

Regional Connectivity Changes According to Seizure Outcome of Temporal Epilepsy Surgery: A Magnetoencephalography Study

Kyoo Ho Cho¹, Su Jung Hwang², Bong Soo Kim², Kyoung Heo¹, Won Seok Chang*² and Jin Woo Chang²

¹Department of Neurology, Epilepsy Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

²Department of Neurosurgery, Brain Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding author: Won Seok Chang, Department of Neurosurgery, Brain Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea



ARTICLE INFO

Received: 📅 October 18, 2019

Published: 📅 November 01, 2019

Citation: Kyoo Ho Cho, Su Jung Hwang, Bong Soo Kim, Kyoung Heo, Won Seok Chang, Jin Woo Chang. Regional Connectivity Changes According to Seizure Outcome of Temporal Epilepsy Surgery: A Magnetoencephalography Study. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res 22(3)-2019. BJSTR. MS.ID.003750.

Keywords: Epilepsy; Magnetoencephalography; Prognosis; Temporal lobectomy; Connectivity

ABSTRACT

Objective: Temporal lobectomy is often successful in treatment of patients with medically intractable temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), but prediction of its long-term outcome is of great interest. Here, we investigated usefulness of comparison analysis of pre- and post-surgical magnetoencephalography data in predicting prognosis of temporal lobectomy.

Methods: The authors retrospectively analyzed pre-and post-operative MEG and presence of any seizures after temporal lobectomy in 8 patients with TLE. Spectral powers averaged from spike-free epochs in each condition (pre- and post-operation) were compared between 4 patients free from seizures and the other 4 with recurrent seizures. We also performed connectivity analysis based on phase locking values (PLVs) around resection margins of possible epileptogenic focus as regions of interest.

Results: Spectral analysis on peri-lesional areas demonstrated relative increase of delta power in the patients without seizure freedom. On connectivity analysis, decrease of PLVs between other areas and temporal lobe focus after surgery were noted in patients with good surgical outcome while persistence or increase were found in patients with recurrent seizures.

Conclusion: This pilot study on comparison of power spectrum and connectivity metrics between pre- and post-op MEG exhibits a potential for predicting seizure outcome after TLE surgery.

Introduction

For patients with medically intractable temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE), anterior temporal resection has been mostly frequent treatment. However, there is a substantial variability in success rate of the surgery. Studies examining 1-year outcomes of TLE showed seizure free rate is largely 60 – 80% [1,2]. Prediction of success after TLE surgery for each patient is often of a great issue and several studies addressed it. Clinical and neuroimaging factors predicting favorable outcome are focal findings of mesial temporal sclerosis seen either neuroimaging and pathologic finding, unilateral and less extensive hypometabolism on positron emission

tomography (PET), neuropsychological findings suggestive of unilateral dysfunction ipsilateral to probable epileptogenic side, shorter duration, and absence of generalized tonic-clonic seizure history [3,4]. Unlike functional magnetic resonance imaging, electrophysiologic studies such as electroencephalography (EEG) and magnetoencephalography(MEG)[1,4] techniques directly measure local field potential of electric brain activity [5].

Despite of evidence that scalp EEG can be useful in predicting seizure outcome in epilepsy surgery, its utility is still uncertain due to limitation concerning low (up to 1 cm) spatial resolution and

signal distortion by skull and scalp [6]. On the other hand, MEG has a few advantages over EEG in mapping epileptogenic focus owing to higher spatial resolution and sensitivity to tangential dipole. Therefore, theoretically, epilepsy surgery based on MEG and has substantial benefits compared to EEG. Recent reports support this concept that regional spikes and their clusters evaluated by dipole localization based on MEG data is found to be highly accurate in localizing epileptic source and prediction of outcome [7,8]. Another method, phase synchronization which can be calculated by resting state dynamics based on correlation of pairs of brain signal of each area in whole brain is used to elucidate abnormal synchrony of epileptic brain [9]. Abnormal hypersynchrony of seizure generating areas and adjacent brain regions was found in intracranial EEG, and moreover, surgical removal of synchronized clusters was correlated with good seizure outcome [10].

Also, MEG recordings with TLE patients revealed altered functional network [11,12] and a few studies showed its feasibility for prediction of postsurgical outcome [13,14]. But to date, there has been few studies which demonstrates usefulness of longitudinal analysis of both pre- and post-operative MEG recording for predicting seizure outcome [13]. Our main aim was to find neurophysiologic biomarkers that can help predict seizure outcome after temporal lobectomy using data acquired in two phases. In this study we used a 152 channel MEG to investigate local dynamics,

especially spectral power and synchronization characteristics using both pre- and immediate post-surgical MEG data.

Materials and Methods

Subjects

This study included 8 patients who had undergone temporal lobectomy for TLE and pre- and post-op MEG recordings between 2012 and 2014. Each subject had focal seizures originating from the medial temporal lobe and refractory to antiepileptic drug medication. Pre-surgical evaluation included continuous video-EEG monitoring which revealed a presumed ictal onset zone in the unilateral medial temporal lobe, high resolution brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), radiolabeled fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG PET) scan and detailed neuropsychology testing. Anatomic classification of epileptogenic foci was determined by the concordance of neurophysiologic and neuroimaging data, and ictal semiology after a comprehensive review of medical records, MRI and video-EEG monitoring. Detailed information of each patient is provided in (Table 1). We investigated duration of illness, total number of seizures, presence of GTCS, the state of antiepileptic drugs treatment until the surgery. The seizure outcome of those who were followed up for 2 years or more was assessed with presence of any seizures over 1 year at their last visit (Engel I and the others)

Table 1: Demographic and clinical characteristics of the subjects.

Subject number	Seizure type	Past history	Age at surgery	Gender	Duration of illness	MRI	EEG: interictal epileptiform discharge	EEG: Ictal onset	Pathology	Follow-up months	Outcome
1	CPS, SGTCS	CNS infection (viral encephalitis)	44	M	34 yrs	MTS, Left	L-T	B-T	MTS, type 1a	39 months	Ia
2	CPS, SPS	None	56	F	27 months	CVM, Right	B-T	R-T	Cavernous angioma	32 months	Ia
3	SPS	None	32	M	2 months	CVM, Left	L-T	No sz recorded	Cavernous angioma	48 months	Ia
4	CPS, SGTCS	None	25	F	10 years	Focal gliosis, left inferior frontal gyrus	L-T	L-F,L-T	Mild gliosis	38 months	Ia
5	CPS	None	42	F	13 years	Calcified granuloma at Left orbitofrontal gyrus.	L-FT	Not definite	Collagenous fibrotic nodule	54 months	IIIa
6	SPS, CPS, SGTCS	None	33	F	31 years	MTS, right	R-T	R-T	MTS, type 1a, Temporal neocortex: MCD type II	48 months	IIIa
7	SPS, CPS	None	37	F	8 years	CVM, Right	B-T	L-T	cavernous angioma	36 months	IIIa
8	CPS, SGTCS	None	50	F	35 years	MTS, Left	B-T	B-T	MTS, type 1a	28 months	IIC

MEG Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

All experiments were conducted with MEG in a magnetically and electrically shielded room developed by Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science in South Korea (152 channels axial gradiometer, sampling rate: 1 kHz, notch filtering at 60 Hz

and bandpass filtering with 0.1–100 Hz), simultaneous EEG (19 channels electrodes, sampling rate: 512 Hz) and Brain Products EEG (19 channels, sampling rate: 500 Hz, notch filtering at 60 Hz) systems. Two EOG channel and one EKG channel were used to exclude ocular and cardiac artifacts. In five minute-resting

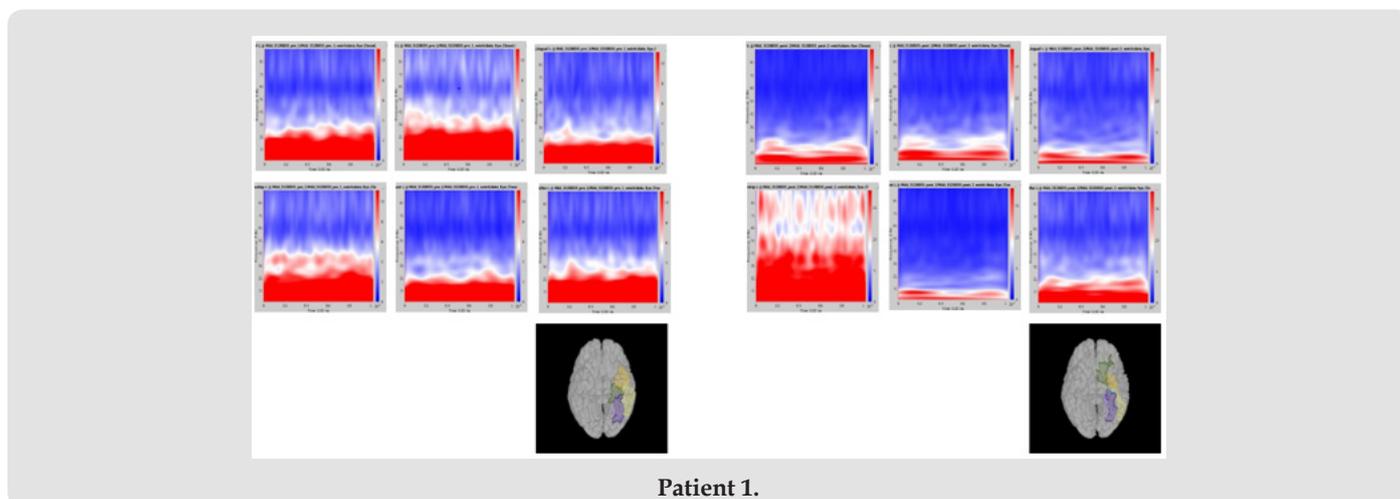
recordings in each MEG session, the subjects sat in a quiet room with their eyes closed.

MEG Resting State Data Analysis

4 bad channels due to mechanical problems were removed, and then a notch filter (60 Hz, 120 Hz, 180 Hz) was applied. Once filtered, the MEG data distinguished noise caused by muscle motion that is not associated brain activity like eye blinking. Also, segments including epileptiform discharges were excluded by a neurologist who is 4-year experienced EEG reviewer. The data entering into analysis was composed of more than about 150s of MEG data consisting of a noise-free eye-closed MEG segments about 1024ms. At the same time, MR images are used for cortex modeling of each subject. This procedure was performed using Freesurfer software [2] and made before and after surgery. This is to make a cortex source-based MEG. In this case, the calculated cortex ROIs are 148 in total, which is based on the destrieux model. Filtered clean MEG segments and individual subject cortex models are combined to re-calculate 148 sources-based MEG. Power-spectrum analysis and connectivity analysis were performed with the preprocessing resting state MEG. To investigate concerning peri-lesional spectrum and connectivity, 6 ROIs exhibiting greatest source localization of interictal spike visible on concomitant EEG were selected and subsequently analyzed.

Power-Spectrum Analysis: In order to compare the preoperative and postoperative results of 74 ROIs in each of the left and right hemispheres, we compared the resting state power spectrum of 6 ROIs centered on the lesion region. The ROIs were ordered according to proximity to the lesion. At this time, the MEG frequency range is 2-90Hz but divided into frequency bands. (Delta[2-4Hz], Theta[5-7Hz], Alpha[8-12Hz], Beta[15-29Hz], Low-gamma[30-59Hz] and High-gamma[0-90Hz]) Relative power of each band was calculated and their changes of pre- and post-op data were obtained. The averaged relative power values of each frequency were compared between the two groups subsequently.

Figure 1: Delta power (compressed to 1 second time) of each ROI. Left group is the measures calculated from pre-op MEG, and right group is from pre-op MEG data. In each end of figures, each ROI is demonstrated on MRI.



Connectivity Analysis: Phase locking value (PLV) were used to analyze resting MEG connectivity. PLV is a statistic that can be used to investigate task-induced changes in long range synchronization of neural activity from MEG data. This method is introduced in Lachaux et al. [15]. According to the calculation method of PLV introduced in the above paper, this PLV has a value within the range of 0 to 1. This value indicated that the size of the connectivity between the 2 ROIs (Region of interest) is the closer to 1, means the higher the connectivity and a PLV close to 0 is the opposite. PLV map of each condition was thresholded by a value of 0.6. All of analyses described above were performed in brainstorm software.

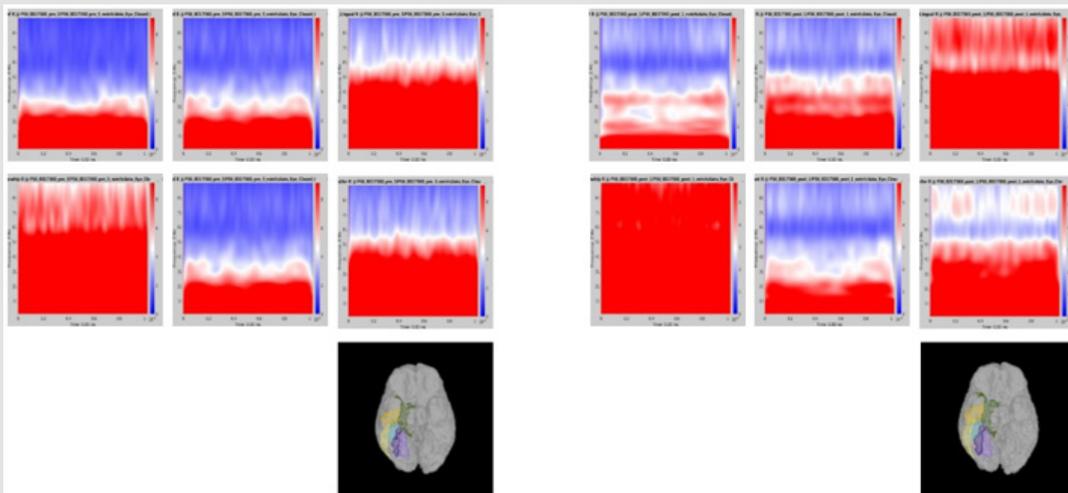
Statistical Analysis: Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare spectral power between Engel Ia-outcome group (excellent outcome) and the other class group (less favorable outcome). For connectivity analysis, number of PLV based connection over the predefined threshold was compared between the two groups. This number was again tested by Mann-Whitney U test. Two-sided p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

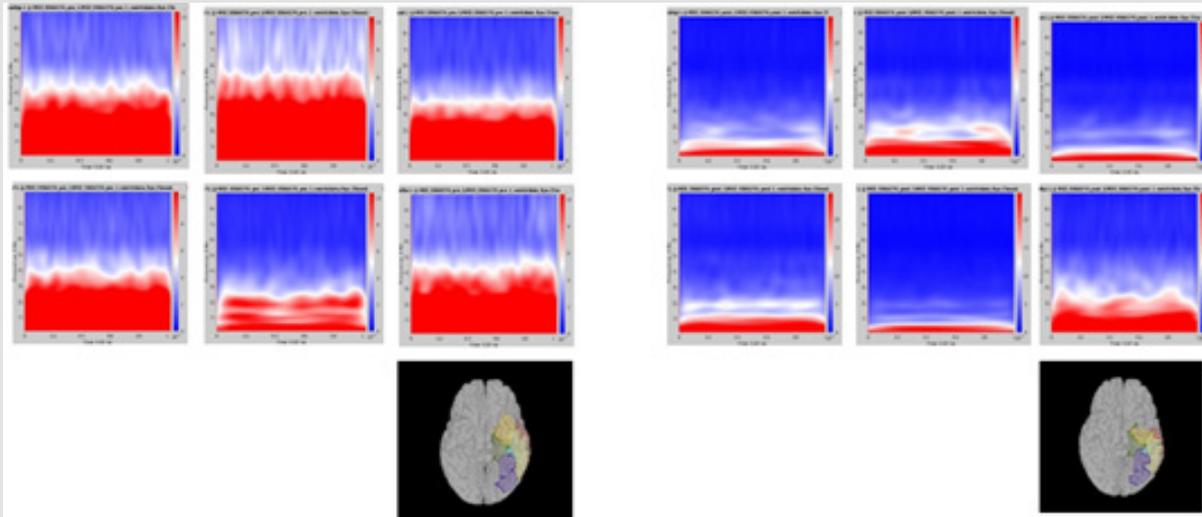
Table 1 gives clinical characteristics, surgical and neuroimaging pathology and EEG localization of the patients. The mean age was 39.9 years (range 25 – 56; seizure-free group, 43.5; post-operative seizure group, 36.3, respectively). After surgery, patients were followed up for an average of 40.4 months. Post-op MRI revealed no visible remaining lesions.

Spectral Power Analysis

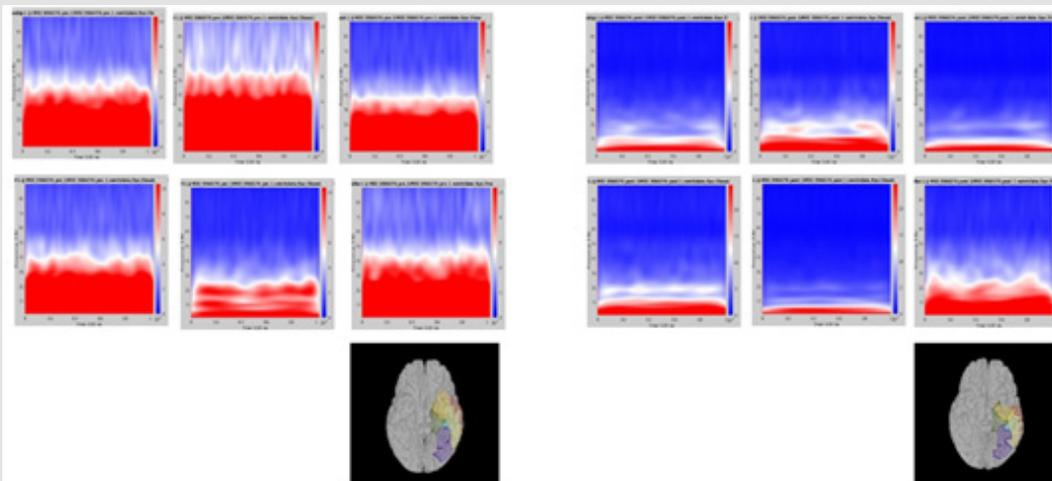
Although it did not reach statistical significance, a tendency ($p = 0.056$) for increase of delta frequency power after the surgery in ROI 6 of patients with persistent seizures compared to seizure-free patients was noted. Normalized spectral powers for delta frequency band on each ROIs of pre- and post-op conditions were demonstrated in (Figure 1). There was no significant difference in change of spectral powers in other frequency bands between the two groups.



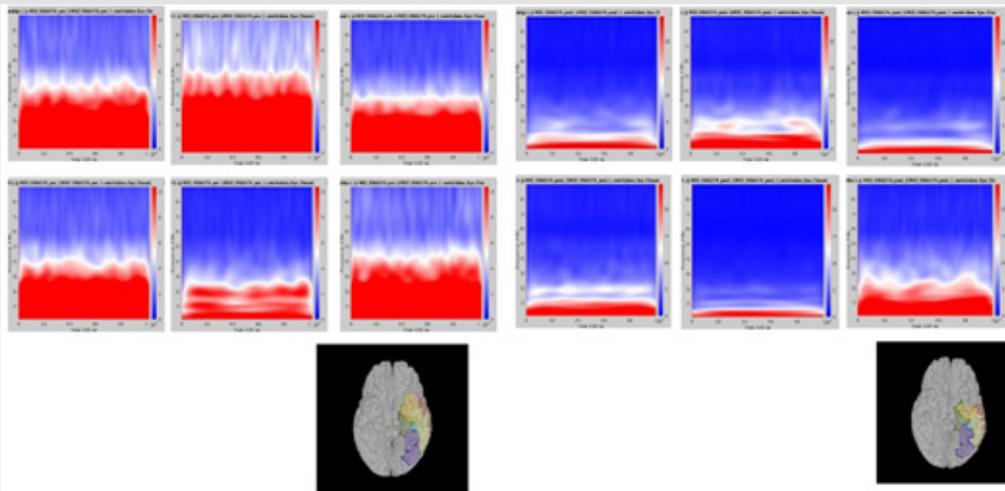
Patient 2.



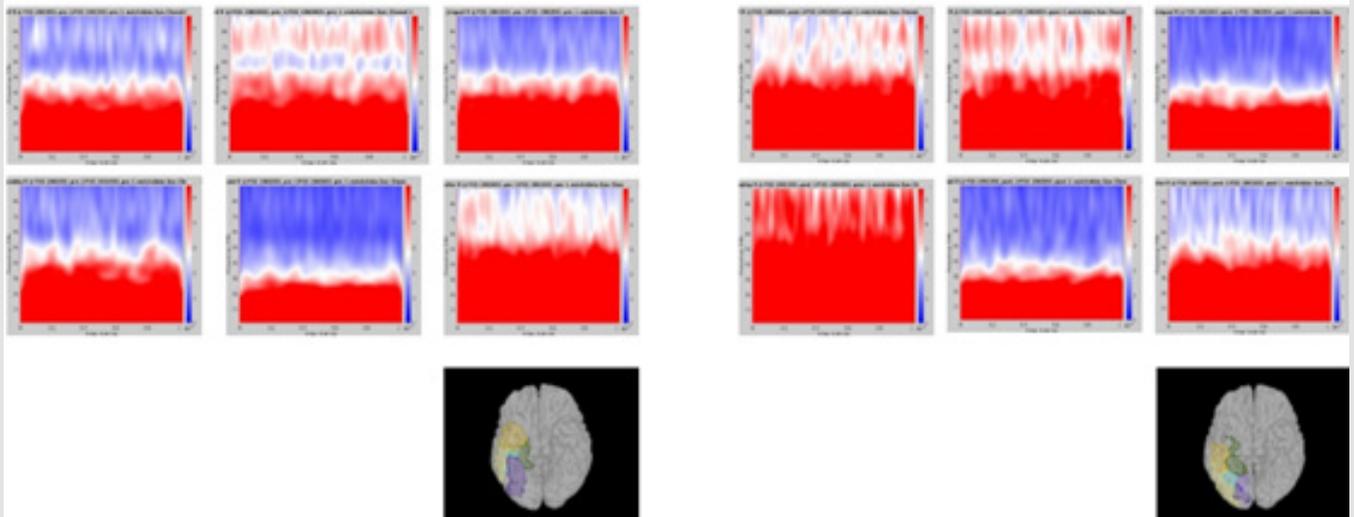
Patient 3.



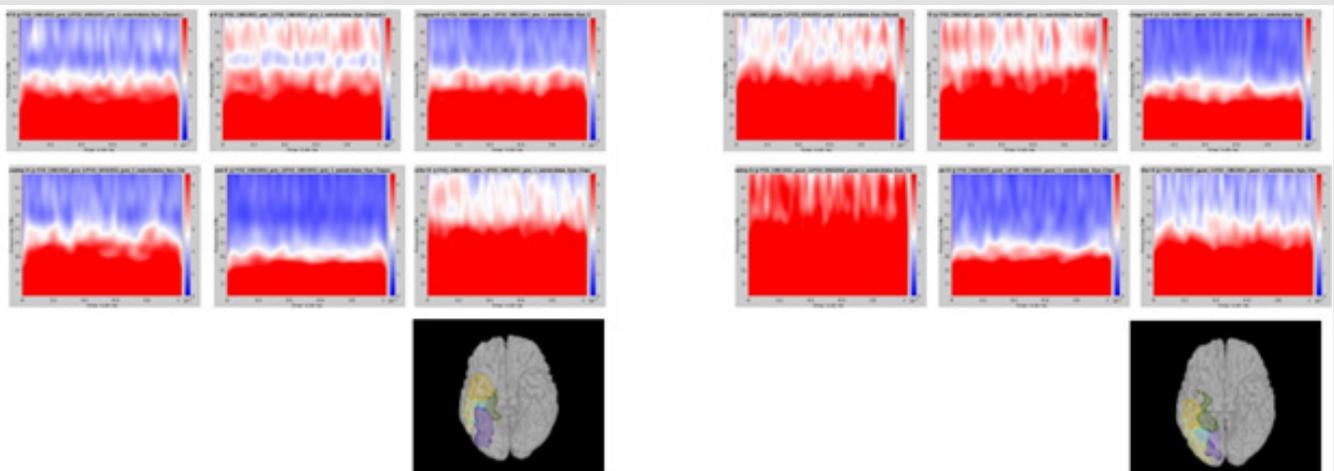
Patient 4.



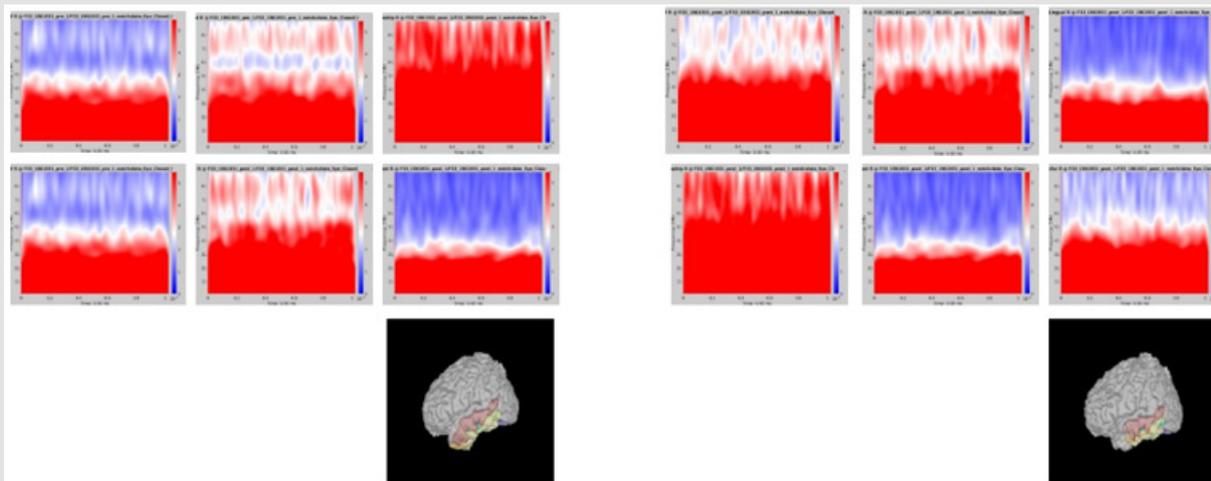
Patient 5.



Patient 6.



Patient 7.

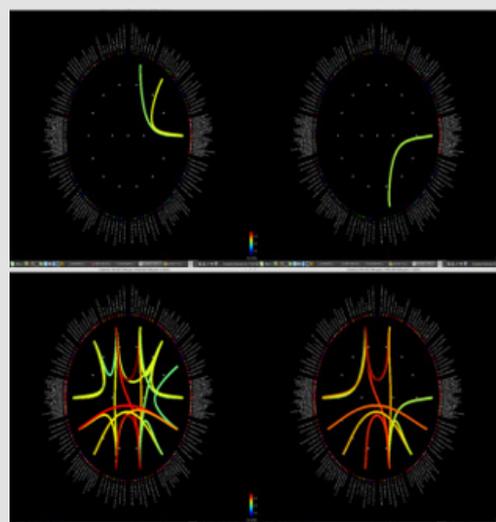


Patient 8.

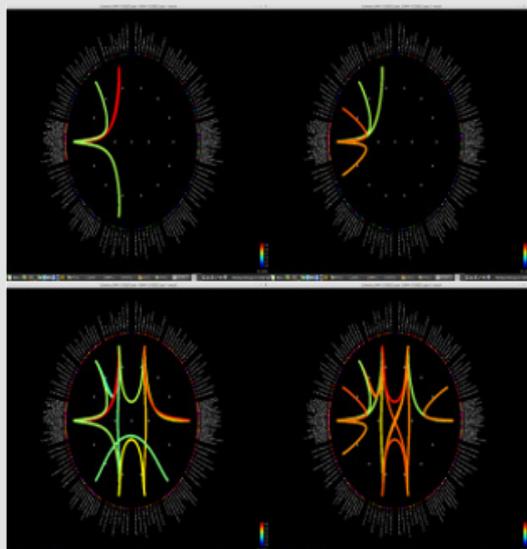
Functional Connectivity based on PLV

Significant differences of longitudinal changes connectivity (PLV of pre-op MEG state minus PLV of post-op MEG (PLV calculated setting the channel most closely located in the probable epileptogenic lesion as region of interest and the remaining brain areas, and go beyond the predefined threshold) between seizure-free patients and subjects with persistent seizures were observed ($p < 0.05$; (Figure 2), upper panels). The longitudinal change of whole brain connection numbers (numbers of connection of average PLV values embracing whole brain of each frequency band above the threshold) were not different in the two groups (Figure 2), lower panels).

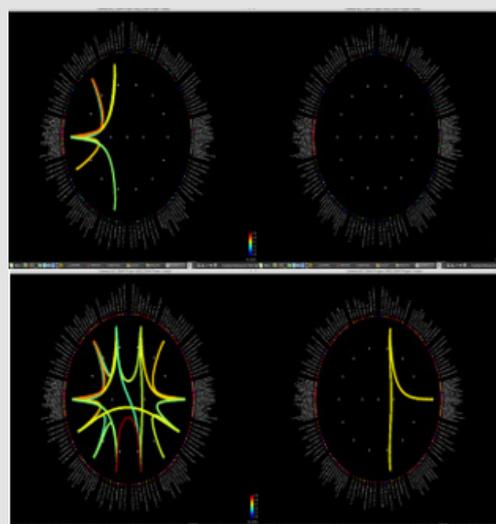
Figure 2: Region of interest-based connectivity (upper panel) and whole-brain connectivity (lower panel). The left row depicts connectivity analysis of pre-op MEG, while the right row is the results from post-op MEG.



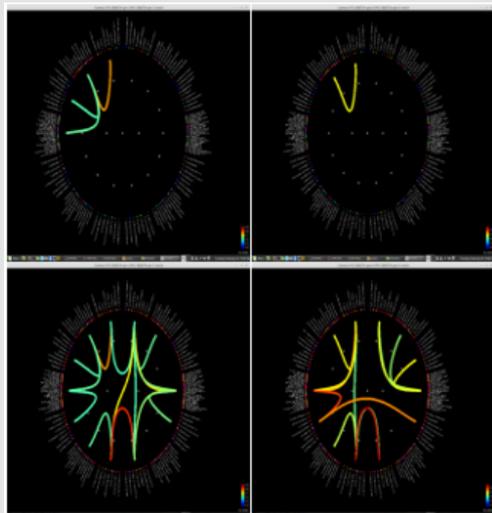
Patient 2.



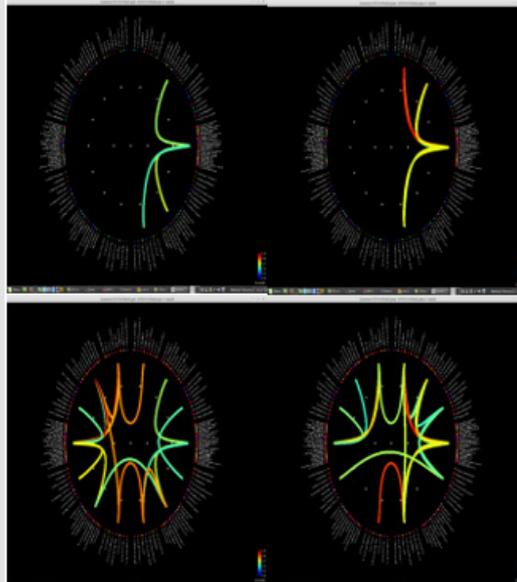
Patient 1.



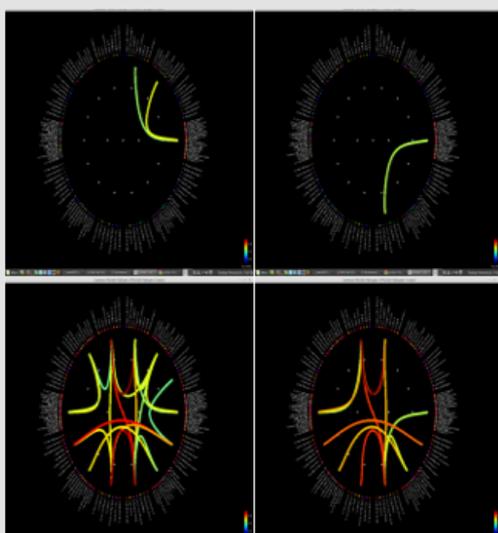
Patient 3.



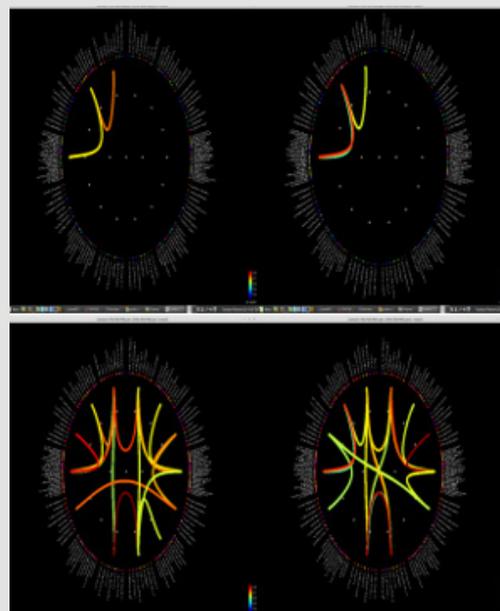
Patient 4.



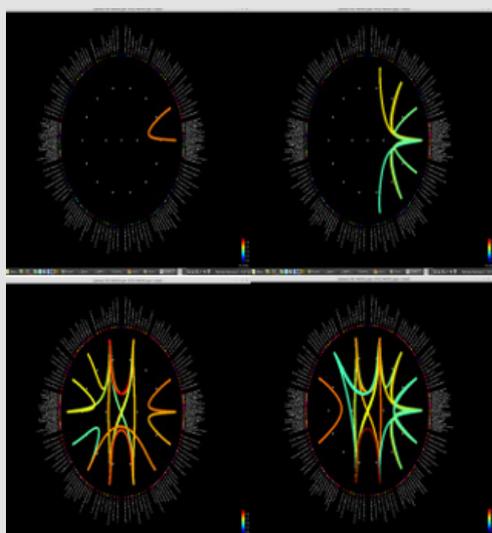
Patient 7.



Patient 5.



Patient 8.



Patient 6.

Discussion

Our preliminary result on pre-operative and post-operative MEG with temporal lobe epilepsy patients showed that poor surgical outcome after surgical treatment is related with persistent or increase of connectivity between area surrounding resected lesion and remaining brain regions. Duration of illness was slightly longer in patients with recurred seizures and seizure duration is known to be related with outcome of temporal lobectomy according to older studies [16,17]. But considering that pre-surgical connectivity map showed similar degree of inter-regional connectivity in patients with either longer or shorter disease duration, the effect of seizure duration might only partly explain the difference of seizure outcome. Despite of heterogeneity of pathology reports in our patients,

specific surgical pathology is not related with worse surgical outcome even though diffuse or no obvious abnormality is a risk factor for a seizure recurrence [18]. No focal pathologic diagnosis was made in one patient in each group, respectively. Considering that generally poorer prognosis is reported in patients with no histologic diagnosis or pathology other than classical hippocampal sclerosis, a careful caution is needed when interpreting our result on data with heterogenous pathology findings.

Although we did not observe difference of spectral power between the two groups that reach statistical significance, a tendency for decrease of delta power in areas (ROI 6) in seizure-free patients compared to ones with persistent seizures. A previous study on EEG free from visual abnormality showed difference of spectrum-based metrics between TLE and healthy subjects [19]. Because interictal lesional slowing is related with epileptic network in TLE patients [20], our data suggest that still remaining abnormal network is related with recurrence of seizures. A recently published paper presented comparable finding to ours, in which increase of MEG delta activity was noted in patients with

unsuccessful epilepsy surgery [14]. Synaptic reorganization of both glutamatergic and GABAergic networks in epileptic brain region even following temporal lobe surgery might explain increase of connectivity in patients with seizure recurrence. The higher inter-regional correlation might reflect localized physiologic dysfunction even in the absence of spikes [1,21]. These findings are also shown in other neuroimaging studies [22,23].

Our study has few limitations. First, despite of heterogeneity in surgical pathology, clinical and demographic variables, we analyzed very limited number of subjects. Therefore, a lack of statistical power due to small number of patients is of a main issue. Second, it should be noted that cognitive function of the subjects was not included in our current study. Considering that the functional connectivity changes of epilepsy surgery are known to be related with functional reorganization of cognitive network, further studies including pre- and post-surgical cognitive function will be needed. Third, we could not observe changes in very long term (up to 10 years) follow-up of temporal lobectomy, because seizure prognosis after temporal lobectomy is often variable [24](Table 2).

Table 2: Regions of interest for spectral power analysis (peri-lesional area exhibiting greatest source localization of interictal spikes, in order of proximity to the lesion).

Subject number	Side	ROI 1	ROI 2	ROI 3	ROI 4	ROI 5	ROI 6
1	Left	Parahippocampal gyrus	Temporal lingual gyrus	Temporal pole	Anterior transverse collateral sulcus	Temporal fusiform gyrus	Inferior temporal gyrus
2	right	Parahippocampal gyrus	Temporal lingual gyrus	Temporal pole	Anterior transverse collateral sulcus	Temporal fusiform gyrus	Inferior temporal gyrus
3	left	Parahippocampal gyrus	Temporal lingual gyrus	Temporal pole	Anterior transverse collateral sulcus	Temporal fusiform gyrus	Inferior temporal gyrus
4	left	Parahippocampal gyrus	Temporal lingual gyrus	Temporal pole	Anterior transverse collateral sulcus	Temporal fusiform gyrus	Inferior temporal gyrus
5	left	Parahippocampal gyrus	Temporal lingual gyrus	Temporal pole	Anterior transverse collateral sulcus	Temporal fusiform gyrus	Temporal fusiform gyrus
6	right	Frontal operculum	Inferior frontal gyrus pars triangularis	Inferior frontal sulcus	Precentral gyrus	Superior temporal gyrus	Middle frontal gyrus
7	right	Orbitofrontal gyrus	Lateral orbital sulcus	Inferior frontal gyrus pars triangularis	Insular gyrus	Orbitofrontal gyrus	Parahippocampal gyrus
8	left	Inferior temporal gyrus	Anterior collateral sulcus	Temporal pole	Inferior temporal sulcus	Middle temporal gyrus	Temporal fusiform gyrus

Conclusion

The findings suggest that favorable prognosis is associated with decrease of local connectivity in patients with TLE. For more favorable surgical outcome in TLE surgery, resection of not only the epileptogenic structural lesion but also normalization of abnormal connection might be important. Also, further studies are needed to assess a causal relationship between surgical outcome and connectivity changes.

Acknowledgement

This research was supported by grant provided to Won Seok Chang by a faculty research grant of Yonsei University College of

Medicine (6-2019-0116). Kyoo Ho Cho was supported by a faculty research grant from Yonsei University College of Medicine 6-2018-0092.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any personal, commercial, or financial relationships that could potentially be construed as a conflict of interest.

Source of Funding

None.

Author Contributions

Kyoo Ho Cho, analysis and interpretation of data, writing of original draft. Su Jung Hwang, acquisition of data and MEG data analysis. Bong Soo Kim, interpretation of data and critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content. Kyoung Heo, interpretation of data and critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content. Jin Woo Chang, study concept and design, critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content. Won Seok Chang, study concept and design, analysis and interpretation of data, critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content.

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ISSN: 2574-1241

DOI: 10.26717/BJSTR.2019.22.003750

Won Seok Chang. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



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