Supplemental table 1. Anthropometric Data and median sagittal measurement in three groups

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gender (No.) | | Age (years) | Clivus length (mm) | Supraocciput length (mm) | CXA (Neutral position)° |
| Male | Female |
| Control | 41 | 39 | 45.0 ± 13.3 | 49.0 ± 4.8 | 42.3 ± 4.9 | 156.4 ± 8.3 |
| CM | 23 | 40 | 43.1 ± 11.8 | 44.9 ± 3.4a | 39.2 ± 4.9d | 153.6 ± 7.7 |
| CM+II-BI | 17 | 25 | 41.0 ± 12.7 | 38.7 ± 4.5b,c | 36.6 ± 5.1e,f | 132.5 ± 10.3g,h |
| Significance | P = 0.19 | | P = 0.26 | P < 0.001 | P < 0.001 | P < 0.001# |

# CM+II-BI was statistically different from the other two groups, but there was no significant difference between CM and Control.

a. Clivus length of CM vs Control，P<0.001，95%CI [-5.57~-2.66];

b. Clivus length of CM+II-BI vs Control，P<0.001，95%CI [-11.91~-8.64];

c. Clivus length of CM+II-BI vs CM，P<0.001，95%CI [-7.87~-4.45];

d. Supraocciput length of CM vs Control，P<0.001，95%CI [-4.68~-1.40];

e. Supraocciput length of CM+II-BI vs Control，P<0.001，95%CI [-7.53~-3.82];

f. Supraocciput length of CM+II-BI vs CM，P=0.008，95%CI [-4.58~-0.70];

g. Clivo-axial angle in neutral position of CM+II-BI vs Control，P<0.001，95%CI [-27.17~-20.68];

h. Clivo-axial angle in neutral position of CM+II-BI vs CM，P<0.001，95%CI [-24.51~-17.72].