

Hypothermia impaired glymphatic drainage in traumatic brain injury as assessed by dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI with intrathecal contrast

This file includes:

Figure S1

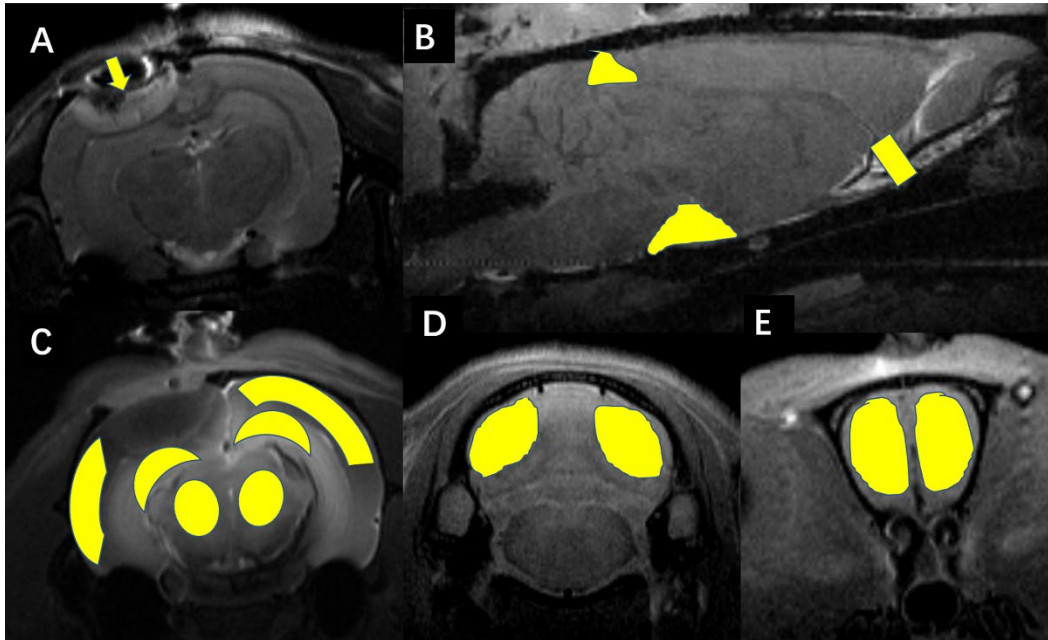


Figure S1. Representative images describe creating regions of interest (ROIs) for obtaining signal intensity (SI) changes before and after intrathecal contrast agent delivery. (A) Coronal T2WI is used as a reference to direct the ROIs creation in the brain subregion on T1WIs. A traumatic lesion (yellow arrow) and bilateral cortex, hippocampus, and thalamus can be visualized. (B) Three different yellow ROIs create on a sagittal T1WI section at corresponding locations to obtain SI changes from pineal recess, pituitary recess, and perivascular space of the olfactory artery after HA-Gd-DTPA infusion. The signal intensity change after Gd-DTPA delivery in the brain subregion includes bilateral cortex (ROI in injured site excludes the lesion), hippocampus, thalamus (C), cerebellum (D), and olfactory bulb (E) on coronal T1WI sections.