**Appendix**

**Neuradiology Diagnostic Criteria**

* *Supratentorial*
	+ Colpocephaly: disproportionate enlargement of the occipital horns of the lateral ventricles.
	+ Partial/Total agenesis of the corpus callosum: absence of a part or all of the corpus callosum.
	+ Dysplasia of the corpus callosum: thin corpus callosum.
	+ Fusion of the thalami/Massa intermedia: considered large when greater than 10 mm
	+ Stenogyria: defined as a packing of small gyri with no change of the general pattern of the hemispheres
	+ Pachygyria: mild to moderate lissencephaly, cerebral cortex with only a few broad, flat convolutions
	+ Gyral interdigitations/falx hypoplasia: gyri crossing the midline under an hypoplastic falx cerebri
	+ Heterotopic gray matter: nodules or bands of grey matter mislocated, mostly periventricular
	+ White matter maturation: T1-weighted images the intensity of white matter relative to grey matter increased with maturation / T2-weighted images maturation was interpreted as reduction in intensity of white relative to grey matter.
	+ Craniolacunia: nonossified areas in the calvaria, imcomplete formation of the bones of the vault
* *Infratentorial*
	+ Chiari malformation type II: inferior displacement of the cerebellar tonsils 5 mm or greater below the foramen magnum.
	+ Cerebellar hypoplasia: when one or both cerebellar hemispheres were small with short but normally arranged fissures.
	+ Brain stem hypoplasia: when the brainstem had reduced sagittal dimensions and the anterior curvature of the pons was flattened.
	+ Small posterior fossa: posterior fossa with reduced sagittal dimensions and a corresponding steeply inclined tentorium.