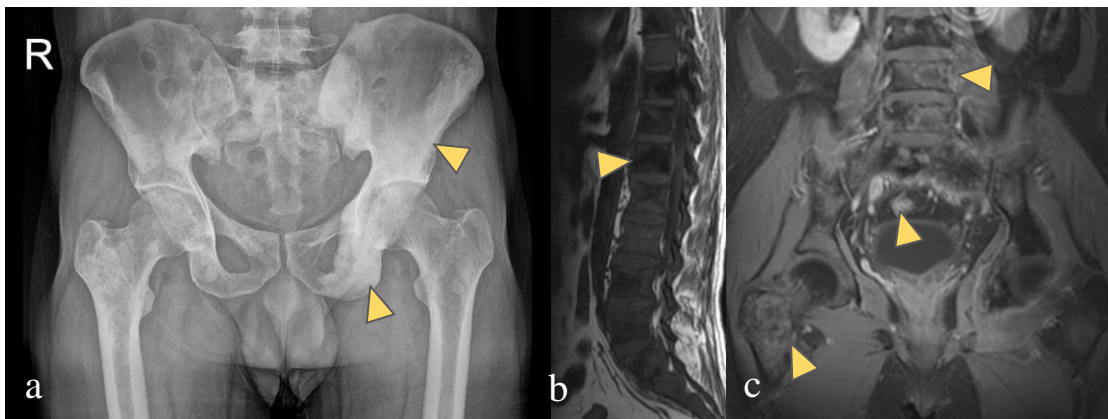
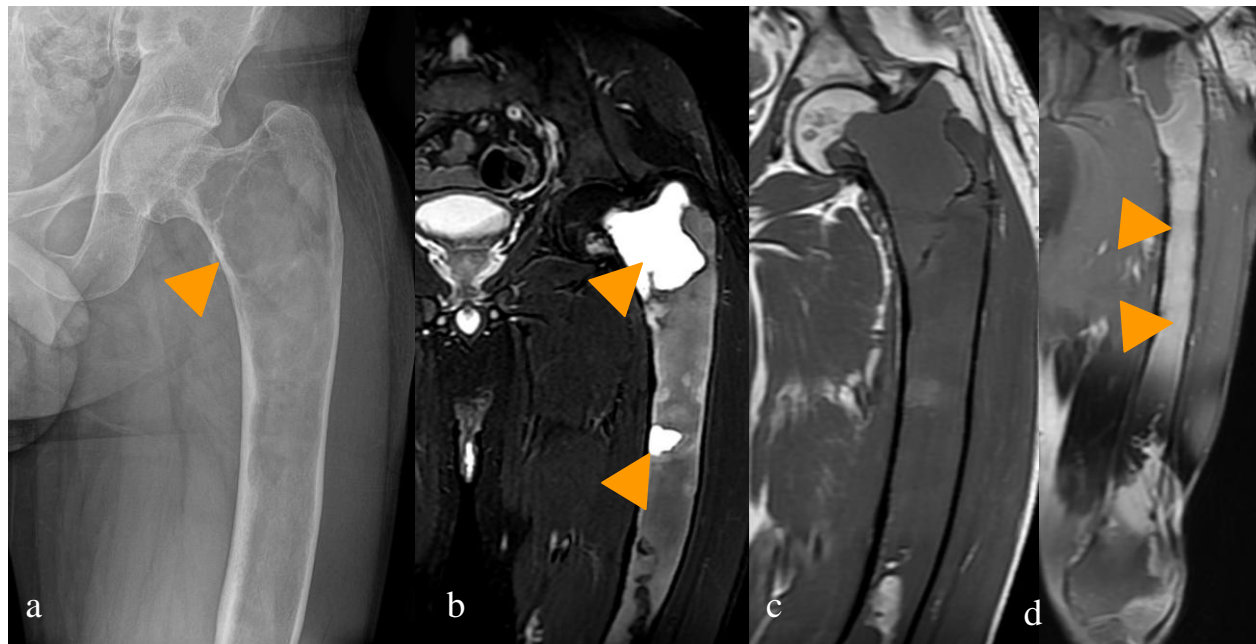


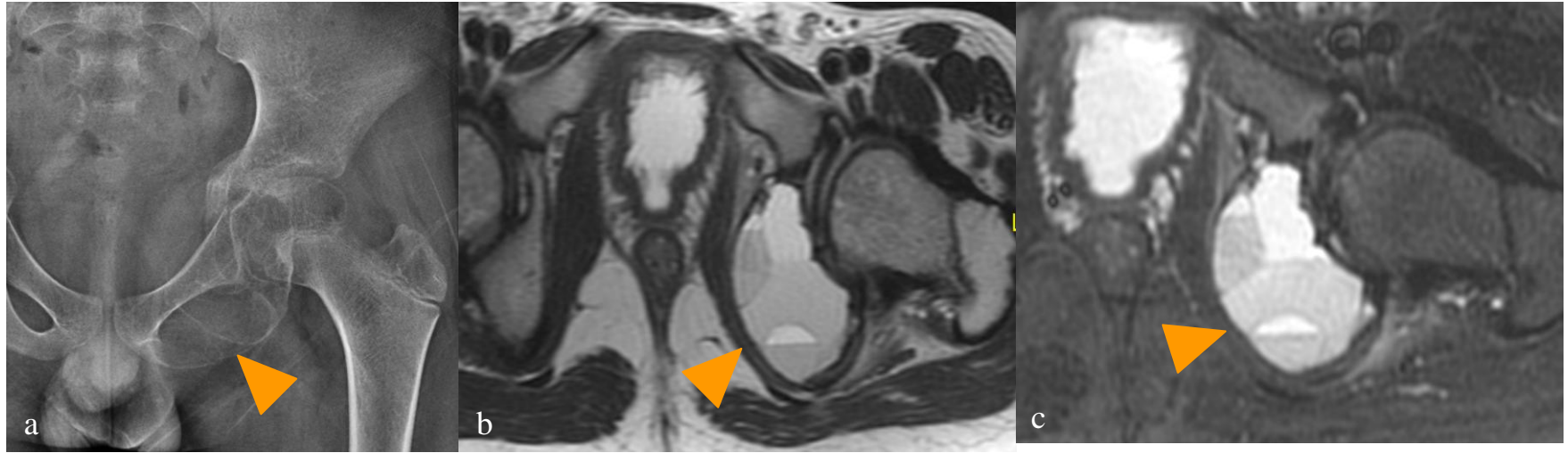
Supplementary figure 1 (a-c): A 37 years old male with clear cell chondrosarcoma. (a) Radiograph shows an expansile lytic lesion in left femoral epimetaphysis (arrow) with central chondroid matrix (arrowhead) and narrow zone of transition. (b) Axial T2-W MR image reveals intermediate signal intensity lesion with hyperintense central chondroid matrix (arrowhead). (c) Post contrast T1-W MR image reveals homogeneous enhancement with hypoenhancing central portion (arrowhead).



Supplementary figure 2 (a-c): A 44 years old male with multiple skeletal metastases. (a) AP radiograph of pelvis reveals multiple sclerotic lesions in bilateral pelvic bones (yellow arrowhead), right femoral neck, bilateral femoral intertrochanteric regions. (b) Sagittal T1-W MR image of dorso-lumbar spine shows hypointense marrow signal intensity of multiple vertebrae which are hypointense to intervertebral disc (yellow arrowhead). (c) Post contrast T1-W coronal image shows multiple heterogeneously enhancing lesions in pelvic bones, lumbar vertebrae and right femur (yellow arrowheads).



Supplementary figure 3 (a-d): A 23 years old male with fibrous dysplasia. (a) Radiograph of the left femur shows well-defined expansile lesion with ground glass matrix in the femoral neck and shaft causing shepherd's crook deformity (arrowhead). (b) Coronal STIR image shows presence of cysts within the lesion (arrowheads). (c) Coronal T1-W MR image shows hypointense signal. (d) Coronal post contrast T1-W MR image reveals lesion extending till distal left femoral metaphysis with avid enhancement of the solid component (arrowheads).



Supplementary figure 4 (a-c): A 10 years old male with aneurysmal bone cyst. (a) Radiograph of the pelvis with left hip joint shows an expansile lytic lesion in the left inferior pubic ramus (arrowhead). On T2 (b) and STIR (c) axial MR images, entire lesion shows multiple fluid-fluid levels of varying signal intensities (arrowheads).