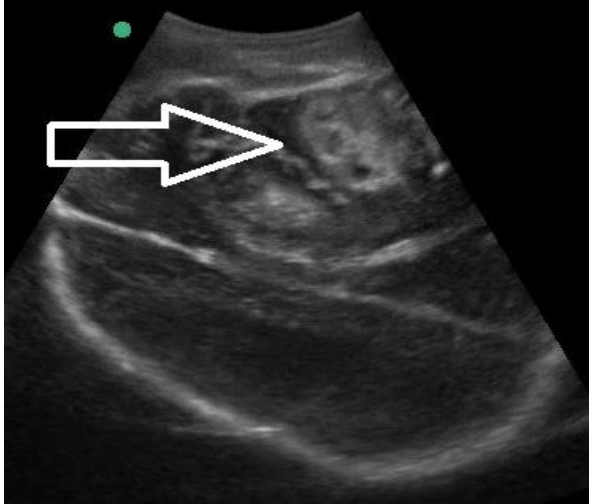


## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

**FIGURE 8A.**

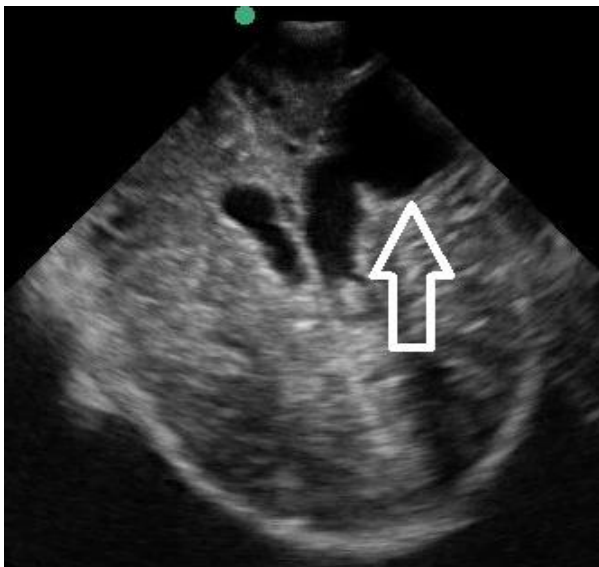


**FIGURE 8B.**

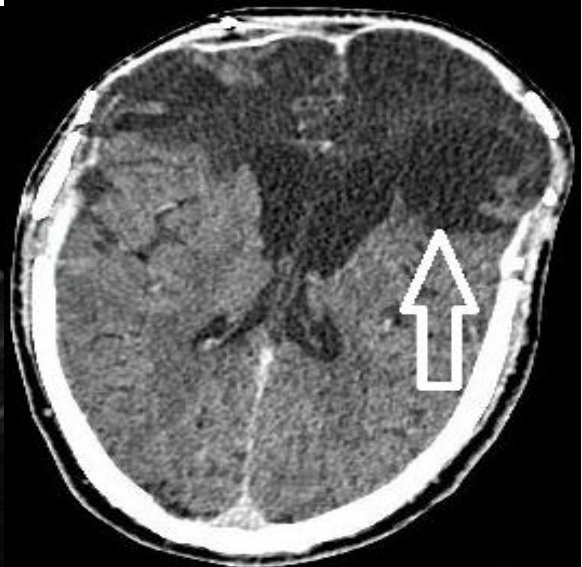


Hyperechoic lesion in TCS (8A) & hyperdense lesion in CT head(8B) arrow head

**FIGURE 9A.**

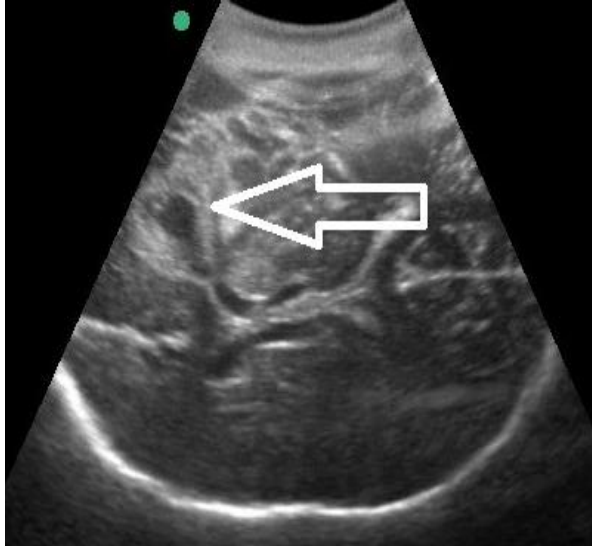


**FIGURE 9B.**

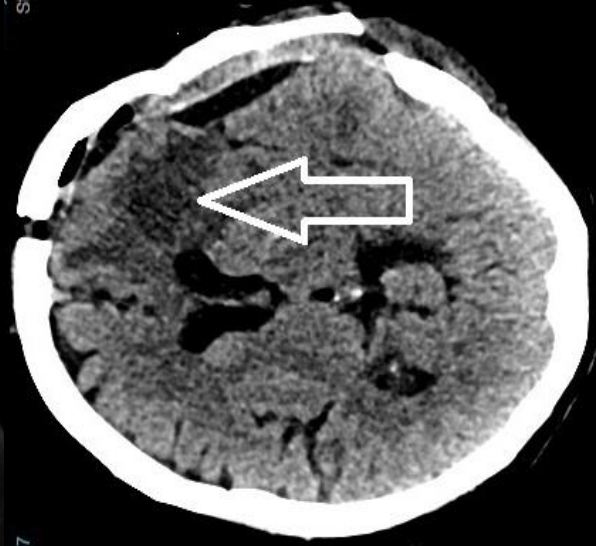


Arrow head showing anechoic lesion in TCS (9A) & hypodense lesion in CT head(9B)

**FIGURE 10A.**

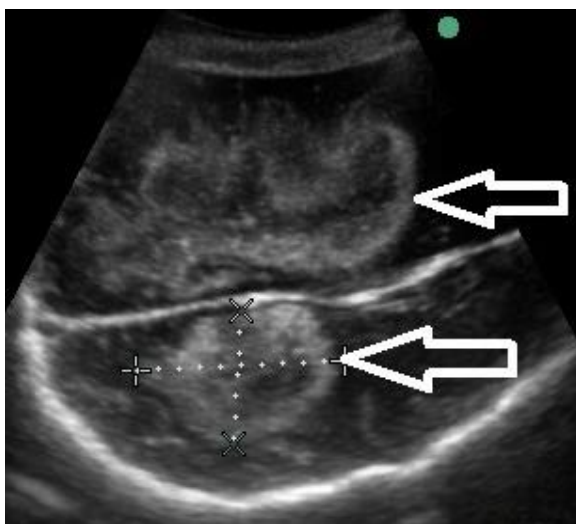


**FIGURE 10B.**

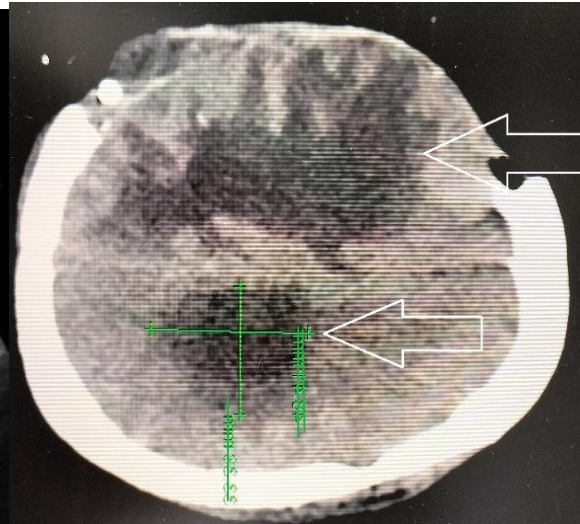


Arrow head Showing hypoechoic lesion in TCS (10A) & hypodense in CT head(10B)

**FIGURE 11A.**

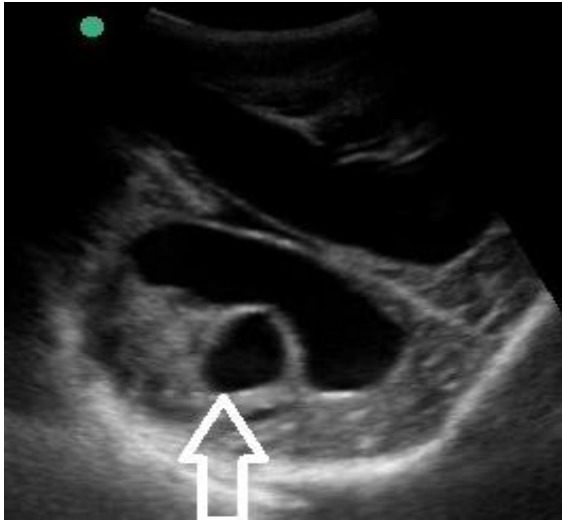


**FIGURE 11B.**



Arrow head Showing bilateral hypodense lesion in CT head(11B) but the lesion in TCS (11A) is showing hypoechoic lesion with hyperechoic margin because of secondary perilesional oedema.

**FIGURE 12A.**

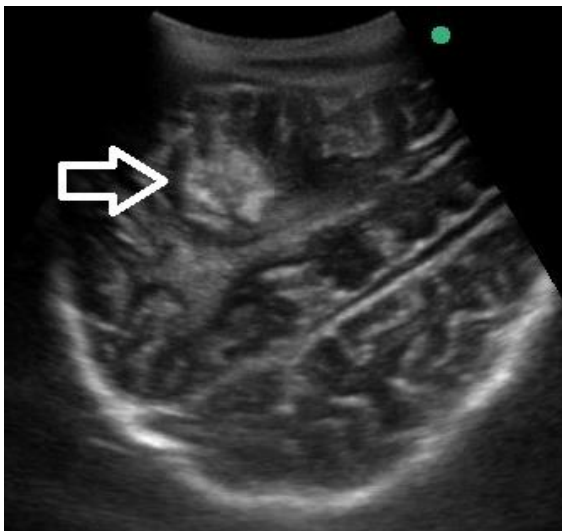


**FIGURE 12B.**

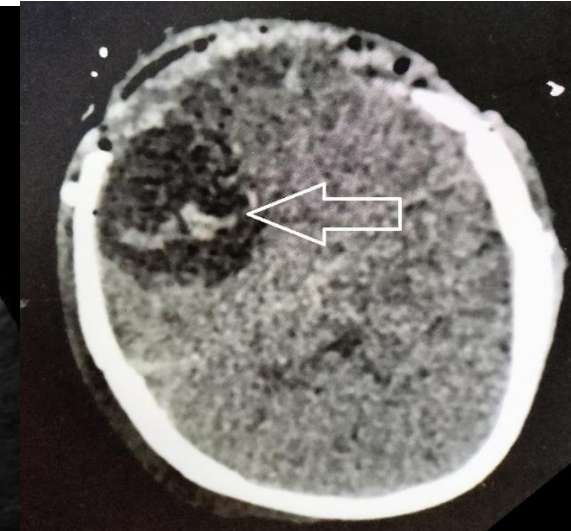


Arrow head Showing grossly dilated lateral ventricles in TCS (12A) & CT head(12B). The patient had multiple anechoic areas in brain called as encephalomalacic brain parenchyma.[22]

**FIGURE 13A.**



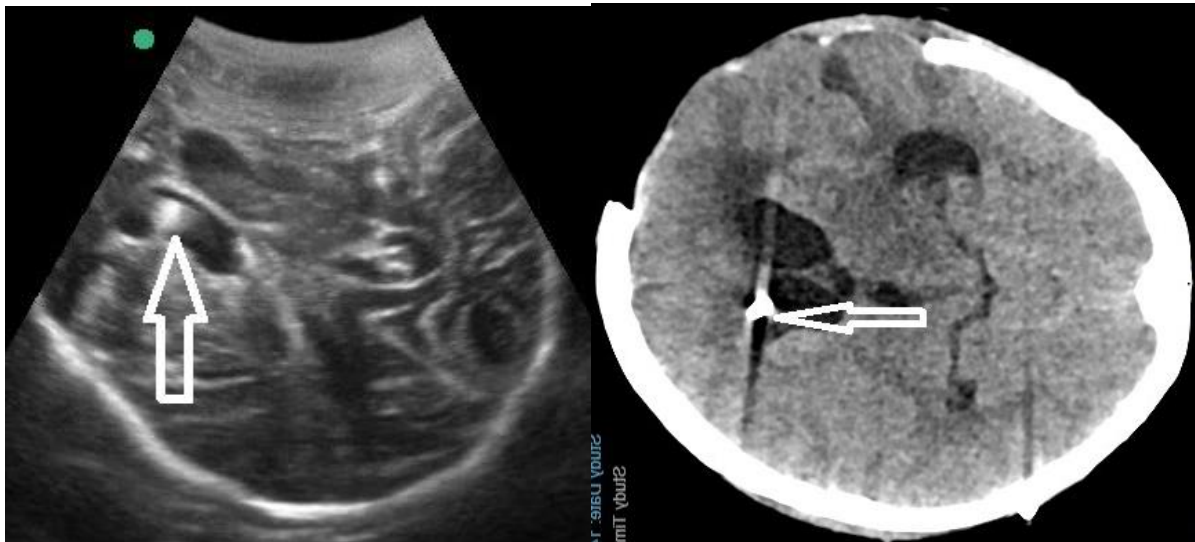
**FIGURE 13B.**



Arrow head Hyperechoic lesion in TCS (13A) & hyperdense in CT head(13B) with surrounding hypoechoic/hypodense area.

**FIGURE 14A.**

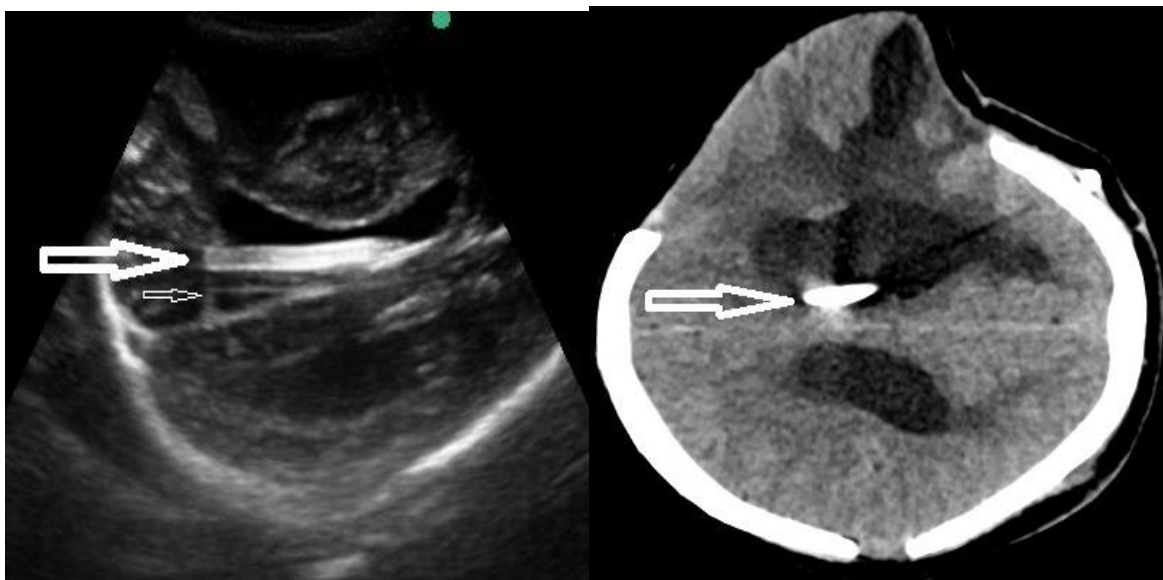
**FIGURE 14B.**



Arrow head Showing EVD in TCS (14A) & CT head(14B)

**FIGURE 15A.**

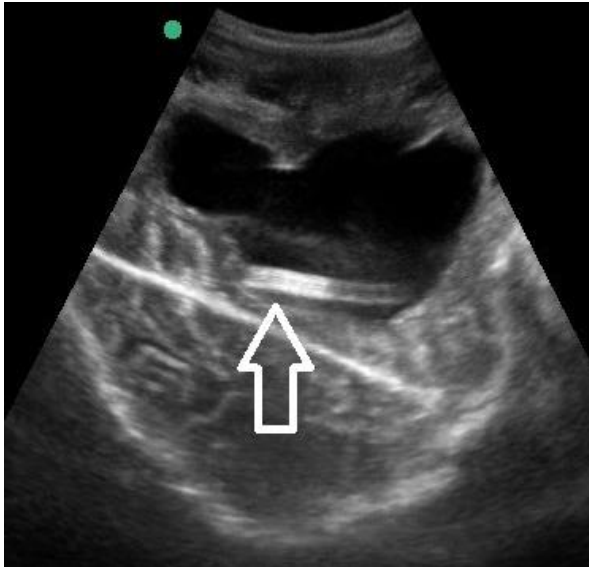
**FIGURE 15B.**



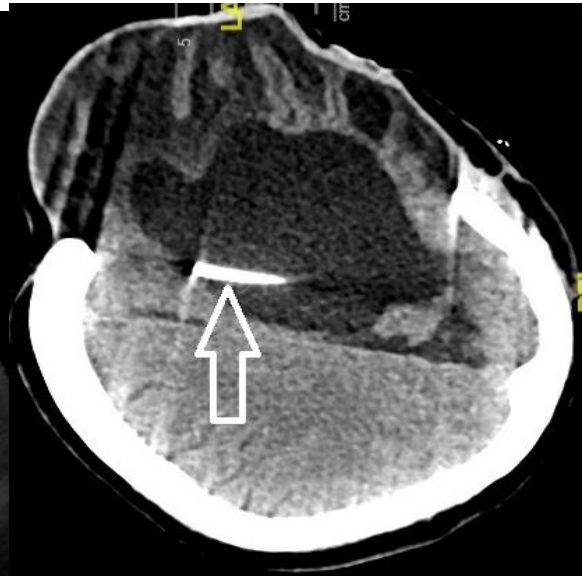
Arrow head Showing EVD in TCS (with reverberation [small arrow][18]) (15A) & CT head (15B)



**FIGURE 16A.**

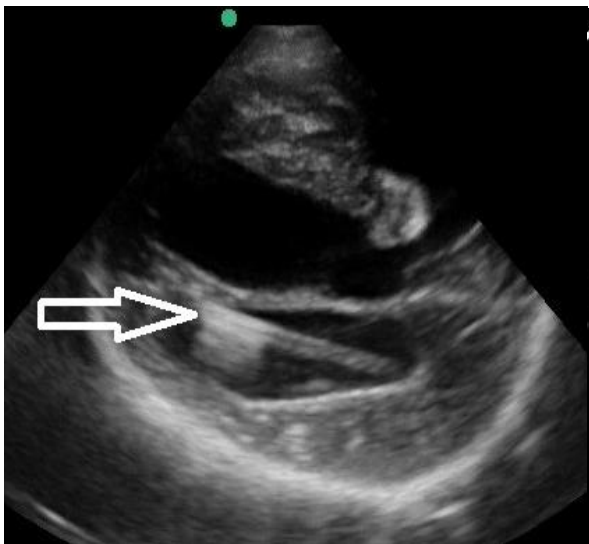


**FIGURE 16B.**



Arrow head showing EVD in TCS (16A) & CT head(16B)

**FIGURE 17A.**

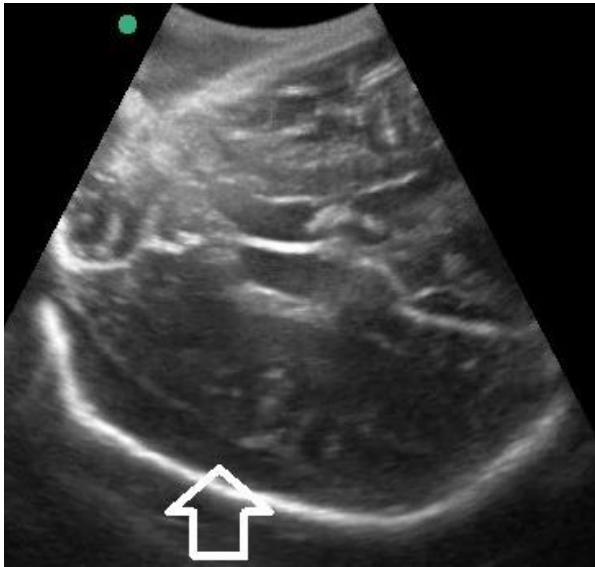


**FIGURE 17B.**



Arrow head showing EVD in TCS (17A) & CT head(17B) (As this patient had comparatively small craniectomy defect in temporal area seeing the whole ventricular system by fanning from there are leading to some image variation between CT head & TCS.)

**FIGURE 18A.**

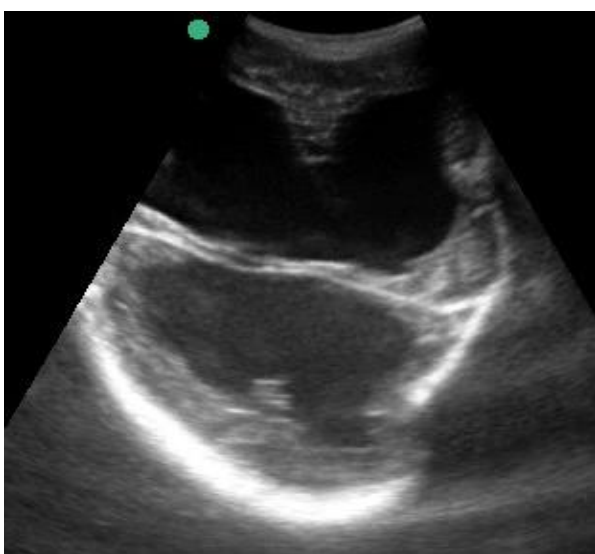


**FIGURE 18B**

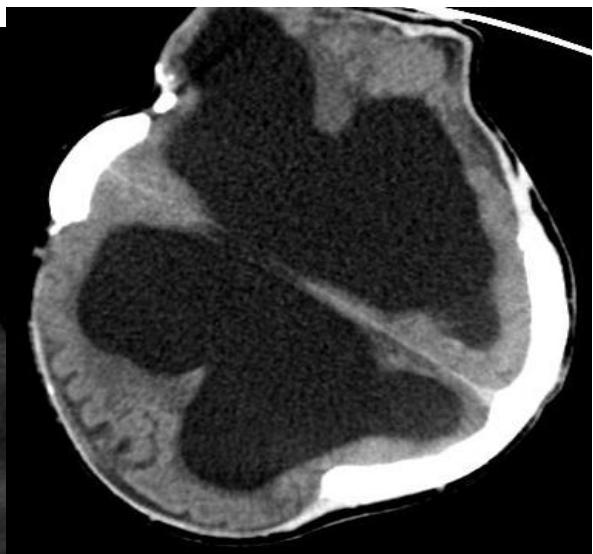


Showing a crescent shaped anechoic collection in TCS (18A) & hypodense in CT head(18B)

**FIGURE 19A**

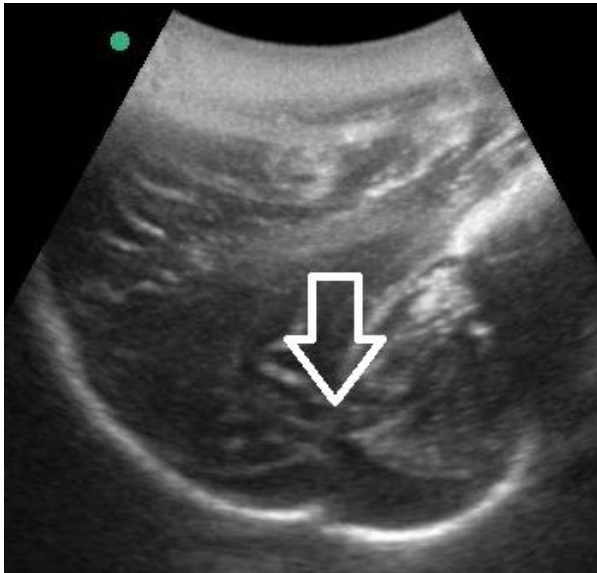


**FIGURE 19B**

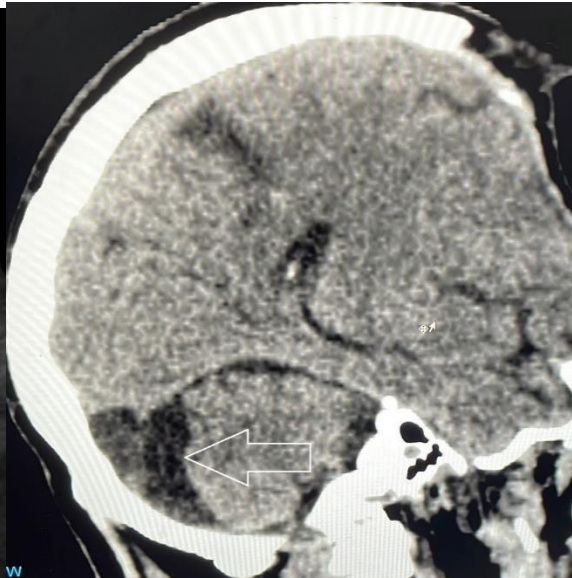


Showing grossly dilated bilateral lateral ventricles TCS (19A) & CT (19B)

**FIGURE 20A.**



**FIGURE 20B.**

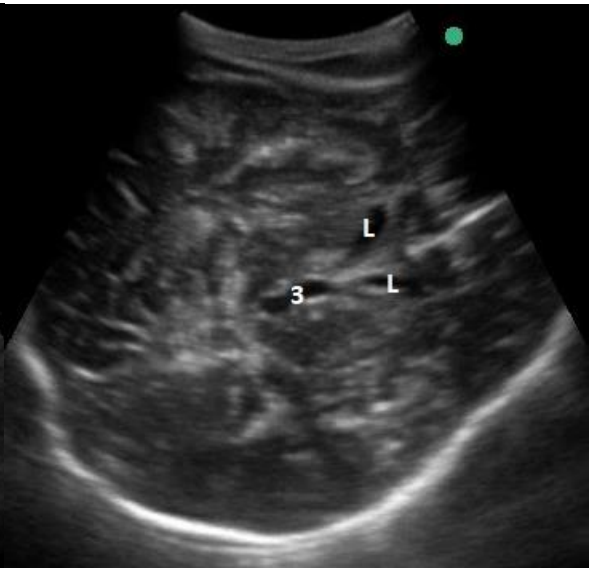


Arrow head is showing benign CSF collection behind cerebellum in TCS (20A) & CT head(20B), both of the scan are sagittal section.

**FIGURE 21A**



**FIGURE 21B**



**FIGURE 21C**



**FIGURE 21D**



Figure 21A. (Showing C=intraventricular Choroid plexus, L=bilateral lateral ventricle, S= septum pellucidum), figure 21B. (Showing 3=3<sup>rd</sup>ventricle, L=bilateral lateral ventricles), figure 21C. (M=Midbrain, t=tentorium, q=basal cistern, x=cerebellum), figure 21D. (4= 4<sup>th</sup> ventricle)