Title: DTI of tuber and perituberal tissue can predict epileptogenicity in tuberous sclerosis complex

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Abstract: © 2015 American Academy of Neurology. To evaluate whether diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) can predict epileptogenic tubers by measuring apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), fractional
anisotropy, axial diffusivity, and radial diffusivity in both tubers and perituberal tissue in pediatric patients with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) undergoing epilepsy surgery. Methods: We retrospectively selected 23 consecutive patients (aged 0.4-19.6 years, mean age of 5.2; 13 female, 10 male) who underwent presurgical DTI and subsequent surgical resection between 2004 and 2013 from the University of California-Los Angeles TSC Clinic. We evaluated presurgical examinations including video-EEG, brain MRI, 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose-PET, magnetic source imaging, and intraoperative electrocorticography for determining epileptogenic tubers. A total of 545 tubers, 33 epileptogenic and 512 nonepileptogenic, were identified. Two observers generated the regions of interest (ROIs) of tubers (ROItuber), the 4-mm-thick ring-shaped ROIs surrounding the tubers (ROIperituber), and the combined ROIs (ROItuber+perituber) in consensus and calculated maximum, minimum, mean, and median values of each DTI measure in each ROI for all tubers. Results: The Mann-Whitney U test demonstrated that the epileptogenic group showed higher maximum ADC and radial diffusivity values in all ROIs, and that maximum ADC in ROItuber + perituber showed the strongest difference (p = 0.001). Receiver operating characteristic analysis demonstrated that maximum ADC measurements in ROItuber+perituber (area under curve = 0.68 ± 0.05, p < 0.001) had 81% sensitivity and 44% specificity for correctly identifying epileptogenic tubers with a cutoff value of 1.32 μm2/ms. Conclusions: DTI analysis of tubers and perituberal tissue may help to identify epileptogenic tubers in presurgical patients with TSC more easily and effectively than current invasive methods.

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DTI of tuber and perituberal tissue can predict epileptogenicity in tuberous sclerosis complex

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate whether diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) can predict epileptogenic tubers by measuring apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), fractional anisotropy, axial diffusivity, and radial diffusivity in both tubers and perituberal tissue in pediatric patients with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) undergoing epilepsy surgery.

Methods: We retrospectively selected 23 consecutive patients (aged 0.4–19.6 years, mean age of 5.2; 13 female, 10 male) who underwent presurgical DTI and subsequent surgical resection between 2004 and 2013 from the University of California–Los Angeles TSC Clinic. We evaluated presurgical examinations including video-EEG, brain MRI, 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose–PET, magnetic source imaging, and intraoperative electrocorticography for determining epileptogenic tubers. A total of 545 tubers, 33 epileptogenic and 512 nonepileptogenic, were identified. Two observers generated the regions of interest (ROIs) of tubers (ROI_{tuber}), the 4-mm-thick ring-shaped ROIs surrounding the tubers (ROI_{perituber}), and the combined ROIs (ROI_{tuber-perituber}) in consensus and calculated maximum, minimum, mean, and median values of each DTI measure in each ROI for all tubers.

Results: The Mann–Whitney U test demonstrated that the epileptogenic group showed higher maximum ADC and radial diffusivity values in all ROIs, and that maximum ADC in ROI_{tuber-perituber} showed the strongest difference (p = 0.001). Receiver operating characteristic analysis demonstrated that maximum ADC measurements in ROI_{tuber-perituber} (area under curve = 0.68 ± 0.05, p < 0.001) had 81% sensitivity and 44% specificity for correctly identifying epileptogenic tubers with a cutoff value of 1.32 μm²/ms.

Conclusions: DTI analysis of tubers and perituberal tissue may help to identify epileptogenic tubers in presurgical patients with TSC more easily and effectively than current invasive methods. Neurology® 2015;85:2011–2015

GLOSSARY

AD = axial diffusivity; ADC = apparent diffusion coefficient; DTI = diffusion tensor imaging; FA = fractional anisotropy; FDG-PET = 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose–PET; RD = radial diffusivity; ROC = receiver operating characteristic; ROI = region of interest; TSC = tuberous sclerosis complex; UCLA = University of California–Los Angeles.

The presurgical identification of epileptogenic tubers in patients with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) remains challenging.1 Many patients with TSC either require invasive intracranial recording to pinpoint the epileptogenic zone or are denied surgery altogether.

Recent neurophysiologic studies have revealed that not only the tuber themselves but also the adjacent perituberal tissue can impair brain function and is therefore considered part of the ictal onset zone.2,3 We hypothesized that microstructural changes in perituberal tissue may be measurable using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), an MRI technique sensitive to subvoxel microstructural orientation and density. To test this hypothesis, we measured DTI characteristics, including apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), fractional anisotropy (FA), axial diffusivity (AD), and radial diffusivity (RD), in both tubers and perituberal tissue in a group of pediatric patients with TSC, and then correlated these findings with epileptogenicity.
METHODS Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents. The institutional review board at the University of California–Los Angeles (UCLA) approved the use of human subjects and waived the need for written informed consent and signed patient consent-to-disclose form because all testing was deemed clinically relevant to patient care.

Ethical approval. The current retrospective study was approved by the institutional review board at UCLA.

Patients. We retrospectively selected 23 consecutive pediatric patients with TSC (aged 0.4–19.6 years mean age of 5.2; 13 female, 10 male) who underwent presurgical DTI and subsequent surgical resection for treatment of epilepsy between 2004 and 2013 from the UCLA TSC Clinic. Two patients underwent surgery twice because of localizable recurrent seizures, arising from adjacent to resection cavity. Patients’ clinical data and seizure characteristics are summarized, respectively, in tables e-1 and e-2 on the Neurology® Web site at Neurology.org. None of the patients had a history of treatment with mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitors at the time of MRI or surgery. Patients without surgical resection due to nonlateralizing or multiple independent epileptogenic zones were excluded (n = 11).

Selecting epileptogenic tubers. All patients underwent a standardized presurgical evaluation including clinical and neurologic examinations, interictal and ictal scalp video-EEG recordings, brain MRI, and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose–PET (FDG-PET). FDG-PET/MRI coregistration for all patients, and 18 of the patients received magnetic source imaging for interictal dipoles. Epileptologists, neurosurgeons, neuroradiologists, and neuropsychologists made the decisions regarding surgical candidacy by group consensus during weekly case conferences.

We reviewed these preoperative examinations and intraoperative electrocorticography to confirm epileptogenic areas. Also, we verified the specific tubers responsible for seizure activity subsequently through surgical resection and a clinically meaningful reduction in seizure activity. Since magnetic susceptibility-induced artifacts on MRI cause inaccurate DTI measurements, we excluded heavily calcified tubers from the analysis. A total of 545 tubers, consisting of 33 (6%) epileptogenic tubers and 512 (94%) nonepileptogenic tubers were identified in this study.

Neuroimaging acquisition and analysis. We used the DTI data and other conventional magnetic resonance sequences on 1.5T Siemens Signa HDx or Genesis scanner and 3T Siemens Trio scanner (Siemens AG, Erlangen, Germany) and processed the analysis using the freely available postprocessing software AFNI (http://afni.nimh.nih.gov/afni) (figure 1). Detailed magnetic resonance protocols and measures are shown in appendix e-1. Two researchers manually contoured all tubers on the ADC maps slice by slice in consensus (region of interest [ROI]tuber). Because of the low resolution of the ADC maps, we referred T2-weighted or fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images overlaying on ADC maps. ROI\textsuperscript{size} was circumferentially inflated by 4 mm, such that at least 2 voxel rows were included in the perituberal ROIs.

![Figure 1](image-url)

A 2-year-old boy with tuberous sclerosis complex. Axial T2-weighted image (A), axial T1-weighted image (B), and axial apparent diffusion coefficient map (C) showed multiple bitemporal cortical tubers. ROI of left frontal tuber (ROI\textsuperscript{tuber}) was generated by manually contouring the tuber by 2 observers in consensus (D). ROI\textsuperscript{tuber} was automatically inflated by 4 mm to create the ROI of tuber plus perituberal tissue (ROI\textsuperscript{tuber+perituber}) (E). Note that the regions over CSF of ROI\textsuperscript{tuber+perituber} were trimmed off. ROI\textsuperscript{perituber} was subtracted from ROI\textsuperscript{tuber+perituber} to generate the ROI of perituberal tissue (ROI\textsuperscript{perituber}) (F). The in-plane voxel size for DTI data in our study ranged from 0.8 × 0.8 to 1.9 × 1.9 mm. In order to include at least 2 voxel rows in the perituberal ROIs, a width of 4 mm was used. ROI = region of interest.
The current study suggests that DTI characteristics differentiate epileptogenic tubers with high sensitivity (figure 2). In particular, maximum ADC measurements in ROI\textsuperscript{tuber} + perituber (ROC, area under curve = 0.63 ± 0.05, p = 0.01) demonstrated 84% sensitivity and 37% specificity with a cutoff value of 1.1 μm\textsuperscript{2}/ms (figure 2B).

**DISCUSSION** The current study suggests that DTI measurements, especially maximum ADC and maximum RD, in both tuber and perituberal tissues can

### Table 1 Comparison of ROI measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>ROI\textsuperscript{tuber}</th>
<th>ROI\textsuperscript{perituber}</th>
<th>ROI\textsuperscript{tuber} + perituber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>0.88 ± 0.12</td>
<td>0.93 ± 0.11</td>
<td>0.03*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>1.60 ± 0.43</td>
<td>1.36 ± 0.32</td>
<td>&lt;0.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.18 ± 0.21</td>
<td>1.12 ± 0.16</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.16 ± 0.20</td>
<td>1.10 ± 0.16</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.05</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>0.40 ± 0.14</td>
<td>0.36 ± 0.12</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.95 ± 0.38</td>
<td>0.21 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.87 ± 0.38</td>
<td>0.20 ± 0.62</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.33</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.26</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>1.72 ± 0.56</td>
<td>1.57 ± 0.50</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.32 ± 0.34</td>
<td>1.25 ± 0.31</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.31 ± 0.34</td>
<td>1.23 ± 0.30</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>0.69 ± 0.23</td>
<td>0.73 ± 0.22</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>1.45 ± 0.56</td>
<td>1.20 ± 0.42</td>
<td>0.02*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.02 ± 0.35</td>
<td>0.95 ± 0.28</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.33</td>
<td>0.94 ± 0.27</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AD = axial diffusivity; ADC = apparent diffusion coefficient; FA = fractional anisotropy; Max. = maximum; Min. = minimum; RD = radial diffusivity.

Data are presented as mean ± SD (×10^{-3} mm\textsuperscript{2}/s).

*p < 0.05
enhance the identification of epileptogenic tubers. Histopathologically, tubers show the presence of dysplastic neurons and giant cells, increased axonal connectivity, and hypomyelination. Perituberal cortex also demonstrates similar histologic features. Our results are therefore consistent with these histopathologic changes since dysplastic neurons and astrogliosis may result in increased ADC. Cystic degeneration of tubers also causes increased ADC, which is consistent with the notion that tubers with cystic degeneration correlate with epileptogenicity. It is possible that the functional isolation of the tuberal regions by cystic white matter may promote epileptogenicity. In future studies, it would be beneficial to directly analyze the relationship of imaging/DTI findings to electrocorticographic findings and histopathologic features.

In addition, hypomyelination is reported to increase RD, which is consistent with our results. AD changes are caused by axonal and functional changes, suggesting that our observed increases in AD within epileptogenic perituberal tissue may result from increased axonal connectivity and growth. The coexistence of both AD and RD changes have resulted in no substantial anisotropy changes, as indicated by our findings of no FA difference between epileptogenic and nonepileptogenic tubers. This result conflicts with previous studies reporting significantly lower FA values in epileptogenic tubers or in normal-appearing white matter adjacent to epileptogenic tubers compared with nonepileptogenic areas. Those studies, however, determined epileptogenicity using α-[11C]methyl-l-tryptophan ([11C]AMT)-PET or magnetic source imaging, each of which is probably insufficient for determining epileptogenicity alone. They also used small focal ROIs to measure DTI indices in normal-appearing white matter while we created ring-shaped ROIs covering all of the perituberal tissue simultaneously, which enabled us to reflect all of the FA changes within perituberal tissue. Consequently, we can say that the current results reflect all FA changes in perituberal tissue, and that FA change may vary according to where in the perituberal area the FA values were measured. In addition, it is well known that the major white matter tracts, including the internal capsule and corpus callosum, show significant FA decrease in patients with TSC compared with those in normal subjects. Concordant with our results, epileptogenic activity may cause more severe FA decrease in the hemisphere with epileptogenic tubers.

Limitations of this study include its retrospective design, and exclusion of patients who have not undergone surgical resection. Despite these limitations, this study demonstrates that DTI analysis of tuber and perituberal tissue may help identify epileptogenic tubers in patients with TSC noninvasively. Because this is a preliminary study, this method has not yet been adopted clinically. Further evaluation with a larger sample may help identify epileptogenic tubers noninvasively.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Drs. Yogi, Hirata, Salamon, and Mathern designed the study and drafted the manuscript. Drs. Yogi, Hirata, Karavaeva, Ellingson, and Salamon and Ms. Harris processed the image analyses. Drs. Yogi, Hirata, Wu, and Salamon and Ms. Yudovin collected and evaluated clinical data. Drs. Yogi,
Ellingson, and Salamon processed the statistical analysis and reviewed the results. All authors reviewed the study design and edited the manuscript.

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DISCLOSURE
A. Yogi, Y. Hirata, E. Karavaeva, and R. Harris report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. J. Wu serves on the professional advisory board for the Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance; has received honoraria from and serves on the scientific advisory board and the speakers bureau for Novartis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Lundbeck; and has received research support from the Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Inc., Today’s and Tomorrow’s Children Fund, Department of Defense/Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program, and the NIH (U54NS092090). S. Yudovin, M. Linetsky, G. Mathern, B. Ellingson, and N. Salamon report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

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