

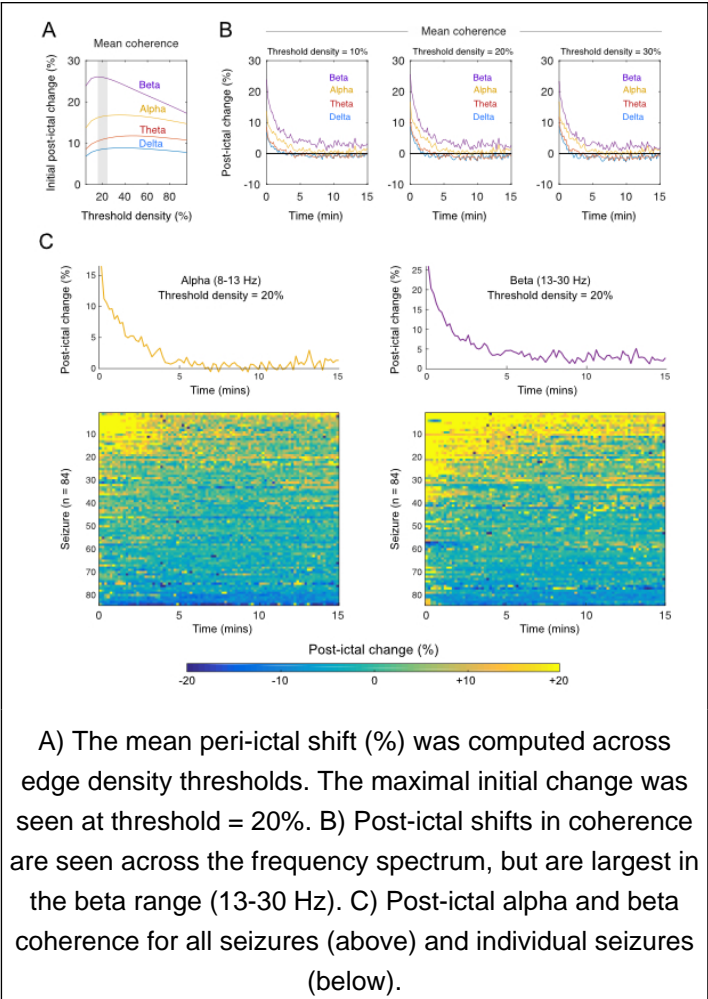
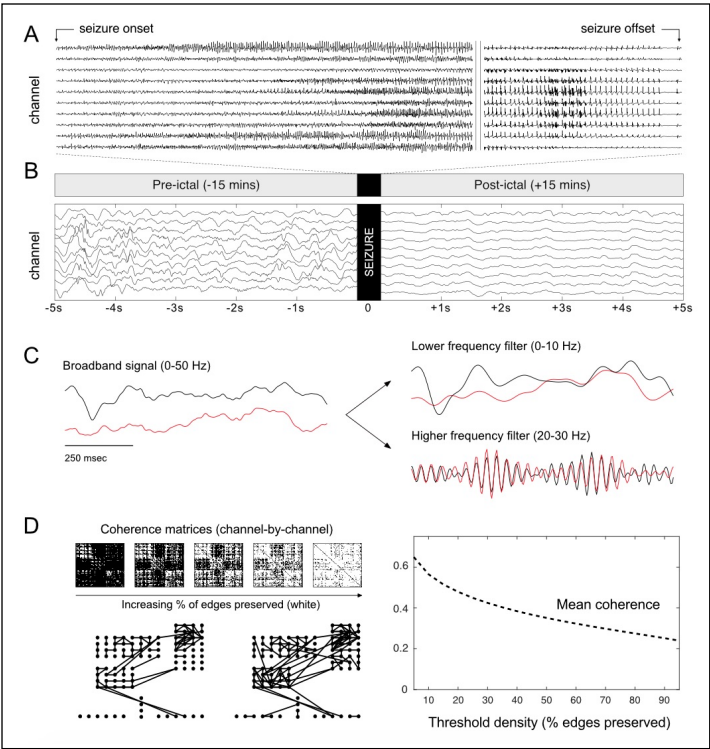
Introduction

In patients with recurrent seizures, the postictal window can be associated with a spectrum of behavioral and physiological alterations [1]. Analyzing electrographic changes in the peri-ictal window may help better characterize the epileptogenic brain tissue prior to epilepsy surgery [2]. The purpose of this study was to compare pre- and post-ictal functional connectivity networks among patients undergoing intracranial evaluation.

Learning Objectives

- (1) Understand the concept of network connectivity and epileptogenic networks
- (2) Appreciate the significance of postictal activity in characterizing epileptic networks

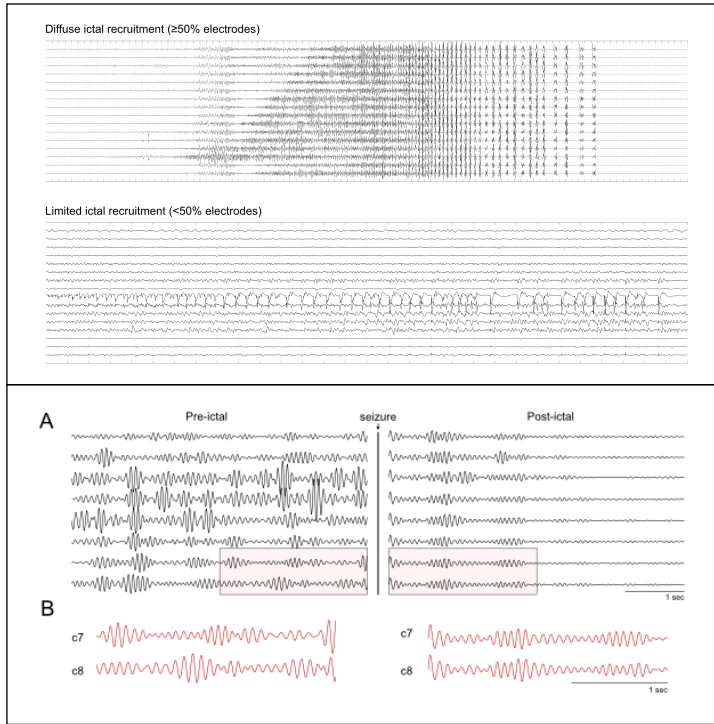
Methods (1)



Results

Results (1)

Results (2)



Conclusions

The postictal window was associated with a shift towards increased network connectivity and node clustering. The magnitude of peri-ictal shifts was correlated with the frequency band analyzed and the surgical outcome of the patient. We hypothesize that postictal deactivation of subcortical relay nuclei may contribute to the differences observed across surgical outcome groups.

References

- (1) Fisher RS et al. *Epilepsy Behav* 2000; 1: 52-59.
- (2) Remi J et al. *Epilepsy Behav* 2010; 19: 114-117.

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