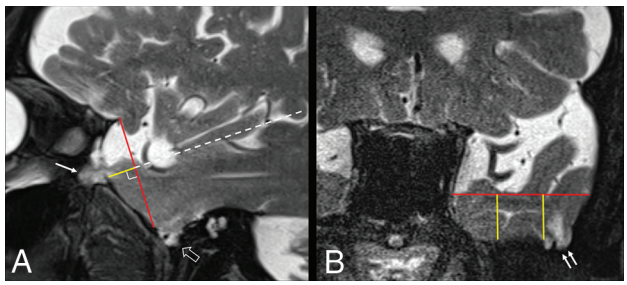

ON-LINE FIGURE. Method for dividing the MCF into sextants. The boundary between the MCF pole and MCF floor was identified on sagittal images by drawing a 10-mm line (*A*, *yellow line*) from the anteriormost extent of the intact inner table of the MCF along the long axis of the temporal lobe (*dashed line*) and subtending a line at 90° (*A*, *red line*). Defects anterior to the *red line* were designated "polar," and posterior to the *red line*, "floor." The transverse dimension of the MCF (*B*, *red line*) based on coronal images, as shown. This patient with no history of seizure had defects of the pole (*A*, *single arrow*), floor (*A*, *open arrow*), and lateral third (*B*, *double arrow*) of the MCF.

On-line Table 1: MR imaging characteristics of encephaloceles compared in patients with a history of seizure and those with no history of seizure[a]

Variable	Total ($n = 77$)	History of Seizure ($n = 35$)	No History of Seizure ($n = 42$)	*P*
Sextant[b] of largest encephalocele				.98[c]
R polar medial third	19 (24.7)	8 (22.9)	11 (26.2)	
R polar mid third	11 (14.3)	5 (14.3)	6 (14.3)	
R polar lateral third	4 (5.2)	1 (2.9)	3 (7.1)	
R floor medial third				
R floor mid third				
R floor lateral third	1 (1.3)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	
L polar medial third	22 (28.6)	11 (31.4)	11 (26.2)	
L polar mid third	8 (10.4)	4 (11.4)	4 (9.5)	
L polar lateral third	3 (3.9)	1 (2.9)	2 (4.8)	
L floor medial third	5 (6.5)	2 (5.7)	3 (7.1)	
L floor mid third	3 (3.9)	1 (2.9)	2 (4.8)	
L floor lateral third	1 (1.3)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	
Sextant[b] of largest encephalocele (combining left and right sides)				.73[c]
Polar medial third	41 (53.3)	19 (54.3)	22 (52.4)	
Polar mid third	19 (24.7)	9 (25.7)	10 (23.8)	
Polar lateral third	7 (9.1)	2 (5.7)	5 (11.9)	
Floor medial third	5 (6.5)	2 (5.7)	3 (7.1)	
Floor mid third	3 (3.9)	1 (2.9)	2 (4.8)	
Floor lateral third	2 (2.60)	2 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	
Total No. of bilateral encephaloceles				.24[c]
1	26 (33.8)	15 (42.9)	11 (26.2)	
2	13 (16.9)	7 (20.0)	6 (14.3)	
3	8 (10.4)	2 (5.7)	6 (14.3)	
4	4 (5.2)	1 (2.9)	3 (7.1)	
5	4 (5.2)	3 (8.6)	1 (2.4)	
>5	22 (28.6)	7 (20.0)	15 (35.7)	
No. of sextants[b] containing encephaloceles				.24[c]
1	12 (15.6)	6 (17.1)	6 (14.3)	
2	24 (31.2)	12 (34.3)	12 (28.6)	
3	12 (15.6)	7 (20.0)	5 (11.9)	
4	10 (13.0)	5 (14.3)	5 (11.9)	
5	5 (6.5)	1 (2.9)	4 (9.5)	
6	7 (9.1)	1 (2.9)	6 (14.3)	
7	2 (2.6)	2 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	
8	2 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.8)	
9	1 (1.3)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	
10	2 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.8)	
Asymmetric increase in intracranial CSF space adjacent to region of largest encephalocele	29 (37.7)	13 (37.1)	16 (38.1)	.93
Presence of foci of CSF-intensity T2 signal located in brain parenchyma	41 (53.3)	20 (57.1)	21 (50.0)	.53

Note:—R indicates right; L, left.

[a] Data are median (interquartile range) or No. (%).

[b] Middle cranial fossa sextants.

[c] Fisher exact test.

On-line Table 2: Location of middle cranial fossa encephaloceles compared in patients with a history of temporal lobe epilepsy and those with no history of seizure[a]

Variable	Total ($n = 62$)	TLE ($n = 20$)	No History of Seizure ($n = 42$)	*P*
Sextant[b] of largest encephalocele				.69[c]
Polar medial third	33 (53.2)	11 (55.0)	22 (52.4)	
Polar mid third	16 (25.8)	6 (30.0)	10 (23.8)	
Polar lateral third	6 (9.7)	1 (5.0)	5 (11.9)	
Floor medial third	4 (6.5)	1 (5.0)	3 (7.1)	
Floor mid third	2 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.8)	
Floor lateral third	1 (1.6)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	
Asymmetric increase in intracranial CSF space adjacent to region of largest encephalocele	23 (37.1)	7 (35.0)	16 (38.1)	.81
Presence of foci of CSF-intensity T2 signal located in brain parenchyma	32 (51.6)	11 (55.0)	21 (50.0)	.71

[a] Data are median (interquartile range) or No. (%).
[b] Middle cranial fossa sextants.
[c] Fisher exact test.