Appendix 1 – T2-SPACE images (1-mm isotropic resolution) in sagittal and transverse planes used for grading of spinal canal stenosis (from 0 to 3).
### Appendix 2 – Clinical and radiological features of the healthy control group (HC1-10), mild DCM group (M1-7) and moderate-to-severe group (M&S1-13): age, mJOA score, degenerative cervical myelopathy type (DDD: degenerative disc disease; SPL: spondylosis), acute or chronic clinical onset, spinal canal stenosis grading at the different disc levels (with compressed levels colored in yellow and level of maximal compression in red), as well as overall stenosis score (OSS). This latter result was obtained by adding stenosis scores from C2-C3 to C6-C7 for each
patient, defining mild (green, score ≤ 6), moderate (orange, score between 7 and 9) and severe (red, score ≥ 10) total stenosis. The last two columns correspond to the presence of a T2 hyperintensity at the level of maximal compression and to the global spinal cord (SC) T1 value, obtained by calculating the mean of the T1 values from C1 to C7 for each subject.