



Contribution of **Neuroimaging & Neurophysiology** to the understanding of **Epilepsy Comorbidities**

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IDEE (Institut Des EpilepsiEs)

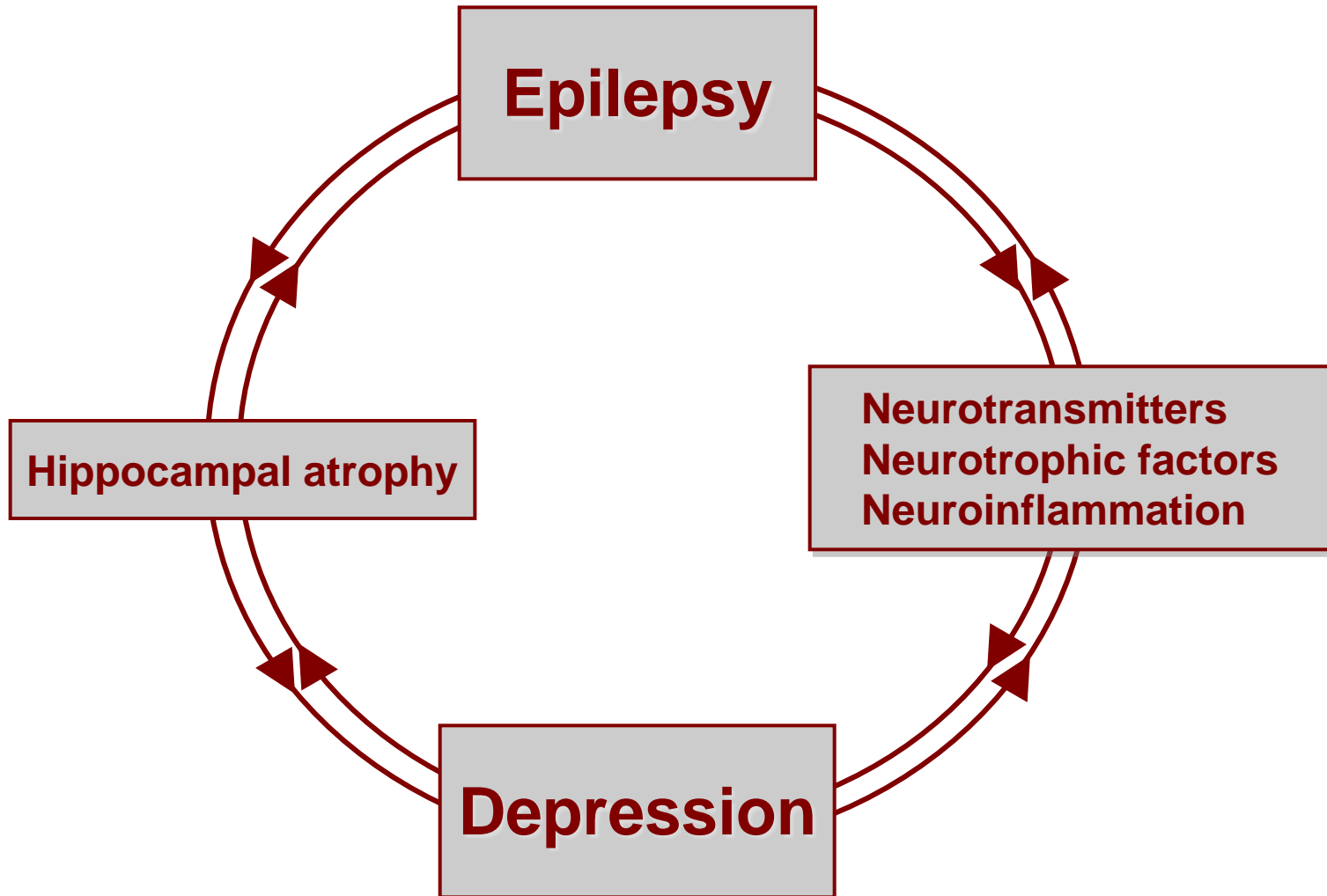
TIGER (Translational & Integrative Group in Epilepsy Research)

Hospices Civils de Lyon and Lyon-1 University

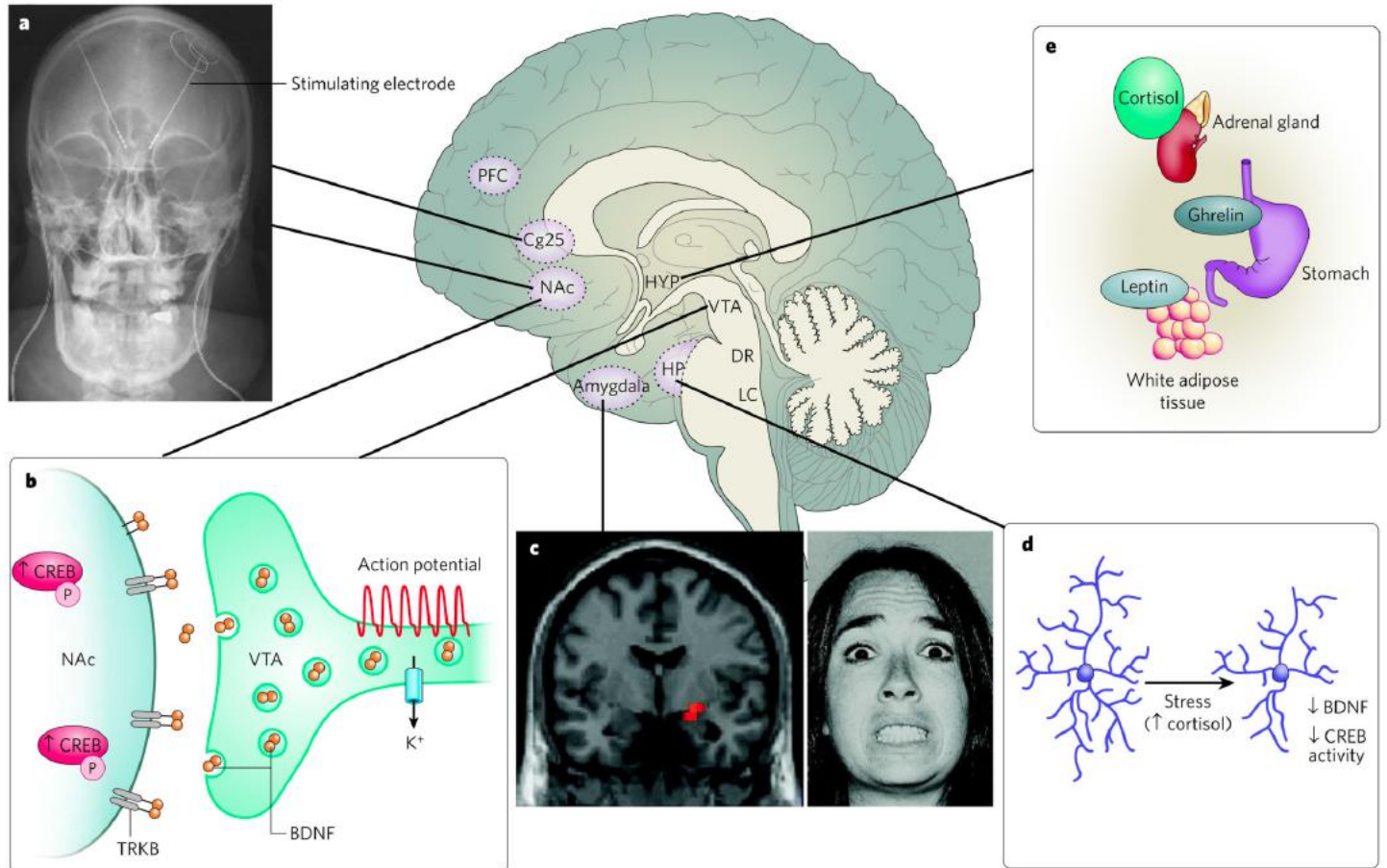
What shall we expect ?

- ✓ **Better understand the pathophysiology of epilepsy comorbidities:**
 - ✓ similarities / differences with the « morbidities » not associated with epilepsy (e.g. depression)
 - ✓ might help develop more effective strategy to prevent or treat comorbidities (major impact on quality of life)
- ✓ **Better understand the pathophysiology of epilepsy**
 - ✓ investigating links between mechanisms of epilepsy and its comorbidities
 - ✓ benefit from knowledge and expertise from other research fields (e.g. depression)

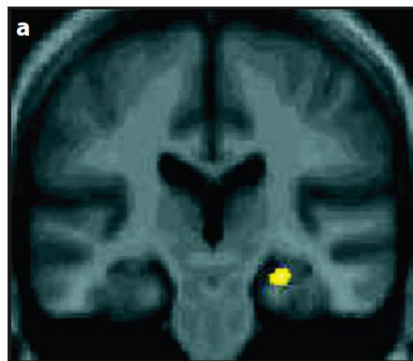
Deprelepsy



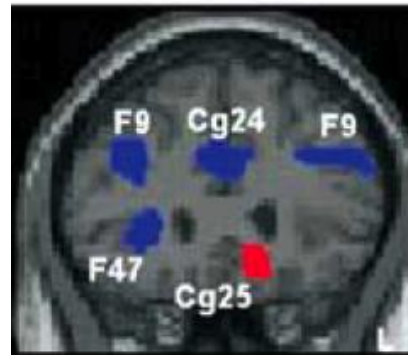
The example of depression



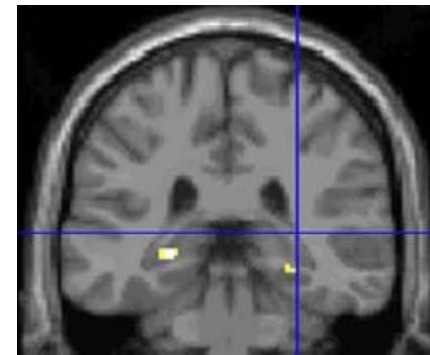
The example of depression



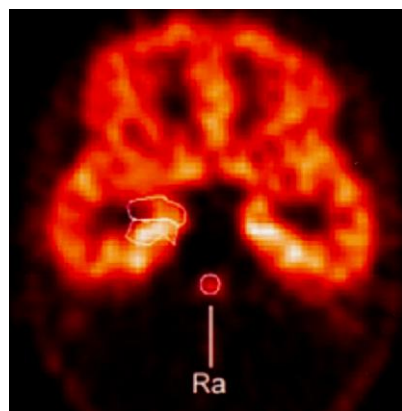
MRI – VBM ¹
Hippocampal atrophy



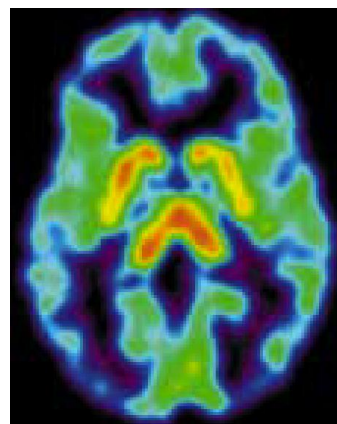
FDG-PET ²
Altered metabolism



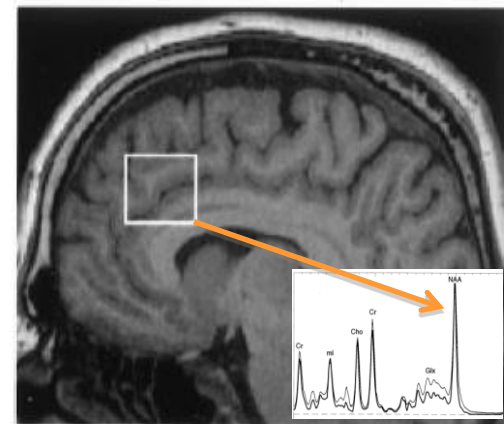
FMZ-PET ³
∨ BZD receptors



WAY-PET ⁴
∨ 5-HT1A receptors



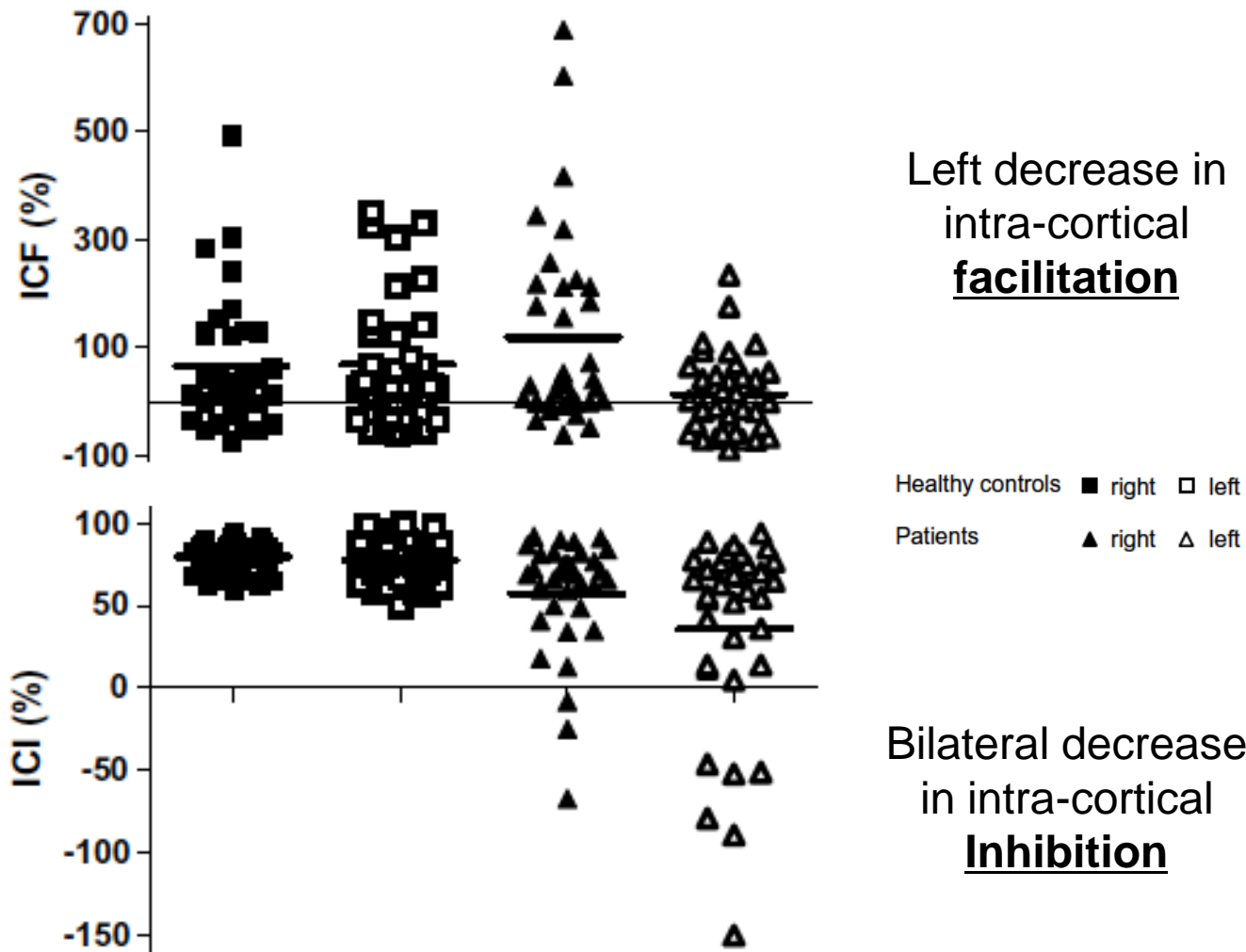
DASB-PET ⁵
∧ 5-HTT



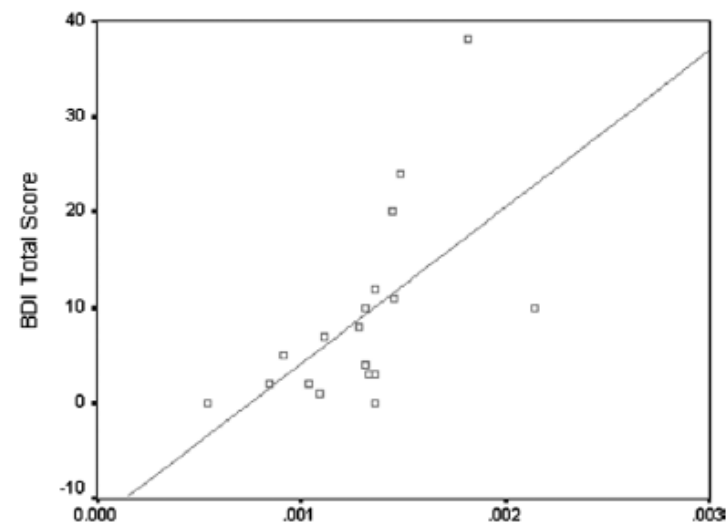
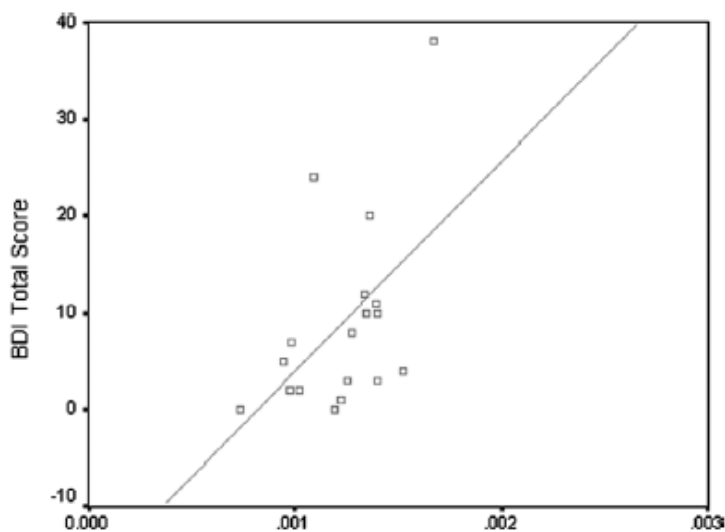
MR spectroscopy ⁶
Altered GABA/glutamate

The example of depression

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation



Translation in epilepsy

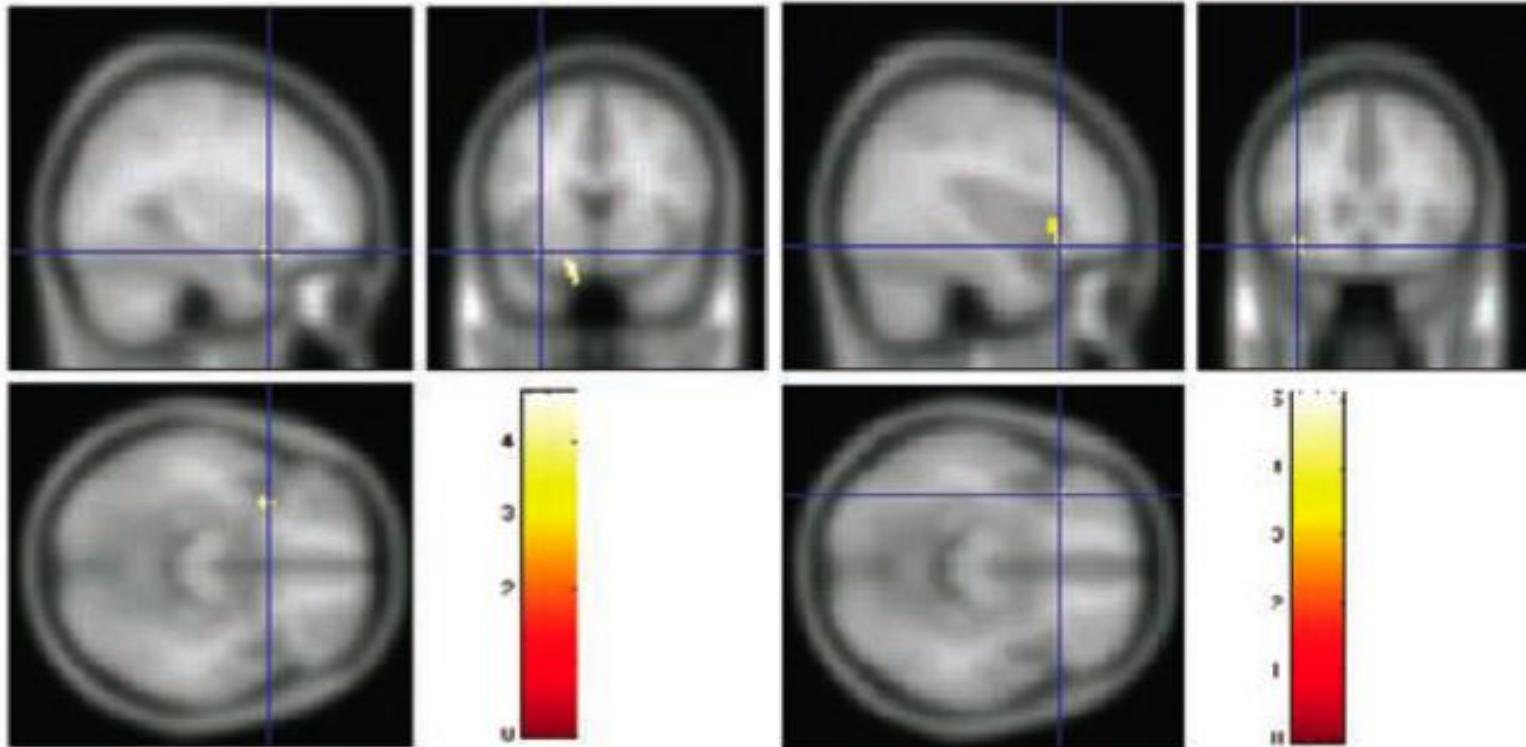


Left Amygdala Volume (percent)

Right Amygdala Volume (percent)

Translation in epilepsy

[¹⁸F]FDG-PET in patients with TLE with or without depression



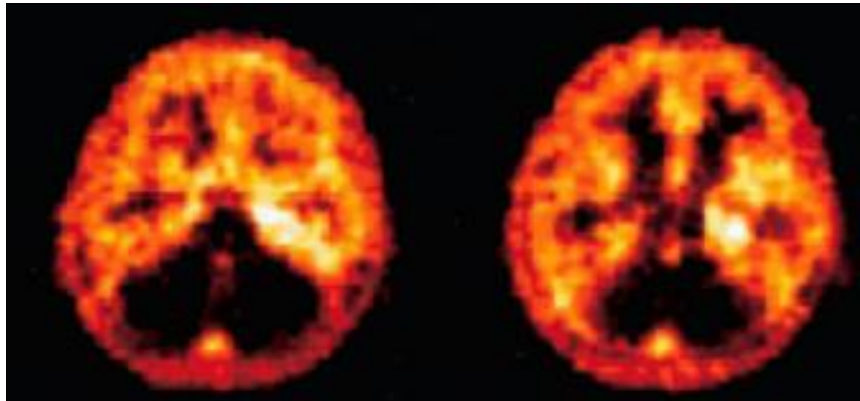
Hypometabolism in TLE patients with life-time history of depression

Hypometabolism in TLE patients who develop post-op depression

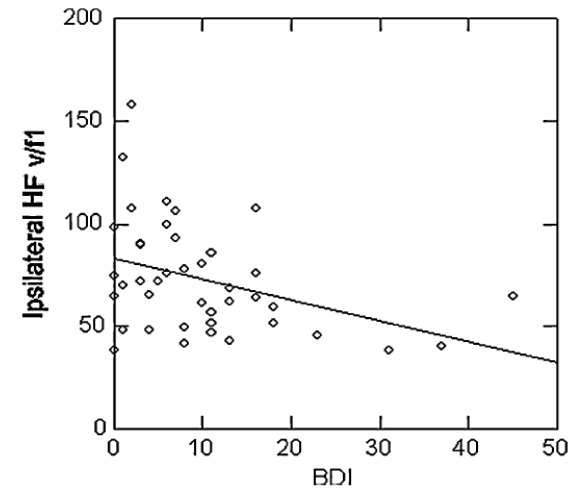
Translation in epilepsy



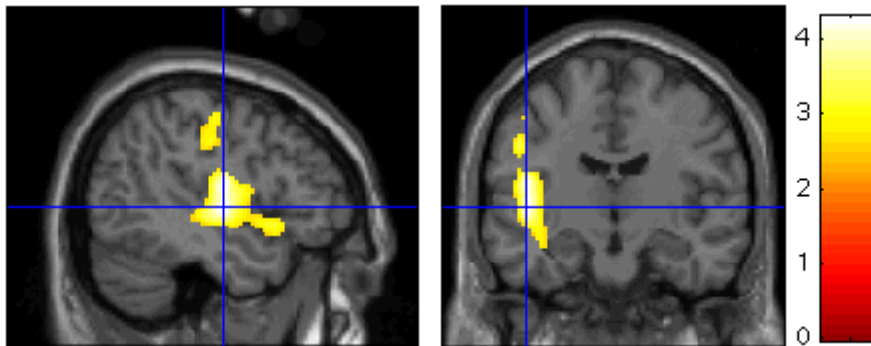
[¹⁸F]FCWAY-PET: Decreased uptake in TLE with comorbid depression



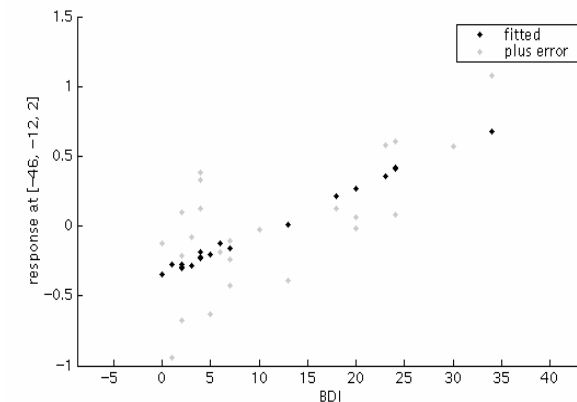
(Theodore et al. *Epilepsia* 2007)



[¹⁸F] MPPF-PET: Increased uptake in TLE with comorbid depression



(Lothe et al. *Brain* 2008)

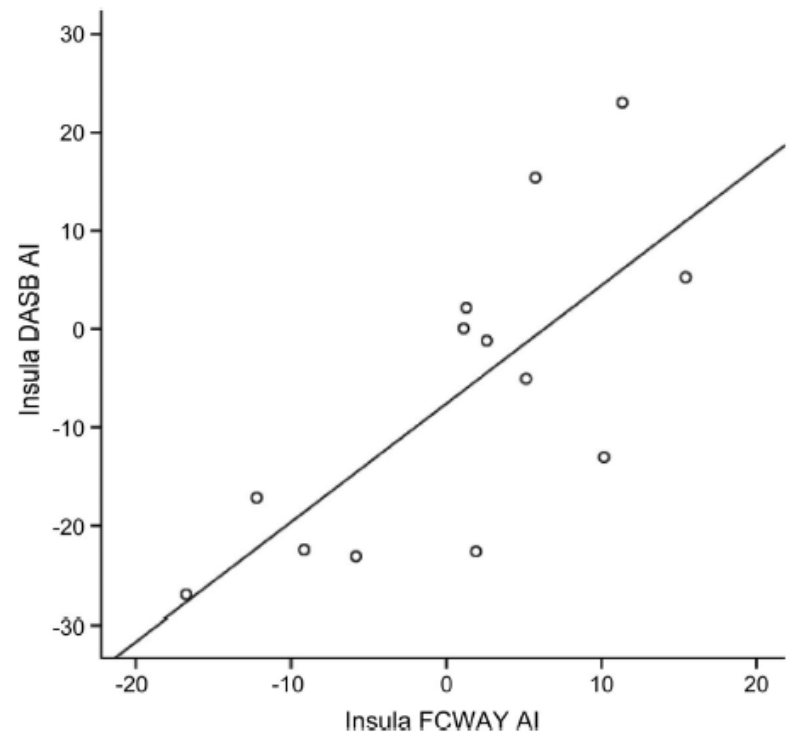
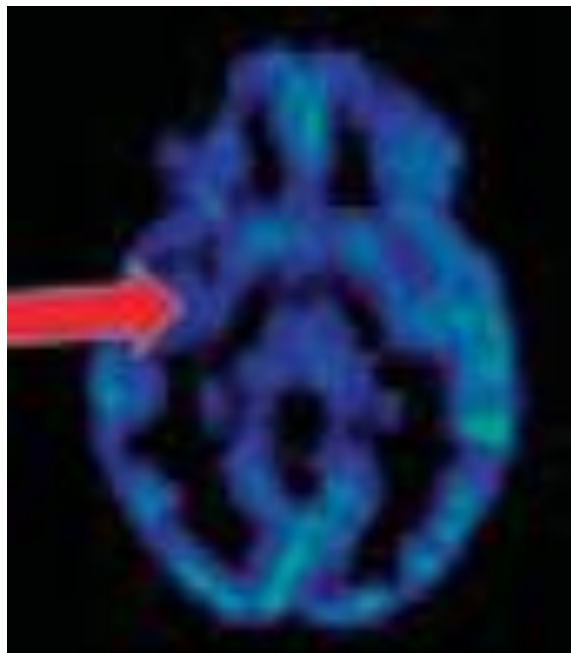


Translation in epilepsy

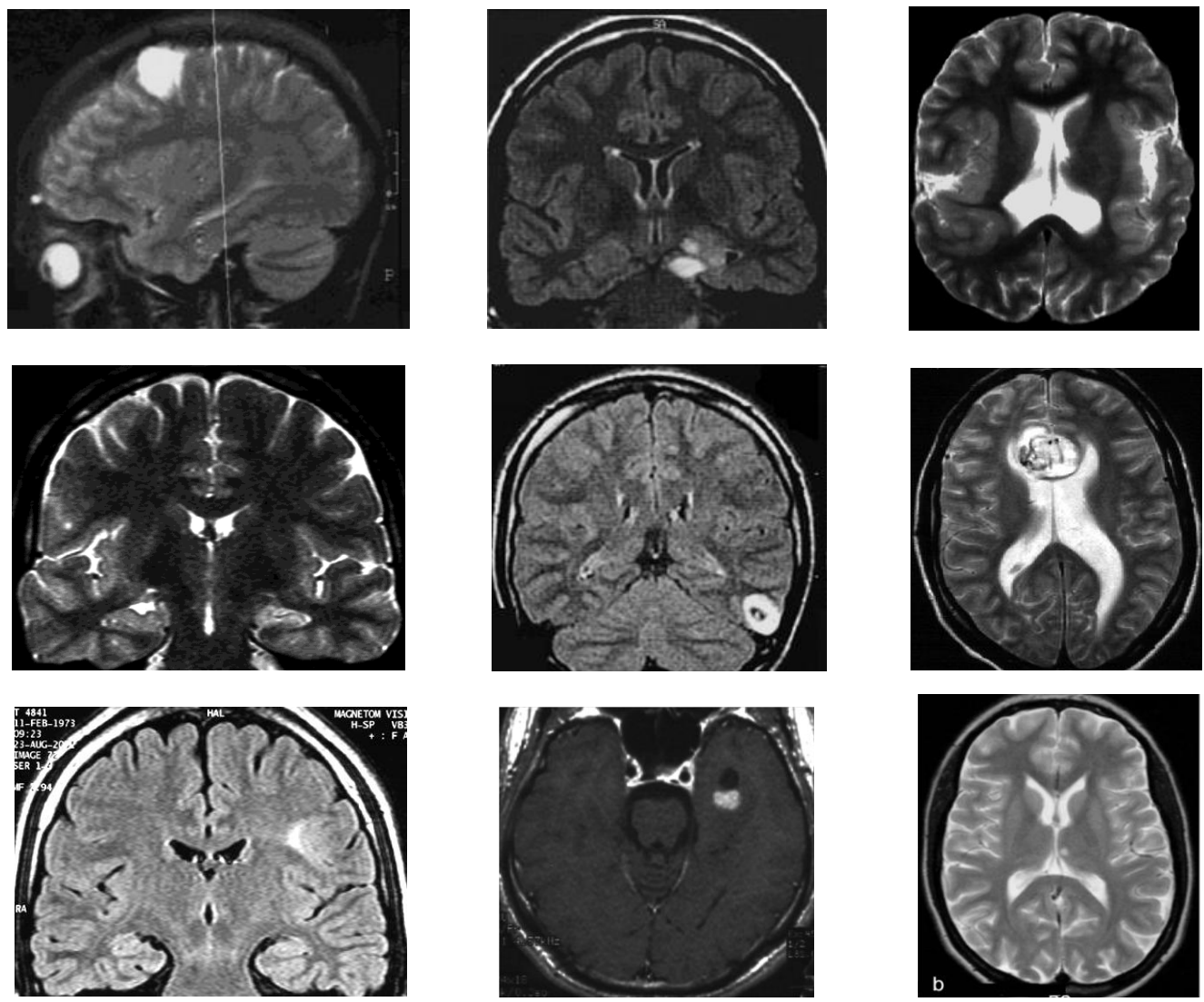
[¹¹C]DASB and [¹⁸F]FCWAY-PET in TLE +/- comorbid depression

13 patients, including four with depression

Increased asymmetry in the insula in depressed patients



Epilepsy Heterogeneity



Other limitations

- ✓ **Ambiguous interpretation** of Neuroimaging and Neurophysiological data
- ✓ Lack of understanding of **dynamic changes** over time
- ✓ **Limited sample size**

Other limitations

Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience

Katherine S. Button^{1,2}, John P. A. Ioannidis³, Claire Mokrysz¹, Brian A. Nosek⁴, Jonathan Flint⁵, Emma S. J. Robinson⁶ and Marcus R. Munafò¹

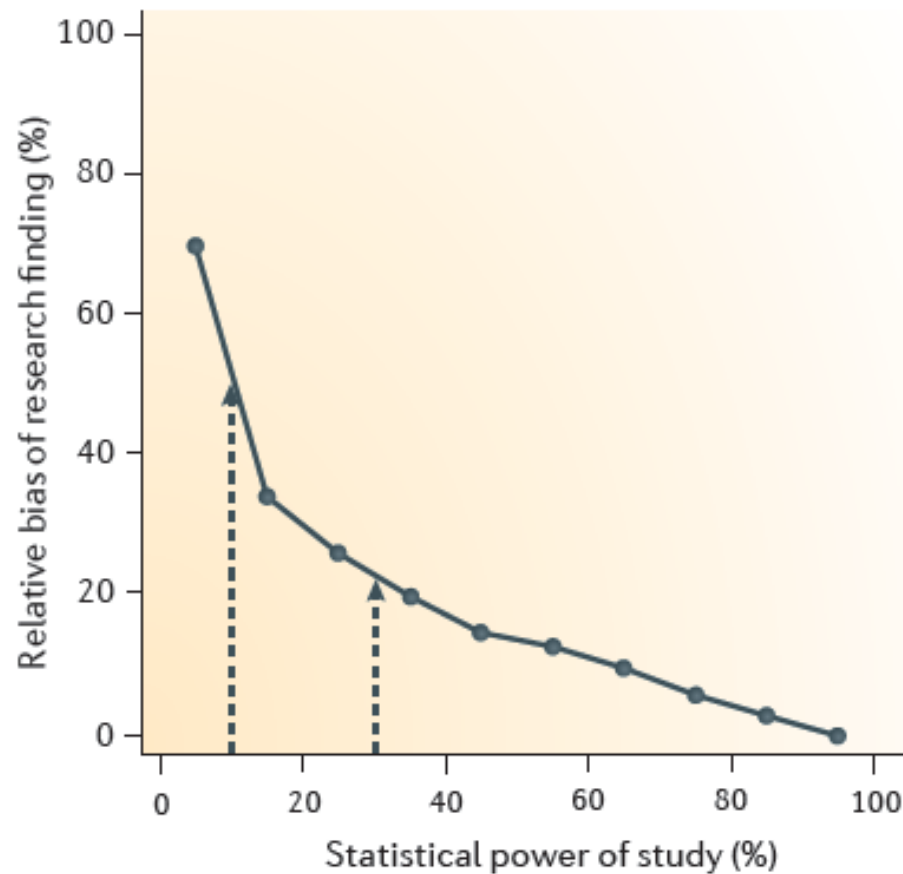
Abstract | A study with low statistical power has a reduced chance of detecting a true effect, but it is less well appreciated that low power also reduces the likelihood that a statistically significant result reflects a true effect. Here, we show that the average statistical power of studies in the neurosciences is very low. The consequences of this include overestimates of effect size and low reproducibility of results. There are also ethical dimensions to this problem, as unreliable research is inefficient and wasteful. Improving reproducibility in neuroscience is a key priority and requires attention to well-established but often ignored methodological principles.

“Low power therefore has an ethical dimension — unreliable research is inefficient and wasteful”

Button et al. Nature Reviews Neuroscience 2013;14:365–376

Other limitations

Neuroimaging studies: “median statistical power of these studies was 8% across 461 individual studies contributing to 41 separate meta-analyses”

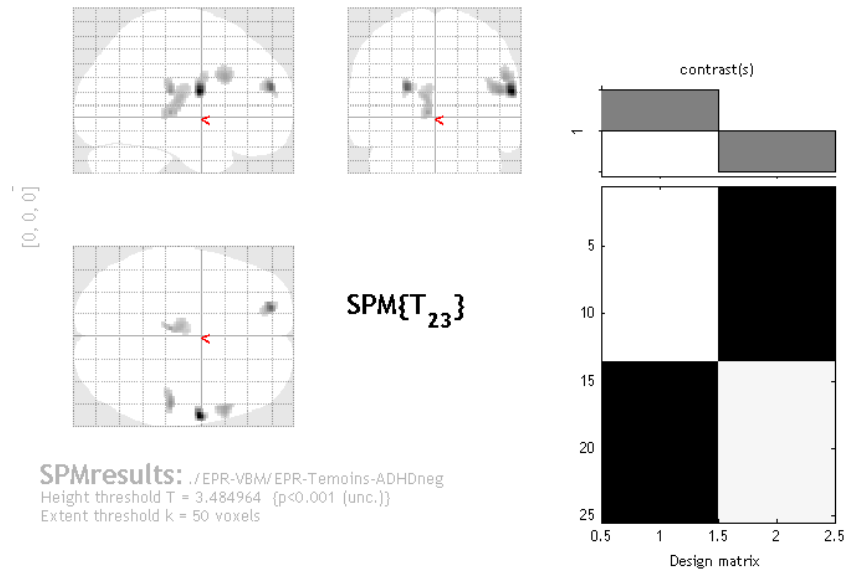


Button et al. Nature Reviews Neuroscience 2013;14:365–376

Other limitations



Temoins vs EPR ADHDnegative



SPMresults: ./EPR-VBAW/EPR-Temoins-ADHDneg
 Height threshold $T = 3.484964$ ($p < 0.001$ (unc.))
 Extent threshold $k = 50$ voxels

Statistics: *p-values adjusted for search volume*

set-level		cluster-level				peak-level					mm mm mm		
p	c	$p_{FWE-corr}$	$q_{FDR-corr}$	k_E	p_{uncorr}	$p_{FWE-corr}$	$q_{FDR-corr}$	T	$(Z_{\underline{z}})$	p_{uncorr}			
0.025	5	0.314	0.591	98	0.018	0.004	0.021	8.11	5.52	0.000	60	-2	20
		0.618	0.787	66	0.045	0.191	0.522	6.00	4.61	0.000	-22	54	22
		0.497	0.703	77	0.032	0.724	0.976	5.06	4.10	0.000	50	-24	20
		0.352	0.591	93	0.020	0.906	0.976	4.74	3.92	0.000	54	18	30
		0.120	0.521	140	0.006	0.906	0.976	4.73	3.92	0.000	-6	-24	4
							0.988	0.976	4.40	3.71	0.000	-6	-18
					1.000	0.976	3.96	3.42	0.000	-4	-14	22	

Height threshold: $T = 3.48$, $p = 0.001$ (1.000)
 Extent threshold: $k = 50$ voxels, $p = 0.076$ (0.803)
 Expected voxels per cluster, $\langle k \rangle = 16.019$
 Expected number of clusters, $\langle c \rangle = 1.63$
 FWEp: 6.751, FDRp: 8.113, FWEc: Inf, FDRc: Inf

Degrees of freedom = [1.0, 23.0]
 FWHM = 11.5 11.7 11.2 mm mm mm; 5.8 5.8 5.6 (voxels)
 Volume: 2510496 = 313812 voxels ; 1584.6 resels
 Voxel size: 2.0 2.0 2.0 mm mm mm; (resel = 187.54 voxels)

Other limitations

- ✓ **Ambiguous interpretation** of Neuroimaging and Neurophysiological data
- ✓ **Limited sample size**
- ✓ Lack of understanding of **dynamic changes** over time



Prospective longitudinal multimodal assessment of deeply phenotyped large cohort of patients where neuroimaging/neurophysiological data should primarily aim at refining a relevant systems biology framework

And what about SUDEP ?

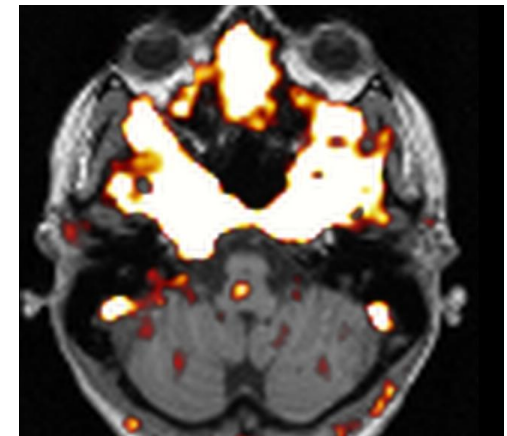
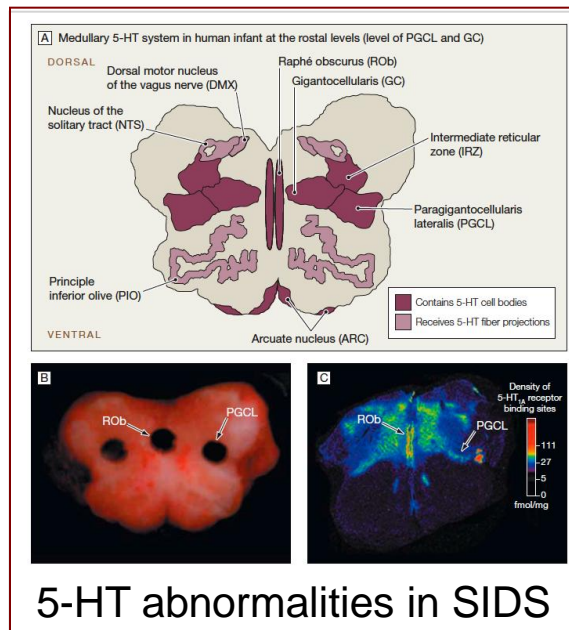
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-Term Mortality in Childhood-Onset Epilepsy

Matti Sillanpää, M.D., Ph.D., and Shlomo Shinnar, M.D., Ph.D.

> 20% of patients with uncontrolled childhood onset epilepsy die of SUDEP



In vivo PET measurement of 5HT_{1A} receptors in caudal raphe