Intraventricular monitoring for temporal lobe epilepsy: report on technique and initial results in eight patients

J K Song, B Abou-Khalil, P E Konrad

Objective and importance: Resective surgery is an effective treatment for refractory temporal lobe epilepsy. In difficult cases, invasive monitoring may be needed to precisely lateralise and localise seizure foci of mesial temporal origin. The authors present a modified technique for image guided, endoscopic placement of an intraventricular electrode array (IVE) that abuts the amygdalo-hippocampal complex.

Methods: Eight patients with suspected mesial temporal lobe epilepsy had placement of an IVE in conjunction with other invasive electrodes. Seven of these patients also had subdural grid or strip electrodes and four had foramen ovale electrodes. Frameless image guidance was used to place a custom 10-contact depth electrode through a rigid neuroendoscope within the atrium of the lateral ventricle. Once proper orientation towards the temporal horn was confirmed, the IVE array was advanced into the temporal horn to the temporal tip. The endoscope was removed and electrode placement was confirmed through an intraoperative lateral skull radiograph and on visual inspection at the time of resection in two cases.

Results: The IVE was crucial for localisation in one patient and helped localisation in four others. Surgery was offered to seven patients. The only serious complication of IVE placement was a thalamic contusion presumably from an errant electrode tip. One electrode was inadvertently placed into the frontal horn. There were no deaths and no permanent morbidity associated with the procedure.

Conclusion: Endoscopically placed temporal horn, intraventricular electrodes provide an alternative to transcortical depth electrode placement. The technique hopefully can avoid complications associated with multiple depth electrode placements, especially when bilateral amygdalo-hippocampal electrical recordings are desired, although there may be a steep learning curve.

Numerous techniques have been used to record the epileptogenic zone non-invasively, semi-invasively, and invasively. Routine non-invasive methods such as scalp EEG or positron emission tomography with F-Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG-PET) at times cannot provide sufficient functional information to localise seizures. Semi-invasive monitoring methods include foramen ovale electrodes and epidural peg electrodes. Recently, in an attempt to locate electrodes closer to the hippocampus, one report even describes an intra-arterial catheter for EEG recording. Despite these comparatively low risk and semi-invasive techniques, accurate and precise seizure localisation cannot always be determined. In a study by Behrens et al., seizures in 160 epilepsy patients could not be localised with non-invasive monitoring. However, with invasive monitoring, 143 of 160 patients were offered resective surgery. Invasive methods for epilepsy monitoring include subdural strips or grid electrodes or depth electrodes. Spencer et al. report that subdural electrodes were 20% less sensitive than depth electrodes in detecting seizures originating from the hippocampus in their series. However, depth electrodes, in conjunction with strip electrodes, are especially useful in evaluating temporal lobe seizures.

Ideally electrodes should be close to the source of the seizure, and placed on each side of the seizure focus. If a phase reversal of the electrical waveform is noted between two electrodes, the electrodes are thought to surround the dipole source of the signal. Thus, when determining the location of electrographic seizure onset, dipole localisation may be an indication for resective surgery. As seizure onset in temporal lobe epilepsy may or may not occur from the amygdalo-hippocampal structures, locating the dipole may be easier when one set of electrodes lies within the temporal horn. This allows dipole localisation to be made with simultaneous recording from mesial, inferior, or lateral temporal structures.

Although the technique of stereotactic depth electrode placement is most accurate in locating electrodes within the hippocampus, some potential safety concerns exist. Traditional depth electrodes are known to be associated with risk of vascular injury and also may cause recording abnormalities secondary to the passage of the electrode through the parenchyma of the temporal lobe. As hippocampal depth electrodes are typically placed bilaterally, damage to the non-resected hippocampus from passage of the electrode into the parenchyma of the hippocampus can occur.

An alternative to transcortical depth electrode placement is the placement of a temporal horn, intraventricular electrode. This idea is not novel—review of the literature reveals that Blume et al. mention a similar method for intraventricular recording but do not go into detail describing the procedure. Freehand placement of intraventricular electrodes was described in 1989 by Polkey et al., in which he noted the value of recording hippocampal discharges in selection of patients for limited amygdalo-hippocampectomy compared with en bloc temporal lobectomy. His procedure was performed at the time of resection. McBrade et al. later described the findings associated with this type of recording and discussed the lack of predictability of intraoperative recordings on success of the temporal lobe resection. In contrast, we describe the methodology and results of an endoscopically placed intraventricular electrode array for presurgical monitoring of temporal lobe seizures.

Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; IVE, intraventricular electrode
lobe into the atrium of the lateral ventricle. Then the electrode 
the burr hole insertion of the endoscope through the occipital 
OH, USA). This aided in defining the trajectory necessary for 
guidance (Viewpoint; Picker International, Highland Heights, 
(CT) scan with fiducial markers for intraoperative image 
 Each patient underwent a preoperative computed tomographic 
years previously. Before intraventricular electrode placement, 
each patient underwent a preoperative computed tomographic 
CT scan with fiducial markers for intraoperative image 

METHODS

Eight patients with suspected mesial temporal lobe epilepsy 
that was medically intractable and of uncertain laterality were 
chosen for surgery. After informed consent, each patient 
underwent some combination of bilateral intraventricular recording alone or with subdural grids/stripes, sphenoidal, or 
foramen ovale electrodes. Their age ranged from 18–46 years; 
there were four women and four men in the study. None had 
prior invasive evaluation or surgical resection for epilepsy. One 
patient had prior resection of a low grade temporal glioma 18 
years previously. Before intraventricular electrode placement, 
each patient underwent a preoperative computed tomographic 
(CT) scan with fiducial markers for intraoperative image 
guidance (Viewpoint; Picker International, Highland Heights, 
OH, USA). This aided in defining the trajectory necessary for 
the burr hole insertion of the endoscope through the occipital 
lobe into the atrium of the lateral ventricle. Then the electrode 
was guided into the temporal horn through the centre channel 
of the endoscope.

The apparatus used is shown in figure 1. The electrode is a 
custom made 10 contact linear depth electrode (model 
SD-10P-32) produced by Ad-Tech Medical Instrument Corpor-
ション (Racin, WI, USA). It has an overall length of 390 mm 
and a diameter of 1.0 mm. There are 10 platinum contacts 
spaced over 50 mm, each 2 mm in length and spaced 5.5 mm 
apart. The proximal end of the electrode has 10 leads for con-
nection to recording equipment and there is a central stylet. 
The video endoscopic system (model 2233–005; Medtronic PS 
Medical, Goleta, CA, USA) contains a central channel for pas-
sage of the electrode. In particular, the endoscope used is 130 
mm in length with a 4.2 mm outer diameter and a 2.15 mm 
working channel together with separate light and irrigation 
lumens. A peel away sheath with obturator (Cook Catheter 
Corporation, Bloomington, IN, USA) is used as a blunt 
cannula for initial insertion of the endoscope.

Technique

The patient is given general endotracheal anaesthesia, placed in 
the prone position, and the head is fixed in a skull clamp. Regis-
tration of fiducial markers is then performed. Entry and target 
points were selected for each side by identifying the atrium of 
the lateral ventricle (target) and a linear trajectory from the 
scalp (entry point) so as to place the endoscope in direct view of 
the ostium of the temporal horn. Firstly, a vertical, paramedian 
incision is made over one occipital hemisphere and a small burr 
hole (8–15 mm in diameter) is made just large enough to pass a 
peel away sheath through which the endoscope is placed. Using 
stereotactic guidance, the endoscope is advanced into the 
atrium of the ipsilateral lateral horn and the ostium of the tem-
poral horn identified visually (fig 2).

Identification of the choroid plexus and direction of the 
vertex helps in determining the ostium of the temporal horn 
versus the frontal horn (fig 2). The semi-flexible electrode is 
then advanced through the lumen of the endoscope and 
directed down into the temporal horn. As the temporal horn is 
smaller in diameter than the endoscope and has a curved 
shape, the electrode is advanced into the temporal horn with-
out advancing the rigid endoscope further than the atrium. 
Mild resistance occurs in passing the electrode when the tip of 
the electrode is at the end of the temporal horn (fig 3). Once it 
is felt that the electrode array is in a satisfactory position, the 
endoscope is removed and the peel away sheath is removed. 
The wound is then closed and the electrode secured to the 
scalp. The procedure is repeated on the opposite side if 
indicated. Confirmation of electrode position within the mid-
dle fossa can be made intraoperatively with a lateral skull 
radiograph or postoperatively with CT.

The IVEs were typically removed at the bedside once moni-
toring was finished or just before incision for resective surgery. 
In two cases, the electrode was left in place to visually confirm 
electrode location within the temporal horn on the side of the 
resection.

RESULTS

A total of eight patients underwent either unilateral or bilateral 
intraventricular electrode placement. Table 1 summarises the 
information for each case. The IVE was crucial for localisation in 
one patient who had clear seizure onset seen only in one IVE 
electrode (fig 4). Details of this patient are presented below. The 
IVE helped localisation in four other patients. We observed 
reversal of polarity of epileptiform as well as ictal activity 
between the IVE and the ipsilateral foramen ovale or subdural 
electrodes in three cases (fig 5). Based on information obtained 
from invasive monitoring, surgery was offered to seven patients. 
Of the patients undergoing surgery, one patient underwent a 
selective amygdalohippocampectomy, one patient underwent 

Figure 1  Apparatus for placement of intraventricular electrode 
array. (1) Rigid neuroendoscope with intraventricular electrode. (2) 
Intraventricular electrode array. (3) Peel away sheath. (4) 
Video/illumination system.

Figure 2  Endoscopic view of the right atrium. Shown are the 
choroid plexus (CP), the hippocampus (H), the ostium of the temporal 
horn (arrowhead), and the edge of the endoscope (arrows).
lesionectomy, and five patients underwent anterior temporal lobectomy and amygdalohippocampectomy. One patient was not offered surgery because of an extra-temporal seizure focus.

In two patients undergoing resective surgery, the electrode was visually seen within the temporal horn abutting the hippocampus at the time of exposure of these structures. No contusions or injuries were noted in adjacent structures, and the electrode tip was located within the rostral end of the temporal horn. There were no deaths associated with any of the procedures. One patient experienced a small contusion in the thalamus presumably from an errant electrode tip. She experienced mild, transient hemiparesis but quickly recovered to full strength. Early in the series, an IVE was postoperatively discovered to have been misguided into the frontal horn of the lateral ventricle instead of the temporal horn. As a result of this, we changed our technique to include an intraoperative lateral skull radiograph to confirm temporal horn placement. One IVE placement was aborted because of difficulty with endoscopic visualisation.

**Case discussion**

A 32 year old woman presented with a history of partial onset seizures since childhood. She continued to have seizures on a regimen of phenytoin and lamotrigine. She had no other medical history and had no prior invasive intracranial procedures. She was evaluated with video-EEG monitoring.

![Figure 3](image)

**Figure 3** Model representation of placement of intraventricular electrode. Demonstration of intraventricular electrode seen in a cutaway view of the left temporal lobe in a brain model in which the residual left hemisphere is viewed from above. Note relative position of the IVE along the lateral margin of the hippocampus in the temporal lobe.

![Figure 4](image)

**Figure 4** Selected EEG recording obtained from intraventricular electrode showing seizure onset. Depicted is an ictal onset only seen in the left intraventricular electrode (arrowhead). LD, left depth (IVE); LF, left foramen ovale; RD, right depth (IVE); RF, right foramen ovale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Age/sex</th>
<th>Invasive monitoring performed</th>
<th>Resective surgery performed</th>
<th>Electrode of seizure onset</th>
<th>Role of IVE in localising seizure onset</th>
<th>Post-op Engel classification</th>
<th>Complication of IVE placement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>46 F</td>
<td>left frontal SDGE left subtemporal SDGE left IVE</td>
<td>left anterior temporal lobectomy + AHC</td>
<td>Subtemporal SDGE</td>
<td>Frequent epileptiform discharges. IVE did not help in localising</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Left thalamic contusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 F</td>
<td>bilateral FOE</td>
<td>right anterior temporal lobectomy + AHC</td>
<td>Simultaneous: - Right IVE - Right subtemporal SDSE</td>
<td>Dipole between right subtemporal SDSE and right IVE.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>IVE placed into frontal horn on left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>32 F</td>
<td>bilateral IVE</td>
<td>left selective AHC</td>
<td>Left IVE</td>
<td>Localised seizure origin.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32 M</td>
<td>left frontal SDSE left FOE</td>
<td>right anterior temporal lobectomy + AHC</td>
<td>Right subtemporal SDSE</td>
<td>Noted dipole formed between right anterior SDSE and anterior IVE.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>23 M</td>
<td>left frontal SDGE bilateral IVE</td>
<td>left anterior temporal lobectomy + AHC</td>
<td>Left subtemporal SDGE</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>I*</td>
<td>Aborted IVE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>28 M</td>
<td>right FOE left subtemporal SDGE bilateral IVE</td>
<td>left temporal seizure-focus resection + AHC</td>
<td>Simultaneous: - Left IVE - Left subtemporal SDGE</td>
<td>IVE revealed frequent epileptiform discharges in the posterior electrode.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>18 M</td>
<td>bilateral SDGE</td>
<td>no surgery offered – non-temporal focus</td>
<td>Bilateral posterior SDGE</td>
<td>No ictal discharge recorded in IVEs.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>21 F</td>
<td>right FOE right IVE right SDGE</td>
<td>right anterior temporal lobectomy + AHC</td>
<td>Simultaneous: - Right FOE - Right IVE</td>
<td>Found dipole between FOE and IVE.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOE, foramen ovale electrode; IVE, intraventricular electrode; SDGE, subdural grid electrode; SDSE, subdural strip electrode; AHC, amygdalohippocampectomy. * Alcohol related seizure postoperatively.
and intravascular amytal testing (WADA test). This revealed that she had predominant language and memory on her right side but also appeared to have independent bilateral temporal seizure foci. MRI did not reveal any obvious mesial temporal sclerosis or other structural abnormality.

To investigate her further, she initially underwent placement intraoperatively of bilateral foramen ovale electrodes and bilateral intraventricular electrodes. This occurred without complication and after spending one night in the intensive care unit, she was transferred to the epilepsy unit for monitoring. During this time, she exhibited several seizures that could be localised from the implanted electrodes (fig 4). Once monitoring satisfactorily determined her seizure focus, the foramen ovale and intraventricular electrodes were removed. One week after the initial operation she underwent a selective amygdalohippocampectomy. She recovered fully and currently is seizure free with treatment 36 months postoperatively.

DISCUSSION

We have described a technique for placement of intraventricular electrodes for monitoring of mesial temporal lobe epilepsy. This technique has been used in seven of eight patients with good results and has provided useful data in assisting in planning surgery for resection of mesial compared with other temporal structures associated with seizure foci. Review of the literature reveals a previous study by Blume et al. 8 reporting the results of a multicontact electrode array stereotactically placed into the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle. They also report good data from the intraventricular recordings but do not describe the technique in detail.

Currently, there are two other reported methods for intraparenchymal monitoring of seizures from the mesial temporal lobe. Orthogonal depth electrodes are placed perpendicularly through the parenchyma of the temporal lobe from the lateral temporal surface. This method has been used with good effect and provides useful information. However, it is limited in that it provides data from only a very small area adjacent to each depth electrode. With this technique, multiple depth electrodes are required to span the length of the hippocampus. Furthermore, the risk of injuring a blood vessel increases with each pass. 9 Longitudinal or occipital depth electrodes are also used to monitor seizures originating from the amygdala and hippocampus and are well described. 10 However, it is difficult to locate all contacts of the electrode in both the amygdala and hippocampus and placement could produce injury in the non-epileptogenic hippocampus. In fact, it has also been proposed that interictal slow wave changes recorded from parenchymally located depth electrodes may represent non-specific tissue injury caused by their placement. 10

We are able to advance the electrode array to the end of the temporal horn to closely abut and span the amygdala and hippocampus without injuring the tissue we are monitoring. We have found that these recordings are at least as useful as traditional depth electrodes. It is important to note that while these electrodes are ideal for spanning the length of the mesial temporal lobe and can help lateralise seizures, they alone cannot distinguish between mesial and lateral temporal or extratemporal seizure onsets without other forms of invasive monitoring (for example, subdural strips/grids, foramen ovale electrodes, other depth electrodes).

One potential problem with placing electrodes into the CSF is the question of artefact and the quality of the recordings. We did not observe any degradation in our recordings from the IVEs compared with signals obtained from other implanted electrodes within the same patient. Another potential problem is the possibility that the electrode would not be held against the hippocampus in patients with enlarged temporal horns. Lastly, we had to abort one procedure because of poor endoscopic visualisation bringing up the concern that this procedure may be more difficult or impossible in patients with small ventricles. At this time, we cannot say whether small or enlarged ventricles will present a problem in the future.

In the technique described in this paper, we theorised that we could tackle the problems of adequate electrode coverage, risk of vascular injury, and avoidance of tissue injury. While there is a comparatively steep learning curve for the procedure, we have not had any serious permanent complications associated with the placement of the IVEs. One instance of thalamic contusion was experienced—in the future, we may attempt to record electrical impedance from the distal electrode contacts to determine if we are in CSF or parenchyma. We also describe one complication in our series involving misplacement of an IVE into the frontal horn early in the series. Based on this, our technique has evolved and lateral skull radiographs are now routinely performed intraoperatively. There is a risk for haemorrhagic complications, especially involving the choroid, and occipital lobe injury, as with longitudinal depth electrodes, but so far we have not encountered any and do not feel that it is any greater than with placement of a single depth electrode and is less than multiple depth electrodes placed in each temporal lobe.

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REFERENCES


The rarities were dealt with relatively well by both sites, although the referencing and, to a lesser extent, the depth of material was better at Medlink. It was disappointing that neither suggested the correct spelling (as “Google” would) when “Hallervorden” was entered, although surprisingly eMedicine did come up with two related articles containing this mistake. The treatment of migraine in pregnancy was not specifically discussed by either site, although eMedicine provided some information. Medlink also failed to provide useful advice on switching anticonvulsants, whereas eMedicine did at least give specific guidance on speed of withdrawal. The management of essential tremor was dealt with in depth by both services, with eMedicine, in contrast to Medlink, giving pragmatic guidance for situations where evidence is lacking. The difficult, but common, issue of clinically distinguishing subarachnoid haemorrhage from a benign headache was not addressed by either site. Furthermore, Medlink did not mention spectrophotometry and eMedicine did not discuss the evidence (or lack of it) for the use of this test. These criticisms should not detract from the fact that these sites are impressive resources that should be commended for what they have achieved. And the future? Hopefully an even more comprehensive resource, including high quality video, no banner adverts, and no fee. A challenge, perhaps, for national/international neurological associations in the digital age?

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References