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+LVWRSDWKRORJLFDO ¿QGLQJV LQ VXUJLFDOO\ UHVHFWHG W

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Statement of the Problem: In treatment-resistant epilepsy, di erent etiologies, histomorphological and immunohistochemical features, and diseases are included. Hippocampal sclerosis and focal cortical dysplasia are the most common histopathologic diagnosis while tumor, vascular malformation, encephalitis, and glial scar are featured in decreasing frequency. Hippocampa sclerosis and focal cortical dysplasia are histopathologically classi ed according to the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) classi cations. Molecular genetic studies in recent years have been e ective in determining targeted therapies in patients who do not respond to antiepileptic drugs. mTOR pathway and immune system activation have been shown to play a role in epileptogenesis. To determine the incidence of di erent etiologies in the treatment-resistant epilepsy patients and nd out histomorphological and immunohistochemical features and to demonstrate the relationship between the ILAE subtypes and the clinical features and try to predict the prognosis of the patients were main purposes in the neuropathological examination of our surgically resected treatment-resistant epilepsy cases.

Methodology & eoretical Orientation: In addition to immunohistochemistry (NeuN, Neuro lament-H, CD34, GFAP, IDH-1, and Olig-2) was performed in the diagnostic process, pS6 was used to demonstrate mTOR pathway activation in FCD cases and CD3, CD8, Iba-1 antibodies were applied to demonstrate neuroin ammation in HS cases.

Findings: Statistical analysis of HS and FCD, were the most frequent histological ndings, revealed a signi cant di erence in age of seizure onset, epileptic seizure duration, surgical age, gender status, and Engel classi cation. pS6 expression w observed in dysmorphic neurons and balloon cells in the cases of FCD type II while lymphocyte in ltration was seen in all HS cases.

Conclusion & Signi cance: Signi cant pS6 expression in FCD type II indicates that mTOR pathway inhibitors may be involved in the treatment of epilepsy. In HS cases, no statistical signi cant pathological feature to predict e cacy of immunomodulating therapy in a special subgroup has been identi ed.

Biography

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