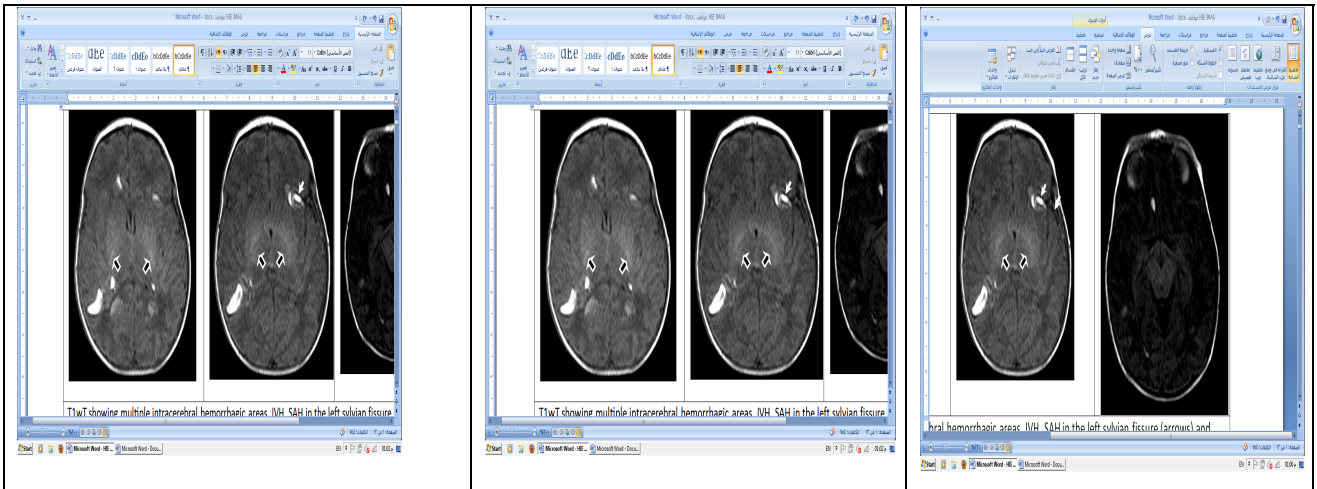


Appendix(1)

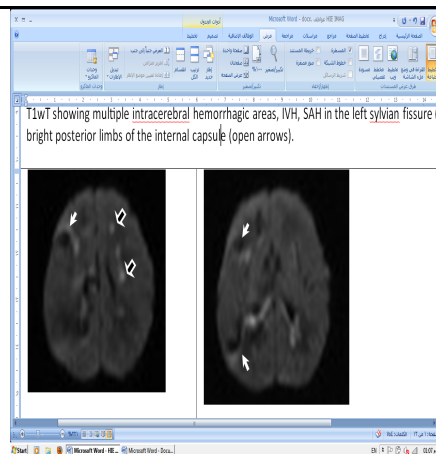
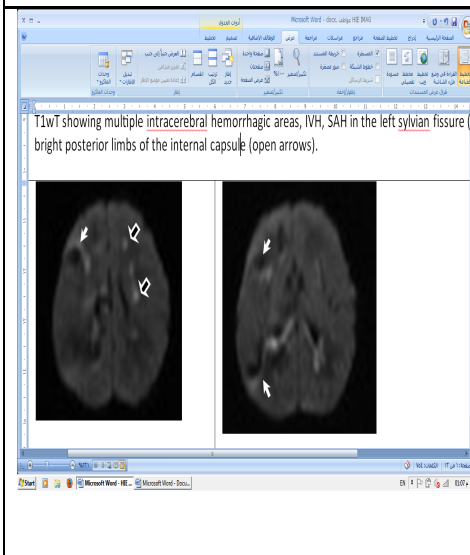
Case presentation

Case 1

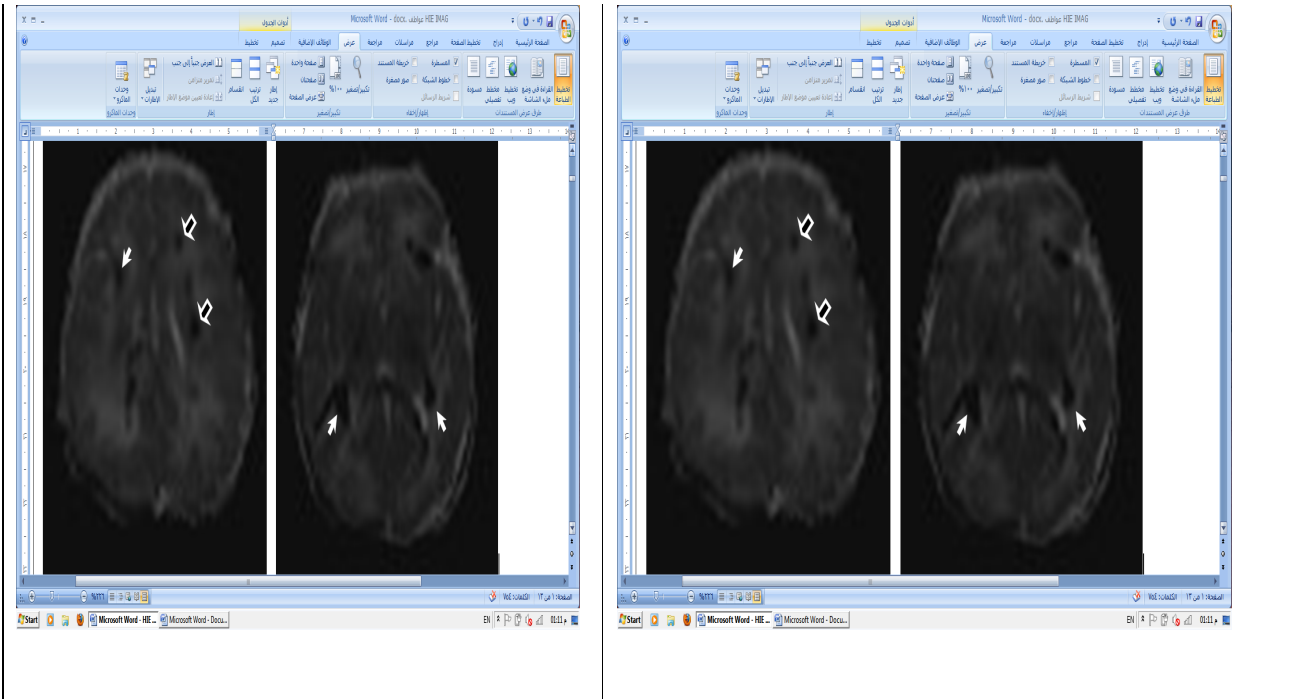
Baby: Full term, male, 37 w, IUGR, Apgar score 1min: 2, 5 min: 6, HIE stage I
Mother: Hypertension, eclampsia.



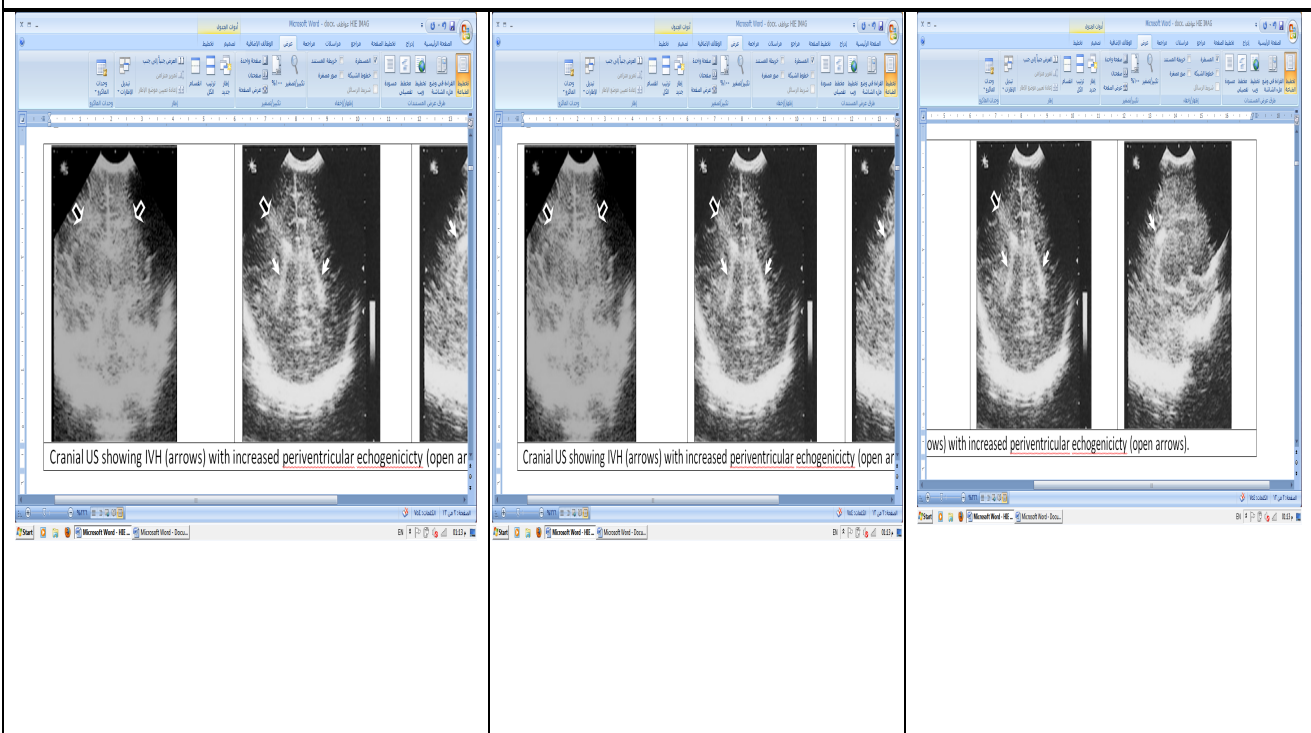
T1wT showing multiple intracerebral hemorrhagic areas, IVH, SAH in the left sylvian fissure (arrows) and bright posterior limbs of the internal capsule (open arrows).



DWI showing multiple intracerebral hemorrhagic areas surrounded by blooming artifacts (arrows) with multiple bright areas of ischemia (open arrows).



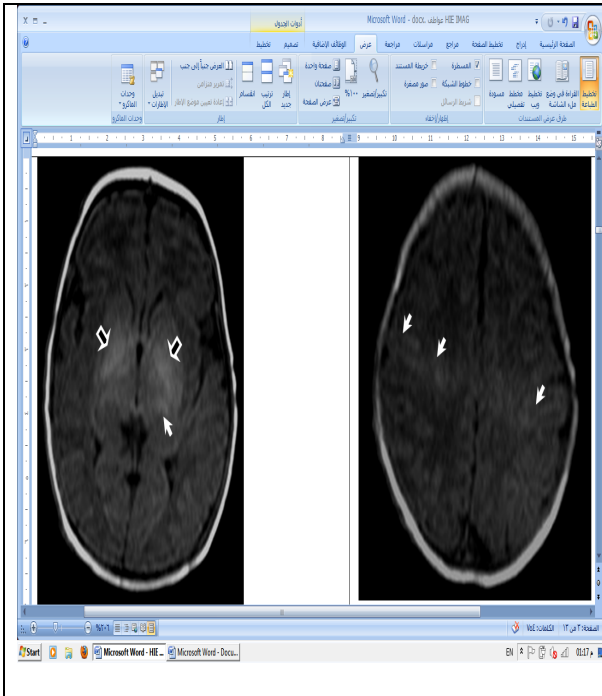
ADC showing multiple intracerebral hemorrhagic areas surrounded by blooming artifacts (arrows) with the ischemic areas are now displaying dark signals indicating recent onset (open arrows).



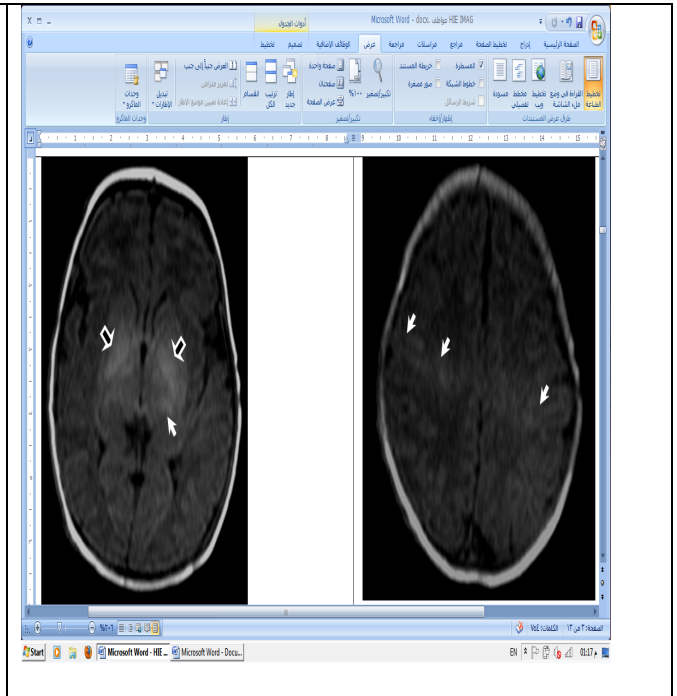
Cranial US showing IVH (arrows) with increased periventricular echogenicity (open arrows).

Case 2

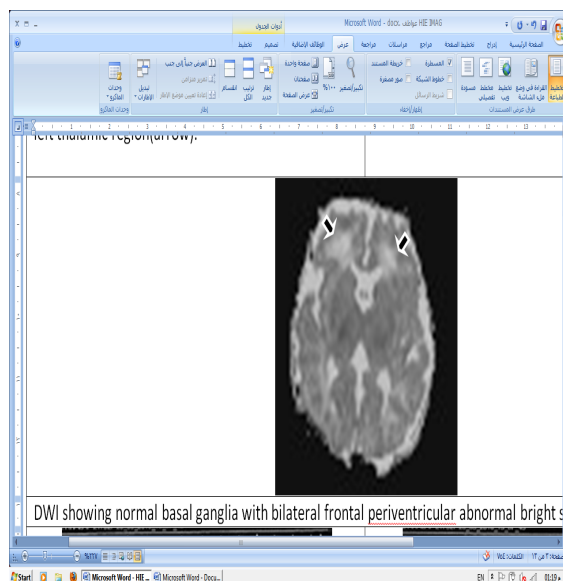
Full term, male, 38 w, Apgar score 1min: 3 – 5 min: 6, HIE stage I



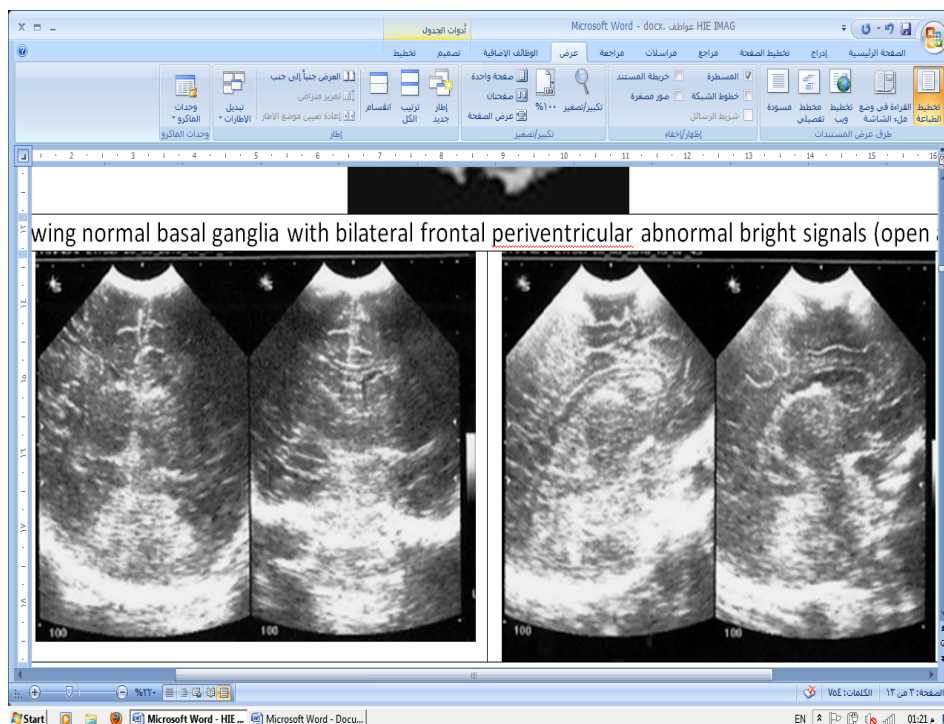
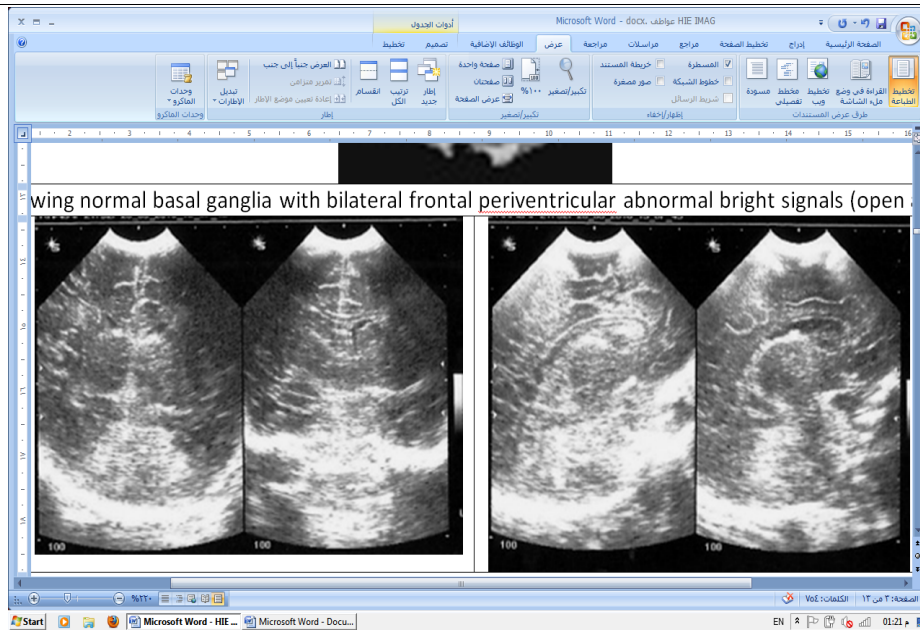
T1WI showing bright basal ganglia (open arrows) and left thalamic region (arrow).



T1WI showing bright peri-rolandic cortex (arrows).



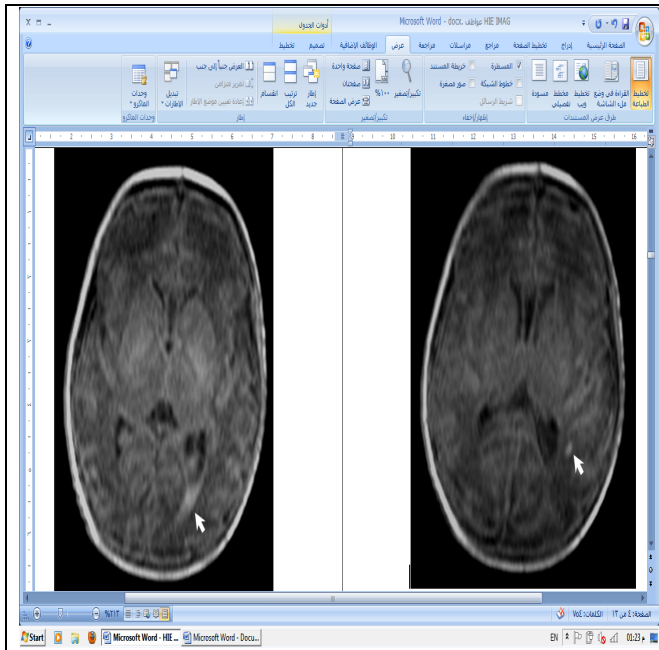
DWI showing normal basal ganglia with bilateral frontal periventricular abnormal bright signals (open arrows).



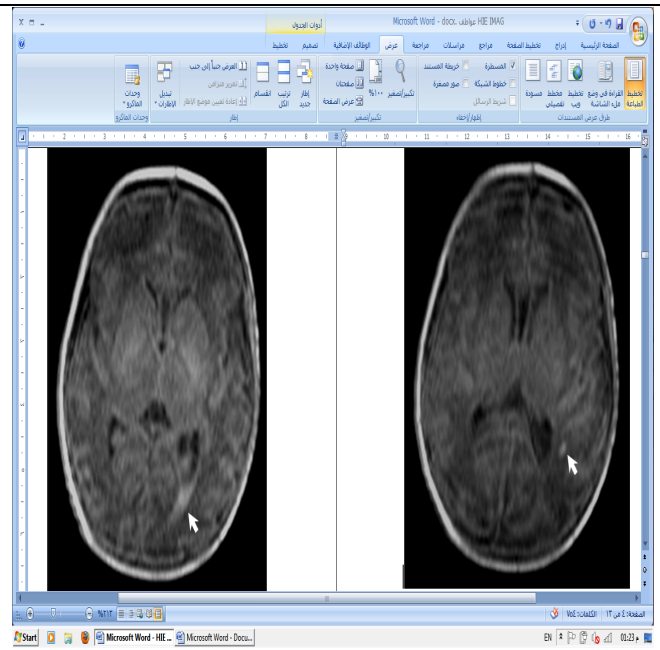
Cranial US showing normal cerebral echogenicity and ventricular system

Case 3

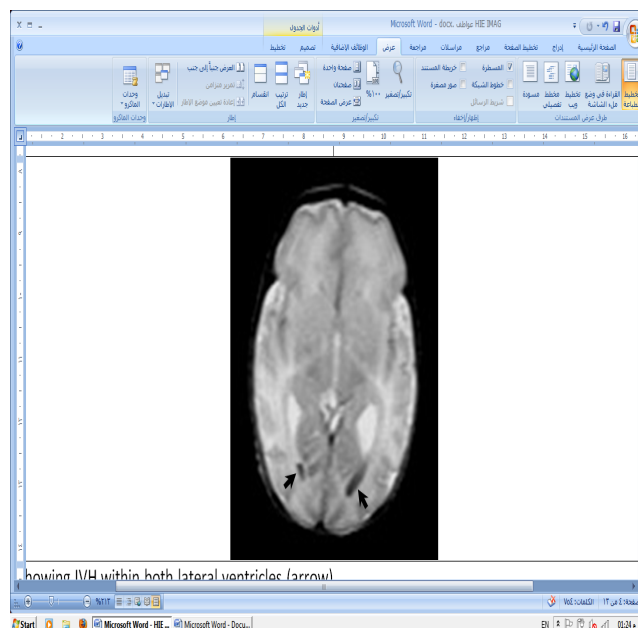
Preterm, 31 w, Full term, male, vaccum axtraction after failure of SVD, respiratory distress syndrome, HIE stage II Apgar score 1min: 3 – 5 min: 4



T1WI showing bright basal ganglia and IVH in the left lateral ventricle (arrow).

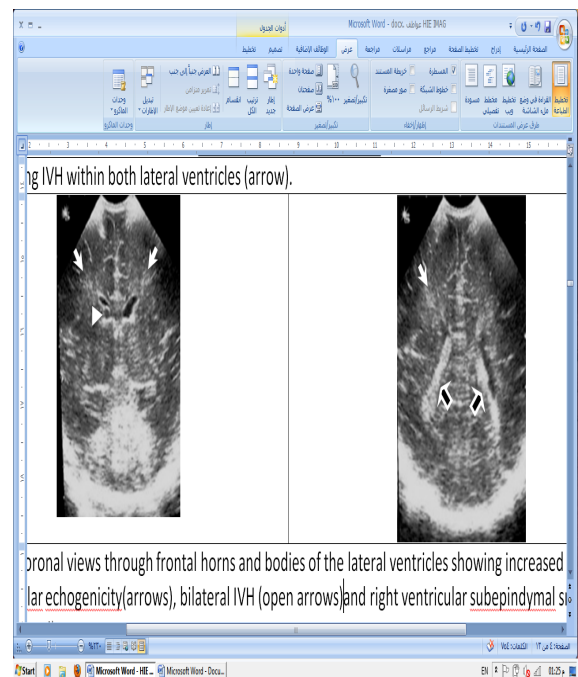
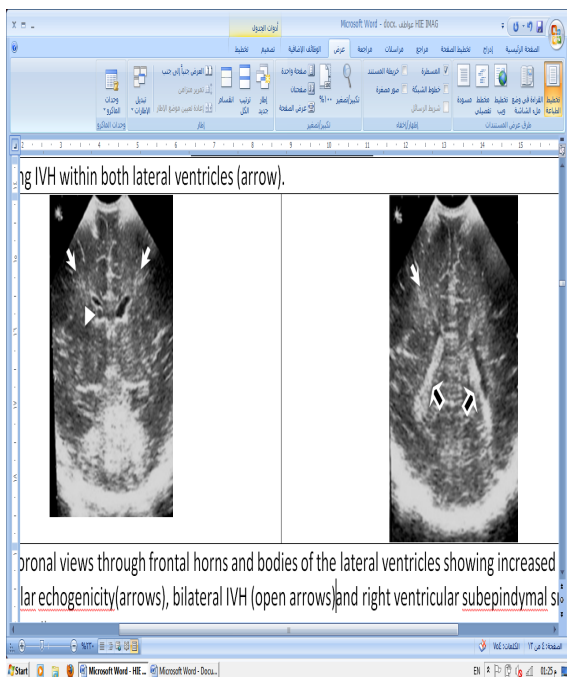


T1WI showing left parietal periventricular abnormal bright area (arrow).



showing IVH within both lateral ventricles (arrow)

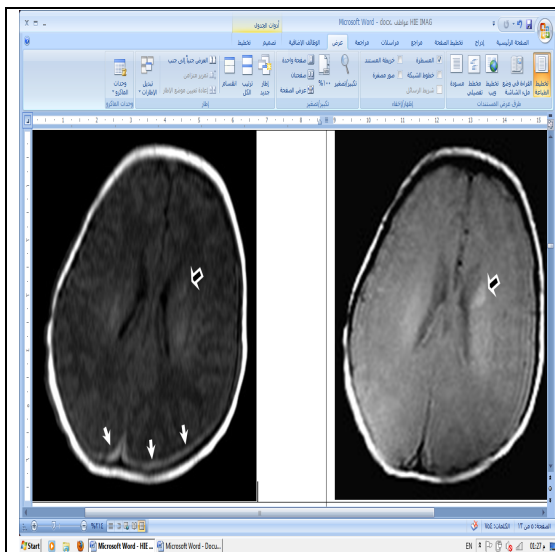
T2WI showing IVH within both lateral ventricles (arrow).



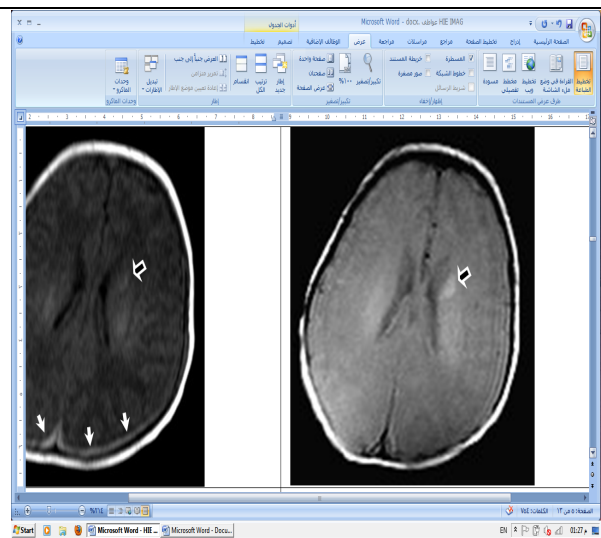
Cranial US coronal views through frontal horns and bodies of the lateral ventricles showing increased periventricular echogenicity (arrows), bilateral IVH (open arrows) and right ventricular subependymal small cyst (arrow head).

Case 4

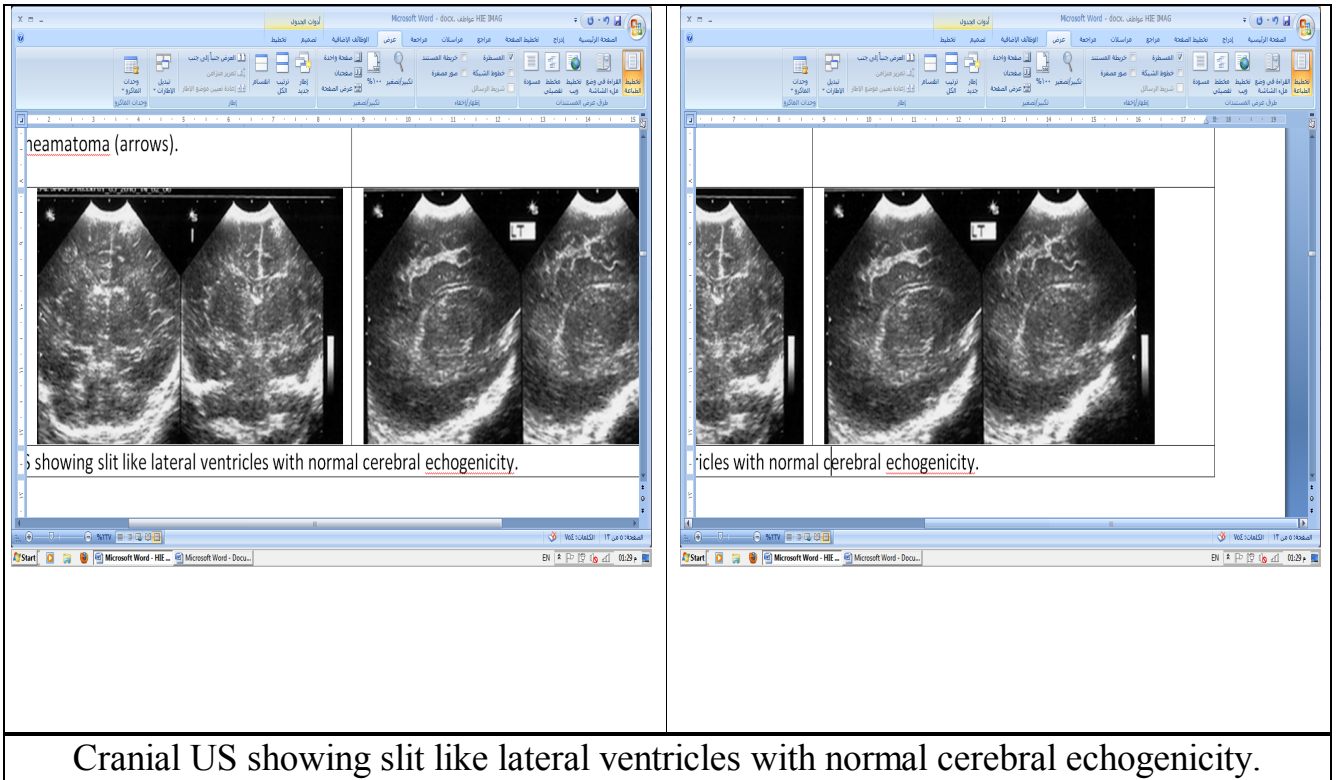
Baby: Full term, female, 38 w, Apgar score 1min: 4 – 5 min: 6, HIE stage I
Mother: Diabetes



T1WI showing left frontal periventricular abnormal bright area (open arrow) with bilateral occipital rim of subdural heamatoma (arrows).



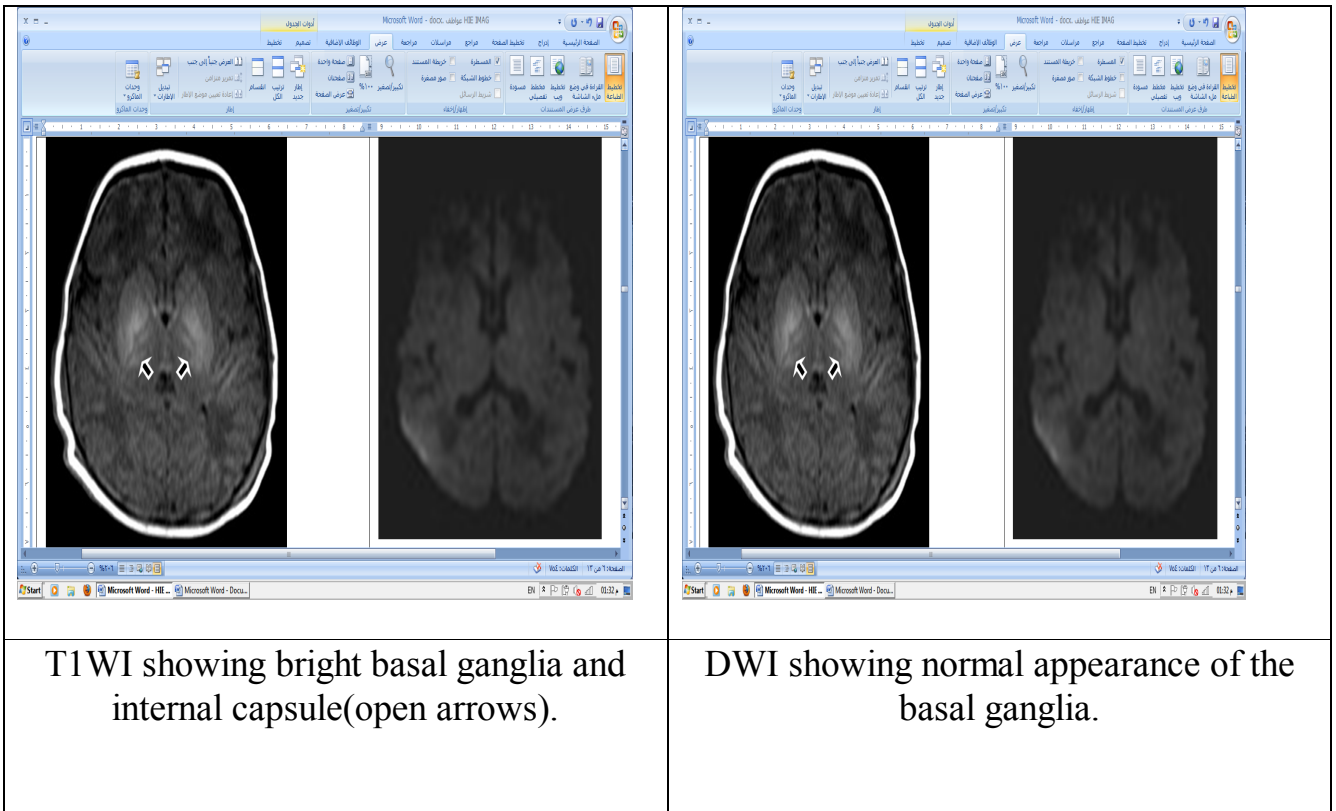
FLAIR showing left frontal periventricular abnormal bright area (open arrow).



Cranial US showing slit like lateral ventricles with normal cerebral echogenicity.

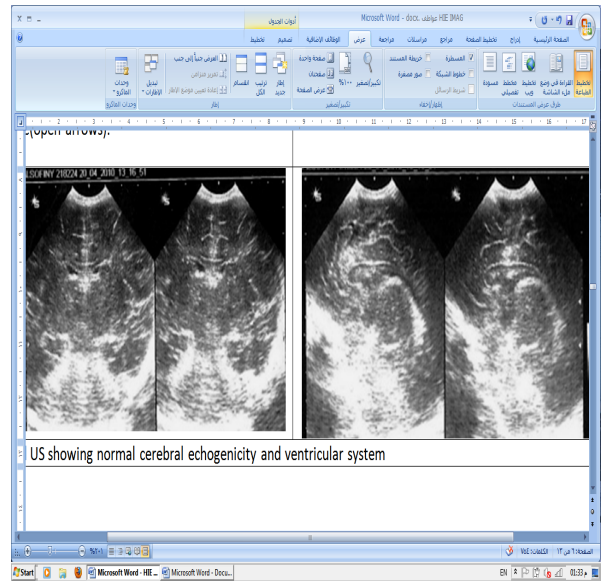
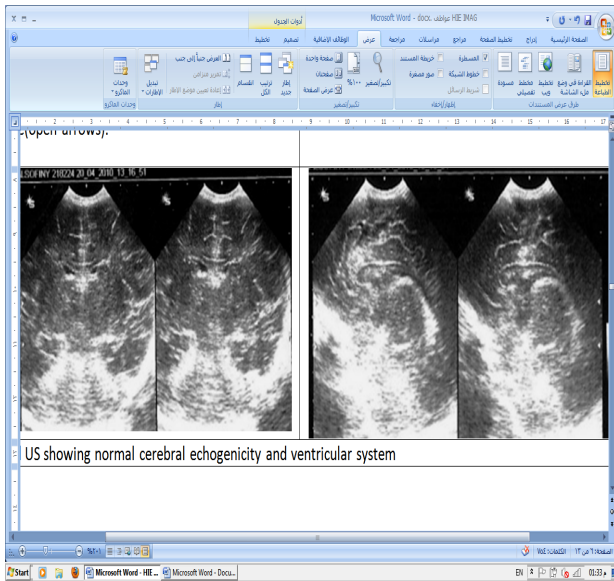
Case 5

Baby: Postdate, male, 42 w, prolonged SVD, Apgar score 1min: 3 – 5 min: 6, HIE stage I



T1WI showing bright basal ganglia and internal capsule(open arrows).

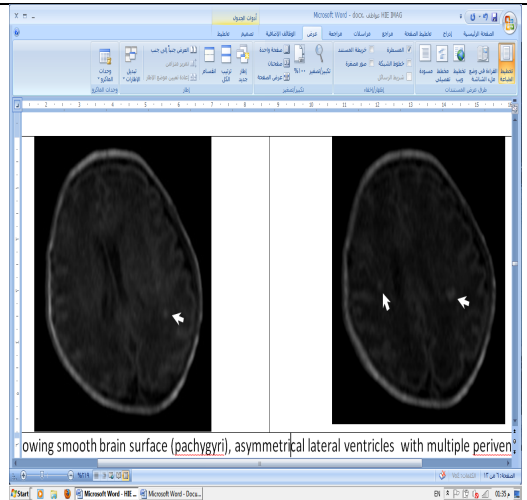
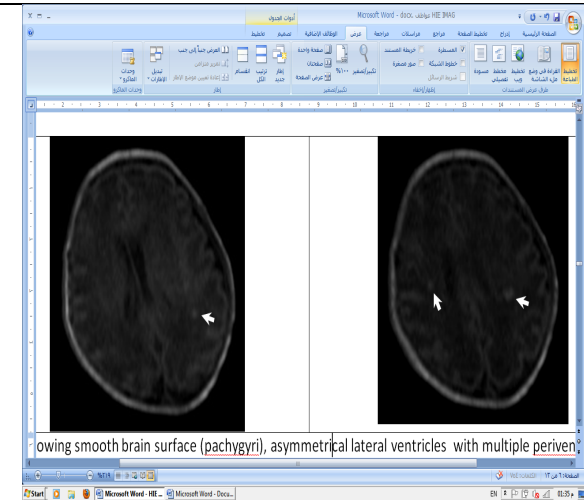
DWI showing normal appearance of the basal ganglia.



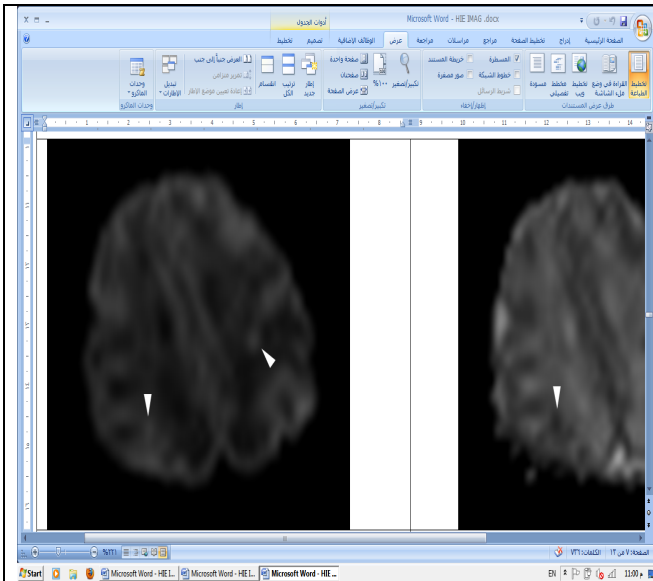
Cranial US showing normal cerebral echogenicity and ventricular system

Case 6

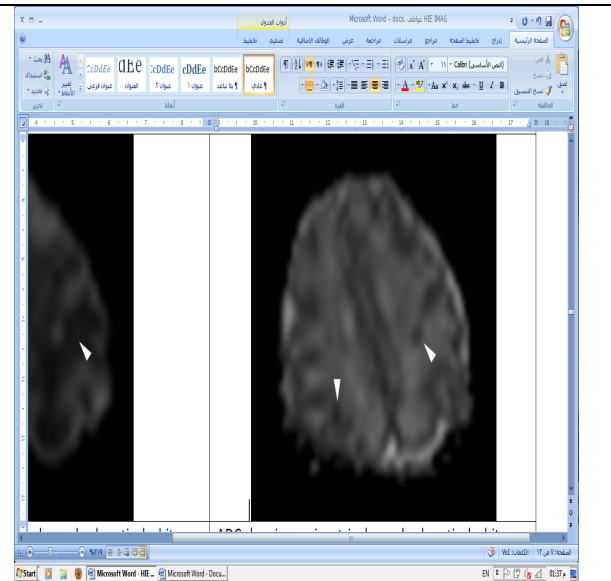
Baby: Preterm, female, 29 w, Apgar score 1min: 2 – 5 min: 3, HIE stage II
 Mother: premature rupture of membrane with preterm labor.



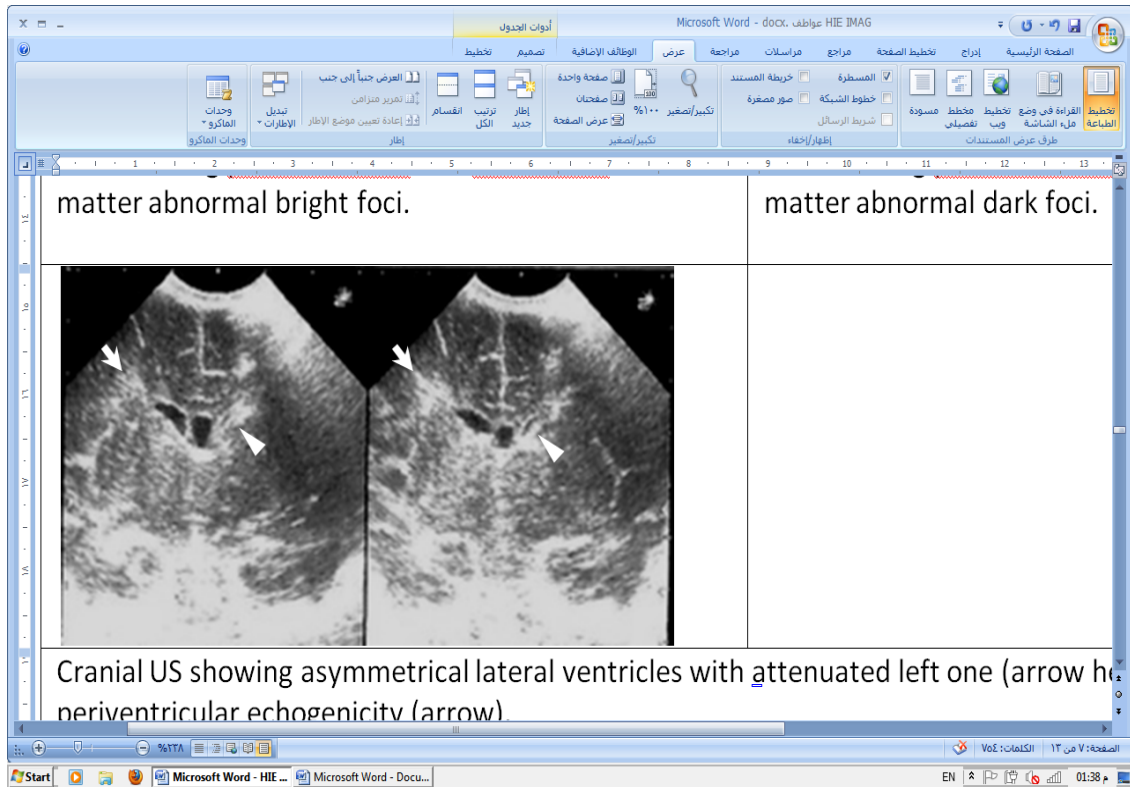
T1WI showing smooth brain surface (pachygyri), asymmetrical lateral ventricles with multiple periventricular and subcortical white matter abnormal bright foci (arrows).



DWI showing periventricular and subcortical white matter abnormal bright foci.



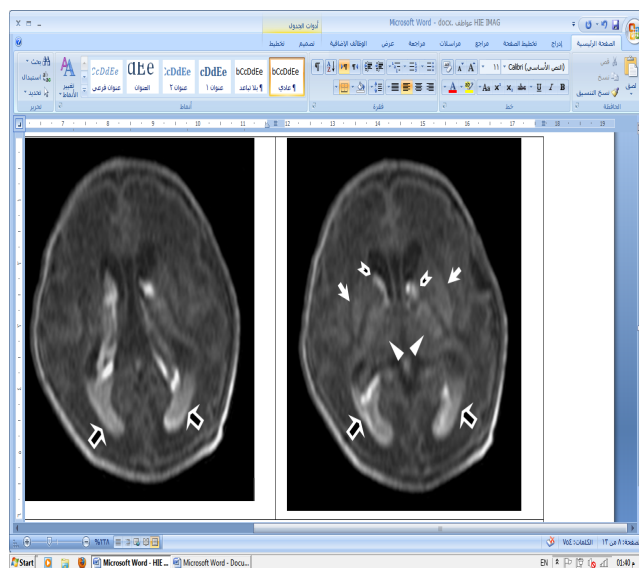
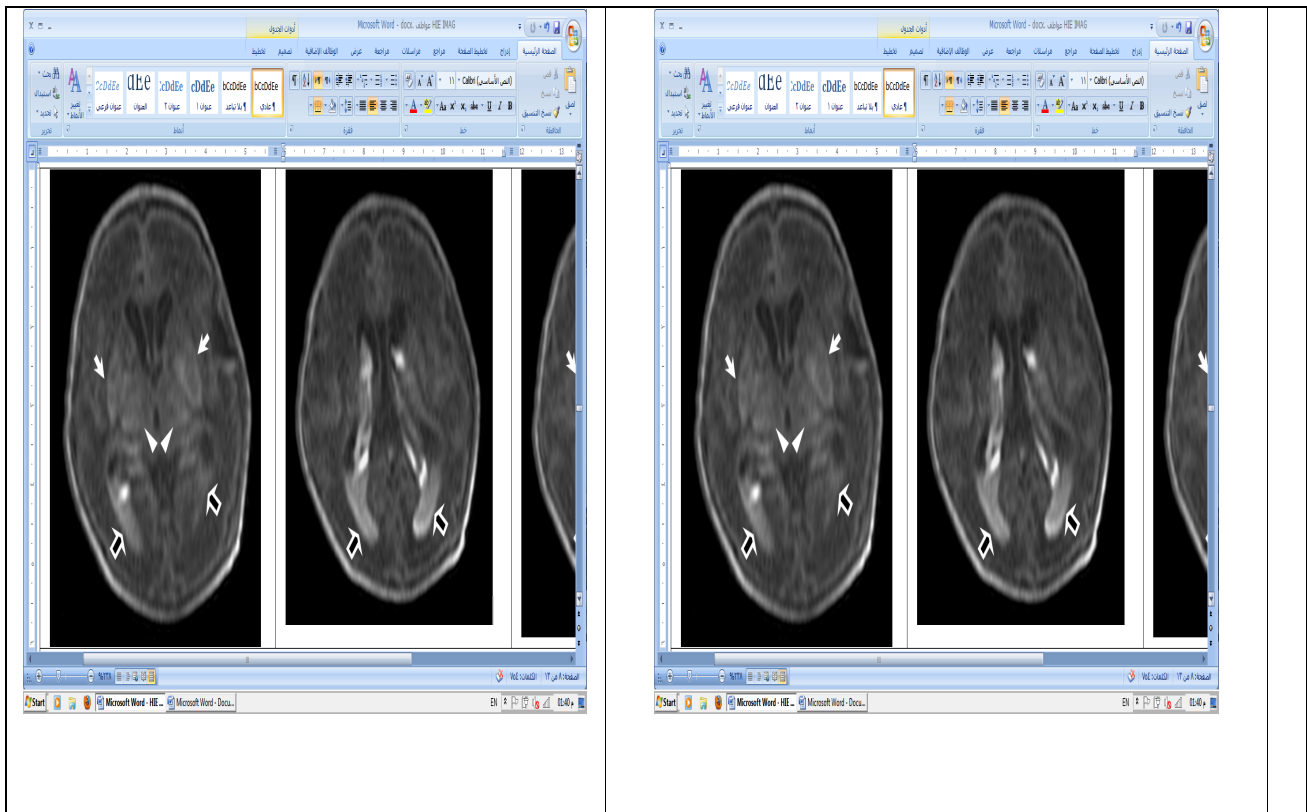
ADC showing periventricular and subcortical white matter abnormal dark foci.



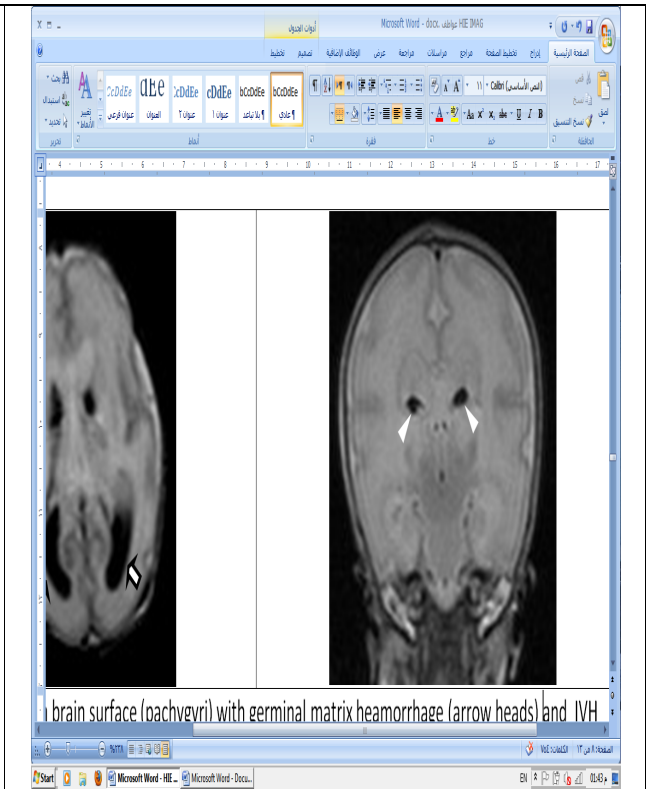
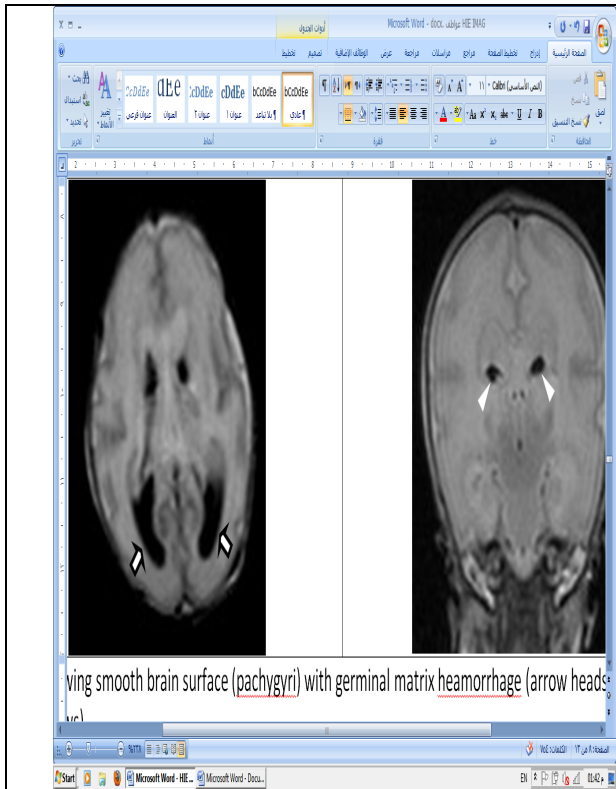
Cranial US showing asymmetrical lateral ventricles with attenuated left one (arrow heads) and increased periventricular echogenicity (arrows).

Case 7

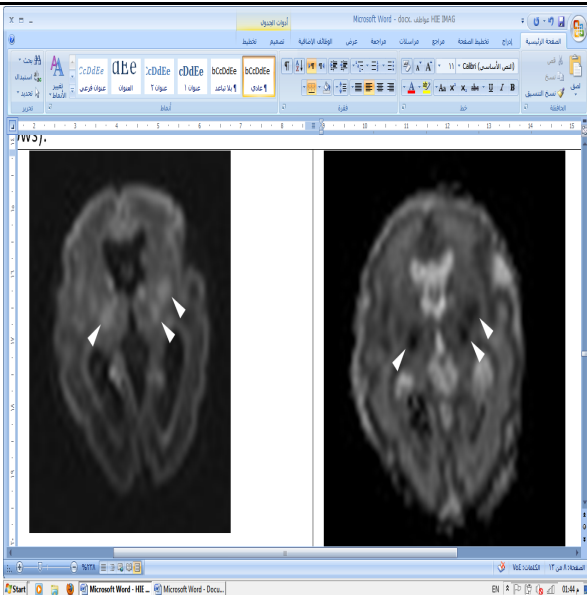
Baby: Preterm, female, 28 w, Apgar score 1min: 1 – 5 min: 3, HIE stage III
 Mother: Hypertension, SLE.



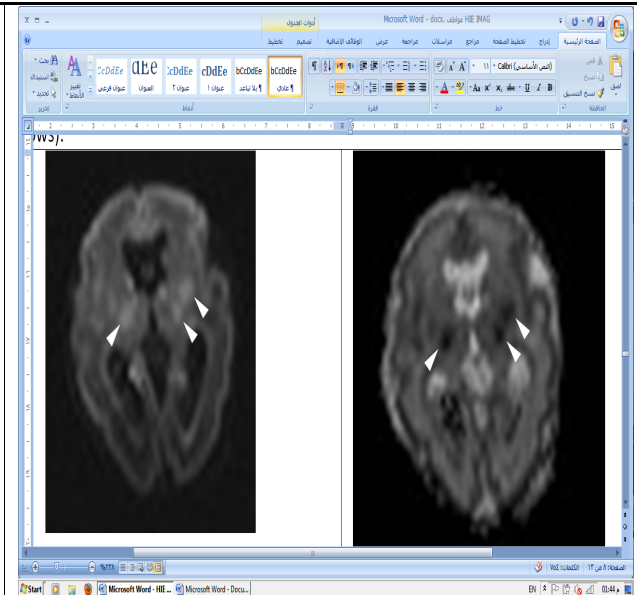
T1WI showing smooth brain surface (pachygyri), shallow sylvian fissure, bright basal ganglia (arrows) and thalami (arrow heads), germinal matrix heamorrhage (open arrow heads) and IVH within both lateral ventricles(open arrows).



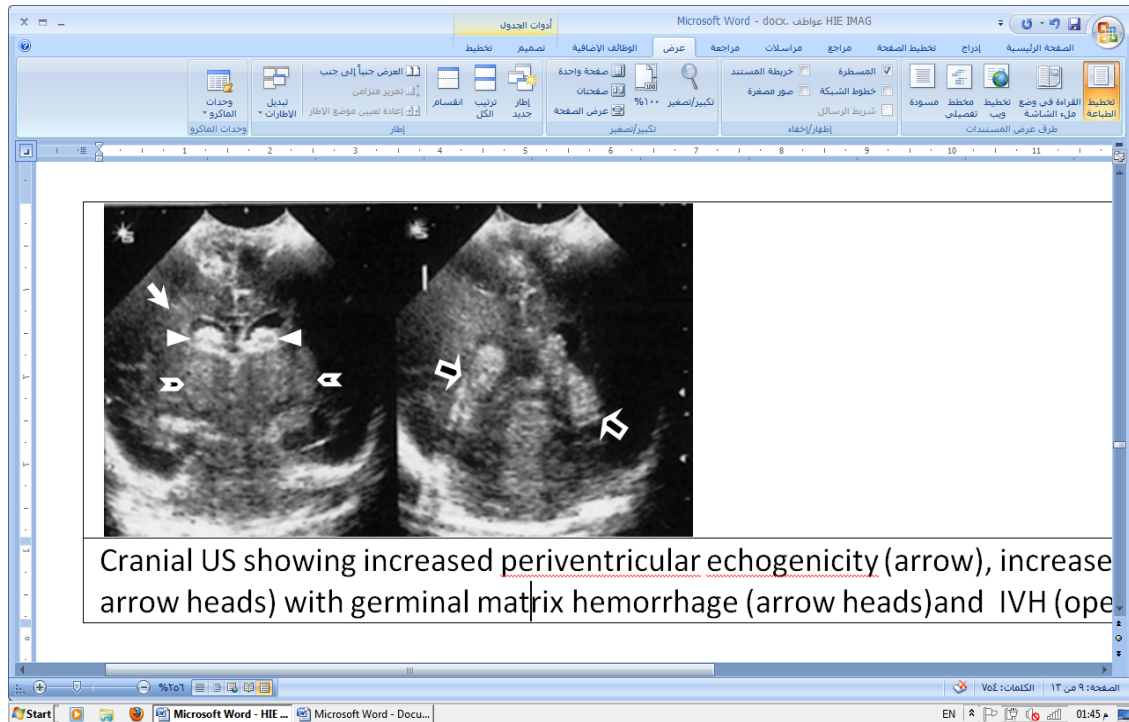
Axial and coronal T21WI showing smooth brain surface (pachygyri) with germinal matrix heamorrhage (arrow heads) and IVH (open arrows).



DW showing multiple abnormal bright foci of ischemia in the basal ganglia.



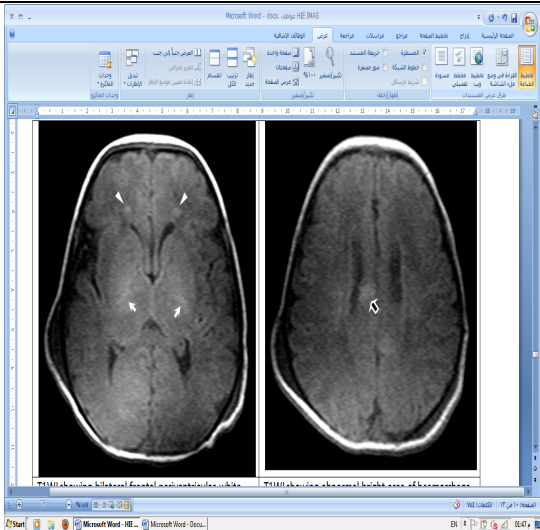
ADC showing the ischemic foci displaying dark signals indicating recent onset.



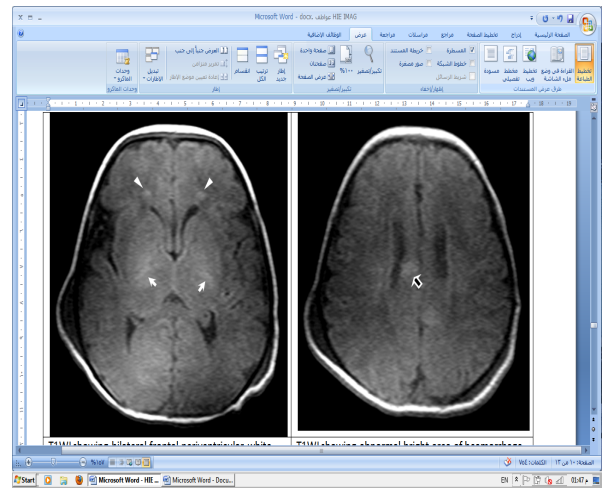
Cranial US showing increased periventricular echogenicity (arrow), increased basal ganglia echogenicity (open arrow heads) with germinal matrix hemorrhage (arrow heads)and IVH (open arrows).

Case 8

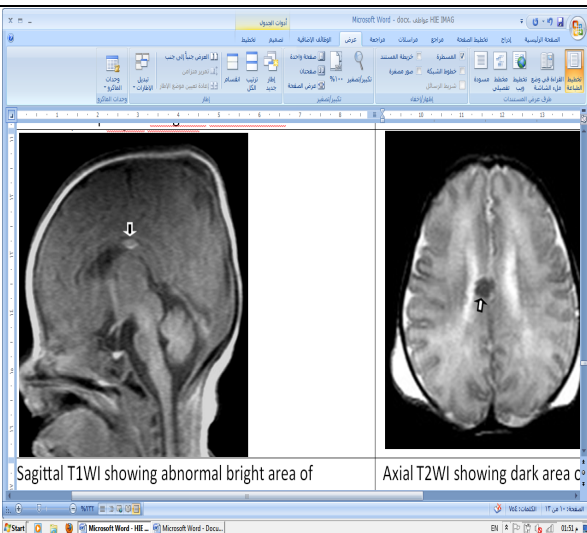
Baby: Full term, male, 38 w, Apgar score 1min: 2 – 5 min: 6, HIE stage II
 Vaccume extraction after prolonged labor and failure of progresstion.



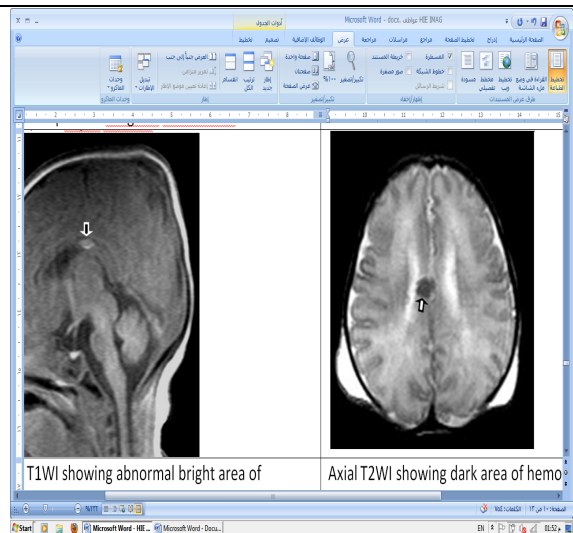
T1WI showing bilateral frontal periventricular white matter abnormal bright foci (arrow heads) with bright posterior limbs of the internal capsule(arrows). Note the bilateral parietal subgaleal heamatomata.



T1WI showing abnormal bright area of heamorrhage in the body of the corpus callosum (open arrow) with bilateral parietal subgaleal heamatomata.



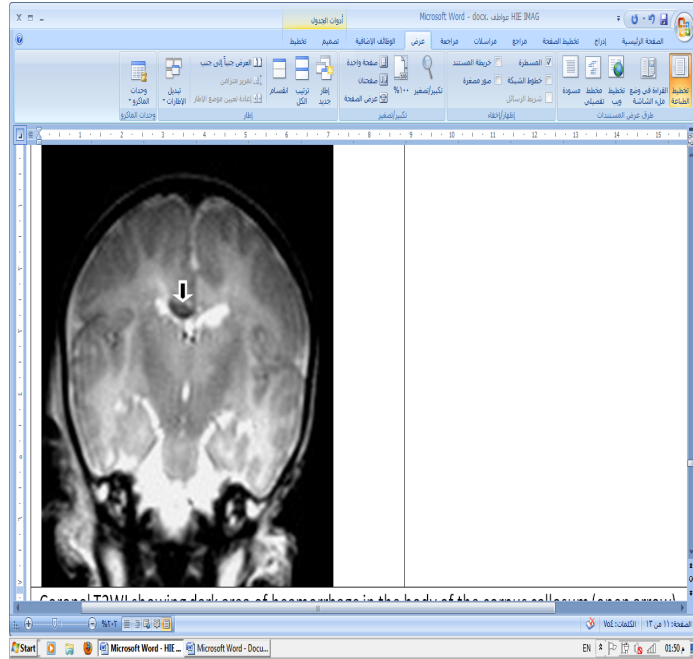
Sagittal T1WI showing abnormal bright area of heamorrhage in the body of the



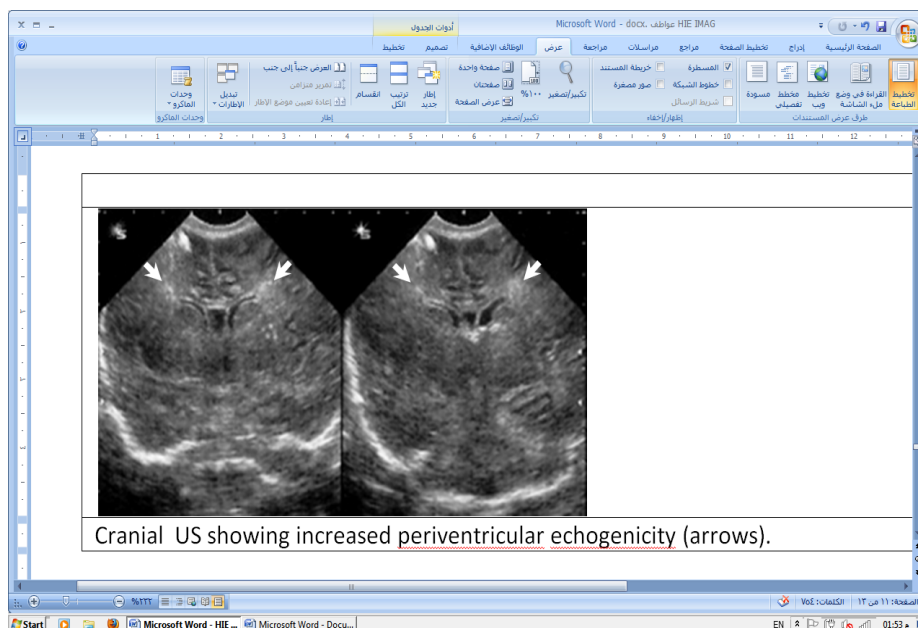
Axial T2WI showing dark area of hemorrhage in the body of the corpus

corpus callosum.

callosum (open arrow) with bilateral parietal subgalial heamatoma.



Coronal T2WI showing dark area of heamorrhage in the body of the corpus callosum (open arrow).

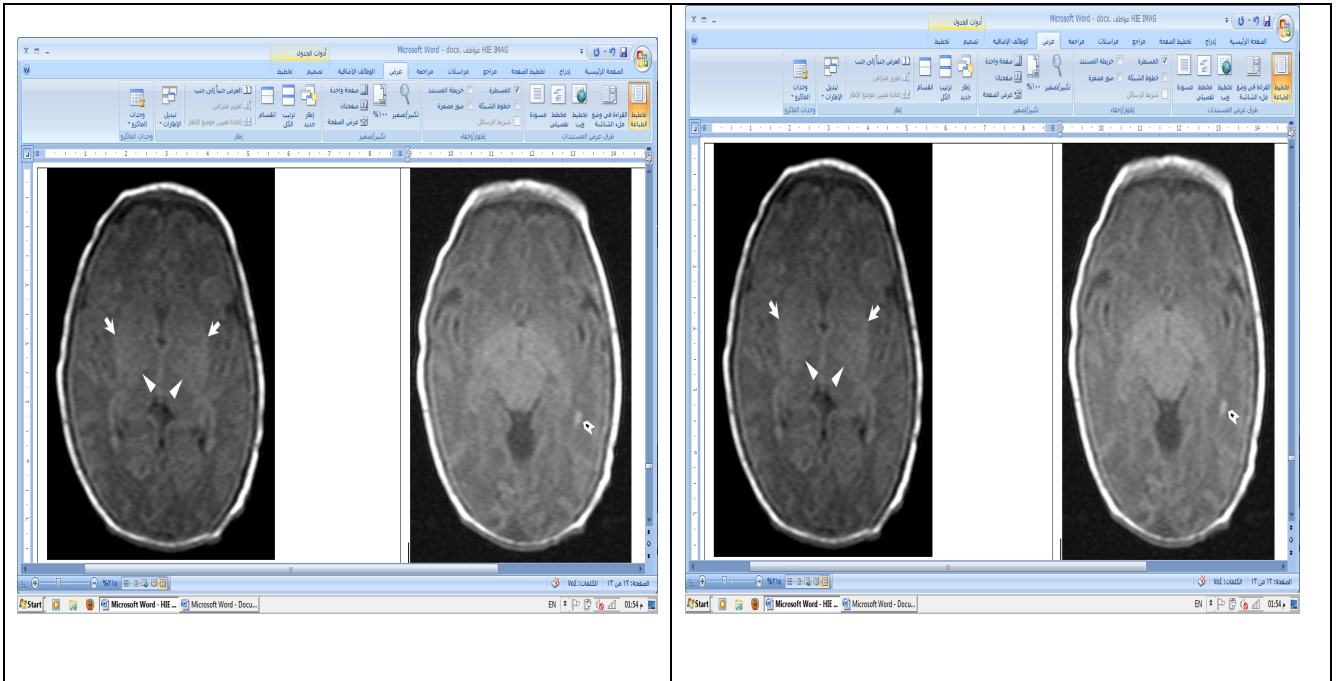


Cranial US showing increased periventricular echogenicity (arrows).

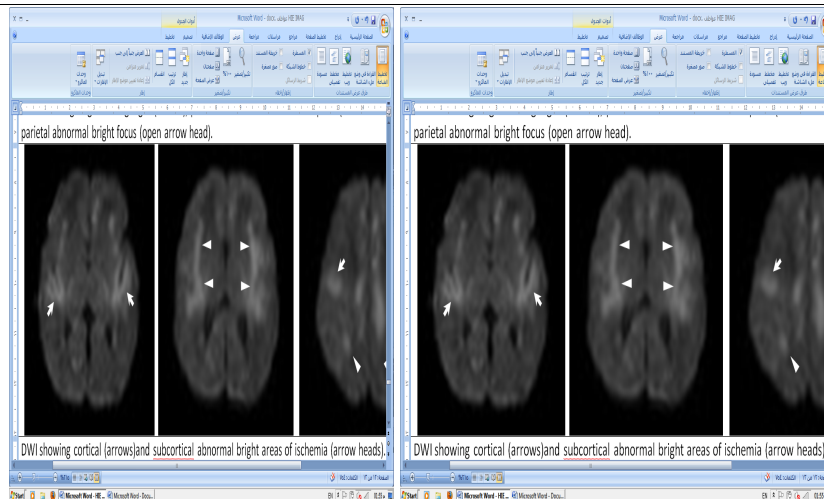
Cranial US showing increased periventricular echogenicity (arrows).

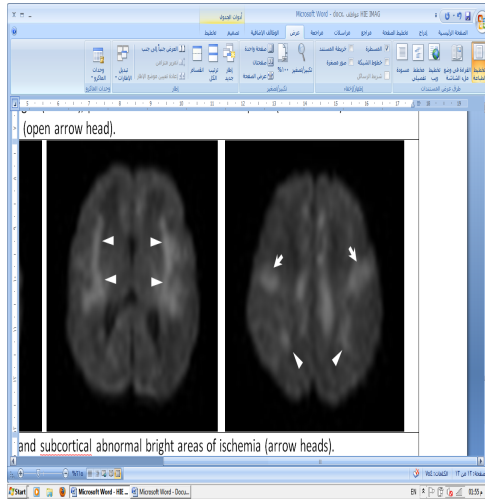
Case 9

Baby: male, 36 w, IUGR, CS, Apgar score 1min:1 – 5 min: 3, HIE stage II
 Mother: CS due to placental separation and antepartum hemorrhage.

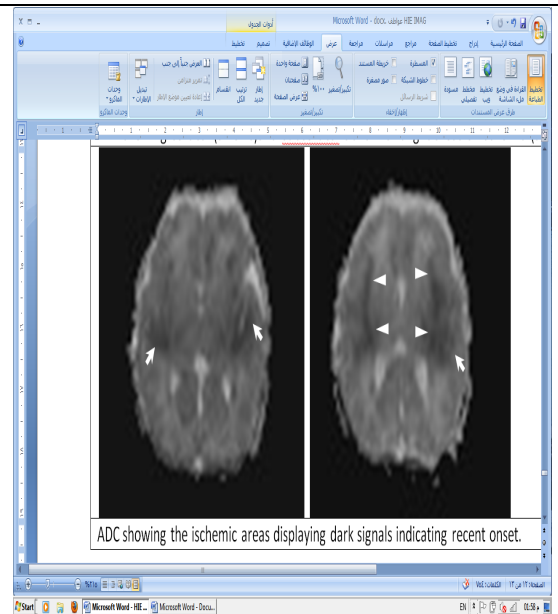
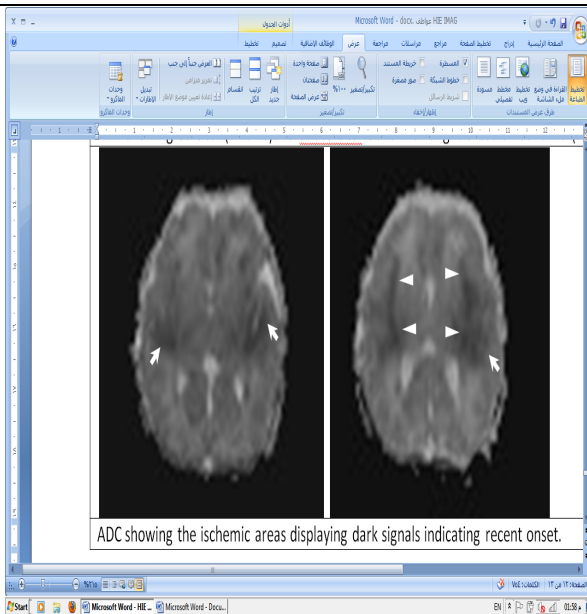


T1WI showing bright basal ganglia (arrows), posterior limbs of the internal capsule (arrow heads) and left parietal abnormal bright focus (open arrow head).

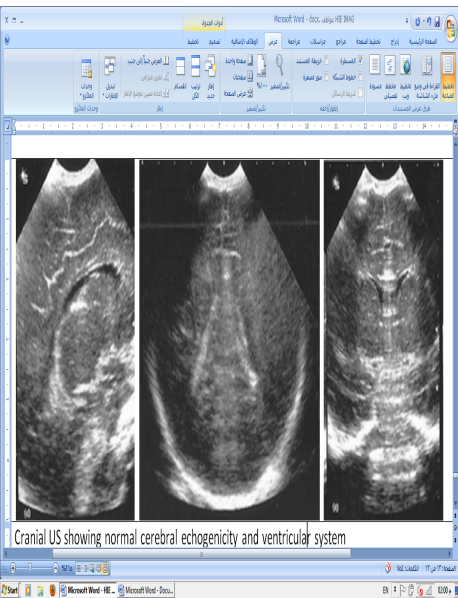
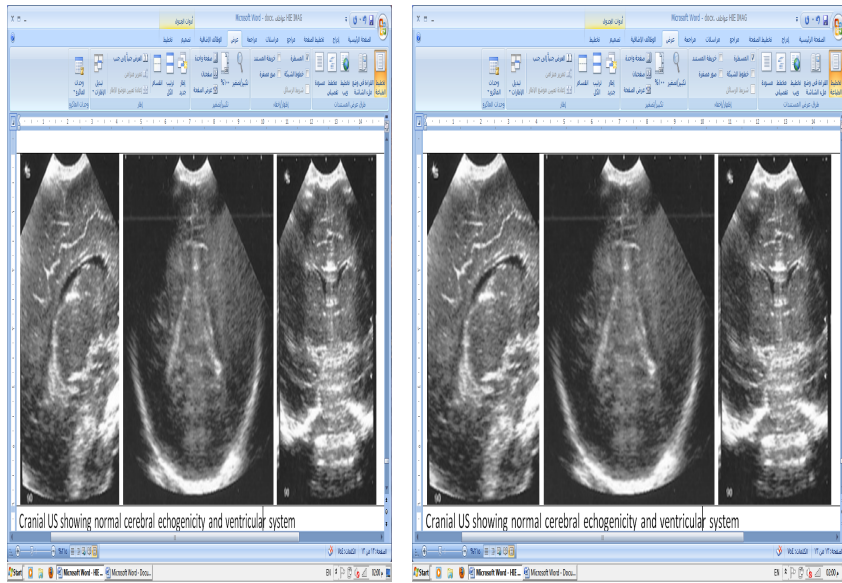




DWI showing cortical (arrows) and subcortical abnormal bright areas of ischemia (arrow heads).



ADC showing the ischemic areas displaying dark signals indicating recent onset.



Cranial US showing normal cerebral echogenicity and ventricular system