

Intra-cranial HFO analysis in pediatric epilepsy

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In pediatric epilepsy, the epileptic seizures and histopathology of epilepsy differ from the adult epilepsy. The extratemporal lobe epilepsy are more common than the temporal lobe epilepsy in adults. Localization related epilepsy around Rolandic-sylvian region is also frequently seen. Furthermore, epileptic spasms require the most challenging surgical resections, such as subtotal hemispherectomy. The epileptogenic histopathology for various seizure mechanisms is extremely considered to understand the epileptic network. The intra-cranial HFO has an amount of information about the epileptogenicity. Recently, both interictal and ictal slow wave components combining with HFO become critical factors to understand the characteristics of epileptic network in various pediatric epilepsy.