Case report

Taylor-type focal cortical dysplasia: is the epilepsy always resistant to medical treatment?

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Received December 20, 2005; Accepted July 12, 2006

ABSTRACT – Patients with Taylor-type focal cortical dysplasia (TTFCD) generally present with medically intractable epilepsy and impaired neurological and/or intellectual functioning. Surgery usually proves to be the only treatment approach leading to control of seizures. We describe a 17-year-old girl with TTFCD who exhibited a very long period of seizure remission. Combined clinical and neuroimaging findings were compatible with a diagnosis of a balloon cell-subtype TTFCD. As for the clinical course, partial motor seizures began at one year of age and ceased at five: our patient has had no seizure recurrence over a 12-year-follow-up. Moreover, throughout the 15-year follow-up, neurological examinations and cognitive abilities always remained within normal limits. Neuropsychological assessment clearly showed no impairments in executive functions: planning abilities, working memory, attention and impulse control, or constructive aspects of motor coordination. The predominant deficits pertained to verbal abilities in the context of borderline intellectual performances. To our knowledge, this case report documents the longest duration of seizure remission in a patient with TTFCD, thus emphasizing the possible benign course of such dysplastic lesions which usually have a poor prognosis, leading to early surgical treatment.

Key words: Taylor-type focal cortical dysplasia, dysplastic lesion, natural evolution, cortical dysplasia
characteristically appears, on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) MRI, as a funnel-shaped lesion tapering from the cortex through the white matter to the lateral ventricle (Urbach et al. 2002). TTFCDs are often localized in the frontal lobe, and therefore in potentially eloquent cortex, thus raising the issue of the functional status of the regions involved (Marusic et al. 2002). Children with TTFCD usually present with severe, intractable epilepsy of early or very early onset, cognitive impairment, and focal neurological deficits such as hemiparesis (Lawson et al. 2005, Kloss et al. 2002). The TTFCD-D subtype is apparently associated with a more severe phenotype (Lawson et al. 2005). Conversely, adult-onset epilepsy in TTFCD, although rare, seems to be associated with a more favourable outcome (Siegel et al. 2005).

We report on a patient with left frontal TTFCD who showed early onset of partial seizures and subsequent, long-lasting remission.

**Case report**

The patient was a 17-year-old girl, fully integrated in her social milieu. She was born after an uneventful pregnancy and delivery. Developmental milestones were reached at normal ages. Her first afebrile seizure occurred at the age of 12 months and lasted about three minutes. Symptoms included: impairment of consciousness with dystonic posturing of right arm followed by flaccid monoparesis, clonic twitching of right eyelid and lips. Further seizures ensued and were partially controlled on phenobarbital. The patient was admitted to our Child Neurology Unit at 24 months of age. At that time, neurological examination and psychomotor development were normal. Interictal EEGs showed spike-and-slow-wave complexes over the left rolandic area. Subsequent EEGs during the following 15 years remained unchanged. Seizure frequency was variable, ranging from two to six attacks per month. Carbamazepine (CBZ) plus Vigabatrin first reduced and eventually stopped the seizures when the girl was five years old: she remains seizure-free at the age of 17 on CBZ monotherapy. During the overall 15-year follow-up, neurological examinations and cognitive abilities have always been within normal limits. A detailed neuropsychological evaluation was performed at the age of 17 years and two months. Global intellectual functioning, assessed by means of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R), gave the following borderline scores: Full Scale Intelligence Quotient (FSIQ) 73; Verbal IQ (VIQ) 75; Performance IQ (PIQ) 77. Kaufman factorial analysis allowed a better definition of WAIS-R scores by demonstrating more clearly that performances on verbal abilities were poorer than those on perceptual organization and attention/concentration (Kaufman et al. 1975, Kaufman, 1990). Memory functions evaluated by means of the Italian version of the Reynolds’ and Bigler’s Test of Memory and

![Figure 1. Brain MRI: coronal fast inversion recovery (FIR) T2-weighted (A), coronal spoiled gradient (SPGR) T1-weighted (B), axial fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) (C). The rostral part of the left pre-rolandic cortex is thick and hollow, and the underlying white matter exhibits a tapered hyperintensity.](image-url)
Learning (TOMAL) (Reynolds, 1995) were within normal limits. The Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) (Heaton, 1981) was used to assess response inhibition and mental flexibility at the cognitive level: no deficits were detected in any of the proposed tasks.

MRI revealed a focal cortical lesion involving the rostral part of the left prerolandic gyrus. The lesion was characterized by a thick and hollow cortex, appearing on the axial plane as a target-like image, and by indistinct subcortical white matter digitations on the coronal plane.

Figure 2. Transaxial (first row), sagittal (middle row), and coronal (bottom row) slices (3.9 mm thick) of SPECT (A) and FDG-PET (B) studies at the level of the prerolandic cortex. Both studies show a reduced tracer uptake (shown by the arrow) in the area corresponding to the dysplastic lesion on MRI.
The underlying white matter showed a tapered, abnormal hyperintensity pointing deeply toward the ipsilateral ventricle (figure 1A, B, C). No abnormal enhancement was detected after i.v. gadolinium administration. Intercital single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and positron emission tomography with fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG-PET) showed a small area of reduced tracer uptake in the left prerolandic cortex corresponding to the dysplastic lesion detected by MRI (figure 2).

Discussion

Taylor-type focal cortical dysplasia is a cause of refractory partial epilepsy and has a poor neurological prognosis. Surgery usually proves to be the only treatment approach leading to control of seizures. One possible explanation for drug resistance in TTFCD resides in the overexpression of drug resistance proteins such as multi-drug resistance gene-1 P-glycoprotein (MDR1) and multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP1) (Sisodiya et al. 2002). Conversely, no evidence has been put forward up until now regarding the mechanisms of drug responsiveness. Our patient has had no seizure recurrence during the last 12 years of follow-up. Only a few cases with transient seizure remission have been reported in the literature: in the quite large series of Stephen et al. nearly half of the patients with cortical dysplasia were found to be seizure-free at one-year follow-up (Stephen et al. 2001). Chassoux et al. studied a series of 28 patients with focal cortical dysplasia and found a transitory, seizure-free period lasting more than two years in nine cases (Chassoux et al. 2000). Gambardella et al. reported on spontaneous remission of childhood epilepsy in two patients with focal extraocular cortical dysplasia: their seizure-free period was of five and six years duration respectively (Gambardella et al. 1997). In the series of 99 patients with intractable localization-related epilepsy reported by Takkenaka et al. only ten patients had transient seizure remissions, which lasted for a maximum of eight years (Takkenaka et al. 2000).

Intercital SPECT and FDG-PET studies have demonstrated reduced perfusion (Maehara et al. 1999, Sasaki et al. 2000) or decreased metabolic activity (Kim et al. 2000) in focal cortical dysplasias. In particular, the extent of the cortical abnormality is most often larger on FDG-PET than on MRI (Kim et al. 2000). In our patient, the hypoperfused/hypometabolic area was limited to the dysplastic region without apparent involvement of the surrounding cortex. This focal hypometabolism cannot explain the favourable course in our patient, since similar findings have been reported in patients with well established drug resistance (Chassoux, 2003). Notwithstanding this, based mainly on the long duration of the seizure-freedom and, to a lesser degree, on the limited extent of the hypometabolic area concordant with MRI abnormalities, we are planning to gradually withdraw antiepileptic drug treatment.

The recent study by Lawson et al. (2005) has provided us with criteria apt to further delineate the TTFCD phenotype. Analysis of the clinical features in our patient—above all normal neurological examination and intellectual functioning—allowed us to entertain a diagnosis of a balloon cell-subtype TTFCD with reasonable certainty. In fact, TTFCD-BC never entails severe mental retardation (Lawson et al. 2005). Apart from the lesion subtype, the site of the lesion might be of importance. Cortical dysplasias or early lesions of the left hemisphere are reported to have a worse impact on language and cognitive development compared to right-sided lesions (Klein et al. 2000). Neuropsychological assessment in our patient clearly showed no impairment of executive functions: planning abilities, working memory, attention and impulse control, and constructive aspects of motor coordination. The predominant deficits pertain to verbal abilities in the context of borderline intellectual performances.

To our knowledge, this case documents the longest duration of seizure remission in a patient with TTFCD, thus emphasizing the possible benign course of such a dysplastic lesion, which usually carries a poor prognosis leading to early surgical treatment.

References


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