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## Spatio-Temporal Distribution & Propagation of Temporal Lobe Seizures: Application of Nonlinear Mutual Cross Prediction

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**Background** : Nonlinear mutual cross prediction (MCP) characterizes dynamic interdependence among nonlinear systems. MCP also reveal relative strength of the coupling between systems, thus provides information about the direction of interdependence. The aim of this study is to apply MCP algorithm to multi-channel EEG and to characterize spatio-temporal pattern of seizure. **Methods** : We analyzed MCP of EEG of three medically intractable temporal lobe epilepsy patients, who underwent temporal lobectomy (left 2, right 1). Asymmetry of nonlinear cross predictability between channels was investigated. Five epochs of interictal EEG free from epileptiform discharge(s) and of ictal EEG were analyzed. **Results** : In interictal period, both frontal and occipital region appeared a weak driving force while awake and this driving force was further weakened during sleep. Before the onset of the seizure (preictal phase), the intensity of driving system became slightly stronger around seizure foci in 3 out of 8 seizures while no significant change was seen on the naked eyes. However this change was dim and not continuous. At the onset of seizure (ictal phase), 5 out of 8 seizures showed strong driving force around seizure foci. Three seizures without significant change initially had strong driving force as synchronous seizure discharges became built-up and spreading to surrounding areas in the middle of seizure. All seizures showed ipsilateral frontotemporal strong driving force and centroparietal response system, which was typical spatio-temporal distribution of MCP. **Conclusion** : MCP analysis may be a useful method for detecting spatio-temporal distribution and propagation pattern in temporal lobe epilepsy.

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**Key Words** : Temporal lobe epilepsy, EEG, Nonlinear interdependence, Mutual cross prediction (MCP), Spatio-temporal distribution

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\* 2000

가

(interdependent) ,  
(large-  
scale networks)  
(system)  
(cross correlation)  
(coherence)

(artifacts)가 , 가  
1 epoch 5  
(1000 data points) 5

3 18 (lip smacking),  
(mutual cross .<sup>3,4</sup> MCP prediction; MCP)

가 (coupling) , 1 2  
( ; drive system), 50 10 5  
(response system) (preictal), (ictal),  
(postictal) (ictal phase) 50 가 (ictal phase)

Le Van Quyen <sup>5,6</sup> Arnhold <sup>7</sup> Quiroga <sup>8</sup>  
(movement artifacts)

가  
8  
0.5~70 Hz , 12 bit  
200 Hz  
34 Hz

가  
1.  
X, Y가 , X 가 Y  
, Y i n  
n  
y<sub>n+1</sub>

, MCP  
(base) (target) cou-  
pling

, 2  
y<sub>n+1</sub> , y<sub>n+1</sub>

e<sub>n</sub><sup>2</sup> = (y<sub>n+1</sub> - y<sub>n+1</sub>)<sup>2</sup> (2)  
1

RMS(root mean square)

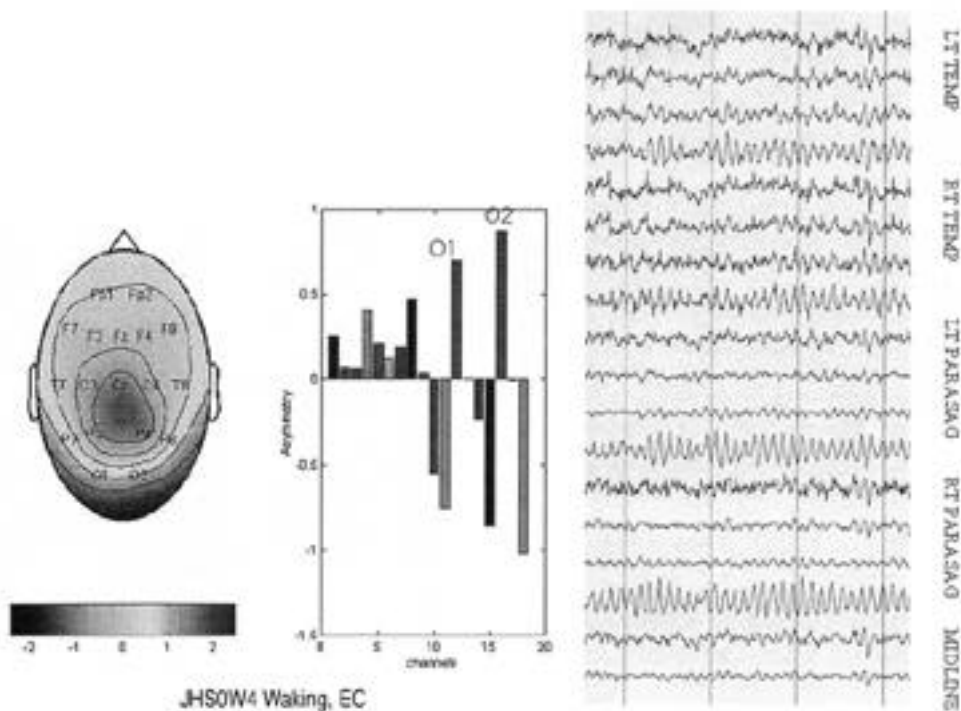
1 3  
Pred<sub>X</sub> Y = 1 - 1/N ∑ (e<sub>n</sub><sup>2</sup> / 2) (3)  
2  
X Y Pred<sub>X</sub> Y Pred<sub>X</sub> X  
MCP

Table 1  
modified combinatorial 10-10  
system  
가  
Pz 40  
18 (Fp1, F7, T7, P7, F3, C3, P3,  
O1, Fp2, F8, T8, P8, F4, C4, P4, O2, Fz, Cz)

**Table 1.** Clinical and EEG characteristics of the patients

	JHS	YSY	HHS
Surgical resection	Lt ATL with AH	Lt ATL with AH	Rt ATL with AH
Age (yr) /sex	29/F	26/M	41/F
Age of seizure onset (yr)	17	21	27
Brain MRI	Lt HS	Lt HS	Rt HS
Interictal EDs	Lt temporal (SP1, FT9, AF7)	Lt temporal (SP1)	Rt temporal (SP2, T8, FT8, F8)
Ictal EEG origin	Lt temporal	Lt temporal	Rt frontotemporal
Seizure number	3	3	2

ATL with AH; anterior temporal lobectomy with amygdalohippocampectomy, HS; hippocampal sclerosis



**Figure 1.** EEG and asymmetry map of MCP during waking state with eyes closed in patient JHS.

2. MCP (moderate), 1.5 (marked)

(reference) (Fig. 1).

(target) Pred<sub>r</sub> ,

Pred<sub>t</sub> , Pred<sub>r</sub> - Pred<sub>t</sub> > 0 , 1. (Interictal state)

가 0 , ( 1.0

18×18 ) ,

가 , Fig. 1

(Fig. 1). 가 (Fig. 1).

(asymme

try value; AV) , 2. (Ictal state)

, Pred<sub>r</sub> - Pred<sub>t</sub> > 0.5 1) (Preictal phase)

(weak), 0.5 1.0 (mild), 1.0~1.5

, 3  
 가 ( ; -10~-40 sec)  
 가 ,  
 가 0.5~1.0 ;

가  
 2) (Ictal phase)  
 8 5

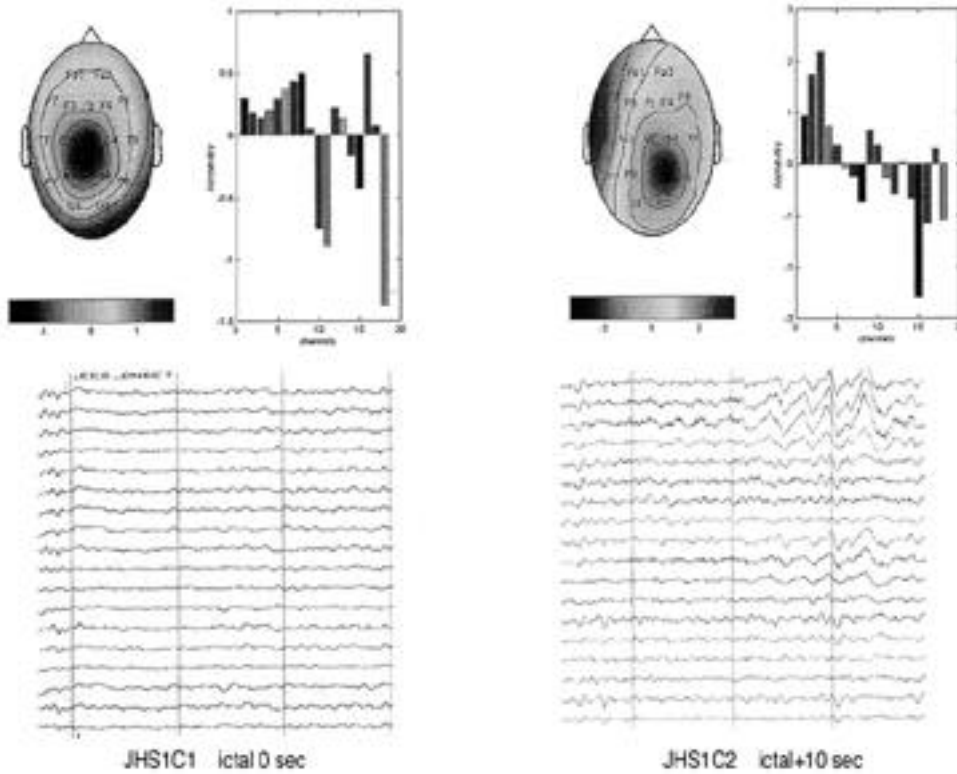


Figure 2. EEG and MCP asymmetry map of ictal phase in patient JHS.

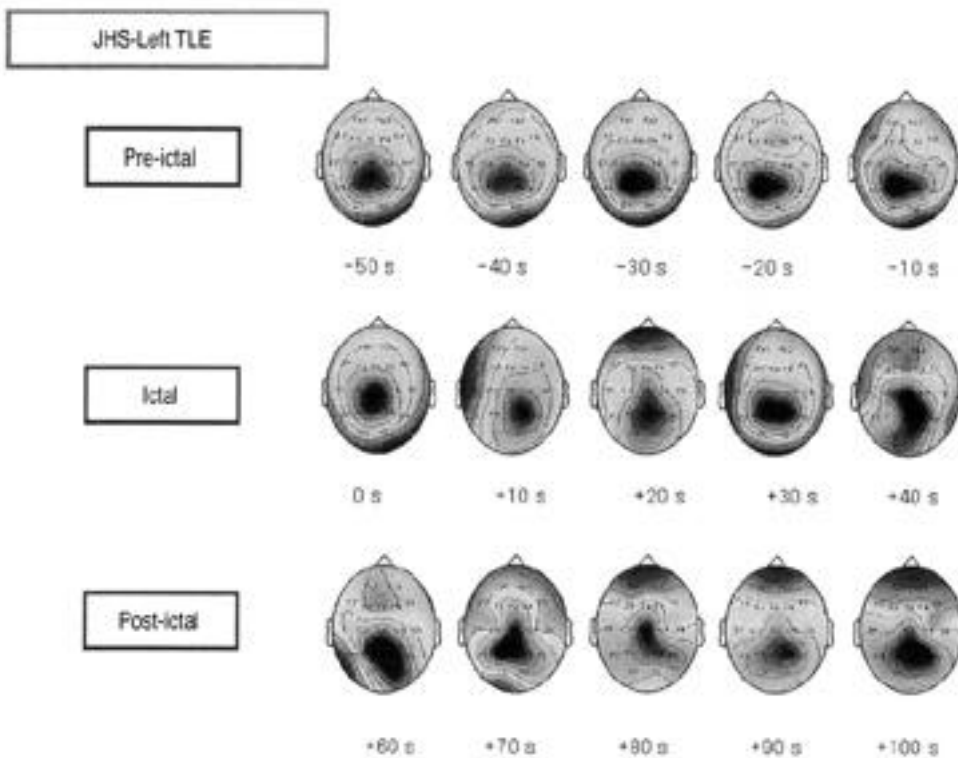


Figure 3. Spatio-temporal distribution of MCP asymmetry map in patient JHS.

**Table 2.** Characteristics of MCP distribution at each state

Driving system		Response system	Remark
Interictal period	Globally weak driving (Fp1, Fp2, O1, O2)	Mild to moderate (centroparietal)	
Ictal period	Pre-ictal phase	Mild to moderate (centroparietal)	Nearly the same as interictal state
	Ictal phase	Moderate to marked (bilateral centroparietal)	Global increase of driving & response. Ipsilateral temporal driving, centroparietal response system
	Post-ictal phase	Marked response in posterior half of brain	Gradual decrease with time

가 1.5  
 2  
 3  
 가  
 . MCP 가  
 diffuse electrodecremental response  
 가  
 (Fig. 2). (3/8 )  
 가, 가  
 가  
 MCP  
 가  
 . Fig. 3 (JHS)  
 3) (Postictal phase)  
 가  
 가  
 map Table 2 MCP  
 Ebersole Wadé<sup>1</sup>가  
 1 MRI  
 가  
 1  
 가  
 가  
 9,10  
 가  
 가  
 Le van Quyen<sup>12</sup>

