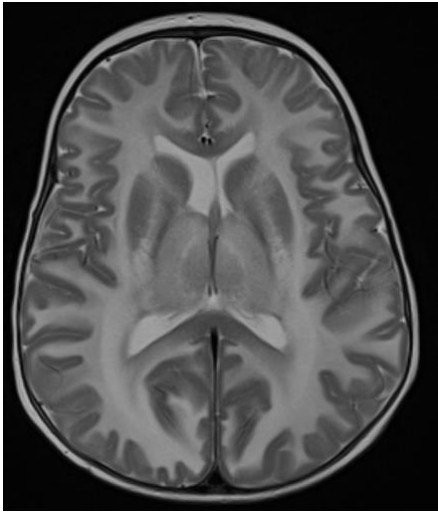
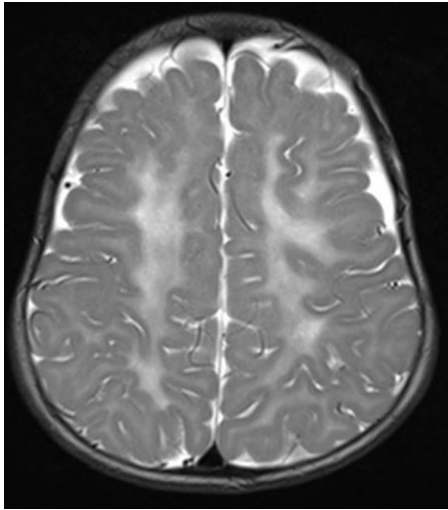
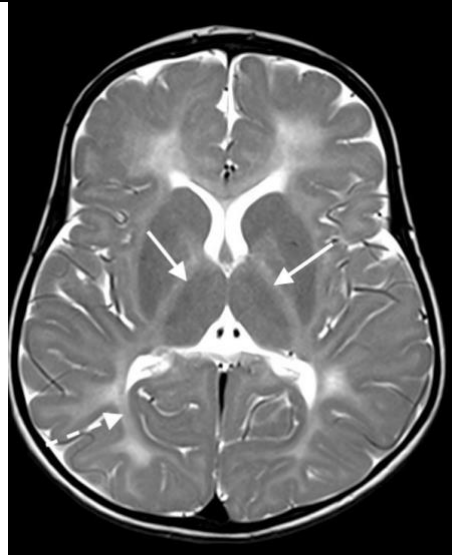


Supplement

Genetic white matter disorder	Imaging findings
<p>Canavan disease (aspartoacylase deficiency)</p> <p>Leukodystrophy with myelin vacuolization</p>	<p>Diffuse, bilateral WMSAs involving the subcortical U-fibers, sparing the corpus callosum, caudate nucleus, putamen and internal capsule</p>  <p>6-months-old boy</p>
<p>4H leukodystrophy</p> <p>Hypomyelination</p>	<p>Diffuse bilateral WMSAs. Relative T2 hypointensity of the ventrolateral thalamus (white arrows) and of the optic radiation (white striped arrow); thinning of the corpus callosum but no cerebellar atrophy (yet)</p> 

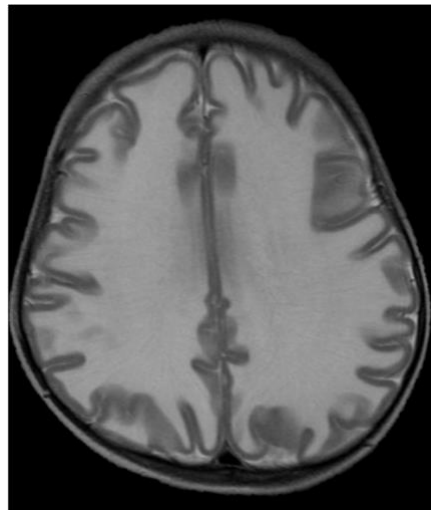
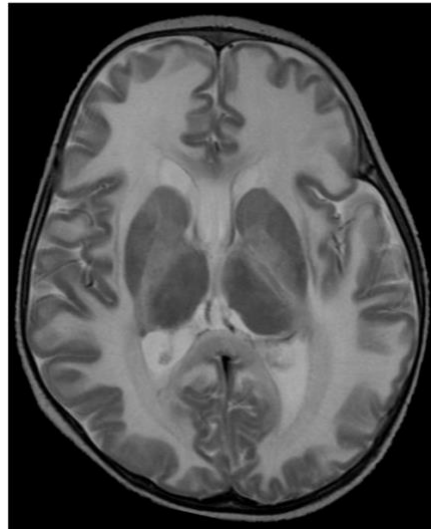


3.6-year-old girl

Globoid cell leukodystrophy (Krabbe disease)

Hypomyelination

Relative T2 hyperintensity involving the periventricular white matter, centrum semiovale and deep grey matter; subcortical U-fibers at this early stage spared

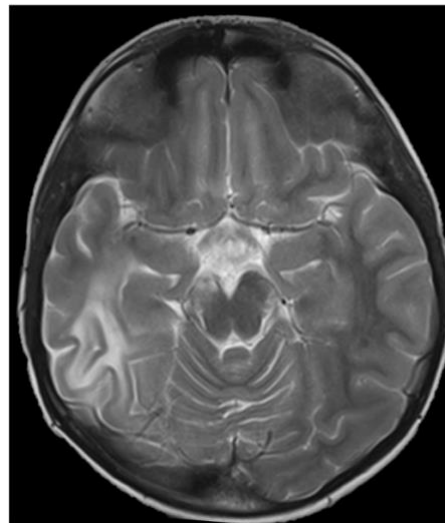
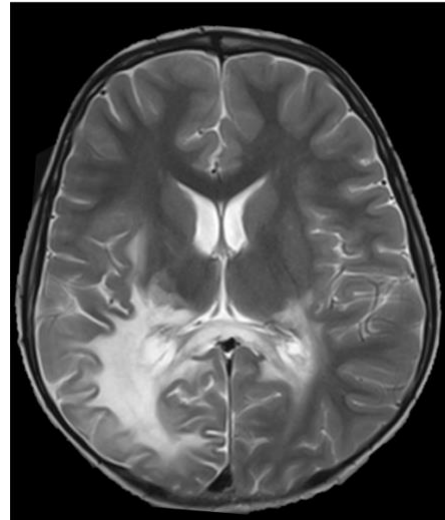


12-months-old boy

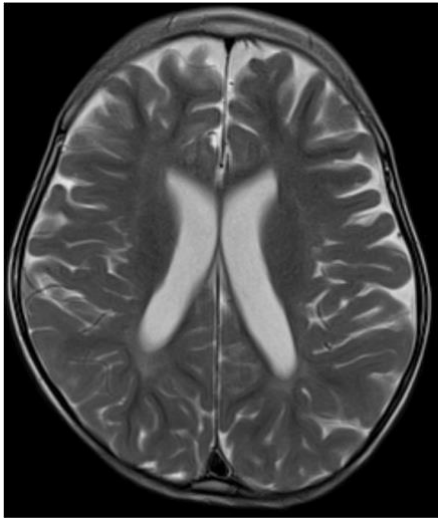
X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (metabolic peroxisomal disorder)

Hypomyelination

Deep WMSAs in the parieto-occipital lobes and splenium of the corpus callosum (most common pattern); in the craniocaudal direction signal abnormality is seen in the corticospinal tracts extending to the level of the pyramids of the medulla



10.3-year-old boy

<p>Metachromatic leukodystrophy</p> <p>Hypomyelination</p>	<p>Bilateral symmetrical confluent deep WMSAs, in particular around the atria and frontal horns with sparing of subcortical U-fibers leading to a "butterfly pattern"</p>  <p>3.4-year-old girl</p>
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Supplementary Table 1. Representative examples of heritable disorders affecting the white matter of the central nervous system, defined as leukodystrophies (Group 7). T2W sequences.