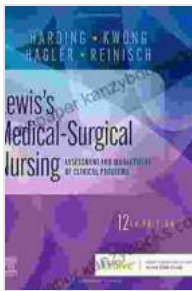


MRI Negative Epilepsy Evaluation and Surgical Management

MRI negative epilepsy is a type of epilepsy that is not visible on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. This can make it difficult to diagnose and treat, as the usual methods of diagnosis and treatment rely on MRI scans to identify the epileptogenic zone, or the area of the brain that is causing the seizures.



MRI-Negative Epilepsy: Evaluation and Surgical Management by Karolyn A. Gazella

★★★★☆ 4.1 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 34504 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 258 pages



However, there are a number of other techniques that can be used to evaluate and treat MRI negative epilepsy. These techniques include:

- **Electroencephalography (EEG):** EEG is a test that measures the electrical activity of the brain. It can be used to identify the epileptogenic zone in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.
- **Magnetoencephalography (MEG):** MEG is a test that measures the magnetic fields produced by the brain. It can be used to identify the

epileptogenic zone in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.

- Positron emission tomography (PET): PET is a test that uses radioactive tracers to measure the metabolic activity of the brain. It can be used to identify the epileptogenic zone in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.
- Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT): SPECT is a test that uses radioactive tracers to measure the blood flow to the brain. It can be used to identify the epileptogenic zone in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.

Once the epileptogenic zone has been identified, a variety of surgical techniques can be used to treat MRI negative epilepsy. These techniques include:

- Temporal lobectomy: Temporal lobectomy is a surgical procedure that removes the temporal lobe of the brain. This is the most common type of surgery for MRI negative epilepsy.
- Frontal lobectomy: Frontal lobectomy is a surgical procedure that removes the frontal lobe of the brain. This type of surgery is less common than temporal lobectomy, but it may be necessary in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.
- Parietal lobectomy: Parietal lobectomy is a surgical procedure that removes the parietal lobe of the brain. This type of surgery is rare, but it may be necessary in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.
- Occipital lobectomy: Occipital lobectomy is a surgical procedure that removes the occipital lobe of the brain. This type of surgery is rare, but it may be necessary in some cases of MRI negative epilepsy.

The decision of which surgical technique to use will depend on the location of the epileptogenic zone and the patient's individual circumstances. In some cases, a combination of surgical techniques may be necessary.

MRI negative epilepsy can be a challenging condition to diagnose and treat, but there are a number of effective treatments available. With the right treatment, many people with MRI negative epilepsy can achieve seizure freedom.

MRI Negative Epilepsy Evaluation and Surgical Management: A Comprehensive Guide

MRI Negative Epilepsy Evaluation and Surgical Management is a comprehensive guide to the evaluation and surgical management of MRI-negative epilepsy. This book provides a detailed overview of the latest research and techniques in this field, and is an essential resource for neurologists, neurosurgeons, and other healthcare professionals who treat patients with epilepsy.

The book is divided into three sections:

1. Section 1: Evaluation of MRI-Negative Epilepsy
2. Section 2: Surgical Management of MRI-Negative Epilepsy
3. Section 3: Special Considerations in the Evaluation and Management of MRI-Negative Epilepsy

Section 1 provides a comprehensive overview of the evaluation of MRI-negative epilepsy. This section covers the following topics:

- The clinical presentation of MRI-negative epilepsy

- The differential diagnosis of MRI-negative epilepsy
- The role of EEG in the evaluation of MRI-negative epilepsy
- The role of MEG in the evaluation of MRI-negative epilepsy
- The role of PET in the evaluation of MRI-negative epilepsy
- The role of SPECT in the evaluation of MRI-negative epilepsy

Section 2 provides a detailed overview of the surgical management of MRI-negative epilepsy. This section covers the following topics:

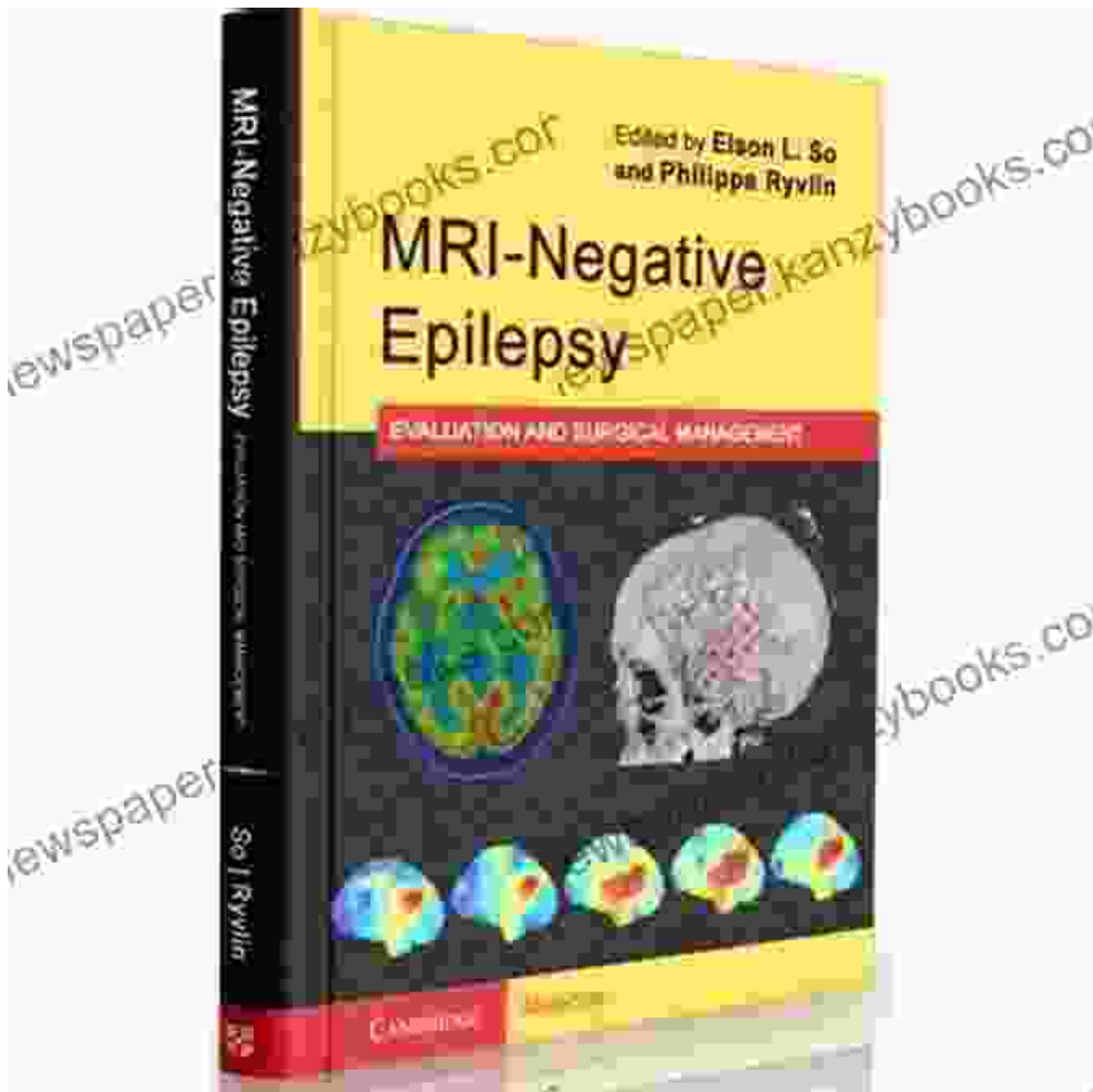
- The indications for surgery in MRI-negative epilepsy
- The surgical techniques used to treat MRI-negative epilepsy
- The outcomes of surgery for MRI-negative epilepsy

Section 3 provides a discussion of special considerations in the evaluation and management of MRI-negative epilepsy. This section covers the following topics:

- The evaluation and management of MRI-negative epilepsy in children
- The evaluation and management of MRI-negative epilepsy in the elderly
- The evaluation and management of MRI-negative epilepsy in patients with other medical conditions

MRI Negative Epilepsy Evaluation and Surgical Management is a comprehensive and up-to-date resource for neurologists, neurosurgeons, and other healthcare professionals who treat patients with epilepsy. This

book provides a detailed overview of the latest research and techniques in this field, and is an essential resource for anyone who wants to learn more about the evaluation and surgical management of MRI-negative epilepsy.

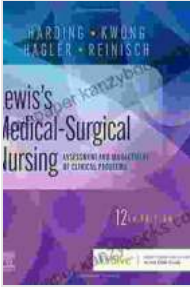


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