

간질의 수술적 치료

Epilepsy : Surgical Treatment

50

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Horsley가

Abstract

Interest in epilepsy surgery is getting more and more increased with the development of computer - EEG and neuroimaging technique. There is a definite subgroup of intractable epilepsy patients who can be treated by surgical treatment. Essential procedures for the satisfactory result of epilepsy surgery include strict patient selection, EEG analysis, anatomical/functional imaging for identification of epileptogenic lesions and seizure onset, neuropsychological test, and intracranial recording procedures. Temporal lobe epilepsy with typical hippocampal sclerosis is the best and most popular surgical candidate. Intractable epilepsy with focal discrete benign lesions (tumors, vascular malformations, granulomas, etc.) can also be good surgical candidates. Localization - related epilepsy with cortical dysplasia and other non - visible lesions can be treated by surgery through intracranial recording procedures. Callosotomy and hemispherectomy can be performed in selected patients with intractable generalized seizures. The importance of comprehensive preoperative investigations cannot be overemphasized.

Keywords : Epilepsy surgery; Indication; Neuro - imaging; Hippocampal sclerosis; Lesion

가

Institute Penfield

Montreal Neurological

Montreal Penfield가

가

가

가 가

Video -

MRI

가 (, ,)
가 가
가

0.5~1%

1. ,

20~30%

가 (1, 2).

가 - (, , ,)

가 .

Sturge - Weber

가

가 ,

가 가

()

MRI

(6).

가 (motionless staring), (auto- matism) , 가 (vocalization) (central sulcus) , (3~5). 가 (callosotomy) .

가 가 . 99mTc - HMPAO SPECT(single photon emission tomography) 가 (interictal SPECT), SPECT 2 가 가 (ictal SPECT)(7). SPECT 가 PET(positron emission tomography) 18F - fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) SPECT (8). FDG - PET

2. 가 . SEPCT PET MRI MRI MRI가 가 (gliosis) CT (hippocampal sclerosis), (cortical dysplasia) 3. MRI 가 (relaxation time) (hippocampal sclerosis)

(Standard temporal resection : anterior temporal lobectomy with amygdalohippocampectomy)

(functional mapping)

가

가

(sulcus)

(insula)

(neocortex)

가

(stereotactic)

(interictal)

4.

(Brain Mapping)

(ictal)

가

(functional mapping)

가

가

가

가

(subdural

grid or strip)

depth

electrode)

(9) 가

(1 cm)

(strip)

(grid)

(central sulcus)

가

- 가 .

가 . 6.

0.3 msec duration
 bipolar square wave 50 Hz 5 10 - 가 .
 . 1 mA , -
 , 가 -
 after discharge가 ,
 15 mA , , , .
 (10, 11). , ,
 가 가 , , -

5. Amytal (12).

Wada ,
 barbiturate Sodium amytal(125 mg) 가 , , 가
 가

가 (13).

(dominance)

. 가 7.

Amytal MRI MRI
 가 , - ,
 MRI(functional MRI :
 , fMRI)

(MST : multiple subpial transection)

가

(17).

3)

1)

(Cortical Dysplasia, Neuronal Migration Disorder)

MRI

가

가

4)

가

가

가

2)

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

(callosotomy)

가

drop attack

가

(Sturge - Weber syndrome, hemi-
gegalencephaly, Rasmussen's encephalitis)

(hemispherectomy)

가

(vagal nerve stimula-
tor)

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