

ICU EEG Terminology

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Overview

- ACNS – terminology: the 2012 version
- Does this work? What is this good for?
 - IRA
 - Predicting seizures
- ACNS – terminology: new elements in the next version (2018?)
- How to use SCORE for reporting ICU-EEGs

 INVITED REVIEW

American Clinical Neurophysiology Society's Standardized Critical Care EEG Terminology: 2012 version

*L. J. Hirsch, S. M. LaRoche, N. Gaspard, E. Gerard, A. Svoronos, S. T. Herman, R. Mani, H. Arif, N. Jette,
Y. Minazad, J. F. Kerrigan, P. Vespa, S. Hantus, J. Claassen, G. B. Young, E. So, P. W. Kaplan,
M. R. Nuwer, N. B. Fountain, and F. W. Drislane*

Objectives:

- Develop standardized terminology for scientific investigations
- Avoid “ictal”, “interictal” and “epileptiform” for the equivocal patterns (e.g. the E in PLEDs)
- Allow multicenter studies/ comparison of results between centers

ACNS – 2012 terminology

- Rhythmic or periodic patterns
 - Main terms (1 & 2)
 - Modifiers
- Background EEG
- Quantification of sporadic epileptiform discharges
- Time epochs to be reported separately

Not included:

- Unequivocal seizure patterns
- Not intended for use in neonates

Rhythmic or Periodic Patterns

Main term 1

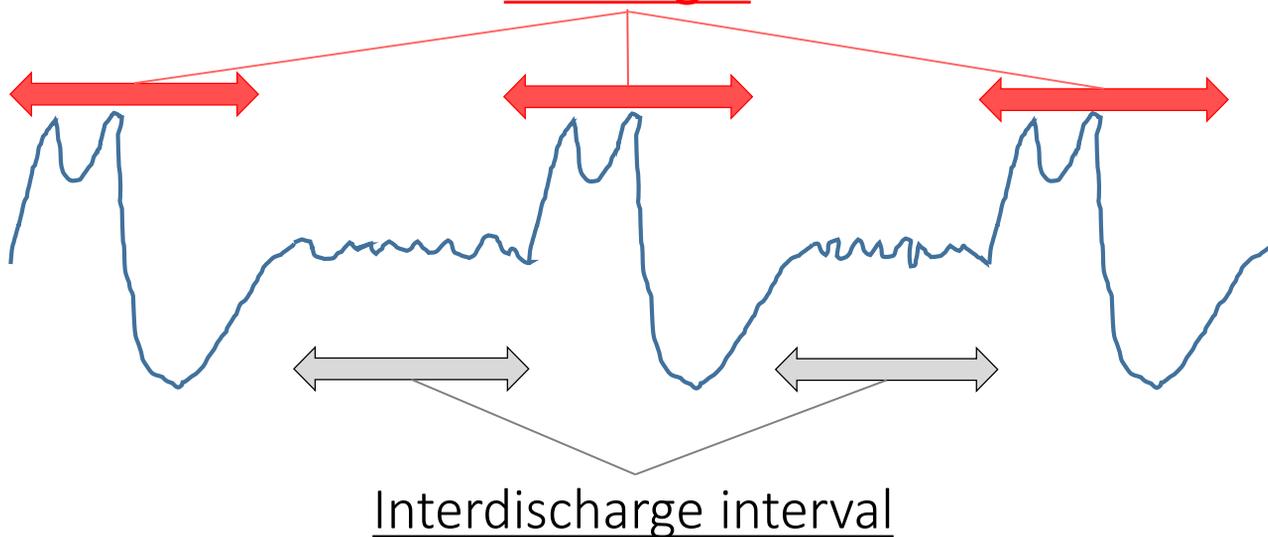
G	Generalized
L	Lateralized
BI	Bilateral Independent
Mf	Multifocal

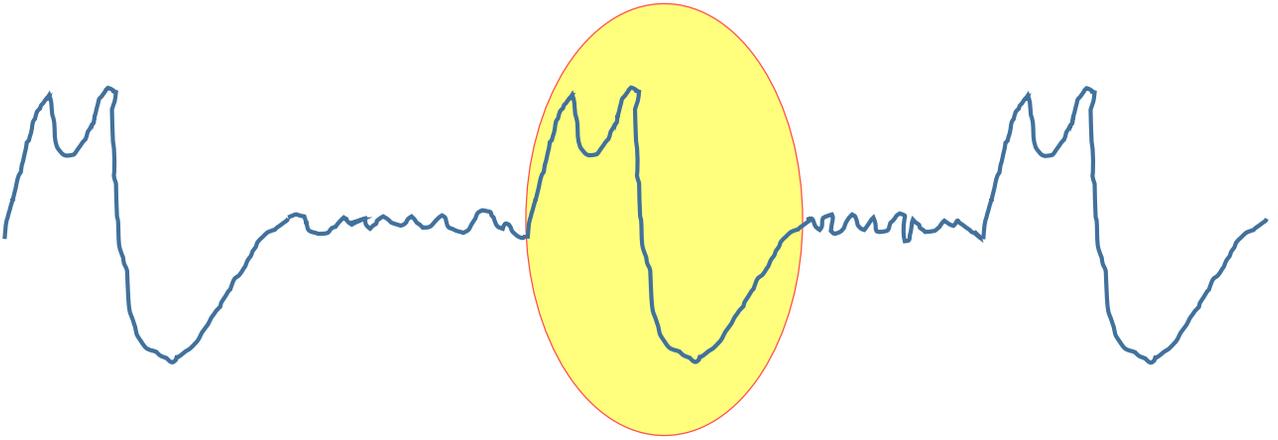
Main term #2

PDs	Periodic Discharges
RDA	Rhythmic Delta Activity
SW	(Poly)Spike-&-Wave/Sharp-and-Wave

PDs

Discharges

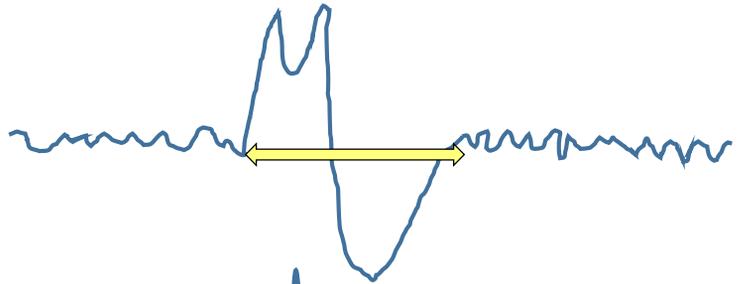




Discharges versus Bursts

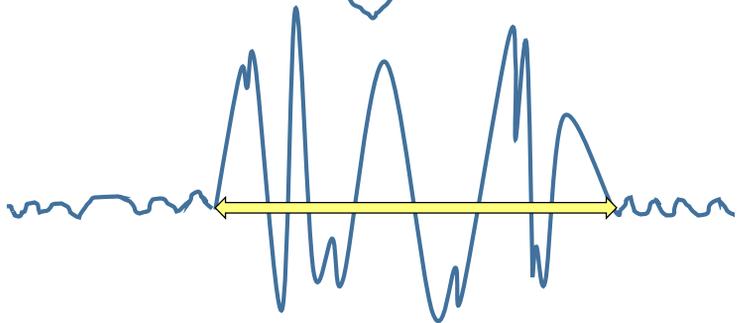
Discharges

- Any: shorter than 0.5 s
- Longer than 0.5 s and no more than 3 phases



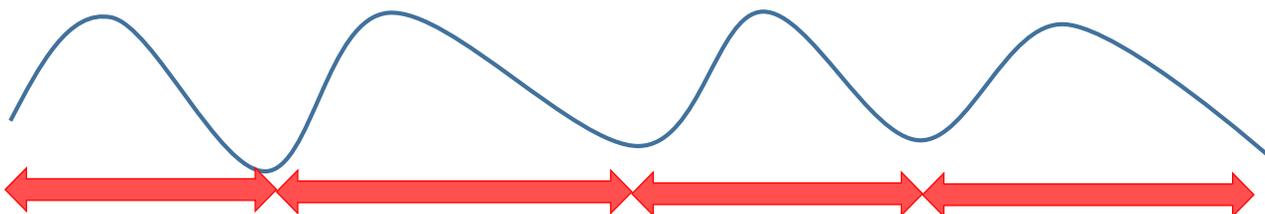
Bursts

- Longer than 0.5 s and more than 3 phases

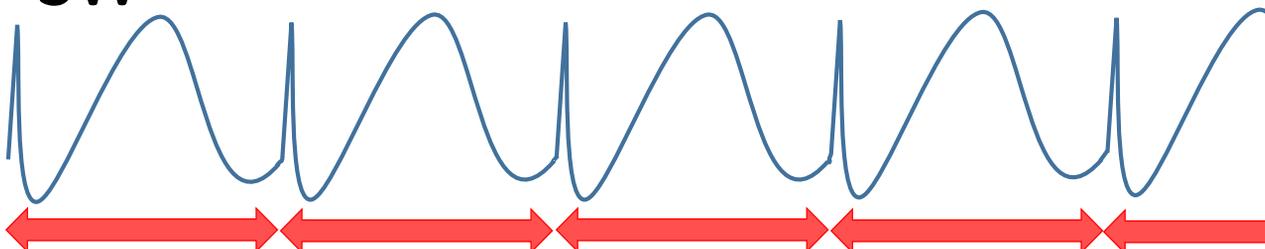


No interval between consecutive waveforms / cycles

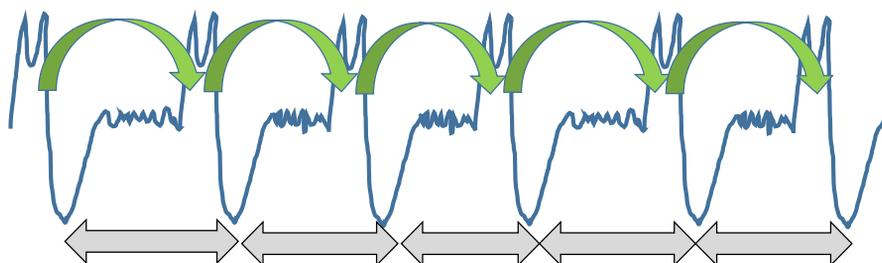
RDA



SW



- PDs, RDA, SW:
at least 6 cycles



- PDs: nearly regular intervals (varying by <50% ; in most cycles)



- Discharges / waves:
relatively uniform morphology



Main term-1

- **G** (Generalized) → bilateral, bisynchronous and symmetric pattern
 - Frontally predominant /occipitally predominant / midline predominant
- **L** (Lateralized) → unilateral and bilateral synchronous but asymmetric
(focal, regional and hemispheric patterns)
 - Specify: unilateral vs bilateral asymmetric
 - Specify: lobe(s) most involved or hemispheric
- **BI** (Bilateral Independent) → 2 independent (asynchronous) lateralized patterns, one in each hemisphere
- **MF** (Multifocal) → at least three independent lateralized patterns, at least one in each hemisphere)
 - Specify: symmetric vs. asymmetric
 - Specify: lobe(s) most involved or hemispheric

Modifiers

1. Prevalence
2. Duration
3. Frequency
4. Number of phases
5. Sharpness
6. Amplitude
7. Polarity
8. Stimulus-Induced
9. Evolving or fluctuating
10. "Plus" features

Modifiers

- Wave-morphology:
 - Plus
 - Sharpness
 - Number of phases
 - Amplitude
 - Polarity
- Time-related features:
 - Evolving or fluctuating
 - Prevalence
 - Duration
 - Frequency
- Modulation:
 - Stimulus Induced

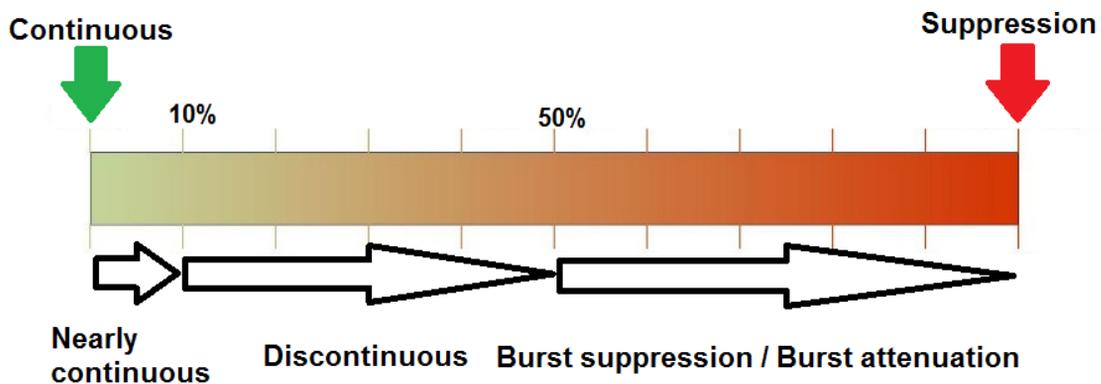
Background EEG

- **Symmetry:**
 - Symmetric
 - Mild asymmetry (consistently; <50% amplitude or 0.5 - 1 Hz in frequency)
 - Marked asymmetry (consistently; >50% amplitude or >1 Hz in frequency).
- **Breach effect** (note present/ absent / unclear)
- **Posterior dominant rhythm:**
 - Absent
 - Specify frequency (to the nearest 0.5 Hz)
- **Predominant background EEG frequency:**
 - Delta, Theta, and/or >Alpha.
- **Anterior-posterior (AP) gradient** (Present, absent or reverse)
- **Variability** (Yes / No / Unknown/unclear/not applicable)
- **Reactivity** (Yes / No / Unknown/unclear/not applicable)
- **Voltage** (Normal / Low: <20 μ V / Suppressed: <10 μ V).
- **Continuity**

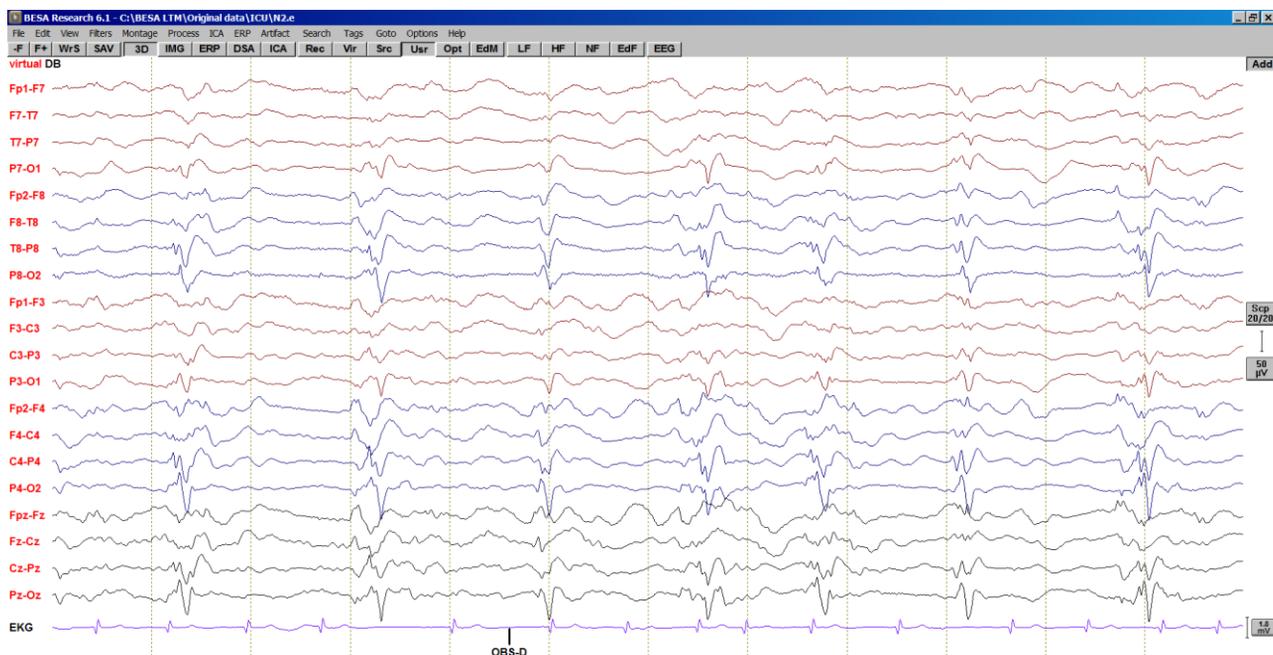
Background EEG: Continuity

What is *not* continuous:

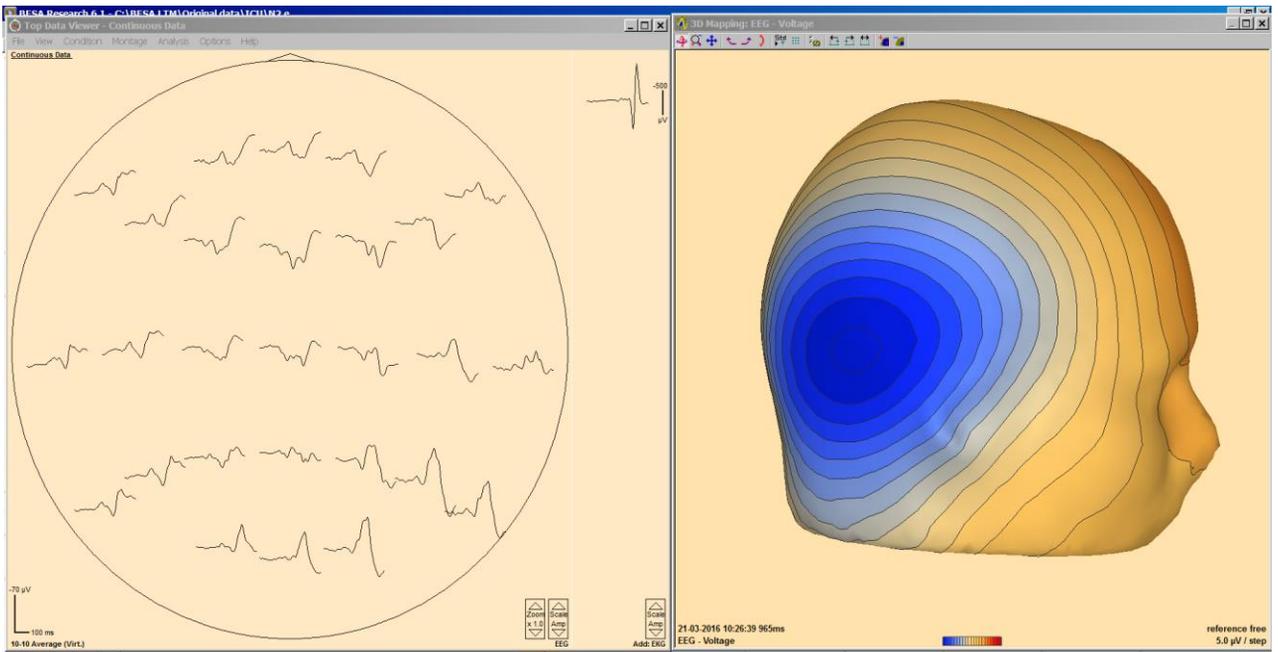
- Suppression: $< 10 \mu\text{V}$
- Attenuation: $\geq 10 \mu\text{V}$ but but $< 50\%$ of the background voltage



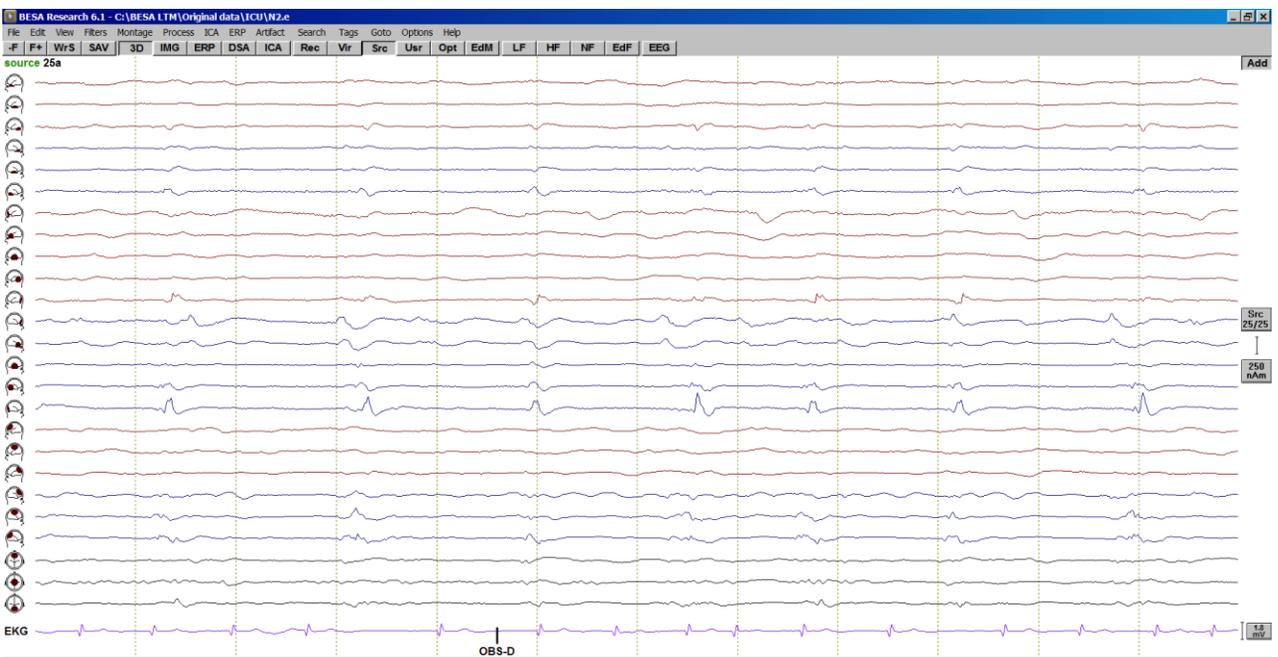
Sharp LPDs + FR



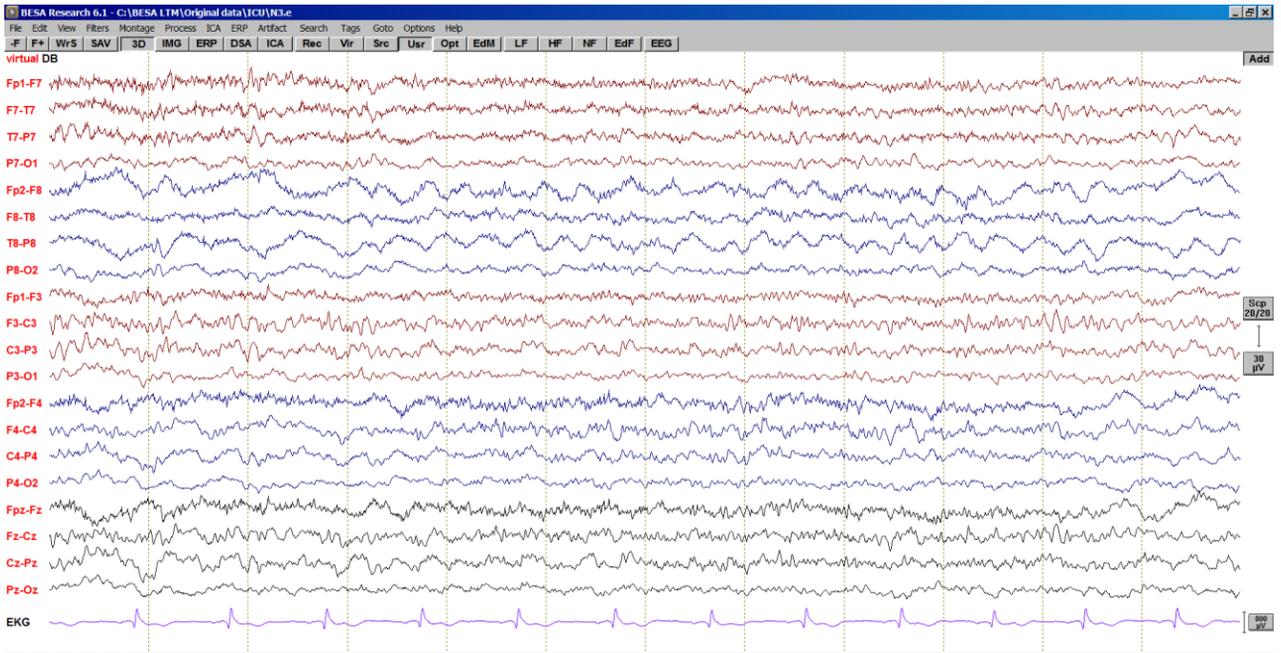
Sharp LPDs + FR



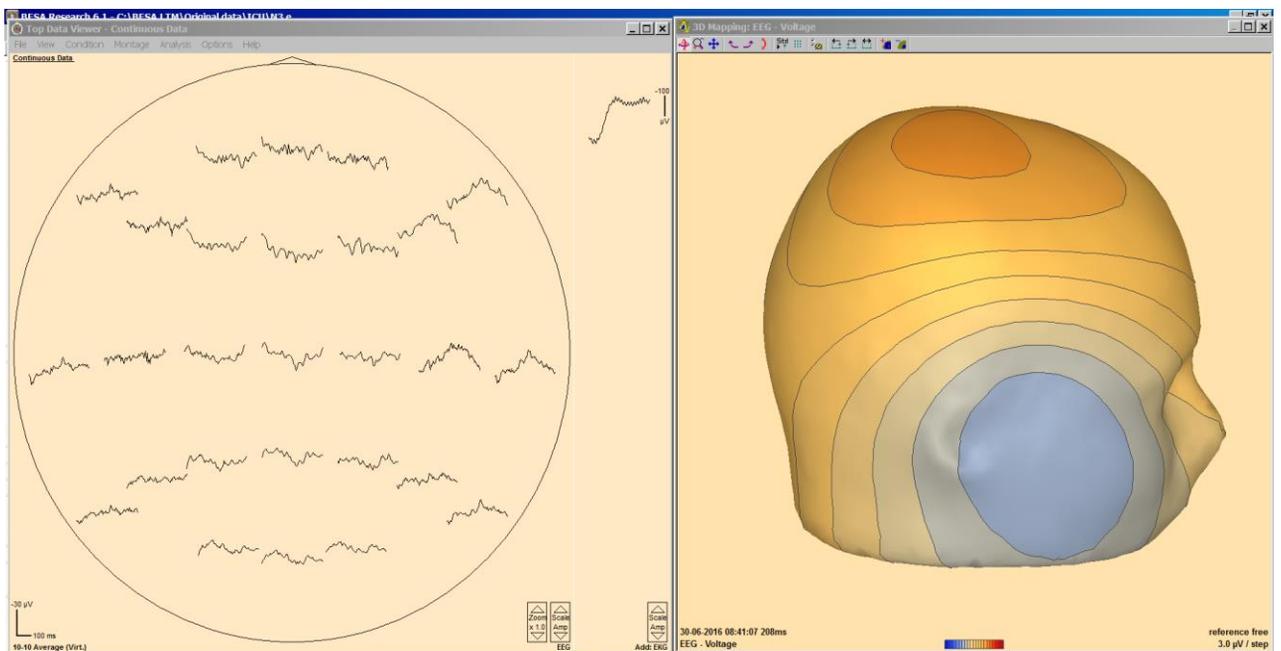
Sharp LPDs + FR



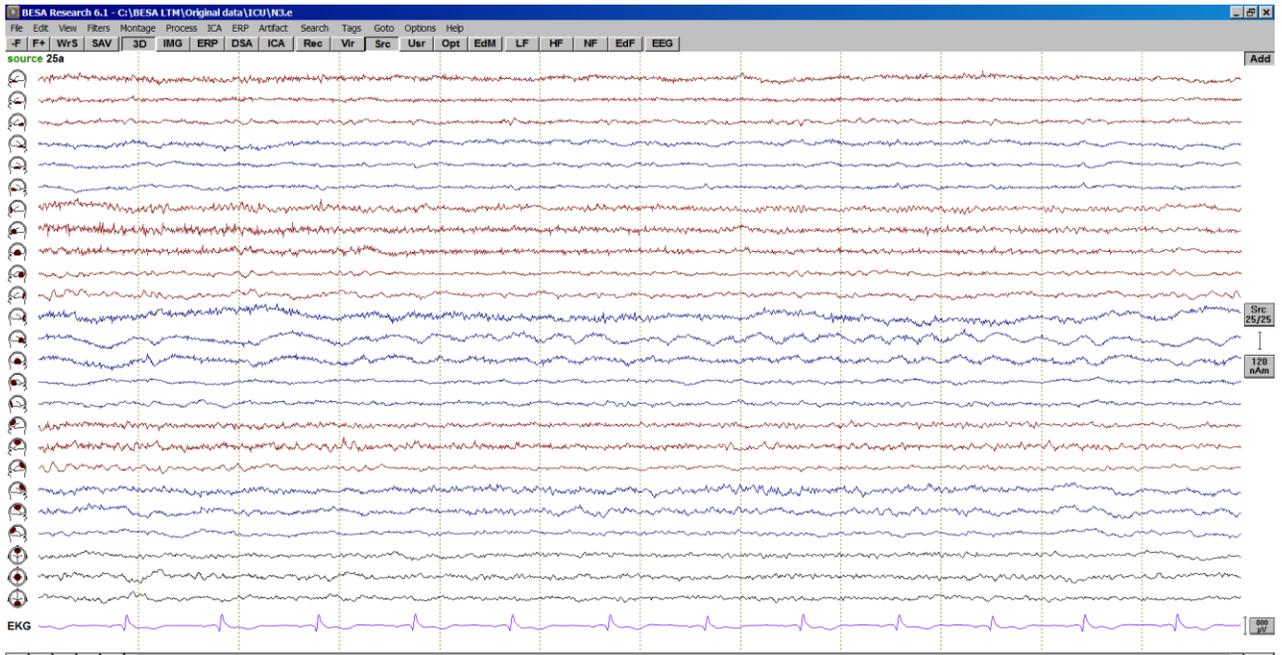
LRDA + S



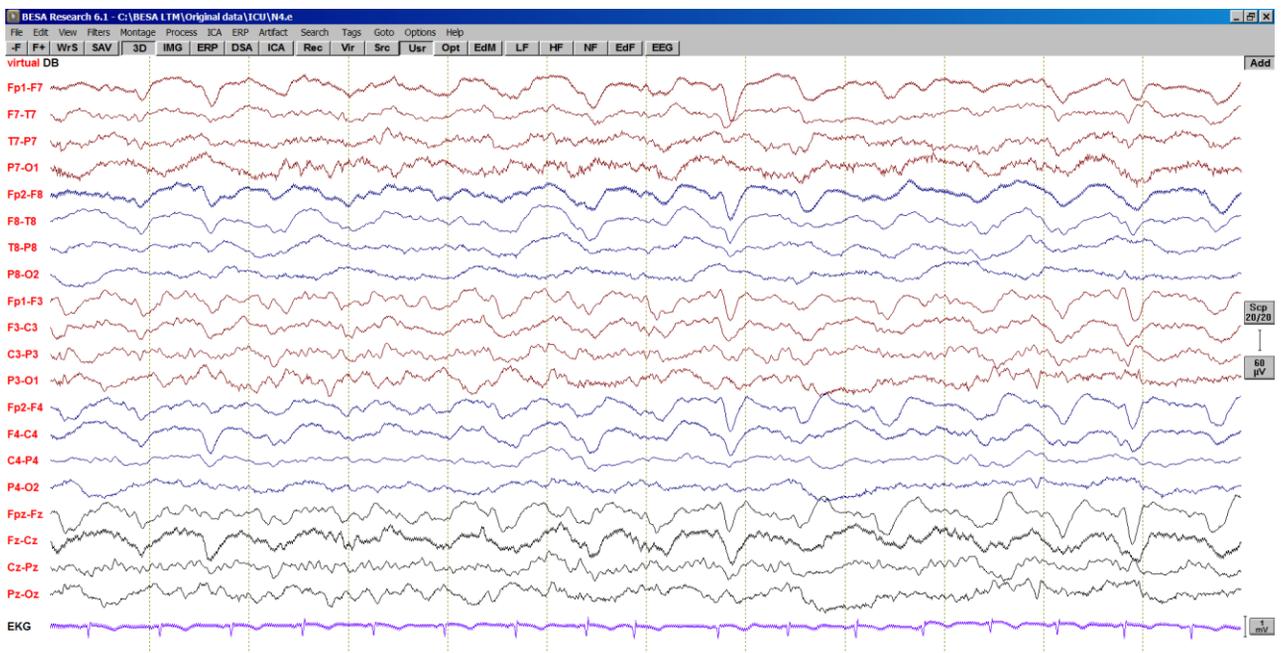
LRDA + S



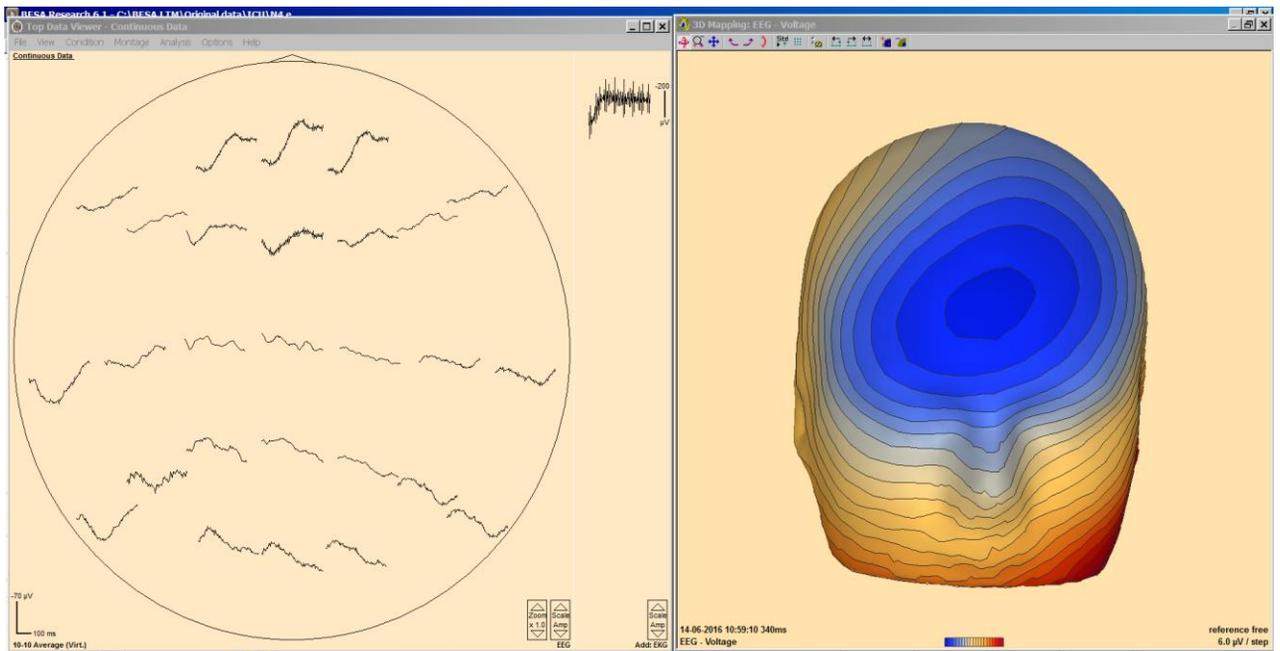
LRDA + S



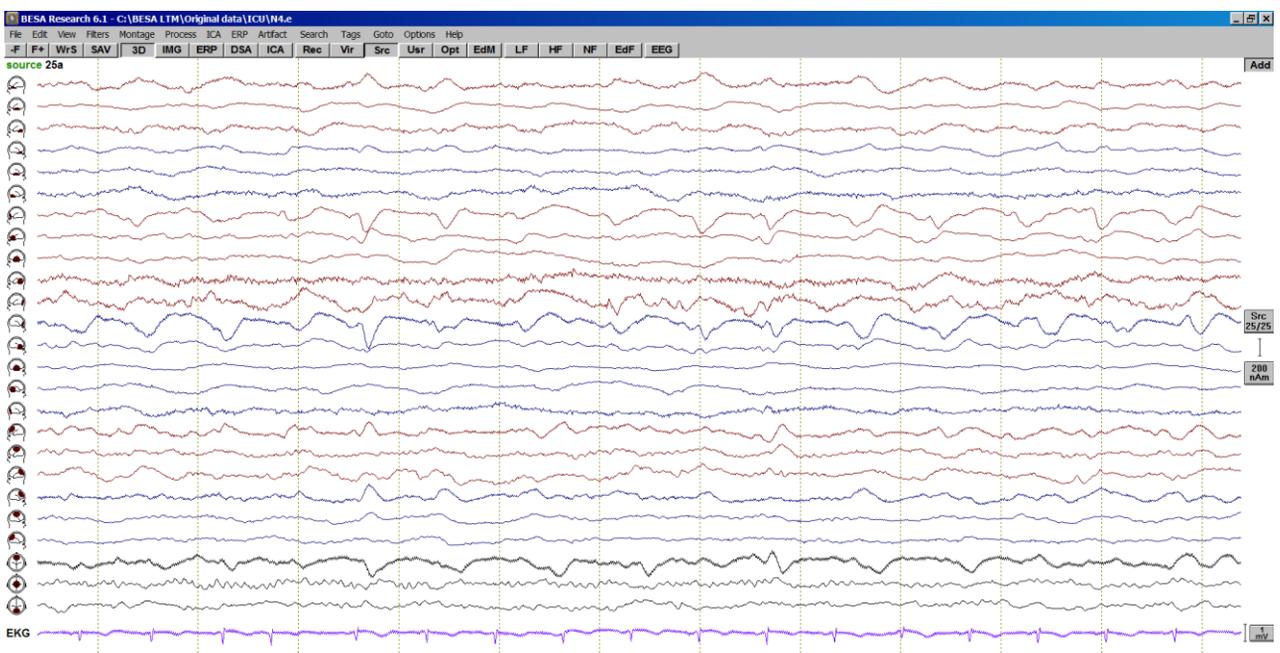
GRDA + S



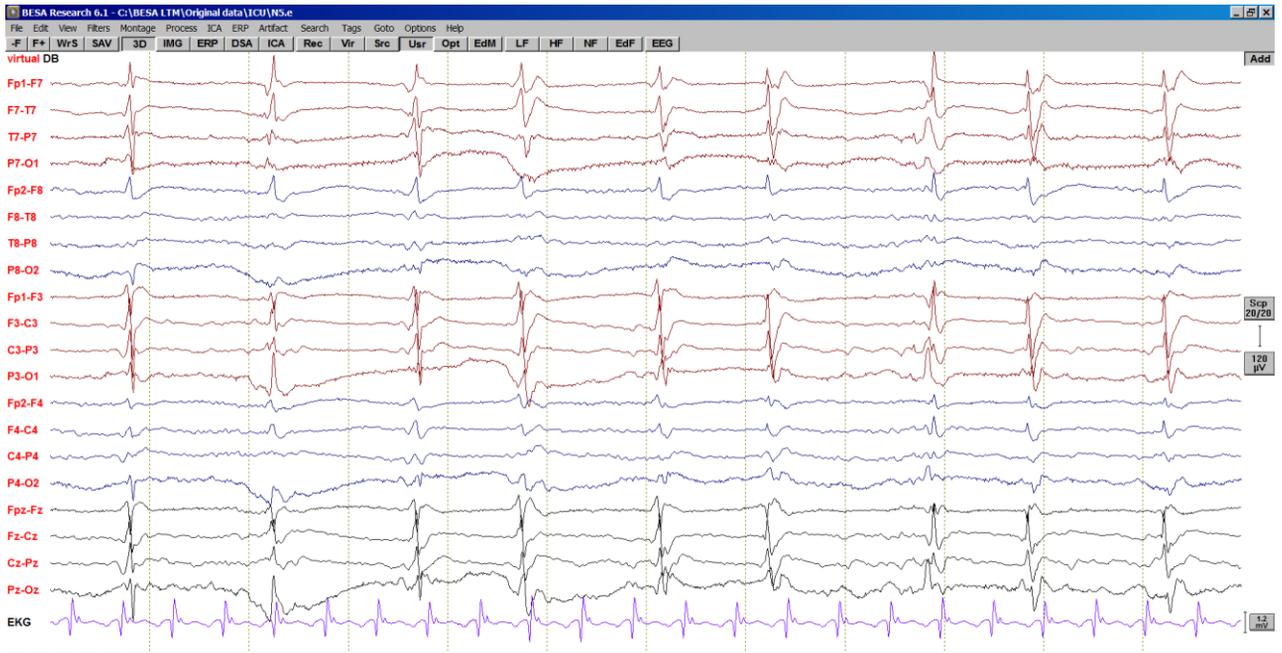
GRDA + S



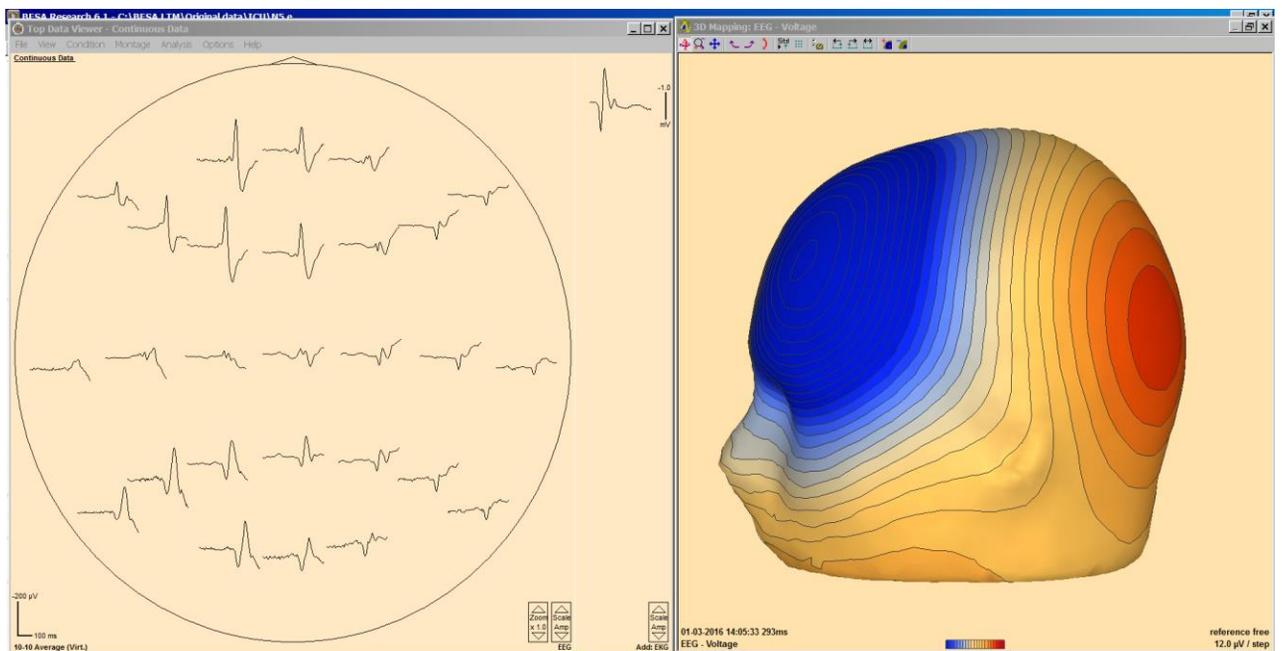
GRDA + S



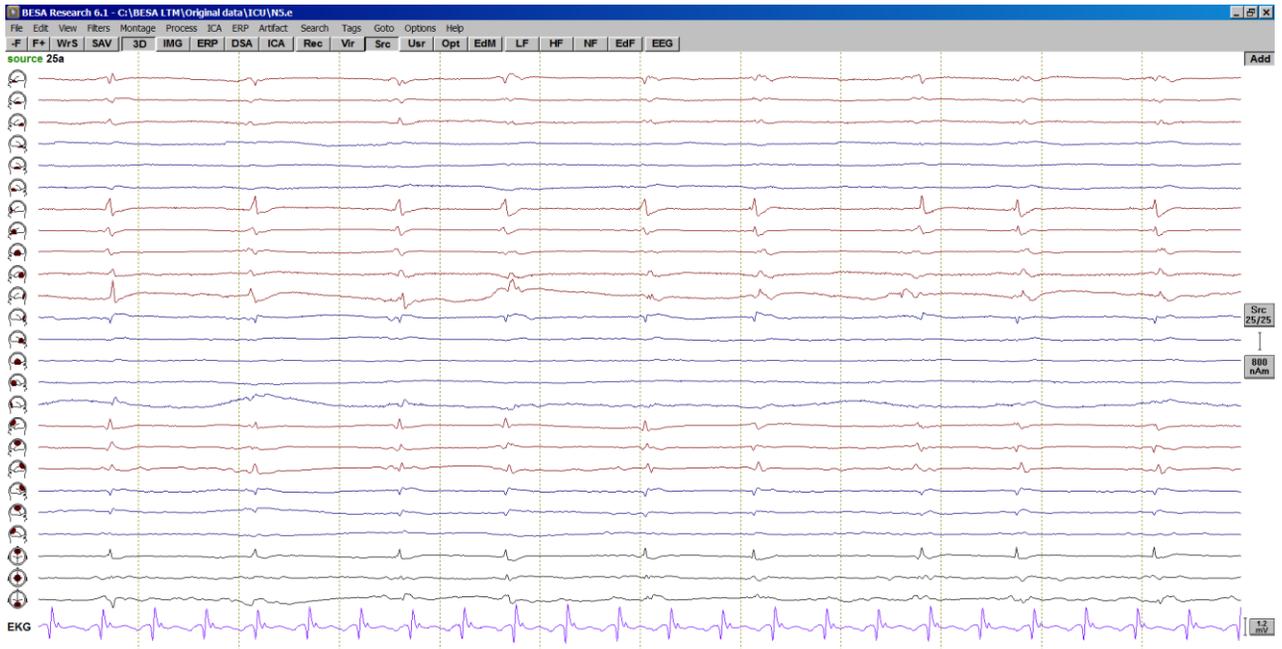
Spiky LPDs



Spiky LPDs



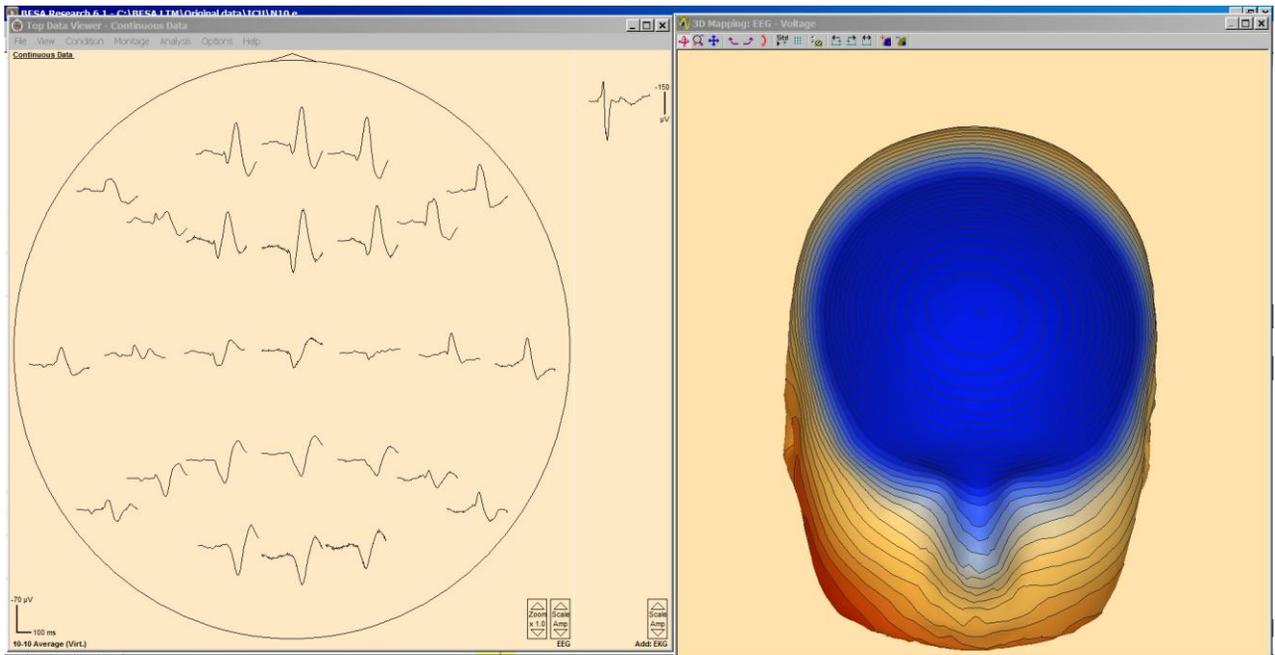
Spiky LPDs



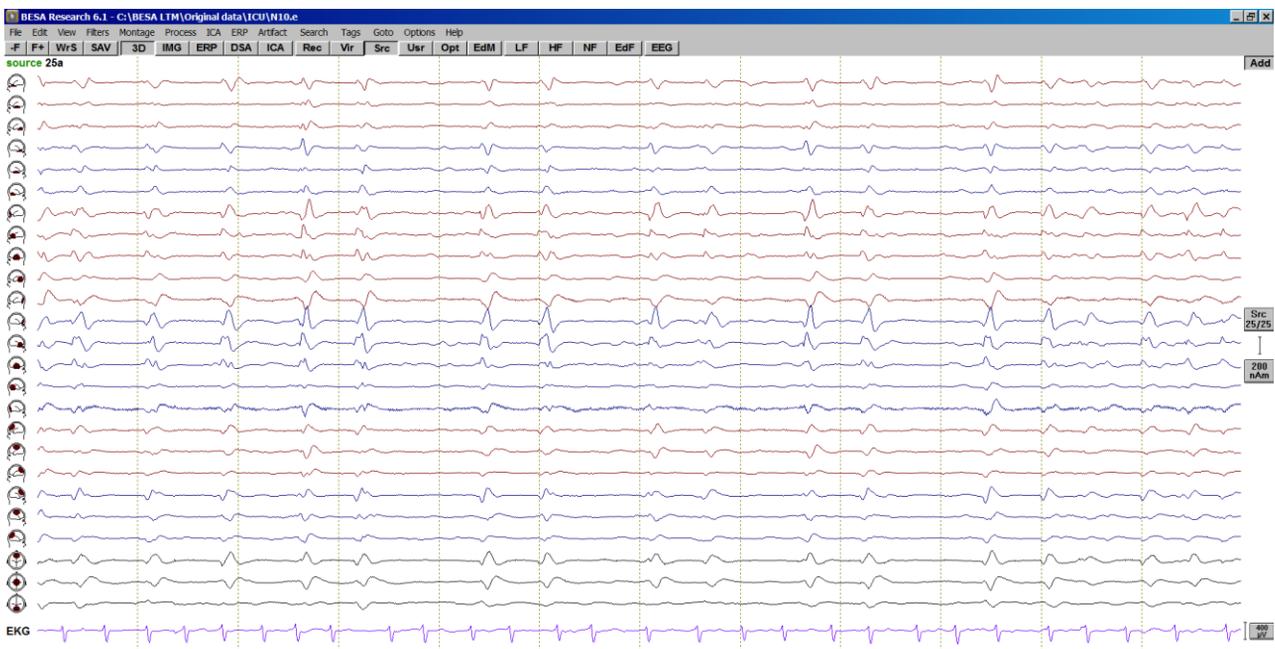
Sharp GPDs



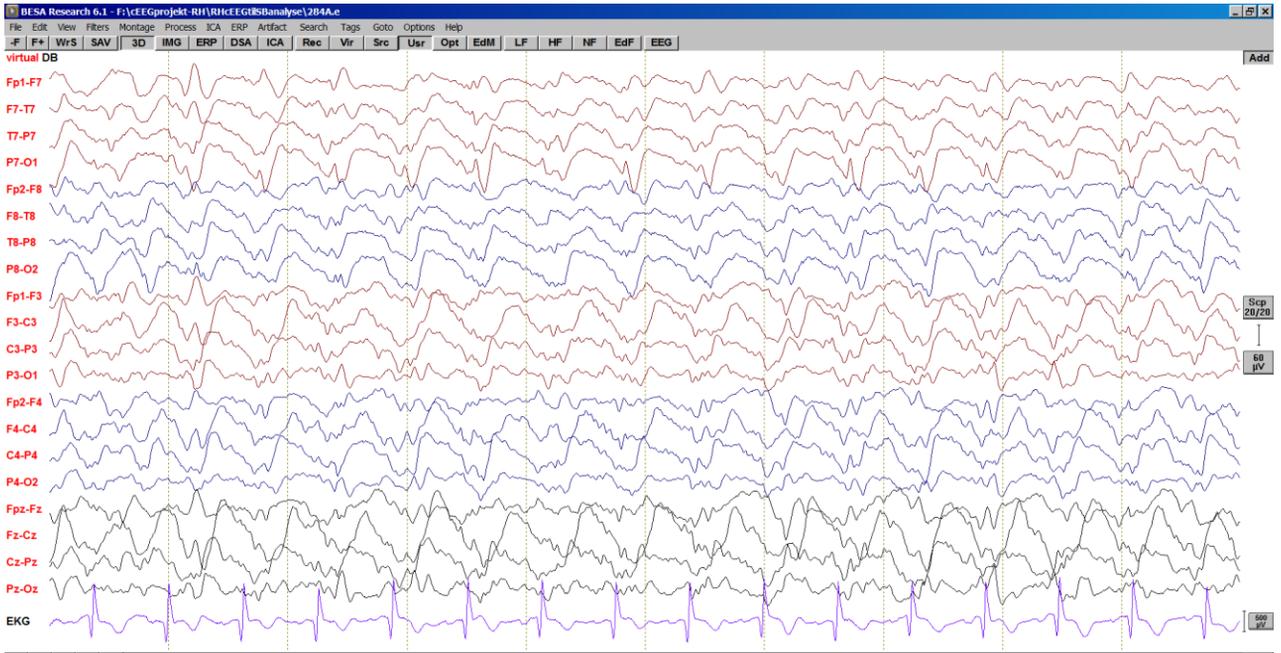
Sharp GPDs



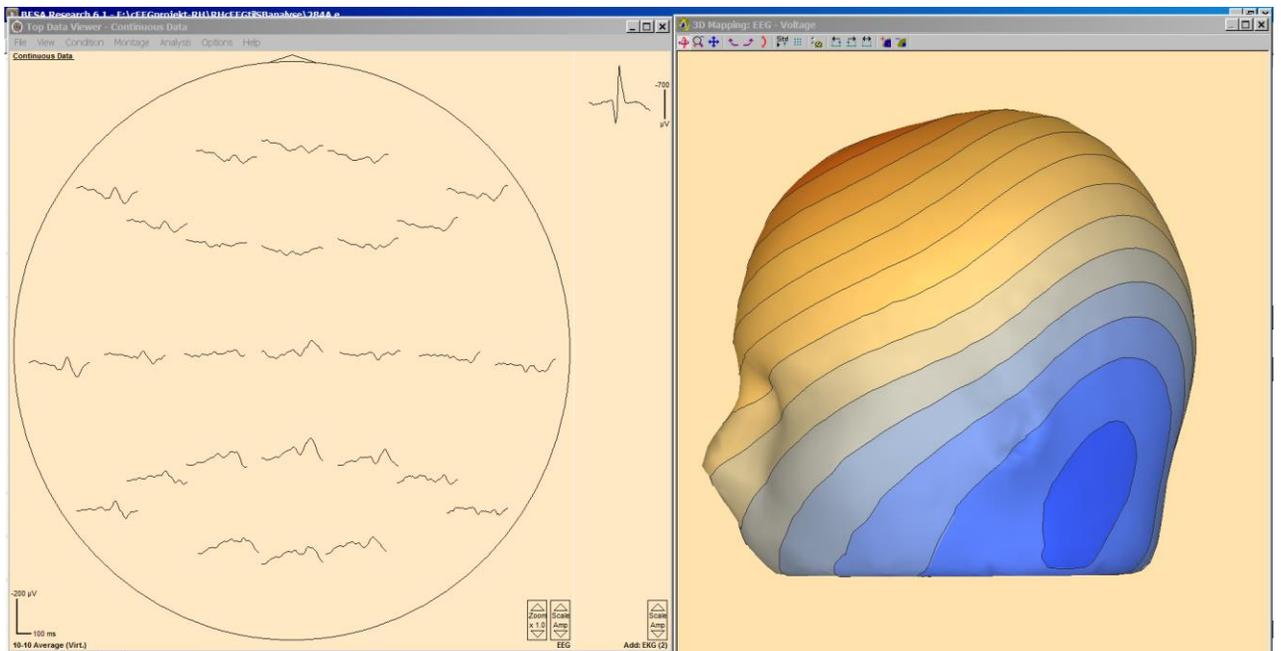
Sharp GPDs



LSW



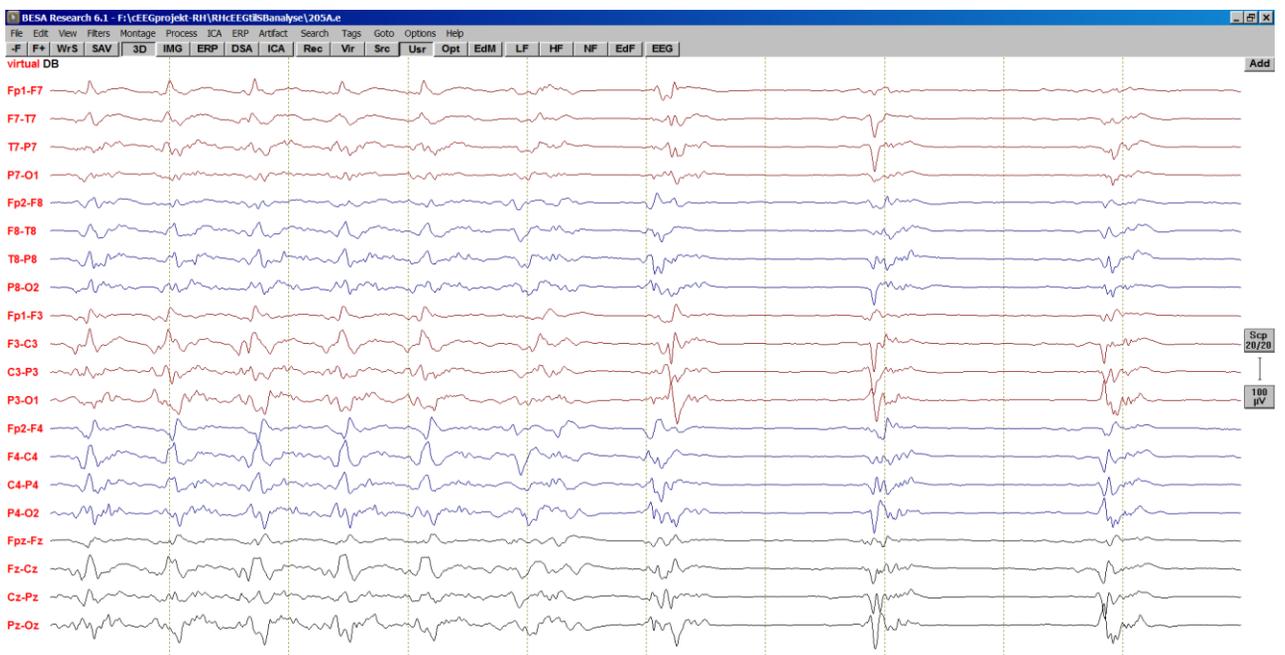
LSW



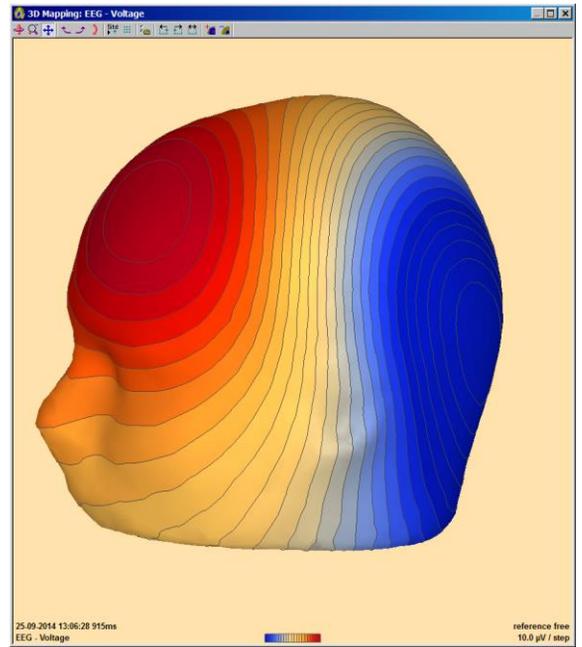
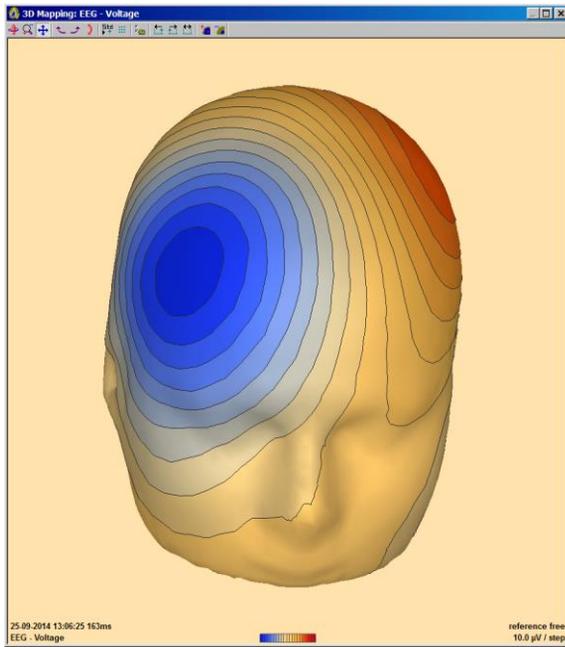
LSW



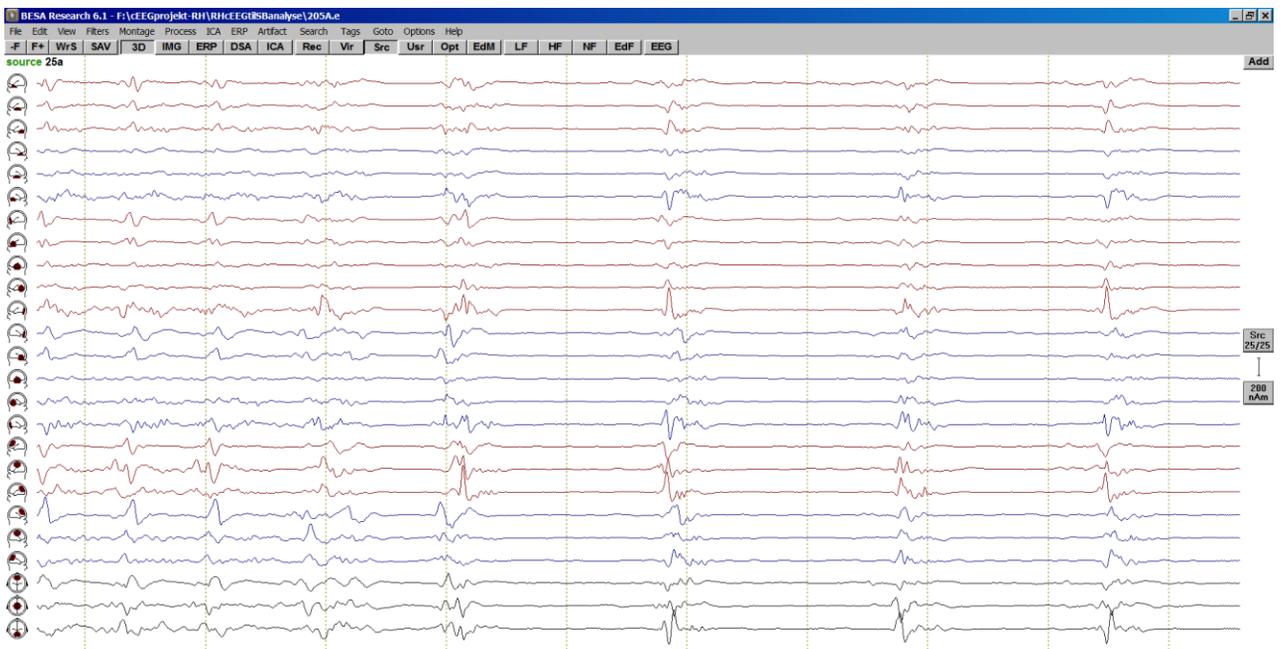
BIPDs+F



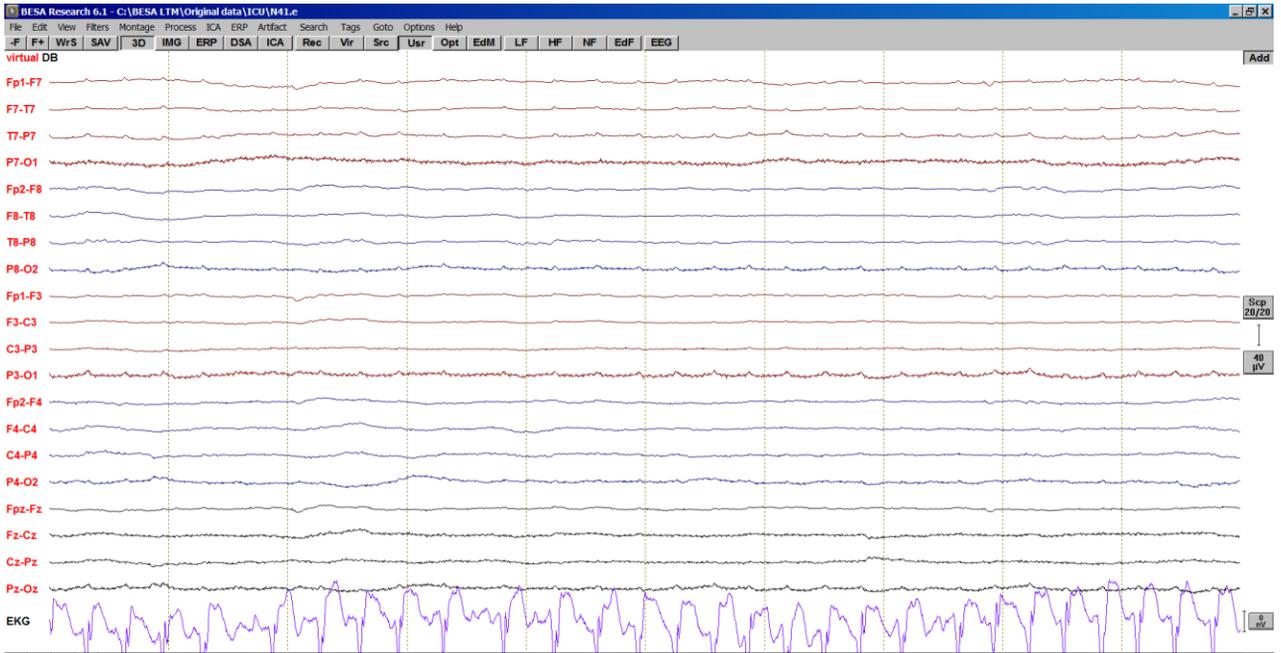
BIPDs+F



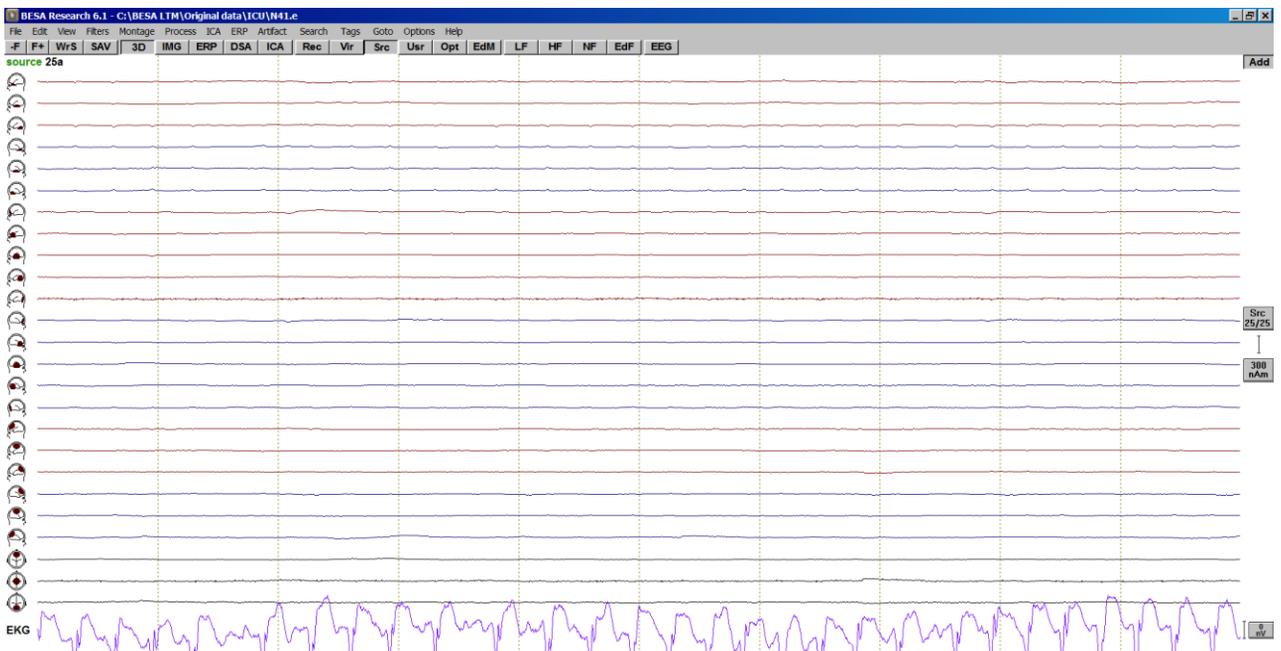
BIPDs+F



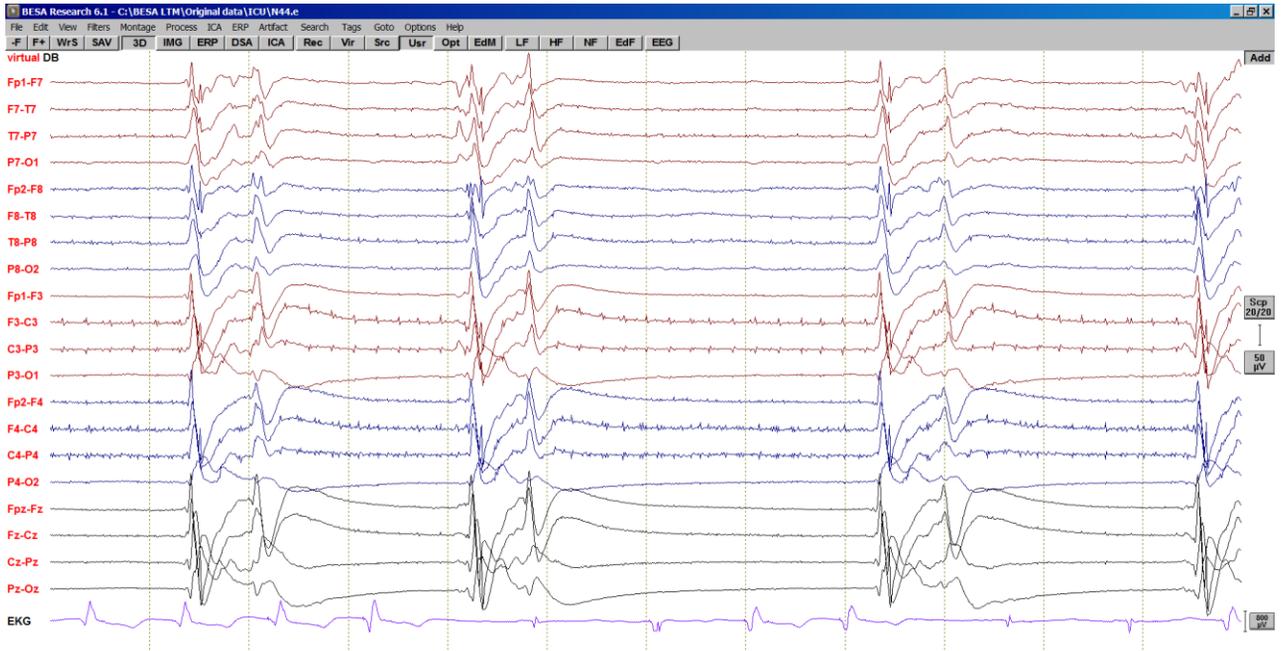
Suppression



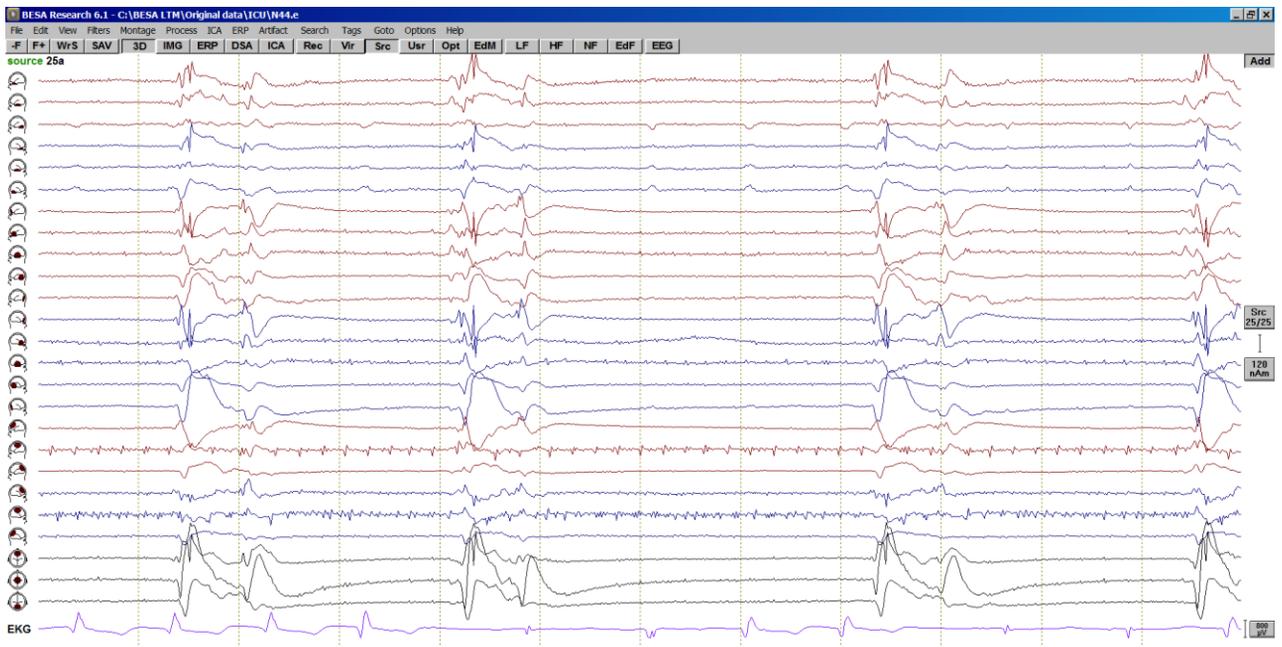
Suppression



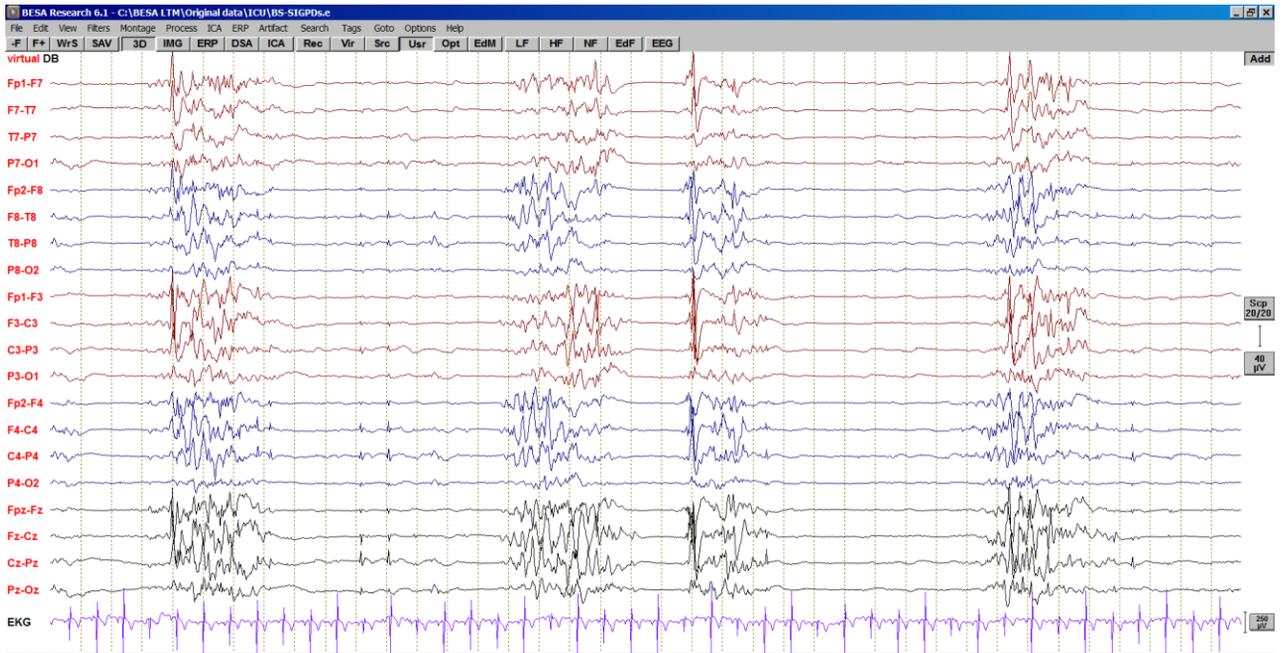
Burst-Suppression



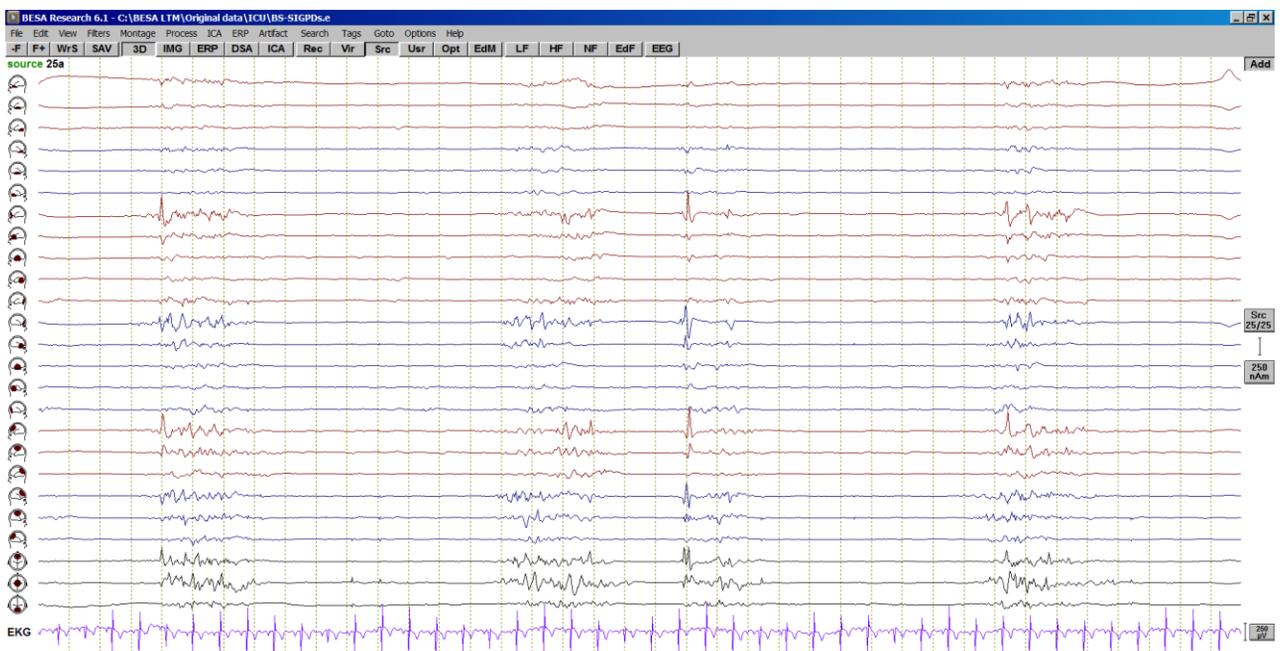
Burst-Suppression



Burst-Suppression



Burst-Suppression



Does this work?

- **Almost perfect IRA:**
 - Main terms 1 & 2 (pattern location & type)
 - Modifiers: +S; sharpness; absolute amplitude; number of phases; frequency
- **Substantial IRA:**
 - Modifiers: +F; +R
- **Moderate IRA:**
 - Triphasic morphology
- **Fair IRA:**
 - Evolution (however: samples were too short for proper assessment of this)

49 raters; 37 EEGs; 11 features assessed
Gaspard et al., Epilepsia 2014

What is this good for? Predicting seizures?

- **LPDs:** the highest association with seizures
 - regardless of frequency
 - association was greater when the Plus modifier was present
- **LRDA & GPDs** were associated with seizures when:
 - Frequency ≥ 1.5 Hz, or
 - Plus modifier was present
- **Increased prevalence** of LPDs & GPDs = increased seizure-risk
- **Not associated with seizures:**
 - GRDA

CEEGs from 4772 critically ill patients
Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JAMA Neurol 2017

What is this good for?

Prognostication of post-cardiac arrest coma

At 24 h after ROSC:

- **Poor outcome:**

- Low-voltage EEG
- Burst-suppression

- **Good outcome:**

- Normal background voltage $\geq 20 \mu\text{V}$ without epileptiform discharges at any time

Prospective study, 100 consecutive pts.
Sivaraju et al., Intensive Care Med. 2015