

MRI Lesion Correlates with Scalp High Frequency Oscillations After Pediatric Stroke

Crystal K Radinski

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Margarita Maltseva

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Epilepsy Center Frankfurt Rhine-Main and Department of Neurology, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Harmeet Kaur

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Julia Jacobs

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Daniel Lachner-Piza

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Adam Kirton

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Michael J Esser

Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute & Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, AB, Canada

Abstract:

Rationale: High-frequency oscillations (HFOs) are established electrophysiological biomarkers of epileptic activity; however, correlation with neuroimaging findings following stroke has not been investigated. We explore whether HFO patterns demonstrate spatial and quantitative correlation with MRI-defined stroke lesions in the pediatric population.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective analysis of patients from our pediatric stroke database, including all stroke subtypes. Stroke lesions were characterized using MRI performed at minimum 6