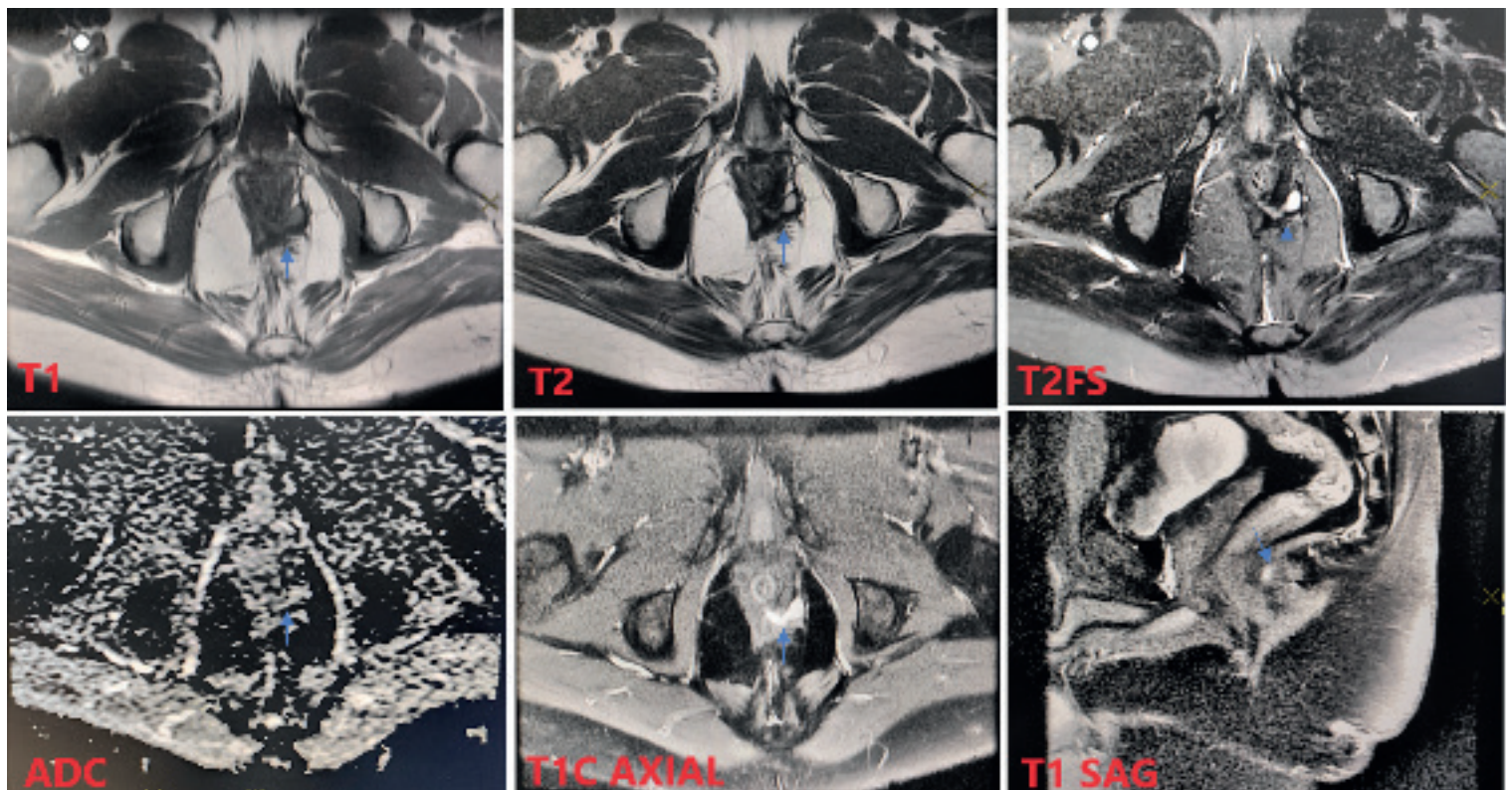
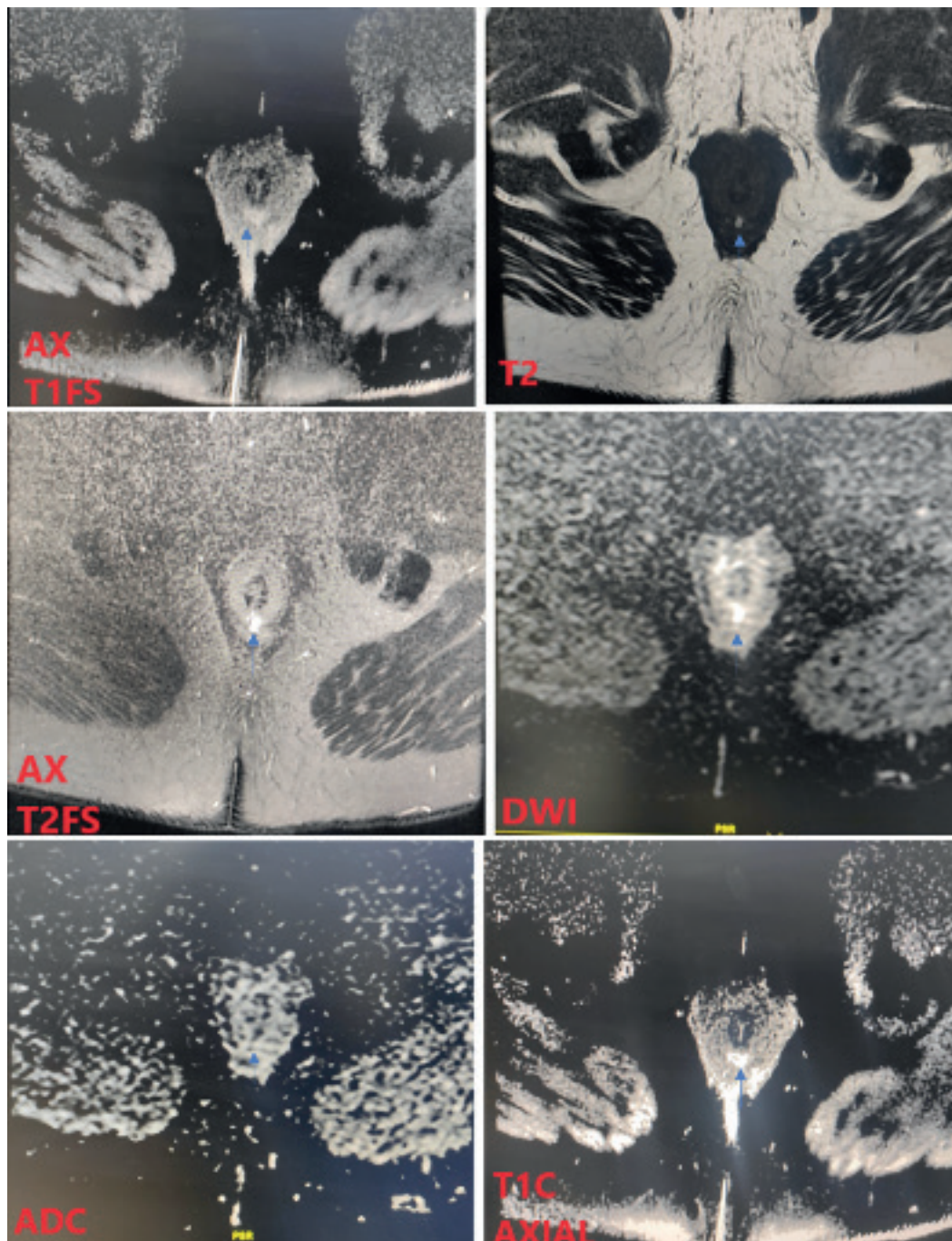


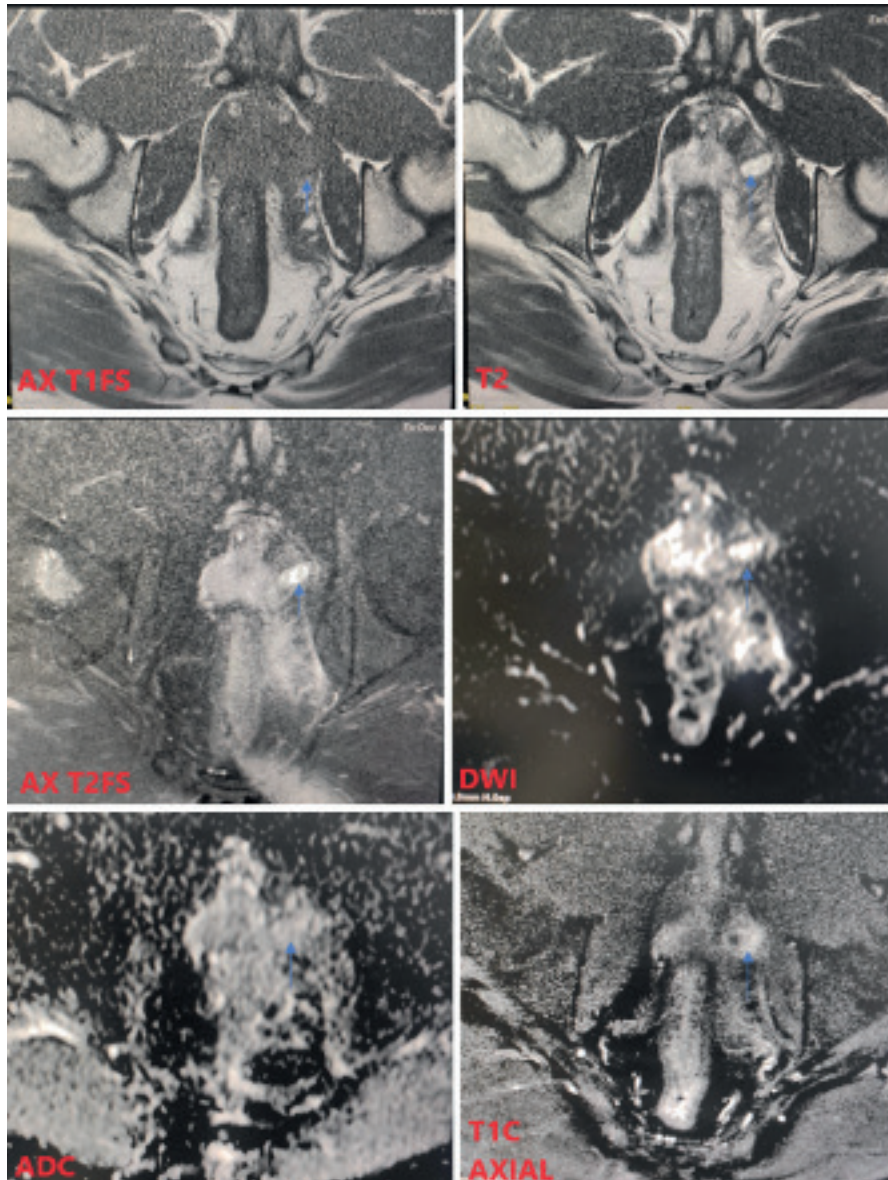
Suppl Figure 7. PA 32-year-old patient with a left transphincteric fistula. The fistulous tract appears as hyperintense signal intensity in the axial T2 FSFSE MR image. The tract exhibits hyperintense signal in the DWI and hypointense signal in ADC images. Fistulous tract shows intense enhancement on post-contrast T1C axial image seen in axial, sagittal and coronal images



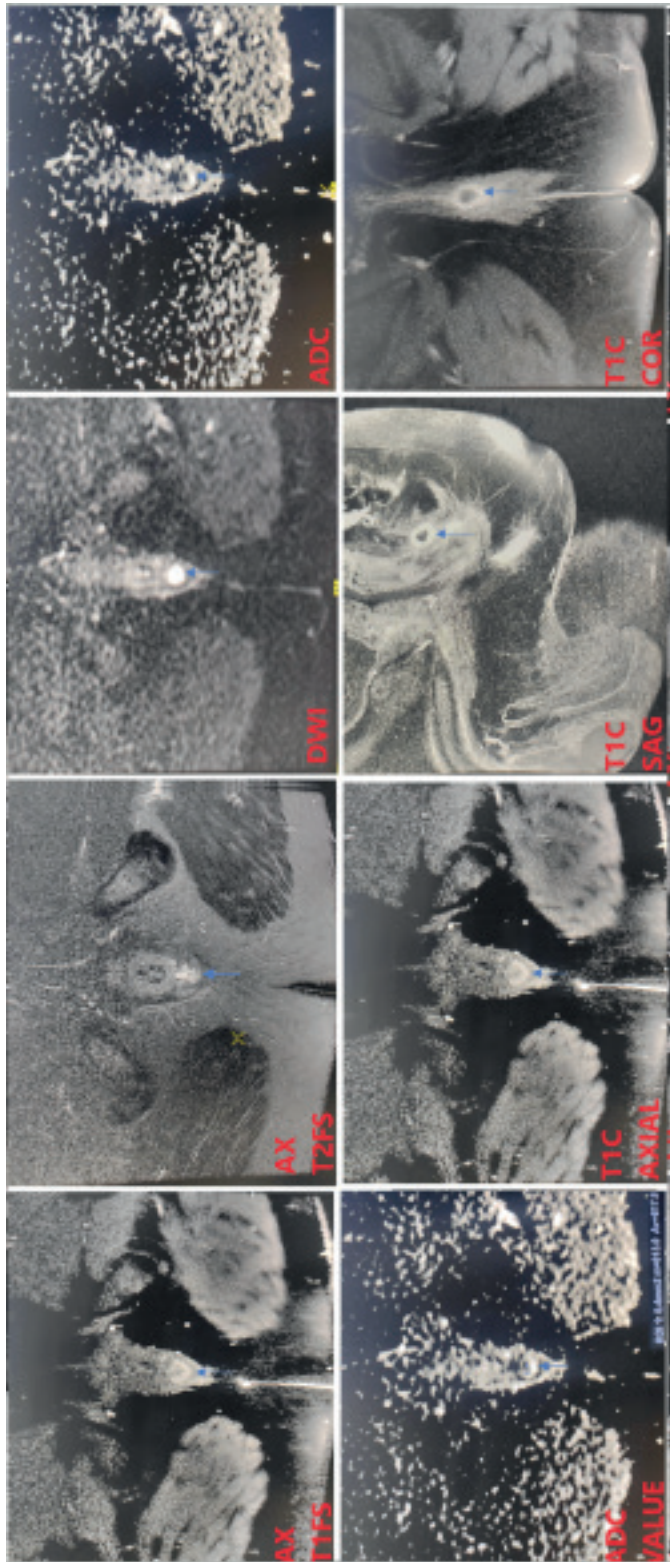
Suppl Figure 8. A male patient with a left transphincteric fistula. The fistulous tract appears as hyperintense signal intensity in the axial T2 FSFSE MR image. The tract exhibits hyperintense signal in the DWI and hypointense signal in ADC images. Fistulous tract shows intense enhancement on post-contrast T1C axial image seen in axial, sagittal and coronal images



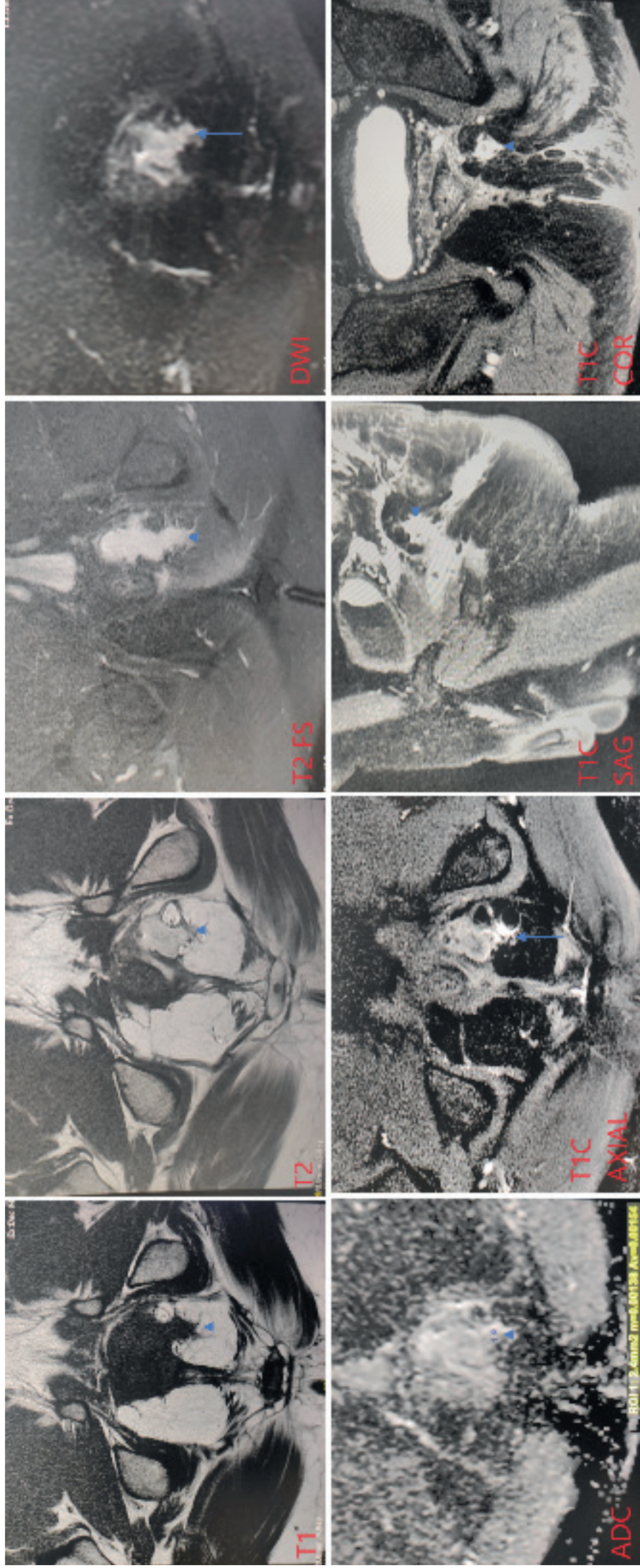
Suppl Figure 9. A 55-year-old patient with a posterior intersphincteric fistula. The fistulous tract appears as hyperintense signal intensity in the axial T2 FSFSE MR image. The tract exhibits hyperintense signal in the DWI and hypointense signal in ADC images. The fistulous tract shows intense enhancement on post-contrast T1C axial image seen in axial, sagittal and coronal images



Suppl Figure 10. A 46-year-old patient with left transphincteric fistula showing supralelevator extension. The Fistulous tract exhibits hyperintense signal in T2 FSFSE and DWI and shows significant contrast enhancement on post-contrast images



Suppl Figure 11. A 40-year-old patient with a posterior midline intersphincteric fistula with abscess collection in posterior midline intersphincteric space (marked with cursor). The abscess shows hyperintense signals in DW images and hypointense signals in the ADC map, representing significant restricted diffusion. On the ADC map, the ADC value using ROI is $0.817 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, corresponding to abscess collection. Post surgical data confirmed the diagnosis of abscess in posterior midline intersphincteric space



Suppl Figure 12. A 50-year-old man with a left transphincteric fistula showing inflammatory soft tissue lesion in left perianal region. DWI-ADC images show mild restricted diffusion. At the axial ADC map (including ROI), the ADC (in 10⁻³) of the lesion was 1.54×10⁻³ mm²/s, corresponding to an inflammatory soft tissue lesion