



Case Report

Evolution of epilepsy in hemimegalencephaly from infancy to adulthood: Case report and review of the literature



Kristin M. Ikeda ^{*}, Seyed M. Mirsattari

Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences, Western University, Room B10-106, 339 Windermere Road, London, ON N6A 5A5, Canada

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 2 December 2016
 Received in revised form 9 February 2017
 Accepted 15 February 2017
 Available online 1 March 2017

Keywords:

Hemimegalencephaly
 hemispherectomy
 Natural history
 Seizure
 Drug-resistant epilepsy

ABSTRACT

Hemimegalencephaly (HME) is a rare disorder of cortical development with overgrowth of one cerebral hemisphere. Patients have intellectual delay, hemiparesis and severe epilepsy. Drug-resistant epilepsy is often treated with a hemispherectomy. We review the literature on HME natural history and report a 26-year-old man with HME who did not undergo hemispherectomy in childhood with recurrent focal convulsive or non-convulsive status epilepticus.

Few patients with HME have been followed into adulthood. Reported adult cases have milder epilepsy or underwent hemispherectomy in childhood. Patients surviving to adulthood have poor outcomes, regardless of treatment method, although seizure burden is improved with hemispherectomy.

© 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Hemimegalencephaly (HME) is a rare disorder characterized by overgrowth of one cerebral hemisphere. It can occur as an isolated finding, or as part of a syndrome, such as hypomelanosis of Ito, tuberous sclerosis complex, epidermal nevus syndrome or Klippel–Trenaunay syndrome [1,2]. HME is classically associated with the triad of epilepsy, global developmental delay and contralateral motor deficit [3]. Epilepsy in these patients is notoriously difficult to treat, and patients generally have a poor neurodevelopmental outcome [2–4].

In children with HME and drug-resistant epilepsy (DRE), a hemispherectomy is often performed to decrease the burden of seizures [2]. These children may not become seizure free, but there is usually a significant improvement in seizure control and quality of life [2,5]. We report the clinical course of an adult with right HME diagnosed in infancy and severe epilepsy who did not undergo treatment with hemispherectomy.

2. Case report

A 26-year-old man was admitted to hospital for DRE and increased seizure frequency. Seizures consisted of head and eye deviation to the left, blinking, left arm abduction and right arm flexion (fencing posture).

Abbreviations: HME, hemimegalencephaly; SE, status epilepticus; EPC, epilepsia partialis continua; DRE, drug-resistant epilepsy.

^{*} Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: kristin.ikeda@londonhospitals.ca (K.M. Ikeda), seyed.mirsattari@lhsc.on.ca (S.M. Mirsattari).

Awareness was partially retained through the seizure, and they occurred on a daily basis. He also had seizures characterized by generalized tonic stiffening, which were increasing in frequency and prompted hospital admission. His antiseizure medications, included valproic acid 2000 mg per day, lacosamide 400 mg per day and perampanel 4 mg daily. He also took quetiapine and vitamin B6.

Three days prior to admission, seizure frequency increased to hourly, and two weeks before admission the seizure frequency increased to three or four per day. No clear trigger was identified for the increased seizure frequency. The infectious workup was negative, and his serum valproic acid level was supratherapeutic at 1007 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (350–700 $\mu\text{mol/L}$).

The patient was known to have right HME. He was severely developmentally disabled, non-verbal and wheelchair-bound. There was no history of febrile seizures, CNS infections, head trauma or family history of epilepsy.

At birth, he required an emergency caesarean section for fetal distress 10 h after premature rupture of membranes. Macrocephaly was noted on prenatal ultrasound. Seizures began 5 min after birth, when he turned blue and had generalized tonic-clonic seizures. He developed respiratory distress requiring intubation, and was hospitalized for six weeks.

He had multiple hospitalizations for respiratory tract infections throughout childhood, partially explained by aspiration, which required insertion of a gastrojejunostomy tube.

Seizures remained difficult to control, and he had several admissions for focal status epilepticus (SE) with tonic or clonic jerking of his left hand. Multiple antiseizure medications were tried, including phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, clonazepam, clobazam, vigabatrin,

lamotrigine, valproic acid and levetiracetam without achieving seizure control.

When the patient was 18 months old, he was assessed for possible epilepsy surgery. His EEG demonstrated multifocal spikes, with the principle focus in the right occipital–parietal–temporal regions. Occasional left temporal–parietal spikes and generalized spike–wave discharges were seen. Episodes of electrographic SE were captured on multiple EEGs, principally in the right occipital region, spreading locally to the right parietal and posterior temporal regions. Discrete clinical seizures were also captured with origin in this area. Seizures were characterized by head and eye deviation to the left in a tonic and/or clonic manner lasting a few seconds, identical to current semiology. The MRI demonstrated right HME (Fig. 1). He was discussed for consideration of a possible right posterior hemisphere resection with or without a corpus callosotomy, or a right hemispherectomy. The patient's mother declined surgical intervention, and the patient has been medically managed. He has had periods of relative seizure control, however has never been seizure free.

During the current hospitalization, he was monitored with continuous video-EEG, which demonstrated SE in the right posterior temporal–occipital–parietal region, and at times independently at the right central–parietal region (Fig. 2). No clear clinical correlate was seen during the majority of the electrographic SE. There was occasional eye deviation to the left and repetitive blinking with no other clinical manifestations. Ictal activity was briefly interrupted by periods of arrhythmic delta.

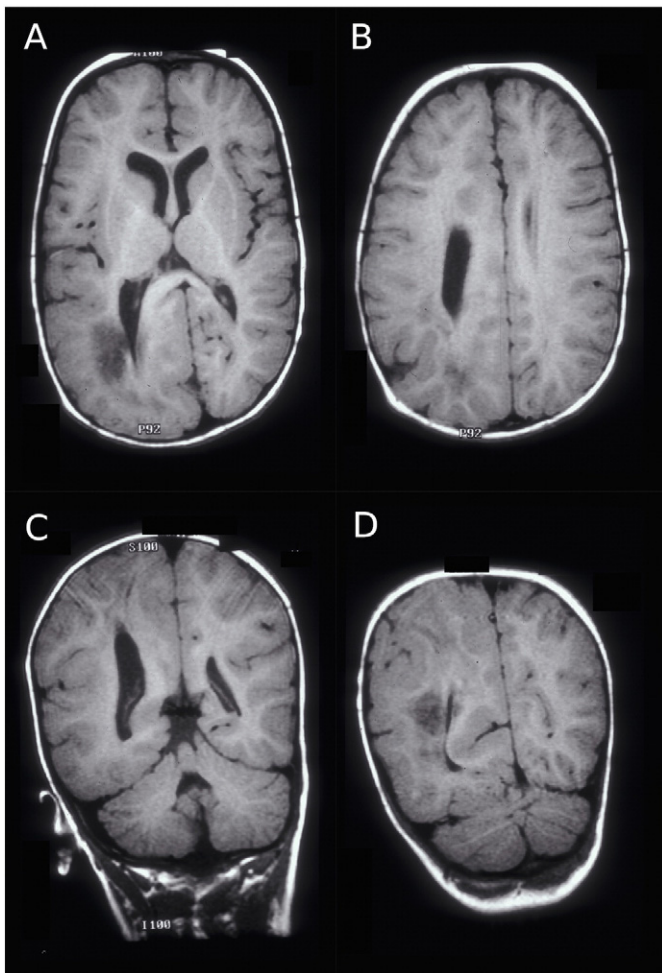


Fig. 1. MRI at 18 months of age. Axial (A, B) and coronal (C, D) T1-weighted images demonstrating right hemimegalencephaly. The ventricles are asymmetric and there is thickening of the cortex on the right, particularly in the parietal and occipital lobes.

His antiseizure medications were adjusted, and he returned to his baseline. He was discharged home on lacosamide, phenytoin, a tapering dose of perampanel, and a reduced dose of valproic acid.

3. Discussion

This case follows HME from initial presentation shortly after birth to adulthood. Cases of HME surviving to adulthood without hemispherectomy are rarely reported. This patient had severe epilepsy since birth, and a hemispherectomy, which is the most beneficial procedure for these cases [2,3], was not performed. Most children with HME and DRE undergo hemispherectomy, making this case unique in documenting the progression of epilepsy over time. His epilepsy has remained difficult to control and the ictal rhythms have become more hemispheric, rather than limited to the posterior quadrant. Despite this, seizure semiology remains largely unchanged. His episodes of SE do not have any identifiable clinical changes, but would be best classified using the ILAE classification for SE [6], as focal SE without impairment of consciousness, due to HME with electrographic features of fluctuating, nearly continuous spike–wave, with neonatal age of onset.

Most of the literature regarding outcomes in patients with HME is following surgical intervention for DRE. Moreover, there are even fewer reports of outcomes into adulthood. Seizure control is typically better if the onset of epilepsy is when the child is older than seven years of age [7]. It was also shown that a younger age of seizure onset and longer duration of epilepsy prior to surgery were predictors of a poor outcome from surgery in childhood [8,9].

3.1. Hemispherectomy for treatment of drug-resistant epilepsy

Hemispherectomy for epilepsy became an accepted treatment for “catastrophic” epilepsy after 1950, when Krynauw reported a case series of seizure control following hemispherectomy in patients with congenital vascular lesions [10]. With advancing neuroimaging techniques and identification of HME and other cortical abnormalities, hemispherectomy was also offered as a surgical management option for DRE [4,5]. Indications for the procedure include DRE secondary to HME or extensive cortical dysplasia, Rasmussen's encephalitis, or vascular lesions such as perinatal stroke. Hemispherectomy is less commonly performed in adulthood for DRE; however, indications are more commonly birth trauma or meningoencephalitis [11,12]. It is felt that hemispherectomy is the best therapeutic option for DRE in these patients [2].

3.1.1. Benefits of hemispherectomy

Overall there is considerable benefit from this surgery; however, the patients who benefit most are those with Rasmussen's encephalitis or congenital vascular abnormalities [4,8,13]. Overall, 54–78% of patients become seizure free after hemispherectomy, though this is lower in patients with HME, with 38–67% achieving seizure freedom [5,13,14]. Patients with HME are reported to have a significantly improved seizure burden following hemispherectomy [5]. Hemispherectomy has been performed in adulthood for similar indications, with good outcomes in terms of seizure control with 55–92% becoming seizure free [11,12].

3.1.2. Risks of hemispherectomy

Early hemispherectomies were associated with many complications, particularly superficial siderosis [15]; however functional hemispherectomies or hemispherotomies are now performed, due to less surgical risk [5,8,14]. Fatalities are rare, and most do not suffer from major complications. Hydrocephalus is commonly seen, as are infections, fever, anemia and temporary worsening of previous deficits [1,15]. In adults, hemianopia, loss of pincer grasp and worsening gait, all expected effects of hemispherectomy [16,17], cause more impairment than in children. However, overall motor and intellectual function has been seen to improve after surgery [17].

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5628535>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5628535>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)