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## The Usefulness of 3D-Surface Rendering of the MRI in Surgical Treatment of Patients with Intractable Neocortical Epilepsy

Eun-Jeong Koh, M.D., Ha-Young Choi, Yong-Keun Kwak, M.D.\*,  
Young-Hyeon Kim, M.D.†, Dai-Ha Koh, M.D.‡, Keun-Soo Kim, M.D.

*Department of Neurosurgery, Pharmacology\*, Neurology†, and Preventive Medicine‡  
Chonbuk National University Medical School and Hospital*

**Background** : This study is designed to indicate the role of 3D-surface rendering of the MRI in defining and resecting the epileptogenic zone. **Methods** : 25 healthy volunteers and 55 patients were studied. Conventional MRI and 3D-surface rendering were performed. Sulcal and gyral patterns were assessed by a neuroradiologist and a neurologist without the clinical informations. Chronic video-EEG monitoring with surface and subdural grid electrodes, and PET were done. Resection was performed based on data of the EEG recordings and 3D-surface rendering. **Results** : Conventional MRI identified structural abnormality (“MRI-identifiable lesion”) in 20 patients. 20 of 35 patients without structural abnormality in conventional MRI revealed abnormal sulcal and gyral patterns in 3D-surface rendering of MRI (“3D-identifiable lesion”). Subdural grid EEGs recorded focal or diffuse ictal EEG onset from the region of “3D-identifiable lesion”. Histopathologic findings revealed cortical dysplasia in 48 and neocortical gliosis in seven. Overall surgical outcome, at the average follow up period of 32.5 months, showed class I in 63.6%, class II in 25.5%, and class III in 10.9%. Among 20 patients with “MRI-identifiable lesion”, 80% were in class I and 20% were in class II. Among 35 patients without “MRI-identifiable lesion”, 54.3% were in class I, 28.6% were class II, and 17.1% were in class III. 80% of 20 patients with “3D-identifiable lesion” showed class I and 20% of 15 patients without “3D-identifiable lesion” showed class I. **Conclusions** : Identification of “MRI-identifiable lesion” or “3D-identifiable lesion” was of value in defining the epileptogenic zone. Resection of “MRI-identifiable lesion” or “3D-identifiable lesion”, which were epileptogenic in EEGs, promised a good surgical outcome.

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**Key Words** : Neocortical epilepsy, MRI-identifiable lesion, 3D-identifiable lesion

Montreal Neurological Institute

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\* Address for correspondence

**Ha-Young Choi, M.D.**

Department of Neurology, College of Medicine,  
Jeonbuk National University, 634-18, Geumam-dong,  
Deokjin-gu, Chnuju-si, 561-712, Korea

Tel : +82-63-250-1870 Fax : +82-63-277-3273

E-mail : hayoungc@moak.chonbuk.ac.kr

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 (MRI) , MRI  
 가 <sup>12-15</sup>  
 MRI (T1WI, T2WI, FLAIR  
 image, DWI; diffusion weighted image)

가  
 25  
 (MRI, MRI 3 , PET)

MRI , 3  
 2D-MRI, PET

1) MRI  
 Siemens 1.5 tesla SP system  
 (Magnetom Vision) , TR=38 ms, TE=8 ms,  
 interslice gap=0, slice thickness=2.0 mm, display  
 matrix=256x 256 T1WI, T2WI,  
 FLAIR, DWI, volumetric MPR image

3 , ,  
 3 volumetric MPR image

2) PET  
 PET scan 55

1.  
 1) 1996 2000  
 55  
 3) MRI 3  
 coronal volumetric MPR image Silicon Graphics  
 workstation Allegro (ISG Technologies  
 Inc., Toronto, Canada) 3

2) MRI  
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 automatic segmentation (Fig.  
 “ (sulcus) (gyrus) 1). 3 가



**Figure 1.** Computer screen of Allegro (ISG, Technologies Inc., Toronto, Canada) showing automatic sequential segmentation of MR images from anterior to posterior (Pink line depicts the outer margin of the brain surface. It should be included in surface rendering)

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PET,

2.

(MRI, PET)

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1) MRI

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lesion)

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MRI, T1WI

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T2WI, T2WI  
T2WI

T1WI,  
FLAIR

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2) PET

PET

(diffuse hypome-

MRI, MRI 3

tabolism)

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, MRI

20

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(focal hypometabolism)

20

. MRI

3. MRI 3

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. MRI

1)

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MRI

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MRI

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40

가

19

(sulcus) (gyrus)

(cerebral convexity)

(Sylvian fissure)

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(sulcus)

(superior frontal sulcus and

gyrus), (middle frontal gyrus),

(inferior frontal sulcus and gyrus),

(ECoG)

(precentral sulcus and gyrus), (central sulcus), (postcentral sulcus and gyrus), (superior parietal lobule), (inferior parietal lobule), (intraparietal sulcus)

(Fig. 3A),  
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(Fig. 3F),

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(Fig. 3B).

(Table 1, Fig. 2) .

3D)

(Fig. 2E).

(Fig.

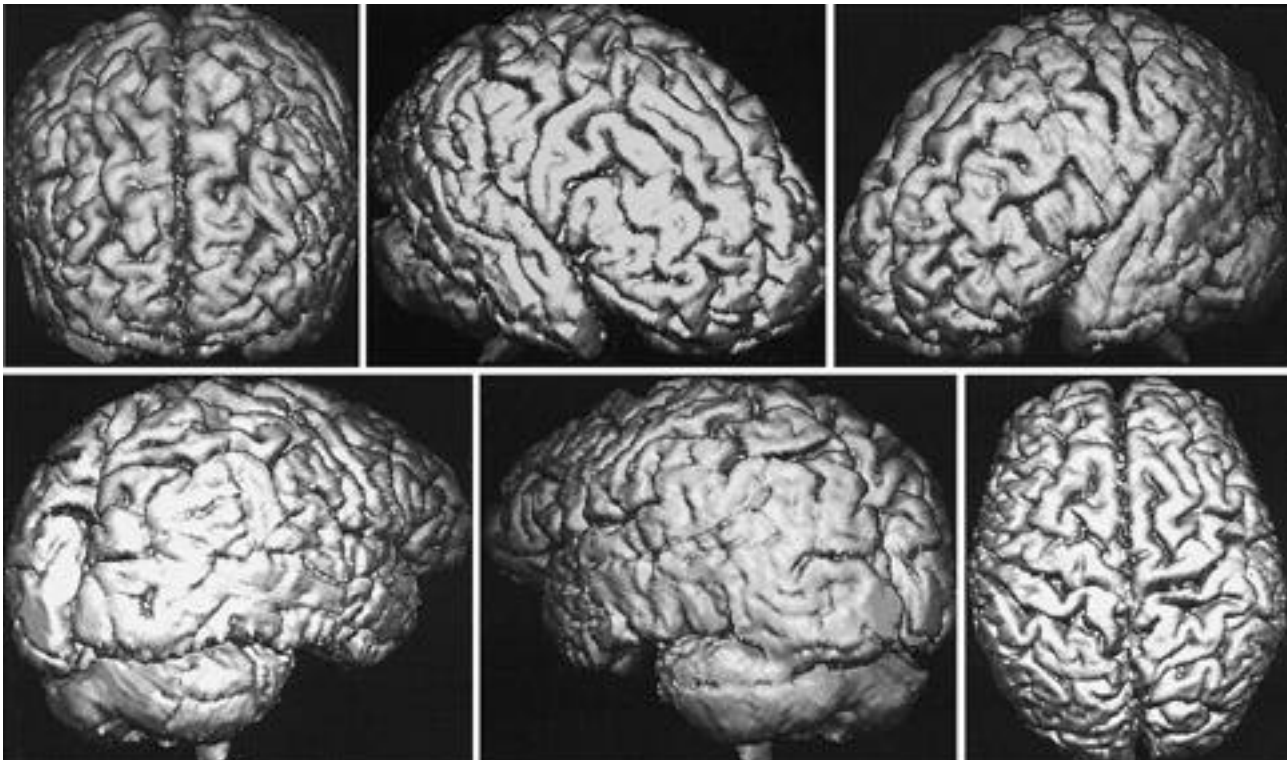
2)  
MRI 3 20  
MRI 35  
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가 가  
("3D-identifiable  
lesion"). 가

가  
3D)  
4.  
1)

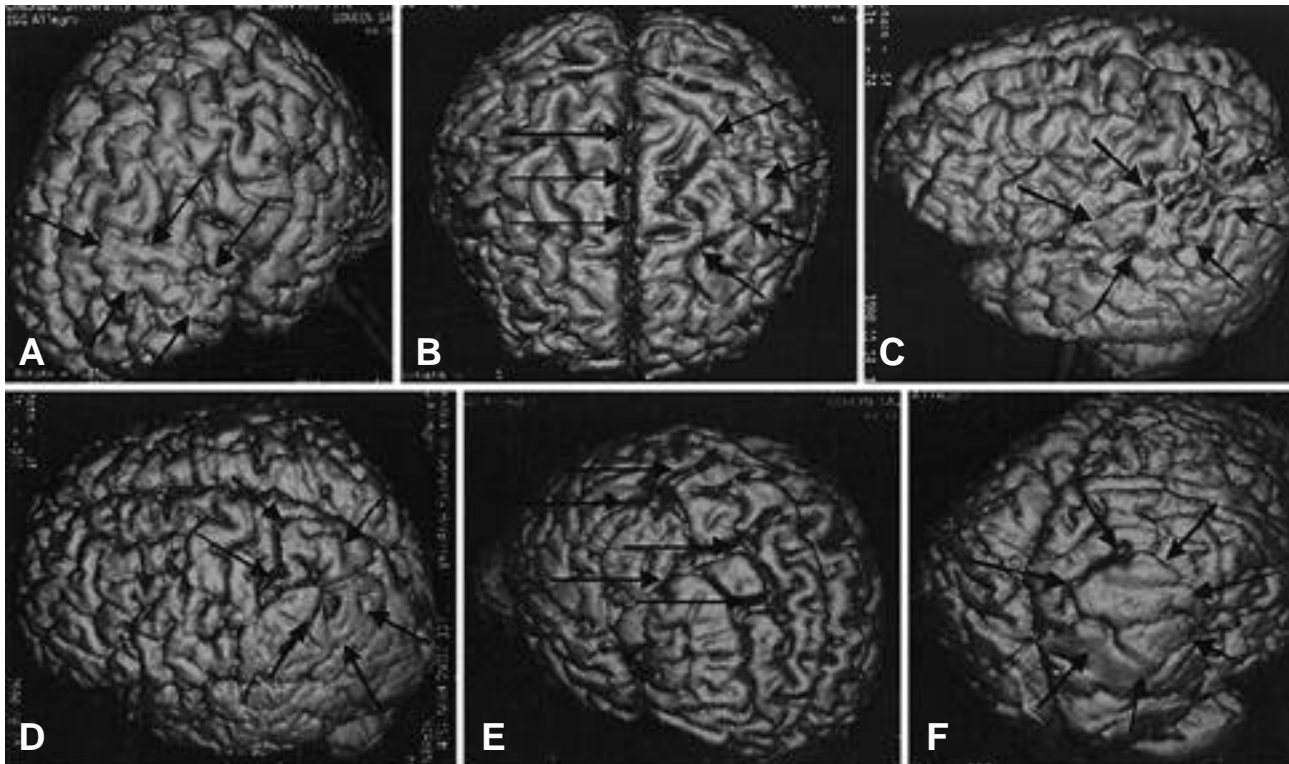
**Table 1.** Characteristic sulcal and gyral patterns, and sulcal connections in the 3D-surface rendered brain in healthy volunteers.

	Lt(n=25)	Rt(n=25)		Lt(n=25)	Rt(n=25)
<b>Sylvian fissure</b>			<b>Ant. subCS</b>	11(44%)	7(28%)
A H R	21(85%)	12(52%)	<b>Post subCS</b>	10(40%)	5(20%)
A A R	23(92%)	17(68%)	<b>Intraparietal sulcus</b>		
P H R	25(100%)	25(100%)	connection with	21(84%)	20(80%)
P A R	25(100%)	25(100%)	postCS		
(P) D R	7(28%)	8(32%)	<b>S F S</b>		
Diagonal	9(36%)	5(20%)	continuous	5(20%)	14(56%)
Triangular	18(72%)	16(64%)	interrupted	20(80%)	11(44%)
<b>Central Sulcus</b>			connection with	25(100%)	24(96%)
continuous	25(100%)	23(92%)	PCS		
interrupted	1(4%)	2(8%)	<b>S F G</b>		
connection with SF	10(40%)	11(44%)	single	3(12%)	8(32%)
connection with IHF	13(52%)	14(56%)	22(88%)	17(68%)	
<b>Precentral Sulcus</b>		16(64%)	connected with		
continuous	10(40%)	6(24%)	motor cortex	19(76%)	21(84%)
interrupted by MFG	19(76%)	22(88%)	<b>I F S</b>		
connection with SF	24(96%)	25(100%)	continuous	7(28%)	12(48%)
connection with IHF	6(24%)	4(16%)	interrupted	21(84%)	13(52%)
<b>Postcentral Sulcus</b>			connection with	25(100%)	25(100%)
continuous	16(64%)	19(76%)	PCS		
interrupted	9(36%)	7(28%)	<b>Connection</b>		
connection with SF	21(84%)	23(92%)	<b>between the gyri</b>		
connection with IHF	13(52%)	11(44%)	IFG-MFG	3(12%)	8(32%)
			MFG-SFG	22(88%)	17(68%)
			IFG-MFG-SFG	19(76%)	21(84%)
			no connection	2(8%)	6(24%)

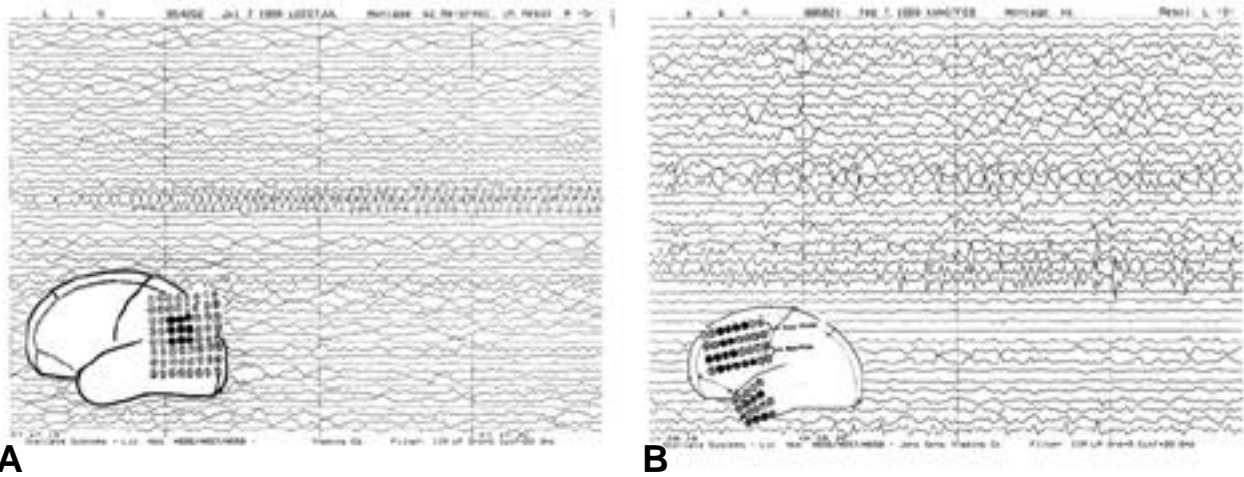
AHR: anterior horizontal ramus, AAR: anterior ascending ramus, PHR: posterior horizontal ramus, PAR: posterior ascending ramus, (P)DR: (posterior)descending ramus, IFG: inferior frontal gyrus, SFG: superior frontal gyrus, MFG: midfrontal gyrus, CS: central sulcus, PCS: precentral sulcus



**Figure 2.** 3D-surface rendered brain showing anterior, left and right lateral, superior, and posterior aspect in healthy volunteers.



**Figure 3.** 3D-surface rendered brain depicting (A) abnormal gyri running from the anterior portion of the superior frontal gyrus to the anterior portion of the inferior frontal gyrus, (B) abnormal pattern of gyri in the superior frontal gyrus, (C) atrophic gyri in the subcentral gyrus, sensory cortex, and anterior portion the inferior parietal lobule, (D) abnormal running gyri in the left parietal area and (E) schizencephaly in the right central area, and (F) pachgyric pattern in the right posterior head region.



**Figure 4.** Ictal EEG with subdural grid electrodes showing (a) focal EEG onset from the region of abnormal gyria in a patient with Figure 2 (d), and (b) diffuse EEG onset from the region of abnormal gyria in a patient with Figure 2 (a).

**Table 2.** Overall surgical outcome between the patients with identifiable lesion and without identifiable lesion in MRI or 3D-surface rendering.

surgical outcome	M-IDL or 3D-IDL		Total
	(+)	(-)	
class I	32	3	35
class II, III	8	12	20
Total	40(72.7%)	15(27.3%)	55(100%)

p<0.001 by  $\chi^2$ -test, M-IDL: "MRI-identifiable lesion", 3D-IDL: "3D-identifiable lesion"

**Table 3.** Proportions of lesion identification of 3D-surface rendering in patients with and without identifiable lesion in conventional MRI.

		MRI-		Total
		IDL(+)	IDL(-)	
3D-	IDL(+)	20(36.4%)	20(36.4%)	40(72.7%)**
	IDL(-)	-	15(27.3%)	15(27.3%)
Total		20(36.4%)	35(63.6%)	55(100%)

p<0.01 by McNemar-test, \*\*p<0.01 by t-test for sensitivity about lesion identification with 3D-surface rendering. M-IDL: "MRI-identifiable lesion", 3D-IDL: "3D-identifiable lesion"

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 13 가가 3  
 2) MRI, MRI 3 , 32 , 9 ,  
 PET 5 .  
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 13 ~ 55 ( 32.5 )

**Table 4.** Comparative surgical outcome between the patients with identifiable lesion and without identifiable lesion in MRI or 3D-surface rendering.

group	Surgical Outcome			Total
	class I	class II	class III	
M-IDL(+) 3D-IDL(+)	16(80.0%)**	4(20.0%)	-	20(100%)
M-IDL(-) 3D-IDL(+)	16(80.0%)**	4(20.0%)	-	20(100%)
M-IDL(-) 3D-IDL(-)	3(20.0%)**	6(40.0%)	6(40%)	15(100%)
Total	35(63.6%)	14(25.5%)	6(10.9%)	55(100%)

\*\*p<0.01 by t-test for the difference of each proportions about surgical outcome.  
M-IDL: "MRI-identifiable lesion", 3D-IDL: "3D-identifiable lesion"

, 55 class I , 14 class II , 6 class III (Table 2).  
"MRI-identifiable lesion" 20 "3D-identifiable lesion" 3 (Table 3), 16 Victor Horsley (80%) class I , 4 (20%) class II (Table 4). "MRI-identifiable lesion" 35 , 20 3 "3D-identifiable lesion" 15 (Table 3). 19 class I , 10 class II , 6 class III (Table 4). "3D-identifiable lesion" 20 , 16 (80%) class I , 4 (20%) class II (Table 4). "3D-identifiable lesion" 15 3 (20%) class I . 6 (40%) class II , 6 (40%) class III (Table 4).  
가 가 , 55 2 34 (version) (dystonia), 2~4 2 4~7 가가 (supplementary sensori-motor area) 2 13 (disturbance of motor initiation) 4~8 가가 , 3~6 가 가 7 48 가 MRI , 20 18 Percivall Pott가 PET scan , 2 , MRI 12 5 4

(ictal onset zone)<sup>19</sup>  
 ECoG  
<sup>20,21</sup>  
 (visualization of the epileptogenic zone)  
 가 MRI PET  
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<sup>23,24</sup> 1980  
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<sup>30</sup>  
<sup>31,32</sup>  
 T1 images, T2 images  
 FLAIR (Fluid Attenuated  
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<sup>33</sup> Kuzniecky  
 50%  
<sup>34</sup>  
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 SPECT PET  
<sup>19</sup>  
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MRI Allegro (ISG  
 Technologies Inc., Toronto, Canada) 3  
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<sup>17,35,36</sup>  
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 (polymicrogyria),  
 (pachgyria)  
 (gyral island)  
 (schizencephaly)  
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 가  
 “3D-identifiable lesion”  
 가  
 가 MRI  
 PET  
 MRI  
 (multivariate analysis)  
 가  
<sup>37</sup>  
 (initial activity) (propagated  
 activity) 가 (silent  
 area)가<sup>38</sup>  
 MRI PET 3  
 “3D-identifiable lesion”  
 , “MRI-identifiable lesion” 가 20  
 39 (focal  
 onset) , 15  
 (diffuse onset)



class I “3D-identifiable lesion”  
 , “MRI-identifiable lesion”  
 15 “3D-identifiable lesion” class I  
 3 (20%)  
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 MRI  
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 가 “MRI-identifiable lesion”  
 “3D-identifiable lesion”  
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 closed lip  
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 가 4 ~ 7  
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 (disturbance of motor initiation)  
 , 4 ~ 8  
 , 3 ~ 6 가  
 , 3  
 , “MRI-identifiable lesion”

“3D-identifiable lesion”  
 (p<0.001 by  $\chi^2$ -test).  
 “MRI-identifiable lesion”  
 “MRI-identifiable lesion”  
 (72.7%) “3D-identifiable lesion”  
 (p<0.01 by t-test).  
 가  
 “3D-identifiable lesion”  
 (p<0.01 by t-test).

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