Lesional Temporal Lobe Epilepsy: Does the “Uncommon” Differ from the Common?

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Abstract

Objectives This study aims to evaluate the subgroup consisting of uncommon pathological entities presenting with temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE).

Methodology Twenty-four consecutively operated patients of lesional temporal lobe epilepsy were included in the study. Eleven cases were identified that had pathologies implicated as “uncommon” in previously done studies on the pathology of TLE. A subgroup analysis consisting of these uncommon lesions was done for clinical presentation and seizure outcome. The seizure outcome was assessed in terms of Engel and International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) classification.

Results Nine different pathological entities were identified within the study group. The mean age at surgery was 18.6 years (range 2–30 years). The mean duration of epilepsy was 48.3 months and the average duration of follow-up was 39.2 months. All patients had seizures as the only complaint except three. Three patients had focal-aware seizures, two had focal motor onset, and the rest all had focal-unaware seizures. Seven patients were seizure free and the average age at diagnosis for these patients was 15.4 years (range 2–24 years.). The duration of seizure in the postoperative seizure-free group was 29.7 months and it was 81 months for the other group. All the patients with persistent postoperative seizures had focal-unaware seizures preoperatively.

Conclusion Despite the small and heterogeneous nature of this subgroup of uncommon lesions causing temporal lobe epilepsy, the clinical presentation, prognostic factors, and seizure outcome are similar to the cohort of common pathologies, including mesial temporal sclerosis.

Keywords ► seizure outcome ► temporal lobe epilepsy ► pathology ► diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor ► angiocentric glioma ► corticle ependymoma

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Introduction

Temporal lobe lesions are the most common cause for focal-onset seizures.\(^1\) They are implicated in more than 60% of adult-onset seizures. Mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS) is the most common cause of temporal lobe epilepsy.\(^2,3\) Apart from this, there is a heterogeneous group of structural lesions that cause temporal lobe epilepsy. It includes both neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. Within the neoplastic group, ganglioglioma and glioma are the most common pathological cause. The lesser of this group has been rarely explored as a subgroup. This uncommon subgroup includes some rare and few newly recognized pathologies. The focus of this article is on these uncommon causes of temporal lobe epilepsy. Despite the pathological heterogeneity, this subgroup has a striking similarity to the overall neoplastic group in terms of clinical presentation and seizure outcome.

Methodology

A total of 24 consecutively operated patients (\(n = 24\)) of lesional temporal lobe epilepsy were included in our study. These patients had undergone lesionectomy alone (LA) or lesionectomy with anteromedial temporal lobe resection (L + AMTR) for structural lesions of the temporal lobe. The patients were included irrespective of age and sex, who presented in our department with seizures as their primary complaint in the last 5 years (2015–2020). Cases having major tumor mass in temporal lobe with some extension to nearby structures were also included. These patients were on appropriate antiepileptic drugs (AED) given in adequate dose and duration. They were classified as medically intractable seizures or drug-resistant epilepsy based on International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) guidelines.\(^4\) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain (in seizure protocol) was done as the initial investigation. Contrast-enhanced (gadolinium) MRI was done in cases with suspected tumors. In cases having more than one lesion, if seizure semiology was unclear from the history, or if the semiology was discordant with MRI findings, video electroencephalography (EEG) or other noninvasive or invasive investigations were planned for correct lateralization and localization of seizure foci. Lesionectomy alone (LA) or lesionectomy with anteromedial temporal resection (L + AMTR) was done based on the findings of the epilepsy workup. Electrocorticography (ECoG) was employed intraoperatively in deeply situated lesions. The histopathology was reviewed by an experienced neuropathologist. The pathologies that have been reported as uncommon causes of temporal lobe epilepsy were selected for subgroup analysis (\(n = 11\)).\(^5,7\) Antiepileptics were not tapered in the immediate postoperative period. Once discharged, patients were followed-up in the outpatient department (OPD) and then the AED and their doses were modified to taper gradually and then stopped. The number of antiepileptic drugs and their doses, clinical profile, the surgical intervention done, and immediate postoperative course were recorded from the patient case files and the hospital information system (HIS) retrospectively. The data of clinical course following discharge was acquired from the follow-up records and through telephonic conversation with the patients. The seizure outcome was reported in terms of “Engel” and “ILAE” classification.

Results

Among the 24 consecutively operated patients, there were 5 cases of MTS; 11 cases of low-grade astrocytoma; 2 of leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumors; and 1 case each of cavernoma, epidermoid cyst, arachnoid cyst, angiocentric glioma (►Fig. 1A, B), cortical ependymoma, and dysplastic neuroectodermal tumor (DNET). The 11 cases of low-grade glioma included diffuse astrocytoma (5), pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (2), anaplastic astrocytoma (1), pilocytic astrocytoma (1), pilomyxoid astrocytoma (1), and oligodendroglioma (1). Out of these, a subgroup of 11 cases was identified as having pathologies that have been less frequently described to present with temporal lobe epilepsy\(^6,7\)(►Table 1). We analyzed this subgroup for clinical presentation and seizure outcome. The mean age at surgery was 18.6 years with an age range of 2 to 30 years. The mean duration of epilepsy was 48.3 months.

Fig. 1 (A) Angiocentric glioma with the perivascular arrangement of monomorphic glial cells. (B) Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) positivity in angiocentric glioma (magnification ×20).
Table 1  Clinical Summary of the patients included in the study \((n = 11)\)

| S. No. | Histopathology | Tumor location | Age(y)/Sex | Presenting complaint | Preoperative seizure frequency (seizure-days) | Duration of epilepsy (months) | Pre op seizure type (seizure semiology) | Number of AEDs preoperatively | Seizure response to medical therapy (ILAE) | Seizure workup | Procedure done (LA/L + AMTR) | Extant of resection | Postoperative seizure frequency (seizure-days) | Postoperative seizure type | Duration of follow-up (months) | ENGEIL class | ILAE class |
|--------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Angiocentric glioma | Right mesial temporal lobe | 14/M | Seizure | >1 per month | 12 | Focal aware (deja vu) | 2 | Drug resistant | CEMRI | L + AMTR | GTR | Nil | Nil | 25 | 1A | 1A |
| 2      | Cavernoma | Left mesial temporal lobe | 9/M | Seizure | >1 per month | 48 | Focal aware (aura—fear/uneasiness) | 1 | Drug responsive | CEMRI | L + AMTR | GTR | Nil | Nil | 65 | 1A | 1A |
| 3      | Cortical ependymoma | Right temporal (neocortex) lobe with extension to frontal lobe | 21/M | Seizure | >1 per week | 1 | Focal unaware (aura f/b focal to bilateral tonic clonic) | 2 | Undefined | CEMRI | LA | GTR | Nil | Nil | 67 | 1A | 1A |
| 4      | Epidermoid cyst | Right mesial temporal lobe | 26/M | Seizure | >1 per week | 24 | Focal unaware (aura—vertigo, irritability f/b behavioral arrest) | 2 | Drug resistant | CEMRI Video EEG | L + AMTR | GTR | >1 per year | Focal aware (vertigo) | 62 | 2A | 3 |
| 5      | Arachnoid cyst | Right mesial temporal lobe | 22/M | Seizure | >1 per month | 48 | Focal unaware (aura—fear, nausea f/b bilateral tonic clonic) | 2 | Drug resistant | MRI | L + AMTR | GTR | >1 per year | Focal aware (unaeasiness) | 30 | 1B | 3 |
| 6      | Diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor | Left mesial temporal lobe compressing midbrain | 30/M | Seizure right hemiparesis | >1 per week | 192 | Focal unaware (sensation of fear f/b bilateral tonic clonic) | 4 | Drug resistant | CEMRI fMRI Video EEG ECoG | L + AMTR | STR | >1 per month | Focal aware (fear) | 20 | 3A | 4 |

(continued)
### Table 1 (continued)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Histopathology</th>
<th>Tumor location</th>
<th>Age (y) / Sex</th>
<th>Presenting complaint</th>
<th>Preoperative seizure frequency (seizure-days)</th>
<th>Duration of epilepsy (months)</th>
<th>Pre op seizure type (seizure semiology)</th>
<th>Number of AEDs preoperatively</th>
<th>Seizure response to medical therapy (ILAE)</th>
<th>Seizure workup</th>
<th>Procedure done (LA/ L + AMTR)</th>
<th>Extant of resection</th>
<th>Postoperative seizure frequency (seizure-days)</th>
<th>Postoperative seizure type</th>
<th>Duration of follow-up (months)</th>
<th>Engel class</th>
<th>ILAE class</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Diffuse leptome-ningeal glioneuronal tumor</td>
<td>Right temporal lobe (neocortex) extending to insula</td>
<td>24 / M</td>
<td>Seizure left hemiparesis</td>
<td>&gt;1 per month</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Left focal motor seizure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drug resistant</td>
<td>CEMRI Video EEG ECoG MEP/SSEP</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>GTR</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>DNET</td>
<td>Right mesial temporal lobe</td>
<td>24 / M</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>&gt;1 per year</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Focal aware (nausea, uneasiness)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drug resistant</td>
<td>CEMRI L + AMTR</td>
<td>GTR</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma</td>
<td>Right medial temporal lobe</td>
<td>14 / M</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>&gt;1 per week</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Focal unaware (aura—focal to bilateral tonic clonic seizure)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drug resistant</td>
<td>CEMRI L + AMTR</td>
<td>GTR</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td>Right temporal (neocortex) lobe</td>
<td>19 / M</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>&gt;1 per month</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Focal unaware (behavioral arrest)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drug resistant</td>
<td>CEMRI Video EEG</td>
<td>L + AMTR</td>
<td>GTR</td>
<td>&gt;1 per month</td>
<td>Focal aware (dizziness)</td>
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<td>4B</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pilomyxoid astrocytoma</td>
<td>Left medial temporal lobe</td>
<td>2 / M</td>
<td>Seizure right hemiparesis</td>
<td>&gt;1 per week</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Focal motor to bilateral tonic clonic seizure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drug resistant</td>
<td>CEMRI LA</td>
<td>STR</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1A</td>
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</table>

Abbreviations: AED, antiepileptic drugs; CEMRI, contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; ECoG, electrocorticography; EEG, electroencephalography; fMRI, functional MRI; GTR, gross total resection; ILAE, International League Against Epilepsy; LA, lesionectomy alone; L + AMTR, lesionectomy with anteromedial temporal lobe resection; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; MEP, motor evoked potential; SSEP, somato sensory evoked potential.
and the average duration of follow-up was 39.2 months. Three patients had a focal deficit (two cases of diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor and one patient of pilomyxoid astrocytoma) preoperatively. All other patients had seizures as the only complaint. All except two patients had drug resistant epilepsy. Patients with cavernoma, cortical ependymoma, and pilomyxoid astrocytoma were operated primarily for the lesion. While seizure control was the primary indication for surgical intervention in all the other eight cases. As per the ILAE criteria for epilepsy surgery, in the presence of a lesion (like cavernoma, DNET, etc.), the cutoff for surgery can be reduced to less than 1 year. Three patients had focal aware seizures, two had focal motor onset seizures, and the rest all had focal unwarn seizures. Seven patients were seizure free postoperatively, and the average age at diagnosis for these patients was 15.4 years (range 2–24 years). The average age of patients who had seizures postoperatively was 24.2 years (range 19–30 years). The duration of seizure in the postoperative seizure-free group was 29.7 months, and it was 81 months for the other group. Three patients had lesions on the left side. Two of these, cavernoma and DLGNT (case 6), had LA with transcortical gross total excision of the tumor in both cases. Video EEG was also done in both cases. It was confirmed to be in the temporal lobe on the same side. Video EEG was done as the seizure semiology and MRI findings were concordant, video EEG was done to confirm the involvement of medial temporal structures as the lesion was on the left side. Intraoperative ECog and deep electrodes were employed intraoperatively as the scalp EEG is less sensitive in deep-seated tumors like this case. It showed abnormal signal spikes from the inferomedial temporal lobe. Inferior temporal gyrus resection followed by lesionectomy and amygdalohippocampectomy was done. Subtotal excision could be achieved as the lesion was reaching the brainstem with loss of planes. Postoperatively, the patient has the same power of ⅘ (both upper and lower limb) as in preoperative status. Histopathology was suggestive of DLGNT (►Fig. 2B). In the 10 months of follow-up, there was a reduction in seizure frequency and he belonged to class 3a of Engel and 4 of ILAE classification. The second patient had also presented with intractable seizures of 5 years duration and hemiparesis. On MRI, the lesion was involving the temporal lobe and extending to the insula and measured 10 cm × 2 cm × 2 cm, located in the right temporal lobe with minimal edema, hypointense on T1, hyperintense on T2, with contrast enhancement. Lesionectomy with amygdalohippocampectomy was done. The AED had to be increased postoperatively. There is no residual lesion or recurrence on the follow-up scan. The second case with the same pathology, a 14-year-old boy, had a similar clinical picture but a better outcome. The patient had undergone lesionectomy with amygdalohippocampectomy. In 4 years of follow-up, the patient is seizure free (1a class in both Engel and ILAE).

One patient with a temporal epidermoid cyst had a decrease in seizure frequency, though focal seizures persisted (Engel class 2a and ILAE class 3). Two patients with diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumors were included in our series. The first patient was operated on with a differential diagnosis of mesial temporal cavernoma based on the radiological features (►Fig. 2A). Though the seizure semiology and MRI findings were concordant, video EEG was done to confirm the involvement of medial temporal structures as the lesion was on the left side. Intraoperative ECog and deep electrodes were employed intraoperatively as the scalp EEG is less sensitive in deep-seated tumors like this case. It showed abnormal signal spikes from the inferomedial temporal lobe. Inferior temporal gyrus resection followed by lesionectomy and amygdalohippocampectomy was done. Subtotal excision could be achieved as the lesion was reaching the brainstem with loss of planes. Postoperatively, the patient has the same power of ⅘ (both upper and lower limb) as in preoperative status. Histopathology was suggestive of DLGNT (►Fig. 2B). In the 10 months of follow-up, there was a reduction in seizure frequency and he belonged to class 3a of Engel and 4 of ILAE classification. The second patient had also presented with intractable seizures of 5 years duration and hemiparesis. On MRI, the lesion was involving the temporal lobe and extending to the insula and measured 10 cm × 6 cm × 5 cm. Preoperatively, video EEG was done as the seizure semiology was suggestive of seizure onset from the frontal lobe though the major part of the tumor was in the temporal neocortex. It was suggestive of seizure onset from the temporal lobe ipsilateral to the lesion with secondary spread to the ipsilateral frontal lobe. We operated upon him with a preoperative diagnosis of low-grade insular glioma with hemorrhage, possibly having conversion to the higher grade. Frontotemporal craniotomy with transcortical gross total excision of the tumor was done. As scalp EEG is less sensitive for deep lesions (seizure foci) like in insula, intraoperative ECog was done. It was suggestive of the epileptic zone being confined to the temporal neocortex; hence, LA was done. The patient had hemiparesis post surgery despite the use of motor evoked potential (MEP) monitoring. The patient is presently seizure free (1a class in both Engel and ILAE). Another patient with an arachnoid cyst had reduced frequency with no loss of awareness.
in the postoperative period. Rest all patients (7/11) were seizure free postoperatively.

Another patient with pilomyxoid astrocytoma was a 2-year-old male child with 15 months of intractable seizures and progressive right hemiparesis. The MRI showed a well-defined, intra-axial solitary lesion involving the medial temporal lobe. It was contrast-enhancing, T1-hypointense, and T2-hyperintense lesion. The patient underwent gross total excision of the tumor. Postoperatively, the patient is seizure free (1a class in both Engel and ILAE). The patient with cortical ependymoma was operated on with a differential diagnosis of a low-grade glioma on MRI. A glionic rim was seen around the tumor which was completely excised. The histopathology confirmed intraparenchymal ependymoma (Fig. 3A–C).

Fig. 2 (A) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) head suggesting a well-defined solid cystic nodular lesion abutting medial temporal lobe with compression over midbrain (from left to right—T1 axial, T2 axial, and T1 + contrast-coronal images). (B) H&E (Hematoxylin and eosin)-stained section showing a small focus of leptomeningeal tumor composed of sheets of round to polygonal cells with mildly isomorphic nuclei, clear cytoplasm, and interspersed thin capillaries at places. Mitosis/necrosis/endothelial proliferation were not seen. The adjacent parenchyma showed heavy calcification and few dystrophic neurons. Clusters of irregular thick-walled vessels were also seen in the meninges.
Mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS) is the most common etiology presenting as TLE. The other causes include traumatic brain injury, infections like meningitis, encephalitis, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, stroke, genetic syndromes, and neoplastic lesions. Wolf et al. had reported a series of 216 cases, with 75 patients having temporal lobe neoplasm causing seizures. Ganglioglioma (34) was the most common pathology followed by pilocytic astrocytoma (17), oligodendroglioma (9), diffuse astrocytoma (6), DNET (6), pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (1), and oligoastrocytoma (1). The nonneoplastic lesions included cavernoma (11), arachnoid cyst (1), and few other lesions. A study by Falah et al. in the pediatric population found glioma (46%) as the most common pathological lesion causing a seizure. Another study of 100 cases of temporal lobe epilepsy, reported that only 6% of patients had neoplastic lesions. All these studies implicated ganglioglioma or gliomas as the most common neoplastic lesions causing temporal lobe epilepsy. There were no cases of ganglioglioma in our series and the most common pathology was diffuse astrocytoma (4) after MTS (5). The seizure outcome in these studies was mainly dependent on these pathologies. The lesions which were reported as least common in these studies formed a significant portion of cases in our study as a cohort. This subgroup was heterogenous but had a similar clinical presentation and outcome on subgroup analysis. Though there are multiple case reports/series of these individual pathologies, they have not been evaluated as a single cohort previously.

The patients in this cohort were young and all males. This is similar to other studies that reported greater incidence in young patients and males. However, the average duration of epilepsy (~4 years) in these patients was less than other studies (~7–12 years). The duration of symptoms is affected by the Engel/ILAE grades, with higher grades presenting earlier. Given the benign nature of tumors in this cohort, such a long duration of seizures is expected. Also, most of these tumors did not cause significant deficits that would make them present early. Most of these patients presented with complex partial seizures (8/11). Fifty percent (4) of patients with complex partial seizure had complete remission, while 37.5% (3) patients had reduced frequency and in one patient there was an increased AED requirement to maintain the same preoperative grade of seizures. All the patients with SPS were seizure free postoperatively. Seven (63.6%) patients were seizure free postoperatively at an average of 29.27 months of follow-up. It is similar to the reports of Alsemari et al and Fallah et al (66.5% at 5-year and 75% at 2-year follow-up, respectively). These investigators had used intraoperative ECoG. Patients who had complete seizure freedom had a younger age at surgery and a shorter duration of symptoms. These same factors—younger age, shorter duration of symptoms, and focal seizures—had been shown to have a better prognosis by other authors. The analysis suggests that this heterogenous small subgroup of pathology at study has a clinical presentation, seizure outcome, and prognostic factors similar to cohorts of common pathologies causing temporal lobe epilepsy.

MRI brain was substantial in determining the extent of the lesion and possible involvement of the amygdala and hippocampus. However, it was difficult to determine the histopathology of most of the lesions on radiological features alone. Only 4 (epidermoid cyst, arachnoid cyst, cavernoma, and DNET) out of the 11 cases were correctly diagnosed on preoperative MRI. Lesionectomy was done when the only necrotic tissue was involved. AMTR was done with lesionectomy if the lesion extended to mesial temporal structures. Cavernoma could be diagnosed well on MRI and it aids in deciding the extent of excision. In our case, it was a 3.3 cm × 2.6 cm lesion that was involving the left temporal lobe. As it was extending to the medial temporal lobe with concordant semiology, and resection of the hemosiderin rim is recommended to prevent seizure persistence, lesionectomy with AMTR was done. Some studies, however, recommend excision of the cavernoma only, in case the dominant lobe is involved. The side of the lesion is a critical factor in decision-making to include AMTR with lesionectomy. The left TLE patients tend to perform worse than the right TLE patients on verbal memory, both before and after surgery. In most cases, the verbal memory is localized in the left hemisphere. Nonverbal memory deficits have been mostly associated with right temporal
lobe resections. The occurrence of visual field defects, however, is not affected by the side of resection. Two out of the three patients with left-sided lesions underwent L + AMTR in this study. The postoperative memory and visual status of the patients were not different from preoperative findings on routine neurological assessment. However, the subtle changes could be evident on detailed neuropsychological and visual assessments.

The possible site of epileptogenic focus can be decided based on the MRI features. Three subtypes of DNET has been defined on MRI. These have been correlated with the possible epileptogenic foci, in and around them (Table 2).17 This may aid in defining the extent of resection for DNET. Our patient had a “type 1” radiological subtype with a characteristic “bubbly pattern.” A gross total resection with amygddalohippocampectomy was done. Postoperatively, there was no episode of seizure and all his AEDs has been gradually tapered in the last 4 years (1A class in Engel and 1A in ILAE). In all the three patients with MRI showing extratemporal extension, seizure semiology, video EEG, and ECoG played a key role in deciding the epileptic focus and need for AMTR. In all these cases, we found the focus to be in the temporal lobe. Two attained seizure freedom on LA, while one patient undergoing L + AMTR had a good seizure outcome but persistent auras.

Persistent postoperative seizures were seen in patients with pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (PXa), leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor, epidermoid cyst, and arachnoid cyst. The possible cause of poor outcome in these patients could be the tumor-induced changes in the brain parenchyma. The cysts of the epidermoid cause local inflammatory response, leading to abnormal excitability and sclerosis.18 The arachnoid cyst has been associated with hippocampal agenesis.19,20 Similarly, low-grade tumors of the temporal lobe tend to induce palatogenesis in surrounding tissue including the hippocampus and amygdala by various mechanisms like inducing changes in neurotransmitters and their receptors, ion changes, hypoxia, acidosis, immunologic changes, inflammatory changes, or morphological changes.21 The epidermoid cyst was related to the anterior and medial temporal lobe. So lesionectomy with AMTR was done. In the case of arachnoid cysts, one author concluded that the presence of an arachnoid cyst in the middle cranial fossa in their series of patients with seizures was incidental and they do not necessarily reflect the location of the seizure focus.22 However, most authors have found the middle cranial fossa arachnoid cyst to be linked to temporal lobe hypoplasia by an uncertain “progenitor–progeny” relationship.19,20 Our patient had a Galassi type III arachnoid cyst. Lesionectomy with AMTR was done. There was a decrease in seizure frequency but no complete remission. The patient continues to be on AED for seizure control. In these cases, we suspect either there was a residual epileptic zone/part of the network or the presence of a “dual pathology” that was not apparent on MRI. An intraoperative ECoG or a preoperative phase two seizure workup may have helped in these cases if finding the possible occult foci. The patient of DLGNT was older and had a long duration of seizures, and only subtotal excision was achieved. Patients with PXA also had a long duration of seizures while other poor prognostic factors were absent. Harrod et al had concluded five important reasons for a surgical failure (insufficient resection, relapse on the contralateral side, lateral temporal neocortical epilepsy, dual pathology, and extra-temporal lobe epilepsy mimicking temporal lobe epilepsy or temporal plus epilepsy).23 A second-stage surgery involving amygddalohippocampectomy is safe and with better outcome.24,25 Amygdalohippocampectomy was done in all these cases along with complete lesionectomy. Resection of the residual lesion in DLGNT would cause postoperative deficits. The patient had now only minor focal seizures (infrequent aura only). So, further surgical intervention was not done. Similarly, in other patients with some persistent postoperative seizures, only a minor aura was present. Further investigations for persistent seizure foci was offered to the patients, but it was denied as the patients had significant relief and the infrequent seizure did not hamper their daily activities.

Limitation

This is a retrospective study. The inherently small sample size precludes the application of statistical analysis and tests of significance. The subgroup is heterogeneous. However, the analysis of the clinical and outcome associated variables yielded similar results. The surgical intervention in different pathologies was guided by their preoperative MRI impression as per the operative surgeon. A detailed neuropsychological assessment and visual assessment would have allowed better evaluation of the possible adverse outcomes of LA versus L + AMTR.

Conclusion

Despite the small and heterogeneous nature of the subgroup of these uncommon lesions causing temporal lobe epilepsy, the clinical presentation, prognostic factors, and seizure outcome are similar to the cohort of common pathologies, including MTS. Tumors with significant peritumoral effects, long duration of seizures, and focal unaware seizures are poor prognostic factors. MRI may not differentiate between the pathology within the glioma subgroup, but the postoperative seizure outcomes remain the same irrespective of the histopathology.
Note
The study was presented at Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, in May 2019.

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Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References