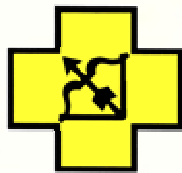


# Wires and electrodes inside the head - intracranial recordings in the course of epilepsy surgery

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**Epilepsy** ~ *a disorder of the brain* that results in  
*recurrent, unprovoked seizures*

- ~ **5%** of population will experience *at least one seizure*
- ~ **1%** of population will have *recurrent seizures*

## **Why epilepsy surgery?**

- ~ **25%** of epileptic patients will have *recurrent seizures despite modern anti-epileptic medication*
- ~ **50%** of them ( ~ **1/1000** of population) are possible candidates for epilepsy surgery

## Indications for epilepsy surgery

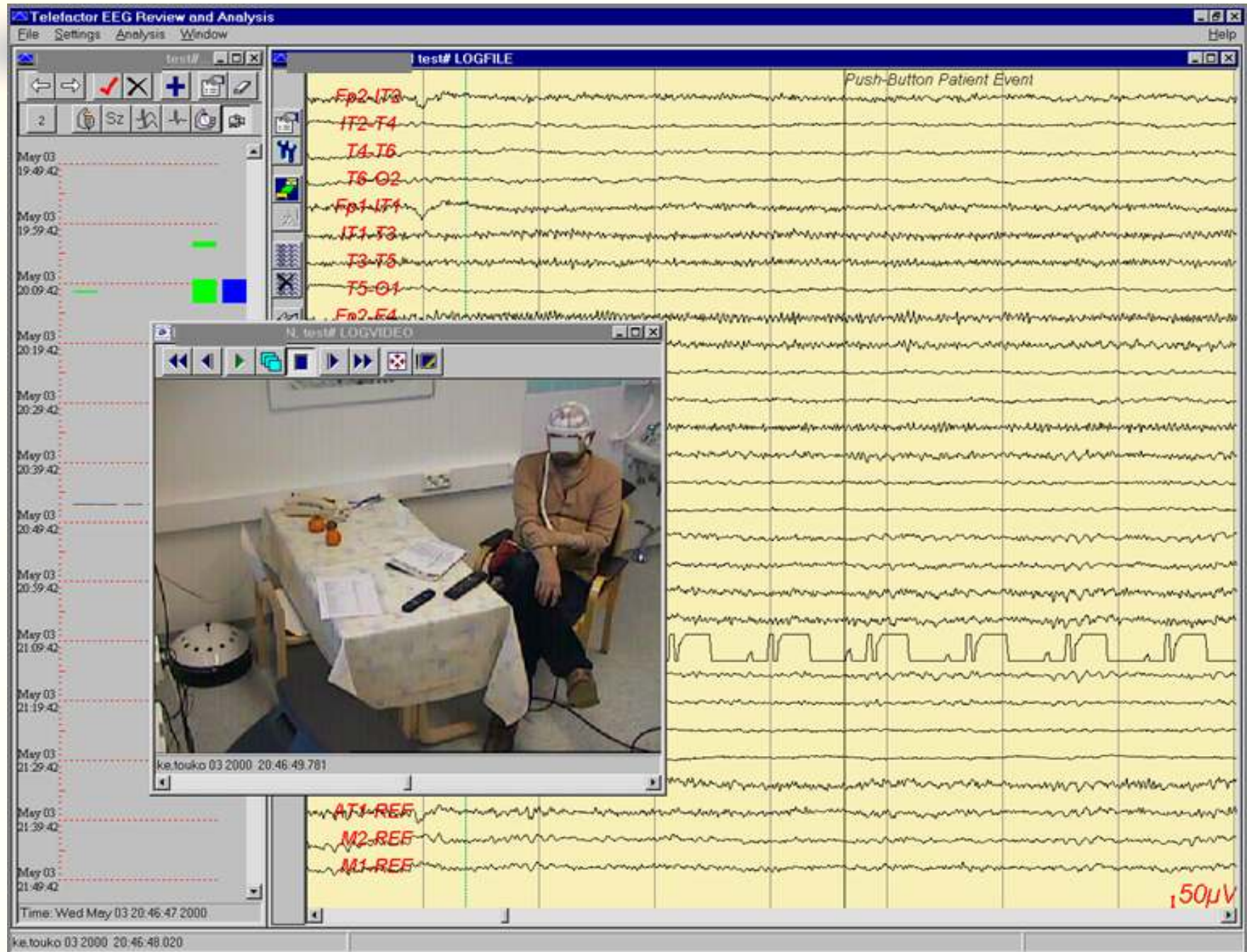
- poorly controlled *seizures after medication* trials
- seizures are *disabling* for the patient
- *well-defined focus* of seizure onset (especially temporal lobe)
- epileptogenic zone in “*functionally silent*” regions (acceptable risk of post-operation deficits)
- a *good understanding* and *strong desire* from the patient

## Preoperative studies

- history and clinical picture of seizures
- MRI (sclerosis, tumour, etc.)
- *video/EEG monitoring with*
  - *scalp electrodes*
  - *intracranial electrodes*
- neuropsychological tests
- psychiatric examination
- WADA (intracarotid amobarbital test)
- SPECT, PET, MEG, fMRI

## Video-EEG setup in Kuopio University Hospital





## Indications for intracranial recordings

- ***exact localization of the epileptogenic zone*** is required to plan a ***precise surgical resection*** for treatment
- ***exact localization of functional cortex*** is required to plan a ***safe resection***

## ***Epileptogenic zone***

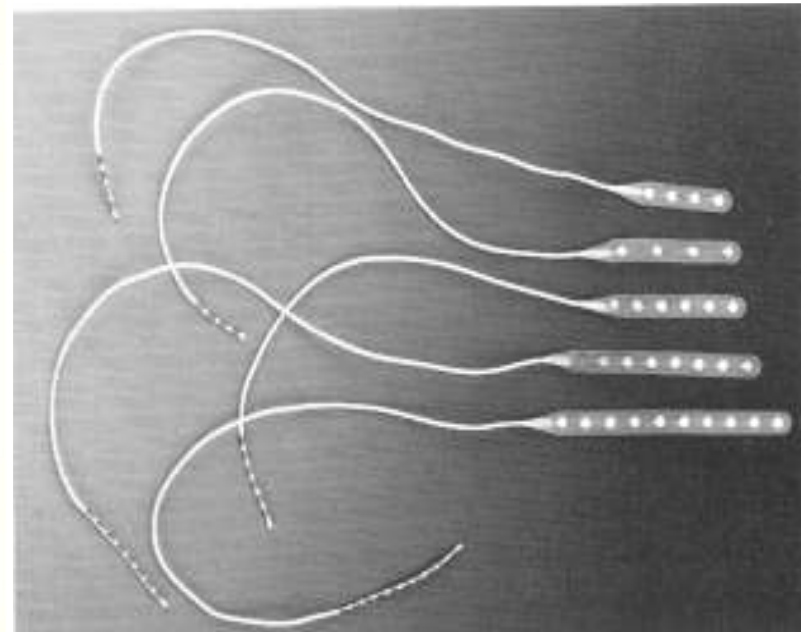
- ~ the area ***necessary and sufficient for initiating seizures***
- ~ whose ***removal*** or disconnection is ***necessary for abolition of seizures***

**Lüders HO, Engel J Jr, Munari C. *General principles.***  
In: Engel J Jr, ed. ***Surgical treatment of the epilepsies.***  
2nd ed. New York: Raven Press, 1993:137-53.



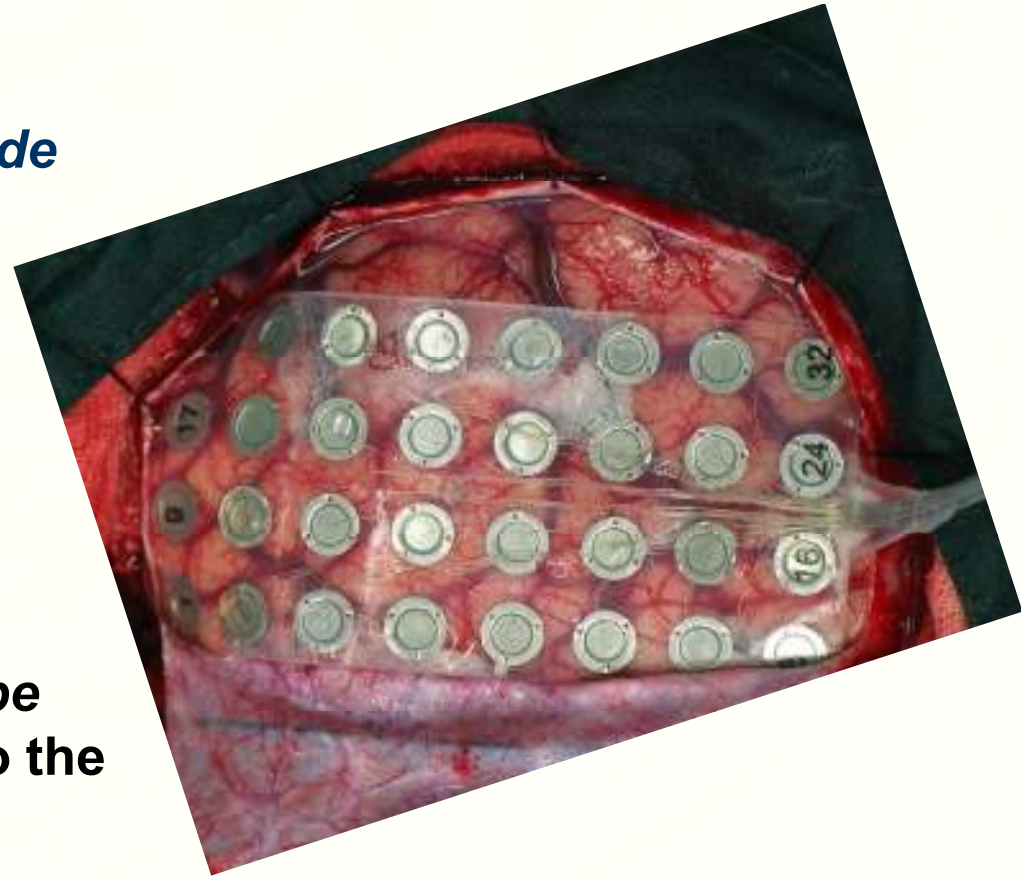
## Intracranial electrodes - Strip electrodes

- *4 to 8 electrode contacts*
- *flexible strips with embedded stainless steel or platinum contact disks*
- *implanted* surgically into the *subdural* space through a small hole drilled through the skull under general anesthesia



## Intracranial electrodes - Grid electrodes

- *parallel rows of electrode contacts (e.g. 5 x 8)*
- requires *craniotomy to be implanted surgically into the subdural space*



## Intracranial electrodes - Depth electrodes

- *tubular probes carrying usually 10 – 12 electrode contacts*
- *penetrate the brain*
- *insertion* is done *stereotactically* through small holes targeted to the locations of interest in the *deep structures* of the brain

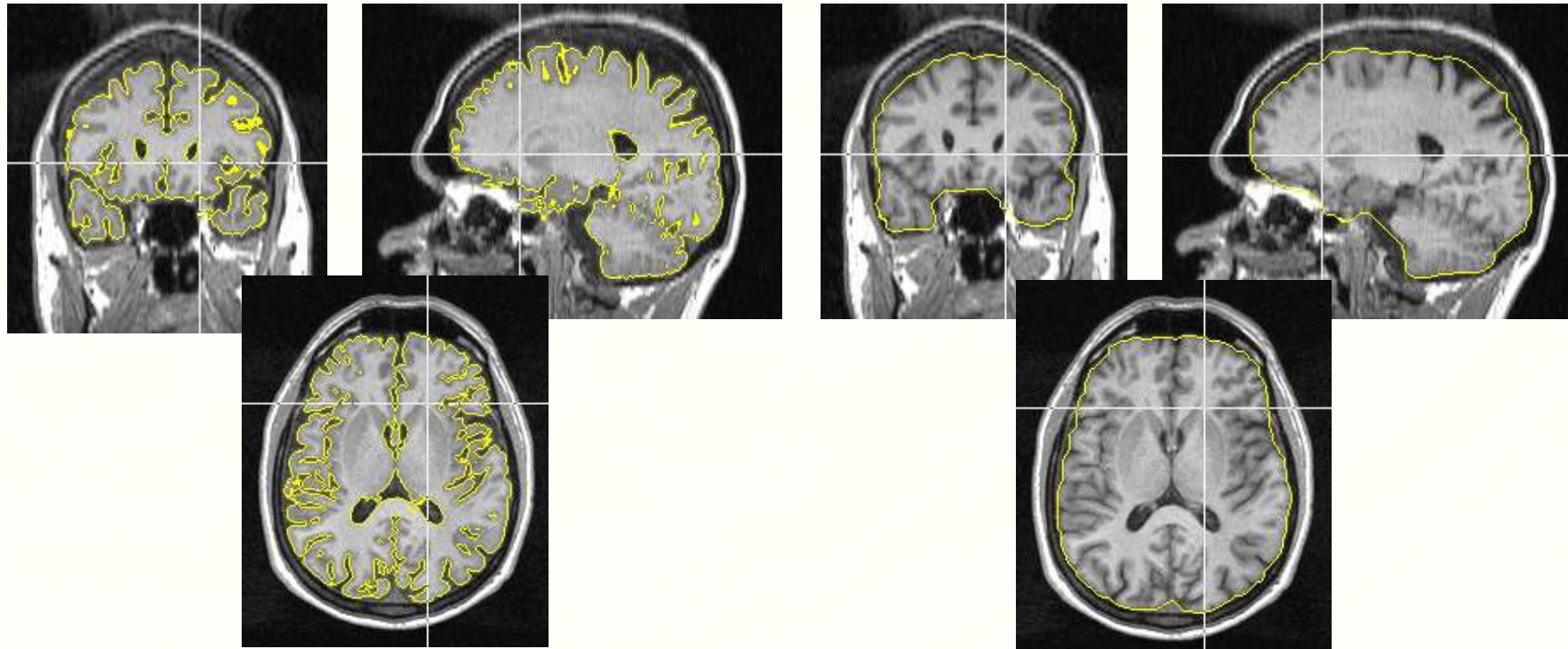
## Visualization of intracranial electrode locations

- *needed for the planning of surgical resection*
- ~ *it is necessary to know exactly the locations of the electrodes with respect to precise anatomical structures*
- *needed for the correct interpretation of EEG data*

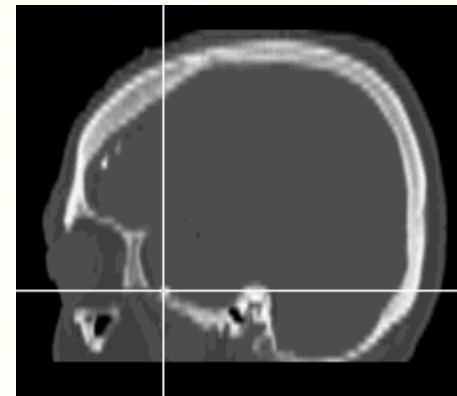
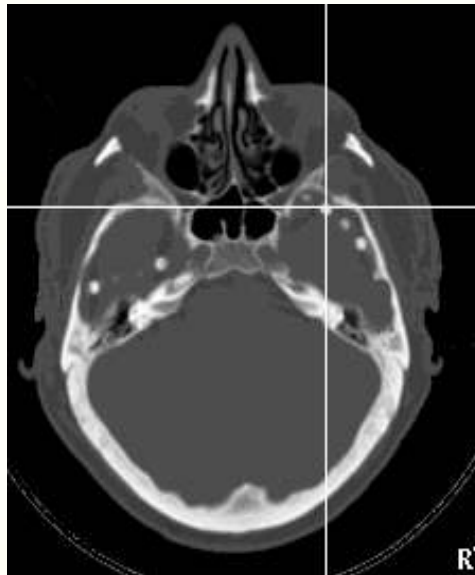
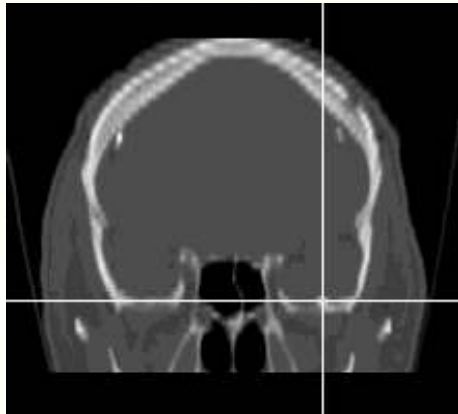
**Orthogonal X-ray images of subdural electrodes do not provide accurate information of electrode locations with respect to the brain**



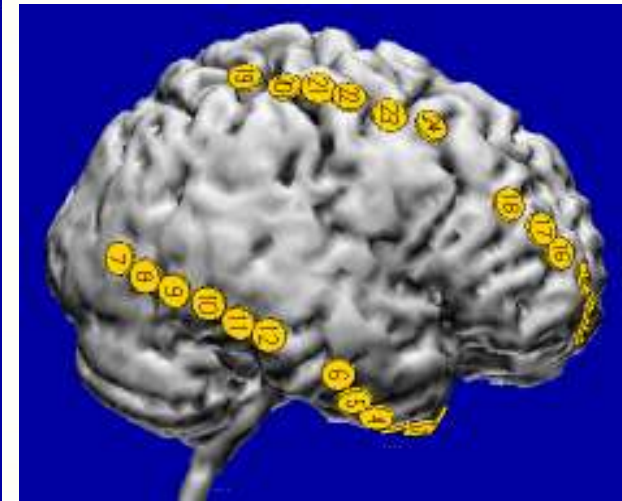
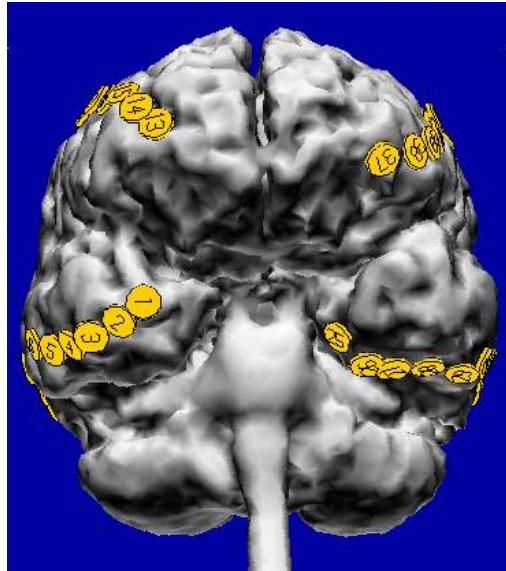
## *Segmentation of cortical surface from preoperative MR images*



## ***Localising the electrodes from postoperative CT images***



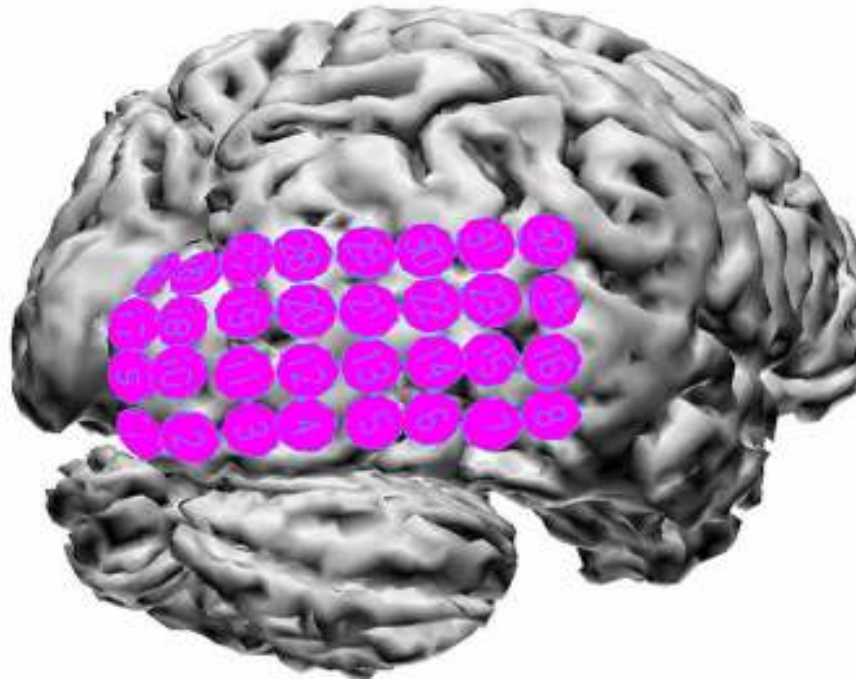
## ***Combining the information***



***Subdural strip electrodes on the reconstruction of cortical surface***

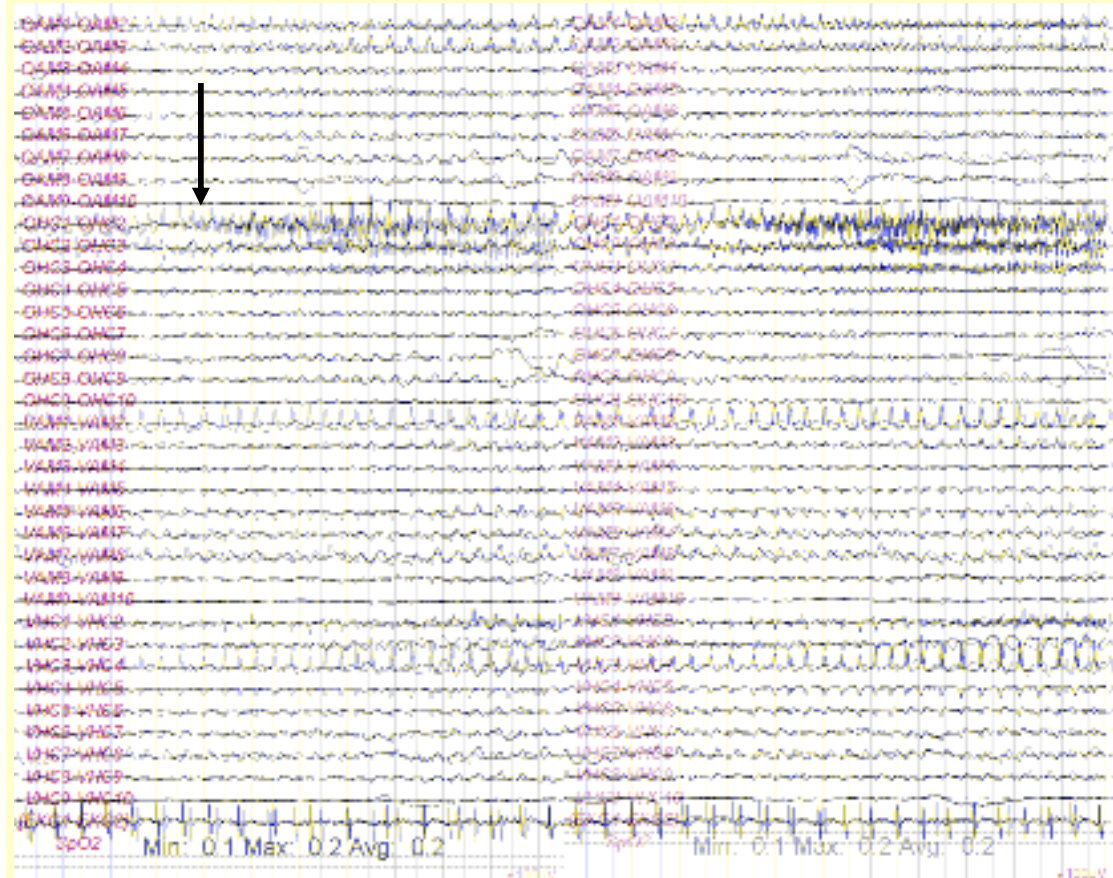
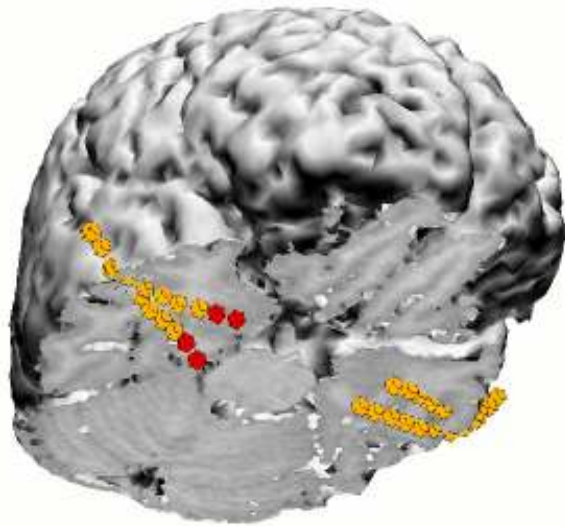
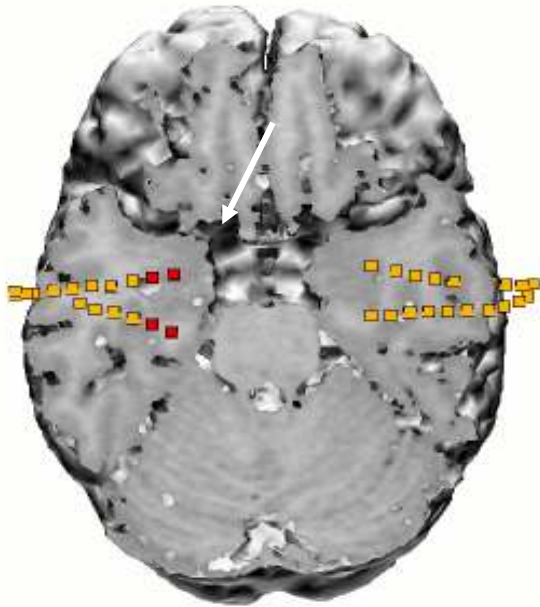


## ***Combining the information***



***A subdural grid electrode on the reconstruction of cortical surface***

## *Depth electrodes with tip contacts in temporo-mesial structures*



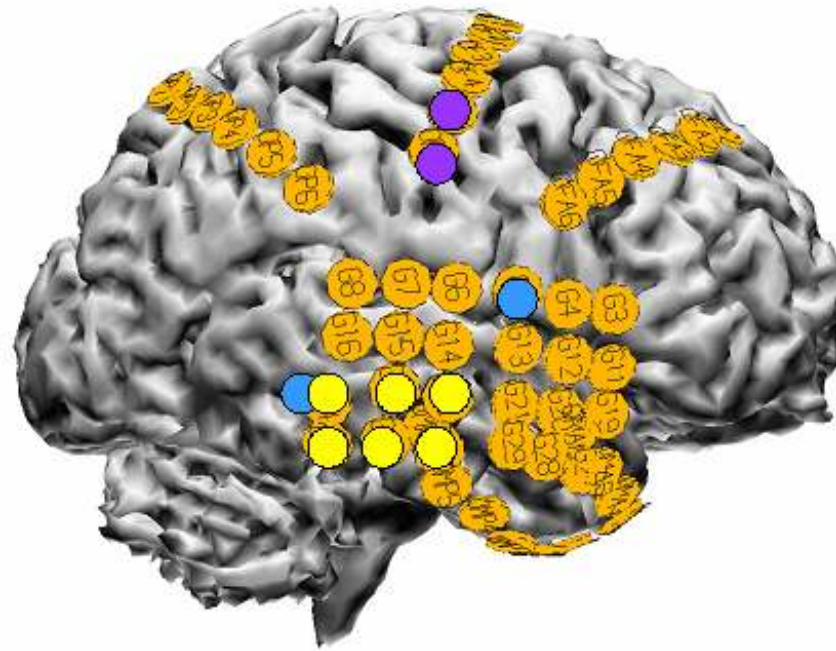


**Seizure onset in the right hippocampal complex**  
(OHC1 and OHC2 contacts)

## Cortical stimulation

- ***electrical stimulation of the cortical surface*** through a subdural grid electrode
- ***used to locate motor, sensory and language areas*** (with muscle contractions, paresthesias, or speech arrest respectively)
- also tests the ***cortical excitability*** near the epileptic focus (aftercharges)

## Example of a cortical stimulation



- *results are coded with colour-filled circles, e.g.*
- **OFP5, OFP6 ~ 6 mA: protruding upper lip, loose of tongue muscle control**

## Deep brain stimulation (DBS)

- surgery at sites deep within the brain utilizing a stereotactic frame and stereotactic coordinates
- implanting a *DBS electrode in thalamus or basal ganglia* for treatment of movement disorders like *Parkinson's disease*, pain, *epilepsy*, etc.

## ***Cognitive neuroscience***

- studies performed during evaluation for epilepsy surgery represent ***a valuable resource for scientific research***

***Engel J Jr. Research on the human brain in an epilepsy surgery setting. Epilepsy Res 1998;32:1-11***

- ***moral obligation ?***

## A study on preattentive deviance detection

- we recorded *event-related potentials to non-attended auditory stimuli* in candidates for epilepsy surgery
- we used *depth electrodes aimed at the amygdalo-hippocampal area*
- we found *significant differences between responses to frequent and infrequent (or deviant) stimuli*

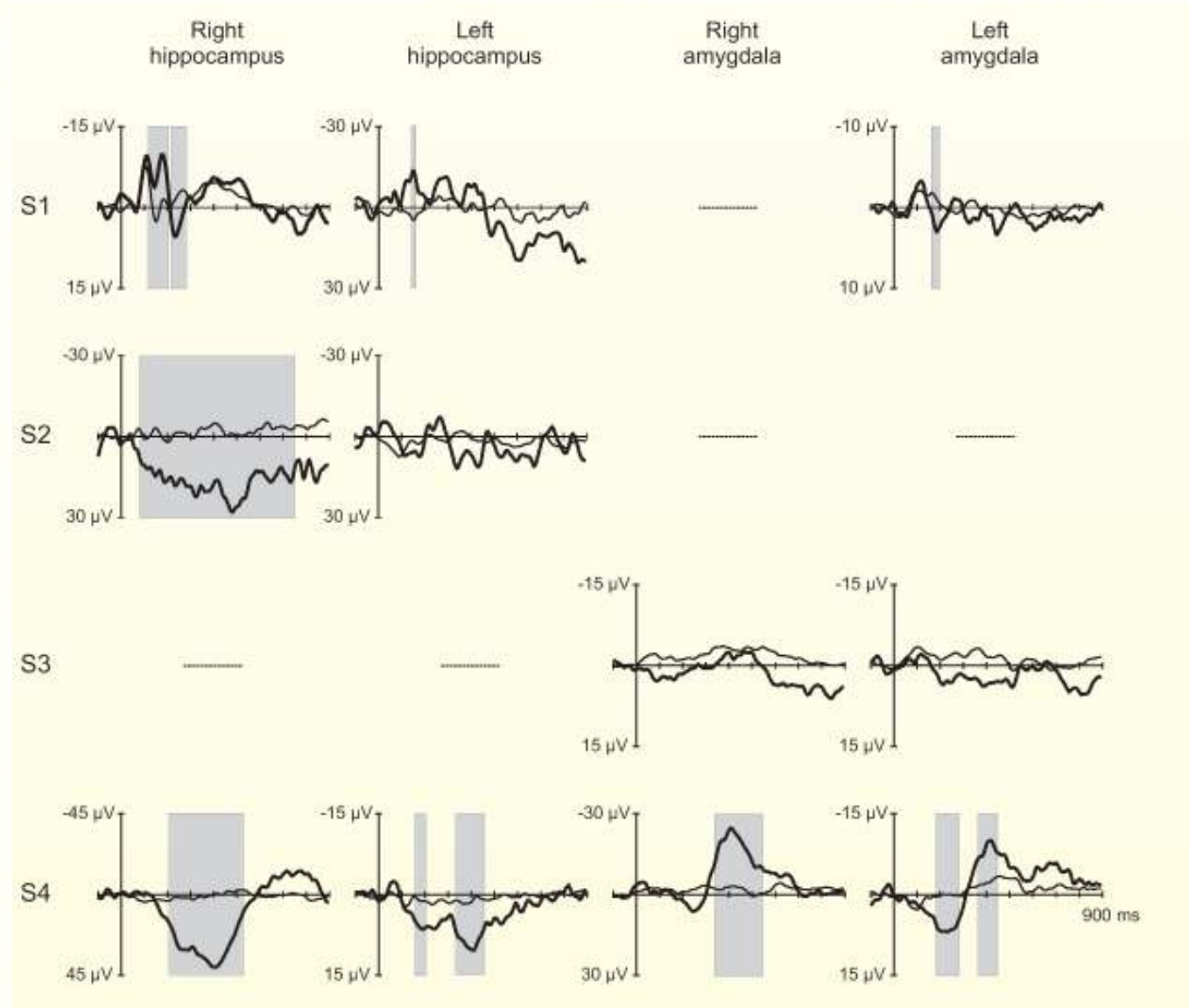


# Temporomesial responses to standard and deviant tones

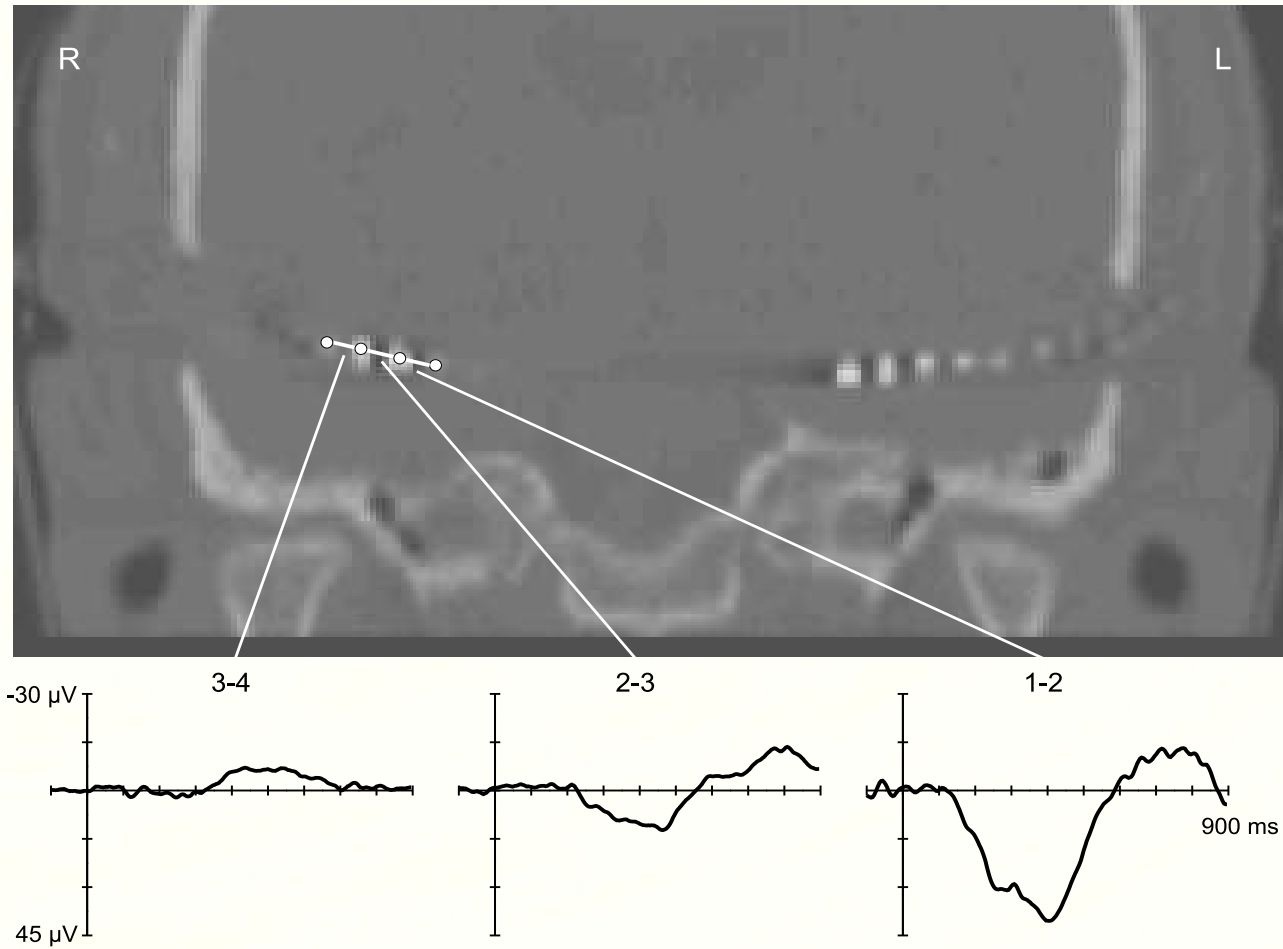
standard ~  
thin line

deviant ~  
thick line

grey bars ~  
 $p < 0.05$



***Responses to deviant stimuli recorded in one subject.***  
***A coronal CT reconstruction demonstrates the temporo-mesial locations of the tips of the depth electrodes.***

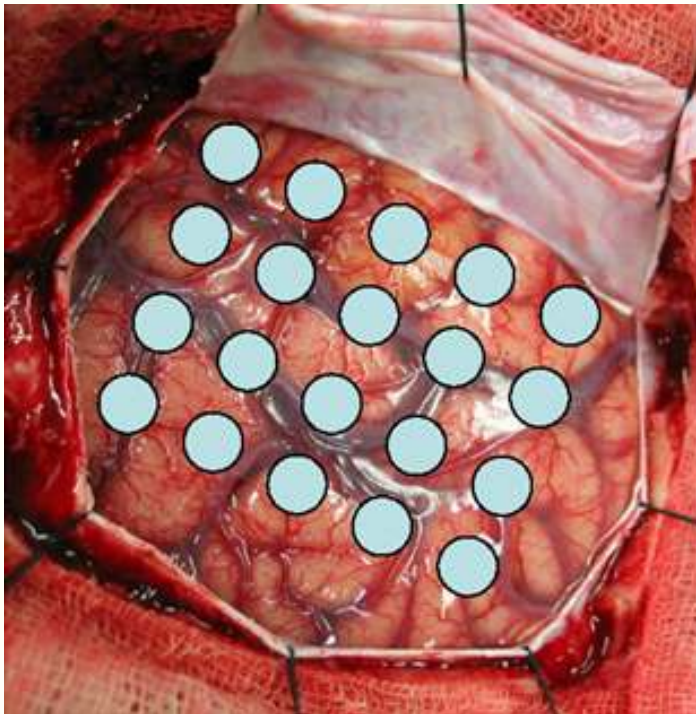


## ***Summary***

- ***invasive recordings are (still) needed*** in the course of epilepsy surgery
- ***accurate visualization of implanted electrodes*** with respect to relevant brain structures is ***of paramount importance***
- ***implanted electrodes should be used for research*** both on epilepsy and normal functions of the brain

# Improving the accuracy of grid recordings

present



future

