## **Supplemental Online Content**

Greenberg ABW, Mehta NH, Allington G, Jin SC, Moreno-De-Luca A, Kahle KT. Molecular diagnostic yield of exome sequencing in patients with congenital hydrocephalus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023;6(11):e2343384.

doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.43384

eTable 1. Search Terms

eTable 2. List of Citations Located and Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion

eFigure. Search Results Flow Graphic

eTable 3. Risk of Bias Assessment

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Search Terms

|          | Terms  | Filters applied                 |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| #1       | Congenital hydrocephalus                         |                                 |
| #2       | Ventriculomegaly                                 |                                 |
| #3       | Cerebral ventriculomegaly                        |                                 |
| #4       | Primary ventriculomegaly                         |                                 |
| #5       | Primary cerebral ventriculomegaly                |                                 |
| #6       | Fetal ventriculomegaly                           |                                 |
| #7       | Prenatal ventriculomegaly                        |                                 |
| #8       | Molecular analysis                               |                                 |
| #9       | Genetic cause                                    |                                 |
| #10      | Genetic etiology                                 |                                 |
| #11      | Genetic testing                                  |                                 |
| #12      | Whole exome sequencing                           |                                 |
| #13      | Exome sequencing                                 |                                 |
| #14      | Whole genome sequencing                          |                                 |
| #15      | Genome sequencing                                |                                 |
| #16      | Microarray                                       |                                 |
| #17      | Microarray analysis                              |                                 |
| #18      | Copy number variants                             |                                 |
| Combined | (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7) AND (#8 | From January                    |
| Query    | OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15  | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2010 to April |
|          | OR #16 OR #17 OR #18)                            | 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2023;        |
|          |  | English                         |
|          |  | language.                       |

Terms adapted from search strategy employed in: Gonzalez-Mantilla PJ, Hu Y, Myers SM, et al. Diagnostic yield of exome sequencing in cerebral palsy and implications for genetic testing guidelines: a systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA Pediatr. 2023;177(5):472-478. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2023.0008

eTable 2. List of Citations Located and Reason for Inclusion or Exclusion

| Title   | Citation F (2222) The Maille of  | Included/Excluded | Reason (if excluded)                     |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
| The Utility of Whole Exome<br>Sequencing in Patients with<br>Intellectual Disability and<br>Developmental Delay as a<br>First-Tier Diagnostic Testing<br>Strategy | Richardson, E.(2020). The Utility of<br>Whole Exome Sequencing in Patients<br>With Intellectual Disability and<br>Developmental Delay as a First-Tier<br>Diagnostic Testing Strategy. (Master's<br>thesis). Retrieved from<br>https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/etd/5717 | Excluded          | Diagnostic yield not discussed/inferable |
| Impaired neurogenesis alters brain biomechanics in a neuroprogenitor-based genetic subtype of congenital hydrocephalus.   | Duy PQ, Weise SC, Marini C, et al. Impaired neurogenesis alters brain biomechanics in a neuroprogenitor-based genetic subtype of congenital hydrocephalus. <i>Nat Neurosci</i> . 2022;25(4):458-473. doi:10.1038/s41593-022-01043-3                                  | Excluded          | Diagnostic yield not discussed/inferable |
| Prenatal phenotyping of fetal<br>tubulinopathies: A multicenter<br>retrospective case series  | Brar BK, Thompson MG, Vora NL, et al. Prenatal phenotyping of fetal tubulinopathies: A multicenter retrospective case series. <i>Prenat Diagn</i> . 2022;42(13):1686-1693. doi:10.1002/pd.6269   | Excluded          | Diagnostic yield not discussed/inferable |
| Prenatal findings and<br>associated survival rates in<br>fetal ventriculomegaly: A<br>prospective observational<br>study  | Ryan GA, Start AO, Cathcart B, et al. Prenatal findings and associated survival rates in fetal ventriculomegaly: A prospective observational study. <i>Int J Gynaecol Obstet</i> . 2022;159(3):891-897. doi:10.1002/ijgo.14206                                       | Excluded          | Diagnostic yield not discussed/inferable |
| Whole-exome sequencing in<br>the evaluation of fetal<br>structural anomalies: a<br>prospective cohort study   | Petrovski S, Aggarwal V, Giordano JL, et al. Whole-exome sequencing in the evaluation of fetal structural anomalies: a prospective cohort study. <i>Lancet</i> . 2019;393(10173):758-767. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32042-7  | Excluded          | Diagnostic yield not discussed/inferable |
| Exome Sequencing as a<br>Potential Diagnostic Adjunct<br>in Sporadic Congenital<br>Hydrocephalus.   | Sullivan W, Reeves BC, Duy PQ, et al. Exome Sequencing as a Potential Diagnostic Adjunct in Sporadic Congenital Hydrocephalus. <i>JAMA Pediatr</i> . 2021;175(3):310-313. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.4878   | Excluded          | Not enough patients                      |
| An X-linked syndrome with<br>severe neurodevelopmental<br>delay, hydrocephalus, and<br>early lethality caused by a<br>missense variation in the<br>OTUD5 gene     | Tripolszki K, Sasaki E, Hotakainen R, et al. An X-linked syndrome with severe neurodevelopmental delay, hydrocephalus, and early lethality caused by a missense variation in the OTUD5 gene. <i>Clin Genet</i> . 2021;99(2):303-308. doi:10.1111/cge.13873           | Excluded          | Not enough patients                      |
| The impact of rapid exome sequencing on medical management of critically ill children   | Freed AS, Clowes Candadai SV, Sikes MC, et al. The Impact of Rapid Exome Sequencing on Medical Management of Critically III Children. <i>J Pediatr</i> . 2020;226:202-212.e1. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2020.06.020  | Excluded          | Not enough patients                      |
| Surprisingly good outcome in antenatal diagnosis of severe hydrocephalus related to CCDC88C deficiency.   | Wallis M, Baumer A, Smaili W, et al. Surprisingly good outcome in antenatal diagnosis of severe hydrocephalus related to CCDC88C deficiency. <i>Eur J Med Genet</i> . 2018;61(4):189-196. doi:10.1016/j.ejmg.2017.12.002   | Excluded          | Not enough patients                      |

| Exome sequencing improves genetic diagnosis of structural fetal abnormalities revealed by ultrasound   | Carss KJ, Hillman SC, Parthiban V, et al. Exome sequencing improves genetic diagnosis of structural fetal abnormalities revealed by ultrasound. <i>Hum Mol Genet</i> . 2014;23(12):3269-3277. doi:10.1093/hmg/ddu038  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
|--|---|----------|---------------------|
| Prenatal diagnosis of<br>diencephalic-mesencephalic<br>junction dysplasia: Fetal<br>magnetic resonance imaging<br>phenotypes, genetic<br>diagnoses, and outcomes   | Lawrence AK, Whitehead MT, Kruszka P, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of diencephalic-mesencephalic junction dysplasia: Fetal magnetic resonance imaging phenotypes, genetic diagnoses, and outcomes. <i>Prenat Diagn</i> . 2021;41(6):778-790. doi:10.1002/pd.5909         | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Expanding the KIF4A-<br>associated phenotype   | Kalantari S, Carlston C, Alsaleh N, et al. Expanding the KIF4A-associated phenotype. <i>Am J Med Genet A</i> . 2021;185(12):3728-3739. doi:10.1002/ajmg.a.62443   | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Diagnostic yield of genome<br>sequencing for prenatal<br>diagnosis of fetal structural<br>anomalies  | Wang Y, Greenfeld E, Watkins N, et al. Diagnostic yield of genome sequencing for prenatal diagnosis of fetal structural anomalies. <i>Prenat Diagn</i> . 2022;42(7):822-830. doi:10.1002/pd.6108  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Trio-whole-exome sequencing and preimplantation genetic diagnosis for unexplained recurrent fetal malformations  | Guo W, Lai Y, Yan Z, et al. Trio-whole-<br>exome sequencing and preimplantation<br>genetic diagnosis for unexplained<br>recurrent fetal malformations. <i>Hum</i><br><i>Mutat</i> . 2020;41(2):432-448.<br>doi:10.1002/humu.23935                                     | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Expansion of phenotype and genotypic data in CRB2-related syndrome  Lamont RE, Tan WH, Innes AM, et al. Expansion of phenotype and genotypic data in CRB2-related syndrome. Eur J Hum Genet. 2016;24(10):1436-1444. doi:10.1038/ejhg.2016.24 |   | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Molecular autopsy by<br>trio exome sequencing (ES)<br>and postmortem examination<br>in fetuses and neonates with<br>prenatally identified structural<br>anomalies  | Quinlan-Jones E, Lord J, Williams D, et al. Molecular autopsy by trio exome sequencing (ES) and postmortem examination in fetuses and neonates with prenatally identified structural anomalies. <i>Genet Med.</i> 2019;21(5):1065-1073. doi:10.1038/s41436-018-0298-8 | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Clinical Utility of<br>Medical Exome Sequencing:<br>Expanded Carrier Screening<br>for Patients Seeking Assisted<br>Reproductive Technology in<br>China   | Tong K, He W, He Y, et al. Clinical Utility of Medical Exome Sequencing: Expanded Carrier Screening for Patients Seeking Assisted Reproductive Technology in China. <i>Front Genet</i> . 2022;13:943058. Published 2022 Aug 22. doi:10.3389/fgene.2022.943058         | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Novel and recurrent variants identified in fetuses with central nervous system abnormalities by triosmedical exome sequencing  | Tan H, Xie Y, Chen F, et al. Novel and recurrent variants identified in fetuses with central nervous system abnormalities by trios-medical exome sequencing. <i>Clin Chim Acta</i> . 2020;510:599-604. doi:10.1016/j.cca.2020.08.018                                  | Excluded | Not enough patients |

| Panventriculomegaly with a wide foramen of Magendie and large cisterna magna.  Kageyama H, Miyajima M, Ogino I, et al. Panventriculomegaly with a wide foramen of Magendie and large cisterna magna. <i>J Neurosurg.</i> 2016;124(6):1858-1866. doi:10.3171/2015.6.JNS15162  |  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|
| Acceleration and plateau: two patterns and outcomes of isolated severe fetal cerebral ventricular dilation  Ge CJ, Polan RM, Baranano KW, Acceleration and plateau: two patterns and outcomes of isolated severe cerebral ventricular dilation. <i>J Ma Fetal Neonatal Med.</i> 2021;34(18) 3020. doi:10.1080/14767058.2019.1677   |  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Bi-allelic loss-of-function<br>variants in KIF21A cause<br>severe fetal akinesia with<br>arthrogryposis multiplex  | variants in KIF21A cause allelic loss-of-function variants severe fetal akinesia with KIF21A cause severe fetal akinesia   |          | Not enough patients |
| Retrospective analysis of a clinical exome sequencing cohort reveals the mutational spectrum and identifies candidate disease–associated loci for BAFopathies  Chen CA, Lattier J, Zhu W, et al. Retrospective analysis of a clinical exome sequencing cohort reveals the mutational spectrum and identifies candidate disease-associated loci for BAFopathies. Genet Med. 2022;24(2):364-373. doi:10.1016/j.gim.2021.09.017 |  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| PUF60 variants cause a<br>syndrome of ID, short stature,<br>microcephaly, coloboma,<br>craniofacial, cardiac, renal<br>and spinal features   | Low KJ, Ansari M, Abou Jamra R, et al. PUF60 variants cause a syndrome of ID, short stature, microcephaly, coloboma, craniofacial, cardiac, renal and spinal features. <i>Eur J Hum Genet</i> . 2017;25(5):552-559. doi:10.1038/ejhg.2017.27                       | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Trio-based low-pass genome sequencing reveals characteristics and significance of rare copy number variants in prenatal diagnosis  | Chau MHK, Qian J, Chen Z, et al. Trio-Based Low-Pass Genome Sequencing Reveals Characteristics and Significance of Rare Copy Number Variants in Prenatal Diagnosis. Front Genet. 2021;12:742325. Published 2021 Sep 20. doi:10.3389/fgene.2021.742325              | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Disturbed Wnt Signalling due<br>to a Mutation in CCDC88C<br>Causes an Autosomal<br>Recessive Non-Syndromic<br>Hydrocephalus with Medial<br>Diverticulum  | Ekici AB, Hilfinger D, Jatzwauk M, et al. Disturbed Wnt Signalling due to a Mutation in CCDC88C Causes an Autosomal Recessive Non-Syndromic Hydrocephalus with Medial Diverticulum. <i>Mol Syndromol</i> . 2010;1(3):99-112. doi:10.1159/000319859                 | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Abnormal Sylvian fissure at 20-30 weeks as indicator of malformations of cortical development: role of prenatal whole-genome sequencing  | Liao Y, Yang Y, Wen H, Wang B, Zhang T, Li S. Abnormal Sylvian fissure at 20-30 weeks as indicator of malformations of cortical development: role of prenatal whole-genome sequencing. <i>Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.</i> 2022;59(4):552-555. doi:10.1002/uog.24771 | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Clinical application of medical<br>exome sequencing for<br>prenatal diagnosis of fetal<br>structural anomalies   | Chen M, Chen J, Wang C, et al. Clinical application of medical exome sequencing for prenatal diagnosis of fetal structural anomalies. <i>Eur J Obstet</i>  | Excluded | Not enough patients |

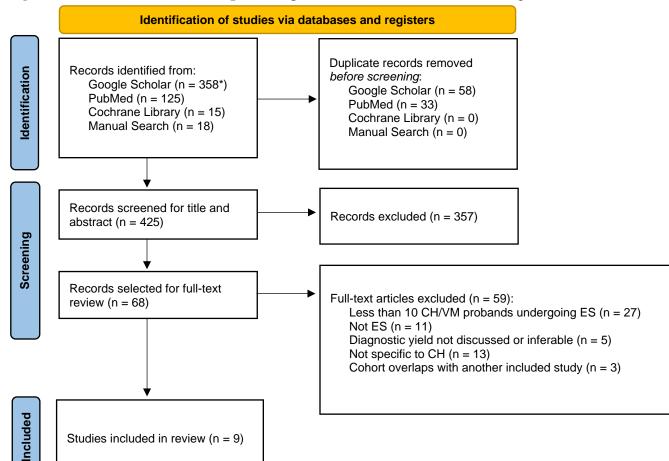
|   |   | T        |                     |
|---|---|----------|---------------------|
|   | Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2020;251:119-<br>124. doi:10.1016/j.ejogrb.2020.04.033   |          |                     |
| Genetic tests aid in counseling of fetuses with cerebellar vermis defects   | Li L, Fu F, Li R, et al. Genetic tests aid<br>in counseling of fetuses with cerebellar<br>vermis defects. <i>Prenat Diagn</i> .<br>2020;40(10):1228-1238.<br>doi:10.1002/pd.5732  | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Simultaneous Detection of CNVs and SNVs Improves the Diagnostic Yield of Fetuses with Ultrasound Anomalies and Normal Karyotypes  Qi Q, Jiang Y, Zhou X, et al. Simultaneous Detection of CNVs and SNVs Improves the Diagnostic Yield of Fetuses with Ultrasound Anomalies and Normal Karyotypes. Genes (Basel). 2020;11(12):1397. Published 2020 Nov 25. doi:10.3390/genes11121397 |   | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Whole Genome Sequencing<br>in the Evaluation of Fetal<br>Structural Anomalies: A<br>Parallel Test with<br>Chromosomal Microarray<br>Plus Whole Exome<br>Sequencing  | Zhou J, Yang Z, Sun J, et al. Whole<br>Genome Sequencing in the Evaluation<br>of Fetal Structural Anomalies: A Parallel<br>Test with Chromosomal Microarray Plus<br>Whole Exome Sequencing. <i>Genes</i><br>( <i>Basel</i> ). 2021;12(3):376. Published<br>2021 Mar 6.<br>doi:10.3390/genes12030376 | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Fetal exome sequencing: yield and limitations in a tertiary referral center  Daum H, Meiner V, Elpeleg O, collaborating authors. Fetal exc sequencing: yield and limitation tertiary referral center. <i>Ultrasou</i> Obstet Gynecol. 2019;53(1):80 doi:10.1002/uog.19168   |   | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| Whole-exome sequencing increases the diagnostic rate for prenatal fetal structural anomalies  Lei L, Zhou L, Xiong JJ. Whole-exome sequencing increases the diagnostic rate for prenatal fetal structural anomalies. Eur J Med Genet. 2021;64(9):104288. doi:10.1016/j.ejmg.2021.104288   |   | Excluded | Not enough patients |
| X-Linked Hydrocephalus with<br>New L1CAM Pathogenic<br>Variants: Review of the Most<br>Prevalent Molecular and<br>Phenotypic Features   | Ahmed RR, Medhat AM, Hamdy GM, Effat LKE, Abdel-Hamid MS, Abdel-Salam GMH. X-Linked Hydrocephalus with New L1CAM Pathogenic Variants: Review of the Most Prevalent Molecular and Phenotypic Features. <i>Molecular Syndromology</i> 2023;():1-10.   | Excluded | Not ES              |
| Prenatal molecular diagnosis<br>of a severe type of L1<br>syndrome (X-linked<br>hydrocephalus)  | Yamasaki M, Nonaka M, Suzumori N, et al. Prenatal molecular diagnosis of a severe type of L1 syndrome (X-linked hydrocephalus). <i>J Neurosurg Pediatr</i> . 2011;8(4):411-416. doi:10.3171/2011.7.PEDS10531  | Excluded | Not ES              |
| Congenital brain<br>malformations in Sudanese<br>children: an outpatient-based<br>study   | Mohammed IN, Suliman SA, Elseed MA, Hamed AA, Babiker MO, Taha SO. Congenital brain malformations in Sudanese children: an outpatient-based study. Sudan J Paediatr. 2018;18(1):48-56. doi:10.24911/SJP.2018.1.7  | Excluded | Not ES              |
| Congenital hydrocephalus in clinical practice: a genetic diagnostic approach.   | Verhagen JM, Schrander-Stumpel CT,<br>Krapels IP, et al. Congenital<br>hydrocephalus in clinical practice: a<br>genetic diagnostic approach. <i>Eur J Med</i><br><i>Genet</i> . 2011;54(6):e542-e547.<br>doi:10.1016/j.ejmg.2011.06.005   | Excluded | Not ES              |

|  | <del>-</del>  | Excluded |                    |
|--|---|----------|--------------------|
| Prenatal Neurologic Diagnosis: Challenges in Neuroimaging, Prognostic Counseling, and Prediction of Neurodevelopmental Outcomes                                | Challenges in Nagaraj U, Venkatesan C. Prenatal Neurological Diagnosis: Challenges in Neuroimaging, Prognostic Counseling,  |          | Not ES             |
| Impaired methylation modifications of FZD3 alter chromatin accessibility and are involved in congenital hydrocephalus pathogenesis                             | Wang L, Shangguan S, Chang S, et al. Impaired methylation modifications of FZD3 alter chromatin accessibility and are involved in congenital hydrocephalus pathogenesis. <i>Brain Res.</i> 2014;1569:48-56. doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2014.04.010  | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Novel missense mutation of L1CAM in a fetus with isolated hydrocephalus  | Duan H, Zhao G, Wang Y, Zhu X, Li J.<br>Novel missense mutation of L1CAM in a<br>fetus with isolated<br>hydrocephalus. <i>Congenit Anom (Kyoto)</i> .<br>2018;58(5):176-177.<br>doi:10.1111/cga.12267   | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Adducted thumbs: a clinical clue to genetic diagnosis.   | Verhagen JM, Schrander-Stumpel CT,<br>Blezer MM, et al. Adducted thumbs: a<br>clinical clue to genetic diagnosis. <i>Eur J</i><br><i>Med Genet</i> . 2013;56(3):153-158.<br>doi:10.1016/j.ejmg.2012.11.004  | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Accuracy of diagnosis and counseling of fetal brain anomalies prior to 24 weeks of gestational age   | Snoek R, Albers MEWA, Mulder EJH, et al. Accuracy of diagnosis and counseling of fetal brain anomalies prior to 24 weeks of gestational age. <i>J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.</i> 2018;31(16):2188-2194. doi:10.1080/14767058.2017.1338258   | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Impact of introduction of noninvasive prenatal testing on uptake of genetic testing in fetuses with central nervous system anomalies                           | Al Toukhi S, Chitayat D, Keunen J, et al. Impact of introduction of noninvasive prenatal testing on uptake of genetic testing in fetuses with central nervous system anomalies. <i>Prenat Diagn</i> . 2019;39(7):544-548. doi:10.1002/pd.5466   | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Spectrum and Detection Rate<br>of L1CAM Mutations in<br>Isolates and Familial Cases<br>with Clinically Suspected L1-<br>Disease                                | Finckh U, Schröder J, Ressler B, Veske A, Gal A. Spectrum and detection rate of L1CAM mutations in isolated and familial cases with clinically suspected L1-disease. <i>Am J Med Genet</i> . 2000;92(1):40-46. doi:10.1002/(sici)1096-8628(20000501)92:1<40::aid-ajmg7>3.0.co;2-r     | Excluded | Not ES             |
| Genotype-first in a cohort of 95 fetuses with multiple congenital abnormalities: when exome sequencing reveals unexpected fetal phenotypegenotype correlations | Lefebvre M, Bruel AL, Tisserant E, et al. Genotype-first in a cohort of 95 fetuses with multiple congenital abnormalities: when exome sequencing reveals unexpected fetal phenotype-genotype correlations. <i>J Med Genet</i> . 2021;58(6):400-413. doi:10.1136/jmedgenet-2020-106867 | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Whole-exome sequencing on deceased fetuses with ultrasound anomalies: expanding our knowledge of   | Yates CL, Monaghan KG, Copenheaver D, et al. Whole-exome sequencing on deceased fetuses with ultrasound anomalies: expanding our knowledge of   | Excluded | Not specific to CH |

| genetic disease during fetal  | genetic disease during fetal  |          |                    |
|---|---|----------|--------------------|
| development   | development. <i>Genet Med</i> . 2017;19(10):1171-1178. doi:10.1038/gim.2017.31  |          |                    |
| Genome<br>sequencing combining<br>prenatal ultrasound in the<br>evaluation of fetal CNS<br>structural anomalies                                   | Yang Y, Zhao S, Sun G, Chen F, Zhang T, Song J, Yang W, Wang L, Zhan N, Yang X. Genome sequencing combining prenatal ultrasound in the evaluation of fetal CNS structural anomalies. <i>medRxiv</i> 2020;():2020-03.  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Mutations of ADAMTS9 Cause Nephronophthisis- Related Ciliopathy.  | Choi YJ, Halbritter J, Braun DA, et al.<br>Mutations of ADAMTS9 Cause<br>Nephronophthisis-Related<br>Ciliopathy. <i>Am J Hum Genet</i> .<br>2019;104(1):45-54.<br>doi:10.1016/j.ajhg.2018.11.003  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Clinical application of whole-<br>exome sequencing across<br>clinical indications   | Retterer K, Juusola J, Cho MT, et al.<br>Clinical application of whole-exome<br>sequencing across clinical<br>indications. <i>Genet Med.</i> 2016;18(7):696-<br>704. doi:10.1038/gim.2015.148   | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Molecular autopsy by proxy in preconception counseling  | Ali Alghamdi M, Alrasheedi A, Alghamdi E, et al. Molecular autopsy by proxy in preconception counseling. <i>Clin Genet</i> . 2021;100(6):678-691. doi:10.1111/cge.14049   | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| A Retrospective Analysis of<br>Clinically Focused Exome<br>Sequencing Results of 372<br>Infants with Suspected<br>Monogenic Disorders in<br>China | Jia A, Lei Y, Liu DP, Pan L, Guan HZ, Yang B. A Retrospective Analysis of Clinically Focused Exome Sequencing Results of 372 Infants with Suspected Monogenic Disorders in China. <i>Pharmgenomics Pers Med</i> . 2023;16:81-97. Published 2023 Feb 2. doi:10.2147/PGPM.S387767 | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Diagnostic power and clinical impact of exome sequencing in a cohort of 500 patients with rare diseases   | Quaio CRDC, Moreira CM, Novo-Filho GM, et al. Diagnostic power and clinical impact of exome sequencing in a cohort of 500 patients with rare diseases. <i>Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet</i> . 2020;184(4):955-964. doi:10.1002/ajmg.c.31860                                  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Genome sequencing combining prenatal ultrasound in the evaluation of fetal CNS structural abnormalities   | Yang Y, Zhao S, Sun G, et al. Genome sequencing combining prenatal ultrasound in the evaluation of fetal CNS structural anomalies. Preprint. medRxiv. Posted online March 06, 2020. doi:10.1101/2020.03.04.20031294   | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| Molecular Findings Among<br>Patients Referred for Clinical<br>Whole-Exome Sequencing  | Yang Y, Muzny DM, Xia F, et al.<br>Molecular findings among patients<br>referred for clinical whole-exome<br>sequencing. <i>JAMA</i> . 2014;312(18):1870-<br>1879. doi:10.1001/jama.2014.14601  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| The genetic background of hydrocephalus in a population-based cohort: implication of ciliary movement   | Munch TN, Hedley PL, Hagen CM, et al. The genetic background of hydrocephalus in a population-based cohort: implication of ciliary involvement. <i>Brain Commun</i> . 2023;5(1):fcad004. Published 2023 Jan 10. doi:10.1093/braincomms/fcad004                                  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |

| Whole exome sequencing as   | Fu F, Li R, Li Y, et al. Whole exome   | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
|---|--|----------|--------------------|
| a diagnostic adjunct to clinical testing in fetuses with structural abnormalities sequencing as a diagnostic adjunct to clinical testing in fetuses with structural abnormalities. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2018;51(4):493-502. doi:10.1002/uog.18915   |  |          |                    |
| Prenatal exome sequencing in 65 fetuses with abnormality of the corpus callosum: contribution to further diagnostic delineation  Heide S, Spentchian M, Valence al. Prenatal exome sequencing fetuses with abnormality of the callosum: contribution to furthe diagnostic delineation. <i>Genet M</i> 2020;22(11):1887-1891. doi:10.1038/s41436-020-0872- |  | Excluded | Not specific to CH |
| GemC1 is a critical switch for<br>neural stem cell generation in<br>the postnatal brain   | Lalioti ME, Kaplani K, Lokka G, et al. GemC1 is a critical switch for neural stem cell generation in the postnatal brain. <i>Glia</i> . 2019;67(12):2360-2373. doi:10.1002/glia.23690  | Excluded | Overlapping cohort |
| De Novo Mutation in Genes<br>Regulating Neural Stem Cell<br>Fate in Human Congenital<br>Hydrocephalus.  | Furey CG, Choi J, Jin SC, et al. De<br>Novo Mutation in Genes Regulating<br>Neural Stem Cell Fate in Human<br>Congenital Hydrocephalus. <i>Neuron</i> .<br>2018;99(2):302-314.e4.<br>doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2018.06.019                                    | Excluded | Overlapping cohort |
| Prenatal exome sequencing<br>analysis in fetal structural<br>anomalies detected by<br>ultrasonography (PAGE): a<br>cohort study   | Lord J, McMullan DJ, Eberhardt RY, et al. Prenatal exome sequencing analysis in fetal structural anomalies detected by ultrasonography (PAGE): a cohort study. <i>Lancet</i> . 2019;393(10173):747-757. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31940-8                | Excluded | Overlapping cohort |
| Neuroimaging manifestations<br>and genetic heterogeneity of<br>Walker-Warburg syndrome in<br>Saudi patients   | Alharbi S, Alhashem A, Alkuraya F,<br>Kashlan F, Tlili-Graiess K.<br>Neuroimaging manifestations and<br>genetic heterogeneity of Walker-<br>Warburg syndrome in Saudi<br>patients. Brain Dev. 2021;43(3):380-<br>388. doi:10.1016/j.braindev.2020.10.012 | Included | N/A                |
| The genetic landscape of familial congenital hydrocephalus  | Shaheen R, Sebai MA, Patel N, et al.<br>The genetic landscape of familial<br>congenital hydrocephalus. Ann Neurol.<br>2017;81(6):890-897.<br>doi:10.1002/ana.24964   | Included | N/A                |
| Genetic etiology of prenatally detected isolated moderate to severe ventriculomegaly  | Schindewolf E, DiCicco R, Miller K, et al. OP052: Genetic etiology of prenatally detected isolated moderate to severe ventriculomegaly. Genetics in Medicine. 2022;24(3):S377-S378. doi:10.1016/j.gim.2022.01.598  | Included | N/A                |
| Fetal central nervous system anomalies: When should we offer exome sequencing?  | Baptiste C, Mellis R, Aggarwal V, et al.<br>Fetal central nervous system anomalies:<br>When should we offer exome<br>sequencing?. Prenat Diagn.<br>2022;42(6):736-743.<br>doi:10.1002/pd.6145  | Included | N/A                |
| Congenital hydrocephalus:<br>new Mendelian mutations<br>and evidence for oligogenic<br>inheritance  | Jacquemin V, Versbraegen N, Duerinckx S, et al. Congenital hydrocephalus: new Mendelian mutations and evidence for oligogenic inheritance. Hum Genomics.   | Included | N/A                |

|   | 2023;17(1):16. Published 2023 Mar 2.<br>doi:10.1186/s40246-023-00464-w  |          |     |
|---|---|----------|-----|
| Exome sequencing implicates genetic disruption of prenatal neuro-gliogenesis in sporadic congenital hydrocephalus | Jin SC, Dong W, Kundishora AJ, et al.<br>Exome sequencing implicates genetic<br>disruption of prenatal neuro-gliogenesis<br>in sporadic congenital hydrocephalus.<br>Nat Med. 2020;26(11):1754-1765.<br>doi:10.1038/s41591-020-1090-2 | Included | N/A |
| Implementation of fetal clinical exome sequencing: Comparing prospective and retrospective cohorts                | Marangoni M, Smits G, Ceysens G, et al. Implementation of fetal clinical exome sequencing: Comparing prospective and retrospective cohorts. Genet Med. 2022;24(2):344-363. doi:10.1016/j.gim.2021.09.016                              | Included | N/A |
| Genetic etiologies associated<br>with infantile hydrocephalus<br>in a Chinese infantile cohort                    | Mei HF, Dong XR, Chen HY, et al.<br>Genetic etiologies associated with<br>infantile hydrocephalus in a Chinese<br>infantile cohort. World J Pediatr.<br>2021;17(3):305-316.<br>doi:10.1007/s12519-021-00429-w                         | Included | N/A |
| Exome sequencing as first-<br>tier test for fetuses with<br>severe central nervous<br>system structural anomalies | Yaron Y, Ofen Glassner V, Mory A, et al. Exome sequencing as first-tier test for fetuses with severe central nervous system structural anomalies. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2022;60(1):59-67. doi:10.1002/uog.24885                  | Included | N/A |



eFigure. Search Results Flow Graphic (adapted from PRISMA 2020 Flow Diagram)<sup>16</sup>

Abbreviations: CH = congenital hydrocephalus; VM = ventriculomegaly; ES = exome sequencing.

<sup>\*</sup>Screened the first 300 (excluding 58 duplicate records) records of 1,200 records identified.

eTable 3. Risk of Bias Assessment (adapted from ROBINS-I)<sup>24</sup>

| Study                     | Bias due to randomization | Bias due to missing data | Bias due to outcome measurement | Bias due to selection of reported result |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Alharbi et al.,<br>2021   | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Baptiste et al.,<br>2022  | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Jacquemin et al.,<br>2023 | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Jin et al., 2020          | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Marangoni et al.,<br>2021 | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Mei et al., 2021          | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Schindewolf et al., 2022  | Low                       | Low                      | Serious/No<br>Information       | Low                                      |
| Shaheen et al.,<br>2017   | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |
| Yaron et al., 2022        | Low                       | Low                      | Low                             | Low                                      |