

Supplementary Material

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work

Imaging of human neurolisterosis: a prospective study of 71 cases Online supplemental materials

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1. Correlation between neuroradiological lesions and outcome. Univariate analysis.

Neuroradiological involvement	Total number of lesions	3-month survival	p value	Persisting impairment	p value
Meninges					
Lepto and/or pachy-meningeal enhancement	25/71 (35)	15/25 (60)	0.46	9/15 (60)	0.2
Parenchyma					
Brain abscess, or nodule evocative of abscess, or non-specific white matter image	46/71 (65)	25/46 (54)	0.004	9/25 (36)	0.56
Ventricles					
Hydrocephalus or contrast enhancing ventricles	7/71 (10)	1/7 (14)	0.005	1/1 (100)	0.4
Brain vessels					
Radiological vasculitis or hemorrhage or ischemia	18/71 (25)	14/18 (78)	0.69	9/14 (64)	0.1
Concomitant tumoral image	5/71 (7)	2/5 (40)	0.1	1/2 (50)	1
Normal examination	9/71 (13)	8/9 (89)	0.43	2/8 (25)	0.43
Total	71/71 (100)	58/71 (68)		21/48 (44)	

Table S2. Concordance tests between neuroradiologists

Neuroradiological sign	Kappa	95% CI
Dilated Virchow robin spaces	0.72	0.51-0.87
Abscess	1.00	N/A
Atrophy	0.74	0.54-0.88
Hydrocephalus	0.62	0.36-0.82
Non-specific white matter image	0.75	0.55-0.89
Ischemia	0.75	0.30-1.00
Lepto and/or pachy meningeal enhancement	0.86	0.68-0.96
Nodule evocative of abscess	0.89	0.58-1.00
Hemorrhage	1.00	N/A

95% CI: 95% confidence interval; N/A: Bootstrap confidence intervals could not be computed when observed agreement was perfect.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE

Figure S1. A. Distribution of patients with clinical and radiological brainstem involvement (grey, clinical involvement (n=16), white, radiological involvement (n=7)). **B.** Distribution of patients with clinical and radiological meningeal involvement (grey, neck stiffness (n=47), white, radiological involvement (n=25)).


