



Supplementary Fig. 1. Radiographic measurement of the Oc–C2 angle (Oc–C2A), C2–7 angle (C2–7A), CAA, and the POCA on sagittal plane. The Oc–C2A is the angle between Chamberlain’s line and the line tangential to the inferior aspect of the axis. The C2–7 Cobb angle is the angle between inferior endplate of C2 and C7 vertebrae. The CAA is the angle between the clivus plane and the straight line parallel to that of the posterior margin of the C2 vertebral body. The POCA is the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn tangential to the flat posterior aspect of the occiput between the foramen magnum and occipital protuberance and the straight line parallel to that of the posterior margin of the C2 vertebral body. C2–7, cervical vertebrae 2–7; CAA, clivus-axial angle; Oc, occiput; POCA, posterior occipitocervical angle. FH, Frankfort horizontal line; ADI, atlantodental interval; CL, cervical lordosis.