ON-LINE APPENDIX: DWI GRADING

Grade 1: Unilateral or bilateral symmetric, subcortical white matter (SCWM) or deep white matter (DWM)/periventricular white matter (PVWM) involvement on DWI of only 1 lobe (frontal, temporal, parietal, or occipital) without involvement of the basal ganglia, brain stem, or deep white matter, with no hemorrhage of >5 mm (either unilateral or bilateral). A reversal splenial lesion was also counted as grade 1.

Grade 2: Bilateral symmetric involvement of SCWM or DWM/PVWM on DWI of 2 lobes without parenchymal hemorrhage of >5 mm, mass effect, herniation, or involvement of the basal ganglia, brain stem, or DWM.

Grade 3: Confluent DWI abnormalities of both the SCWM and DWM/PVWM with involvement of 3 lobes. Mild mass effect may be present but no herniation or no midline shift and no parenchymal hemorrhage of >5 mm.

Grade 4: Defined as symmetric and confluent DWI restriction of both SCWM and DWM/PVWM of all 4 lobes with mass effect/herniation and parenchymal hemorrhage of >5 mm. Alternatively, defined as 2 lobes plus symmetric involvement of 2 of the following: corpus callosum, basal ganglia, thalami, or internal capsules.

The reviewers then graded the extent of FLAIR hyperintensity using similar criteria, the exception being that grade 0 was used to denote cases with reduced diffusion in the periventricular white matter but lacking any abnormal findings on FLAIR. The reviewers also evaluated the presence or absence of contrast enhancement and hemorrhage if postcontrast T1-weighted and SWI sequences were available.