Fetal neuroimaging: US and MRI

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The legends of Figs. 7–11 were wrongly assigned. These figures are reproduced here, each with the correct legend.

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Fig. 7 Mega cisterna magna. Sagittal (**a**) and axial (**b**) HASTE T2-W images in a 34 weeks' gestation age fetus demonstrate a large cisterna magna. The vermis is identified and is 7normal in size

Fig. 8 Dandy-Walker malformation. Axial US (**a**) obtained at 30 weeks' gestation, and axial (**b**) and sagittal (**c**) MR HASTE T2-weighted images in the same 32-gestational-week-old fetus, show an increased cystic retrocerebellar space with a severely hypoplastic cerebellum and hydrocephalus. Postnatal follow-up sagittal T1-W (**d**) and axial T2-W (**e**) images demonstrate an abnormal cerebral white matter not seen in the prenatal MR examination

Fig. 9 Dandy-Walker variant. Sagittal (a) and axial (b) HASTE T2-W images in 33-gestational-week-old fetus demonstrate vermian hypoplasia and normal posterior fossa size. Supratentorial structures are normal (c)

Fig. 10 Cerebellar vermian hypoplasia. Sagittal (a) and axial (b) HASTE T2-W images in a 20 weeks' gestation age fetus show a small inferior vermis. Note also the hypoplastic corpus callosum. The gestation was interrupted and a Wolf–Hirschhorn (4p-) syndrome was eventually demonstrated

Fig. 11 Partial rhombencephalosynapsis. Axial (**a**) and sagittal (**b**) HASTE T2-W images in a 22 weeks' gestation age fetus show mild ventriculomegaly and abnormal cerebellar vermis. Follow-up MR imaging (**c–e**) performed at 31 weeks more clearly depicts abnormal inferior vermis and persistent mild ventriculomegaly