



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy (Review)

Sprengers M, Vonck K, Carrette E, Marson AG, Boon P

Sprengers M, Vonck K, Carrette E, Marson AG, Boon P.

Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD008497.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008497.pub3.

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	9
OBJECTIVES	9
METHODS	9
RESULTS	13
Figure 1.	14
Figure 2.	18
Figure 3.	21
Figure 4.	22
Figure 5.	23
Figure 6.	24
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	31
DISCUSSION	52
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	56
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	57
REFERENCES	57
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	65
DATA AND ANALYSES	101
WHAT'S NEW	103
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	104
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	104
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	104
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	104
INDEX TERMS	105

Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy

Mathieu Sprengers¹, Kristl Vonck¹, Evelien Carrette¹, Anthony G Marson², Paul Boon¹

¹Department of Neurology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium. ²Department of Molecular and Clinical Pharmacology, Institute of Translational Medicine, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

Contact address: Paul Boon, Department of Neurology, Ghent University Hospital, 1K12, 185 De Pintelaan, Ghent, B-9000, Belgium. Paul.Boon@UGent.be.

Editorial group: Cochrane Epilepsy Group.

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 7, 2017.

Citation: Sprengers M, Vonck K, Carrette E, Marson AG, Boon P. Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD008497. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008497.pub3.

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Despite optimal medical treatment, including epilepsy surgery, many epilepsy patients have uncontrolled seizures. Since the 1970s interest has grown in invasive intracranial neurostimulation as a treatment for these patients. Intracranial stimulation includes both deep brain stimulation (DBS) (stimulation through depth electrodes) and cortical stimulation (subdural electrodes). This is an updated version of a previous Cochrane review published in 2014.

Objectives

To assess the efficacy, safety and tolerability of DBS and cortical stimulation for refractory epilepsy based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Epilepsy Group Specialized Register on 29 September 2015, but it was not necessary to update this search, because records in the Specialized Register are included in CENTRAL. We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (the Cochrane Library 2016, Issue 11, 5 November 2016), PubMed (5 November 2016), ClinicalTrials.gov (5 November 2016), the WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform ICTRP (5 November 2016) and reference lists of retrieved articles. We also contacted device manufacturers and other researchers in the field. No language restrictions were imposed.

Selection criteria

RCTs comparing deep brain or cortical stimulation versus sham stimulation, resective surgery, further treatment with antiepileptic drugs or other neurostimulation treatments (including vagus nerve stimulation).

Data collection and analysis

Four review authors independently selected trials for inclusion. Two review authors independently extracted the relevant data and assessed trial quality and overall quality of evidence. The outcomes investigated were seizure freedom, responder rate, percentage seizure frequency reduction, adverse events, neuropsychological outcome and quality of life. If additional data were needed, the study investigators were contacted. Results were analysed and reported separately for different intracranial targets for reasons of clinical heterogeneity.

Main results

Twelve RCTs were identified, eleven of these compared one to three months of intracranial neurostimulation with sham stimulation. One trial was on anterior thalamic DBS (n = 109; 109 treatment periods); two trials on centromedian thalamic DBS (n = 20; 40 treatment periods), but only one of the trials (n = 7; 14 treatment periods) reported sufficient information for inclusion in the quantitative meta-analysis; three trials on cerebellar stimulation (n = 22; 39 treatment periods); three trials on hippocampal DBS (n = 15; 21 treatment periods); one trial on nucleus accumbens DBS (n = 4; 8 treatment periods); and one trial on responsive ictal onset zone stimulation (n = 191; 191 treatment periods). In addition, one small RCT (n = 6) compared six months of hippocampal DBS versus sham stimulation. Evidence of selective reporting was present in four trials and the possibility of a carryover effect complicating interpretation of the results could not be excluded in five cross-over trials without any or a sufficient washout period.

Moderate-quality evidence could not demonstrate statistically or clinically significant changes in the proportion of patients who were seizure-free or experienced a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency (primary outcome measures) after one to three months of anterior thalamic DBS in (multi)focal epilepsy, responsive ictal onset zone stimulation in (multi)focal epilepsy patients and hippocampal DBS in (medial) temporal lobe epilepsy. However, a statistically significant reduction in seizure frequency was found for anterior thalamic DBS (mean difference (MD), -17.4% compared to sham stimulation; 95% confidence interval (CI) -31.2 to -1.0; high-quality evidence), responsive ictal onset zone stimulation (MD -24.9%; 95% CI -40.1 to -6.0; high-quality evidence) and hippocampal DBS (MD -28.1%; 95% CI -34.1 to -22.2; moderate-quality evidence). Both anterior thalamic DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation do not have a clinically meaningful impact on quality life after three months of stimulation (high-quality evidence).

Electrode implantation resulted in postoperative asymptomatic intracranial haemorrhage in 1.6% to 3.7% of the patients included in the two largest trials and 2.0% to 4.5% had postoperative soft tissue infections (9.4% to 12.7% after five years); no patient reported permanent symptomatic sequelae. Anterior thalamic DBS was associated with fewer epilepsy-associated injuries (7.4 versus 25.5%; P = 0.01) but higher rates of self-reported depression (14.8 versus 1.8%; P = 0.02) and subjective memory impairment (13.8 versus 1.8%; P = 0.03); there were no significant differences in formal neuropsychological testing results between the groups. Responsive ictal-onset zone stimulation seemed to be well-tolerated with few side effects. The limited number of patients preclude firm statements on safety and tolerability of hippocampal DBS.

With regards to centromedian thalamic DBS, nucleus accumbens DBS and cerebellar stimulation, no statistically significant effects could be demonstrated but evidence is of only low to very low quality.

Authors' conclusions

Except for one very small RCT, only short-term RCTs on intracranial neurostimulation for epilepsy are available. Compared to sham stimulation, one to three months of anterior thalamic DBS ((multi)focal epilepsy), responsive ictal onset zone stimulation ((multi)focal epilepsy) and hippocampal DBS (temporal lobe epilepsy) moderately reduce seizure frequency in refractory epilepsy patients. Anterior thalamic DBS is associated with higher rates of self-reported depression and subjective memory impairment. There is insufficient evidence to make firm conclusive statements on the efficacy and safety of hippocampal DBS, centromedian thalamic DBS, nucleus accumbens DBS and cerebellar stimulation. There is a need for more, large and well-designed RCTs to validate and optimize the efficacy and safety of invasive intracranial neurostimulation treatments.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Electrical stimulation through implanted electrodes in contact with the brain to treat drug-resistant epilepsy

Background

Despite many antiepileptic drugs being available, about 30% of epilepsy patients are not seizure-free. Electrical stimulation through implanted electrodes in contact with the brain (i.e. intracranial electrical stimulation, referring to 'deep brain stimulation' and 'cortical brain stimulation') has been proposed as an alternative treatment for these patients. This review aimed to evaluate its efficacy, safety and tolerability.

Results

Various brain structures have been targeted with scheduled (that is seizure-independent) stimulation, including the anterior thalamic nucleus (one trial, 109 participants), the centromedian thalamic nucleus (two trials, 20 participants), the cerebellar cortex (three trials, 22 participants), the hippocampus (four trials, 21 participants) and the nucleus accumbens (one trial; 4 participants). In addition, one trial (191 participants) studied responsive stimulation (that is only upon seizure detection) of the seizure onset zone. There is evidence for a moderate (15% to 30%) seizure frequency reduction after short-term (one to three months) anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation in (multi)focal epilepsy, hippocampal stimulation in temporal lobe epilepsy and responsive seizure onset zone stimulation in (multi)focal epilepsy. However, there is no evidence for significant impact on seizure freedom, the proportion of patients with a greater than 50% seizure frequency reduction, or quality of life.

Adverse effects of anterior thalamic stimulation include self-reported depression and subjective memory impairment, and possibly anxiety and confusional state. Responsive seizure onset zone stimulation seemed to be well-tolerated with few side effects.

Evidence on anterior thalamic and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation is of moderate to high quality, whereas the evidence on hippocampal stimulation is of low to moderate quality. There is insufficient evidence to make firm conclusive statements on the efficacy or side effects of hippocampal, centromedian thalamic, cerebellar cortical and nucleus accumbens stimulation. Intracranial implantation of the electrodes was relatively safe without permanent symptomatic sequelae in the patients included in the trials.

Conclusions

More, larger and well-designed trials on intracranial electrical stimulation treatments are needed to validate and optimize its efficacy and safety and to compare this treatment to currently available treatments (for example, antiepileptic drugs or vagus nerve stimulation).

The evidence is current to 5 November 2016.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON [\[Explanation\]](#)

Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: adults with IQ > 70 with refractory focal epilepsy Settings: epilepsy centres in the USA Intervention: anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Anterior Thalamic Nu- cleus stimulation				
Seizure freedom (3-month blinded evalu- ation period)	Observed in Fisher 2010		OR 0.33 (0.01 to 8.36)	109 (1)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ²	
	1 per 55	0 per 54 (0 to 7)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	0 per 1000 (0 to 8)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	5 per 1000 (0 to 113)				
Responder rate (3-month blinded evalu- ation period)	26 per 100	30 per 100 (15 to 49)	OR 1.20 (0.52 to 2.80)	108 (1)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ²	

Seizure frequency reduction (%) (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Median monthly seizure frequency reductions ranged from -14.5 to -28.7%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention group was -17.4% lower (-31.2 to -1.0% lower)	108 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high ³	A trend for increasing efficacy over time was observed during the blinded evaluation period and could result into an underestimation of the treatment effect (treatment effect of month 3: -29%)
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	109 (1)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ²	Stimulation-related adverse events during the blinded evaluation period include (stimulation versus control): depression (14.8 versus 1.8%, P = 0.02), subjective memory impairment (13.8 versus 1.8%, P = 0.03) and epilepsy-related injuries (7.4 versus 25.5%, P = 0.01). Standard stimulation parameters could be inappropriate and increase seizure frequency in a small minority of patients. ⁴ Asymptomatic intracranial haemorrhages occurred in 3.7% of participants after the initial implant procedure. In 8.2% of participants leads had to be replaced after

					initial implantation outside the target. Postoperative implant site infections occurred in 4.5% of participants, increasing to 12.7% after 5 years of follow-up urging (temporary) hardware removal in 8.2% of participants. Implant site pain was not uncommon (year 1: 10.9%, year 5: 20.9%). SUDEP rate during long-term (including open-label) follow-up was 2.9 per 1000 p-y which is comparable to rates reported in refractory epilepsy populations (2.2-10 per 1000 p-y) (Tellez-Zenteno 2005 ; Tomson 2008).
Neuropsychological outcome (3 months)	See comment	See comment	96-100 (1)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ⁵	Changes in neuropsychological test scores for cognition and mood were very similar in the treatment and control group and not significantly different. Individual patient data show worsening (> 1 SD) of Profile of Mood States Depression subscale (POMS-D) in 3/8 stimulated partici-

					pants with self-reported depression and 0/7 patients with subjective memory impairment showed worsening (> 1 SD) of verbal or visual memory scores
Quality of life (QOLIE-31) (3 months)	The mean improvement of the QOLIE-31 score in the control group was +2.8 higher	The mean improvement in QOLIE-31 score in the intervention group was -0.30 lower (-3.50 lower to +2.90 higher)	105 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	Positive changes in QOLIE-31 (quality of life in epilepsy 31) scores indicate improvement. Changes of 5-11.7 have been defined in literature as being clinically meaningful (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002).

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **OR:** odds ratio; **SUDEP:** sudden unexpected death in epilepsy patients; **p-y:** patient-years; **SD:** standard deviation

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ The assumed risks (low and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients

² More trials and patients are needed to allow more precise estimation of stimulation effects (including more rare adverse effects) (GRADE -1).

³ The confidence interval includes clinically non-significant changes (GRADE -1), however, the observed trend for increasing efficacy over time probably underestimates the treatment effect (GRADE +1).

⁴ One participant experienced a spectacular seizure frequency increase after initiation of stimulation, which was reversible after lowering output voltage. New or worse seizures occurred more frequently in the stimulation group compared to the control group but differences did not reach statistical significance.

⁵ Although clinically meaningful differences in formal neuropsychological testing results seem unlikely on the group level, the discrepancy between objective and subjective measures needs further clarification (GRADE -1).

BACKGROUND

This review is an update of a previously published review in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (the Cochrane Library, 2014, Issue 6; [Sprenger 2014](#)).

Description of the condition

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder affecting 0.5% to 1% of the population ([Forsgren 2005](#)). More than 30% of all patients with epilepsy suffer from uncontrolled seizures or have unacceptable medication-related side effects ([Kwan 2000](#)). Alternative treatment options are available for patients with refractory seizures. Addition of newly developed antiepileptic drugs to the treatment regimen may result in freedom from seizures in this population group. However, the chance of becoming seizure-free with this strategy is limited and estimated to be around 6% when compared to placebo ([Beyenburg 2009](#)). Surgery for epilepsy leads to long-term freedom from seizures in approximately 58% to 65% of suitable surgery candidates ([Engel 2003](#); [West 2015](#)). For the remainder, few options are left and neurostimulation may provide an alternative treatment ([Engel 2003](#)).

Description of the intervention

Both extracranial (vagus nerve stimulation) and intracranial (deep brain stimulation (DBS) and cortical (neocortex and cerebellar cortex) stimulation) neurostimulation have been used as treatments for epilepsy ([Boon 2007a](#)). Intracranial stimulation is the direct application of an electrical current to central nervous system structures by means of implanted (DBS) or subdural (cortical stimulation) electrodes connected to an implantable pulse generator.

How the intervention might work

The precise mechanism of action of DBS still needs to be elucidated. Several mechanisms of action have been proposed. By continuous application of current via the electrodes, the targeted brain structures may be (functionally) inhibited. This is done in a reversible manner since the stimulation can be stopped at any time. The effect of the inhibition depends on the targeted structures, thus depending on the location of the implanted electrodes in the brain. Stimulation of electrodes placed in the epileptic onset region (for example, the hippocampus) may lead to 'local' inhibition of the hyperexcitable region and to seizure suppression. Stimulation of electrodes placed in key structures responsible for seizure propagation (for example, the thalamus) may additionally lead to suppression of seizure spread, based on the connections between the area of stimulation and other parts of the central nervous system. This may provide a likely hypothesis when crucial structures in the epileptogenic networks are involved ([Boon 2007a](#)).

Why it is important to do this review

For both deep brain and cortical stimulation, several uncontrolled and unblinded trials with discrepant results and high risk of bias exist. Randomized controlled trials have been performed but not systematically reviewed. Until now, no clear descriptions of the outcomes and side effects have been available. The aim of this systematic review is to give an overview of the current evidence for the use of DBS and cortical stimulation as treatments for refractory epilepsy.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the efficacy, safety and tolerability of deep brain and cortical stimulation for refractory epilepsy based on randomized controlled trials.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) investigating deep brain or cortical stimulation in patients with refractory epilepsy were selected. Blinded as well as unblinded studies were considered for inclusion in this review.

Types of participants

Patients with refractory epilepsy with partial or generalized seizures, or both. Partial seizures are found in a localization-related form of epilepsy in which seizure semiology or findings from investigations disclose a localized origin of the seizures. With generalized seizures the first clinical changes indicate involvement of both hemispheres ([ILAE classification](#)). Patients are considered to be refractory if they suffer from uncontrolled seizures despite adequate treatment with at least two first-line antiepileptic drugs (either as monotherapy or in combination) that are appropriate for the epileptic syndrome, or they experience unacceptable medication-related side effects. In adults, at least two years of treatment is recommended before drug-resistant epilepsy can be diagnosed ([Kwan 2010](#); [Kwan 2009](#)).

Both patients with normal and abnormal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were included. Patients who had undergone other treatments besides antiepileptic drugs (for example, resective surgery or vagus nerve stimulation) were also included.

Types of interventions

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) (in different intracranial regions) or cortical (neocortex or cerebellar cortex) stimulation. Both treatments could have been compared to a control patient group: 1) receiving sham stimulation, 2) undergoing resective surgery, 3) being further treated with antiepileptic drugs, or 4) other neurostimulation treatments (including vagus nerve stimulation), depending on the study protocol.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- (1) Seizure freedom: the proportion of participants that was free of seizures (complete absence of seizures, comparable with Engel classification class I ([Jehi 2008](#))) during the randomized period, i.e. the phase of the trial during which, according to treatment allocation, one group of patients received the intracranial neurostimulation treatment and the other group the control treatment (in contrast to open-label follow-up periods of the same trials during which (nearly) all patients received the neurostimulation treatment under investigation in an unblinded manner, without any control group).
- (2) Responder rate: proportion of patients with at least a 50% seizure frequency reduction, compared to the baseline period, throughout the randomized period.

Secondary outcomes

- (1) Seizure frequency reduction: percentage reduction in seizure frequency during the randomized phase of the trial compared to baseline. When the needed data were not presented in the respective article, they were calculated (if raw data were present) or the authors were contacted. When necessary to avoid treatment effects > 100%, we directly compared 'on' to 'off' stimulation periods instead of referring to baseline seizure frequency (as for [Van Buren 1978](#), see also Appendix 1).
- (2) Adverse events: adverse events occurring throughout the randomized period; the primary focus is on the comparison of the different randomized groups; to inform the reader adverse events related to the surgical procedure or the chronic presence of an implanted device (e.g. infection, haemorrhage) occurring in trials comparing active to sham stimulation (and thus in both groups) are also reported (including open-label data, if applicable).
- (3) Neuropsychological testing: results of neuropsychological testing during or at the end of the randomized period.
- (4) Quality of life: results of questionnaires concerning quality of life that were completed during or at the end of the randomized period.

Search methods for identification of studies

Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2015, Issue 1) in the Cochrane Library (searched 10 February 2015);

Electronic searches

We searched the following electronic databases, without any language restrictions:

- (1) Cochrane Epilepsy Group Specialized Register (29 September 2015), using the search strategy outlined in Appendix 2. It is not necessary to update this search, because records in the Specialized Register are included in CENTRAL;
- (2) Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2016, Issue 11), in the Cochrane Library 2016, Issue 11 (searched 5 November 2016), using the search strategy outlined in Appendix 2;
- (3) PubMed (5 November 2016), using the search strategy outlined in Appendix 2;
- (4) [ClinicalTrials.gov](#) (5 November 2016), using the search strategy outlined in Appendix 2; and
- (5) the WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform [ICTRP](#) (5 November), using the search strategy outlined in Appendix 2.

Searching other resources

We reviewed the reference lists of retrieved studies to search for additional reports of relevant studies.

We contacted authors of relevant trials identified by our search, other researchers in the field, and manufacturers of the devices to identify unpublished or ongoing studies, or studies published in non-English journals.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Four review authors (Mathieu Sprengers (MS), Kristl Vonck (KV), Evelien Carrette (EC) and Paul Boon (PB)) independently assessed the identified trials for inclusion. Any disagreements were resolved by discussion and by involving another review author (Anthony Marson (AM)).

Data extraction and management

Relevant data were extracted into a prespecified data extraction form by two review authors (MS and KV). If additional data were needed, we contacted the investigators of the studies. Disagreements were resolved by discussion.

The following data were extracted.

(1) Methodological and trial design:

- (a) method of randomization and sequence generation;
- (b) method of allocation concealment;
- (c) blinding methods (patient, physician, outcome assessor);
- (d) information about sponsoring;
- (e) whether any participants had been excluded from reported analyses;
- (f) duration of period between implantation and start of the treatment period;
- (g) duration of treatment period and, in the case of a cross-over design, washout period;
- (h) antiepileptic drug (AED) policy.

(2) Participants and demographic information:

- (a) number of participants allocated to each treatment group;
- (b) age and sex;
- (c) information about type of epilepsy and seizures types;
- (d) duration of epilepsy;
- (e) additional information if applicable and available (intellectual capacities, neuroimaging results).

(3) Intervention:

- (a) stimulation target;
- (b) output voltage and current;
- (c) stimulation frequency;
- (d) pulse width;
- (e) continuous, intermittent or responsive ('closed-loop') stimulation.

(4) Outcomes:

- (a) seizure freedom;
- (b) responder rate;
- (c) seizure frequency reduction;
- (d) adverse events;
- (e) neuropsychological outcome;
- (f) quality of life.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

The methodological quality of the studies was independently evaluated by two review authors (MS and KV) according to the guidelines in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011)

1. The risk of bias was assessed for each individual study using the Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias.

2. Randomization: only RCTs were included in this review. We planned to exclude studies with inadequate methods of allocation concealment.

3. Blinding of participants, personnel and outcome assessors: double-blind studies were preferred but single-blind and even

unblinded (comparison to resective surgery or antiepileptic drugs) studies were also eligible for inclusion in the review.

4. Incomplete outcome data: this was evaluated separately for each study. We planned to exclude studies where losses to follow-up differed significantly between the treatment and control groups.

5. Selective reporting: this was evaluated separately for each study (selective outcome reporting) and, furthermore, if sufficient studies were identified, we planned to explore if there was any evidence of publication bias using funnel plots. Several studies have reported results that may be consistent with an outlasting effect after intracranial stimulation (Andrade 2006; Lim 2007; McLachlan 2010; Velasco 2007). Such an effect could mask or reduce any treatment effect if seizure frequency in the control group is evaluated after previous stimulation without an adequate washout period. As there is no general consensus concerning this outlasting effect, we judged the risk of bias in such studies as 'uncertain', whereas studies without prior stimulation or with an adequate washout period were classified as 'at low risk of bias'. Finally, we also made judgements if antiepileptic drugs were changed during the trial as this could also influence observed treatment effects.

Measures of treatment effect

We planned to express results of categorical outcomes as risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). However, to combine results from parallel-group (unpaired data) and cross-over trials (paired data), we used the method described by Curtin 2002, Elbourne 2002 and Stedman 2011. This method makes use of maximum likelihood estimate odds ratios (OR) (Mantel-Haenszel ORs) for parallel trials and marginal Becker-Balagtas ORs (Becker 1993) for cross-over trials. Treatment effects of continuous outcomes were expressed as mean differences (MDs) with 95% CIs. Although quality of life was evaluated using the QOLIE-89, QOLIE-31 (abbreviated version of QOLIE-89) and QOLIE-31-P (slightly modified version of QOLIE-31) questionnaires in different trials, we chose the MD approach instead of the standardized mean difference (SMD) approach. Firstly, all questionnaires have the same range, and for the QOLIE-31 and QOLIE-89 questionnaires, very similar means, standard deviations (SDs) and minimally clinically important change values in the same population have been reported (Cramer 1998; Devinsky 1995; Wiebe 2002); although we could not find similar studies also incorporating QOLIE-31-P scores, the QOLIE-31-P is an only slightly modified version of the QOLIE-31 questionnaire. Secondly, we thought the MD approach would introduce less error than the SMD approach, which attributes differences in SDs entirely to differences in measurement scales and ignores real differences in variability among study populations. Finally, unlike the SMD approach, the MD approach allows us to combine final values and change scores. In view of the difficulty in combining neuropsychological data from various studies, we summarized the data for

this outcome only qualitatively in the text. The same was true for adverse events, due to their diverse nature.

Unit of analysis issues

Results from cross-over trials were analysed and incorporated in the meta-analysis as paired data, using the approach proposed by [Curtin 2002](#).

Dealing with missing data

Where data for our chosen outcomes were not provided in trial reports, we contacted the original investigators and further data were requested. If raw data were available, missing outcomes were calculated, if possible (for example, seizure frequency reduction). When losses to follow-up differed significantly between the treatment and control groups and if sufficient individual patient data were available, we planned to perform sensitivity analyses using 'best case scenario' (treatment group: not seizure-free, responder, 95% seizure frequency reduction, QOLIE-score +20; control group: not seizure-free, no responder, 95% seizure frequency increase, QOLIE-score -20), 'worst case scenario' (the opposite of the best case scenario) and 'last observation carried forward' (LOCF) data imputation.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed clinical heterogeneity by comparing the clinical and trial characteristics, and a judgement was made as to whether significant clinical heterogeneity was present. Statistical inconsistency was assessed by visual inspection of the forest plots and by using the I^2 statistic (with an I^2 statistic of 30% or higher representing substantial heterogeneity) and the χ^2 test (Q test, significance level set at a P value of 0.10).

Data synthesis

If neither clinical nor statistical heterogeneity were found, results were pooled using a fixed-effect model. We planned to use the Mantel-Haenszel method for dichotomous outcomes and the inverse variance method for continuous outcomes. However, to combine data from parallel and cross-over trials we had to use the generic inverse variance method. This approach also allowed incorporation of treatment effects estimated by regression and other models.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Stimulation of different intracranial structures may not be equally effective and lead to different adverse events. Therefore, results were not pooled across different targets but were presented per individual target for reasons of clinical heterogeneity.

As there is some evidence that the efficacy of deep brain and cortical stimulation treatments may increase over time (see also

[Discussion](#)), results were pooled per three-month stimulation epochs (one to three months of stimulation, four to six months of stimulation etc) as planned in the previous version of this review.

Sensitivity analysis

Various sensitivity analyses were planned before any trial had been identified. First, if sufficient studies were found, we planned to assess the effect of study quality on the outcome. Second, because we initially planned to express results of categorical outcomes as RR instead of OR, we performed a sensitivity analysis using RR as described by [Zou 2007](#). In summary, they show that, while two odds ratios (ORs) can be calculated in a pair-matched study with binary outcome data (the conditional and the marginal OR), there is only one RR for such design. In their article, they provide formulae to directly estimate the RR and its variance from the raw data (instead of obtaining these by conversion of ORs). Third, an increasing efficacy over time has been suggested for various neurostimulation treatments, including intracranial cortical and DBS. Therefore we planned to analyze and pool the outcome data per three-month stimulation epochs (see above). As separate data per three-month epoch are not always available in trials with a longer duration of follow-up, we planned to perform a sensitivity analysis pooling outcome data obtained after different durations of follow-up, but only if there was no evidence of clinical heterogeneity. Fourth, if different strategies could be followed, we planned to analyse their consequences in a sensitivity analysis.

Some sensitivity analysis were planned in the context of general foreseeable problems after study identification but before any data analysis was done. First, empty cells hinder calculation of ORs or RRs. In these situations, it is customary to add +0.5 to each cell ([Deeks 2011](#)). Given the small number of included patients in most trials, we examined in a sensitivity analysis if adding +0.25 instead of +0.5 would change our conclusions. Second, when necessary to avoid treatment effects > 100%, we directly compared 'on' to 'off' stimulation periods instead of referring to baseline seizure frequency (see above and see Appendix 1). We therefore performed an analysis taking baseline seizure frequency as a reference (and thus allowing treatment effects > 100%) as a sensitivity analysis. Finally, several post-hoc sensitivity analyses were only made after encountering some specific problems associated with particular trials or meta-analyses: as the two participants in [McLachlan 2010](#) experienced very similar treatment effects, the standard error (SE) associated with the MD in seizure frequency in this study was the lowest among all trials on hippocampal stimulation. In this way, this very small cross-over study ($n = 2$) substantially influenced the pooled mean treatment effect. As its weight in the standard analysis appeared disproportionately high (94%), we checked the robustness of the conclusions to the other extreme situation in which the SE of this trial would be (equal to) the highest of all trials on hippocampal DBS.

In [Fisher 1992](#) there was one patient who seemed to benefit from the stimulation but who was dropped from the blinded protocol due to a seizure frequency increase during the washout period. The absence of stimulation OFF data therefore prevented inclusion of the stimulation ON data of this patient in the paired data analysis. Besides 'best and worst case scenario' sensitivity analyses (see above), we also performed a sensitivity analysis with unpaired data analysis allowing us to include all available data, but without any data imputation.

'Summary of findings' tables

The data are summarized per stimulation target in 'Summary of findings' tables. All outcome parameters investigated in the review are incorporated into the tables. The quality of evidence contributing to these outcomes was judged using the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) criteria ([Guyatt 2008](#)).

RESULTS

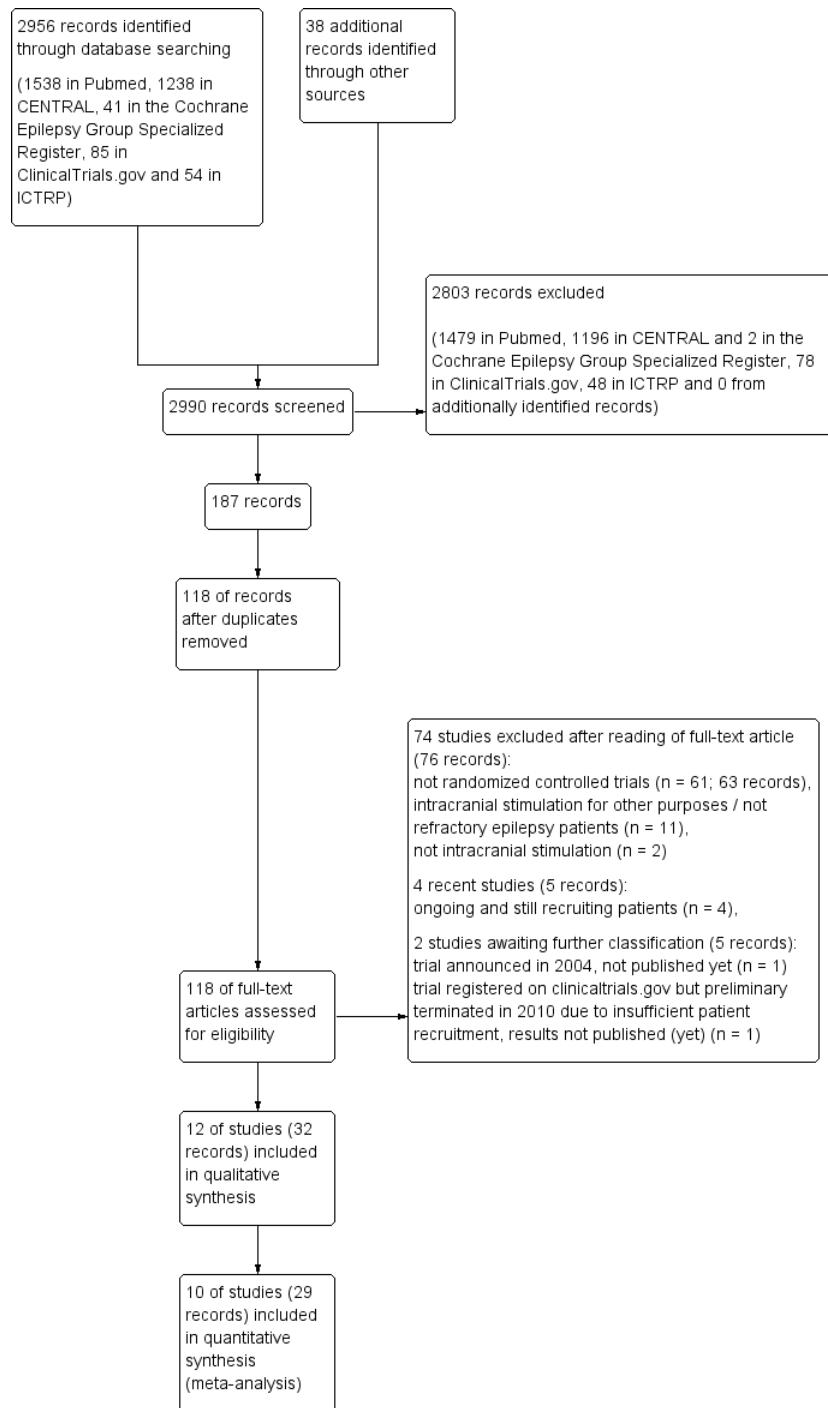
Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#); [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#); [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

Results of the search

See [Figure 1](#) for a flow-diagrammatic summary of the search results. One hundred and eighteen records were identified as potentially eligible for inclusion in this review. Seventy-six records were excluded as they did not meet the eligibility criteria: 63 records were not randomized controlled trials (RCTs), 11 assessed intracranial stimulation for other purposes than treating refractory epilepsy, and in two articles, the efficacy of another intervention (transcranial direct current stimulation) was evaluated.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Five records described four recent parallel-group RCTs still recruiting participants. [Boon 2007b](#) is a trial comparing hippocampal stimulation, sham stimulation and amygdalohippocampectomy in refractory temporal lobe epilepsy patients. [Chabardes 2014](#) aims to compare anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation to 'usual treatment'. [Koubeissi 2015](#) is investigating 1 Hz versus 5 Hz low-frequency stimulation of the fornix in patients with refractory medial temporal lobe epilepsy and in [Zhang 2015](#), refractory focal epilepsy patients are randomized to anterior thalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (DBS) or vagus nerve stimulation.

Two trials are still awaiting classification. Four records mentioned an RCT evaluating the efficacy and safety of DBS of the mammillary bodies and mammillothalamic tracts ([van Rijckevorsel 2004](#)). However, up to now the results have not been published. As for the previous version of this review, we again tried to contact the authors but additional information could not be gained. [Chabardes 2005](#) was registered on ClinicalTrials.gov as a cross-over trial evaluating subthalamic nucleus DBS in refractory focal epilepsy patients but had to be preliminarily terminated in 2010 due to insufficient patient recruitment (n = 4). As the preliminary results have not been published yet, we in vain tried to contact the authors. Further efforts to acquire these data will be undertaken by the next update of this review.

Thirty-two records describing 12 studies fulfilled the criteria for inclusion in this review. As the results of two of these studies were only presented in a graph (no exact figures) ([Velasco 2000a](#)), or as an abstract ([Wiebe 2013](#)), and additional data could not be obtained, only 10 studies were fully included in the quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis).

Included studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#).

Eleven out of 12 included studies evaluated the safety and efficacy of open-loop (scheduled) stimulation, the remaining study concerned closed-loop (responsive) stimulation. Stimulation of the ictal onset zone (including the hippocampus (four studies) and the trial on responsive stimulation) as well as of more remote network structures has been studied. The latter included the cerebellar cortex (three studies), the anterior (one study) and centromedian (two studies) thalamic nucleus and the nucleus accumbens (one study).

1. Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation

[Fisher 2010](#), also known as the SANTE trial, is a parallel-group RCT evaluating the efficacy and safety of bilateral anterior thalamic nucleus DBS in 109 patients (age 18 to 65 years) with refractory partial-onset epilepsy (mean duration of epilepsy: 22.3 years, median baseline seizure frequency: 19.5 per month). After one month of postoperative recovery, patients entered a three-month blinded randomized phase during which half of the participants

received stimulation and half did not. This was followed by a nine-month open-label period during which all patients received stimulation in an unblinded way and stimulation parameters could be programmed on an individual basis but antiepileptic drugs (AED) were still kept constant. From the 13th month on, AEDs could vary freely ('long-term follow-up'). All outcomes considered for this review were examined.

2. Centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation

1. [Fisher 1992](#) is a cross-over randomized trial in seven patients (age 16 to 41 years) who were found to be poor candidates for epilepsy surgery, two of them having (multi)focal epilepsy and five generalized epilepsy (2/5 had Lennox-Gestaut syndrome). The patients had been suffering from epilepsy for 14 to 29 years and had a mean monthly baseline seizure frequency of 23.4 seizures. Patients were randomized one to two months postoperatively to first receive either bilateral centromedian thalamic nucleus (two hours per day) or sham stimulation. The two treatment blocks lasted three months with a three-month washout phase between them. After this nine-month randomized and blinded period, all patients were stimulated during the long-term open-label follow-up period. All outcomes considered for this review were studied and reported except for quality of life.

2. [Velasco 2000a](#) is a cross-over randomized trial in 13 patients (age 4 to 31 years) with refractory epilepsy for 4 to 33 years (eight with Lennox-Gestaut syndrome and five with localization-related epilepsy) and a median baseline seizure frequency of 119 seizures per month. After six to nine months of stimulation in all participants, patients entered a six-month randomized double-blind cross-over protocol. In half of the patients, the stimulator was turned off for three months, between months six and nine, the other half underwent the same manoeuvre nine to 12 months post-operatively. Between months 13 and 15, stimulation was restarted in all patients in an unblinded manner. Two of the original 15 patients were explanted before initiation of the randomized double-blind period due to skin erosions. Seizure frequency during the blinded three-month period without stimulation was presented in a graph and compared to the preceding three months (with stimulation). As these three months only coincided with the three-month stimulation 'on' period of the double-blind protocol in half of patients, and furthermore no exact figures were provided, this study could not be included in the meta-analysis but only in the qualitative synthesis.

3. Cerebellar stimulation

1. [Van Buren 1978](#) reported their results of cerebellar stimulation (superior surface of the cerebellum parallel to and about 1

cm from either side of the midline) in five patients (age 18 to 34 years) with refractory epilepsy for eight to 23 years, with a mean baseline seizure frequency of 5.1 seizures per day. Presumably four had (multi)focal epilepsy and one had generalized epilepsy. Stimulation was initiated as soon as preoperative seizure frequency had resumed after electrode implantation. Over the ensuing 15 to 21 months, patients were hospitalized three or four times for four to six weeks. During these admissions, seizure frequency was evaluated with and without stimulation. This was performed in a blinded as well as an unblinded way. For this review, only the double-blind data were considered (in total 26 days 'on' and 26 days 'off'). As four out of five patients' seizure frequency increased during the trial (with as well as without stimulation), we decided to directly compare seizure frequency during the stimulation 'on' and 'off' periods to avoid treatment effects with > 100% reductions in seizure frequency (see Appendix 1). The analysis expressing treatment effects with regard to baseline seizure frequency was performed as a sensitivity analysis.

2. [Wright 1984](#) is a cross-over randomized trial in 12 patients (age 20 to 38 years) who had had epilepsy for 10 to 32 years. Five patients had only generalized seizures, one only partial seizures, four partial and generalized seizures, and in two patients seizures were difficult to classify (complex partial seizures versus complex absences). The type of epilepsy was not reported. The six-month randomized phase started several months after electrode implantation, after the patient had returned to his preoperative seizure frequency, and consisted of three two-month periods: continuous, contingent (that is, patients received only stimulation when the 'seizure button' was depressed (during an aura or seizure) and for two minutes after it was released) and sham stimulation of the upper surface of the cerebellum (electrodes \pm 2 cm parasagittally from the midline). As there was no baseline period, the sham stimulation period seizure frequency (mean: 62 seizures per month) served as reference data for the meta-analysis. Apart from quality of life, all outcomes considered for this review were evaluated.

3. [Velasco 2005](#) studied the efficacy and safety of bilateral stimulation of the superomedial surface of the cerebellum in five patients (age 16 to 35 years) with generalized (n = 3) or (multi)focal frontal lobe epilepsy (n = 2) for 11 to 27 years (mean baseline seizure frequency: 14.1 seizures per month). All patients had generalized tonic-clonic seizures and 4/5 had tonic seizures. The three-month parallel-group randomized phase was initiated one month after electrode implantation and was followed by unblinded stimulation in all patients for 21 months. Seizure frequency and adverse events were evaluated.

4. Hippocampal stimulation

1. [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) is a multiple cross-over RCT in four patients (age 24 to 37 years) with refractory left medial temporal lobe epilepsy with mesial temporal sclerosis on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) whose risk of postoperative memory deficits pre-

vented resective surgery. Duration of epilepsy ranged from 16 to 24 years and the mean monthly baseline seizure frequency was between two and four in three participants and 25 in another. Left hippocampal stimulation was compared to sham stimulation in three two-month treatment pairs, each containing one month with and one month without stimulation. All outcomes considered for this review were studied. With regards to quality of life, see Appendix 3.

2. [Velasco 2007](#) reported their results of uni- or bilateral hippocampal stimulation (according to seizure focus) in nine patients (age 14 to 43 years) with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy for three to 37 years (mean baseline seizure frequency: 37.9 seizures per month) who were poor surgery candidates. Five had a normal MRI and four had hippocampal sclerosis. Seizure frequency and adverse events were assessed in a double-blind manner during the first postoperative month during which half of the participants received stimulation and half did not. After this, randomized one-month period stimulation was turned on in all patients (follow-up: 18 to 84 months).

3. [McLachlan 2010](#) is another study evaluating hippocampal stimulation as a treatment for medically intractable epilepsy in two patients (age 45 to 54 years) with independent bitemporal originating seizures for 15 to 29 years (with 32 and 16 seizures per month, respectively). MRI was normal in one and showed bilateral hippocampal sclerosis in the other patient. A three-month postoperative baseline period was followed by a cross-over protocol which contained three months of bilateral hippocampal stimulation followed by a three-month washout period and three months of sham stimulation (control). All outcomes considered for this review were evaluated except for quality of life.

4. [Wiebe 2013](#) is a parallel-group RCT in six patients (age 30 to 46 years) with uni- or bilateral drug-resistant medial temporal lobe epilepsy treated with uni- or bilateral hippocampal stimulation, respectively (median baseline seizure frequency of 10 to 12 seizures per month). After hippocampal electrode implantation and one month for 'adjustments of interventions', patients were randomized to six months active or sham stimulation. The initial target sample of 57 participants could not be reached due to difficulties in patient recruitment despite the five-centre participation. The results collected in these six patients (active stimulation n = 2; sham stimulation n = 4) have been published as an abstract. Many details on the methodology, participants, interventions and outcomes needed for a complete judgement of the methodology or for full incorporation into this review are missing. We tried to contact the authors but could not obtain additional information or data yet. Another attempt will be made by the next update of this review. Meanwhile, this trial is mainly incorporated into the qualitative (and not quantitative) synthesis.

5. Nucleus accumbens stimulation

[Kowski 2015](#) is a cross-over RCT in four patients (age 28 to 44

years) with pharmaco-resistant partial-onset epilepsy for nine to 15 years. The mean baseline frequency of 'disabling' seizures (complex partial or generalized tonic-clonic seizures) ranged between four and 20 seizures per month, one patient additionally reported 99 simple partial seizures per month. Resection or further invasive assessment had been dismissed or surgery had been unsuccessful and patients preferred participation in the study above vagus nerve stimulation or standard anterior thalamic DBS treatment. After a three-month baseline period, depth electrodes were bilaterally implanted in the nucleus accumbens and the anterior nucleus of the thalamus. One month after surgery, patients were randomized to receive first either nucleus accumbens stimulation or sham stimulation. These two treatment blocks lasted three months each and were both followed by a one-month washout period. The blinded evaluation period (BEP) was followed by a three-month open-label period during which nucleus accumbens DBS was continued only in those patients who had experienced a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in frequency of disabling seizures. Additionally, anterior thalamic DBS was switched on in all patients. All outcomes considered for this review were evaluated.

6. Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation

[Morrell 2011](#), also known as the Neuropace study, was a parallel-group RCT in 191 patients (age 18 to 66 years) with intractable partial-onset seizures for two to 57 years with one (45%) or two (55%) seizure foci. The mean daily baseline seizure frequency was 1.2. After a 12-week baseline period, one or two recording and stimulating depth or subdural cortical strip leads, or both, were surgically placed in the brain according to the seizure focus or foci. A four-week postoperative stabilization period (neurostimulator programmed to sense and record the electrocorticogram; all

patients) and a four-week stimulation optimization period (optimization of stimulation parameters; only patients randomized to treatment group) preceded the 12-week BEP during which, in half of the participants, the seizure focus was stimulated in response to epileptiform electrographic events. This was followed by an open-label evaluation period with stimulation 'on' in all patients. All outcomes considered for this review were evaluated in this trial. For the adverse events related to the surgical procedure, the permanent presence of an implanted device (e.g. infection) and sudden unexpected death in epilepsy patients (SUDEP) rate (adverse events for which the long-term open-label data were also taken into account), long-term results in the published articles were often only reported together with those of a preceding open-label trial ($n = 65$, for more details see [Bergey et al. 2015](#) in [Morrell 2011](#)).

Excluded studies

Sixty-one trials (63 records) were excluded because they were not randomized controlled trials. In 11 trials intracranial stimulation was not used to treat refractory epilepsy patients but served other purposes ([Brown 2006](#); [Esteller 2004](#); [Fell 2013](#); [Galvez-Jimenez 1998](#); [Huang 2008](#); [Levy 2008](#); [Miller 2015](#); [Nguyen 1999](#); [Pahwa 1999](#); [Tanriverdi 2009](#); [Torres 2013](#)). Finally, [Fregni](#) and colleagues evaluated transcranial direct current stimulation instead of intracranial stimulation ([Fregni 2005](#); [Fregni 2006](#)).

Risk of bias in included studies

Detailed assessments of each 'Risk of bias' item for each included study can be found in the 'Risk of bias' tables in the section 'Characteristics of included studies'. A summary of the review authors' judgements is shown in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Anti-epileptic drug policy	Other bias
Fisher 1992	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Fisher 2010	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Kowski 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
McLachlan 2010	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Morrell 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tellez-Zenteno 2006	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+
Van Buren 1978	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+	+
Velasco 2000a	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+
Velasco 2005	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Velasco 2007	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wiebe 2013	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+
Wright 1984	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+

Allocation

Methods for random sequence generation and treatment allocation concealment (selection bias) were often poorly described in the published articles. After personal communication with the authors, however, these were found to be adequate in all trials for which such additional information could be obtained. As some authors could not be contacted or provide any further explanation, there remained some uncertainty about three trials (Tellez-Zenteno 2006; Wiebe 2013; Wright 1984).

Blinding

All 12 trials were reported to be double-blind RCTs. However, only for nine out of the 12 included trials was the blinding of patients, personnel and outcome assessors assessed as adequate. Some uncertainty remained with regards to Van Buren 1978. For this RCT (which contained both double-blind and unblinded evaluation periods, see above), it was not reported whether neuropsychological testing was performed during the blinded or unblinded evaluation period and if the sealed notes containing the treatment code for the double-blind evaluation period were double-opaque and by whom they were handled (for more details: see [Characteristics of included studies](#)). Although the double-blinding procedure in Velasco 2000a seemed adequate, the authors compared seizure frequency between stimulation 'off' periods (blinded) and the three-month periods preceding these. Only in about 50% of participants, these latter periods coincided with blinded stimulation 'on' periods. For the other half, these three months corresponded to unblinded stimulation 'on' periods, which could have resulted in performance or detection bias (the seizure frequency during blinded stimulation 'on' periods could not be obtained from the authors). Both the protocol and abstract of Wiebe 2013 described the trial to be double-blind but the lack of further details hindered a more in-depth judgement of the blinding procedure.

Morrell 2011 was the sole study where patients were asked at the end of the BEP if they knew or could guess if they had received 'real' or sham stimulation. This was of particular importance in this trial as stimulation parameters were determined individually after randomization and only in patients allocated to the stimulation group (for more details: see [Characteristics of included studies](#)).

Incomplete outcome data

Risk of bias arising from incomplete outcome data was assessed as high for Fisher 1992. In this study, one of the two patients who improved noticeably with stimulation experienced a marked seizure frequency increase in the washout period and, therefore, was dropped from the blinded protocol, after which stimulation was successfully reinstalled. As there were only seven patients (two

responders), this one patient represented a significant proportion, especially when taking into consideration the reason for dropout and the fact that a paired analysis of outcome data did not allow inclusion of this patient in the (default) meta-analysis. Although there is no evidence for incomplete outcome data leading to attrition bias in Wiebe 2013, insufficient details prevented full appreciation.

Selective reporting

Evidence suggesting selective reporting was present for a number of trials. Statistical analysis included only a subgroup of patients in Fisher 1992 (only patients with generalized tonic-clonic seizures, not prespecified in the 'Methods' section), or a subset of available data in McLachlan 2010 (median monthly seizure frequency instead of total number of seizures). As raw data were published in the original articles or provided upon our request, this had no influence on the review.

Fisher 2010 did not report on or mention all available outcome measures in the published paper (for example, seizure-free days and seizure-free intervals), but only reported that 'changes in additional outcome measures did not show significant differences'. Again, this had no direct consequences for this review as these outcome variables were not taken into consideration.

Only for Kowski 2015 was a detailed study protocol available as the study had been registered beforehand in the German Trial Registry. All outcomes mentioned in the protocol were reported on in the published paper in a very detailed and extensive way. Such a detailed study protocol was not available for the other trials. However, as it is unusual for trial protocols to be available unless the trial is very recent, risk of reporting bias was judged as low when there was no strong evidence of selective reporting. In various trials results were incompletely reported, however without strong evidence of selective reporting.

1. As mentioned above, the results of Wiebe 2013 were only published as an abstract, inherently associated with many missing details. This prevented full inclusion in our meta-analysis so results were mainly incorporated in the qualitative synthesis.

2. Seizure frequency reduction in Velasco 2000a and Velasco 2007 was only presented in graphs. As exact figures could only be provided by Velasco 2007, this prevented inclusion of Velasco 2000a in our meta-analysis.

3. Neuropsychological testing results were often only reported to be non-significant (Fisher 1992; Wright 1984) or were incompletely published (Tellez-Zenteno 2006). However, as: 1) neuropsychological testing yields too abundant data for publication in a journal article (and therefore not entirely reporting them does not necessarily reflect study quality), and 2) we did not attempt to incorporate these results into a meta-

analysis, but rather described them in a qualitative way; we think this is of less concern for this review.

4. Finally, as not all exact figures with regards to adverse events, neuropsychological outcome and quality of life could be reported in [Morrell 2011](#) (too much data), the authors provided us with these data.

Outlasting effect after prior stimulation

Five trials with a parallel-group design ([Fisher 2010](#); [Morrell 2011](#); [Velasco 2005](#); [Velasco 2007](#); [Wiebe 2013](#)) and two cross-over trials with a three-month washout period ([Fisher 1992](#); [McLachlan 2010](#)) were judged as being at low risk of bias. Two cross-over trials ([Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#); [Wright 1984](#)) did not contain any washout period, which could mask or reduce any treatment effect if stimulation had an outlasting effect. This was even more true for [Van Buren 1978](#) and [Velasco 2000a](#), two cross-over trials for which the randomized evaluation took place only after six to 21 months of stimulation, without any washout period. [Kowski 2015](#) was a cross-over study with a one-month washout period after three months of stimulation which might be too short, although

we recognize that clear judgements on this issue are difficult to make and arbitrary (unclear risk of bias).

Antiepileptic drug (AED) policy

In all trials providing details on the AED policy, the AED regimen was kept unchanged except for [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) in which it was changed in three out of four patients during the trial. [Morrell 2011](#) allowed benzodiazepines for seizure clusters or prolonged seizures, but it was unlikely this significantly influenced the reported results. Only for [Wiebe 2013](#) were details on the AED policy not available.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation; [Summary of findings 2](#) Centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation; [Summary of findings 3](#) Cerebellar stimulation; [Summary of findings 4](#) Hippocampal stimulation; [Summary of findings 5](#) Nucleus accumbens stimulation; [Summary of findings 6](#) Responsive ictal onset zone stimulation

See: [Figure 3](#); [Figure 4](#); [Figure 5](#); [Figure 6](#).

Figure 3. Forest plot of comparison: I Stimulation versus sham stimulation, outcome: I.I Seizure freedom.

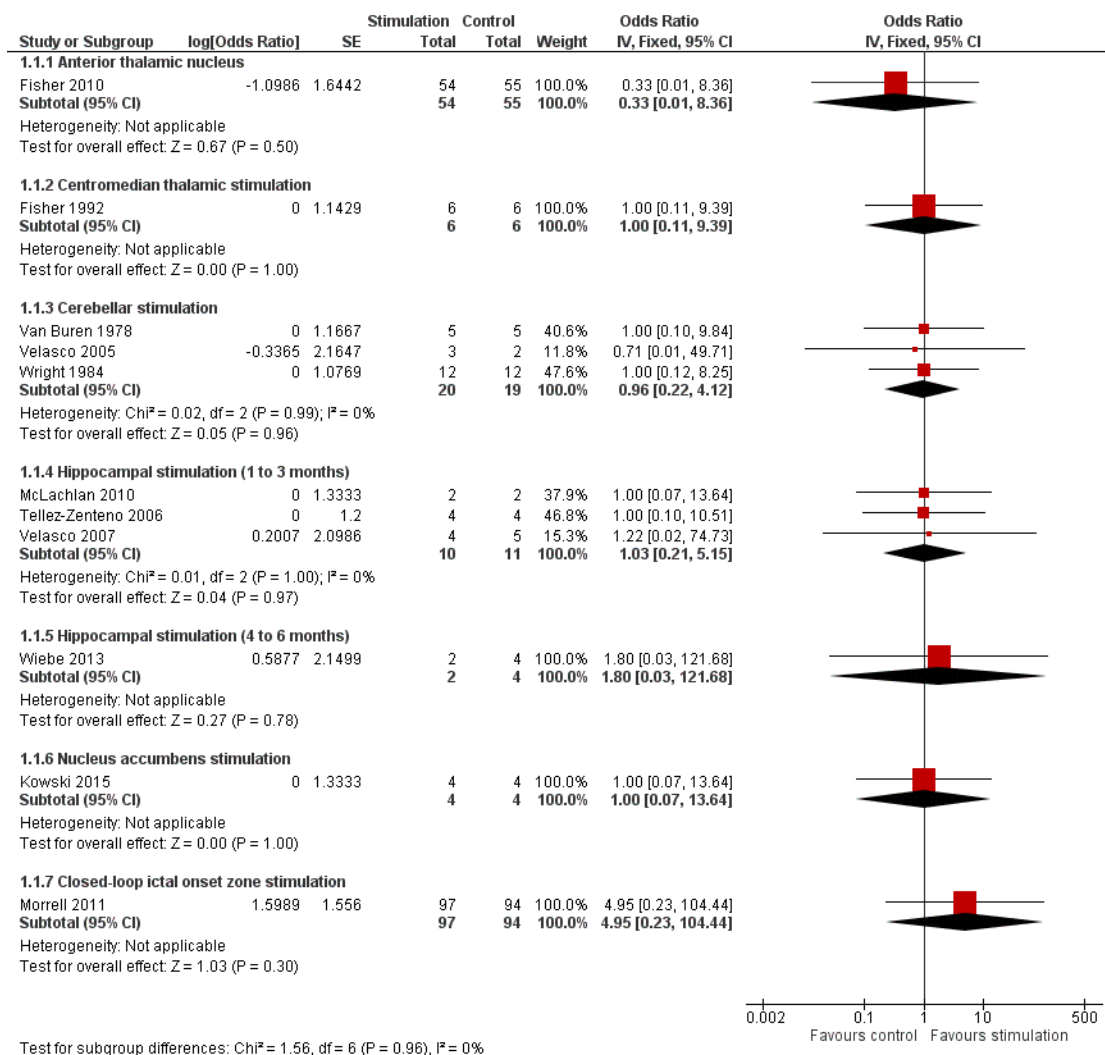


Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: I Stimulation versus sham stimulation, outcome: I.2 Responder rate.

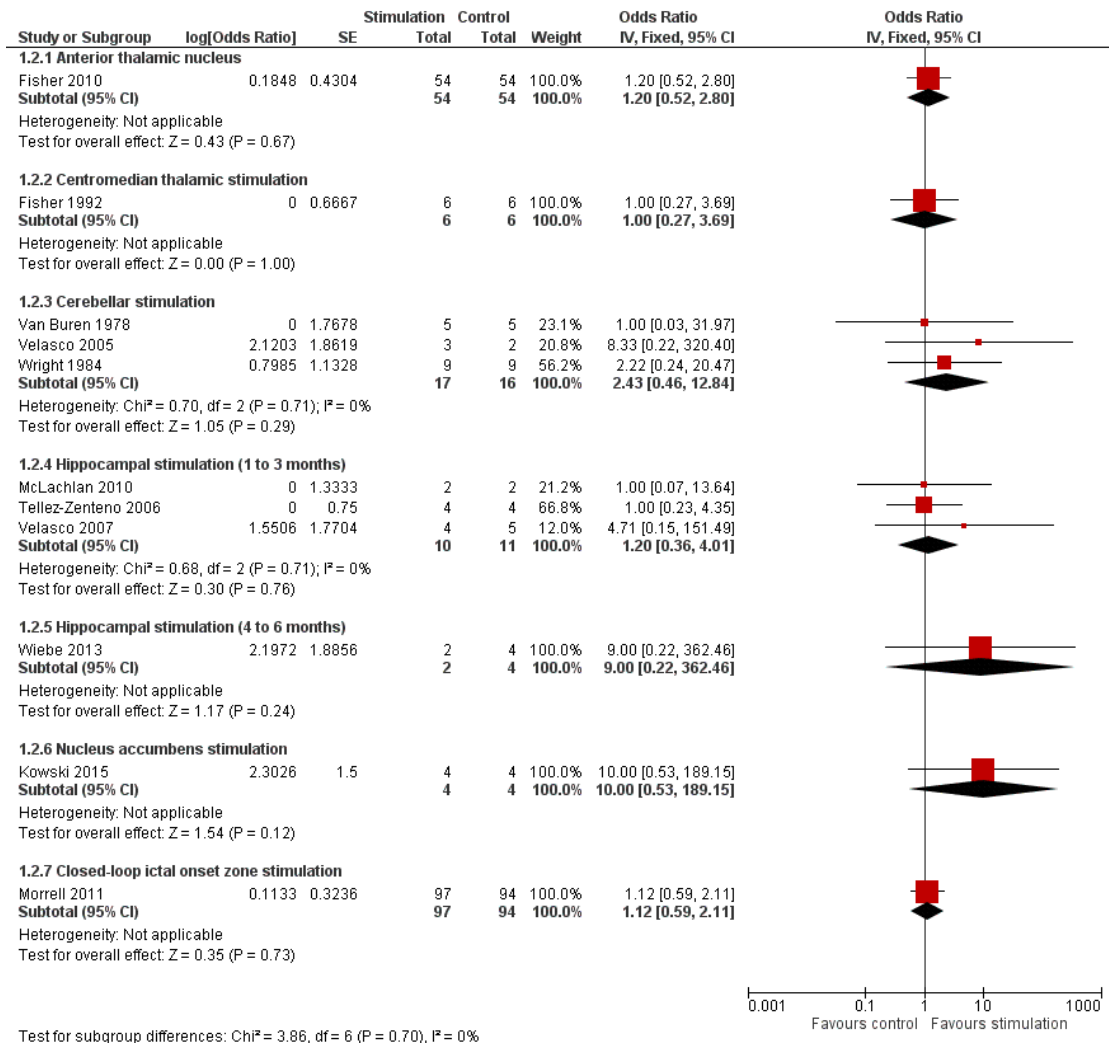


Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: I Stimulation versus sham stimulation, outcome: I.3 Seizure frequency reduction. Note: Fisher 2010 (anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation) and Morrell 2011 (closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation) estimated the treatment effect and its standard error on a logarithmic scale, using the generalized estimating equation (GEE) model. As in this figure standard errors could not be inputted on the logarithmic scale, the values for the 95% confidence interval presented here differ slightly from the (more correct) values mentioned in the text. These correct values are -17.4% with 95% CI [-31.2;-1.0] for Fisher 2010 and -24.9% with 95% CI [-40.1;-6.0] for Morrell 2011.

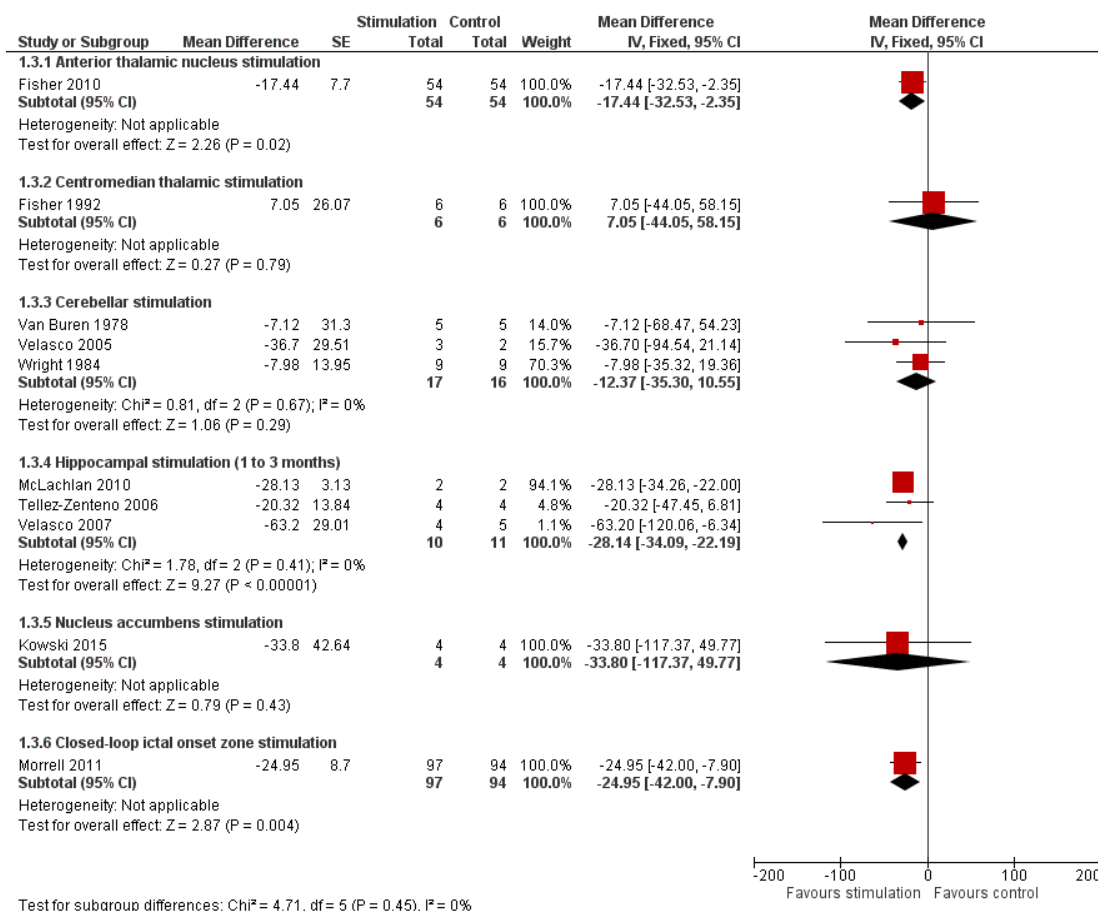
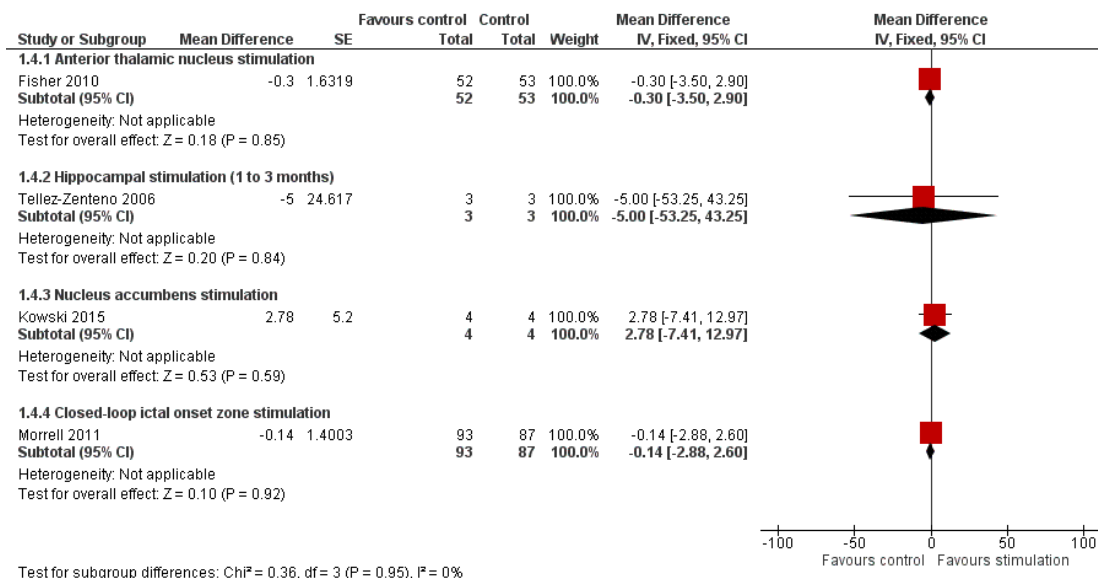


Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: I Stimulation versus sham stimulation, outcome: 1.4 Quality of Life. To measure quality of life, Tellez-Zenteno 2006 and Morrell 2011 used the QOLIE-89 questionnaire, Fisher 2010 used the QOLIE-31 questionnaire (= abbreviated form of the QOLIE-89 questionnaire) and Kowski 2015 used the QOLIE-31-P questionnaire (slightly modified version of the QOLIE-31 questionnaire). These questionnaires have the same range and for the QOLIE-89 and QOLIE-31 questionnaires very similar means, standard deviations and minimum clinically important change values in the same population have been reported (Cramer 1998; Devinsky 1995; Wiebe 2002). For this reason results from the different trials are presented in one forest plot (see also Methods section). For the QOLIE-89 and QOLIE-31 questionnaires, improvements of 5-11.7 have been defined in literature (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002) as being clinically meaningful, positive is better.



I. Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation

a. Seizure freedom

During the three-month blinded randomized phase of Fisher 2010 1/55 patients in the control group was seizure-free versus 0/54 in the stimulated group (odds ratio (OR) 0.33; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.01 to 8.36; one study, 109 participants; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

Responder rate was not significantly different in the stimulated (29.6%) compared to the control (25.9%) group (OR 1.20; 95% CI 0.52 to 2.80; one study, 108 participants; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2).

c. Seizure frequency reduction

Over the entire blinded randomized period anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation resulted in a significantly (mean difference (MD), -17.4%; 95% CI -31.2 to -1.0; one study, 108 participants; high-quality evidence) higher seizure frequency reduction compared to sham stimulation (Analysis 1.3). The authors reported a trend for increasing differences in median monthly seizure frequency reduction over time between the groups (stimulation versus control: month one: -33.9% versus -25.3%, month two: -42.1% versus -28.7% and month three: -40.4% versus -14.5%; the adjusted treatment effects being -10% (P = 0.37), -11% (P = 0.34) and -29% (P = 0.002), respectively).

d. Adverse events

Adverse events were evaluated in one trial (109 participants, moderate-quality evidence). During the blinded evaluation period (BEP), two self-reported adverse events occurred significantly more frequently in the stimulated group compared to the control group: depression (14.8% versus 1.8%; P = 0.02, Fisher's Exact Test) and subjective memory impairment (13.0% versus 1.8%; P

= 0.03). On the contrary, there were significantly fewer epilepsy-related injuries (7.4% versus 25.5%; $P = 0.01$). Differences for other adverse events were not statistically significant and included: confusional state (7.4% versus 0.0%; $P = 0.06$), anxiety (9.3% versus 1.8%; $P = 0.11$), paraesthesia (9.3% versus 3.6%; $P = 0.27$), new or worse partial seizures with secondary generalization (9.3% versus 5.5%; $P = 0.48$) and new or worse simple (5.6% versus 1.8%; $P = 0.36$) or complex (9.3% versus 7.3%; $P = 0.74$) partial seizures. One patient experienced 210 complex partial seizures in the three days after turning on the stimulator (baseline seizure frequency of 19 seizures per month), resolving with reprogramming of the stimulator.

Within the first year after implantation, five (4.5%) asymptomatic haemorrhage events were reported (four after the initial implant procedure, one following a seizure and a fall and remote from the lead tract). All were asymptomatic. Ten participants (9.1%; 4.5% within first postoperative month) developed implant site infections (12.7% after five years of follow-up). There were no parenchymal brain infections. In five patients (4.5%), this eventually led to (temporary) hardware removal (8.2% after five years). Leads initially implanted outside the target structure had to be replaced in 8.2% of participants. Implant site pain was reported by 10.9% of participants during the first year of the trial (20.9% after five years). Five participants (4.5%) experienced status epilepticus during the first year after electrode implantation, two of them with stimulation 'on': one during month two of the blinded phase (complex partial status), and one when the stimulator was turned on after the blinded phase (complex partial status, resolving within five days after switching stimulation off) (6.4% after five years, 3.6% with stimulation ON). The first reported SUDEP (sudden unexpected death in epilepsy patients) rate during stimulation (two SUDEPs over 325 patient-years with stimulation = 6.2 per 1000 patient-years) fell within the range reported in comparable refractory epilepsy populations (2.2 to 10 per 1000 patient-years) (Tellez-Zenteno 2005; Tomson 2008) and long-term open-label follow-up has now recently reported a SUDEP rate of 2.9 per 1000 patient-years (95% CI 0.3 to 10.4).

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Although self-reported depression and subjective memory impairment occurred significantly more frequently in the stimulated group (see above), changes in neuropsychological test scores for cognition and mood were very similar in the treatment and control groups and were not significantly different (one study, 96 to 100 participants; moderate-quality evidence). The evaluated items can be found in [Characteristics of included studies](#). Looking at the individual patients, worsening (> 1 standard deviation change (SD)) of Profile of Mood States Depression subscale (POMS-D) was present in 3/8 stimulated participants with self-reported depression. None of the seven patients with subjective memory impairment showed worsening (> 1 SD) of verbal or visual memory

scores.

f. Quality of life

Changes from baseline in overall QOLIE-31 scores were comparable for the treatment (+ 2.5) and control (+ 2.8) group. The MD in change score (-0.30) was neither statistically (95% CI -3.50 to 2.90; one study, 105 participants; high-quality evidence) nor clinically significant (positive is better, improvements of 5 to 11.7 have been defined in the literature (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002) as being clinically meaningful) (Analysis 1.4).

2. Centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation

a. Seizure freedom

None of the patients in the Fisher 1992 trial (two hours of intermittent stimulation per day) achieved seizure freedom, neither with nor without stimulation (OR 1.00; 95% CI 0.11 to 9.39; one cross-over trial, 12 treatment periods; very low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

Although one patient was completely seizure-free at the maximum open-label follow-up (minimum follow-up of one year, mean 41.2 months), Velasco 2000a (24 hours of intermittent stimulation per day) did not report on differences in seizure freedom between stimulation 'on' versus 'off' periods in the double-blind protocol performed between month six and month 12 of the trial. However, as mean seizure frequency reductions were very similar in both groups, major differences in seizure freedom seem unlikely.

b. Responder rate

Statistically significant differences in responder rate, favouring either the stimulation or the control group, could not be demonstrated by Fisher 1992 (OR 1.00; 95% CI 0.27 to 3.69; one cross-over trial, 12 treatment periods; very low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2). Two patients did experience $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reductions with stimulation 'on' compared to baseline, but one of them had a similar reduction without stimulation and the other could not be included in a paired analysis as he was dropped from the blinded protocol due to a seizure frequency increase during the washout period (see also 'Sensitivity analyses'). Eleven out of 13 patients showed $\geq 50\%$ seizure reductions at maximum follow-up in Velasco 2000a, but again the authors did not report on differences in responder rates between stimulation 'on' versus 'off' periods. As for seizure freedom, however, important differences in responder rate were improbable as mean seizure frequency reductions were comparable for stimulation 'on' and 'off' periods.

c. Seizure frequency reduction

Paired analysis (thus excluding one patient) revealed a non-significant 7.1% seizure frequency increase during stimulation 'on' compared to stimulation 'off' periods in [Fisher 1992](#) (95% CI -44.1 to 58.2; one cross-over trial, 12 treatment periods; very low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.3). Successive months of stimulation were not associated with a clear trend for increasing efficacy over time during the three-month stimulation 'on' period.

[Velasco 2000a](#) found very similar and statistically not significantly different reductions in seizure frequency during stimulation 'off' periods in the double-blind phase of the trial and the three-month period preceding it (with stimulation 'on'). Graphs showed approximately a mean 75% reduction in total seizure frequency during stimulation 'on' as well as stimulation 'off' periods ($P = 0.23$). Some open-label trials have reported that complex partial seizures may be less prone to centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation ([Velasco 1993](#); [Velasco 1995](#)). Excluding patients with only complex partial seizures ($n = 1$) in a subgroup analysis of [Fisher 1992](#) showed a non-significant -8.9% MD in seizure frequency reduction (95% CI -79.0 to 61.3%). Although, compared to baseline seizure frequency, reductions in generalized tonic-clonic seizures and atypical absences in [Velasco 2000a](#) were more pronounced than those found for complex partial seizures, very similar reductions in seizure frequency were found for any seizure type during stimulation 'on' and 'off' periods and statistically significant differences could not be demonstrated (P values being 0.27, 0.29 and 0.72, respectively).

d. Adverse events

Stimulation-related side effects did not occur in [Fisher 1992](#) or [Velasco 2000a](#) (two cross-over trials, 38 treatment periods; low-quality evidence). [Fisher 1992](#) explicitly reported that no single patient had new seizures or worsening of seizures after initiation of stimulation.

However, various patients in both trials experienced some device- or procedure-related adverse events (two cross-over trials, 21 participants; low-quality evidence). One patient in [Fisher 1992](#) required repair of the connection to the pulse generator on one side because no stimulation effect was evident at any intensity, either behaviourally or by electroencephalogram (EEG) monitoring. A post implantation computed tomography (CT) scan in another patient revealed an asymptomatic and minimal haemorrhage in the vicinity of one depth electrode. Skin erosion forced explanation in three patients of the [Velasco 2000a](#) trial, including two children (five and six years old) whose stimulators had to be removed before the double-blind protocol took place. Young children seemed particularly vulnerable to skin erosions because of the size of the hardware, which is designed for an adult population.

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Multivariate analysis with repeated measures showed no significant differences in any of the neuropsychological tests between baseline and stimulation 'on' and 'off' periods in [Fisher 1992](#) (one cross-over trial, 12 treatment periods; very low-quality of evidence). The cognitive assessment battery can be found in [Characteristics of included studies](#).

f. Quality of life

Neither of the two studies evaluated the impact of centromedian thalamic stimulation on quality of life.

3. Cerebellar stimulation

a. Seizure freedom

Regardless of stimulation status, seizure freedom could not be achieved in any of the trials evaluating cerebellar stimulation (pooled OR 0.96; 95% CI 0.22 to 4.12; three trials, 39 treatment periods; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

Cerebellar stimulation did not result in a statistically significantly higher responder rate compared to sham stimulation (pooled OR 2.43; 95% CI 0.46 to 12.84; three trials, 33 treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2). In the treatment groups, there were 1/5 ([Van Buren 1978](#)), 1/9 ([Wright 1984](#)) and 2/3 ([Velasco 2005](#)) responders, whereas sham stimulation was associated with a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in seizure frequency in 1/5, 0/9 and 0/2 patients, respectively.

There were no responders with contingent stimulation in [Wright 1984](#) (OR 1.00; 95% CI 0.12 to 8.64).

c. Seizure frequency reduction

The pooled mean treatment effect was a MD -12.4% change in seizure frequency in favour of cerebellar stimulation, but this effect did not reach statistical significance (95% CI -35.3 to 10.6; three trials, 33 treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.3). Only [Velasco 2005](#) reported enough details to evaluate a possible trend for increasing efficacy over successive months of stimulation. Although the treatment effect was most pronounced in the third month of stimulation (month one: -54% versus -29%, month two: -31% versus -14%, month three: -82% versus -14%), the small number of patients and the observed variability make it premature to draw any conclusions on this issue. Finally, [Van Buren 1978](#) stated that no slow trends toward improvement could be noticed. Contingent stimulation was not associated with changes in seizure frequency in [Wright 1984](#) (treatment effect +0.9%; 95% CI -23.2 to 24.9%).

d. Adverse events

Stimulation-related side effects were not reported in any of the trials (three trials, 39 treatment periods; low-quality evidence). Psychiatric evaluation after completion of the [Wright 1984](#) trial did not detect adverse psychiatric sequelae as a result of the stimulation trial.

In contrast, device- or procedure-related adverse events were not uncommon (three trials, 22 participants; low-quality evidence). Electrode migration necessitating repeated surgery occurred in 3/12 and 3/5 patients in [Wright 1984](#) and [Velasco 2005](#), respectively. An electrode lead causing pain needed to be repositioned in one patient and a receiver pocket that had burst open had to be resutured in another ([Wright 1984](#)). Leakage of cerebrospinal fluid into the subcutaneous apparatus tracts required resuturing in 3/5 patients of [Van Buren 1978](#), and [Wright 1984](#) reported that most patients experienced temporary swelling over one or both receiver sites, presumably due to cerebrospinal fluid accumulation, but that this spontaneously resolved. A subcutaneous seroma had to be drained in one of the patients in [Velasco 2005](#). Wound infections could be settled with antibiotics in two patients but required total hardware removal in one patient ([Velasco 2005](#); [Wright 1984](#)). Finally, repeated surgery was performed in another two patients due to a defective receiver and abdominal wound erosion ([Wright 1984](#)). Taken all together, in every trial about half of the patients required repeated surgery (3/5 in [Van Buren 1978](#), 6/12 in [Wright 1984](#) and 3/5 in [Velasco 2005](#)).

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Neuropsychological outcome was assessed in two cross-over trials (32 treatment periods; very low-quality evidence). Each patient in [Wright 1984](#) was assessed by a clinical psychologist in every phase of the trial but 'psychometry' could not reveal any major change in any of the patients. More details were provided by [Van Buren 1978](#). Consistent changes in full scale intelligence or memory quotients could not be detected, nor were there any significant changes in subtests (performance and oral intelligence quotient). Comparing 'on' to 'off' stimulation, the test scores of the four individuals they evaluated showed very similar results in two participants, a moderate increase in one patient, and a moderate decrease in another.

f. Quality of life

None of the trials on cerebellar stimulation formally evaluated impact on quality of life (very low-quality evidence). However, [Wright 1984](#) reported that all his patients but one felt better for cerebellar stimulation, thought it had helped them, and wished to continue it after completion of the trial. However, only five patients chose one phase of the trial as being different from the others: two singled out the continuous, one the contingent, and two others the no-stimulation phase. Moreover, only one patient's

subjective impression agreed with the authors' assessment and in this patient the no-stimulation period was his best. Finally, one patient reported a reduction of episodes of incontinence with contingent but not continuous stimulation, which beneficially affected his social possibilities.

4. Hippocampal stimulation

Four trials evaluated hippocampal stimulation, three of these had a BEP with one to three months of active stimulation and one parallel-group RCT ([Wiebe 2013](#)) had a six-month BEP. As results of the first three-month epoch of the latter were not reported and could not be obtained, we could not include this trial into the analyses on the effect of one to three months of hippocampal stimulation.

4.1 Hippocampal stimulation (one to three months of stimulation)

a. Seizure freedom

No single patient was seizure-free for the duration of the RCT they had been included in (pooled OR 1.03; 95% CI 0.21 to 5.15; three trials, 21 treatment periods; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

Hippocampal stimulation was not associated with significantly higher responder rates compared to sham stimulation (pooled OR 1.20; 95% CI 0.36 to 4.01; three trials, 21 treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2). There were no responders in [McLachlan 2010](#), 1/4 patient experienced a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in seizure frequency with as well as without stimulation in [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#), and [Velasco 2007](#) reported 1/4 responder in the treatment group compared to 0/5 in the control group.

c. Seizure frequency reduction

Hippocampal stimulation significantly reduced seizure frequency with a pooled mean treatment effect of -28.1% (95% CI -34.1 to -22.2; three trials, 21 treatment periods; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.3). None of the authors provided enough data to allow evaluation for trends of increasing efficacy over time.

d. Adverse events

No adverse events occurred in relation to stimulation and there were no early surgical complications in any of the trials ([McLachlan 2010](#); [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#); [Velasco 2007](#); 15 participants, 21 treatment periods; low-quality evidence). However, skin erosion

and local infection 24 months after implantation required explanation in 3/9 patients in [Velasco 2007](#).

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Neuropsychological outcome was assessed in two cross-over trials (12 treatment periods; very low-quality evidence). Neuropsychological testing in [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) could not reveal significant differences between baseline, 'on' and 'off' periods in any of the formal or subjective measures (see [Characteristics of included studies](#) for the different tests they performed). Moreover, reported mean scores were exactly or nearly the same for the 'on' and 'off' periods. Of particular interest was a patient who previously had a right temporal lobectomy and whose memory scores were not influenced by left hippocampal stimulation. The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale could not demonstrate meaningful changes in mood states during baseline (19), 'on' (20) and 'off' (18) stimulation periods.

[McLachlan 2010](#) assessed the objective and subjective memory of their two patients during baseline, 'on', washout and 'off' periods. They found no changes in one participant and contradictory results in the other. This latter patient reported improved subjective memory during the stimulation 'on' period (baseline second, 'off' third to sixth and 'on' 12th to 13th percentile (pc), higher was better) but formal testing pointed towards worsening of verbal (baseline first, 'off' 14th and 'on' second pc) as well as visuospatial (baseline 21st, 'off' 42nd and 'on' first pc) memory.

f. Quality of life

Only [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) evaluated the impact of hippocampal DBS on quality of life (six treatment periods; very low-quality evidence). Repeated (once per month) testing in three patients could not demonstrate statistically significant differences between QOLIE-89 scores during baseline (57), 'on' (55) and 'off' (60) periods (treatment effect -5.0; 95% CI -53.3 to 43.3), which was obviously not surprising given the small number of patients (Analysis 1.4). This five-point difference was clinically of borderline significance (positive was better, improvements of 5 to 11.7 have been defined in the literature ([Borghs 2012](#); [Cramer 2004](#); [Wiebe 2002](#)) as being clinically meaningful).

4.2 Hippocampal stimulation (four to six months of stimulation)

a. Seizure freedom

None of the patients were seizure-free during either sham (n = 0/4) or hippocampal (n = 0/2) stimulation (OR 1.80; 95% CI 0.03 to 121.68; one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

One out of two patients in the active stimulation group experienced a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in seizure frequency compared to 0/4 in the sham group (OR 9.00; 95% CI 0.22 to 362.46; one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2).

c. Seizure frequency reduction

The sham stimulation group reported a median seizure frequency increase of 60% compared to a 45% decrease in the stimulation group ($P > 0.05$, no information on statistical dispersion available; one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence). When only counting complex partial and generalized tonic-clonic seizures, the sham stimulation group experienced a 31.3% increase compared to a 50% increase in the stimulation group.

d. Adverse events

Adverse events were not reported (one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence).

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Scores of cognitive scales assessing recall (Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, Rey Complex Figure Test) were generally lower in the active stimulation compared to the sham group ($P > 0.05$; one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence).

f. Quality of life

The overall QOLIE-89 score at seven months was worse by 13 points with sham stimulation compared to an improvement of three points with active stimulation ($P > 0.05$; one study, six participants; very low-quality evidence). Positive changes correspond to a better quality of life, improvements of 5 to 11.7 points have been defined in the literature ([Borghs 2012](#); [Cramer 2004](#); [Wiebe 2002](#)) as being clinically meaningful.

Subjective memory scores using QOLIE-89 memory scales decreased by 34 points with sham stimulation and increased by 10 points with active stimulation ($P > 0.05$). The QOLIE-89 attention/concentration scores decreased by four points with sham and increased by 20 points with active stimulation (borderline statistically significant difference, $P < 0.06$).

5. Nucleus accumbens stimulation

a. Seizure freedom

None of the four patients in [Kowski 2015](#) was seizure-free during either nucleus accumbens or sham stimulation (OR 1.00; 95% CI 0.07 to 13.64; one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

Three out of four patients experienced a $\geq 50\%$ seizure reduction during nucleus accumbens stimulation, whereas there were no responders during sham stimulation (OR 10.00; 95% CI 0.53 to 189.15; one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2). The same figures are obtained when excluding simple partial seizures (these only occurred in the non-responding patient) and only taking into account the 'disabling' seizures (sum of complex partial and generalized tonic-clonic seizures).

c. Seizure frequency reduction

Nucleus accumbens stimulation was associated with a statistically non-significant -33.8% lower frequency compared to sham stimulation (95% CI -117.4 to 49.8; one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.3). Exclusion of the simple partial seizures of the non-responding patient yielded a -22.9% lower frequency of disabling seizures during nucleus accumbens compared to sham stimulation (95% CI -139.8 to 94.0).

d. Adverse events

Three out of four patients reported adverse events during the BEP (one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence). However, except for one patient feeling sad for two weeks during the active stimulation period after a close relative had died, there were no adverse events that were exclusively linked to the active stimulation period. Reported adverse events included: an increased frequency of disabling seizures ($n = 1$, both during sham and active stimulation), loss of interests ($n = 1$, both during sham and active stimulation), sleep disturbance ($n = 2$, one both during sham and active stimulation, one only during sham stimulation), a first-time generalized tonic-clonic seizure ($n = 1$, sham stimulation), depressive mood ($n = 1$, sham stimulation) and listlessness ($n = 1$, sham stimulation). Device- or procedure-related adverse events occurred in one patient who developed a local subcutaneous infection with colonization of the pulse generator and the leads two weeks post-surgery urging antibiotic therapy and hardware removal. This patient consented to participate again nine months later.

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Neurocognitive test scores were similar and not statistically significantly different during sham and active stimulation in this small trial (one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence). There were no categorical changes in Beck-Depression-Inventory scores during the BEP. However, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview revealed a new-onset major depression under nucleus accumbens stimulation in one patient and an ongoing low suicidal risk following one suicide attempt 10 years before the trial in another patient.

f. Quality of life

Compared to baseline, mean QOLIE-31-P total score was -2.1 lower during active stimulation and -4.9 lower during sham stimulation (treatment effect +2.8; 95% CI -7.4 to 13.0; one cross-over trial, eight treatment periods; low-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.4). The QOLIE-31-P is a (slightly) modified version of the QOLIE-31 questionnaire for which changes of 5 to 11.7 have been defined in the literature (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002) as being clinically meaningful; positive scores indicate improvement.

6. Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation

a. Seizure freedom

There were no statistically significant differences in seizures freedom during the three-month BEP of Morrell 2011, with 2/97 and 0/94 patients being seizure-free in the treatment and control group, respectively (OR 4.95; 95% CI 0.23 to 104.44; one study, 191 participants; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.1).

b. Responder rate

With 28.9% of participants experiencing $\geq 50\%$ reductions in seizure frequency in the treatment group compared to 26.6% in the group receiving sham stimulation, stimulation status did not significantly influence responder rates (OR 1.12; 95% CI 0.59 to 2.11; one study, 191 participants; moderate-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.2).

c. Seizure frequency reduction

Closed-loop stimulation of the ictal onset zone significantly reduced seizure frequency, the treatment effect being -24.9% (95% CI -40.1% to -6.0%; one study, 191 participants; high-quality evidence) (Analysis 1.3). A trend for increasing efficacy over time could be observed during the three-month BEP, with statistically significant reductions in seizure frequency from the second month of stimulation on (treatment versus control group: month one: -34.2% versus -25.2% ($P = 0.28$), month two: -38.1% versus -17.2% ($P = 0.016$) and month three: -41.5% versus -9.4% ($P = 0.008$)).

d. Adverse events

There were no significant differences between the treatment and sham groups in the percentages of patients with mild or serious adverse events (overall or for any type) (one study, 191 participants; moderate-quality evidence). In fact, with the exception of increased complex partial seizures (treatment versus sham: $n = 2$ versus $n = 2$), headache ($n = 3$ versus $n = 1$) and incision site infection ($n = 2$ versus $n = 0$), each individual type of device-related

(definite or uncertain) adverse event occurred in no more than one participant in the treatment group. Two participants had device-related serious adverse events: one patient in the treatment group and another in the control group had one and three events related to a change in seizures, respectively.

Postoperative intracranial haemorrhage considered as serious adverse events occurred in 1.6% of patients but none of the patients had permanent neurologic sequelae. After five years, serious intracranial haemorrhages had occurred in 4.7% of patients (additional cases mainly due to seizure-related trauma). Postoperative implant or incision site soft tissue infections occurred in 2.0% of patients, urging explantation in 0.5%. After five years, 9.4% of patients had experienced soft tissue infection (additional cases mainly upon battery replacement, explantation in the majority of cases). There were no parenchymal brain infections. The most frequently reported adverse events during the first year of the trial were related to the cranial implantation of the pulse generator and included implant site pain (15.7%), headache (10.5%), procedural headache (9.4%) and dysaesthesia (6.3%). Although the SUDEP rate reported in the first manuscript (four SUDEPs over 340 patient-years = 11.8 per 1000 patient-years) was slightly higher than that usually reported in refractory epilepsy patients (2.2 to 10 per 1000 patient-years) (Tellez-Zenteno 2005; Tomson 2008), longer follow-up during the open-label period has now reported reassuring figures: SUDEP rates of 3.5 per 1000 patient implant years (95% CI 1.5 to 8.5) and of 2.6 per 1000 patient stimulation years (95% CI 1.0 to 7.0).

e. Neuropsychological outcome

Neuropsychological assessment at the end of the BEP could not reveal any significant differences between the treatment and sham groups in any measure (one study, 160 to 177 participants; high-quality evidence). In addition, there were no adverse changes in mood inventories at the end of the blinded phase of the trial. The neuropsychological and mood assessment batteries can be found in [Characteristics of included studies](#). Self-reported depression occurred in one patient in each group and subjective memory impairment was reported by one participant belonging to the treatment group.

f. Quality of life

Changes from baseline in overall QOLIE-89 scores were comparable for the treatment (+2.04) and control (+2.18) groups. The MD in change score (-0.14) was neither statistically (95% CI -2.88 to 2.60; one study, 180 participants; high-quality evidence) nor clinically significant (positive was better, improvements of 5 to 11.7 have been defined in the literature (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002) as being clinically meaningful) (Analysis 1.4). These conclusions applied to the overall as well as any subscale QOLIE-89 score.

Sensitivity analyses

Expressing treatment effects of dichotomous outcomes as risk ratios (RR) instead of odds ratios (OR) did not change our conclusions (Analysis 2.1; Analysis 2.2). For seizure freedom (Analysis 2.1), effect estimators were nearly identical however with slightly smaller CIs. With regards to the responder rate (Analysis 2.2), effect estimators were (discretely) lower and CIs smaller when using RR.

Empty cells hindered calculation of ORs or RRs. In these situations, it is customary to add +0.5 to each cell (Deeks 2011). Given the small number of included patients in most trials, we examined if adding +0.25 instead of +0.5 would change our conclusions (Analysis 2.3; Analysis 2.4; Analysis 2.5; Analysis 2.6). In general, this was not the case. Concerning seizure freedom (Analysis 2.3; Analysis 2.5), however, CIs were larger (for all targeted structures, for OR as well as RR) and the treatment effect seemed more pronounced (but with higher uncertainty) for closed-loop stimulation of the ictal onset zone. With regards to the responder rate (Analysis 2.4; Analysis 2.6) treatment effect estimators and CIs were generally comparable although effect estimators were higher, but with a greater degree of uncertainty for nucleus accumbens stimulation and hippocampal DBS (four to six months of stimulation) besides a larger 95% CI for cerebellar stimulation.

Including only trials with a low risk of bias due to an outlasting effect after prior stimulation (and thus excluding three cross-over trials without washout periods) did not change our conclusions. For cerebellar stimulation only one trial remained (Velasco 2005); and for hippocampal stimulation (one to three months of stimulation), the following pooled effect estimates were calculated: seizure freedom OR 1.06 (95% CI 0.12 to 9.62), responder rate OR 1.75 (95% CI 0.22 to 14.13) and seizure frequency reduction -28.5% (95% CI -34.6 to -22.4). Risks of other types of bias which could have directly influenced our conclusions were mainly present in the three cross-over trials.

As the two participants in McLachlan 2010 experienced very similar treatment effects, the standard error associated with the MD in seizure frequency in this study was the lowest (3.13) among all trials on hippocampal stimulation. In this way, this very small cross-over study (n = 2) substantially influenced the pooled mean treatment effect. As its weight in the standard analysis appeared disproportionately high (94%), we checked the robustness of the conclusions to the other extreme situation in which the standard error of this trial would be (equal to) the highest of all trials on hippocampal DBS. The sensitivity analysis using 29.01 (the standard error of Velasco 2007) instead of 3.13 as the standard error for McLachlan 2010 yielded a similar -28.2% treatment effect, however with a higher degree of uncertainty (95% CI -50.7 to -5.8). Excluding Tellez-Zenteno 2006 (a cross-over trial without washout period) in this latter analysis resulted in a -45.7% treatment effect for hippocampal stimulation (95% CI -85.9 to -5.5). To avoid treatment effects > 100%, we directly compared 'on' and 'off' stimulation periods for Van Buren 1978 (see Appendix

1). However, taking baseline seizure frequency as the reference also for [Van Buren 1978](#) (responder rate OR 2.40; 95% CI 0.21 to 26.82; seizure frequency reduction -123.5%; 95% CI -280.3 to 33.3) did not change our conclusion regarding the efficacy of cerebellar stimulation (responder rate OR 2.85; 95% CI 0.64 to 12.68; seizure frequency reduction -15.9%; 95% CI -40.3 to 8.5). An unpaired analysis of [Fisher 1992](#), including the patient who seemed to benefit from stimulation but whose absence of stimulation 'off' data (see [Characteristics of included studies](#)) prevented inclusion in a paired analysis, could not demonstrate a significant responder rate increase (OR 2.00; 95% CI 0.13 to 29.81) or reduction in seizure frequency (-6.6%; 95% CI -93.7 to 80.5), even after exclusion of a patient with only complex partial seizures (OR 2.00; 95% CI 0.13 to 31.98; -20.7% 95% CI -101.6 to 60.2). Also other sensitivity analyses using data imputation to allow paired analyses did not change the conclusions on centromedian thalamic DBS, irrespective whether data imputation was done with a 'best-case scenario' (responder rate 1.75 with 95% CI 0.38 to 8.06; mean seizure frequency -20.2% with 95% CI -100 to +65.6%),

a 'worst-case scenario' (responder rate 1.00 with 95% CI 0.36 to 2.66; mean seizure frequency +6.9% with 95% CI -47.0 to 60.8%) or a 'last observation carried forward scenario' (responder rate 1.00 with 95% CI 0.36 to 2.66; mean seizure frequency +6.1 with 95% CI -47.9 to 60.0%).

As there is some evidence for increasing efficacy of intracranial neurostimulation treatments over time, we decided to pool results per three-month stimulation epochs only. As we could only identify one small trial with a BEP with active stimulation longer than three months ([Wiebe 2013](#)), this was in practice only relevant for the estimated pooled treatment effect of hippocampal stimulation. Combining all trials on hippocampal stimulation irrespective of the duration of active stimulation period did not change the conclusions of this review but did result into slightly more favourable pooled treatment effects for seizure freedom (OR 1.11; 95% CI 0.25 to 4.98) and the 50% responder rate (OR 1.46; 95% CI 0.47 to 4.58) (sensitivity analysis not possible for other outcomes due to lack of details on statistical dispersion).

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: patients with refractory (multi)focal or generalized epilepsy Settings: epilepsy centres in the USA and in Mexico Intervention: centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation				
Seizure freedom (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Observed in Fisher 1992		OR 1.00 (0.11 to 9.39)	6 (1) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4}	
	0 per 6	0 per 6 (not estimable)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	1 per 1000 (0 to 9)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	15 per 1000 (2 to 125)				
Responder rate (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Low risk population ¹		OR 1.00 (0.27 to 3.69)	6 (1) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4,5}	

	10 per 100	10 per 1000 (3 to 29)			
	Medium-high risk population ¹				
	25 per 100	25 per 1000 (8 to 55)			
Seizure frequency reduction (3-month blinded evaluation period)	The mean seizure frequency reduction in the control group was -0.4%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention groups was +7.1% higher (-44.1% lower to +58.2% higher)	6 (1) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4,5}	Also another trial (Velasco 2000a) (n = 13) could not demonstrate significant differences between stimulation ON and OFF periods. However, its crossover design without any washout period could mask a possible treatment effect
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	19 (2) ² 21 (2) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ^{4,6}	Stimulation-related adverse events did not occur. Postoperative CT revealed an asymptomatic and minimal haemorrhage in one patient, 1 patient required repair of the connection to the pulse generator and skin erosion urged device explantation in 3 other patients (including 2 young children)

Neuropsychological outcome (3 months)	See comment	See comment	6 (1) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4}	There were no significant differences in any of the neuropsychological tests between baseline, stimulation ON and OFF periods
Quality of life	See comment	See comment	0 (0)	See comment	Impact of centromedian thalamic nucleus stimulation on quality of life has not been studied yet

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ The assumed risks (low, medium and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients

² Cross-over trial(s).

³ No more than one small RCT was identified, resulting into wide 95% confidence intervals (GRADE score -2). This is of particular concern for neuropsychological outcome, as no exact figures were reported or could be provided, so evaluation of certain statistically non-significant trends is not possible.

⁴ Only 2 hours of intermittent stimulation per day in [Fisher 1992](#) (GRADE score -1).

⁵ Incomplete outcome data may introduce bias (GRADE score -1).

⁶ Number of participants too low to identify less frequent adverse events (GRADE score -1)

Cerebellar stimulation for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: patients with refractory (multi)focal or generalized epilepsy						
Settings: epilepsy centres in the USA and in Mexico						
Intervention: stimulation of the superomedial surface of the cerebellum						
Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Cerebellar stimulation				
Seizure freedom (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation period)	Observed		OR 0.96 (0.22 to 4.12)	22 (3) ²	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ³	
	0 per 19	0 per 20 (not estimable)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	1 per 1000 (0 to 4)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	14 per 1000 (3 to 59)				
Responder rate (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation period)	Low risk population ¹		OR 2.43 (0.46 to 12.84)	19 (3) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ^{3,4}	
	10 per 100	21 per 100 (5 to 59)				
	Medium-high risk population ¹					

	25 per 100	45 per 100 (13 to 81)			
Seizure frequency reduction (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation period)	The mean seizure frequency reduction ranged across control groups from 0 to -18.8%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention groups was -12.4% lower (-35.3% lower to +10.6% higher)	19 (3) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ^{3,4}	
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	22 (3) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ^{3,5}	Stimulation-related adverse events were not reported in any of the trials In contrast, about half of the patients in every trial required repeated surgery due to electrode migration (n = 6), leakage of cerebrospinal fluid (n = 3), wound infection (n = 1), skin erosion (n = 2), lead problems (n = 1), subcutaneous seroma drainage (n = 1) and defective hardware (n = 1). Wound infections were solved with antibiotics only in 2 additional patients. In particular, electrode migration remains of specific concern, even in the most recent trial (Velasco 2005) (occurring in 3/5 patients).

Neuropsychological outcome (1 to 2 months)	See comment	See comment	16 (2) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4,6}	'Psy- chometry' did not reveal any major change in any patient in any phase of the Wright 1984 trial. Comparing ON to OFF stimulation full scale in- telligence and memory scores in Van Buren 1978 showed very simi- lar results in two partic- ipants, a moderate in- crease in one patient and a moderate de- crease in another
Quality of life (2 months)	See comment	See comment	12 (1) ⁷	⊕○○○ very low ^{3,4,8}	Eleven out of 12 pa- tients in Wright 1984 felt better for cere- bellar stimulation, but only 5 chose one phase as being different from the others, being either the continuous (n = 2) , contingent (n = 1) or no-stimulation (n = 2) phase

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

- ¹ The assumed risks (low, medium and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients
- ² Including 2 cross-over trials: [Van Buren 1978](#) (n = 4-5) and [Wright 1984](#) (n = 9-12)
- ³ The small number of patients leave a considerable amount of uncertainty with regards to stimulation effects (GRADE -1).
- ⁴ [Wright 1984](#) and [Van Buren 1978](#) are cross-over trials without any washout period which could mask or reduce potential benefits of cerebellar stimulation (and explain some heterogeneity) (GRADE -1).
- ⁵ Unclear if, how and to what extent stimulation-related side effects were evaluated in [Van Buren 1978](#) and [Wright 1984](#) (GRADE -1).
- ⁶ Unclear what neuropsychological tests were performed in [Wright 1984](#) ('psychometry'). Moreover, as testing scores were not published and could not be provided, evaluation of certain statistically non-significant trends is not possible. Unclear if neuropsychological testing in [Van Buren 1978](#) was done in blinded or unblinded evaluation periods (GRADE-1).
- ⁷ Cross-over trial: [Wright 1984](#) (n = 12).
- ⁸ No formal scoring of quality of life but evaluation of patients' impressions on cerebellar stimulation (GRADE -1).

Hippocampal stimulation for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: patients with refractory medial temporal lobe epilepsy Settings: epilepsy centres in Canada and in Mexico Intervention: hippocampal deep brain stimulation Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Hippocampal stimulation				
Seizure freedom (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation periods)	Observed		OR 1.03 (0.21 to 5.15)	15 (3) ²	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ³	Also in Wiebe 2013 ⁴ no single patient achieved seizure freedom after six months of hippocampal active or sham stimulation
	0 per 11	0 per 10 (not estimable)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	1 per 1000 (0 to 5)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	15 per 1000 (3 to 73)				
Responder rate (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation periods)	Low risk population ¹		OR 1.20 (0.36 to 4.01)	15 (3) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ^{3,5}	In Wiebe 2013 ⁴ there was one responder in the stimulation group (n = 2) compared to none in the sham group (n = 4) after six months of follow-up

	10 per 100	12 per 100 (4 to 31)			
	Medium-high risk population ¹				
	25 per 100	29 per 100 (11 to 57)			
Seizure frequency (1- to 3-month blinded evaluation periods)	The mean change in seizure frequency ranged across control groups from -4.7% to +33.7%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention groups was -28.1% lower (-34.1 to -22.2% lower)	15 (3) ²	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ³	One trial (Tellez-Zenteno 2006) has a cross-over design without any washout period which could result into an underestimation of the true treatment effect In Wiebe 2013 ⁴ the sham stimulation group reported a median seizure frequency increase of 60% compared to a 45% decrease in the stimulation group after 6 months of follow-up
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	15 (3) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ⁶	There were neither stimulation-related adverse events, nor early surgical complications. Skin erosion and local infection required explantation after >2 years in 3/9 patients in Velasco 2007. Wiebe 2013 ⁴ also did

					not report any adverse event after 6 months of follow-up
Neuropsychological outcome (1- to 3-month periods)	See comment	See comment	6 (2) ²	⊕○○○ very low ^{5,6}	Neuropsychological test results were the same or very similar during stimulation ON and OFF periods in Tellez-Zenteno 2006 (n = 4) and in one patient in McLachlan 2010 . The other patient in McLachlan 2010 showed worse verbal and visuospatial memory scores when stimulated, notwithstanding that he reported subjective memory improvement during the same period At seven months in Wiebe 2013 ⁴ , scores of cognitive scales assessing recall (Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, Rey Complex Figure Test) were generally lower in the active stimulation compared to the sham group (p>0.05)
Quality of life (QOLIE-89) (1- to 3-month periods)	The mean QOLIE-89 score in the control group was 60	The mean QOLIE-89 in the intervention group was -5 lower (-53 lower to +43 higher).	3 (1) ⁷	⊕○○○ very low ^{5,6}	Positive changes in QOLIE-89 (quality of life in epilepsy 89) scores indicate improvement.

		Changes of 5-11.7 have been defined in literature as being clinically meaningful (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002). The overall QOLIE-89 score at seven months in Wiebe 2013 ⁴ worsened by 13 points with sham stimulation compared to an improvement of 3 points with active stimulation ($p>0.05$), and there was a trend for increased QOLIE-89 subjective memory and attention/concentration scores
--	--	---

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ The assumed risks (low, medium and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients

² Including two cross-over trials: McLachlan 2010 (n = 2) and Tellez-Zenteno 2006 (n = 4)

³ The small number of patients preclude more definitive judgements on effects of hippocampal stimulation (GRADE -1).

⁴ Wiebe 2013 is a small parallel-group RCT (n = 6) with a 6-month blinded evaluation period. As there were no more than 2 participants in the active stimulation group and details needed for full methodological assessment are missing, the quality of the evidence is very low and we decided not to create separate 6-month outcomes or a separate summary of findings table

but only to describe the results. As the results of the first 3-month epoch were not reported, the data of this trial could not be combined with the other trials evaluating one to three months of hippocampal stimulation. However, the reported six-month results are generally compatible and in line with the estimated three-month results. For more details and a sensitivity analysis combining all trials on hippocampal stimulation irrespective of the BEP duration, see text.

⁵ One trial ([Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#)) had a cross-over design without any washout period and allowed important changes in antiepileptic drugs, both of which could reduce or mask more important treatment effects. See also 'Sensitivity analyses' (GRADE -1).

⁶ Number of patients is too low to identify less frequent adverse events or changes in neuropsychological outcome or quality of life (GRADE-score -2).

⁷ One cross-over trial: [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) (n = 3)

Nucleus accumbens stimulation for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: adults with IQ >70 with refractory focal epilepsy Settings: epilepsy centre in Germany Intervention: nucleus accumbens stimulation Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Nucleus accumbens stimulation				
Seizure freedom (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Observed in Kowski 2015		OR 1.00 (0.07 to 13.64)	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	
	0 per 4	0 per 4 (not estimable)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	1 per 1000 (0 to 13)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	15 per 1000 (0 to 172)				
Responder rate (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Low risk population ¹		OR 10.0 (0.53 to 189.15)	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	
	10 per 100	53 per 100 (6 to 95)				

	Medium risk population ¹				
	25 per 100	77 per 100 (15 to 98)			
Seizure frequency reduction (3-month blinded evaluation period)	The mean change in seizure frequency in the control group was -13.8%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention group was -33.8% lower (-100% lower to +49.8% higher)	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	When focusing on 'disabling seizures' only and excluding simple partial seizures (occurring in one patient), the mean change in seizure frequency in the control group was +8.2% with a -22.9% lower seizure frequency in the intervention group (-100 lower to +94.0 higher)
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	Except for one patient feeling sad for two weeks during the active stimulation period after a close relative had died, there were no adverse events that were exclusively linked to the active stimulation period (although various adverse events were reported in the sham and the active stimulation group, see text) One patient developed a local subcutaneous infection with colonization of the pulse gen-

					erator and the leads 2 weeks post-surgery urging antibiotic therapy and temporary hardware removal
Neuropsychological outcome (3 months)	See comment	See comment	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	Neurocognitive test scores were similar and not statistically significantly different during sham and active stimulation in this small trial. There were no categorical changes in Beck-Depression-Inventory scores during the BEP. However, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview revealed a new-onset major depression under nucleus accumbens stimulation in one patient, besides an ongoing low suicidal risk following one suicide attempt 10 years before the trial in another patient
Quality of Life (QOLIE-31-P) (3 months)	The mean change in the QOLIE-31-P score in the control group was -4.9 lower	The mean change in the QOLIE-31-P score in the intervention group was +2.8 higher (-7.4 lower to +13.0 higher)	4 (1) ²	⊕⊕○○ low ³	The QOLIE-31-P is a (slightly) modified version of the QOLIE-31 questionnaire for which changes of 5 to 11.7 have been defined in the literature (Cramer

		2004; Wiebe 2002; Borghs 2012) as being clinically meaningful; positive scores indicate improvement
--	--	---

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **OR:** Odds Ratio; **BEP:** blinded evaluation period

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.



Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ The assumed risks (low, medium and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients

² Cross-over trial

³ No more than one small RCT was identified which leaves a considerable amount of uncertainty with regards to stimulation effects (GRADE score -2).

Closed-loop stimulation of the ictal onset zone for refractory epilepsy						
Patient or population: adults with refractory focal epilepsy (1 or 2 epileptogenic regions) Settings: epilepsy centres in the USA Intervention: responsive stimulation of the ictal onset zone(s) Comparison: sham stimulation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Sham stimulation	Responsive ictal onset zone stimulation				
Seizure freedom (3-month blinded evaluation period)	Observed in Morrell 2011		OR 4.95 (0.23 to 104.44)	191 (1)	 moderate ²	
	0 per 94	2 per 97 (not estimable)				
	Low risk population ¹					
	1 per 1000	5 per 1000 (0 to 95)				
	High risk population ¹					
	15 per 1000	70 per 1000 (3 to 614)				
Responder rate (3-month blinded evaluation period)	27 per 100	29 per 100 (18 to 43)	OR 1.12 (0.59 to 2.11)	191 (1)	 moderate ²	

Seizure frequency reduction (3-month blinded evaluation period)	The mean estimated seizure frequency reduction in the control group was -17.3%	The mean seizure frequency in the intervention group was -24.9% lower (-40.1 to -6.0% lower)	191 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high ³	A trend for increasing efficacy over time was observed during the blinded evaluation period and could result into an underestimation of the treatment effect (treatment effect of month 3: -32%)
Adverse events	See comment	See comment	191 (1) 256 (2)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ²	Adverse events during the blinded evaluation period were rare and there were no significant differences between the treatment and control group Asymptomatic intracranial haemorrhages considered as serious adverse event were found postoperatively in 1.6% of participants. Postoperative implant or incision site infection occurred in 2.0% of participants, increasing to 9.4% of participants after 5 years of follow-up (additional cases mainly upon battery replacement; urge for (temporary) explantation in the majority of cases) . Cranial implantation

					of the neurostimulator was the probable cause of most adverse events, which include: implant site pain (16% during the first year of the trial), headache (11%) , procedural headache (9%) and dysaesthesia (6%). Although the SUDEP rate (4 SUDEPs over 340 patient-years = 11.8 per 1000 patient-years) reported in the initial manuscript was slightly higher than those usually reported in refractory epilepsy patients (2.2 to 10 per 1000 p-y) (Tellez-Zenteno 2005 ; Tomson 2008), long-term open-label follow-up has now reported reassuring figures (SUDEP rates of 3.5 per 1000 implant p-y or 2.6 per 1000 stimulation p-y)
Neuropsychological outcome (3 months)	See comment	See comment	160-177 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	Changes in neuropsychological testing results were very similar in both groups and 95% confidence intervals did not include clinically meaningful differences

Quality of life (QOLIE-89) (3 months)	The mean improvement of the QOLIE-31 score in the control group was +2.18 higher	The mean improvement in QOLIE-31 score in the intervention group was -0.14 lower (-2.88 lower to +2.60 higher)	180 (1)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	Positive changes in QOLIE-89 (quality of life in epilepsy 89) scores indicate improvement. Changes of 5-11.7 have been defined in literature as being clinically meaningful (Borghs 2012; Cramer 2004; Wiebe 2002).
--	---	--	------------	---------------------	---

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **OR:** odds ratio; **SUDEP:** sudden unexpected death in epilepsy patients; **p-y:** patient-years

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ The assumed risks (low and high) are based on the range of the number of events observed in the sham stimulation control groups of all RCTs evaluating deep brain and cortical stimulation in refractory epilepsy patients

² More trials and patients are needed to allow more precise estimation of stimulation effects (GRADE -1).

³ The confidence interval includes clinically non-significant changes (GRADE -1), however, the observed trend for increasing efficacy over time probably underestimates the treatment effect (GRADE +1).

DISCUSSION

More than 30% of all epilepsy patients have pharmacologically refractory epilepsy (Kwan 2000). Epilepsy surgery is the first treatment of choice for these patients. However, most patients are not suitable surgical candidates, some are reluctant to undergo brain surgery, and many do not achieve long-term seizure freedom (de Tisi 2011; Engel 2003). Other treatment options include vagus nerve stimulation, the ketogenic diet or inclusion in trials with newly developed drugs. However, these options yield seizure freedom in only a small minority of patients. Invasive brain stimulation, including deep brain and cortical stimulation, may be an alternative treatment for these patients. Uncontrolled open-label trials have often shown promising but at the same time mixed results, and in addition are at high risk of bias. To increase our understanding of the efficacy and safety of invasive brain stimulation we performed a systematic review of the literature selecting only randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Summary of main results

For a more detailed summary, see [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#); [Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#); [Summary of findings 4](#); [Summary of findings 5](#); [Summary of findings 6](#).

We identified 10 RCTs which met our eligibility criteria and could be fully included in the meta-analysis, including one trial on anterior thalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (DBS) for (multi)focal epilepsy (n = 109), one trial on centromedian thalamic DBS for (multi)focal or generalized epilepsy (n = 7; 14 treatment periods due to cross-over design), three trials on cerebellar stimulation for (multi)focal or generalized epilepsy (n = 22; 39 treatment periods), three RCTs on hippocampal DBS for medial temporal lobe epilepsy (n = 15; 21 treatment periods), one trial on nucleus accumbens stimulation (n = 4; eight treatment periods) and one trial on responsive stimulation of the ictal onset zone (one or two epileptogenic regions) (n = 191). In addition, the results of two RCTs were mainly qualitatively described as the unavailability of at least some exact figures prevented full inclusion in the meta-analysis: one trial investigated centromedian thalamic DBS for (multi)focal or generalized epilepsy (n = 13; 26 treatment periods), and another compared six months of hippocampal stimulation to sham stimulation (n = 6). All trials compared active versus sham stimulation. For reasons of clinical heterogeneity, we did not combine results across different stimulated targets but pooled data per individual target. As an increasing efficacy over time has been reported in various trials (see also below) results were pooled per three-month stimulation epochs.

Statistically significant effects on seizure freedom during the blinded evaluation periods (BEPs) (one to three months except for Wiebe 2013) could not be demonstrated for any target. However, the small number of trials and patients cannot exclude the possibility of clinically meaningful improvements for any target. Nev-

ertheless, it should be noticed that across all different trials only three patients were seizure-free for the duration of the BEP. Two of these belonged to the treatment group of the RCT evaluating closed-loop stimulation of the ictal onset zone (OR 4.95; 95% CI 0.23 to 104.44) and another to the sham group of the trial on anterior thalamic nucleus DBS (OR 0.33; 95% CI 0.01 to 8.36). Besides seizure freedom, the 50% responder rate was our other primary outcome measure. Statistically significant effects on responder rates after one to three months of stimulation could not be observed for any target, but again the wide CIs cannot exclude clinically meaningful changes for either the stimulation or the control group. The fact that ORs were ≥ 1.00 in every single trial and > 1.00 for every target (except for centromedian thalamic DBS: OR 1.00; 95% CI 0.27 to 3.69) do not suggest equivalence. However, apart from cerebellar (OR 2.43; 95% CI 0.46 to 12.84), nucleus accumbens (OR 10.0; 95% CI 0.53 to 189.15) and six months of hippocampal stimulation (OR 9.00; 95% CI 0.22 to 362.46), the pooled effect estimates seem of little clinical importance for anterior thalamic nucleus DBS (OR 1.20; 95% CI 0.52 to 2.80), one to three months of hippocampal DBS (OR 1.20; 95% CI 0.36 to 4.01) and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation (OR 1.12; 95% CI 0.59 to 2.11).

Statistically significant seizure frequency reductions due to one to three months of active stimulation were demonstrated for anterior thalamic DBS (-17.4%; 95% CI -31.2 to -1.0) hippocampal DBS (-28.1%; 95% CI -34.1 to -22.2) and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation (-24.9%; 95% CI -40.1 to -6.0). When interpreting these results, one should keep in mind that these effect estimates may be rather conservative due to observed trends for increasing efficacy over time for anterior thalamic DBS (month one: -10%, month three: -29%) and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation (month one: -9%, month three: -32%) and a possible outlasting effect in the stimulation 'off' period in Tellez-Zenteno 2006, a cross-over trial on hippocampal DBS without any washout period. Significant reductions could not be demonstrated for cerebellar (-12.4%; 95% CI -35.3 to 10.6%), centromedian thalamic (+7.1%; 95% CI -44.1% to 58.2%; no effect in another cross-over trial (Velasco 2000a), $P = 0.23$), nucleus accumbens (-33.4%; 95% CI -100% to +49.8%) or six months of hippocampal (active -45% versus sham +60%, $P > 0.05$) stimulation, although the small number of patients and possible carryover effects in stimulation 'off' periods in Velasco 2000a (centromedian thalamic DBS), Van Buren 1978 and Wright 1984 (cerebellar stimulation) preclude more definitive judgements.

Only for anterior thalamic DBS were there statistically significant differences in stimulation-related adverse events. These included (treatment versus control group) depression (14.8% versus 1.8%; $P = 0.02$), subjective memory impairment (13.8% versus 1.8%; $P = 0.03$) and epilepsy-related injuries (7.4% versus 25.5%; $P = 0.01$). In addition, confusional state and anxiety were more frequent, and standard stimulation parameters could be inappropriate and increase seizure frequency in a small minority of patients.

For the other targets, stimulation-related adverse events did not occur (centromedian thalamic DBS, cerebellar and hippocampal stimulation), or were not more prevalent in the treatment group (responsive ictal onset zone and nucleus accumbens stimulation). In general, however, the size of the included studies (in particular those on centromedian thalamic DBS, cerebellar, hippocampal and nucleus accumbens stimulation) is too limited to make more conclusive statements, although responsive ictal onset zone stimulation seems to be well-tolerated. After initial concerns about the slightly elevated sudden unexpected death in epilepsy patients (SUDEP) rate mentioned in the first paper on responsive ictal onset zone stimulation, long-term open-label follow-up has now been reassuring both for anterior thalamic DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation.

The invasive nature of direct brain stimulation treatments resulted in various surgery- or device-related adverse events. In the two largest trials, asymptomatic intracranial haemorrhages were detected postoperatively in 1.6% to 3.7% of participants and post-operative implant or incision site infection occurred in 2.0% to 4.5% of participants, increasing to 9.4% to 12.7% after five years of follow-up urging (temporary) hardware removal in the majority of cases (Fisher 2010; Morrell 2011). Inadequate stereotactic placement of electrodes needed repeated surgery in 8.2% of patients in Fisher 2010. Electrode migration seems of particular concern for cerebellar stimulation electrodes ($n = 6/22$). Other adverse events included skin erosions, defective hardware, leakage of cerebrospinal fluid, a lead causing pain and a subcutaneous seroma. Cranial implantation of the neurostimulator in Morrell 2011 was associated with implant site pain (16% in year one), headache (11%), procedural headache (9%) and dysaesthesia (6%).

Statistically significant differences in formal neuropsychological testing results could not be demonstrated on the group level for any target. However, only for responsive ictal onset zone stimulation is there reasonable evidence for the absence of adverse neuropsychological sequelae. In contrast, the higher prevalence of depression and subjective memory impairment with anterior thalamic DBS (see above) and the low number of (neuropsychologically tested) participants in studies on centromedian thalamic, cerebellar, nucleus accumbens and hippocampal stimulation urge further research. In this respect, it should be mentioned that one ($n = 1/6$) patient receiving one to three months of hippocampal stimulation showed objective worsening of memory scores (although he reported a subjective memory improvement) and cognitive scales assessing recall were generally lower after six months of active compared to sham hippocampal stimulation (again, in contrast to increased subjective QOLIE-89 memory and attention/concentration scales). In addition, results were often incompletely published and the content of the neuropsychological test battery was not clear for Wright 1984 (cerebellar stimulation) and Wiebe 2013 (six months of hippocampal stimulation).

Anterior thalamic nucleus DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation do not significantly improve or worsen quality of

life after three months of stimulation. With regards to the other targets, only two trials on hippocampal stimulation ($n = 9$) (Tellez-Zenteno 2006; Wiebe 2013) and one trial on nucleus accumbens stimulation ($n = 4$) (Kowski 2015) have formally evaluated quality of life, while in Wright 1984, the patients' impressions on cerebellar stimulation were described. Even for those targets, however, data are too sparse to make any sensible conclusion.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Currently available evidence is far from complete. The completeness and applicability of the evidence are highly dependent on its quality. All factors limiting the quality of the evidence at the same time limit, to a greater or lesser extent, the completeness and applicability of the evidence. In this review this is especially the case for the small number of trials and patients in which deep brain and cortical stimulation have been studied. Furthermore, only a subset of trials have evaluated the impact of stimulation on the neuropsychological outcome (nine out of 12 trials, with varying degree of extensiveness of testing) and on quality of life (only five to six out of 10 trials). More large and well-designed RCTs are definitely needed to demonstrate or exclude benefits and side effects of invasive brain stimulation therapies. This applies to every single target although there are important differences between the different targeted structures. Taken together, evidence is most complete for responsive ictal onset zone stimulation, followed by anterior thalamic DBS, hippocampal DBS, cerebellar cortical stimulation, nucleus accumbens DBS and finally centromedian thalamic DBS. In addition, several other targets have yielded promising results in uncontrolled open-label trials but have not been studied in blinded and randomized conditions (or the results have not been published yet), for example the subthalamic nucleus (Chabardes 2002; Wille 2011), the caudate nucleus (Chkhenkeli 2004) and the motor cortex (Elisevich 2006).

Trials on cerebellar and centromedian thalamic DBS included both patients with (multi)focal epilepsy and patients suffering from generalized epilepsy. In contrast, trials on anterior thalamic DBS, hippocampal DBS, nucleus accumbens DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation recruited only (multi)focal, temporal lobe, focal and focal (one or two epileptogenic regions) epilepsy patients, respectively. Although this makes sense for hippocampal DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation, further studies are needed to determine if anterior thalamic or nucleus accumbens DBS could also be useful for generalized epilepsy patients.

Only Velasco 2000a (centromedian thalamic DBS) recruited a substantial number of minors; 5/13 or 7/15 patients were between four and 15 years old. Authors reported that skin erosion may be of particular concern in children under eight years of age as a result of the relatively large size of the pulse generator and the leads, originally designed for an adult population. Of the other trials, Fisher 1992 (centromedian thalamic DBS), Velasco 2005 (cere-

bellar stimulation) and [Velasco 2007](#) (hippocampal stimulation), each included one 14 to 16 year old adolescent, whereas in all other trials all patients were adult. Therefore, current evidence is basically limited to adult refractory epilepsy patients. [Fisher 2010](#) (anterior thalamic DBS) and [Wiebe 2013](#) (hippocampal DBS, six months) only allowed adults with normal mental capacities (intelligence quotient (IQ) > 70). These are important restrictions which should be taken into consideration when evaluating the overall completeness and applicability of current evidence. Furthermore, evidence is limited to stimulation parameters or parameter strategies used in the respective trials and to the RNS® System (NeuroPace, Mountain View, CA) for responsive ictal onset zone stimulation.

Besides the low number of trials and patients, the limited duration of the BEPs (one to three-month stimulation 'on' periods in all but one small trial on hippocampal stimulation) represents a second major gap in the available evidence. This seems of particular concern for invasive brain stimulation therapies as increasing efficacy over time has been reported during BEPs in some RCTs ([Fisher 2010](#); [Morrell 2011](#)), during open-label follow-up after completion of RCTs ([Fisher 2010](#); [Morrell 2011](#); [Velasco 2007](#)), and in some small open-label trials ([Franzini 2008](#); [Khan 2009](#)). Various RCTs have followed their patients for many months or years after the randomized and blinded phase had been finished and it may be relevant for the reader to cite the results they reported to illustrate the shortcomings of today's evidence. [Fisher 2010](#) (anterior thalamic DBS) reported seizure freedom in 0% at the end of the BEP (n = 54), in 2.0% at the end of the ensuing nine month open-label period (stimulation parameters adjusted on an individual basis, antiepileptic drug (AEDs) unchanged) (n = 99) and 11 of 83 (13.3%; 10% of all implanted participants) participants that were still in the trial after five years of follow-up were seizure-free for at least six months at the five-year assessment (changes in the AED regimen were allowed). Responder rates were 30%, 43% (n = 99 participants with at least 70 diary days) and 68% (n = 59) respectively, with mean seizure frequency reductions of -40%, -41% and -69%. [Fisher 1992](#) (centromedian thalamic DBS) observed a 50% seizure reduction in 3/7 patients (2/7 during the BEP) after an additional three to 13 months of open-label follow-up (24 hours of stimulation per day), the mean reduction in seizure frequency being -30% (-7% during the BEP). With regards to the same target, [Velasco 2000a](#) reported seizure freedom in 1/13 patients (7.7%), a 85% responder rate and a mean 72% seizure frequency reduction at maximum follow-up (12 to 94 months). [Velasco 2005](#) (cerebellar stimulation) showed a 50% improvement in 2/3 patients during the BEP (mean seizure frequency reduction of 56%) and in 4/5 patients after 12 to 24 months follow-up (68% reduction). The most spectacular improvement was found in [Velasco 2007](#) (hippocampal stimulation) who reported seizure freedom in 4/9 patients after 18 months follow-up (0/4 during the BEP), a 50% reduction in all nine patients (1/4 during the BEP) and a mean seizure frequency reduction of -85% (-30% during the BEP). Fi-

nally, three-month seizure freedom, the 50% responder rate and the median reduction in seizure frequency after two years of open-label follow-up (n = 174) in [Morrell 2011](#) (responsive ictal onset zone stimulation) were 7.1%, 55% and 53% compared to 2.1%, 29% and 37.9%, respectively during the BEP. Notwithstanding that these open-label data often show very favourable results, we would like to emphasize that at the same time these are at high risk of bias, including but not limited to placebo effects and improvements due to changes in AED or spontaneous evolution of the disease (see also below). Only one small RCT with longer than three months of active stimulation has been published to date and data are too sparse to make any sensible conclusion. More RCTs with a more extensive BEP are needed to unequivocally determine whether and to what extent the efficacy of invasive brain stimulation treatments increases over time. Meanwhile, we pooled results per three-month stimulation epochs and reported for each individual study if and to what extent such an increasing efficacy over time was observed during the BEP.

Finally, although three RCTs are currently recruiting patients to compare deep brain stimulation (DBSI with resective surgery, 'usual' treatment and vagus nerve stimulation, respectively, all trials published so far have compared active to sham stimulation only.

Quality of the evidence

For a more detailed assessment of the quality of the evidence see [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#); [Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#); [Summary of findings 4](#); [Summary of findings 5](#); [Summary of findings 6](#).

Several factors affect the quality of currently available evidence. Of major importance is the limited number of trials, which in addition mostly have very small sample sizes. Although this holds true for every target, this is of particular concern for centromedian thalamic DBS, cerebellar, hippocampal and nucleus accumbens stimulation. Moreover, neuropsychological testing and assessment of quality of life were only performed in a subset of trials. These limitations make it harder to demonstrate the statistical significance of clinically meaningful differences or to exclude the possibility of such improvements when clinically non-meaningful differences are found.

In five cross-over RCTs on cerebellar (n = 2/3), centromedian thalamic (n = 1/2), hippocampal (n = 1/4) and nucleus accumbens (n = 1/1) DBS, there was no or a possibly too short washout period before outcome measures were evaluated during stimulation 'off' periods ([Kowski 2015](#); [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#); [Van Buren 1978](#); [Velasco 2000a](#); [Wright 1984](#)). As some or all patients had previously been stimulated and findings consistent with a carryover effect of invasive neurostimulation have been reported in the literature ([Andrade 2006](#); [Lim 2007](#); [McLachlan 2010](#); [Velasco 2007](#); [Vonck 2013](#)), this may mask or reduce possible beneficial or adverse effects of stimulation. In addition, changes in the antiepileptic drug (AED) regimen in 3/4 patients during the trial may further

have influenced the results of [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) (hippocampal stimulation, one to three months stimulation). A sensitivity analysis excluding those four trials did not change our main conclusions, although this did result in more pronounced estimates of stimulation effects for cerebellar (responder rate OR 8.33; 95% CI 0.22 to 320.4; seizure frequency reduction -36.7%; 95% CI -95.5 to 21.1) and hippocampal stimulation (one to three months of stimulation) (responder rate OR 1.75; 95% CI 0.22 to 14.1; if also larger standard error for [McLachlan 2010](#) for seizure frequency reduction of -45.7%; 95% CI -85.9 to -5.5). Obviously, in the case of a clear absence of any effect (for example, on seizure freedom), the possibility of an outlasting effect in these trials does not complicate interpretation of the results.

The quality of the evidence on centromedian thalamic DBS is very low. Two RCTs were identified in the literature. However, one trial ([Velasco 2000a](#)) (n = 13) evaluated stimulation 'off' periods after six to nine months of stimulation without any washout period. The trial only studied two outcome measures (seizure frequency reduction and adverse events), compared blinded stimulation 'off' to the three months preceding it (instead of consistently comparing outcomes to blinded stimulation 'on' periods), and the non-reporting of exact figures prevented inclusion in the meta-analysis. In the second trial ([Fisher 1992](#)), seven patients received only two hours of stimulation per day and incomplete outcome data could have biased the results.

Risk of bias was present or unclear in various other trials. It was unclear if the neuropsychological outcome in [Van Buren 1978](#) (cerebellar stimulation) was assessed during blinded or unblinded evaluation periods; methods for random sequence generation and allocation concealment were not well-described in [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) (hippocampal stimulation, one to three months) and [Wright 1984](#) (cerebellar cortical stimulation), and evidence of selective reporting was present in two other trials ([Fisher 2010](#) for anterior thalamic DBS; [McLachlan 2010](#) for hippocampal DBS, one to three months), although we think the latter has not greatly affected the results of this review. Some trials also reported their results incompletely (mainly neuropsychological testing results) and without evidence for selective reporting ([Fisher 1992](#) for centromedian thalamic DBS; [Tellez-Zenteno 2006](#) for hippocampal DBS; [Wright 1984](#) for cerebellar cortical stimulation). [Wiebe 2013](#) (hippocampal stimulation, six months) was only published as an abstract with many details missing for a more in depth methodological assessment or for full incorporation in the quantitative synthesis.

As no more than three trials could be identified for each individual target (per three-month epoch in case of hippocampal stimulation), we were not able to assess the risk of publication bias.

For more detailed assessments of the quality of the evidence per outcome parameter and per stimulation target we refer to the 'Summary of findings' tables. In general, the quality of the evidence was rated as moderate to high for responsive ictal-onset zone stimulation and anterior thalamic DBS. The two trials evaluating

these targets were well-designed and each included more than 100 participants. Nevertheless, more trials are needed to obtain high-quality evidence on all outcome parameters. The quality of the evidence on hippocampal DBS (one to three months of stimulation) and cerebellar stimulation is limited by some potential biases in the individual trials (see above) and the overall low number of participants, ranging from very low to moderate depending on the outcome parameter taken into consideration. Nucleus accumbens and hippocampal (four to six months) DBS were each studied in only one very small trial. For nucleus accumbens DBS, this trial was methodologically well-designed resulting into low-quality evidence overall. As details needed for full methodological assessment of the trial on hippocampal DBS (four to six months) are missing, the quality of the evidence was rated as very low. For reasons outlined above, the quality of the evidence on centromedian thalamic DBS is only very low.

Potential biases in the review process

When performing meta-analyses, the results of various trials are pooled yielding pooled treatment effects of which the precision and accuracy depend on the quality of the individual trials. Therefore, pooling results of various trials including some trials with a risk of bias adds some risk of bias to the review process. For this specific review, besides of course other types of bias, this remark particularly holds true for the inclusion of four cross-over trials without any washout period as outlasting effects after neurostimulation treatments have been described (although still being controversial). We therefore performed a sensitivity analysis excluding these trials. Although this resulted in a slightly more favourable effect estimate, it did not change the review's main conclusions.

As empty cells hinder calculation of odds ratios (seizure freedom, responder rate), it is customary to add +0.5 to each cell if applicable ([Deeks 2011](#)). However, given the small number of patients included in most trials, this approach may have biased our results. A sensitivity analysis adding +0.25 instead of +0.5 did not change our main conclusions, but did increase the degree of uncertainty around the effect estimates for seizure freedom.

For cerebellar and hippocampal stimulation, results of BEPs with different durations of active stimulation BEP (one to three months) were pooled. As some reports have suggested increasing efficacy over time, this may have lead to an overestimation compared to the one-month treatment effect and an underestimation compared to the three-month treatment effect. We therefore refer to the observed treatment effects as occurring after 'one to three months' of stimulation. In addition, we described in the text if and to what extent increasing efficacy over time was observed during the BEP of each individual trial. As outlined in the previous version of this review, results of RCTs with longer BEPs are pooled per three-month epochs. So far, only one very small RCT on hippocampal DBS ([Wiebe 2013](#)) had a BEP with longer than six months of active stimulation. A sensitivity analysis combining all

trials on hippocampal DBS irrespective of the BEP duration did not change the conclusions of this review.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Although various non-systematic reviews have been published the past years, to our knowledge this is the first systematic review on RCTs studying deep brain and cortical stimulation. The non-systematic reviews also discussed uncontrolled, often unblinded trials. These uncontrolled and unblinded trials have often yielded remarkably more favourable results than the RCTs. Besides the placebo effect, several other factors may account for this discrepancy. First of all, RCTs compare real stimulation to sham stimulation, whereas in uncontrolled trials baseline seizure frequency is taken for the reference data. Accordingly, seizure frequency reductions due to (temporary) implantation effects (Fisher 2010; Hodaie 2002; Lim 2007; Morrell 2011) and microlesions resulting from electrode insertion (Boëx 2011; Katariwala 2001; Schulze-Bonhage 2010) contribute to the observed treatment effects in uncontrolled trials, whereas they do not in RCTs. Second, uncontrolled trials have longer follow-up periods and increasing efficacy over time has been suggested (see above). However, one should realize that medication-induced and spontaneous improvements can be quite impressive on a group level (Neligan 2012; Selwa 2003) and therefore are likely to contribute to the more favourable results obtained in uncontrolled trials. Third, the cross-over design used in four RCTs without any washout period may undervalue the efficacy of neurostimulation treatments, as discussed above. Finally, further improvements due to optimization of stimulation parameter settings have been reported (Boëx 2011; Vonck 2013; Wille 2011) and uncontrolled trials often use variable parameter settings, whereas RCTs have a fixed stimulation protocol. In conclusion, it is likely that several factors overestimate the efficacy of invasive neurostimulation in uncontrolled trials, whereas some others may contribute to an underestimation of its full potential in RCTs.

Vagus nerve stimulation is another type of invasive neurostimulation which nowadays has become routinely available in many epilepsy centres worldwide. Although the treatment effects reported in two large RCTs (-12.7% and -18.4%) (Handforth 1998; VNS Study Group 1995) were similar or slightly inferior to those of anterior thalamic DBS (-17.4%), hippocampal DBS (-28.1%) and closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation (-24.9%), a Cochrane Review on vagus nerve stimulation did demonstrate a significantly higher responder rate with vagus nerve stimulation using a high stimulation paradigm ('standard stimulation') compared to a low stimulation paradigm ('sham stimulation') (RR 1.73; 95% CI 1.13 to 2.64) (Panebianco 2015). As outlined above, we did not find such a significant improvement for any intracranial target.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Making general recommendations about the practical usefulness of intracranial neurostimulation treatments implies making trade-offs between potential benefits and harms, costs, healthcare resources and alternative treatments such as newly developed drugs, the ketogenic diet, vagus nerve stimulation and epilepsy surgery. We believe such a trade-off should be made on an individual patient basis, differing from country to country, and therefore goes beyond the scope of this review. In this section we will consequently only focus on available evidence on the benefits and harms of intracranial neurostimulation treatments.

Of all potential intracranial targets, only six have been studied in randomized and double-blind conditions so far. The main limitation is the number of trials, which in addition mostly have very small sample sizes and are of short duration. Nevertheless, high-quality evidence is available that three months of anterior thalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (DBS) and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation can reduce seizure frequency in refractory (multi)focal epilepsy patients, whereas moderate-quality evidence shows the same for one to three months of hippocampal DBS in refractory temporal lobe epilepsy patients. However, compared to sham stimulation, the observed improvements were moderate (ranging between 17% and 28%) and there is no evidence for either a clinically or statistically significant impact on seizure freedom, responder rate or quality of life (although anterior thalamic DBS did reduce epilepsy-associated injuries). Given these rather moderate improvements, possible harms should be carefully considered. Anterior thalamic DBS and responsive ictal onset zone stimulation were in general safe and well-tolerated, however, anterior thalamic DBS was associated with statistically significant higher incidences of self-reported depression (no group-level changes in objective measures) and subjective memory impairment (no group-level changes in objective measures) besides statistically non-significant increases in anxiety, confusional state and seizure frequency in some patients. Hippocampal DBS seemed safe and relatively well-tolerated but these findings should be confirmed in more and larger trials, with particular concern for memory impairment. Besides stimulation-related side effects, the invasive nature of these treatments resulted in soft tissue infections and asymptomatic intracranial haemorrhages, but no permanent symptomatic sequelae resulting from electrode implantation were reported. Finally, when balancing benefits and risks of the aforementioned treatments, one should keep in mind that many of the patients included in the trials on intracranial neurostimulation had previously turned out to be refractory to various other treatments (including antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), resective surgery and vagal nerve stimulation) and had no other evident or ideal treatment options.

Besides the three targets mentioned in the previous paragraph,

centromedian thalamic nucleus DBS, cerebellar cortical stimulation and nucleus accumbens DBS have been studied in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) but no statistically significant effects were found in these small trials, which in addition often suffered from various other limitations. In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to accept or refute their efficacy or tolerability. No trials comparing intracranial stimulation to 'best medical practice', surgery or vagus nerve stimulation have been published yet.

Implications for research

Given the limited number of RCTs identified in the literature, more double-blind randomized controlled clinical trials are required to provide evidence on the efficacy and safety of intracranial neurostimulation treatments for refractory epilepsy. These trials should preferably consider the following points.

- Include large numbers of patients. However, given the limited number of patients included in RCTs so far, even smaller trials would increase the available evidence and are therefore worthwhile to be undertaken. For the same reason, results of preliminary terminated trials (e.g. due to insufficient patient enrolment) should be published. Given the difficulties in patient recruitment, multicentre participation may be recommended.
- Make interpretation easier by avoiding possible outlasting effects of stimulation. The most straightforward way to do so is using a parallel study design. When a cross-over design is used, due to difficulties in patient recruitment, a washout period should be introduced (e.g. three months without stimulation after three months of stimulation).
- Make interpretation easier by avoiding possible

implantation effects (as in Fisher 2010 and Morrell 2011) by using a sufficient time window (e.g. four months) between electrode implantation and the start of the blinded evaluation period.

- Assess and report all significant outcome variables, including seizure freedom, responder rate, seizure frequency reduction, adverse events, neuropsychological outcome and quality of life.

Additionally, there is a need for RCTs comparing intracranial neurostimulation treatments to 'best medical practice' (including vagal nerve stimulation); reported trends for increasing efficacy over time should be verified in randomized and if possible double-blind conditions (comparison to 'best medical treatment' could overcome ethical issues); and, finally, more efforts should be made to identify optimal stimulation parameter paradigms, which could be patient-specific.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank A Beamond and G Chan for their assistance in the literature search and Dr M Miatton (Ghent University Hospital) for her valuable assistance in the interpretation of the neuropsychological data. Dr M Sprengers is supported by an "FWO-aspirant" grant (Research Foundation Flanders). Prof Dr K Vonck is supported by a BOF-ZAP grant from Ghent University Hospital. Prof Dr P Boon is supported by grants from FWO-Flanders, grants from BOF, and by the Clinical Epilepsy Grant from Ghent University Hospital.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Fisher 1992 {published and unpublished data}

Fisher RS. Personal communication 2012.
Fisher RS, Uematsu S, Krauss GL, Cysyk BJ, Lesser RP, Rise M. A controlled pilot study of centromedian thalamic stimulation for epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 1991;**32 Suppl 3**:86. CENTRAL: CN-00745383]
* Fisher RS, Uematsu S, Krauss GL, Cysyk BJ, McPherson R, Lesser RP, et al. Placebo-controlled pilot study of centromedian thalamic stimulation in treatment of intractable seizures. *Epilepsia* 1992;**33**(5):841–51.

Fisher 2010 {published and unpublished data}

Fisher RS. Personal communication 2012.
* Fisher RS, Salanova V, Witt T, Worth R, Henry T, Gross R, et al. Electrical stimulation of the anterior nucleus of thalamus for treatment of refractory epilepsy. *Epilepsia*

2010;**51**(5):899–908.

Gross RE, Worth R, Witt T, Mapstone T, Kaplitt M, Sharan A. Stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus for epilepsy (sante) trial: Results related to region of onset and prior surgical treatments. Stereotactic and functional neurosurgery (16th Quadrennial Meeting of the World Society for Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery Tokyo Japan). 2013; Vol. 91:16. CENTRAL: CN-01027089; EMBASE: 71073454]

Medtronic. Medtronic DBS therapy for epilepsy: sponsor information. <http://www.fda.gov>. February 2010.

MedtronicNeuro. SANTE - Stimulation of the Anterior Nucleus of the Thalamus for Epilepsy. <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00101933?term=NCT00101933> January 2005, last update December 2014. Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT00101933]

Salanova V, Fisher R. Long term efficacy of the SANTE trial (Stimulation of the Anterior Nucleus of Thalamus

- for Epilepsy) [abstract no: 2.269]. Epilepsy currents (64th Annual Meeting of the American Epilepsy Society, AES and 3rd Biennial North American Regional Epilepsy Congress San Antonio, TX United States). 2011; Vol. 11, issue 1 Suppl 1. CENTRAL: CN-00775388; CENTRAL: CN-01004916; EMBASE: 70830787]
- Salanova V, Fisher R, Sante G. Long term efficacy of the sante trial (stimulation of the anterior nucleus of thalamus for epilepsy). Epilepsy Currents (2012 Annual Meeting of the American Epilepsy Society, AES 2012 San Diego, CA United States). 2013; Vol. 13:123–4. CENTRAL: CN-01006584; EMBASE: 71196472]
- Salanova V, Witt T, Worth R, Henry TR, Gross RE, Nazzaro JM, et al. Long-term efficacy and safety of thalamic stimulation for drug-resistant partial epilepsy. *Neurology* 2015;**84**(10):1017–25. [CENTRAL: CN-01089472; DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000001334; PUBMED: 25663221]
- Kowski 2015** *{published data only}*
- Kowski A. Deep brain stimulation in patients with refractory epilepsy. <http://www.drks.de/DRKS00003148> July 2011. German Clinical Trials Register: DRKS00003148]
- * Kowski AB, Voges J, Heinze H-J, Oltmanns F, Holtkamp M, Schmitt FC. Nucleus accumbens stimulation in partial epilepsy - a randomized controlled case series. *Epilepsia* 2015;**56**(6):e78–e82. [CENTRAL: CN-01084158; DOI: 10.1111/epi.12999; EMBASE: 2015053810; PUBMED: 25940212]
- McLachlan 2010** *{published and unpublished data}*
- Mc Lachlan RS. Personal communication 2012.
- * McLachlan RS, Pigott S, Tellez-Zenteno JF, Wiebe S, Parrent A. Bilateral hippocampal stimulation for intractable temporal lobe epilepsy: impact on seizures and memory. *Epilepsia* 2010;**51**(2):304–7.
- Morrell 2011** *{published and unpublished data}*
- Bergey GK, Morrell MJ, Mizrahi EM, Goldman A, King-Stephens D, Nair D, et al. Long-term treatment with responsive brain stimulation in adults with refractory partial seizures. *Neurology* 2015;**84**(8):810–7. [CENTRAL: CN-01077409; DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000001280; EMBASE: 2015788347; PUBMED: 25616485]
- Duncan JS, Hamani C. Stimulating the brain for epilepsy (editorial). *Neurology* 2015; Vol. 84, issue 8:768–9. [DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000001297; PUBMED: 25616484]
- Heck CN, King-Stephens D, Massey AD, Nair DR, Jobst BC, Barkley GL, et al. Two-year seizure reduction in adults with medically intractable partial onset epilepsy treated with responsive neurostimulation: final results of the RNS System Pivotal trial. *Epilepsia* 2014;**55**(3):432–41. [CENTRAL: CN-00985374; DOI: 10.1111/epi.12534; EMBASE: 2014190630; PUBMED: 24621228]
- Loring DW, Kapur R, Meador KJ, Morrell MJ. Differential neuropsychological outcomes following targeted responsive neurostimulation for partial-onset epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2015; **56**(11):1836–44. [DOI: 10.1111/epi.13191; PUBMED: 26385758]
- Loring DW, Kapur R, Meador KJ, Morrell MJ. Differential neuropsychological outcomes following targeted responsive neurostimulation for partial-onset epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2015; **56**(11):1836–44. PUBMED: 26385758]
- Meador KJ, Kapur R, Loring DW, Kanner AM, Morrell MJ, RNS® System Pivotal Trial Investigators. Quality of life and mood in patients with medically intractable epilepsy treated with targeted responsive neurostimulation. *Epilepsy Behavior* 2015;**45**:242–7. [DOI: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2015.01.012; PUBMED: 25819949]
- Morrell MJ. Personal communication 2012.
- Morrell MJ. In response: The RNS System multicenter randomized double-blinded controlled trial of responsive cortical stimulation for adjunctive treatment of intractable partial epilepsy: knowledge and insights gained. *Epilepsia* 2014; Vol. 55, issue 9:1470–1. [CENTRAL: CN-01050599; DOI: 10.1111/epi.12736; EMBASE: 2014837377; PUBMED: 25223509]
- * Morrell MJ, Group RNSSiES. Responsive cortical stimulation for the treatment of medically intractable partial epilepsy. *Neurology* 2011;**77**(13):1295–304.
- Neuropace. RNS® System Pivotal Study. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00264810> December 2005, last update August 2013. Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT00264810]
- Osorio I. The NeuroPace trial: missing knowledge and insights. *Epilepsia* 2014; Vol. 55, issue 9:1469–70. [DOI: 10.1111/epi.12701; PUBMED: 25223508]
- Smith B. Improvements in quality of life and mood with treatment of medically intractable partial epilepsy with a responsive neurostimulator. *Neurology* (64th American Academy of Neurology Annual Meeting New Orleans, LA United States). 2012; Vol. 78:1 Meeting Abstract. CENTRAL: CN-01033715; EMBASE: 70725867]
- Tellez-Zenteno 2006** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*
- Parrent A, Wiebe S, Matijevic S, Janzen L, Piggot S, Kubu C, et al. Randomized controlled studies of long-term hippocampal stimulation in single patients with temporal lobe epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2003;**44** Suppl 9:326–7. CENTRAL: CN-00745104]
- * Tellez-Zenteno JF, McLachlan RS, Parrent A, Kubu CS, Wiebe S. Hippocampal electrical stimulation in mesial temporal lobe epilepsy. *Neurology* 2006;**66**(10):1490–4.
- Van Buren 1978** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*
- Van Buren JM, Wood JH, Oakley J, Hambrecht F. Preliminary evaluation of cerebellar stimulation by double-blind stimulation and biological criteria in the treatment of epilepsy. *Journal of Neurosurgery* 1978;**48**(3):407–16.
- Velasco 2000a** *{published and unpublished data}*
- Velasco F. Personal communication 2012.
- * Velasco F, Velasco M, Jimenez F, Velasco AL, Brito F, Rise M, et al. Predictors in the treatment of difficult-to-control seizures by electrical stimulation of the centromedian

thalamic nucleus. *Neurosurgery* 2000;**47**(2):295-304; discussion -5.

Velasco 2005 {published and unpublished data}

Kellinghaus C, Loddenkemper T. Double-blind, randomized controlled study of bilateral cerebellar stimulation. *Epilepsia* 2006;**47**(7):1247; author reply 8-9. Velasco F. Personal communication 2012.

* Velasco F, Carrillo-Ruiz JD, Brito F, Velasco M, Velasco AL, Marquez I, et al. Double-blind, randomized controlled pilot study of bilateral cerebellar stimulation for treatment of intractable motor seizures. *Epilepsia* 2005;**46**(7):1071-81.

Velasco 2007 {published and unpublished data}

Velasco AL. Personal communication 2012.

Velasco AL, Velasco F, Velasco M, Jimenez F, Carrillo-Ruiz JD, Castro G. The role of neuromodulation of the hippocampus in the treatment of intractable complex partial seizures of the temporal lobe. *Acta Neurochirurgica Supplement* 2007;**97**(Pt 2):329-32.

* Velasco AL, Velasco F, Velasco M, Trejo D, Castro G, Carrillo-Ruiz JD. Electrical stimulation of the hippocampal epileptic foci for seizure control: a double-blind, long-term follow-up study. *Epilepsia* 2007;**48**(10):1895-903.

Wiebe 2013 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Wiebe S. Medical versus Electrical Therapy for Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (METTLE). www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct/show/NCT00717431. Vol. July 2008, last update: March 2012. CENTRAL: CN-00643489; CTG: NCT00717431]

* Wiebe S, Kiss Z, Ahmed N, Andrade D, Brownstone R, Del Campo M, et al. Medical vs electrical therapy for mesial temporal lobe epilepsy: A multicenter randomized trial. *Epilepsy Currents* (2012 Annual Meeting of the American Epilepsy Society, AES 2012 San Diego, CA United States). 2013; Vol. 13:289. CENTRAL: CN-01006580; EMBASE: 71196839]

Wright 1984 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Wright GD, McLellan DL, Brice JG. A double-blind trial of chronic cerebellar stimulation in twelve patients with severe epilepsy. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry* 1984;**47**(8):769-74.

References to studies excluded from this review

Alaraj 2001 {published data only}

Alaraj A, Commair Y, Mikati M, Wakim J, Louak E, Atweh S. Subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation: a novel method for the treatment of non-focal intractable epilepsy. Neuromodulation: defining the future, poster presentation at Cleveland Ohio. 2001.

Anderson 2008 {published data only}

Anderson WS, Kossoff EH, Bergey GK, Jallo GI. Implantation of a responsive neurostimulator device in patients with refractory epilepsy. *Neurosurgical Focus* 2008; **25**(3):E12.

Andrade 2006 {published data only}

Andrade DM, Zumsteg D, Hamani C, Hodaie M, Sarkissian S, Lozano AM, et al. Long-term follow-up of

patients with thalamic deep brain stimulation for epilepsy. *Neurology* 2006;**66**(10):1571-3.

Bidziński 1981 {published data only}

Bidziński J, Bacia T, Ostrowski K, Czarkwiani L. Effect of cerebellar cortical electrostimulation on the frequency of epileptic seizures in severe forms of epilepsy. *Neurologia i Neurochirurgia Polska* 1981;**15**(5-6):605-9. PUBMED: 6979000]

Boëx 2011 {published data only}

Boëx C, Seeck M, Vulliemoz S, Rossetti AO, Staedler C, Spinelli L, et al. Chronic deep brain stimulation in mesial temporal lobe epilepsy. *Seizure* 2011;**20**(6):485-90. PUBMED: 21489828]

Boon 2007a {published data only}

Boon P, Vonck K, De Herdt V, Van Dycke A, Goethals M, Goossens L, et al. Deep brain stimulation in patients with refractory temporal lobe epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2007;**48**(8): 1551-60.

Brown 2006 {published data only}

Brown JA, Lutsep HL, Weinand M, Cramer SC. Motor cortex stimulation for the enhancement of recovery from stroke: a prospective, multicenter safety study. *Neurosurgery* 2006;**58**(3):464-73. PUBMED: 16528186]

Chabardes 2002 {published data only}

Chabardes S, Kahane P, Minotti L, Koudsie A, Hirsch E, Benabid AL. Deep brain stimulation in epilepsy with particular reference to the subthalamic nucleus. *Epileptic Disorders* 2002;**4** Suppl 3:S83-93. PUBMED: 12495878]

Child 2014 {published data only}

Child ND, Stead M, Wirrell EC, Nickels KC, Wetjen NM, Lee KH, et al. Chronic subthreshold subdural cortical stimulation for the treatment of focal epilepsy originating from eloquent cortex. *Epilepsia* 2014;**55**(3):e18-21. PUBMED: 24571166]

Chkhenkeli 2004 {published data only}

Chkhenkeli SA, Sramka M, Lortkipanidze GS, Rakviashvili TN, Bregvadze E, Magalashvili GE, et al. Electrophysiological effects and clinical results of direct brain stimulation for intractable epilepsy. *Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery* 2004;**106**(4):318-29. PUBMED: 15297008]

Cooper 1976 {published data only}

Cooper IS, Amin I, Riklan M, Waltz JM, Poon TP. Chronic cerebellar stimulation in epilepsy. Clinical and anatomical studies.. *Archives of Neurology* 1976;**33**(8): 559-70. PUBMED: 821458]

Cordella 2013 {published data only}

Cordella R, Acerbi F, Marras CE, Carozzi C, Vailati D, Saini M, et al. Risk of seizures during intraoperative electrocortical stimulation of brain motor areas: a retrospective study on 50 patients. *Neurological Sciences* 2013;**34**(1):63-70. PUBMED: 22350148]

Cukiert 2009 {published data only}

Cukiert A, Burattini JA, Cukiert CM, Argentoni-Balochi M, Baise-Zung C, Forster CR, et al. Centro-median

- stimulation yields additional seizure frequency and attention improvement in patients previously submitted to callosotomy. *Seizure* 2009;**18**(8):588–92. PUBMED: 19577937]
- Cukiert 2014** *{published data only}*
Cukiert A, Cukiert CM, Burattini JA, Lima AM. Seizure outcome after hippocampal deep brain stimulation in a prospective cohort of patients with refractory temporal lobe epilepsy. *Seizure* 2014;**23**(1):6–9. PUBMED: 23992890]
- Davis 1992** *{published data only}*
Davis R, Emmonds SE. Cerebellar stimulation for seizure control: 17-year study. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 1992;**58**(1-4):200–8. PUBMED: 1439341]
- Davis 2000** *{published data only}*
Davis R. Cerebellar stimulation for cerebral palsy spasticity, function, and seizures. *Archives of Medical Research* 2000;**31**(3):290–9. PUBMED: 11036180]
- Ding 2016** *{published data only}*
Ding P, Zhang S, Zhang J, Hu X, Yu X, Liang S, et al. Contralateral hippocampal stimulation for failed unilateral anterior temporal lobectomy in patients with bilateral temporal lobe epilepsy. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 2016;**94**(5):327–35. PUBMED: 27723659]
- Dinner 2002** *{published data only}*
Dinner DS, Neme S, Nair D, Montgomery EB Jr, Baker KB, Rezaei A, et al. EEG and evoked potential recording from the subthalamic nucleus for deep brain stimulation of intractable epilepsy. *Clinical Neurophysiology* 2002;**113**(9):1391–402. PUBMED: 12169320]
- Elisevich 2006** *{published data only}*
Elisevich K, Jenrow K, Schuh L, Smith B. Long-term electrical stimulation-induced inhibition of partial epilepsy - Case report. *Journal of Neurosurgery* 2006;**105**(6):894–7. PUBMED: WOS:000242431300015]
- Esteller 2004** *{published data only}*
Esteller R, Echaz J, Tcheng T. Comparison of line length feature before and after brain electrical stimulation in epileptic patients. *Conference proceedings: Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society* 2004;7:4710–3. PUBMED: 17271360]
- Feinstein 1989** *{published data only}*
Feinstein B, Gleason CA, Libet B. Stimulation of locus coeruleus in man. Preliminary trials for spasticity and epilepsy. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 1989;**52**(1):26–41. PUBMED: 2784007]
- Fell 2013** *{published data only}*
Fell J, Staresina BP, Do Lam AT, Widman G, Helmstaedter C, Elger CE, et al. Memory modulation by weak synchronous deep brain stimulation: a pilot study. *Brain Stimulation* 2013;**6**(3):270–3.
- Fountas 2005** *{published data only}*
Fountas KN, Smith JR, Murro AM, Politsky J, Park YD, Jenkins PD. Implantation of a closed-loop stimulation in the management of medically refractory focal epilepsy: a technical note. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 2005;**83**(4):153–8. PUBMED: 16205108]
- Fountas 2007** *{published data only}*
Fountas KN, Smith JR. A novel closed-loop stimulation system in the control of focal, medically refractory epilepsy. *Acta Neurochirurgica Supplement* 2007;**97**(Pt2):357–62. PUBMED: 17691324]
- Franzini 2008** *{published data only}*
Franzini A, Messina G, Marras C, Villani F, Cordella R, Broggi G. Deep brain stimulation of two unconventional targets in refractory non-resectable epilepsy. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 2008;**86**(6):373–81. PUBMED: 19033706]
- Fregni 2005** *{published data only}*
Fregni F, Thome-Souza S, Nitsche M, Freedman S, Valente KD, Pascual-Leone A. A controlled clinical trial of direct current stimulation in patients with refractory epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2005;**46**(Suppl 8):329–30. CENTRAL: CN-00745158]
- Fregni 2006** *{published data only}*
Fregni F, Thome-Souza S, Nitsche MA, Freedman SD, Valente KD, Pascual-Leone A. A controlled clinical trial of cathodal DC polarization in patients with refractory epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2006;**47**(2):335–42. PUBMED: 16499758]
- Galvez-Jimenez 1998** *{published data only}*
Gálvez-Jiménez N, Lozano A, Tasker R, Duff J, Hutchison W, Lang AE. Pallidal stimulation in Parkinson's disease patients with a prior unilateral pallidotomy. *Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences* 1998;**25**(4):300–5. PUBMED: 9827231]
- Handforth 2006** *{published data only}*
Handforth A, DeSalles AA, Kral SE. Deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus as adjunct treatment for refractory epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2006;**47**(7):1239–41. PUBMED: 16886990]
- Hodaie 2002** *{published data only}*
Hodaie M, Wennberg RA, Dostrovsky JO, Lozano AM. Chronic anterior thalamus stimulation for intractable epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2002;**43**(6):603–8.
- Huang 2008** *{published data only}*
Huang M, Harvey RL, Stoykov ME, Ruland S, Weinand M, Lowry D, et al. Cortical stimulation for upper limb recovery following ischemic stroke: a small phase II pilot study of a fullyimplanted stimulator. *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation* 2008;**15**(2):160–72. PUBMED: 18430685]
- Kerrigan 2004** *{published data only}*
Kerrigan JF, Litt B, Fisher RS, Cranstoun S, French JA, Blum DE, et al. Electrical stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus for the treatment of intractable epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2004;**45**(4):346–54. PUBMED: 15030497]
- Khan 2009** *{published data only}*
Khan S, Wright I, Javed S, Sharples P, Jardine P, Carter M, et al. High frequency stimulation of the mamillothalamic

- tract for the treatment of resistant seizures associated with hypothalamic hamartoma. *Epilepsia* 2009;**50**(6): 1608–11. PUBMED: 19243422]
- Kossoff 2004** {published data only}
Kossoff EH, Ritzl EK, Politsky JM, Murro AM, Smith JR, Duckrow RB, et al. Effect of an external responsive neurostimulator on seizures and electrographic discharges during subdural electrode monitoring. *Epilepsia* 2004;**45**(12):1560–7. PUBMED: 15571514]
- Koubeissi 2013** {published data only}
Koubeissi MZ, Kahriman E, Syed TU, Miller J, Durand DM. Low-frequency electrical stimulation of a fiber tract in temporal lobe epilepsy. *Annals of Neurology* 2013;**74**(2): 223–31. PUBMED: 23613463]
- Larkin 2016** {published data only}
Larkin M, Meyer RM, Szufita NS, Severson MA, Levine ZT. Post-traumatic, drug-resistant epilepsy and review of seizure control outcomes from blinded, randomized controlled trials of brain stimulation treatments for drug-resistant epilepsy. *Cureus* 2016;**8**(8):e744. PUBMED: 27672534]
- Lee 2006** {published data only}
Lee KJ, Jang KS, Shon YM. Chronic deep brain stimulation of subthalamic and anterior thalamic nuclei for controlling refractory partial epilepsy. *Acta Neurochirurgica Supplement* 2006;**99**:87–91. PUBMED: 17370771]
- Lee 2012** {published data only}
Lee KJ, Shon YM, Cho CB. Long-term outcome of anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation for intractable epilepsy. *Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery* 2012;**90**(6): 379–85. PUBMED: 22922474]
- Levy 2008** {published data only}
Levy R, Ruland S, Weinand M, Lowry D, Dafer R, Bakay R. Cortical stimulation for the rehabilitation of patients with hemiparetic stroke: a multicenter feasibility study of safety and efficacy. *Journal of Neurosurgery* 2008;**108**(4): 707–14. PUBMED: 18377250]
- Lim 2007** {published data only}
* Lim SN, Lee ST, Tsai YT, Chen IA, Tu PH, Chen JL, et al. Electrical stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus for intractable epilepsy: a long-term follow-up study. *Epilepsia* 2007;**48**(2):342–7.
Lim SN, Lee ST, Tsai YT, Chen IA, Tu PH, Chen JL, et al. Long-term anterior thalamus stimulation for intractable epilepsy. *Chang Gung Medical Journal* 2008;**31**(3):287–96.
- Loddenkemper 2001** {published data only}
Loddenkemper T, Pan A, Neme S, Baker KB, Rezai AR, Dinner DS, et al. Deep brain stimulation in epilepsy. *Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology* 2001;**18**(6):514–32. PUBMED: 11779965]
- Marras 2011** {published data only}
Marras CE, Rizzi M, Villani F, Messina G, Deleo F, Cordella R, et al. Deep brain stimulation for the treatment of drug-refractory epilepsy in a patient with a hypothalamic hamartoma. Case report. *Neurosurgical Focus* 2011;**30**(2):E4. PUBMED: 21284450]
- Miatton 2011** {published data only}
Miatton M, Van Roost D, Thiery E, Carrette E, Van Dycke A, Vonck K, et al. The cognitive effects of amygdalohippocampal deep brain stimulation in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy. *Epilepsy and Behaviour* 2011;**22**(4):759–64. PUBMED: 22030536]
- Miller 2015** {published data only}
Miller JP, Sweet JA, Bailey CM, Munyon CN, Luders HO, Fastenau PS. Visual-spatial memory may be enhanced with theta burst deep brain stimulation of the fornix: a preliminary investigation with four cases. *Brain* 2015;**137**(Pt7):1833–42. PUBMED: 26106097]
- Nguyen 1999** {published data only}
Nguyen JP, Lefaucheur JP, Decq P, Uchiyama T, Carpentier A, Fontaine D, et al. Chronic motor cortex stimulation in the treatment of central and neuropathic pain. Correlations between clinical, electrophysiological and anatomical data. *Pain* 1999;**82**(3):245–51. PUBMED: 10488675]
- Osorio 2001** {published data only}
Osorio I, Frei MG, Manly BF, Sunderam S, Bhavaraju NC, Wilkinson SB. An introduction to contingent (closed-loop) brain electrical stimulation for seizure blockage, to ultra-short-term clinical trials, and to multidimensional statistical analysis of therapeutic efficacy. *Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology* 2001;**18**(6):533–44. PUBMED: 11779966]
- Osorio 2005** {published data only}
Osorio I, Frei MG, Sunderam S, Giftakis J, Bhavaraju NC, Schaffner SF, et al. Automated seizure abatement in humans using electrical stimulation. *Annals of Neurology* 2005;**57**(2):258–68. PUBMED: 15668970]
- Osorio 2007** {published data only}
Osorio I, Overman J, Giftakis J, Wilkinson SB. High frequency thalamic stimulation for inoperable mesial temporal epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2007;**48**(8):1561–71. PUBMED: 17386053]
- Pahwa 1999** {published data only}
Pahwa R, Lyons KL, Wilkinson SB, Carpenter MA, Tröster AI, Searl JP. Bilateral thalamic stimulation for the treatment of essential tremor. *Neurology* 1999;**53**(7):1447–50. PUBMED: 10534249]
- Riklan 1976** {published data only}
Riklan M, Cullinan T, Shulman M, Cooper IS. A psychometric study of chronic cerebellar stimulation in man. *Biological Psychiatry* 1976;**11**(5):543–74. PUBMED: 786383]
- Rocha 2007** {published data only}
Rocha L, Cuellar-Herrera M, Velasco M, Velasco F, Velasco AL, Jiménez F, et al. Opioid receptor binding in parahippocampus of patients with temporal lobe epilepsy: its association with the antiepileptic effects of subacute electrical stimulation. *Seizure* 2007;**16**(7):645–52. PUBMED: 17560811]
- Savard 2003** {published data only}
Savard G, Bhanji NH, Dubeau F, Andermann F, Sadikot A. Psychiatric aspects of patients with hypothalamic

- hamartoma and epilepsy. *Epileptic Disorders* 2003;**5**(4): 229–34. PUBMED: 14975791]
- Schmitt 2014** {published data only}
Schmitt FC, Voges J, Heinze HJ, Zaehle T, Holtkamp M, Kowski AB. Safety and feasibility of nucleus accumbens stimulation in five patients with epilepsy. *Journal of Neurology* 2014;**261**(8):1477–84. PUBMED: 24801491]
- Schulze-Bonhage 2016** {published data only}
Schulze-Bonhage A, Hamer HM, Hirsch M, Hagge M. Invasive stimulation procedures and EEG diagnostics in epilepsy. *Nervenarzt* 2016;**87**(8):829–37. CENTRAL: CN-01195580]
- Spencer 2011** {published data only}
Spencer D, Gwinn R, Salinsky M, O'Malley JP. Laterality and temporal distribution of seizures in patients with bitemporal independent seizures during a trial of responsive neurostimulation. *Epilepsy Research* 2011;**93**(2-3):221–5. PUBMED: 21256715]
- Sussman 1988** {published data only}
Sussman NM, Goldman HW, Jackel RA, Kaplan L, Callanan M, Bergen J, et al. Anterior thalamus stimulation in medically intractable epilepsy, part II: preliminary clinical results. *Epilepsia* 1988;**29**:677.
- Tanriverdi 2009** {published data only}
Tanriverdi T, Al-Jehani H, Poulin N, Olivier A. Functional results of electrical cortical stimulation of the lower sensory strip. *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience* 2009;**16**(9):1188–94. PUBMED: 19497753]
- Torres 2013** {published data only}
Torres CV, Sola RG, Pastor J, Pedrosa M, Navas M, García-Navarrete E, et al. Long-term results of posteromedial hypothalamic deep brain stimulation for patients with resistant aggressiveness. *Journal of Neurosurgery* 2013;**119**(2):277–87. PUBMED: 23746102]
- Tyrand 2012** {published data only}
Tyrand R, Seck M, Spinelli L, Pralong E, Vulliémaz S, Foletti G, et al. Effects of amygdala-hippocampal stimulation on interictal epileptic discharges. *Epilepsy Research* 2012;**99**(1-2):87–93. PUBMED: 22079883]
- Upton 1985** {published data only}
Upton AR, Cooper IS, Springman M, Amin I. Suppression of seizures and psychosis of limbic system origin by chronic stimulation of anterior nucleus of the thalamus. *International Journal of Neurology* 1985;**19-20**:223–30. PUBMED: 2980675]
- Valentin 2013** {published data only}
Valentin A, Chelvarajah R, Selway R, Vico L, García De Sola R, García Navarrete E, et al. Centromedian thalamic deep brain stimulation for the treatment of refractory generalised and frontal epilepsy: a blinded controlled study. *Epilepsia* 2012;**53 Suppl. 5**:32, Abstract no: p104. [CENTRAL: CN-00833257; DOI: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2012.03677.x
* Valentin A, García Navarrete E, Chelvarajah R, Torres C, Navas M, Vico L, et al. Deep brain stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus for the treatment of generalized and frontal epilepsies. *Epilepsia* 2013;**54**(10):1823–33. [DOI: 10.1111/epi.12352; PUBMED: 24032641]
- Velasco 1987** {published data only}
Velasco F, Velasco M, Ogarrio C, Fanghanel G. Electrical stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus in the treatment of convulsive seizures: a preliminary report. *Epilepsia* 1987;**28**(4):421–30. PUBMED: 3497802]
- Velasco 1993** {published data only}
Velasco F, Velasco M, Velasco AL, Jiménez F. Effect of chronic electrical stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nuclei on various intractable seizure patterns: I. Clinical seizures and paroxysmal EEG activity. *Epilepsia* 1993;**34**(6): 1052–64. PUBMED: 8243357]
- Velasco 1995** {published data only}
Velasco F, Velasco M, Velasco AL, Jimenez F, Marquez I, Rise M. Electrical stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus in control of seizures: long-term studies. *Epilepsia* 1995;**36**(1):63–71. PUBMED: 8001511]
- Velasco 2000b** {published data only}
Velasco M, Velasco F, Velasco AL, Jiménez F, Brito F, Márquez I. Acute and chronic electrical stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus: modulation of reticulo-cortical systems and predictor factors for generalized seizure control. *Archives of Medical Research* 2000;**31**(3):304–15. PUBMED: 11036182]
- Velasco 2001** {published data only}
Velasco M, Velasco F, Velasco AL. Centromedian-thalamic and hippocampal electrical stimulation for the control of intractable epileptic seizures. *Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology* 2001;**18**(6):495–513. PUBMED: 11779964]
- Velasco 2006** {published data only}
Velasco AL, Velasco F, Jiménez F, Velasco M, Castro G, Carrillo-Ruiz JD, et al. Neuromodulation of the centromedian thalamic nuclei in the treatment of generalized seizures and the improvement of the quality of life in patients with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. *Epilepsia* 2006;**47**(7):1203–12. PUBMED: 16886984]
- Velasco 2009** {published data only}
Velasco AL, Velasco F, Velasco M, María Núñez J, Trejo D, García I. Neuromodulation of epileptic foci in patients with non-lesional refractory motor epilepsy. *International Journal of Neural Systems* 2009;**19**(3):139–47. PUBMED: 19575504]
- Vonck 2002** {published data only}
Vonck K, Boon P, Achten E, De Reuck J, Caemaert J. Long-term amygdalohippocampal stimulation for refractory temporal lobe epilepsy. *Annals of Neurology* 2002;**52**(5): 556–65. PUBMED: 12402252]
- Vonck 2013** {published data only}
Vonck K, Sprengers M, Carrette E, Dauwe I, Miatton M, Meurs A, et al. A decade of experience with deep brain stimulation for patients with refractory medial temporal lobe epilepsy. *International Journal of Neural Systems* 2013;**23**(1):1250034. PUBMED: 23273130]

Wakerley 2011 {published data only}

Wakerley B, Schweder P, Green A, Aziz T. Possible seizure suppression via deep brain stimulation of the thalamic ventralis oralis posterior nucleus. *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience* 2011;**18**(7):972–3.

Wei 2016 {published data only}

Wei Z, Gordon CR, Bergey GK, Sacks JM, Anderson WS. Implant site infection and bone flap osteomyelitis associated with the neuropace responsive neurostimulation system. *World Neurosurgery* 2016;**88**:687.e1–6. PUBMED: 26743382]

Wille 2011 {published data only}

Wille C, Steinhoff BJ, Altenmüller DM, Staack AM, Bilic S, Nikkhah G, et al. Chronic high-frequency deep-brain stimulation in progressive myoclonic epilepsy in adulthood—report of five cases. *Epilepsia* 2011;**52**(3): 489–96. PUBMED: 21219312]

Yamamoto 2006 {published data only}

Yamamoto J, Ikeda A, Kinoshita M, Matsumoto R, Satow T, Takeshita K, et al. Low-frequency electric cortical stimulation decreases interictal and ictal activity in human epilepsy. *Seizure* 2006;**15**(7):520–7. PUBMED: 16908203]

References to studies awaiting assessment**Chabardes 2005 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}**

Chabardes S. Assessment of subthalamic nucleus stimulation in drug resistant epilepsy associated with dopaminergic metabolism deficit. a randomized, double blind, controlled trial. www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct/show/NCT00228371. September 2005, last update May 2015. CENTRAL: CN-00643474; CTG: NCT00228371]

van Rijckevorsel 2004 {published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}

Raftopoulos C, van Rijckevorsel K, Abu Serieh B, de Tourtchaninoff M, Ivanoiu A, Mary G, et al. Epileptic discharges in a mammillary body of a patient with refractory epilepsy. *Neuromodulation* 2005;**8**(4):236–40.
Raftopoulos C, van Rijckevorsel K, Abu Serieh B, de Tourtchaninoff M, Ivanoiu A, Mary G, et al. Chronic electrical stimulation of the mammillary bodies and the mammillothalamic tracts in chronic refractory epilepsy. *Neuromodulation* 2004;**7**(2):148.
* van Rijckevorsel K, Abu Serieh B, de Tourtchaninoff M, Ivanoiu A, Mary G, Gradin C, et al. Safety and tolerability of deep brain stimulation of mammillary bodies and mammillothalamic area in patients with chronic refractory epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2004;**45** Suppl 7:164.
van Rijckevorsel K, Abu Serieh B, de Tourtchaninoff M, Raftopoulos C. Deep EEG recordings of the mammillary body in epilepsy patients. *Epilepsia* 2005;**46**(5):781–5.

References to ongoing studies**Boon 2007b {published data only}**

* Boon P. Prospective randomized controlled study of neurostimulation in the medial temporal lobe for patients with medically refractory medial temporal lobe epilepsy; Controlled Randomized Stimulation Versus Resection (CoRaStiR). <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00431457> February 2007, last update: December 2014. CTG: NCT00431457]
Schulze-Bonhage A. Hippocampus stimulation instead of amygdalohippocampectomy. Prospective, randomized study for treatment of mesiotemporal epilepsy [Hippocampusstimulation statt Amygdalohippokampektomie. Prospektive, randomisierte Behandlungsstudie bei mesiotemporaler Epilepsie]. *Zeitschrift für Epileptologie* 2009;**22**(2):89–92. CENTRAL: CN-00754119; EMBASE: EMBASE 2009227430]

Chabardes 2014 {published data only}

Chabardes S. Deep brain stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus in epilepsy (FRANCE). <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02076698> February 2014, last update December 2015. CTG: NCT02076698]

Koubeissi 2015 {published data only}

Koubeissi MZ. Low frequency electrical stimulation of the fornix in intractable Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (MTLE) (MTLE-DBS). <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02383407> February 2015, last update March 2015. CTG: NCT02383407]

Zhang 2015 {published data only}

Zhang K, Zhang C. Prospective randomized trial comparing vagus nerve stimulation and deep brain stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus in patient with pharmacoresistant epilepsy. <http://www.chictr.org.cn/showproj.aspx?proj=10139> December 2014, last update May 2015. ChiCTR: IPR-14005721]

Additional references**Becker 1993**

Becker MP, Balagtas CC. Marginal modeling of binary cross-over data. *Biometrics* 1993;**49**(4):997–1009. [PUBMED: 8117910]

Beyenburg 2009

Beyenburg S, Stavem K, Schmidt D. Placebo-corrected efficacy of modern antiepileptic drugs for refractory epilepsy: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Epilepsia* 2010;**51**(1):7–26.

Borghs 2012

Borghs S, de la Loge C, Cramer JA. Defining minimally important change in QOLIE-31 scores: Estimates from three placebo-controlled lacosamide trials in patients with partial-onset seizures. *Epilepsy & Behavior* 2012;**23**(3): 230–4. [PUBMED: WOS:000301657900009]

Cramer 1998

Cramer JA, Perrine K, Devinsky O, Bryant-Comstock L, Meador K, Hermann B. Development and cross-cultural translations of a 31-item quality of life in epilepsy

- inventory. *Epilepsia* 1998;**39**(1):81–8. [PUBMED: WOS: 000071467600012]
- Cramer 2004**
Cramer JA, Hammer AE, Kustra RP. Quality of life improvement with conversion to lamotrigine monotherapy. *Epilepsy & Behavior* 2004;**5**(2):224–30. [PUBMED: WOS: 000220531700014]
- Curtin 2002**
Curtin F, Elbourne D, Altman DG. Meta-analysis combining parallel and cross-over clinical trials II: Binary outcomes. *Statistics in Medicine* 2002;**21**(15):2145–59. [PUBMED: 12210630]
- de Tisi 2011**
de Tisi J, Bell GS, Peacock JL, McEvoy AW, Harkness WF, Sander JW, et al. The long-term outcome of adult epilepsy surgery, patterns of seizure remission, and relapse: a cohort study. *Lancet* 2011;**378**(9800):1388–95. [PUBMED: 22000136]
- Deeks 2011**
Deeks JJ, Higgins JPT, Altman DG (editors). Chapter 9: Analysing data and undertaking meta-analyses. In: Higgins JPT, Green S editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011)*. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011.
- Devinsky 1995**
Devinsky O, Vickrey BG, Cramer J, Perrine K, Hermann B, Meador K, et al. Development of the Quality-of-Life in Epilepsy Inventory. *Epilepsia* 1995;**36**(11):1089–104. [PUBMED: WOS:A1995TC20300005]
- Elbourne 2002**
Elbourne DR, Altman DG, Higgins JP, Curtin F, Worthington HV, Vail A. Meta-analyses involving cross-over trials: methodological issues. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2002;**31**(1):140–9. [PUBMED: 11914310]
- Engel 2003**
Engel J Jr, Wiebe S, French J, Sperling M, Williamson P, Spencer D, et al. Practice parameter: temporal lobe and localized neocortical resection for epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2003;**44**(6):741–51.
- Forsgren 2005**
Forsgren L, Beghi E, Oun A, Sillanpaa M. The epidemiology of epilepsy in Europe - a systematic review. *European Journal of Neurology* 2005;**12**(4):245–53.
- Guyatt 2008**
Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Vist G, Kunz R, Falck-Ytter Y, Alonso-Coello P, et al. GRADE: an emerging consensus on rating quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2008;**336**(7650):924–6. [DOI: 10.1136/bmj.39489.470347.AD; PUBMED: 18436948]
- Handforth 1998**
Handforth A, DeGiorgio CM, Schachter SC, Uthman BM, Naritoku DK, Tecoma ES, et al. Vagus nerve stimulation therapy for partial-onset seizures: a randomized active-control trial. *Neurology* 1998;**51**(1):48–55. [PUBMED: 9674777]
- Higgins 2011**
Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Sterne JAC (editors). Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JPT, Green S editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011)*. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.
- ILAE classification**
Commission of Classification and Terminology of the International League Against Epilepsy. Proposal for revised clinical and electroencephalographic classification of epileptic seizures. *Epilepsia* 1989;**30**:389–99.
- Jehi 2008**
Jehi L. Mesial temporal lobectomy: post-surgical seizure frequency. *Textbook of Epilepsy Surgery*. Luders HO, 2008: 1223–5.
- Katariwala 2001**
Katariwala NM, Bakay RA, Pennell PB, Olson LD, Henry TR, Epstein CM. Remission of intractable partial epilepsy following implantation of intracranial electrodes. *Neurology* 2001;**57**(8):1505–7. [PUBMED: 11673602]
- Kwan 2000**
Kwan P, Brodie MJ. Early identification of refractory epilepsy. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;**342**(5): 314–9.
- Kwan 2009**
Kwan P, Brodie MJ. Definition of refractory epilepsy: defining the indefinable?. *Lancet Neurology* 2010;**9**(1):27–9.
- Kwan 2010**
Kwan P, Arzimanoglou A, Berg AT, Brodie MJ, Hauser AW, Mathern G, et al. Definition of drug resistant epilepsy: consensus proposal by the ad hoc Task Force of the ILAE Commission on Therapeutic Strategies. *Epilepsia* 2010;**51**(6):1069–77.
- Lefebvre 2011**
Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. In: Higgins JPT, Green S editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011)*. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.
- Neligan 2012**
Neligan A, Bell GS, Elsayed M, Sander JW, Shorvon SD. Treatment changes in a cohort of people with apparently drug-resistant epilepsy: an extended follow-up. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry* 2012;**83**(8):810–3. [PUBMED: 22733083]
- Panebianco 2015**
Panebianco M, Rigby A, Weston J, Marson AG. Vagus nerve stimulation for partial seizures. *Cochrane Database Systematic Reviews* 2015;**4**:CD002896. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002896.pub2; PUBMED: 25835947]
- Schulze-Bonhage 2010**
Schulze-Bonhage A, Dennig D, Wagner K, Cordeiro J, Carius A, Fauser S, Trippel M. Seizure control resulting from intrahippocampal depth electrode insertion. *Journal of*

- Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry* 2010;**81**(3):352–3. [PUBMED: 20185477]
- Selwa 2003**
Selwa LM, Schmidt SL, Malow BA, Beydoun A. Long-term outcome of nonsurgical candidates with medically refractory localization-related epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 2003;**44**(12):1568–72. [PUBMED: 14636329]
- Stedman 2011**
Stedman MR, Curtin F, Elbourne DR, Kesselheim AS, Brookhart MA. Meta-analyses involving cross-over trials: methodological issues. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2011;**40**(6):1732–4. [PUBMED: 20026595]
- Tellez-Zenteno 2005**
Tellez-Zenteno JF, Ronquillo LH, Wiebe S. Sudden unexpected death in epilepsy: evidence-based analysis of incidence and risk factors. *Epilepsy Research* 2005;**65**(1-2): 101–15. [PUBMED: 16005188]
- Tomson 2008**
Tomson T, Nashef L, Ryvlin P. Sudden unexpected death in epilepsy: current knowledge and future directions. *Lancet Neurology* 2008;**7**(11):1021–31. [PUBMED: 18805738]
- VNS Study Group 1995**
The Vagus Nerve Stimulation Study Group. A randomized controlled trial of chronic vagus nerve stimulation for treatment of medically intractable seizures. *Neurology* 1995;**45**(2):224–30. [PUBMED: 7854516]
- West 2015**
West J, Nolan SJ, Cotton J, Gandhi S, Weston J, Sudan A, et al. Surgery for epilepsy. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 7. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010541.pub2]
- Wiebe 2002**
Wiebe S, Matijevic S, Eliasziw M, Derry PA. Clinically important change in quality of life in epilepsy. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry* 2002;**73**(2):116–20. [PUBMED: WOS:000177059900007]
- Zou 2007**
Zou GY. One relative risk versus two odds ratios: implications for meta-analyses involving paired and unpaired binary data. *Clinical Trials* 2007;**4**(1):25–31. [PUBMED: 17327243]
- References to other published versions of this review**
- Boon 2003**
Boon P, Van Dycke A, Carrette E, Marson AG, Vonck K. Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2003, Issue 3. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008497]
- Sprenger 2014**
Sprengers M, Vonck K, Carrette E, Marson AG, Boon P. Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2014, Issue 6. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008497.pub2]
- * Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Fisher 1992

Methods	Double-blind balanced cross-over randomized controlled trial <ul style="list-style-type: none">● prospective baseline seizure frequency recording for several months● electrode implantation● stimulators OFF until randomization 1 to 2 months postoperatively● cross-over design of 3-month treatment blocks (receiving each treatment once) with a 3-month washout phase● long-term open-label follow-up with stimulation ON in all patients	
Participants	n = 7, 42.9% male, mean age 28.0 years (range 16-41 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 14 to 29 years 2 patients with focal epilepsy (one with and one without secondary generalization), 5 patients with generalized epilepsy (2/5 had Lennox-Gestaut syndrome); poor candidates for resective surgery mean baseline seizure frequency of 23.4 (SD 15.9) seizures per month	
Interventions	Active: bilateral stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus <ul style="list-style-type: none">● output voltage was set to half the sensory threshold and ranged from 0.5 to 10 V● stimulation frequency of 65 Hz● pulse width 90 μsec● 1 minute of bipolar stimulation each 5 minutes for 2 hours per day Control: sham stimulation (output voltage set at zero)	
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a ≥ 50% seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (spontaneous reporting, postoperative CT scan) (5) Neuropsychological outcome [tests of general intelligence (WAIS-R), speech and language functions (the Boston Naming Test, the Controlled Oral Word Association Test, a written description of the Cookie Theft Picture from the BDAE), visual and verbal memory functions (the Weschler Memory Scale, the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test with delayed recall and the Warrington Recongntion Memory Test (words and faces)), parietal lobe-type functions (the Rey Osterreith Complex Figure Test with delayed recall), frontal lobe-type functions (the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test) and psychomotor functions (the Trial Making Test (A and B) and the Perdue Grooved Pegboard)]	
Notes	The study was supported by Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) who also donated hardware for the protocol	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “patients were randomized to either stimulation ON for A and OFF for B or to stimulation OFF for A and ON for B” Personal communication: “envelopes were chosen at random picking from a pile for each patient”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “randomization order was provided in a sealed envelope” Personal communication: sealed and sequentially numbered envelopes, unclear if they were specific opaque envelopes (study was conducted more than 20 years ago); however, randomization was performed by a third person, not involved in selecting, treating or evaluating patients
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “neither patient, families, treating medical team nor data analysts knew whether the stimulator was ON or OFF during phases A and B”; “patients could not detect when stimulation was ON or OFF”; “stimulation was set to half the sensory threshold”; “a single unblinded individual was aware of treatment parameters and tested stimulator function at each monthly visit” Personal communication: the single unblinded individual was not involved in treating or evaluating patients
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above; seizure frequency was recorded in a seizure calendar
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	One of the two patients who improved markedly with centromedian thalamic stimulation experienced several episodes of multiple daily seizures in the washout period and therefore was dropped from the blinded protocol and stimulation was reinstalled. As there were only seven patients, with only two responders, this one patient represents a significant proportion
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	- The results of a statistical analysis including all patients, to evaluate the efficacy of the intervention on seizure frequency, are not reported. Instead, only the results of

Fisher 1992 (Continued)

		<p>an analysis including all patients with (primarily or secondarily) generalized seizures are presented (thus excluding one patient with only complex partial seizures). This was not prespecified in the Methods section. However, as all raw data are present in the article, all information necessary for this review is available</p> <p>- Concerning the neuropsychological outcome: “multivariate analysis with repeated measures showed no significant differences in any measure between baseline, placebo (OFF) and treatment (ON) conditions”</p> <p>Personal communication: exact figures no longer available</p> <p>Comment: no exact figures were reported, probably because there was too much data for a journal article (rather incomplete than selective reporting)</p>
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Comment: cross-over design, but with a 3-month washout period
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “AED dosages were kept constant throughout the study”
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

Fisher 2010

Methods	<p>Multicentre, double-blind, parallel-design, randomized controlled trial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-month baseline period • electrode implantation • 1 month of recovery • 3-month blinded randomized phase during which half of participants received stimulation and half did not; stimulation parameters and AEDs were kept constant • 9-month open-label unblinded stimulation in all patients; AEDs were kept constant but limited stimulation parameter changes were allowed • long-term follow-up unblinded stimulation in which AEDs and stimulation parameters could vary freely
Participants	<p>n = 109, 50.0% male, mean age 36.1 years (inclusion criterion: 18-65 y), mean duration of epilepsy was 22.3 (SD 13.3) years;</p> <p>all patients suffered from partial-onset epilepsy (partial seizures and/or secondarily generalized seizures), IQ > 70 in all patients, 24.5% and 44.5% had prior resection and vagus nerve stimulation, respectively;</p> <p>median baseline seizure frequency of 19.5 seizures per month (inclusion criterion: ≥6 seizures)</p>

Interventions	Active (n = 55): bilateral anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation <ul style="list-style-type: none">● stimulation intensity was set at 5 V● stimulation frequency of 145 Hz● pulse width of 90 μsec● intermittent (1 min ON, 5 min OFF) monopolar cathodal stimulation Control (n = 54): sham stimulation	
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a ≥ 50% seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (based on spontaneous reporting by patients, postoperative MRI) (5) Neuropsychological outcome (attention, executive function, verbal memory, visual memory, intelligence, expressive language, depression, tension / anxiety, total mood disturbance, confusion, subjective cognitive function) (6) Quality of life (QOLIE-31)	
Notes	The study was supported by Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN)	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “randomization was done by a central statistical site, using random numbers tables, a one-to-one allocation to active stimulation versus control, balanced at each study site and with no weighting for any subject characteristics”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “randomization was done by a central statistical site”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “no care or assessment personnel knew the voltage settings” and “participants were unaware of their treatment group”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “no care or assessment personnel knew the voltage settings”
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	108 out of 109 randomized patients completed the blinded phase. One patient (control group) developed an infection requiring explant, but was included in all analyses as randomized

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	<p>Quote: “Changes in additional outcome measures did not show significant (...) differences during the double-blind phase, including 50% responder rates, Liverpool Seizure Severity Scale and Quality of Life in Epilepsy scores”</p> <p>Comment 1: not all available (as can be deducted from the protocol on clinical-trials.gov or the online “Medtronic DBS therapy for epilepsy sponsor information”, www.fda.gov) outcome measures (including seizure-free days and seizure-free intervals) were mentioned or reported in the paper in Epilepsia</p> <p>Comment 2: different analyses were performed; one patient of the treatment group who experienced a marked seizure frequency increase was excluded (not prespecified) and another patient with only 66 of 70 protocol-required diary days was included (ITT analysis) in the analysis used to estimate the treatment effect for the entire BEP (and not per month). As there were good reasons to do so and the results of the other prespecified analysis were also reported, we do not consider this as a major source of selective reporting</p>
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Comment: parallel-group design, no stimulation prior to the randomized phase
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “medication were kept constant during the 3-month blinded phase and the 9-month unblinded phase”
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

Methods	<p>Double-blind cross-over randomized controlled trial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-month baseline period • bilateral implantation of electrodes in the nucleus accumbens and in the anterior thalamic nucleus (4 electrodes in total) • stimulation OFF during the first postoperative month (note: testing for side effects of stimulation day 3 and day 7 of electrode implantation) • 3-month nucleus accumbens stimulation ON / OFF (randomized) • 1-month washout period • 3-month nucleus accumbens stimulation OFF / ON (randomized) • 1-month washout period • 3-month open-label period with bilateral anterior thalamic DBS in all patients, and additional bilateral nucleus accumbens DBS if the patient had experienced a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in seizure frequency during the randomized double-blind phase of the trial
Participants	<p>n = 4, 25% male, mean age 36.7 years (range 28-44 y), mean duration of epilepsy was 12.5 years (range 9-15 years); all patients suffered from pharmaco-resistant partial-onset epilepsy, resection or further invasive assessment had been dismissed or surgery had been unsuccessful, patients preferred participation in the study above VNS or standard anterior thalamic DBS treatment, region of seizure onset was bilateral frontal in 2 patients and bilateral temporal in the 2 other patients</p> <p>mean baseline seizure frequency of 7.3, 4.3, 10.5 and 20.3 'disabling' seizures (complex partial or generalized tonic-clonic seizure) per month (inclusion criterion: at least 3 'disabling' seizures every 4 weeks during the 12-week baseline period), 1 of the patients also experienced 99.2 simple partial seizures per month</p>
Interventions	<p>Active: bilateral nucleus accumbens stimulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation intensity was set at 5 V • stimulation frequency of 125 Hz • pulse width of 90 μsec • intermittent (1 min ON, 5 min OFF) bipolar stimulation with the most centrally located contacts selected as cathode aiming for stimulation of the medial, central and lateral part of the nucleus accumbens <p>Control: sham stimulation</p> <p>Note: all patients had quadripolar electrodes implanted in both the nucleus accumbens and the anterior nucleus of the thalamus</p>
Outcomes	<p>(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free</p> <p>(2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate)</p> <p>(3) Seizure frequency reduction</p> <p>(4) Adverse events</p> <p>(5) Neuropsychological outcome (Test of Attentional Performance, Trail Making Test, Performance Evaluation System subtest 7 (Leistungsprüfungssystem (LPS), subtest 7), d2-Attention Stress Test, 'Regensburger' Word Fluency Test, Hamasch 5-Point Test, Verbal Learning and Memory Test, Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised, and the Boston Naming Test; during the visits (V1-V8) different tests were done; Beck-Depression-Inventory Version IA; Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview)</p> <p>(6) Quality of life (QOLIE-31-P)</p>

Notes	Institutional budget, no external funding for this trial; several authors had previously received reimbursement for travelling expenses and/or speaker honoraria from Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) and 1 author also served as consultant for Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) and Sapiens Inc. (California, CA)	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "the sequence was randomized using an internet-randomizing tool (www.random.org)"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "individuals not involved in the study performed allocation process"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "individuals not involved in the study performed allocation process and change of stimulation parameters. Patients and assessing epileptologists remained blinded until start of the open-label phase"; "none of the patients reported to notice nucleus accumbens, anterior thalamic nucleus or combined nucleus accumbens / anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "individuals not involved in the study performed allocation process and change of stimulation parameters. Patients and assessing epileptologists remained blinded until start of the open-label phase"; "none of the patients reported to notice nucleus accumbens, anterior thalamic nucleus or combined nucleus accumbens / anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 4 patients underwent electrode implantation for DBS and all outcomes are reported for all patients
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: selective reporting very unlikely. The study was registered in the German Trial Registry (http://www.drks.de/DRKS00003148). All outcomes mentioned in this protocol are reported on in the published paper (including online sup-

Kowski 2015 (Continued)

		porting information) in a very detailed and extensive way. The only shortcoming is the fact that specific details on the measurements that were planned to be used to assess the outcomes mentioned were not provided in the protocol. However, the published report includes all expected outcomes
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Unclear risk	Comment: cross-over study with a 1-month washout period after 3 months of stimulation which might be too short although we recognize that clear judgements on this issue are difficult to make and arbitrary
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “antiepileptic drug dosages remained unchanged in all patients. Furthermore, serum concentrations of antiepileptic drugs (except retigabine/ezogabine) were determined at each visit and showed no clinically relevant variability”
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

McLachlan 2010

Methods	Double-blind balanced cross-over randomized controlled trial Total duration 15 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implantation of the electrodes • 3-month baseline period without stimulation • 3 months ON / OFF (randomized) • 3-month washout period (if ON) • 3 months OFF / ON (opposite of month 4-6) • 3-month washout period (if ON)
Participants	n = 2, 50% male, 45 and 54 years old, duration of epilepsy was 15 and 29 years; medically intractable focal epilepsy, poor candidates for resective surgery on the basis of independent bitemporal originating seizures, normal MRI in patient 1 and bilateral hippocampal sclerosis in patient 2; baseline seizure frequency of 32 and 16 seizures per month
Interventions	Active: bilateral hippocampal stimulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • output voltage was determined by starting at 0.5V and increasing until symptoms occurred, the voltage was then decreased until it was subthreshold for conscious appreciation • stimulation frequency of 185 Hz • pulse width 90 µsec • continuous monopolar bilateral stimulation

	Control: sham stimulation	
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (standard questionnaire) (5) Neuropsychological outcome (objective memory: Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised and the Brief visuospatial Memory Test-Revised; subjective memory: Memory Assessment Clinic Self-Rating Scale)	
Notes	No external funding	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomization of the first treatment" Personal communication: computer-generated randomized sequences
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomization of the first treatment was determined independently by the research unit and placed in a sealed envelope" Personal communication: sealed, double-opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "both the treating neurologist and patient were blind to the stimulator status"; "the voltage was decreased until it was subthreshold for conscious appreciation so that patients were unaware of the status of the stimulator"; "neither patient was able to accurately assess when the stimulator was ON or OFF"; "the envelope with the stimulation sequence was given to a neurosurgeon not involved in outcome assessment who turned the device ON or OFF at each 3-month visit"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above, only one neurosurgeon, not involved in outcome assessment, knew the stimulator status
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: for the ON- and OFF-period all data were available; only the objective memory data of one patient in the washout

		period were not available
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Quote: in the Methods section: “differences in mean monthly seizure frequency were assessed using repeated measures ANOVA” ; in the Results section: “ANOVA revealed a significant difference in the median monthly seizure frequency between the four epochs ($p<0.01$)” Comment: unclear why (only) the median monthly seizure frequency was used in this analysis instead of all available data, i.e. total number of seizures (or mean monthly seizure frequency, as announced in the methods section and as was indeed reported as a descriptive variable to quantify the treatment effect); however, as all available individual patient data were provided to us by the author, this had no influence on this review
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Comment: cross-over study, but with a 3-month washout phase
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “(...) antiseizure drugs, which remained unchanged during the study”
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

Morrell 2011

Methods	Multicentre, double-blind, parallel-design, randomized controlled trial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-week baseline period • implantation of the electrodes: 1 or 2 recording and stimulating depth or subdural cortical strip leads were surgically placed in the brain according to the seizure focus • 4-week postoperative stabilization period: the neurostimulator was programmed to sense and record the electrocorticogram, but not to deliver stimulation • randomization • 4-week stimulation optimization period: neurostimulators only of patients in the treatment group were programmed to deliver stimulation (not in the sham group) • 12-week blinded evaluation period (BEP): treatment versus sham group • open-label evaluation period: all patients were able to receive responsive stimulation
Participants	n = 191, 52% male, mean age 34.9 years (range 18-66 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 2 to 57 years all patients suffered from medically intractable partial onset seizures, 45% had only one seizure focus and 55% had two seizure foci, 32 and 34% had prior therapeutic surgery

	and vagus nerve stimulation, respectively mean baseline seizure frequency of 1.2 (SD 2.2) seizures per day (inclusion criterion ≥ 3 seizures per month)
Interventions	Active (n = 97): stimulation directly to the seizure focus in response to epileptiform electrographic events (device: RNS® System, NeuroPace, Mountain View, CA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulation parameters were determined individually during the 4-week stimulation optimization period amplitude (range used): 0.5 - 12 mA frequency (range used): 2-333 Hz pulse width (range used): 40-520 μsec responsive stimulation, burst duration (range used): 10-1000 msec Control (n = 94): sham stimulation
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (as assessed by clinicians, additionally vital signs were collected and a neurological examination was conducted at every office appointment) (5) Neuropsychological outcome [visual motor speed (trailmaking part A and B), motor speed / dexterity (grooved pegboard, dominant and nondominant), auditory attention (Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)-III digit span), general verbal ability (WAIS-III information), general visuospatial ability (WAIS-III block design), verbal memory (Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) I-V, VII (delayed recall) and memory recognition), visuospatial memory (Brief Visuospatial Memory Test-Revised (BVMT-R) total recall, delayed recall and recognition discrimination index), language (Boston Naming Test (60 items) spontaneous with semantic clue; Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS) verbal fluency test, condition 1: letter fluency), design fluency (D-KEFS design fluency, total composite); mood inventories included the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D)] (6) Quality of life (QOLIE-89)
Notes	The study was sponsored by NeuroPace Inc., Mountain View, California (USA)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "subjects were assigned 1:1 to treatment or sham groups using an adaptive randomization algorithm controlling for investigational site, location and number of seizure onsets and prior epilepsy surgery" Personal communication: "computer based random sequence generation", "an adaptive randomization process was used to minimize the imbalance within the covariates"

		listed above: imbalance was calculated for each covariate and each potential therapy allocation, the less-imbancing therapy allocation was selected with a 75% probability, and the more-imbancing therapy allocation was selected with a 25% probability”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Personal communication: central allocation, “An adaptive randomization was performed to minimize imbalance (...). So that therapy allocation could not be guessed or determined for a given subject (even with knowledge of the therapy allocation of all other subjects), the final therapy allocation for a subject was selected with a 75% probability towards the less imbalancing allocation and 25% probability towards the more imbalancing allocation”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “a blinded physician gathered all outcome data and a nonblinded physician managed the neurostimulator”; “to maintain the subject blind, all subjects underwent actual or sham programming of the neurostimulator to ensure that time with the physician was similar”; “the blind was successfully maintained. At the end of the BEP 24% said that they did not know to which group they had been randomized, 33% guessed incorrectly and 43% guessed correctly”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Active stimulation group: 95/97 participants completed the trial: one patient did not complete the stimulation optimization period (participant preference), one did not complete the BEP (emergent explant) Sham stimulation group: 92/94 participants completed the trial: one patient did not complete the stimulation optimization period (death), one did not complete the BEP (emergent explant)

Morrell 2011 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: - no evidence of selective reporting; study was registered on www.clinicaltrials.gov but outcome measures were not mentioned; - concerning the neuropsychological outcome, quality of life and adverse events, no or not all exact figures per group (sham versus treatment group) were reported, they only mentioned that there were no significant differences. Probably this was due to the fact that there was too much data for publication (rather incomplete than selective reporting). Authors provided us these data upon our request
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Comment: parallel-group design, no stimulation prior to the randomized phase
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: "anti-epileptic drugs were to be held constant through the BEP, and then could be adjusted as needed; benzodiazepines for seizure clusters or prolonged seizures were permitted"
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'

Tellez-Zenteno 2006

Methods	Double-blind, multiple cross-over, constrained (paired) randomized controlled design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-month baseline period (unclear if this was before or after electrode implantation) • three 2-month treatment pairs during which the stimulator was randomly allocated to be ON for 1 month and OFF for 1 month
Participants	n = 4, 25% male, mean age 31.8 years (range 24-37 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 16 to 24 years the patients suffered from refractory left unilateral medial temporal lobe epilepsy whose risk to memory contraindicated temporal lobe resection, all patients showed mesial temporal sclerosis on MRI mean baseline seizure frequency of 4, 2.3, 25 and 4 seizures per month
Interventions	Active: left hippocampal stimulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intensity was determined individually so that it was subthreshold for conscious appreciation (range 1.8 to 4.5V) • stimulation frequency of 190 Hz • pulse width 90 µsec

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● continuous monopolar stimulation Control: sham stimulation	
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (open questions) (5) Neuropsychological outcome (this included alternate forms of the Boston Naming Test; alternate forms of the Digit Span Test; Hopkins Verbal Learning Test; the Brief Visual Memory Test; Memory Assessment Clinic Self-Rating Scale; due to concerns with potential floor effects associated with standard neuropsychological memory tests, one patient underwent some alternative tests; the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale was used to assess mood) (6) Quality of Life (QOLIE-89)	
Notes	The authors reported no conflicts of interest	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "randomly allocated"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomization to one of the eight possible sequences was done independently by the research unit, each month's sequence was placed in sealed, double-opaque, sequentially numbered envelopes"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "patients, treating clinicians and outcome assessors were blinded"; "stimulation was set subthreshold for conscious appreciation"; "the patients' ability to guess ON or OFF status was no better than chance"; "a neurosurgeon not involved in outcome assessment or medical therapy received one envelope each month and turned the stimulator ON or OFF"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: one patient did not complete quality of life related assessments; however, this was the case both during active and sham stimulation, so no real risk of attrition

		bias; all other outcome data were complete
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	<p>- Quote: "neuropsychological testing revealed no differences between ON, OFF or baseline periods in any of the patients on any of the formal measures, or in the subjective memory scale"</p> <p>Comment: exact figures were not reported for the subjective memory scores (the Memory Assessment Clinic Self-Rating Scale) and for none of the test results measures of variance were provided. However, this seems more a case of incomplete rather than selective reporting.</p> <p>- No evidence of selective reporting for other outcomes, but no protocol available</p>
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Unclear risk	Comment: multiple cross-over design without washout period
Anti-epileptic drug policy	High risk	Comment: anti-epileptic drugs remained unchanged in only one patient
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'

Van Buren 1978

Methods	<p>Double-blind, multiple cross-over, randomized controlled trial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preoperative seizure rates were observed in the hospital before implantation (baseline seizure frequency) • implantation • stimulation ON as soon as preoperative seizure frequency had resumed after surgery • seizure frequency was evaluated in hospital during 3 or 4 admissions over the ensuing 15-21 months, each lasting 4 to 6 weeks; this time was made up of 1 or more weeks of ON-and-OFF stimulation without double-blind conditions and a roughly similar period of ON-and-OFF stimulation in the double-blind mode; for this review, only double-blind data were considered (in total 26 days ON and 26 days OFF)
Participants	<p>n = 5, mean age 27.2 years (range 18-34 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 8 to 23 years</p> <p>the patients suffered from medically intractable seizures; seizures were not classified but described; presumably, four suffered from focal epilepsy with partial seizures (and secondarily generalized seizures in two patients) and one from generalized epilepsy (with myoclonic seizures and unresponsive episodes with prolonged bilateral jerking)</p> <p>mean baseline seizure frequency of 0.6 to 21.2 seizures per day (mean 5.1)</p>

Interventions	<p>Active: bilateral stimulation of the superior surface of the cerebellum parallel to and about 1 cm from either side of the midline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulation was carried out at levels just below that producing sensation referable to meningeal irritation, usually at 10 to 14 V stimulation frequency of 10 Hz (200 Hz in case of myoclonic seizures) pulse width not reported 8-minute periods of stimulation alternating from one side of the cerebellum to the other <p>Control: same procedure, but with inserting an adhesive pad that had a layer of aluminium foil within it, which blocked radiofrequency transmission and in this way prevented true stimulation (versus active group: adhesive pad which consisted solely of adhesive plaster)</p>
Outcomes	<p>(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free</p> <p>(2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate)</p> <p>(3) Seizure frequency reduction</p> <p>(4) Adverse events</p> <p>(5) Neuropsychological outcome (full scale intelligence quotients and memory quotients)</p>
Notes	No statement concerning external support

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "the pairs of pads (with or without an aluminium foil within it) were selected at random"</p> <p>Comment: probably completely random selection (picking one out of two)</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "the pairs of pads were marked with identifying letters"; "the pair containing the foil was identified in a sealed note, which was opened only after the patient's observation period"</p> <p>Comment: although it was not mentioned explicitly, one could expect that the pads (note: the pads were selected randomly, not the notes) had an identical appearance (foil was within it) and the identifying letters were non-disclosing (as efforts were made to conceal their meaning)</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "double-blind"; "the pairs of pads were marked with identifying letters"; "the pair containing the foil was identified in a</p>

		<p>sealed note, which was opened only after the patient's observation period"</p> <p>Comment 1: although it was not mentioned explicitly, one could expect that the pads had an identical appearance (foil was within it) and the identifying letters were non-disclosing (as efforts were made to conceal their meaning); unclear if the sealed notes were double-opaque and by whom they were handled</p> <p>Comment 2: not mentioned if neuropsychological testing was performed during the double-blind or the unblinded evaluation period</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	<p>- Although in two patients only three inpatient evaluations were performed (instead of the four planned), enough data are available to evaluate the effects of the intervention</p> <p>- Neuropsychological testing was not performed in one patient (not testable due to myoclonus), but low risk of attrition bias as this was the case both during effective and sham stimulation; incomplete preoperative neuropsychological testing in two additional patients, however postoperative evaluations (most important ones) were complete</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: no evidence of selective reporting, but no protocol available
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Unclear risk	Comment: multiple cross-over study without washout period; inpatient evaluations after 1 to 21 months of stimulation
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	<p>Quote: "serum levels of phenytoin, primidone and phenobarbital were verified several times during each admission"; "additional (to the above mentioned drugs) diazepam was given in two patients and ethosuximide in one patient, but the serum levels were not monitored"</p> <p>Comment: probably a policy to keep anti-</p>

		epileptic drugs / their serum levels unchanged
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'

Velasco 2000a

Methods	Double-blind, cross-over randomized controlled trial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a 3-month baseline period • electrode implantation • 6-9 months of stimulation in all patients • a 6-month randomized double-blind cross-over (2 x 3 months) phase (ON/OFF or OFF/ON) • stimulation again ON in all patients
Participants	n = 13, 62% male, mean age 19.2 years (range 4-31 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 4 to 33 years there were 8 patients with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (suffering mainly from atypical absences and generalized tonic-clonic seizures), and 5 with refractory localization-related epilepsy (suffering mainly from complex partial and secondarily generalized seizures) mean baseline seizure frequency of 1051 (SD 1434) seizures per month (median 119, interquartile range 56, 2576)
Interventions	Active: stimulation of the centromedian thalamic nucleus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation amplitude of 4-6 V (400-600 μA) • stimulation frequency of 60 Hz • pulse width 450 μsec • one minute of bipolar stimulation, alternating between the left and the right side with a 4-minute interval Control: sham stimulation
Outcomes	(1) Seizure frequency reduction (2) Adverse events (open questions (not systematically) and physical examination - spontaneous reporting; postoperative MRI)
Notes	Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) donated the neurostimulators for the study

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "patients entered into a double-blind protocol" Personal communication: random selection of a folded paper (with a number on it) out of a box by the patient, who did not know the meaning of the number

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Personal communication: the folded paper was randomly selected by the patient, who did not know the meaning of number (i.e. if it corresponded to switching stimulation OFF between months 6 and 9 or between months 9 and 12)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "patients entered into a double-blind protocol"; "because neither the patient nor the examiner could determine when the stimulator was OFF, the double-blind protocol was considered valid" Personal communication: only an EEG technician who was not involved in treating or evaluating the patients knew the stimulation status Comment: although the blinding procedure seems adequate, performance bias may exist as the double-blind stimulation OFF periods were compared to the 3-month periods preceding them (stimulation ON in all patients, but double-blind in only half of patients!) instead of consistently comparing to the double-blind stimulation ON periods
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: see above, as outcome was assessed by the patient and the treating physician
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: despite good initial seizure control, neurostimulators were explanted in 2/15 patients originally included in the study due to skin erosions along the internalized stimulation system; however, this occurred before the patients entered the randomized phase
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment 1: no evidence of selective reporting, but no protocol available Comment 2: although there is no evidence of selective reporting, authors reported their findings incompletely: exact figures of seizure frequency (reduction) were not reported and are no longer readily available (personal communication), which prevents inclusion into the meta-analysis (the results were only presented in graphs in the original article)

Velasco 2000a (Continued)

Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Unclear risk	Comment: cross-over protocol with 6 to 9 months of stimulation before the randomized phase and without washout period
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “anticonvulsive medication remained unchanged and anticonvulsive blood levels were repeated every 3 to 6 months throughout the study”
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

Velasco 2005

Methods	<p>Double-blind, parallel-group randomized controlled trial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a 3-month baseline period • implantation of the electrodes • sham (= OFF) stimulation during the first postoperative month • a 3-month randomized double-blind phase during which three patients received cerebellar stimulation and two did not <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation ON (unblinded) in all patients after the fourth month after implantation (21 months)
Participants	<p>n = 5, 80% male, mean age 26.0 years (range 16-35 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 11 to 27 years</p> <p>three patients had generalized epilepsy and two patients (multi)focal epilepsy of frontal origin; all patients suffered from generalized tonic-clonic seizures, 4/5 patients also had tonic seizures, 2/5 had drop attacks and 1/5 had myoclonic seizures / atypical absences mean baseline seizure frequency of 14.1 (SD 6.2) seizures per month (generalized tonic-clonic seizures 6.3 (SD 3.1))</p>
Interventions	<p>Active (n = 3): bilateral stimulation of the superomedial surface of the cerebellum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation intensity of 3.8 mA, which was equivalent to a charge density of 2.0 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2/\text{phase}$ (the voltage needed for this was calculated at each visit by measuring the electrodes' impedance) • stimulation frequency of 10 Hz • pulse width of 450 μsec • monopolar stimulation turned ON for 4 min alternating with 4 min OFF <p>Control (n = 2): sham stimulation</p>
Outcomes	<p>(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free</p> <p>(2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate)</p> <p>(3) Seizure frequency reduction</p> <p>(4) Adverse events (standard open questions, postoperative CT scan or MRI)</p>
Notes	<p>Medtronic Inc. (Minneapolis, MN) supported the study by providing the cerebellar stimulation systems</p>

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "the procedure used for randomisation was to assign patients a lottery number" Personal communication: random selection of a folded paper (with a number on it) out of a box by the patient, who did not know the meaning of the number
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Personal communication: the folded paper was randomly selected by the patient, who did not know the meaning of number (i.e. if it corresponded to ON or OFF)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "both patients and the evaluator were blinded with regard to whether the stimulator was ON or OFF, a different investigator manipulated the stimulation code"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: all patients completed the double-blind randomized phase and all data were available
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: no evidence of selective reporting, but no protocol available
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Comment: parallel-group design, no stimulation prior to the randomized double-blind phase
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: "All patients but one continued baseline AEDs throughout the study. Phenytoin was reduced from 300 to 200 mg per day in case 5 because of drug intolerance. Seizure decreases were not likely to be due to AEDs, because they were not modified." Personal communication: phenytoin dose reduction in case 5 was at the seventh month of the study

Velasco 2005 (Continued)

		Comment: AEDs were not changed during the randomized double-blind phase of the trial
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'

Velasco 2007

Methods	Double-blind, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-month baseline period• electrode implantation• 1-month double blind randomized phase (stimulator ON or OFF)• long-term follow-up (range 18-84 months) with stimulation ON in all patients	
Participants	n = 9, 66% male, mean age 29.1 years (range 14-43 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 3 to 37 years intractable temporal lobe epilepsy patients, poor surgery candidates (bilateral independent foci (n = 4), unilateral focus (n = 3), lateralization not completely clear (n = 2)); neuroimaging: normal MRI (n = 5), left (n = 3) or bilateral (n = 1) hippocampal sclerosis; 6 patients had mild memory impairment in neuropsychological tests, three had severe abnormalities mean baseline seizure frequency of 37.9 (SD 16.8) seizures per month	
Interventions	Active (n = 4): uni- or bilateral hippocampal stimulation (according to seizure focus) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• stimulation amplitude of 300 μA (= 50% of the amplitude needed to obtain electrocortical responses)• stimulation frequency of 130 Hz• pulse width of 450 μsec• cyclic bipolar stimulation with 1-min trains with a 4 min interstimulus interval; in case of bilateral stimulation: alternating 1-min stimulation on one side with a 4-min interval between right and left sides Control (n = 5): sham stimulation	
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free (2) Proportion of participants with a ≥ 50% seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (open questions (not systematically) - spontaneous reporting; post-operative MRI)	
Notes	No statement concerning external support	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “an aleatory (randomized by lottery number) double-blind maneuver” Personal communication: a non see-through box with small folded pieces of paper (with a code on it) within it, out of which one was randomly taken by the patient who did not know the meaning of the code
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Personal communication: “folded papers in a non see-through box” and the aleatory manoeuvre was performed by the patient who did not know the meaning of the code
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “double-blind”; “because the stimulation at the therapeutic stimulation parameters induced no subjective or objective sensation, the double-blind maneuver was considered valid” Personal communication: the only person who knew if the stimulation was ON or OFF was an EEG technician who was not involved in other parts of the study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: no data missing or patients excluded from analyses
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: - exact figures of seizure frequency with stimulation ON during the blinded period were not reported (only graphs of individual patient data, from which one could estimate these exact figures). We consider this more as incomplete rather than selective reporting. The authors provided us these data upon our request - no evidence of selective reporting, but no protocol available
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Parallel-group design, no stimulation prior to the randomized phase
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: anti-epileptic drug therapy was maintained with no modifications during follow-up

Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'
------------	----------	--

Wiebe 2013

Methods	Five-centre parallel-group, double-blind (participant, caregiver, investigator and outcome assessor) randomized controlled trial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseline period (?) (? months) • electrode implantation • 1 month for 'adjustments of interventions' • 6-month randomized double-blind phase with stimulation ON or OFF
Participants	n = 6 (sham stimulation: n = 4; active stimulation: n = 2), age 30-46 years, IQ ≥ 70 adults with refractory uni- (n = 4) or bilateral (n = 2) mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (failure of ≥ 2 AEDs), preference for non-resective surgery, or not a candidate for mesial temporal resection median baseline monthly seizure frequency of 10 (all seizures; CPS + GTCS = 1) in the sham group and 12 (CPS + GTCS = 2) in the stimulation group
Interventions	Active (n = 2): uni- or bilateral hippocampal stimulation for 6 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation intensity unknown • stimulation frequency of 135 Hz • pulse width unknown • continuous cathodal stimulation of all electrodes involved in seizure generation Control (n = 4): sham stimulation for 6 months
Outcomes	(1) Seizure freedom (2) Responder rate (3) Seizure frequency reduction (4) Adverse events (5) Neuropsychological outcome (6) Quality of life
Notes	The study has been preliminary terminated in March 2012 after recruitment of only 6 participants (target sample = 57) due to difficulties in patient recruitment despite the multicentre participation; the results collected in those 6 patients were published as an abstract. However, many details on the methodology, participants, interventions and outcomes are missing for a complete judgement of the methodology used or for full incorporation into this review. We tried to contact the authors but could not obtain additional information or data yet. Another attempt will be made by the next update of this review The trial was sponsored by the University of Calgary, no evidence for external funding

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
------	--------------------	-----------------------

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: 'randomized' Comment: additional information on the methods used for random sequence generation could not be obtained
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: 'randomized' Comment: additional information on the methods used for concealment of treatment allocation could not be obtained
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: 'double-blind (subject, caregiver, investigator and outcome assessor)' Comment: additional information on the methods used for blinding could not be obtained
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: 'double-blind (subject, caregiver, investigator and outcome assessor)' Comment: additional information on the methods used for blinding could not be obtained
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no evidence for incomplete outcome data leading to attrition bias but insufficient details available for full appreciation
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment 1: no clear evidence for selective reporting, all outcome measures mentioned in the protocol were briefly discussed in the abstract although many details are missing for full appreciation (see comment 2); Comment 2: although there was no evidence for selective reporting, the authors reported their results incompletely as these were only published as an abstract and many details on the collected outcomes are missing for full incorporation of this trial into the review (e.g. results after 3 months, detailed neuropsychological outcomes, variance between participants...)
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Low risk	Quote: parallel-group randomized controlled trial
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Unclear risk	Comment: AED policy not specified

Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of 'other bias'
------------	----------	--

Wright 1984

Methods	<p>Double-blind, cross-over randomized controlled study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrode implantation • the first phase of the trial was begun several months after implantation when the individual had returned to his or her preoperative seizure frequency • a 6-month double-blind randomized phase, consisting of three 2-month periods (continuous, contingent and sham stimulation)
Participants	<p>n = 12, 83% male, mean age 30 years (range 20-38 y), duration of epilepsy ranged from 10 to 32 years</p> <p>type of epilepsy not reported, 5/12 patients had only generalized seizures, 1/12 only partial seizures, 4/12 partial and generalized seizures, 2/12 had complex partial seizures versus complex absences; in addition it was reported that the EEG in each case contained quantifiable generalized paroxysmal activity, but six patients showed additional focal activity in the frontal or temporal regions, all patients had an IQ of ≥ 80</p> <p>mean seizure frequency during sham stimulation: 61.7 (SD 53.3) seizures per month</p>
Interventions	<p>Electrode pads were placed on the upper surface of the cerebellum, positioned parasagittally approximately 2 cm from the midline on each side; stimulation parameters were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulation amplitude: 7 mA in 8/12 patients (default), 5 mA in 3/12 patients (in 2/3 because 7 mA could be detected by the patients), 7 mA (one side) and 1 mA (other side) due to technical reasons in 1/12 patients • stimulation frequency 10 Hz (default); 200 Hz (5 mA) in one patient because he showed reduction in the amplitude of somatosensory evoked potentials during one recording session after bursts of stimulation with these parameters • pulse width not reported • bipolar stimulation <p>Treatment 1: continuous stimulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuous stimulation alternating from one cerebellar hemisphere to the other every minute <p>Treatment 2: contingent (responsive) stimulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intermittent contingent stimulation of both cerebellar hemispheres occurred whilst the "seizure button" on the transmitter was depressed (during an aura or seizure) and for two minutes after it was released <p>Control: sham stimulation</p>
Outcomes	<p>(1) Proportion of participants who were seizure-free</p> <p>(2) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate)</p> <p>(3) Seizure frequency reduction</p> <p>(4) Adverse events</p> <p>(5) Neuropsychological outcome ('psychometry')</p> <p>(6) 'Proxy' of quality of life (patients' impressions on cerebellar stimulation)</p>

Notes	Baseline seizure frequency was not reported, changes in seizure frequency are therefore expressed relative to the sham stimulation phase; no statement concerning external support	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "the sequence of the phases was randomly allocated"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "the sequence of the phases was randomly allocated"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "double-blind"; "the sequence of the phases was randomly allocated and the code was not broken until the trial had been completed"; "stimulation was set at stimulation parameters that couldn't be detected by the patients"; "before surgery and at the end of each phase of the trial, each patient was assessed clinically by two independent consultant neurologists who were not involved in the trial or the patient's routine management"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: see above
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: seizure frequency during the three phases was not fully quantifiable in 3/12 patients (reasons: 1) one patient became uncooperative; 2) one patient mislaid some of his records; 3) one patient suffered prolonged periods of confusion associated with absence attacks and myoclonic jerks which were difficult to quantify); however, this was the case for each phase of the study; moreover, the evolution of the seizure frequency during the three phases of the trial was qualitatively described
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Quote: "psychometry did not reveal any major changes in any patients in any of the phases of the trial" Comment: no exact figures were provided, probably because there was too much data

Wright 1984 (Continued)

		for publication in the journal article (rather incomplete than selective reporting) Comment: no evidence of selective reporting concerning the other outcomes, but no protocol available
Outlasting effect due to prior stimulation	Unclear risk	Comment: cross-over design without a washout period between the different treatment phases
Anti-epileptic drug policy	Low risk	Quote: “at the time of admission to the trial they were considered to be on the best combination of anticonvulsants at optimum dosage and this dosage had not been changed during the previous six months” Comment: although it was not stated explicitly, it seems unlikely that the antiepileptic drug regimen was changed during the trial
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: there is no clear evidence for a risk of ‘other bias’

AED: antiepileptic drug
 BEP: blinded evaluation period
 CT: computed tomography
 DBS: deep brain stimulation
 ITT: intention-to-treat
 MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
 SD: standard deviation
 VNS: Vagus Nerve Stimulation
 WAIS: Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Alaraj 2001	not a randomized controlled trial
Anderson 2008	4/7 patients not in a randomized controlled trial; 3/7 patients participated in a randomized trial but no information about outcomes relevant to this study; additionally patients were also included in a large randomized controlled trial already included in this review (Morrell 2011)
Andrade 2006	not a randomized controlled trial

(Continued)

Bidzinski 1981	not a randomized controlled trial
Boon 2007a	not a randomized controlled trial
Boëx 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Brown 2006	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Chabardes 2002	not a randomized controlled trial
Child 2014	not a randomized controlled trial
Chkhenkeli 2004	not a randomized controlled trial
Cooper 1976	not a randomized controlled trial
Cordella 2013	not a randomized controlled trial
Cukiert 2009	not a randomized controlled trial
Cukiert 2014	not a randomized controlled trial
Davis 1992	not a randomized controlled trial
Davis 2000	not a randomized controlled trial
Ding 2016	not a randomized controlled trial
Dinner 2002	not a randomized controlled trial
Elisevich 2006	not a randomized controlled trial
Esteller 2004	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Feinstein 1989	not a randomized controlled trial
Fell 2013	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Fountas 2005	not a randomized controlled trial
Fountas 2007	not a randomized controlled trial
Franzini 2008	not a randomized controlled trial
Fregni 2005	not intracranial stimulation
Fregni 2006	not intracranial stimulation
Galvez-Jimenez 1998	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients

(Continued)

Handforth 2006	not a randomized controlled trial
Hodaie 2002	not a randomized controlled trial
Huang 2008	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Kerrigan 2004	not a randomized controlled trial
Khan 2009	not a randomized controlled trial
Kossoff 2004	not a randomized controlled trial
Koubeissi 2013	not a randomized controlled trial
Larkin 2016	not a randomized controlled trial / no new randomized controlled trials included
Lee 2006	not a randomized controlled trial
Lee 2012	not a randomized controlled trial
Levy 2008	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Lim 2007	not a randomized controlled trial
Loddenkemper 2001	not a randomized controlled trial
Marras 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Miatton 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Miller 2015	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Nguyen 1999	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Osorio 2001	not a randomized controlled trial
Osorio 2005	not a randomized controlled trial
Osorio 2007	not a randomized controlled trial
Pahwa 1999	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Riklan 1976	not a randomized controlled trial
Rocha 2007	not a randomized controlled trial
Savard 2003	not a randomized controlled trial
Schmitt 2014	not a randomized controlled trial

(Continued)

Schulze-Bonhage 2016	not a randomized controlled trial
Spencer 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Sussman 1988	not a randomized controlled trial
Tanriverdi 2009	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Torres 2013	intracranial stimulation for other purposes / not to treat refractory epilepsy patients
Tyrand 2012	not a randomized controlled trial
Upton 1985	not a randomized controlled trial
Valentin 2013	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 1987	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 1993	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 1995	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 2000b	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 2001	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 2006	not a randomized controlled trial
Velasco 2009	not a randomized controlled trial
Vonck 2002	not a randomized controlled trial
Vonck 2013	not a randomized controlled trial
Wakerley 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Wei 2016	not a randomized controlled trial
Wille 2011	not a randomized controlled trial
Yamamoto 2006	not a randomized controlled trial

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

Chabardes 2005

Methods	Double-blind (participant, investigator, outcome assessor), randomized controlled clinical trial with two cross-over groups
Participants	Epilepsy resistant to AEDs and dopaminergic D2-agonist Curative resective surgery not possible Metabolism deficiency of DOPA above 1 DS, evaluated by Positron Emission Tomography (PET) using fluorodopa Age ranging from 18 to 50
Interventions	Group 1: 3 months high-frequency stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus followed by 3 months SHAM stimulation Group 2: 3 months SHAM stimulation followed by 3 months high-frequency stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (2) Seizure frequency reduction (3) Adverse events (4) Neuropsychological outcome (WAIS, GROBER and Busckhe, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, TRAIL test, LURIA test, Beck Depression Inventory, verbal flow test, empathy test) (5) Quality of life (SEALS, QOLIE-31 and NHP scales)
Notes	The study has been preliminary terminated in March 2010 due to insufficient patient recruitment. Four participants were recruited. Results have not been published yet. We tried to contact the authors but could not obtain any results yet. Further efforts will be made

van Rijckevorsel 2004

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	A randomized controlled trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of DBS of the mammillary bodies and mammillothalamic tracts was announced but results have not been published yet; authors were contacted but results could not be provided yet. Further efforts will be made

AED: antiepileptic drug

DBS: deep brain stimulation

Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Boon 2007b

Trial name or title	Prospective randomized controlled study of neurostimulation in the medial temporal lobe for patients with medically refractory medial temporal lobe epilepsy:: Controlled Randomized Stimulation Versus Resection (CoRaStiR)
Methods	Prospective, multicentre, parallel-group, single-blind (participant) randomized controlled trial
Participants	Presurgical candidates with pharmacoresistant partial seizures despite optimal medical treatment and history of temporal lobe epilepsy Video-EEG characteristics showing temporal lobe seizure onset (left-sided or right-sided seizure onset) in at least one recorded habitual seizure Presence of a structural abnormality in the medial temporal lobe, suggestive of hippocampal sclerosis as evidenced by optimum MRI Age ≥ 18 years Total IQ > 80
Interventions	Group 1: electrode implantation in the medial temporal lobe and immediate unilateral hippocampal neurostimulation (12 months) Group 2: electrode implantation in the medial temporal lobe but unilateral hippocampal neurostimulation (6 months) is delayed for 6 months Group 3: amygdalohippocampectomy
Outcomes	(1) Proportion of participants with a $\geq 50\%$ seizure frequency reduction (responder rate) (2) Seizure frequency reduction (3) Adverse events (4) Neuropsychological outcome (5) Quality of life (QOLIE 89)
Starting date	June 2007
Contact information	Kristl Vonck, MD, PhD - Ghent University, Belgium - kristl.vonck@UGent.be
Notes	Currently still recruiting participants (December 2014) Sponsored by Medtronic

Chabardes 2014

Trial name or title	Clinical and medico-economical assessment of deep brain stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus for the treatment of pharmacoresistant partial epilepsy
Methods	Open-label parallel-group randomized controlled trial
Participants	Pharmacoresistant (≥ 2 AEDS) focal or multifocal epilepsy patients Epilepsy inoperable at the time of inclusion Failure of vagus nerve stimulation Age 16-60 years IQ > 55

Chabardes 2014 (Continued)

Interventions	Group 1: anterior thalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation Group 2: maintaining 'usual' treatment, including vagus nerve stimulation
Outcomes	(1) Seizure severity (2) Adverse events (special focus on depression) (3) Neuropsychological outcome (4) Quality of life
Starting date	March 2014
Contact information	Sandra David-Tchouda, MD - University Hospital of Grenoble Michallon, France - SDavidTchouda@chu-grenoble.fr Sandrine Massicot, CRA - University Hospital of Grenoble Michallon, France - SMassicot@chu.grenoble.fr
Notes	Currently still recruiting patients (December 2015) Sponsored by Grenoble University Hospital

Koubeissi 2015

Trial name or title	Low frequency electrical stimulation of the fornix in intractable Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (MTLE)
Methods	Parallel-group single-blind (participant) randomized controlled trial
Participants	Patients with intractable (failure of ≥ 2 AEDs) uni- or bilateral medial temporal lobe epilepsy (based on non-invasive video-EEG monitoring; lesional or non-lesional hippocampus) Demonstration that the hippocampus ipsilateral to seizure onset is contributing to memory function Not candidates for resective surgery for reasons that include an increased risk of memory decline Age 18-65 years IQ ≥ 70
Interventions	Group 1: 1 Hz low-frequency electrical stimulation of the fornix using a Medtronic deep brain stimulation device Group 2: 5 Hz low-frequency electrical stimulation of the fornix using a Medtronic deep brain stimulation device
Outcomes	(1) Seizure frequency (2) Adverse events, especially safety and tolerability with regards to memory function - Psychiatric Health (3) Quality of life (QOLIE-31 and SF-36)
Starting date	December 2013
Contact information	Mohamad Z Koubeissi, MD - George Washington University, Washington DC, USA - mkoubeissi@mfa.gwu.edu
Notes	Currently still recruiting participants (March 2015) Sponsored by George Washington University

Zhang 2015

Trial name or title	Prospective randomized trial comparing vagus nerve stimulation and deep brain stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus in patient with pharmaco-resistant epilepsy
Methods	Parallel-group randomized controlled clinical trial
Participants	Patients with diagnosis of pharmaco-resistant partial-onset seizures (persistent seizures despite at least 3 AEDs) Prior electroencephalography and magnetic resonance imaging studies are consistent with the diagnosis Age 12-60 years
Interventions	Group 1: vagus nerve stimulation Group 2: anterior thalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation
Outcomes	(1) Seizure frequency reduction (2) Adverse events including depression and anxiety (3) Quality of life
Starting date	January 2015
Contact information	Zhang K - Beijing Neurosurgical Institute, China - zhangkai62035@sina.com
Notes	Currently still recruiting participants (May 2015) Sponsored by Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University

AED: antiepileptic drug

MRI: magnetic resonance imaging

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Stimulation versus sham stimulation

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Seizure freedom	11		Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	109	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.01, 8.36]
1.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.11, 9.39]
1.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	39	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.22, 4.12]
1.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.21, 5.15]
1.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.80 [0.03, 121.68]
1.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.07, 13.64]
1.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	4.95 [0.23, 104.44]
2 Responder rate	11		Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	108	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.20 [0.52, 2.80]
2.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.27, 3.69]
2.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.43 [0.46, 12.84]
2.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.20 [0.36, 4.01]
2.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	9.00 [0.22, 362.46]
2.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	10.00 [0.53, 189.15]
2.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.59, 2.11]
3 Seizure frequency reduction	10		Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation	1	108	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-17.44 [-32.53, -2.35]
3.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	7.05 [-44.05, 58.15]
3.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-12.37 [-35.30, 10.55]
3.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-28.14 [-34.09, -22.19]
3.5 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-33.8 [-117.37, 49.77]
3.6 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-24.95 [-42.00, -7.90]
4 Quality of Life	4		Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus stimulation	1	105	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.3 [-3.50, 2.90]

4.2 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	1	6	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-5.0 [-53.25, 43.25]
4.3 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.78 [-7.41, 12.97]
4.4 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	180	Mean Difference (Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.14 [-2.88, 2.60]

Comparison 2. Stimulation versus sham stimulation - sensitivity analyses

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Seizure freedom RR	11		Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	109	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.34 [0.01, 8.15]
1.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.14, 7.10]
1.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.26, 3.52]
1.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.25, 4.19]
1.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.67 [0.04, 64.08]
1.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.14, 7.10]
1.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	4.85 [0.24, 99.64]
2 Responder rate RR	11		Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	108	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.14 [0.62, 2.10]
2.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.38, 2.66]
2.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.00 [0.51, 7.86]
2.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.47, 2.66]
2.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	5.00 [0.29, 87.54]
2.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	4.00 [0.56, 28.40]
2.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.69, 1.72]
3 Seizure freedom OR 0.25	11		Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	109	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.20 [0.00, 15.17]
3.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.05, 19.79]
3.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.13, 6.83]
3.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.13, 8.41]
3.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.89 [0.01, 608.05]
3.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.04, 27.83]

3.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	8.91 [0.14, 560.31]
4 Responder rate OR 0.25	11		Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	108	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.20 [0.52, 2.80]
4.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.31, 3.24]
4.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.98 [0.39, 22.77]
4.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.35, 3.77]
4.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	17.00 [0.15, 1934.66]
4.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	21.00 [0.51, 864.51]
4.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Odds Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.59, 2.11]
5 Seizure freedom RR 0.25	11		Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	109	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.21 [0.00, 14.95]
5.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.06, 15.99]
5.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.15, 6.04]
5.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.16, 6.46]
5.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.80 [0.01, 369.24]
5.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.06, 15.99]
5.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	8.72 [0.14, 538.18]
6 Responder rate RR 0.25	11		Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Anterior thalamic nucleus	1	108	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.14 [0.62, 2.10]
6.2 Centromedian thalamic stimulation	1	12	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.40, 2.52]
6.3 Cerebellar stimulation	3	33	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.28 [0.40, 13.02]
6.4 Hippocampal stimulation (1 to 3 months)	3	21	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.08 [0.46, 2.55]
6.5 Hippocampal stimulation (4 to 6 months)	1	6	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	9.00 [0.16, 494.41]
6.6 Nucleus accumbens stimulation	1	8	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	7.00 [0.44, 111.91]
6.7 Closed-loop ictal onset zone stimulation	1	191	Risk Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.69, 1.72]

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
16 November 2016	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	Conclusions are unchanged.
5 November 2016	New search has been performed	Searched updated 5 November 2016; two new studies have been included and three studies have been added as ongoing studies

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Mathieu Sprengers, Paul Boon, Evelien Carrette and Kristl Vonck co-operated in the literature search, data extraction, data analysis and in writing the review. Anthony Marson contributed in the case of disagreements.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Medtronic Inc has provided support in terms of free devices for a pilot study and an international multicentre randomized trial of hippocampal deep brain stimulation in epilepsy co-ordinated by Ghent University Hospital.

AGM: A consortium of pharmaceutical companies (GSK, Eisai, UCB Pharma) funded the National Audit of Seizure Management in Hospitals (NASH) through grants paid to the University of Liverpool. Professor Tony Marson is Theme Leader for Managing Complex Needs at NIHR CLAHRC NWC.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Dr. M. Miatton, Belgium.

Assistance in the interpretation of the neuropsychological data.

External sources

- National Institute for Health Research, UK.

This review was supported by the National Institute for Health Research, via Cochrane Infrastructure funding to the Epilepsy Group. The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The title of the review was changed from '*Deep brain and cerebellar stimulation for epilepsy*' to '*Deep brain and cortical stimulation for epilepsy*' as we thought neocortical stimulation also fits the scope of this review (which may be particularly relevant for future updates of the review).

The percentage seizure frequency reduction was added as an additional outcome measure. This was done in a prespecified way after one author involved in the writing of the protocol (Annelies Van Dycke) was replaced by another author (MS). The reason to do so was to allow a more precise estimation of the efficacy of the different invasive intracranial neurostimulation treatments.

We planned to express the treatment effect for dichotomous outcome measures by risk ratio (RR). However, for reasons outlined in the [Methods](#) section, we used odds ratios (OR) and performed a sensitivity analysis with RRs to evaluate any possible influence of this change.

As we judged that (future) trials comparing deep brain or cortical stimulation versus other neurostimulation treatments (e.g. vagus nerve stimulation, other intracranial target,...) might also be relevant to the reader and fit the scope of this review, this type of control group was added to the selection criteria.

We performed various sensitivity analyses and not all of these were mentioned in the initial protocol, including several post-hoc sensitivity analyses. See [Methods](#) section on [Sensitivity analysis](#) for more details.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Anterior Thalamic Nuclei; Cerebral Cortex; Deep Brain Stimulation [instrumentation; *methods]; Electrodes, Implanted [adverse effects]; Epilepsy [*therapy]; Hippocampus; Mediodorsal Thalamic Nucleus; Nucleus Accumbens; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

MeSH check words

Humans