Supplementary Fig. S1 Antenatal imaging of congenital pulmonary airway malformation lesion for patient 2. A large fluid-filled lesion of the right lung is seen on the three images of antenatal ultrasound scans performed at 20 weeks’ gestational age (GA) (panel A), 25 weeks’ GA (panel B), and 32 weeks’ GA (panel C). The lesion remains stable in size over the serial antenatal ultrasound scans.

Supplementary Fig. S2 Ultrasound images from a newborn presenting with severe respiratory distress due to left congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) and right-sided congenital pulmonary airway malformation (CPAM). An antenatal ultrasound scan performed at 25 weeks’ gestational age (panel A) shows a hyperechoic lesion of the right lung (arrow). The adjacent lung tissue is normal. The contralateral lung is not seen. Note the ascended stomach as a sign of CDH (asterisk). Panel B shows the CPAM lesion (arrow) at 32 weeks’ gestational age. Postnatal lung ultrasound (panel C) shows an area of consolidated lung tissue with several cystic lesions. The patient underwent surgery for CDH but later died of respiratory and hemodynamic compromise. He did not undergo computed tomography (CT) scanning of the chest.