Supplementary Data

Abnormalities of the Fornix in Mild Cognitive Impairment are Related to Episodic Memory Loss

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Supplementary Figure 1. Delineation of the regions of interest (ROIs) on the fractional anisotropy map. For tracking of the fornix, placement of a seed ROI (red-yellow) begins in the axial plane where the body of the fornix first appears (top left panel), and continues on the axial slice until the body of the fornix finally disappears; two square waypoint ROIs (green) are defined in the posterior portion of the thalamus in a single axial plane in which the extent of the thalamus is greatest (top right panel). For tracking of the corticospinal tract, two seed masks were placed on the cerebral peduncle (bottom left panel) and two waypoint masks were defined on the precentral and postcentral gyri (bottom right panel).
Supplementary Figure 2. Left panel: illustration of manual delineation of the hippocampus on the coronal and sagittal slices. Right panel: Scatter plot and regression line for the significant correlation between automated hippocampal measurement and manual tracing of the hippocampus.
Supplementary Figure 3. The white matter hyperintensities probability map of amnestic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) subjects. White matter hyperintensities across all aMCI subjects are labeled in red/yellow and superimposed to the standard MNI T1 template.