Figure 1; Steps of Glycogenesis

Figure 2; Computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of (a,c,e,g,i) glycogenic hepatopathy (GH) in a 13-year-old girl and (b,d,f,h,j) non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in a 13-year-old boy. On CT, GH was (a) high density, but NAFLD was typically (b) low density. On T2-weighted imaging (T2WI), both enlarged livers were (c) 19.1 cm and (d) 16.8 cm along the right midclavicular line. On gradient dual-echo MRI, the GH liver was iso-intense between the (e) in-phase and (g) out-of-phase images, namely, (i) low intensity on subtraction. The NAFLD liver, however, had low intensity on the (f) in-phase image, and high intensity on the (h) out-of-phase image, namely, (j) high intensity on subtraction.

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Figure 3; Percutaneous liver biopsy section of a patient with glycogenic hepatopathy. H&E stain showing enlarged hepatocytes with cytoplasmic pallor with reddish pink globules consistent with glycogen accumulation (thick arrow), and prominent glycogenated nuclei (thin arrow).

Figure 4; Figure 2: D-PAS (Diastase-Periodic Acid Schiff) stain remove glycogen leaving empty looking cytoplasm (thick arrow) and nuclei (Thin arrow)