Eloquent areas in the Sawaya study are the motor/sensory cortices, visual center, speech center, internal capsule, basal ganglia, hypothalamus/thalamus, brainstem, and dentate nucleus

Grade I lesions are located in noneloquent brain

Grade II lesions in near-eloquent brain

Grade III lesions in eloquent brain [1].

see Friedlein grading

see Sawaya grading

	Friedlein Grading	Sawaya Grading
aims of the method		
	• functional grading system based on anatomical-surgical relevance	• functional grading system with a neurological-topical aspect
application		
	• preoperative FG has predictive impact • postoperative FG has prognostic relevance	• functional localization is the center for this assessment • preoperative measure for predicting the possible extent of resection
pro		
	• reliable, suitable, easy-to-use • straight method to classify brain tumors • assists objectifying prognostic patients' status for tumor surgery	• objective in class I and III • easy to use in class I and III
con		
	• solely in rare cases difficult to assign	• class II grading is used for borderline cases and in consequence it is not possible to give certain evidence about tumor resectability and survival time • Thus patient stratification based on this grading is to some extent ambiguous

1)
Sawaya R, Hammoud M, Schoppa D, Hess KR, Wu SZ, Shi WM, et al. Neurosurgical outcomes in a modern series of 400 craniotomies for treatment of parenchymal tumors. Neurosurgery 1998;42:1044-56.