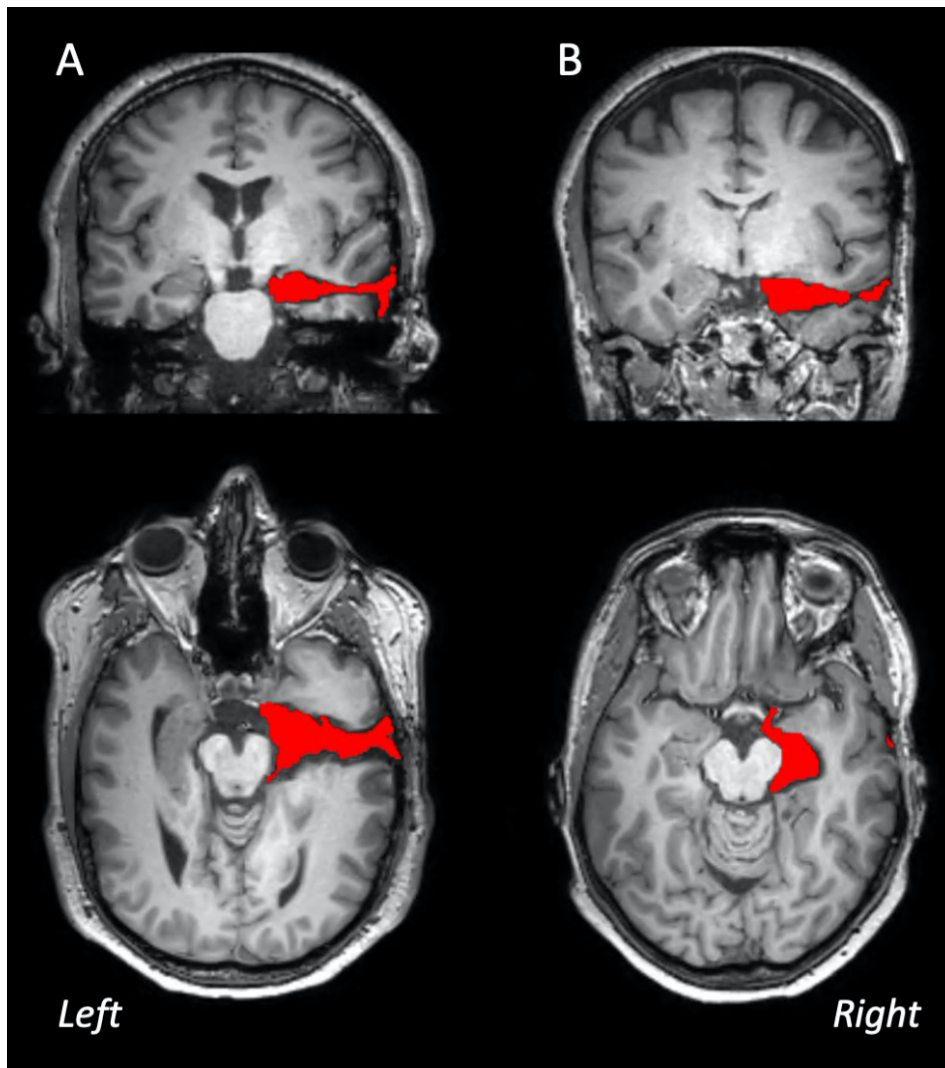
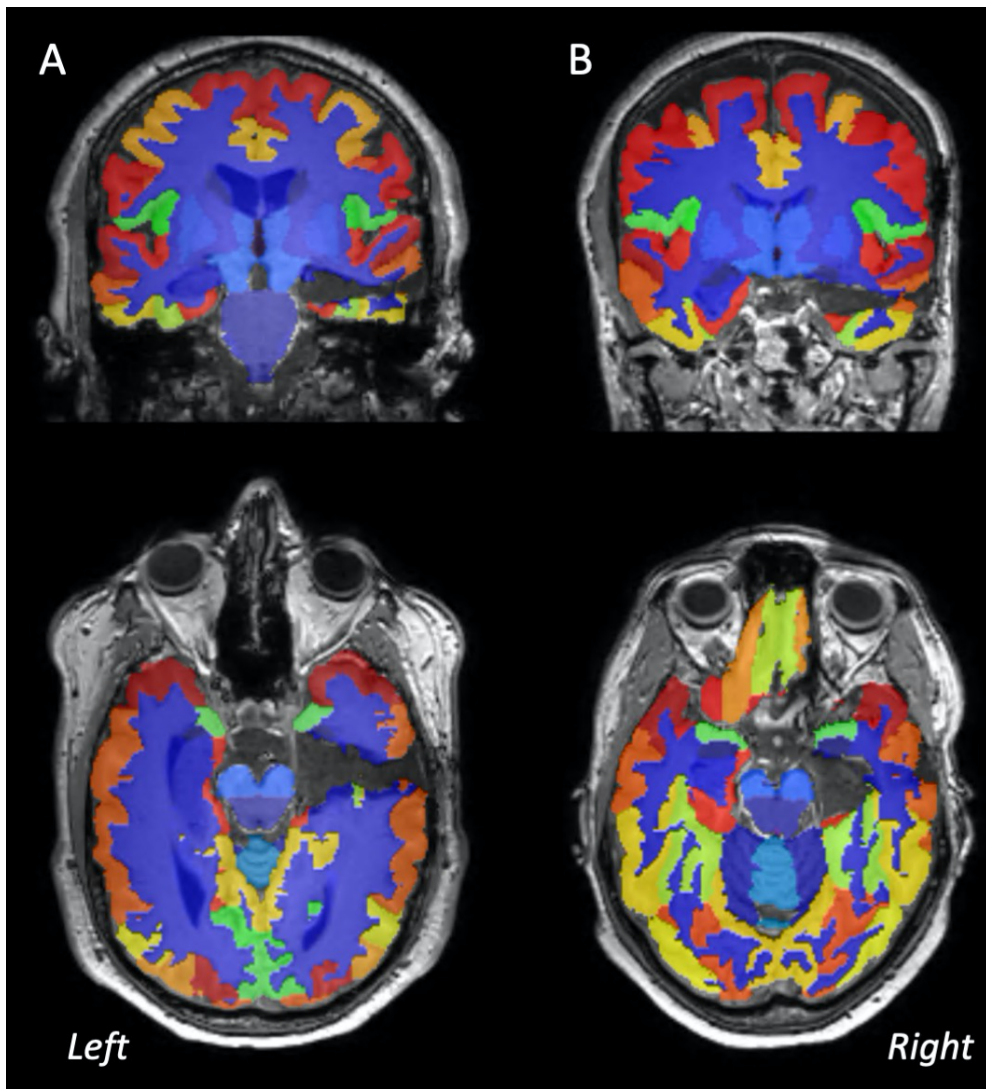


Supplementary material for:
Structural disconnection relates to functional changes after
temporal lobe epilepsy surgery

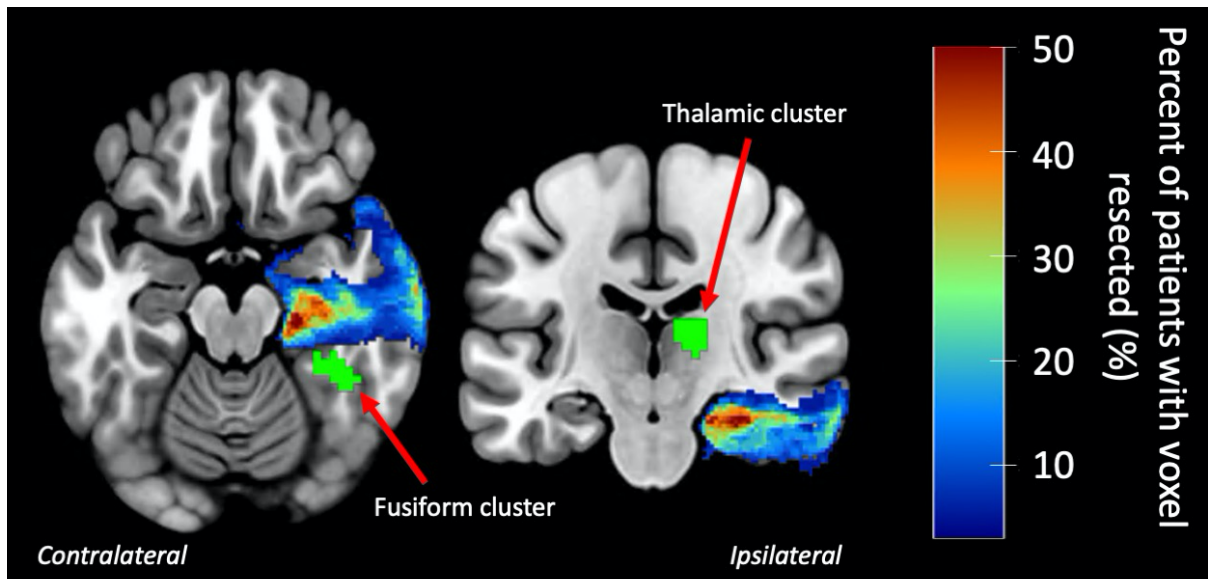
Lucas E. Sainburg,^{1,2} Andrew P. Janson,² Graham W. Johnson,^{1,2} Jasmine W. Jiang,^{2,3} Baxter
P. Rogers,^{1,2} Catie Chang,^{1,2,4} Dario J. Englot^{1,2,3,4} and Victoria L. Morgan^{1,2,3}



Supplementary Figure 1: Resection lacuna masking examples. (A-B) Two examples of resection lacuna masks obtained with ResectVol¹.



Supplementary Figure 2: Pre to postsurgical registration examples. (A-B) Two examples of presurgical atlases co-registered to and overlaid onto postsurgical T1-weighted scans. Resection lacunae were removed from these co-registered atlases to avoid resected tissue.



Supplementary Figure 3: Group-level resection lacunae and spatial relation to thalamic and fusiform clusters. Group-level resection lacunae are shown in the ipsilateral temporal lobe with voxel color depicting the percent of TLE patients who had that voxel resected. The thalamic and fusiform clusters from the fMRI analysis are shown in green.

References

1. Casseb RF, de Campos BM, Morita-Sherman M, et al. ResectVol: A tool to automatically segment and characterize lacunas in brain images. *Epilepsia Open*. 2021;6(4):720-726. doi:10.1002/epi4.12546