

Supplemental Material

eTable 1. ROI volume comparison with total brain volume as covariate.

ROI		Control mean (<i>SD</i>) mm ³	NPC mean (<i>SD</i>) mm ³	FDR adjusted <i>p</i> -value	effect size (η^2_p)
putamen	left	5757.8 (611.4)	4591.6 (955.4)	0.11	0.16
	right	5929.9 (590.3)	4700.9 (983.3)	0.11	0.19
caudate nucleus	left	4493.9 (441.8)	3678.7 (789.7)	0.34	0.08
	right	4582.4 (458.8)	3845.2 (766.6)	0.34	0.06
globus pallidus	left	1341.2 (134.1)	1203.4 (126.8)	0.29	0.05
	right	1249.6 (130.6)	1090.8 (133)	0.18	0.1
hippocampus	left	3741.7 (447.5)	2916.7 (579.4)	0.08	0.2
	right	3776.2 (473.6)	3078.8 (618.4)	0.29	0.09
thalamus	left	6861.1 (713.8)	3846.4 (615.4)	0.002	0.85
	right	6866.3 (677.4)	3964.6 (686.9)	0.002	0.82
cerebellum	left	54610.7 (5981.9)	53051.9 (6115.0)	0.81	0
	right	54693.2 (5961.0)	52164.4 (6006.9)	0.88	0

eFigure 1. Correlation between neuroimaging evaluations and clinical characteristics in NPC patients.

Correlation coefficients (large font) and 95% confidence intervals of correlation coefficients (in brackets) are provided for the partial correlation test between each neuroimaging measure and clinical assessment. In the partial correlation tests between QSM and clinical assessments, age is controlled for. In the partial correlation tests between volume and clinical assessments, total brain volume is controlled for. Positive and negative correlation coefficients are color-coded red and blue respectively, with larger eigenvalues mapping to more saturated colors (closer to 1).

