**Figure 1.** Cranial MRI images for 4 individuals with Suleiman-El-Hattab Syndrome and variable degrees of posterior fossa malformations

A) Images for **individual 1** at age 8 months; sagittal T1 (A1), axial T2 (A2, A3) and coronal T2 (A4); show cystic dilatation of the fourth ventricle extending posteriorly and directly communicating with massively enlarged posterior fossa, with associated hypoplasia/dysgenesis of cerebellar vermis and small cerebellar hemispheres and cephalad rotation of the vermian remnant (Dandy-Walker malformation). In addition, significant supratentorial hydrocephalus with dilated lateral and third ventricles is seen causing stretching of the overlying corpus callosum.

B) Images for **individual 2** at age 5 months; sagittal T2 (B1, B2) ,axial T2 (B3) and axial T1 (B4); show a well-defined right cerebellopontine angle cyst 1.2x1.5x1.5 cm (arrow in B2, 3, 4) and hypoplasia of the splenium of corpus callosum (best seen in B1).

C) Images for **individual 3** at age 3 years; sagittal T2 (C1), axial T2 (C2, C3) and axial FLAIR (C4) show dilatation of the fourth ventricle that directly communicate with mildly enlarged posterior fossa, with associated hypoplastic inferior cerebellar vermis. In addition, dilatation of lateral and third ventricles is seen, as well as periventricular white matter hyperintensity around posterior horn of lateral ventricle bilaterally (seen best in C4).

D) Images for **individual 4** at age 6 years; sagittal T1 (D1), axial T2 (D2, D3) and coronal T2 (D4) show dilatation of the fourth ventricle that directly communicate with a retrocerebellar cyst, with associated hypoplastic inferior vermis. In addition, dilatation of lateral and third ventricles is seen.

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