

Figure 2a. Proportion of JHU regions demonstrating significant MM intensity differences between MS-TN and HCs

- Superior fronto-occipital fasciculus (ipsi + contra)
- Superior longitudinal fasciculus (ipsi + contra)
- Cingulum-hippocampus (ipsi + contra)
- Cingulum-cingulate gyrus (ipsi + contra)
- Sagittal stratum (ipsi + contra)
- Posterior thalamic radiation (ipsi + contra)
- Posterior corona radiata (ipsi + contra)
- Superior corona radiata (ipsi + contra)
- Anterior corona radiata (ipsi + contra)
- Retrolenticular part of internal capsule (ipsi + contra)
- Corticospinal tract (ipsi + contra)
- Corpus callosum (splenium, genu, body)
- Pontine crossing tract part of MCP
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Medial lemniscus (ipsi/contra)

Decreased MM
intensity (myelin
content) in MS-TN

Increased MM intensity
(myelin content) in MS-
TN

29/48 JHU regions
demonstrated significant
differences ($p < 0.0001$).

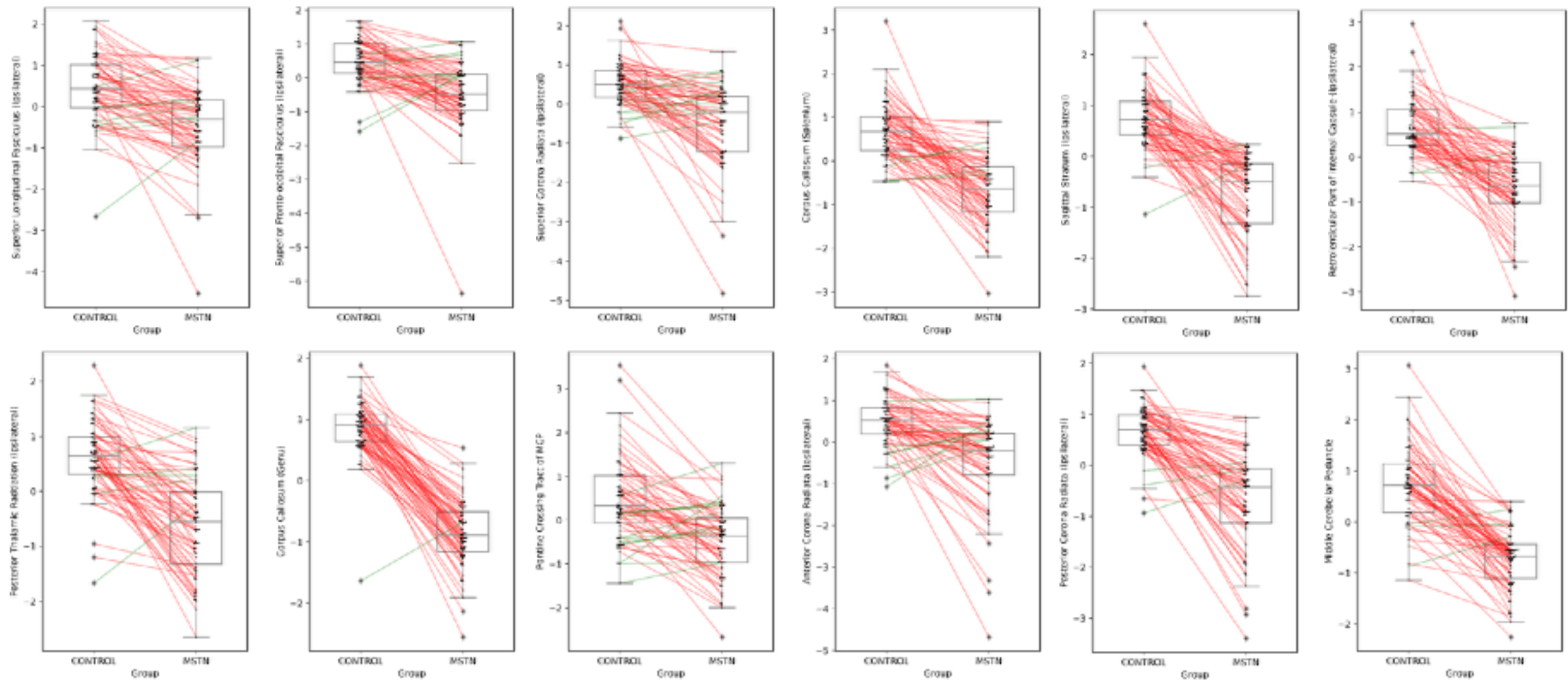


Figure 2b. Region based univariate analysis of myelin maps. Vertical axis displays intensity of MM (higher intensity represents higher myelin content). Lines connect each MS-TN patient to the corresponding age and sex matched HC (only ipsilateral and bilateral regions shown).