Title: Brain magnetic resonance in status epilepticus: A focused review

Author: Amélia Mendes Luísa Sampaio

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Highlights

- MRI is a noninvasive tool that may contribute to understand the SE pathophysiology
- DWI/ADC maps reveal the involvement of several cortico-subcortical structures
- Hyperintensities may persist, representing focal atrophy, gliosis and laminar necrosis
- MRI is suitable to explore hemodynamic changes during seizures, namely using SWI