

Location-atypical lesions in non-ketotic hyperglycemic epilepsy: expanding the clinico-radiographic phenotype

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- Non-ketotic hyperglycemia causes T2-based hypointensity that serves as a nidus for seizures
- These lesions are subtle and thought to predominantly affect the parieto-occipital cortex
- Our case series broadens the known distribution of these lesions, demonstrating involvement of the anterior cortex
- A high index of suspicion for this disorder should be maintained in patients with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus