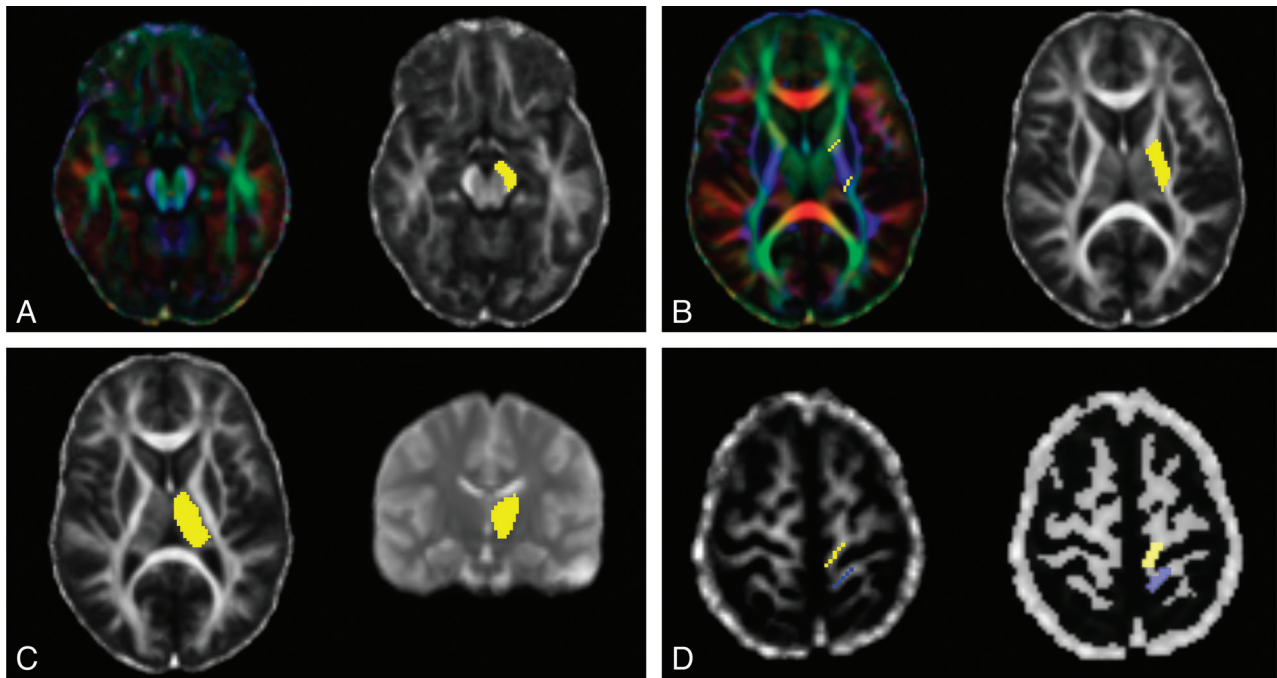
On-line Table: Conventional structural MRI and fiber tract assessment in the patient group with unilateral spastic cerebral palsy organized according to the pattern of damage^a

Patient No.	Pattern of Damage	Location of Abnormality			Extent of WM Damage	FTA	
		Hemisphere	GM	WM		TRS1	CST
16	MD	B (R>L)	Cortex, T	–	–	R: S, D	R: S, D
10	WMDI	B (R = L) ^b	–	M	Gliosia only	–	–
3	WMDI	L	–	M	Mild/moderate	–	L: S
8	WMDI	R	–	M	Mild/moderate	–	–
9	WMDI	L	–	M	Mild/moderate	L: S	L: S, D
13	WMDI	B (R>L)	–	A, M, P	Mild/moderate	–	R: C
19	WMDI	B (R<L)	–	A, M, P	Mild/moderate	–	–
5	WMDI	L	T	M	Mild/moderate	–	R: S
12	WMDI	B (R>L)	T	M, P	Severe	R: X	R: D
4	WMDI	R	BG, T	A, M	Severe	R: X	R: X
11	WMDI	R	BG, T	A, M, P	Severe	R: X	R: X
15	FI	L	Cortex only	–	–	–	–
20	FI	L	BG	–	–	–	–
17	FI	R	BG, T	M	Gliosia only	R: S	R: X
14	FI	L	Cortex, BG, T	A, M	Severe	L: X	L: C

Note:—R indicates right; L, left; B, bilateral; BG, basal ganglia; T, thalamus; A, anterior; M, medial; P, posterior; MD, maldevelopment; WMDI, white matter damage of immaturity; FI, focal infarct; Atypical FTA is denoted as D, dislocation; S, local split; C, compaction; or X, failure to the delineate tract.

^a Conventional structural MRIs were visually assessed for lesion type (MD, WMDI, and FI), lesion location, and damage extent. The extent of periventricular WM damage was classified as mild/moderate and severe if <50% and >50%, respectively, of the bulk periventricular WM was reduced. Abnormally high signal on T2-weighted FLAIR images in the periventricular WM was considered gliosis.

^b Bilateral lesions with equal affection. The lesion side was determined to be ipsilateral to the dominant hand (right).



ON-LINE FIG. Region-of-interest definition in template space. A, ROIs (yellow) of the cerebral peduncles are defined on the FA template (*right*) in the section above the decussation of the superior cerebellar peduncle (*left*). B, ROIs (yellow) of the PLIC are outlined on the color-coded FA template (*left*) and defined on the FA template (*right*). C, ROIs (yellow) of the thalami are delineated with lateral borders according to the FA template (*left*) and with medial/ventricular borders on the $b=0$ template (*right*). These were adjusted by repeated refinements in all planes. D, ROIs for the M1 (yellow) and the somatosensory cortex (blue) are identified as the pre- and postcentral gyri over several sections by drawing guiding voxels on the FA template (*left*) laterally past the “hand knob.” Their extents were defined on the FA template thresholded at $FA \geq 0.2$ (*right*).