

Comparison of Cheek Electrode with Sphenoidal Electrodes for Identification of Ictal Onset Activity

Yong-Won Cho, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine

Background : The sphenoidal electrodes are used to localize epileptiform discharge in temporal lobe epilepsy. However, the insertion of the sphenoidal electrodes is a semi-invasive procedure that is painful and uncomfortable. The sensitivity of sphenoidal electrodes varies depending on the tip position of the wire electrode. We investigated the usefulness of cheek electrodes for the identification of the ictal onset activity in temporal lobe epilepsy, and then compared it with that of sphenoidal electrodes. **Methods** : Both the cheek electrodes and the sphenoidal electrodes were positioned and seizure monitoring was performed on 17 patients suffering from complex partial seizures. Remontaging the EEG using the sphenoidal and cheek electrodes produced EEG printouts for each seizure, alternatively. Two neurologists interpreted all of the records independently. The EEGs were used to lateralize and localize the ictal onset activity and time of onset of ictal activity. **Results** : There were a total of 95 seizures in the 17 patients. The overall amplitude recorded by cheek electrodes was slightly lower than sphenoidal electrodes. But there were no significant differences between these two types of electrodes in detection of ictal onset. **Conclusions** : The cheek electrodes are comparable with the sphenoidal electrodes in its effectiveness for the localization of ictal activity in patients with complex partial seizures. It is a relatively comfortable technique. It may replace sphenoidal electrodes for the identification of ictal onset activity in complex partial seizures.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 20(4):373~378, 2002

Key Words : Cheek electrodes, Sphenoidal electrodes, Ictal EEG pattern

가 . -
(zygo
matic) ,² (nasopharyngeal) ,³ (tym-
panic) ,⁴ (mandibular) ,⁵ (sur-
face sphenoidal) ,⁵ ,⁶ .
7-10 가

Manuscript received April 15, 2002.
Accepted in final form June 21, 2002.
* Address for correspondence
Yong-Won Cho, M.D.
Department of Neurology, Keimyung University
School of Medicine, 194 Dongsan-dong, Daegu,
700-310, Korea
Tel : +82-53-250-7831 Fax : +82-53-250-7840
E-mail : neurocho@dsmc.or.kr

* 2001

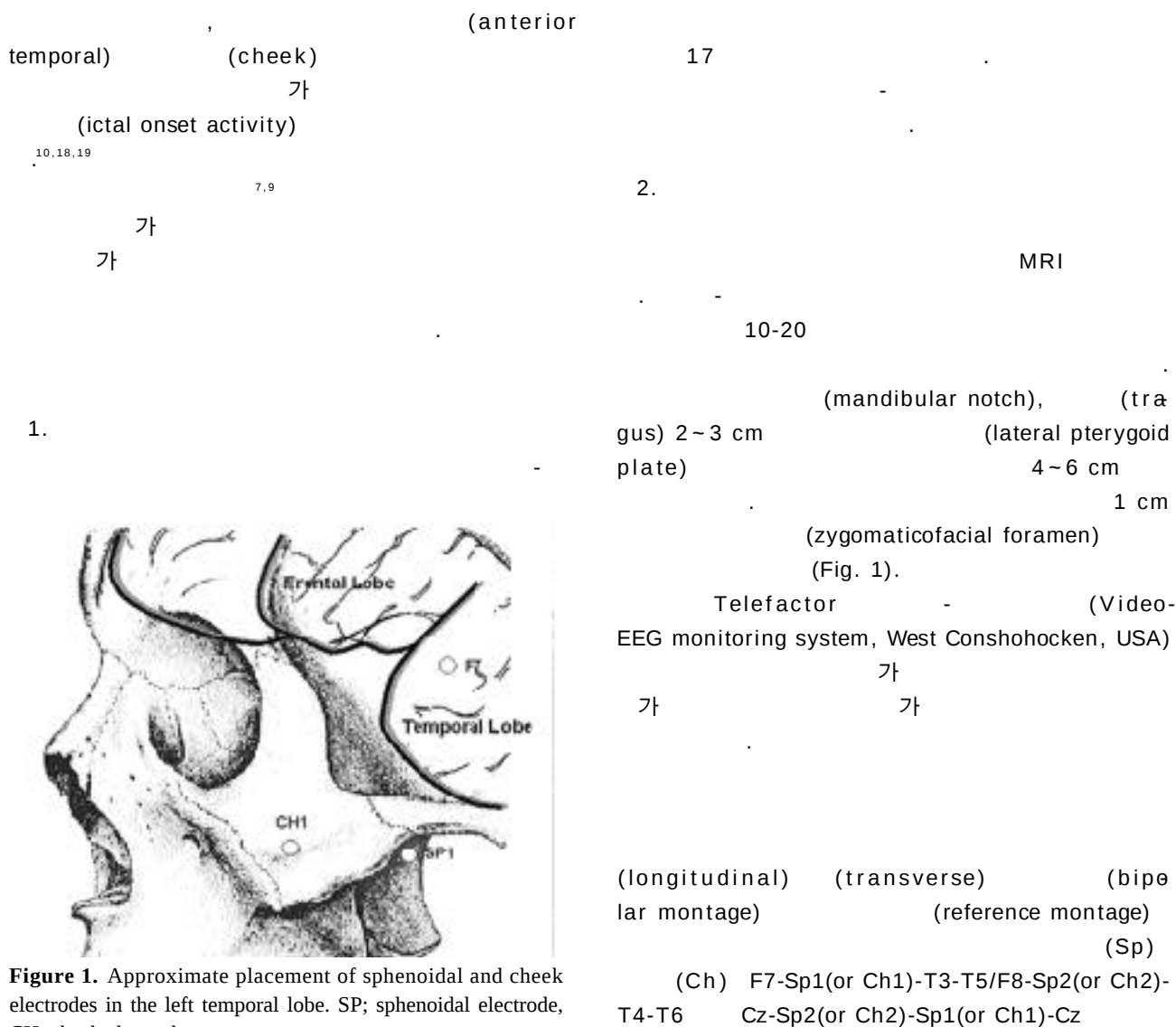


Figure 1. Approximate placement of sphenoidal and cheek electrodes in the left temporal lobe. SP; sphenoidal electrode, CH; cheek electrode

Table 1. Clinical, imaging and EEG findings

Cases	Age(years)/sex	No. of Seizure	MRI	Ictal onset patterns	Localization by SE	Localization by CE
1	34/M	5	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
2	43/M	7	HA	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
3	16/F	3	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal-suspicious
4	23/F	4	Tumor	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
5	21/M	5	HA	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
6	22/M	1	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
7	26/M	7	CM	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
8	41/F	5	HA	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
9	26/F	4	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
10	20/F	1	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
11	28/M	8	Normal	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
12	31/F	12	HA	Arrhythmic activity	Bilateral	Bilateral
13	21/M	10	HA	RTA	Right temporal	Right temporal
14	9/M	9	HA	RTA	Left temporal (+ noise)	Left temporal
15	26/F	3	CM	RAA	Bilateral	Bilateral
16	41/M	4	HA	RTA	Left temporal	Left temporal
17	35/F	7	Normal	RDA	Right temporal	Right temporal

SE; sphenoidal electrode, CE; cheek electrode, HA; hippocampal atrophy, CM; cortical malformation, RTA; rhythmic theta activity, RAA; rhythmic alpha activity, RDA; rhythmic delta activity, Tumor; pilocytic astrocytoma

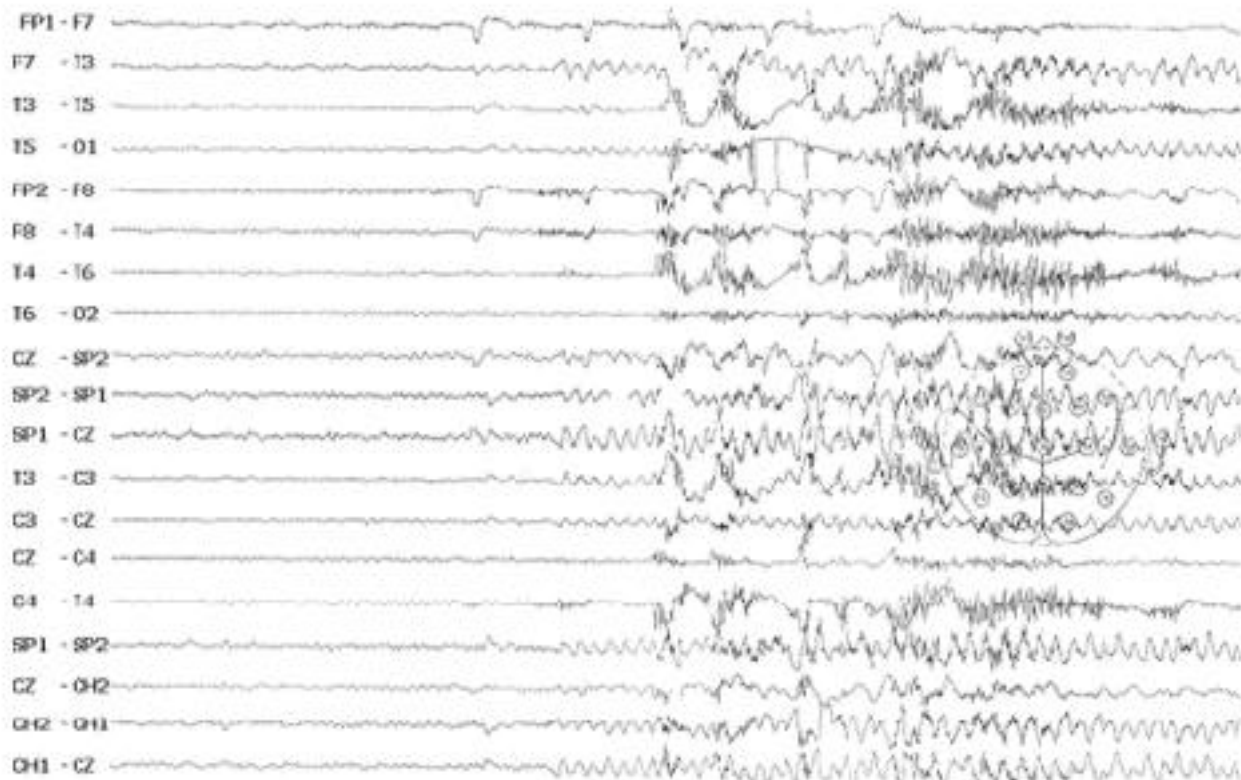


Figure 2. Representative EEG shows nearly identical patterns when either sphenoidal or cheek electrodes are substituted in bipolar montages. The amplitude of recorded epileptiform activity is little higher with sphenoidal electrodes compared to cheek electrodes. SP; sphenoidal electrode, CH; cheek electrode

2 가 3) 가

2

rhythmic

activity (alpha, theta or delta frequencies), paroxysmal fast (≥ 13 Hz), suppression ($\leq 10 \mu V$ in amplitude), repetitive epileptiform activity (3 or more discharges in sequence), arrhythmic activity, obscured

가

100%

가

0.49

± 0.3

가

17 가

9 , 8 , 9 43

27 $\pm$ 9 , 13 ,

2 , 1 , 1 1

12 95 (Table 1).

(Fig. 3).

(chewing)

1.

rhythmic theta activity가

(Fig. 2).

10-20

2-6

가 가 ,

17 16 94.1%

(agreement rate) (

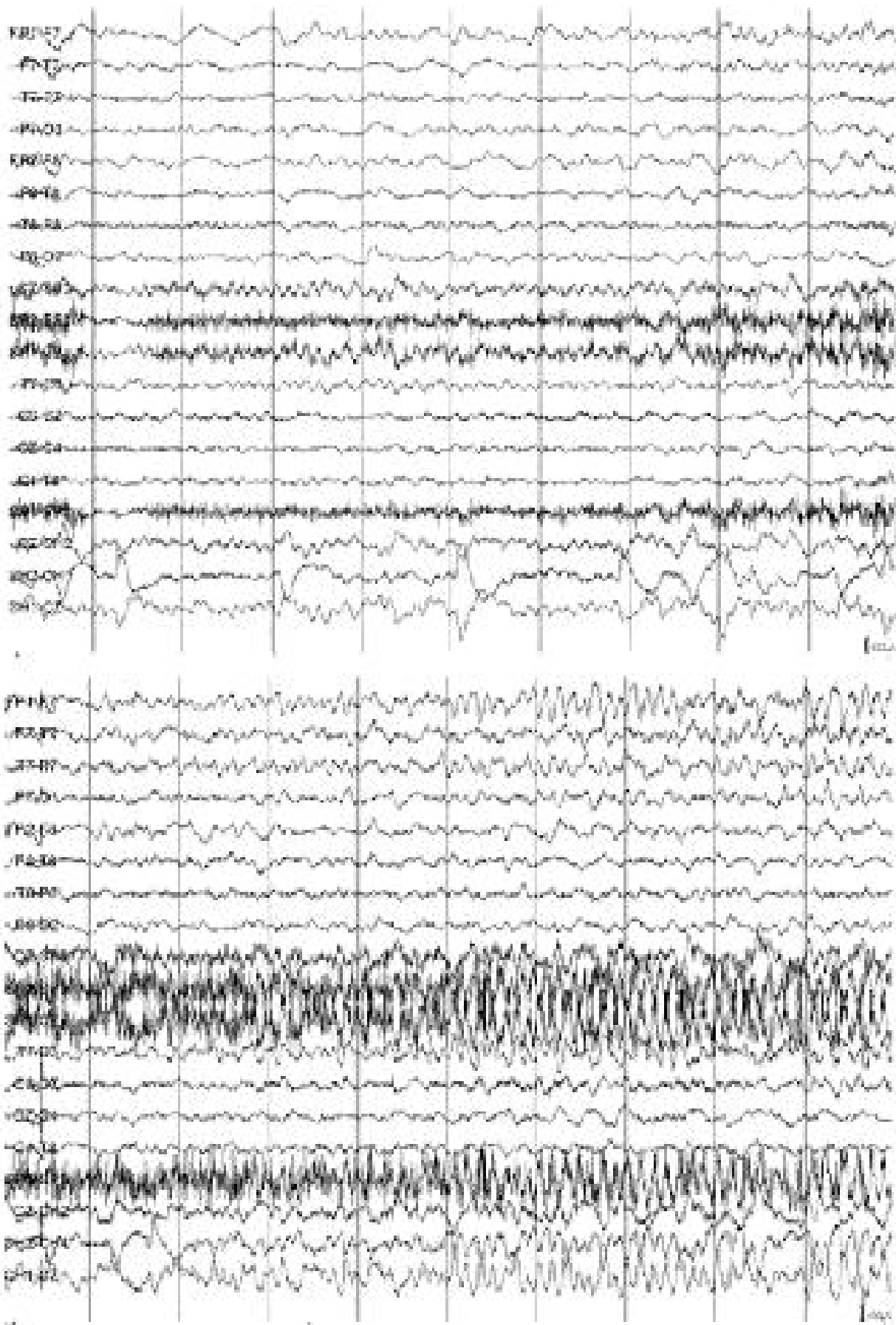


Figure 3. An example This is more clear ictal pattern with the use of cheek electrodes compared with sphenoidal electrodes. SP; sphenoidal electrode, CH; cheek electrode

가
¹³⁻¹⁵
가
^{10,18-22}
가
¹³가
5.4 ~ 7% 가 ¹⁸
Pacia ¹³
20
51
²⁶ Marks
10 ~ 20%
¹⁹
Krauss ¹⁹
17 95
100% 가
가
가,
가
가
가
(volume conduction)
(foramen ovale) (superior
orbital fissure)
^{23,24}
가
T3/T4
²³ 가
가
²⁴
가
가
가
가
가
가
^{10,18-20}
가
²⁵
3.7
가
¹⁸
가

REFERENCES

1. Jasper HH. Report of the committee on methods of clinical examination in electroencephalography. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1958;10:370-375.
2. Sindrup E, Thygesen N, Kristensen O, Alving J. Zygomatic electrodes: their use and value in complex partial epilepsy. In: M.Dam, I. Gram and J.K. Penry(Eds.),

- Advances in epileptology*. New York: Reven Press, 1981;313.
3. Sunwoo IN, Kim KW, Kim SM. Clinical significance of nasopharyngeal EEG in patients with psychomotor seizure. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1987;5:13-23.
 4. Arellano AP. A tympanic lead. *Electroenceph clin Neurophysiol* 1949;1:112-113.
 5. Sadler RM, Goodwin J. Multiple electrodes for detecting spikes in partial complex seizures. *Can J Neurol Sci* 1989;16:326-329.
 6. Jones DP. Recording of the basal electroencephalogram with sphenoidal needles electrodes. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1951;3:100.
 7. Choi SM, Byun YJ, Kim SM, Lee J, Kim MJ, Park MY, Hah JS. Efficacy of Non-standard Surface Electrodes for Detecting Epileptiform Discharges in Patients with Temporal Lobe epilepsies. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1995;13:233-238.
 8. Kim OJ, Lee BI. A New Approach in Clinical Usefulness of Foramen Ovale Electrode in Epilepsy Surgery. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1999;17:505-513.
 9. Lee NS, Lee JH, Lee KW, Myung HJ. A comparison of anterior temporal and nasopharyngeal electrodes in the detection of epileptiform activities from temporal Lobes, a preliminary report. *J Korean Neurol Assoc* 1991;9:451-455.
 10. Wilkus RJ, Vossler DG, Thompson PM. Comparison of EEG derived from sphenoidal, infrazygomatic, anterior temporal, and midtemporal electrodes during complex partial seizures. *J Epilepsy* 1993;6:152-161.
 11. Kristensen O, Sindrup EH. Sphenoidal electrodes: their use and value in the electroencephalographic investigation of complex partial epilepsy. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1978;58:157-166.
 12. Pampiglione G, Kerridge J. EEG abnormalities from the temporal lobe studied with sphenoidal electrodes. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1956;19:117-129.
 13. Pacia SV, Jung WJ, Devinsky O. Localization of mesial temporal lobe seizures with sphenoidal electrodes. *J Clin Neurophysiol* 1998;15:256-261.
 14. Kanner AM, Ramirez L, Jones JC. The utility of placing sphenoidal electrodes under the foramen ovale with fluoroscopic guidance. *J Clin Neurophysiol* 1995;12:72-81.
 15. Kanner AM, Jones JC. When do sphenoidal electrodes yield additional data to that obtained with antero-temporal electrodes? *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1997;102:12-19.
 16. Iriarte J, Parra J, Kanner AM. Transient facial palsy in sphenoidal electrode placement. *Epilepsia* 1996;37:1239-1241.
 17. Wilkus RJ, Vossler DG, Rudd TG. Salivary ductal penetration during insertion of a sphenoidal electrode. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1990;76:36.
 18. Kissani N, Alarcon G, Dad M, Binnie CD, Polkey CE. Sensitivity of recordings at sphenoidal electrode site for detecting seizure onset: evidence from scalp, superficial and deep foramen ovale recordings. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 2001;112:232-240.
 19. Krauss GL, Lesser RP, Fisher RS, Arroyo S. Anterior "cheek" electrodes are comparable to sphenoidal electrodes for the identification of ictal activity. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1992;83:333-338.
 20. Homan RW, Jones MC, Rawat S. Anterior temporal electrodes in complex partial seizures. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1988;70:105-109.
 21. Fernandez Torre JL, Alarcon G, Binnie CD, Polkey CE. Comparison of sphenoidal, foramen ovale and anterior temporal placements for detecting interictal epileptiform discharges in presurgical assessment for temporal lobe epilepsy. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1999;110:895-904.
 22. Binnie CD, Marston D, Polkey CE, Amin D. Distribution of temporal spikes in relation to the sphenoidal electrode. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1989;73:403-409.
 23. Fernandez Torre JL, Alarcon G, Binnie CD, Seoane JJ, Juler J, Guy CN, Polkey CE. Generation of scalp discharges in temporal lobe epilepsy as suggested by intraoperative electrocorticographic recordings. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1999;67:51-58.
 24. Fisch BJ. *EEG Primer. Basic principles of digital and analog EEG*. 3rd ed. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science BV, 1999;22-24.
 25. Alarcon G, Binnie CD, Elwes RD, Polkey CE. Power spectrum and intracranial EEG patterns at seizure onset in partial epilepsy. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1995;94:326-337.
 26. Marks DA, Katz A, Booke J, Spencer DD, Spencer SS. Comparison and correlation of surface and sphenoidal electrodes with simultaneous intracranial recording: an interictal study. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1992;82:23-29.