The different types of psychosurgery, neurodegenerative surgery, and epilepsy surgery are discussed and their corresponding brain. Finally, basic knowledge of the surgical procedures is imperative before for proceeding with postoperative imaging.

Approach

The common vantage point of the patient’s presentation is the subgroup of drug-resistant patients with a certain condition. This section will discuss the various surgical approaches used for treating these conditions.

Findings and Discussion

The different types of psychosurgery, neurodegenerative surgery, and epilepsy surgery are discussed and their corresponding images are depicted.

Occipital Nerve Stimulator

Epidural Motor Cortex Stimulator

Palidotomy

Prefrontal Lobotomy

Glutamate Decarboxylase Infusion

Cingulotomy

Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS)

Subcaudate Tractotomy and Limbic Leucotomy

Seizure Monitoring Electrodes and Neuropace

Hemispherectomy

Conclusion

Epilepsy surgery is an effective treatment for drug-resistant epilepsy, but it requires careful planning and execution. The success rate of surgery depends on various factors, including the type of epilepsy, the location of the seizure focus, and the patient’s overall health.

The surgical procedures are performed in an awake or asleep state, depending on the patient’s condition and the surgery being performed. The brain is an extremely delicate organ, and surgical procedures must be performed with great care and precision.

After surgery, patients are closely monitored for any complications or side effects. The recovery period varies depending on the type of surgery and the patient’s overall health.

Imaging Features of Psychosurgery, Neurodegenerative Surgery, and Epilepsy Surgery

Mass General Imaging • Division of Neuroradiology • Massachusetts General Hospital • Harvard Medical School

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