

Temporal lobe epilepsy surgery

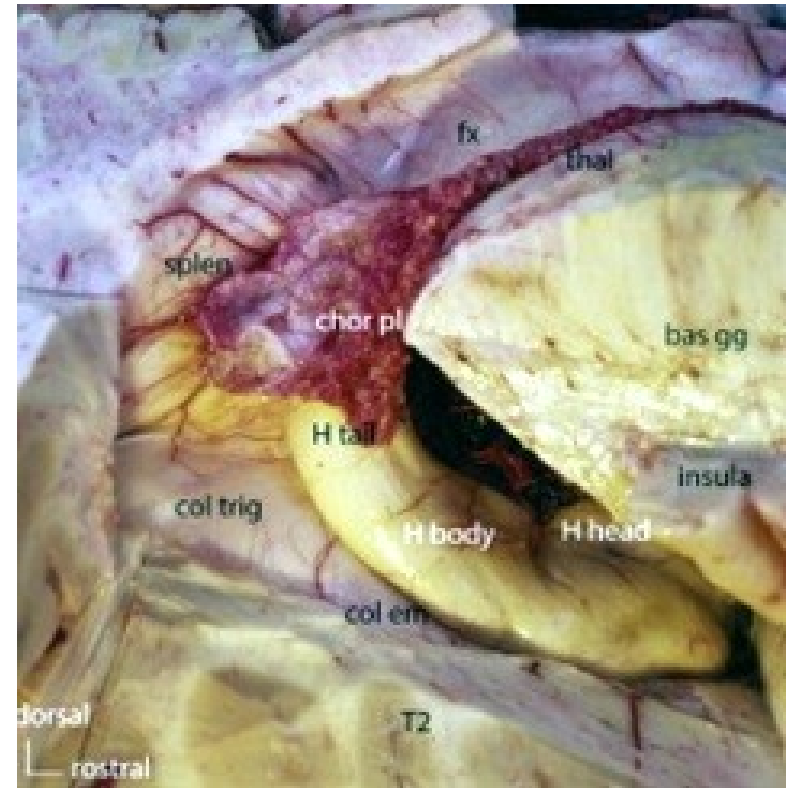
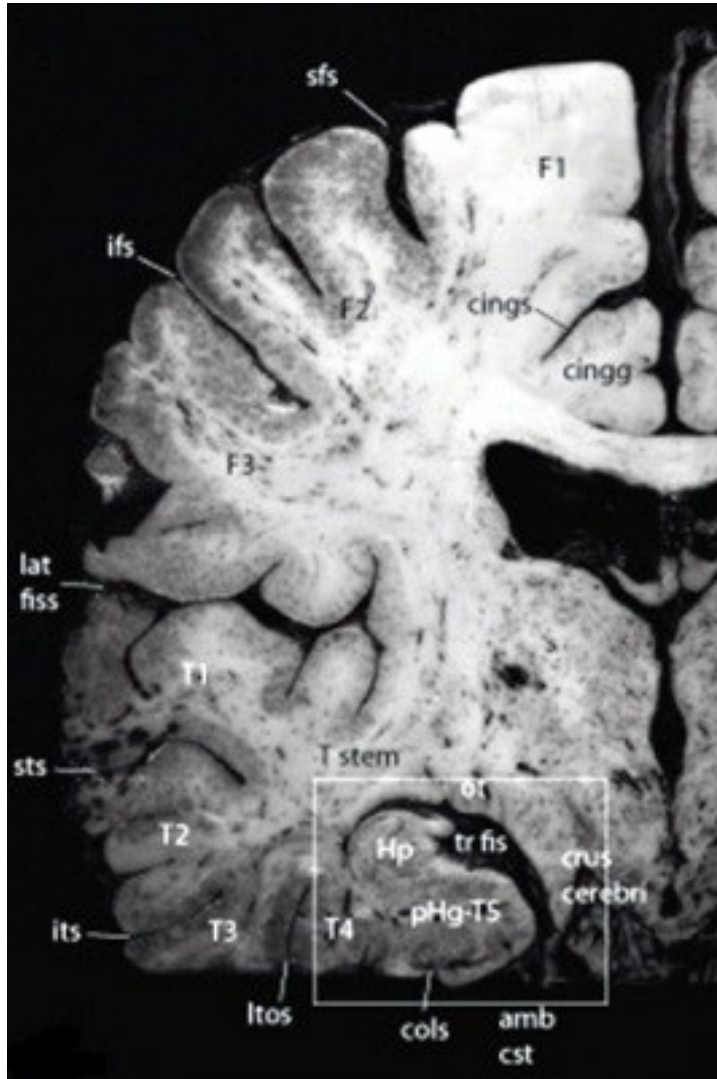
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St. Anne University Hospital Brno and
Masaryk University Brno

Epilepsy Center Brno



Temporal lobe anatomy



C. Destrieux, Surgical anatomy of the hippocampus, Neurochirurgie 59 (2013) 149–158

Temporal lobe epilepsy surgery

Objective:

- complete removal of functionally altered brain tissue causing clinical epileptic manifestation
- no seizures after surgery, without any neurological deficit, i.e. without reducing the quality of life

Types of epilepsy surgery

Lesionectomy

Structural pathology removing - tumor (LGG, DNET, ganglioglioma), vascular malformation (cavernoma, AVM), gliosis (post-traumatic, post-inflammatory, post-stroke), cortical dysplasia

Cortical resection

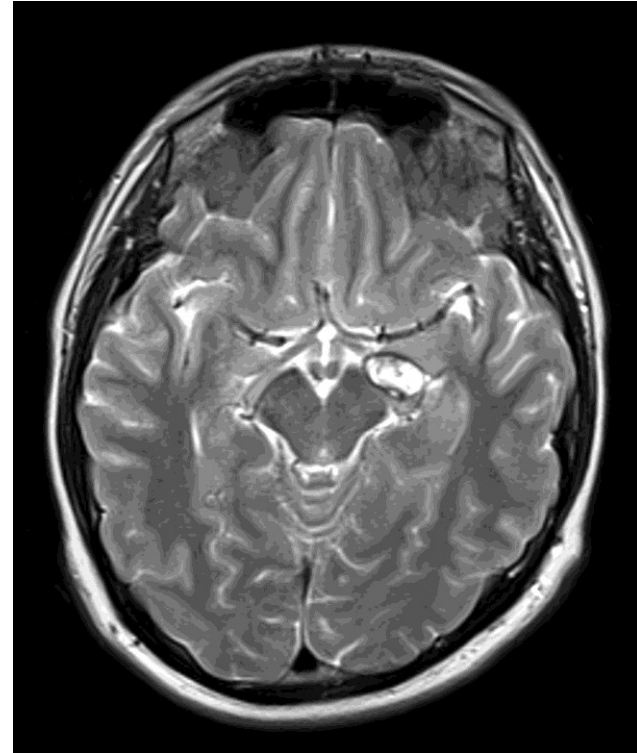
Non-lesional epilepsy (mostly extratemporal localisation)

Standard temporal resections

MTLE mesial temporal lobe epilepsy

MTS mesiotemporal sclerosis

Cavernoma



Glioblastoma multiforme



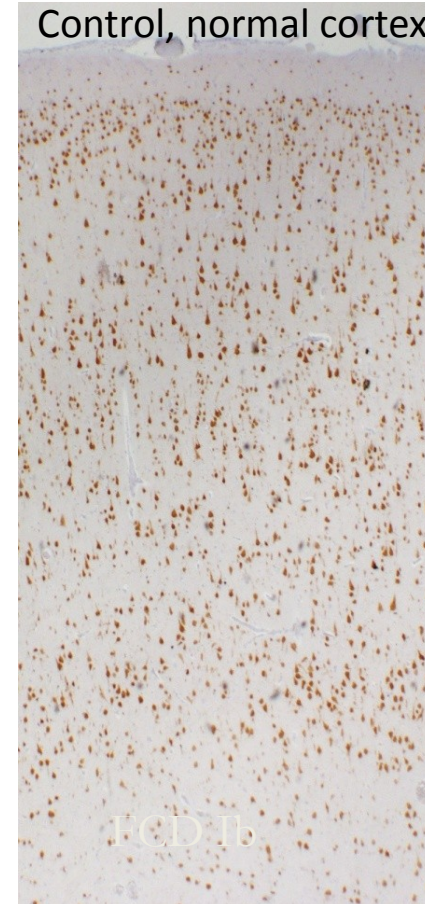
FCD Type 1b

cortical dysplasia with abnormal tangential cortical lamination affecting 6-layered horizontal composition of the neocortex

FCD type 1b



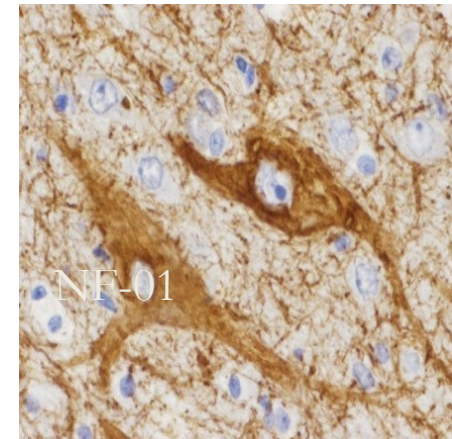
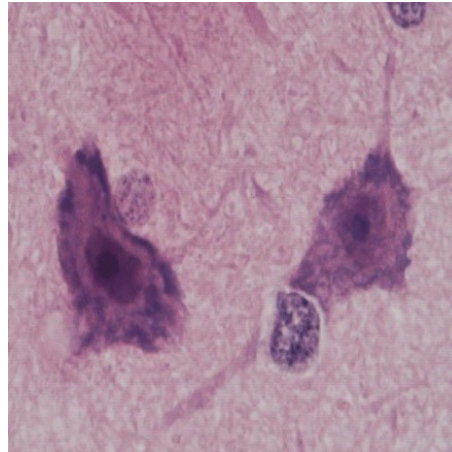
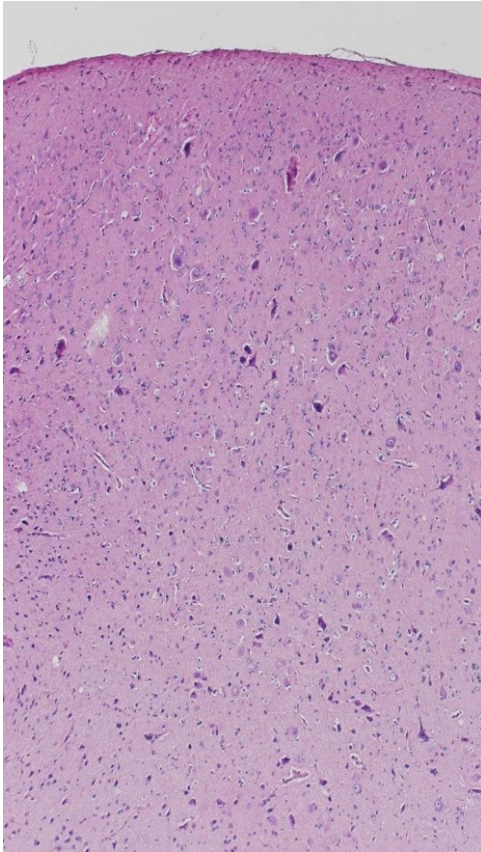
Control, normal cortex



- **abnormal layering of L2, L4, or both; L2 either missing** or significantly depleted
- blurred demarcation between L1 and L2, and between L2 and 3; L4 can be also missing
- less sharply demarcated border toward white matter, immature small diameter neurons, hypertrophic neurons outside L5

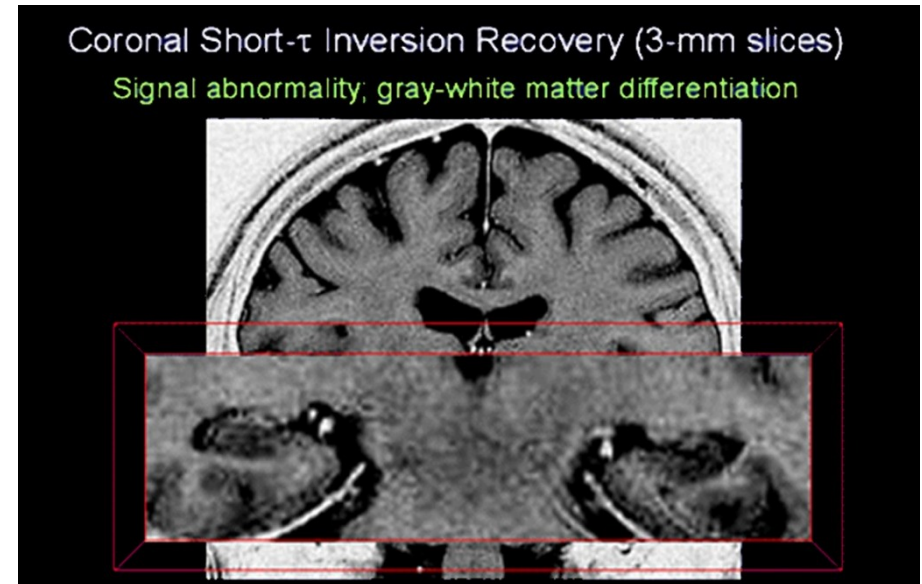
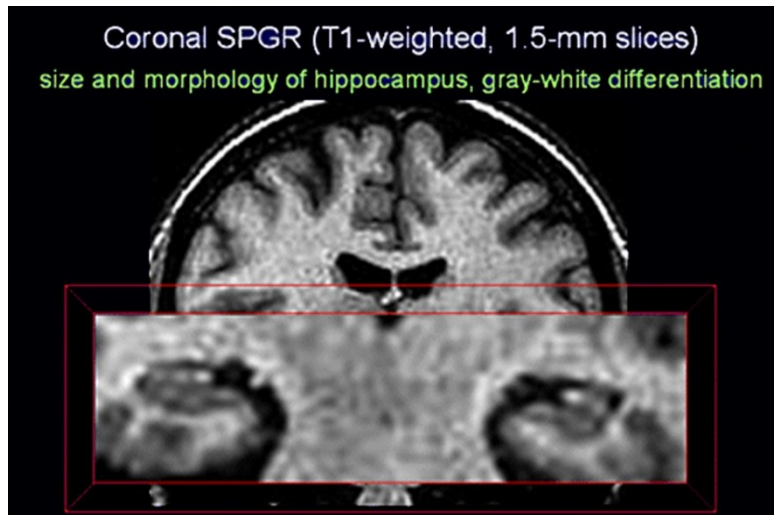
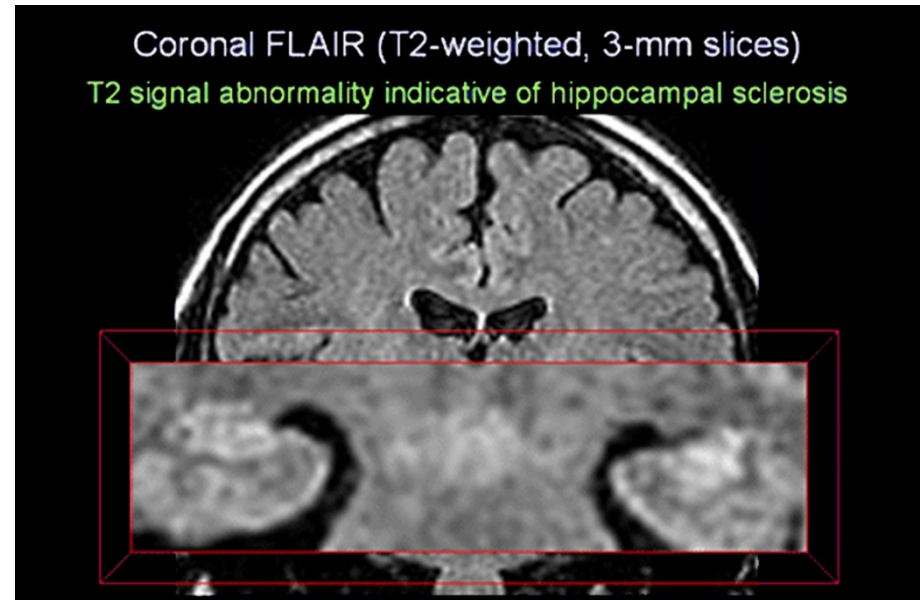
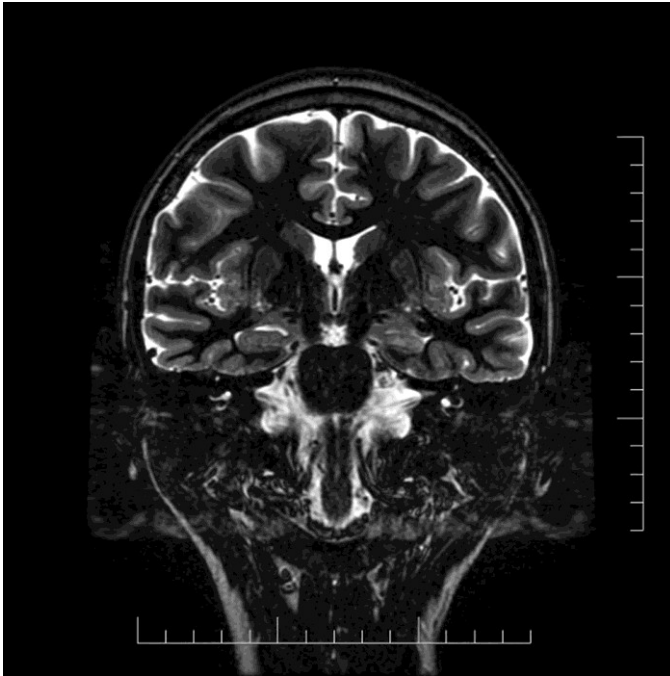
FCD Type IIa

cortical dysplasia with dysmorphic neurons



- severe cortical dyslamination
- **dysmorphic neurons:** neuronal cell diameter enlarged, cell nucleus diameter enlarged, aggregation of Nissl substance and its margination, accumulation of NFs (both phosphorylated and nonphosphorylated)
- junction at gray/white matter blurred with heterotopic neurons in white matter

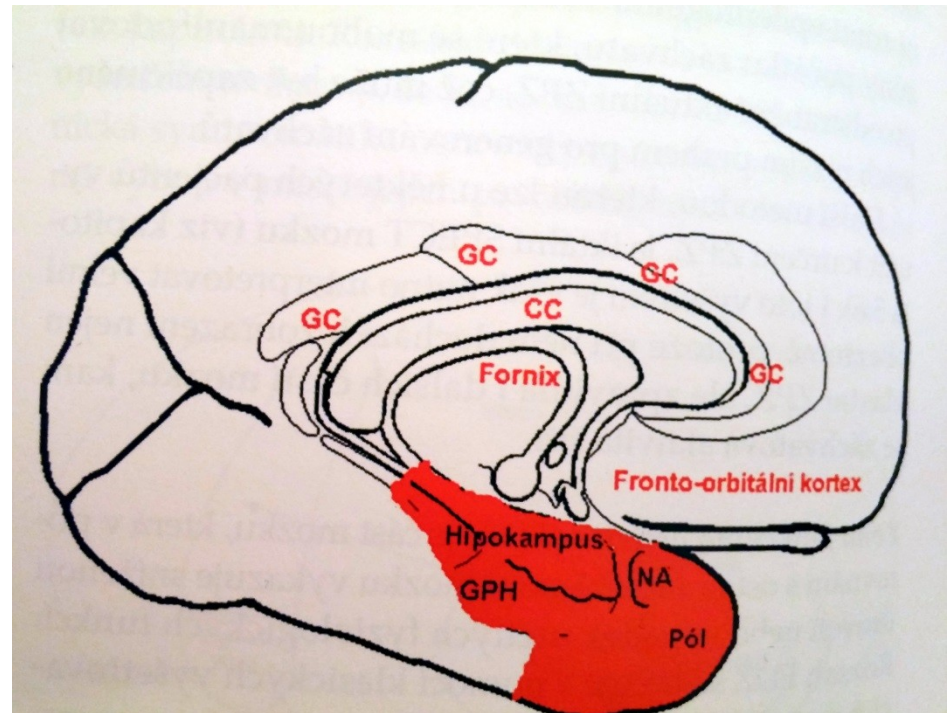
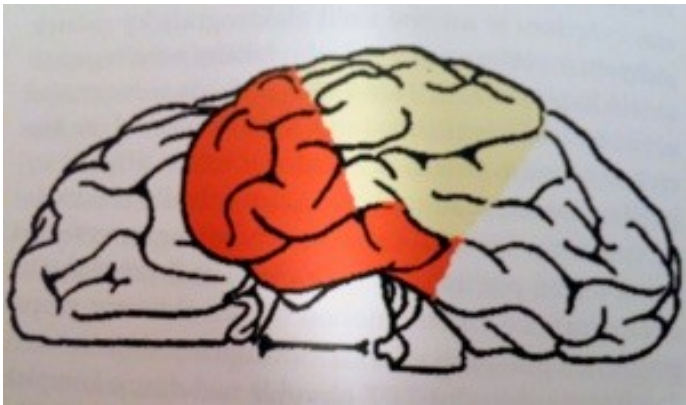
Hippocampal sclerosis



AMTR

Anteromedial temporal resection

Temporal pole approx 3.5 cm removal (without the superior temporal gyrus), the amygdala, part of the hippocampus and part of the parahippocampal gyrus.



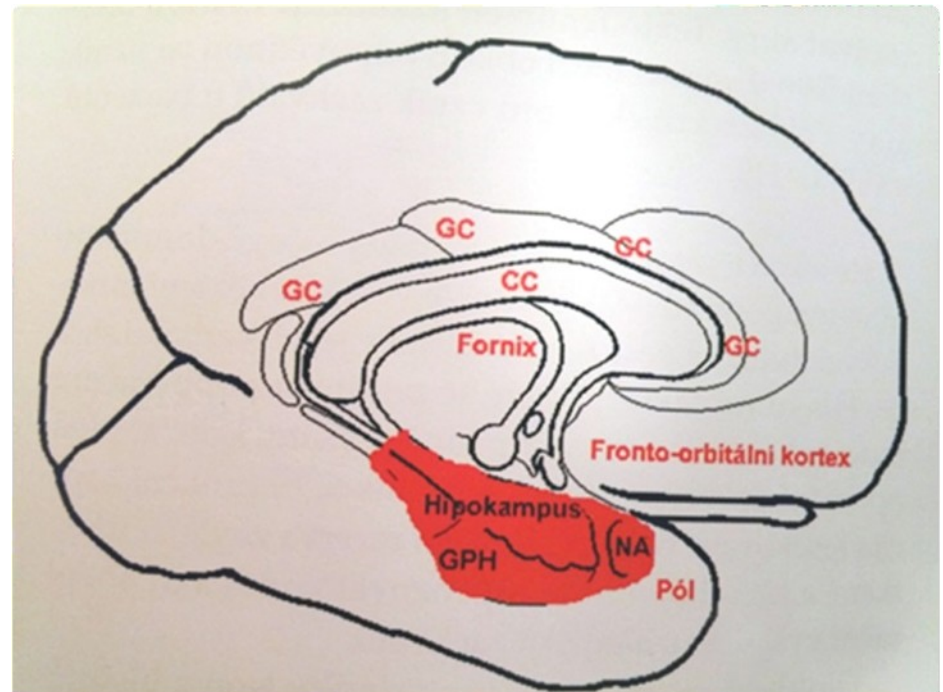
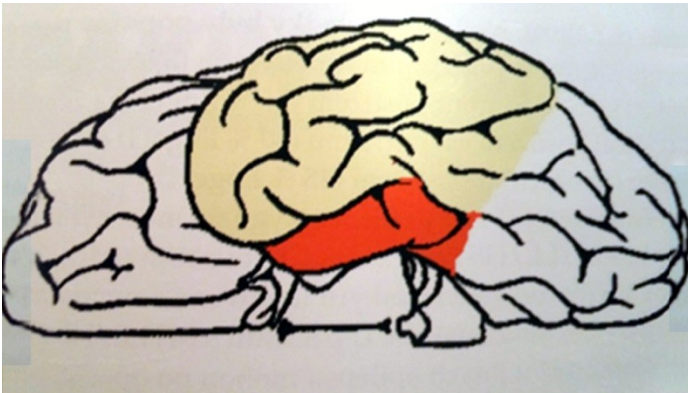
AHE

Selective amygdalohippocampectomy

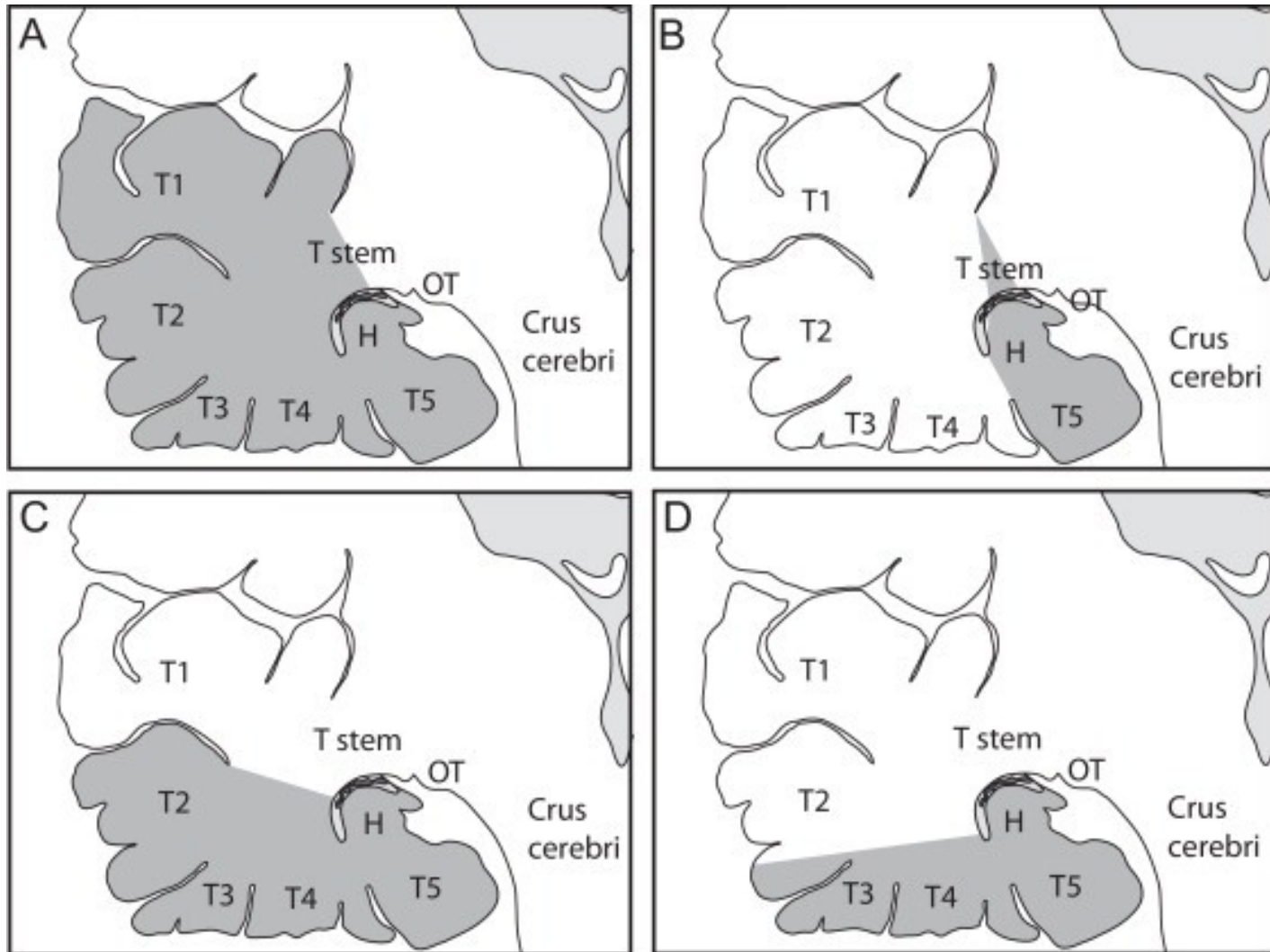
Removal of the amygdala, part of the hippocampus and the parahippocampal gyrus
Temporal neocortex saved.

1958 Niermeyer - transcortical approach via gyrus temporalis medius

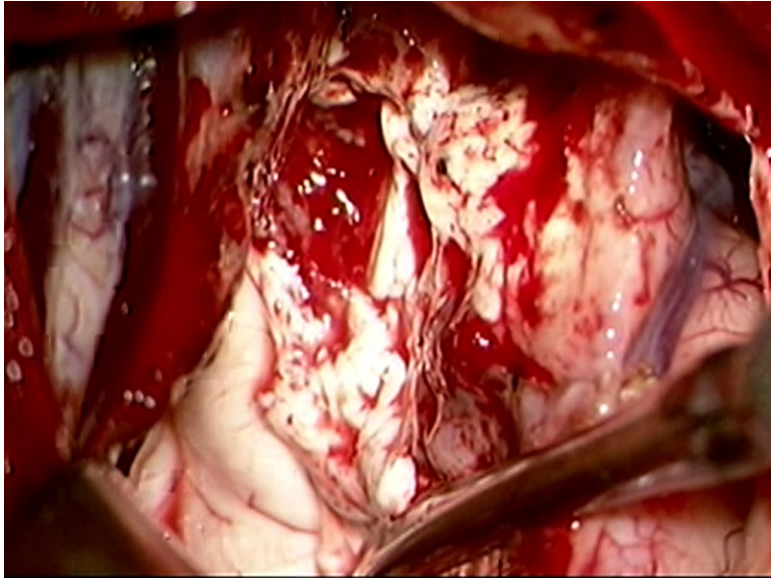
1985 Yasargil a Wieser - via fissura Sylvii



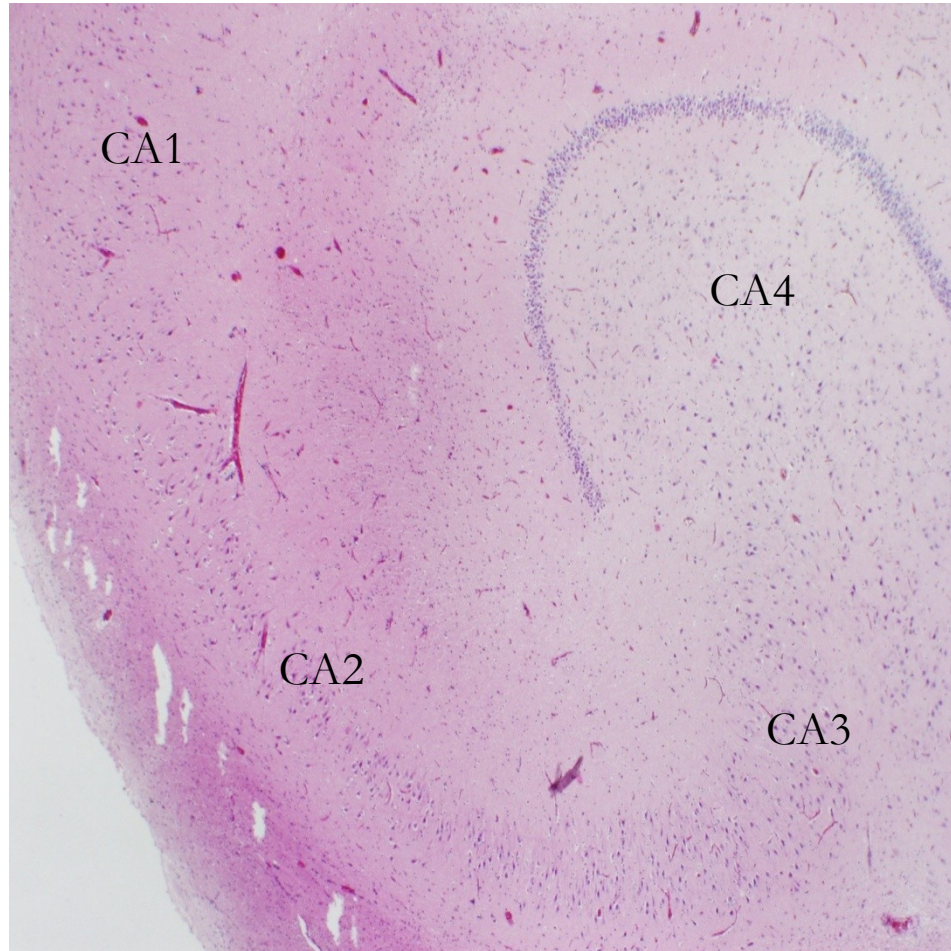
Types of temporal resection



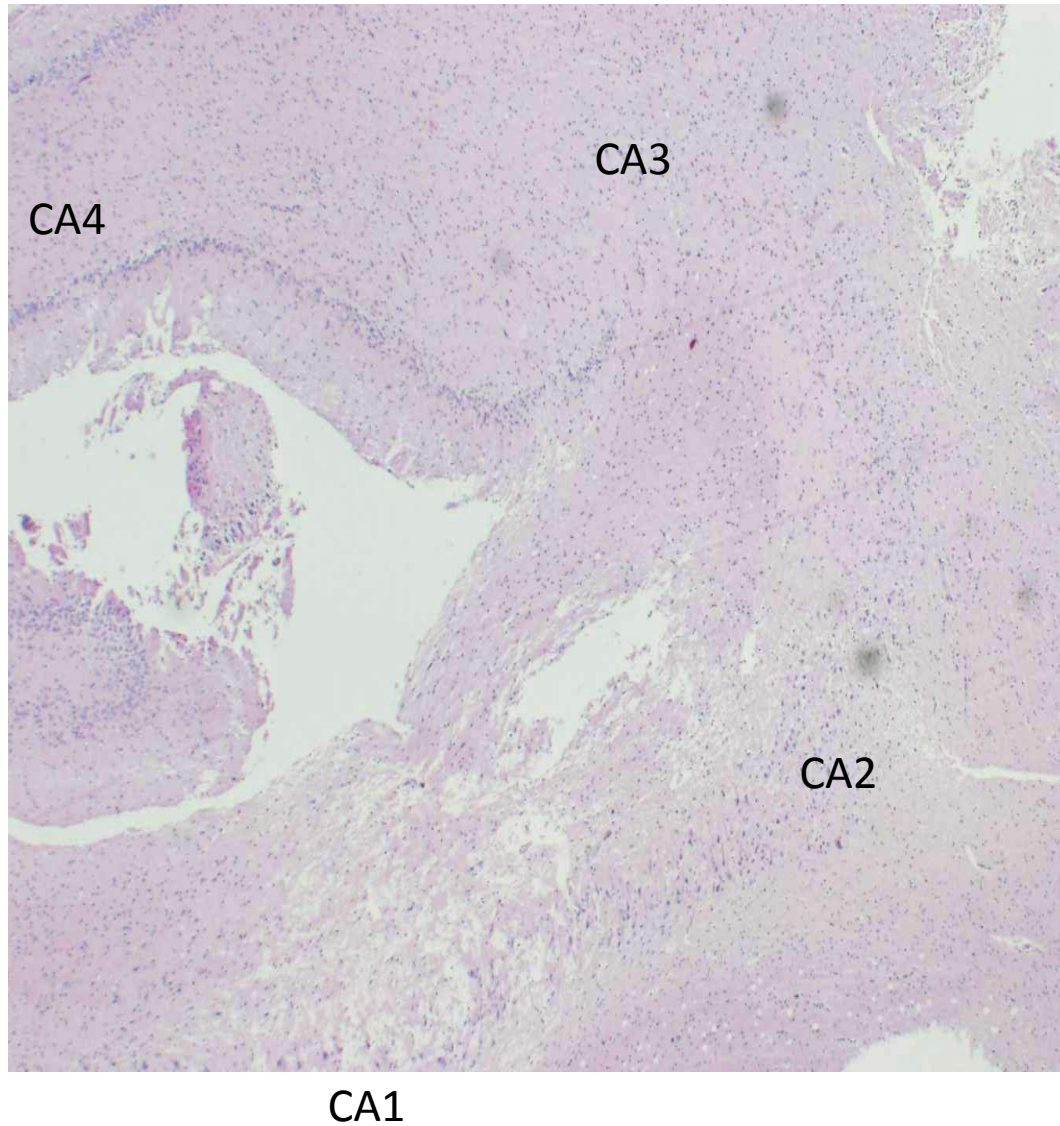




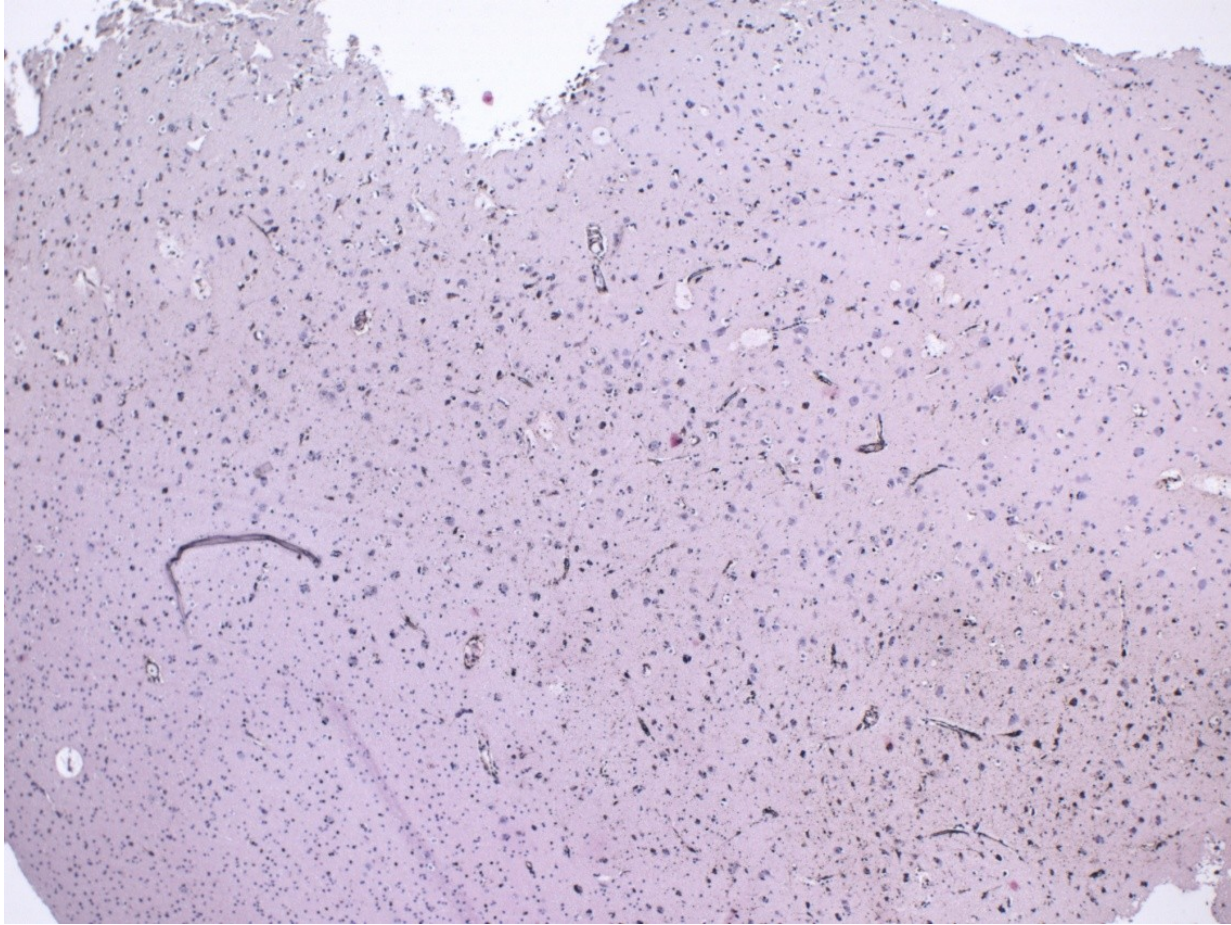
Hippocampus



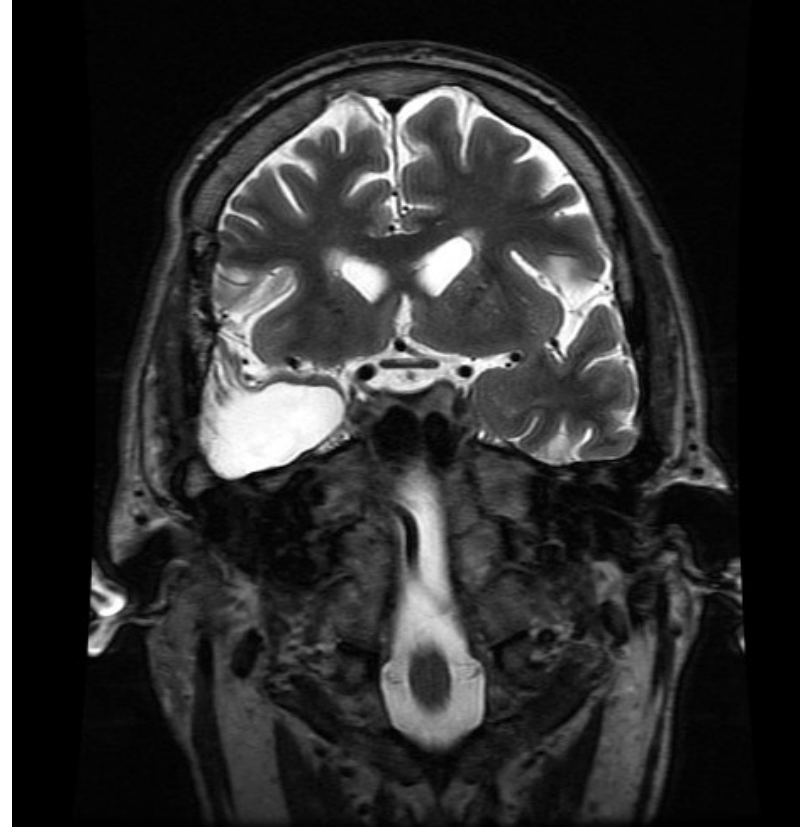
Hippocampal sclerosis, ILAE typ 1



Amygdala



Postoperative CT and MRI scan



Engel's classification

Effect of surgery:

Engel I - no seizures

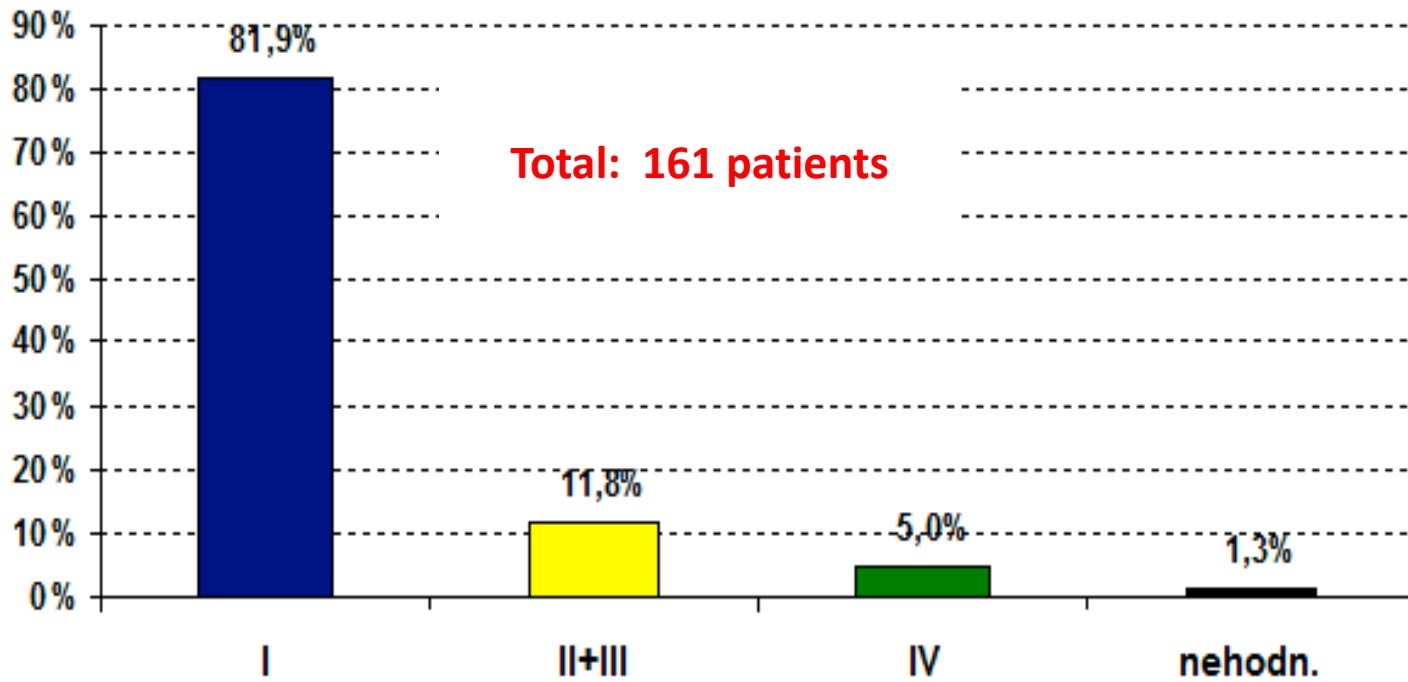
Engel II - nearly seizure-free, sporadic seizure

Engel III - a significant improvement

Engel IV - insignificant improvement, unchanged, worsening

Temporal lobe epilepsy surgery- outcome

Epilepsy Center Brno
1995-2009



Engel classification

Temporal lobe epilepsy surgery

Epilepsy Center Brno 2015

19 temporal resections

2 cortical resections

5 lesionectomy (4x cavernoma, 1x glioma)

12 AMTR

AMTR 5 men, 7 women, average age 32 yrs
7x l.dx., 5x l.sin.

Epilepsy surgery in Czech republic

2002 - 2014

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ÚVN (Prague)	26	25	28	29	35	39	38	29	38	25	14	23	16
Na Homolce (Prague)	23	21	18	8	18	15	12	8	17	17	10	20	12
FN Motol (Prague)	7	16	12	4	11	13	15	15	23	22	16	7	15
FN St.Anne (Brno)	15	16	25	38	42	68	38	25	38	28	24	30	21
	71	78	88	81	106	135	103	77	116	67	64	80	64

Teamwork

EPILEPSY CENTER BRNO

Neurologist
Neurosurgeon
Neuroradiologist
Neuropsychologist
EEG technician
Histopathologist
Geneticist



