Seizure Outcome after Anterior versus Complete Corpus Callosotomy in Children: A Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis

Controle das crises epilépticas após calosotomia anterior versus completa em crianças: uma revisão sistemática com metanálise

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Keywords
► corpus callosotomy
► anterior versus complete corpus callosotomy
► refractory epilepsy
► meta-analysis

Abstract

Introduction Refractory epilepsy is a debilitating and challenging condition to manage. Corpus callosotomy (CC) seems to be an effective treatment option for patients with seizures not amenable to focal resection. The aim of the present study is to compare seizure outcome of pediatric patients following anterior CC, compared with complete CC.

Method The authors performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of the English literature involving comparative studies.

Results The present investigation includes four retrospective case-controlled studies and authors perform a pooled analysis of the surgical results. Seizure outcome presented favorable results in patients who underwent complete CC (Odds Ratio, M-H, Fixed, 95% CI: 3.02 [1.43, 6.387], p-value: 0.005). Clinical and neurological complications occurred independently when a complete or anterior CC was performed.

Conclusion Complete CC seems to be the most effective treatment option to control intractable seizure in children not amenable to focal resection.
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Introduction

Refractory epilepsy is a debilitating and challenging condition to manage. Corpus callosotomy (CC) seems to be an effective treatment option for patients with seizures not amenable to focal resection. The most common indication for corpus callosotomy (CC) is drop attacks (tonic or atonic), which often lead to severe physical injuries. Other possible indications for CC include West Syndrome, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, and intractable episodes of status epilepticus or complex partial seizures with secondary generalization without any obvious foci. CC may be performed in both children and adults; however, children seem to have fewer postsurgical complications than adults, apparently because of the neuronal plasticity of pediatric patients’ brains.

A well-known adverse effect of CC is the “disconnection syndrome”. Additionally, other adverse effects have been described, including language impairments and memory deficits. The complications are often transient; however, in some cases, they become permanent affecting the patient’s quality of life. Therefore, the use of CC is restricted mainly to patients with intractable seizure. To spare neurological functions, some authors advocate anterior or partial CC, leaving the splenium, whereas, others consider complete or total CC to be more effective, especially in children. The present study performs a systematic review with meta-analysis of the literature that involves direct comparisons of seizure outcome among pediatric patients after anterior or complete CC. Our hypothesis is that complete CC is superior to anterior CC in producing favorable seizure outcomes, although the most relevant surgical series are likely too small to reach a strong statistical significance. A meta-analysis study improves accuracy through a pooled estimate of treatment effects.

Methods

Search Strategy

Two authors (LCM, RARCA) independently performed a comprehensive literature search of PubMed, The Cochrane Library, and Embase using the following terms, alone or in combination: “callosotomy,” “corpus callosotomy,” “children,” “childhood,” “pediatric,” “anterior,” “anterior two-thirds,” “partial,” “complete,” “full,” and “total.” The investigators identified potentially relevant articles by reviewing abstracts and then thoroughly reviewed references. Searches were restricted to English-language articles published from 2000 to 2014.

Study Selection

Inclusion criteria for the present systematic review consisted of the following: 1) articles comparing seizure outcome in pediatric patients after anterior and complete CC, 2) studies with a minimum follow-up of 3 months, 3) well-defined measure of seizure frequency reduction, either in numbers or ranges, after anterior or complete CC, 4) brief description of surgical and clinical complications following either operative procedure under investigation. Studies were excluded if seizure frequency data could not be extracted from the study population’s data. Two authors (LCM, RARCA) independently reviewed studies that met inclusion criteria to determine their suitability and quality and unanimously agreed upon the studies to be included in this meta-analysis.

Data Collection

Data were collected on the following: first author’s name, year of publication, country and institution of investigation, study design, sample size, type of treatment, number of patients enrolled on each type of treatment (anterior vs. complete CC), duration of follow-up, seizure-free rate,
Seizure Outcome

The pooled analysis of seizure outcome after anterior and complete CC is presented in Table 2 and Fig. 2. A favorable surgical outcome was considered when patients achieved more than 50% of seizure reduction during follow-up or were included in one of the three groups: Engel I, II, or III. A seizure outcome was considered unfavorable when patients achieved less than 50% of seizure reduction or were classified as Engel IV during follow-up.

Complications

Table 1 presents the rate of surgical and neurological complications from studies included in the present meta-analysis. Significant complication rates did not achieve more than 5% and disconnection syndrome was a transient neurological complication in most studies.

Discussion

Children with severe and refractory epilepsy usually suffer significant morbidity and disability. Many of them suffer cognitive decline due to the effects of frequent seizures and chronic use of anti-epileptic drugs, as well as from physical harm as a result of sudden loss of consciousness. CC is a palliative procedure for patients with medically uncontrolled seizures not amenable to focal resection. Van Wagenen and Herren first introduced it in 1940 as a therapeutic option for refractory epilepsy. Since then, many studies regarding the indication and outcome of corpus callosotomy have been published. However, there has yet to be universally accepted standard guidelines for the selection of patients for anterior versus complete CC.

In the past, anterior CC was believed to prevent post-surgical neurological deficits, such as the disconnection syndrome, marked by mutism, hemiataxia, and/or alexia. With these controversies in mind, we performed a systematic review with meta-analysis of studies directly comparing seizure outcome and evaluating complications descriptions of pediatric patients following anterior or complete CC. Our hypothesis was that complete CC was superior to anterior CC to produce favorable seizure outcomes, but most relevant surgical series were likely too small to carry strong statistical significance. Therefore, a meta-analysis study would improve precision through a pooled estimate of treatment effect.

Four studies were included in the present meta-analysis after review of the literature. The pooled analysis found that complete CC is superior to anterior CC in improving seizure outcome of pediatric patients (Fig. 1 and Table 2). Rahimi et al. showed a significant benefit when complete CC was used for secondary generalized seizures compared with anterior CC. Additionally, Bower et al. and Kasasbeh et al. also reported favorable outcomes of complete CC in controlling drop attacks and astatic seizures compared to anterior CC. Jalilian et al. reinforced that complete CC should be considered as the initial procedure in lower-functioning children afflicted by absence, atonic, or myoclonic seizures and that severely
affected higher-functioning children may also benefit from complete CC, without significant neurological complications.\textsuperscript{15}

Statistical data from all four studies demonstrated that neurological morbidity in patients receiving complete CC is not greater than those receiving an anterior CC. Jalilian et al. reported suspicion of disconnection syndrome in one patient who received an anterior CC and transient mutism and weakness in four other patients after complete CC.\textsuperscript{15} Rahimi et al. also described one case of mild disconnection syndrome after complete CC, characterized by a change in the dominant hand.\textsuperscript{14} Bower et al. and Kasasbeh et al. affirmed that clinical and neurological complications were independent of whether the CC was complete or anterior. No statistically significant difference was observed between groups with regards to length of surgery, length of hospitalization, or estimated blood loss.\textsuperscript{16,17}

There are several methodological aspects in the present findings, which should be interpreted in the context of several limitations. Although an extensive systematic literature review was performed, we included only four retrospective non-randomized case-controlled studies for meta-analysis. Additionally, most studies had a small number of patients and the follow-up was relatively brief, with a mean time of 2.65 years for a pooled analysis. Nevertheless, future prospective and randomized studies with a greater number of patients are certainly necessary to confirm such observations.

**Conclusion**

To conclude, the management of medically refractory epilepsy is complex and challenging, and CC seems to be an appropriate option when patients have failed maximal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>AntCC</th>
<th>CompCC</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
<th>Neurological Complications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rahimi et al.\textsuperscript{14}</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Retro</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalilian et al.\textsuperscript{15}</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Retro</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bower et al.\textsuperscript{16}</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Retro</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasasbeh et al.\textsuperscript{17}</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Retro</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AntCC, Anterior corpus callosotomy; CompCC, Complete corpus callosotomy; ‘\textsuperscript{*}’, mean duration of follow-up in years; Retro, Retrospective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>AntCC Success\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>CompCC Success\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rahimi et al.\textsuperscript{14}</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.016</td>
<td>1.85 [0.26, 12.94]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalilian et al.\textsuperscript{15}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.719</td>
<td>5.50 [0.54, 55.49]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bower et al.\textsuperscript{16}</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.947</td>
<td>1.75 [0.55, 5.481]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasasbeh et al.\textsuperscript{17}</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.775</td>
<td>7.00 [1.60, 30.48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal (95% IC)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.02 [1.43, 6.387]\textsuperscript{a}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Event)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AntCC, Anterior CC; CompCC: Complete CC; M-H, Mantel-Haenszel test.

Heterogeneity: Chi\textsuperscript{2} = 2.29, p = 0.51.

Test for overall fixed effect (M-H): ‘p = 0.005.

\textsuperscript{b} Success: Patients classified as Engel I/II/III or presenting >50% seizure frequency reduction.

Fig. 2 Forest Plot of seizure outcome after AntCC and CompCC (M-H, Mantel-Haenszel test; AntCC, Anterior CC; CompCC, Complete CC).
medical therapy. Additionally, complete CC is the most effective treatment option to control intractable seizure in children not amenable to focal resection with similar neurological complications, when compared with partial CC.

References