

## Subdural Strip Electrode Studies in Temporal Lobe Epilepsy: Relation between Interhemispheric Propagation Time and Surgical Outcome

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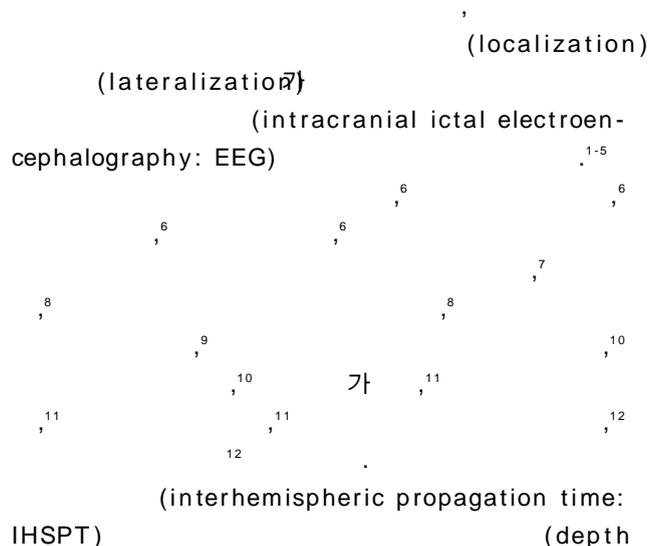
**Background** : We evaluated whether the time required for a seizure to spread contralaterally, interhemispheric propagation time (IHSPT) could be related to post-surgical outcome in temporal lobectomy. **Methods** : We performed a retrospective study of 28 patients. All patients had previously undergone a phase I presurgical evaluation including MRI and video-EEG monitoring with scalp and sphenoidal electrodes, which strongly suggested the diagnosis of mesial temporal lobe epilepsy, but proved inadequate to lateralize the epileptogenic zone. All patients performed the video-EEG monitoring with bilateral subdural strip electrodes on their basal and mesial temporal area and unilateral temporal lobectomy with a minimum of 1-year follow up postoperatively. IHSPT was divided into two categories, 0~5.0 seconds, 5.1 seconds or longer. **Results** : Sixteen patients (57.1%) were seizure free and 12 suffered persistent seizures. A prolonged IHSPT (> 5.0sec) significantly correlated with a favorable surgical outcome ( $P = 0.05$ ). Hippocampal atrophy on MRI significantly correlated with prolonged IHSPT ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions** : Our result suggests that hippocampal atrophy on MRI and IHSPT can predict the surgical outcome and may be used as the selection criteria of temporal lobectomy for patients with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy.

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**Key Words** : IHSPT, Surgical outcome, Temporal lobe epilepsy

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electrode) , IHSPT가  
가 .<sup>13</sup>

(stereoencephalography)  
가

(sampling error)가  
.<sup>14</sup>

(subdural grid) (sub-  
dural strip) 1 (phase I)  
가 IHSPT  
가 1 가  
(phase II) 가 2

IHSPT

1.

1 MRI 28

가 20 , 가 8 ,  
14 , 14

15.7±7.5 , 2 44

13.3  
5 (17.9%) ,  
3 (10.7%), 1 , 1 ,  
1 , 가  
2 (7.1%) .  
21  
(75.0%), 2 (7.1%), 5  
(17.9%) (Table 1).

2.  
28

MRI  
(phase I

presurgical evaluation)  
가 2

2  
가

Ad-Tech  
6 cm (1x4), (1x4) ,  
(zygoma) (burr  
(parahippocam  
pal gyrus)  
(lateral  
temporal) (tip)  
(middle temporal gyrus)  
(Fig. 1). X-ray CT

Telefactor Beehive 32  
64 channel -  
2 가

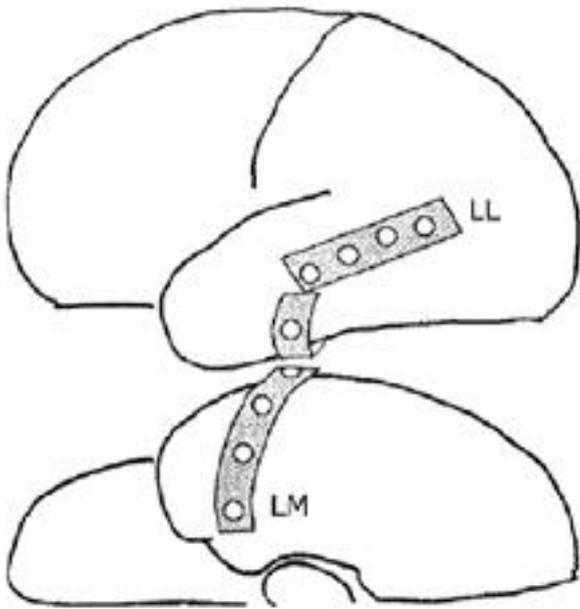
(filter) 0.3 Hz,  
70 Hz , 50 μ/mm  
IHSPT 2

가 0.1

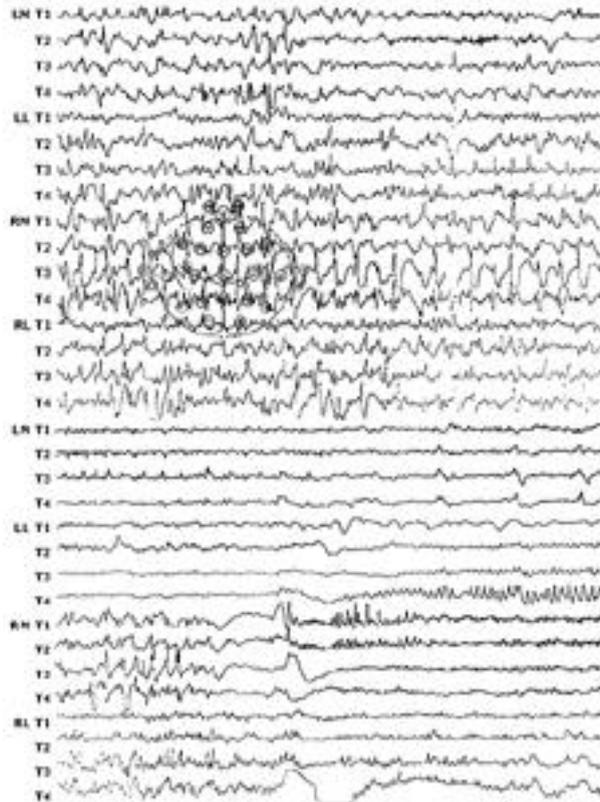
20 Hz (low volt-  
age fast), 5-20 Hz  
(recruiting ictal onset spike or sharp waves),

**Table 1.** Characteristics of patients

Parameters	Number of patients (%)
Side of temporal lobectomy	
right	14(50.0%)
left	14(50.0%)
Sex	
male	20(71.4%)
female	8(28.6%)
Age(years)	
age of onset at epilepsy (mean ± SD)	15.7 ± 7.5
age at temporal lobectomy (mean ± SD)	29.0 ± 9.6
Past history	
febrile convulsion	5(17.9%)
CNS infection	3(10.7%)
head trauma	2(7.1%)
Pathologic findings	
hippocampal sclerosis	21(75.5%)
norma	15(17.9%)
cortical dysplasia	2(7.1%)



**Figure 1.** Subdural strip electrodes. LL; left lateral temporal subdural electrode, LM; left medial temporal subdural electrode.



**Figure 2.** Example of interhemispheric propagation. Seizure onset is characterized by low voltage fast (LVF) activity in the left mesial temporal lobe (LMT<sub>2</sub> electrode). Ictal onset spreads to the right mesial temporal lobe (RMT<sub>1</sub>, RMT<sub>2</sub> electrode).

가 가  
(sinusoidal slow rhythm in the alpha to delta range) (Fig. 2).<sup>15</sup>  
IHSP가 5.0 , 5.1  
(hippocampal sclerosis) MRI (hippocampal atrophy)  
50% (neuronal loss) Mischel<sup>16</sup>  
MRI T2  
(oblique-coronal view)

**Table 2.** Relationship between surgical outcome and IHSP

Surgical outcome	IHSP (sec)	
	5.0	> 5.0
Group A (n=16)	3 (18.7%)	13 (81.3%)
Group B (n=12)	7 (58.3%)	5 (41.7%)

P=0.05, Statistical test was done by chi-square test  
IHSP; interhemispheric propagation time,  
Group A; Engel 's class I, Group B; Engel 's class II-IV

1 Engel  
17 (Engel's class I; group A) (Engel's class II-IV; group B)  
SPSS 10.0 version chi-square test Fisher's exact test , 95%  
group A 16 (57.1%), group B 12 (42.9%) . Group B Engel's class II 5 , class III 3 , class IV 4 .  
IHSP가 5.1

(P=0.05)(Table 2).  
MRI IHSP가 (P < 0.05)(Table 3).  
가 IHSP가 (Fig. 3).  
MRI 가  
가 (Table 4).  
21 MRI  
15 IHSP  
, IHSP가 가  
(Table 5).

**Table 3.** Relationship between HA on MRI findings and IHSPT

MRI findings	IHSPT (sec)	
	5.0	> 5.0
HA	2	13
NHA	8	5

P=0.01, Statistical test was done by chi-square test. HA ; hippocampal atrophy, NHA ; nonhippocampal atrophy, IHSPT ; interhemispheric propagation time

**Table 4.** Surgical outcome of HS on pathologic findings and HA on MRI findings

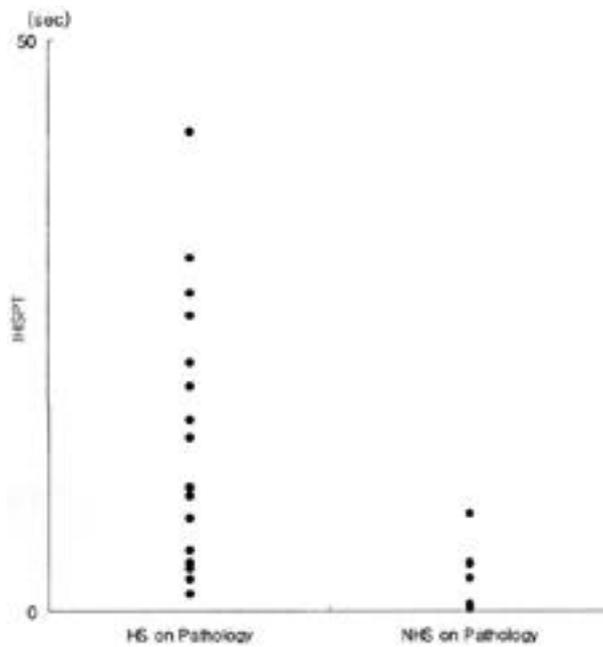
	Surgical outcome	
	Group A	Group B
Pathologic findings		
HS	14	7
NHS	2	5
MRI findings		
HA	10	5
NHA	6	7

P > 0.05, Statistical test was done by chi-square test. Group A; Engel 's class I, Group B; Engel 's class II-IV, HS; hippocampal sclerosis, NHS ; nonhippocampal sclerosis, HA; hippocampal atrophy, NHA ; nonhippocampal atrophy

**Table 5.** Relationship between IHSPT and surgical outcome in HS on pathologic findings and HA on MRI findings

	IHSPT	Surgical outcome	
		Group A	Group B
HS on pathologic findings			
IHSPT 5.0	5.0	1	4
HSPT > 5.01	> 5.01	3	3
HA on MRI findings			
IHSPT 5.0	5.0	2	1
IHSPT > 5.0	> 5.0	8	4

IHSPT; interhemispheric propagation time, Group A ; Engel 's class I, Group B; Engel 's class II-IV, HS; hippocampal sclerosis, HA; hippocampal atrophy



**Figure 3.** Relationship between HS on pathologic findings and IHSPT. the group of HS on pathology has a tendency to longer IHSPT but, has not a statistical significance, HS; hippocampal sclerosis, NHS; nonhippocampal sclerosis, IHSPT; Interhemispheric propagation time.

(epileptogenic focus) (focal resection) 가 Lennox-Gastaut (focal onset) 가

19 가 가  
 18 가 (encephalomalacia), (low grade tumor)  
 20-23 (rolandic sulcus) 24 (cortical dysplasia) 가 25  
 가 가 14 가 26  
 1 27 가  
 23 (dual pathology)가 가  
 (neuronal migration disorder), (poren-cephalic cyst), (reactive gliosis)  
 28 (frequency)가 13 Hz 29 IHSPT가 13 30 가 가



IHSPT가  
가

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