Supplementary

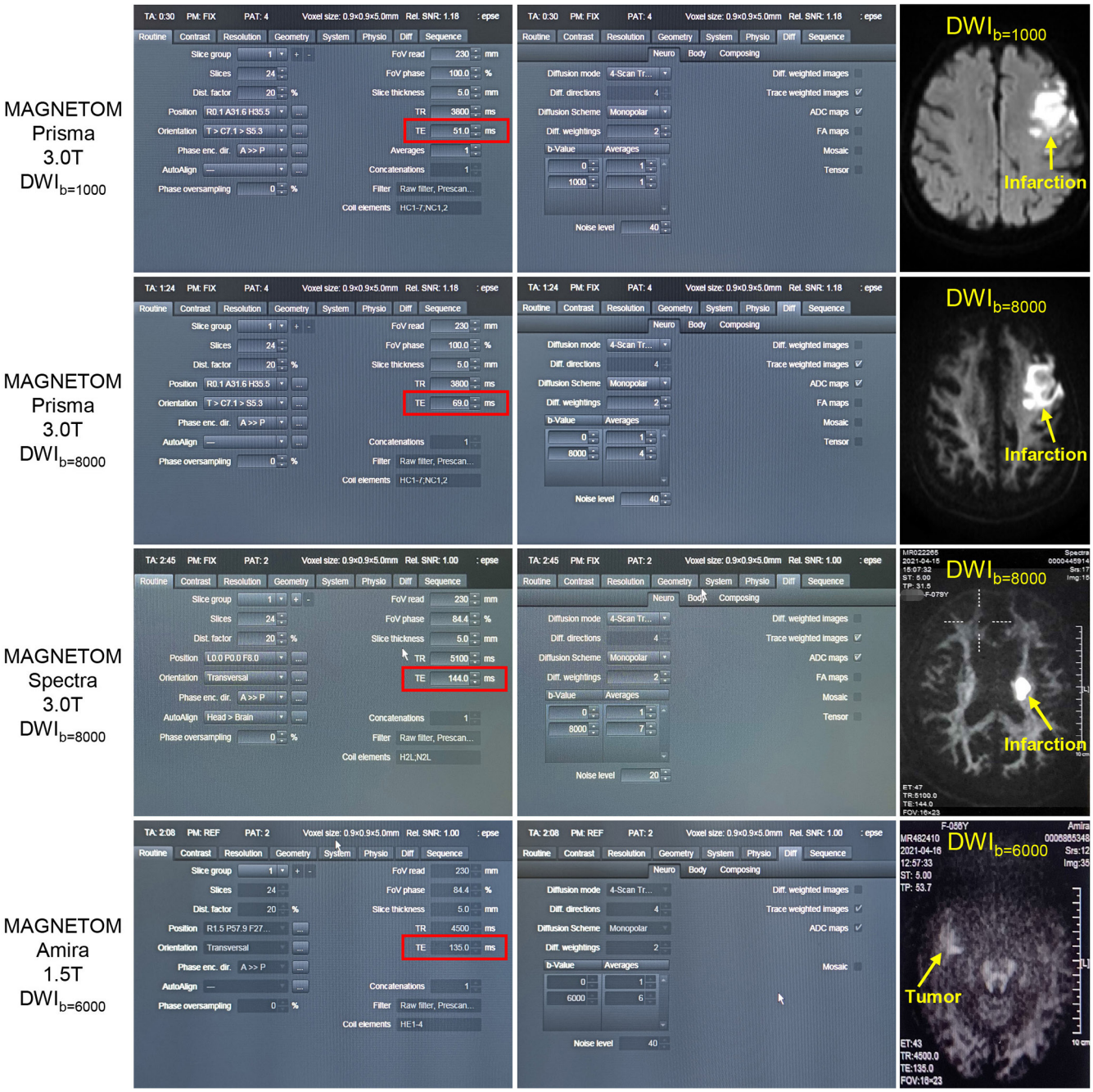

Figure S1 DWI sequence parameters on three different MR scanners. With the same voxel size, the TE were 51 ms for $DWI_{b=1000}$ and 69 ms for $DWI_{b=8000}$ on MAGNETOM Prisma. In contrast, the TE was 144 ms for $DWI_{b=8000}$ on MAGNETOM Spectra and 135 ms for $DWI_{b=6000}$ on MAGNETOM Amira, which were much longer than that on MAGNETOM Prisma. As expected, the scanner, MAGNETOM Prisma, produced the DWI images with the highest signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, the TE is really greatly reduced on MAGNETOM Prisma. DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; MR, magnetic resonance; TE, echo time.

https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/qims-20-1241

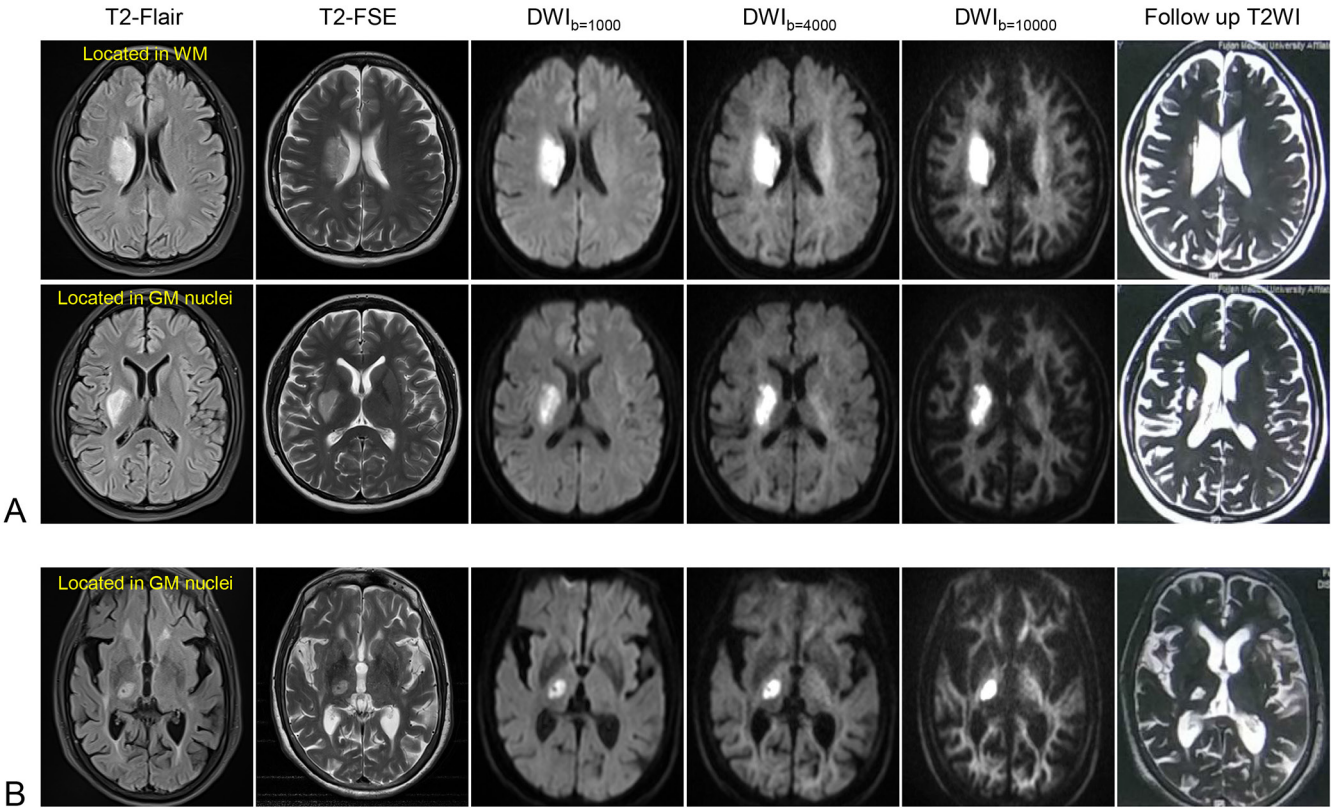

Figure S2 Two representative patients with post-treatment MRI. Patient A had two lesions located in WM and GM, respectively, whereas patient B had only one lesion located in GM. According to the MRI from these two patients, it seems that FIL in WM had a better prognosis than that in GM. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; WM, white matter; GM, gray matter; T2-FSE, T2-fast spin echo; DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging.

https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/qims-20-1241