

Focal cortical dysplasia epidemiology

In the diagnosis of focal epilepsy FCD prevalence ranges between 5% and 25%, depending on patient collective and imaging techniques ¹⁾.

Focal **cortical dysplasias** (FCDs) are mainly located in the **frontal region**, with a particular tropism for the **central sulcus**. Up to 30% of lesions are undetected (magnetic resonance [MR]-negative FCD patients) or belatedly diagnosed by visual analysis of MR images.

Roca et al. identified abnormal sulcal patterns in patients with **focal cortical dysplasia** (FCD) of the central region compared with healthy controls. The abnormal sulcal patterns ipsilateral to the FCD and the link between sulcus energy and the FCD location strengthen the interest of sulcal abnormalities in FCD patients ²⁾.

¹⁾

Bast T, Ramantani G, Seitz A, Rating D. Focal cortical dysplasia: prevalence, clinical presentation and epilepsy in children and adults. Acta Neurol Scand. 2006 Feb;113(2):72-81. Review. PubMed PMID: 16411966.

²⁾

Roca P, Mellerio C, Chassoux F, Rivière D, Cachia A, Charron S, Lion S, Mangin JF, Devaux B, Meder JF, Oppenheim C. Sulcus-Based MR Analysis of Focal Cortical Dysplasia Located in the Central Region. PLoS One. 2015 Mar 30;10(3):e0122252. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0122252. eCollection 2015. PubMed PMID: 25822985.

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