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Semantic memory is impaired in patients with unilateral anterior temporal lobe resection for temporal lobe epilepsy.

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Abbreviations: SD – semantic dementia; rTLE – resection for temporal lobe epilepsy; TLE – temporal lobe epilepsy (without resection); rTMS – repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; ATL – anterior temporal lobe; aSTS – anterior superior temporal sulcus

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Summary

Contemporary clinical and basic neuroscience studies have increasingly implicated the anterior temporal lobe (ATL) regions, bilaterally, in the formation of coherent concepts. Mounting, convergent evidence for the importance of the ATL in semantic memory is found in patients with bilateral ATL damage (e.g., semantic dementia), functional neuroimaging and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation studies. If this proposal is correct then one might expect patients with ATL resection for long-standing temporal lobe epilepsy (rTLE) to be semantically impaired. Such patients, however, do not present clinically with striking comprehension deficits but with amnesia and variable anomia – leading some to conclude that semantic memory is intact in rTLE and thus casting some doubt over the conclusions drawn from semantic dementia and linked basic neuroscience studies. Whilst there is a considerable neuropsychological literature on TLE, only a handful of studies have probed semantic memory directly, with mixed results, and none has undertaken the same type of systematic investigation of semantic processing that has been conducted with other patient groups. In this study, therefore, we investigated the semantic performance of 20 chronic, rTLE patients with a full battery of semantic assessments, including more sensitive measures of semantic processing. The results provide a bridge between the current clinical observations about rTLE and the expectations from semantic dementia and other neuroscience findings. Specifically, we found that on simple semantic tasks, the patients' accuracy fell in the normal range, with the exception that some left rTLE patients had measurable anomia. Once the semantic assessments were made more challenging (by probing specific-level concepts, lower frequency/more abstract items, or measuring reaction times on semantic tasks vs. those on difficulty-matched non-semantic assessments) then evidence of a semantic impairment was found in all individuals. We conclude by describing a unified, computationally-inspired framework for capturing the variable degrees of semantic impairment found across different patient groups (semantic dementia, TLE, glioma, stroke) as well as semantic processing in neurologically-intact participants.

Introduction

Semantic memory encompasses a rich fund of general knowledge about the world, including our understanding words, pictures, objects, sounds, faces and events (Jefferies and Lambon Ralph, 2006; Patterson et al., 2007; Rogers et al., 2004a). It plays a critical role in many everyday verbal and nonverbal activities. Disruption of semantic memory through neurological disease or injury can, therefore, have serious consequences for patients' daily lives. The degradation of semantic memory in semantic dementia and herpes simplex encephalitis is associated with bilateral damage to and hypometabolism of the anterior temporal lobes (ATL: Mion et al., 2010; Nestor et al., 2006; Noppeney et al., 2007; Rohrer et al., 2009). Consequently, behavioural data from these patients have suggested a model in which concepts are formed through the convergence of sensory, motor and verbal experience via an ATL, transmodal representational hub (Rogers et al., 2004a), which licenses the formation of coherent concepts (Lambon Ralph et al., 2010b).

Although previously overlooked, there is now a growing consensus that this transmodal ATL hub contributes critically to semantic cognition (Patterson et al., 2007). This emerging view reflects a convergence of the established clinical data on SD, HSVE, etc., with contemporary basic neuroscience studies. The multimodal, selective semantic impairment of SD can be mimicked in neurologically-intact participants by applying rTMS to the lateral ATL (Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2010a; Pobric et al., 2007). Indeed, by applying rTMS to either the transmodal ATL or modality-specific information-coding regions, it is possible to probe different parts of the "hub-and-spoke" semantic architecture (Pobric et al., 2010b). Likewise, when using techniques that avoid (e.g., PET or MEG) or correct for the various methodological issues associated with successful imaging of the ATL (Devlin et al., 2000; Visser et al., 2010b), studies find considerable bilateral ATL activation for multimodal semantic processing (Binney et al., 2010; Marinkovic et al., 2003; Sharp et al., 2004; Vandenberghe et al., 1996; Visser et al., 2010a; Visser and Lambon Ralph, 2011).

Figure 1 – about here

The rTLE puzzle: Despite this considerable convergent evidence implicating an important role for the ATL in semantic cognition, there remains a key puzzle and potential challenge to this view. One treatment for longstanding epilepsy with focal seizures in the temporal lobe is surgical resection. In standard "en bloc" resection, part or all of the ATL (unilaterally) is removed. One example is shown in Figure 1B. The resected area overlaps considerably with: (a) the core region of atrophy observed in semantic dementia (see Fig.1A: albeit the atrophy

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is bilateral – see below); (b) the areas activated by normal participants when completing semantic tasks (example from Binney et al., 2010); and (c) the target region in our previous rTMS studies (see Fig.1C: Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2010b; Pobric et al., 2007). Clinically, rTLE patients do not report comprehension impairment but do complain of significant anomia and amnesia. Consequently, it is sometimes concluded that semantic processing is entirely or largely spared following resection for TLE (Hickok and Poeppel, 2004; Kho et al., 2008; Simmons and Martin, 2009); a stance that could bring into question the necessity of the ATL in semantic cognition and could undermine the explanation of semantic impairment in SD, HSVE, etc. This conclusion is premature, however, for three reasons:

(1) Lack of data: clinical assessment tends to focus on naming and episodic memory, and rarely on comprehension (Giovagnoli et al., 2005). The same is true in the large neuropsychological published literature on rTLE and TLE. As noted above, many rTLE patients complain of word-finding difficulties which are confirmed by formal testing. The same is true in very mild semantic dementia and previous studies have demonstrated that this is driven by semantic impairment (Lambon Ralph et al., 2001). It is possible, therefore, that there is measurable semantic impairment in rTLE but there is a dearth of studies which investigate semantic processing in the literature (see below). Consequently rTLE and semantic impairment might be a case of "absence of evidence" rather than "evidence of absence".

(2) Unilateral vs. bilateral damage: although the affected area in rTLE and SD overlaps, one of the major neurological differences is that SD (as well as HSVE, AD, etc.) is a bilateral disease whereas resection is only ever conducted unilaterally. Past investigations of SD have shown that the degree of semantic impairment is related to the extent of bilateral atrophy in this condition (Galton et al., 2001; Lambon Ralph et al., 2001). A previous study that compared SD patients to those with unilateral temporal damage (of mixed aetiology including a subset of rTLE cases) on the same standard semantic battery, found that unilateral damage generated minimal semantic impairment (Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a). These results have motivated our working hypothesis that semantic memory is bilaterally distributed across left and right ATL. This (a) might improve the robustness of the system to damage if there is some redundancy in the bilaterally distributed representations and (b) would give a basis for plasticity-related reorganisation. Consistent with this view, recent work with computational models of a bilateral semantic system has suggested several reasons why unilateral pathology

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might produce dramatically less severe impairments than bilateral damage (Schapiro et al., 2011).

(3) Plasticity-related reorganisation: The utility of studying rTLE for localisation of function needs to be treated with caution for various plasticity-related reasons. A long-standing seizure history complicates attempts to generalise findings from patients with resection for temporal lobe epilepsy. This point is supported by at least three findings: (a) post-operative deficits of cognition/language tend to be more severe in patients with a later age of seizure onset (Hermann et al., 1999); (b) there is a significant change in the pattern of language-related white-matter pathways in patients with long-standing epilepsy (Powell et al., 2007); and (c) there is significant alteration in neurotransmitter function (Hammers et al., 2003). In the face of these neuroanatomical changes, semantic function may be shifted away from the seizure-related region, such that subsequent resection will have less dramatic consequences than an acute neurological event. In the limit, therefore, it is possible that resection will not produce any measurable semantic impairment because the tissue is no longer supporting this function. Secondly, after acute brain damage or neurosurgery (e.g., stroke, glioma), patients tend to demonstrate at least some degree of recovery – again suggesting a role of plasticity-related redistribution of function (Duffau et al., 2003; Keidel et al., 2010; Thiel et al., 2005; Thiel et al., 2001). In keeping with this notion, one early study of semantic performance in rTLE found a negative correlation between time-post surgery and comprehension impairment (Wilkins and Moscovitch, 1978).

As noted above, there is a considerable neuropsychological literature on the status of TLE and rTLE patients but the majority of this is focused upon the patients' episodic memory impairment and on their word-finding difficulties (anomia). To date the semantic status of rTLE patients has rarely been systematically assessed using the type and breadth of semantic battery that has been adopted for other patient groups (e.g., semantic dementia, HSVE, etc.: Adlam et al., 2006; Bozeat et al., 2000; Lambon Ralph et al., 2007). A handful of studies have assessed, however, specific aspects of semantic processing either directly or indirectly – yielding somewhat mixed results. Some studies have probed semantic memory in rTLE groups and found no evidence of semantic impairment on simple naming or comprehension tests (Hermann et al., 1995; Hermann et al., 1994). Most studies have found, however, evidence of anomia after resection which is more apparent in late onset TLE patients (Hermann et al., 1999), is more common in patients after left ATL resection (Glosser et al., 2003; Martin et al., 1998; Seidenberg et al., 1998), and appears to reflect an underlying

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semantic weakness (Antonucci et al., 2008; Bell et al., 2001; Drane et al., 2008). These reductions in word-finding also extend to verbal fluency tasks which have highlighted mild deficits after left or right ATL resection (Martin et al., 1990) and have detected semantically-based deficits in left and right TLE patients prior to resection (N'Kaoua et al., 2001; Tröster et al., 1995). Four investigations have probed more demanding, specific-level concepts in the form of famous face recognition and naming. Glosser et al found that famous face naming was impaired in both left and right TLE or rTLE patients, whilst the ability to provide information about famous people became impaired after resection in the right rTLE subgroup alone (Glosser et al., 2003). Three other studies found that left TLE patients were impaired on famous face naming whilst right TLE cases exhibited reduced ability in familiarity, identification and naming of famous people (Drane et al., 2008; Seidenberg et al., 2002; Viskontas et al., 2002). Very similar results were obtained in the large-scale studies reported by Tranel and colleagues whose temporal polar groups contained a majority of left vs. right rTLE patients (Tranel, 2006; Tranel, 2009). One large-scale study of (non-resected) TLE patients probed semantic function using a multi-modal semantic battery including naming, word-picture matching and semantic association judgements and object decisions (Giovagnoli et al., 2005). The investigation found that left TLE patients scored significantly worse than controls on these measures, though the drop in performance only amounted to a few test items which would be too small of a reduction to be clinically-reliable at the level of individual patients. Very similar tests and results were used in a study of 8 left rTLE (Antonucci et al., 2008). In addition to the patients' anomia on confrontational naming and fluency tests, Antonucci et al., found evidence of a mild underlying semantic impairment by using more challenging semantic measures (semantic association judgements and synonym judgements including lower frequency and more abstract items).

The purpose of the present study was to complete the first systematic and detailed investigation of semantic memory in chronic rTLE patients. Our semantic battery included various expressive and receptive tasks that have been used previously with semantic dementia, HSVE and other patient groups (Bozeat et al., 2000; Jefferies and Lambon Ralph, 2006; Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a; Lambon Ralph et al., 2007), allowing us to compare the rTLE patients directly to these other neurological groups. We were mindful, however, that the standard semantic battery tests might not be sufficiently sensitive given that (a) TLE and rTLE patients do not present clinically with striking comprehension impairments and (b) a previous study of patients with unilateral temporal damage (including a subset of rTLE cases) did not identify major semantic impairment using typical semantic battery assessments

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(indicating that semantic memory might be supported in a semi-redundant fashion through bilateral temporal representation: see above and Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a; Schapiro et al., 2011). Accordingly, we added a set of tasks which have proved to be more sensitive to the mild semantic impairment observed in very early cases of semantic dementia (Adlam et al., 2006; Bozeat et al., 2000) or in neurologically-intact participants after left or right lateral ATL rTMS (Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2010a; Pobric et al., 2007). In very early SD (like rTLE), patients do not necessarily complain of impaired comprehension in the clinic (on the rare occasions that they present so early) but at this stage, their semantically-driven anomia is already apparent especially on graded tests of confrontational naming (Adlam et al., 2006; Bozeat et al., 2000; Lambon Ralph et al., 2001). Secondly, at all stages of the disease, the SD patients' semantic impairment is most apparent for concepts that are: (i) less familiar/frequent; (ii) more abstract; and (iii) more specific (Funnell, 1995; Hoffman and Lambon Ralph, 2011; Jefferies et al., 2009; Warrington, 1975). As a result we probed abstract vs. concrete concepts, high and low frequency words, and also the comprehension and naming of specific-level concepts (both faces and general concepts). Our previous investigations of rTMS to lateral ATL in neurologically-intact participants confirmed this approach (rTMS has a relatively stronger effect on specific level concepts, abstract concepts, etc.: Pobric et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2007) and also provided another important methodological insight for the current study. Specifically, the much weaker effect of rTMS shows itself primarily through reaction times rather than reduction in accuracy – and so we measured the rTLE patients' decision/response times in a number of the semantic assessments. The past rTMS studies were also useful because we had developed difficulty-matched, non-semantic decision tasks to delineate generalised slowing of reaction times from selective slowing of semantic decisions. Again, we re-used the most difficult of these non-semantic, timed assessments in the present study to investigate whether any slowing of semantic performance in the rTLE patients reflected general, slowed processing or a more selective semantic inefficiency. The inclusion of reaction times as well as accuracy in the current study was also prompted by one of the first systematic investigations of semantic processing rTLE patients (Wilkins and Moscovitch, 1978). Wilkins and Moscovitch found that semantic performance in rTLE was normal if the task was conducted without time limits but scores for all patients were outside of the normal range when trial duration was limited (Wilkins and Moscovitch, 1978).

Table 1 – about here

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Methods

Patients

Twenty patients with 'en bloc' resection for temporal lobe epilepsy (9 left and 11 right) were recruited from the epilepsy service at the Walton Centre NHS Foundation Trust (Liverpool, UK). Patients with developmental disorders, head injury, psychiatric history, stroke or glioma were excluded. Detailed background medical information for each patient is summarised in Table 1. All patients were in the chronic phase post surgery [months post surgery: m = 35 (SD = 19.9, min = 8)] and had long-standing epilepsy [age of diagnosis (yrs): m = 13.1 (SD = 10.1, min = 4)]. There was a non-significant trend for the left rTLE to be less months post surgery than the right rTLE [left – m = 30.3 (SD = 18.6) vs. right – m = 43.0 (SD = 20.6); $t_{(18)}$ = 1.43, p = 0.17]. Estimating from the histopathology samples, the volume of resected temporal lobe tissue varied across the cases [volume of resection (cm^3): m = 31.9 (SD = 24.2, max = 92.0)]. The left and right rTLE patients had equivalent volume resection [left – m = 28.9cm^3 (SD = 20.7) vs. right – m = 36.3cm^3 (SD = 24.0); $t_{(18)}$ < 1]. In the majority of patients, analysis of these samples revealed gliosis and neuronal loss in the hippocampal region, consistent with a diagnosis of mesial temporal sclerosis. In line with the current neuropsychological literature, all patients complained of impaired episodic memory, word-finding difficulties and significant lethargy at the end of the day. No patient reported comprehension problems, even when asked directly, and the vast majority of patients had returned to full-time work or other occupations.

Controls

The rTLE patients' performance on the neuropsychological assessments was compared to the published normative data, where available. For the remaining tests and the timed assessments, their performance was compared to a group of 16 control participants. Given that the patients varied considerably across the case-series in terms of age [m = 36.0, min = 24; max = 55] and education (age at leaving full time education: mean = 18.5, min = 16; max = 22], there is no single obvious control group to compare them against and it would be logistically prohibitive to collect a control group for each patient. Consequently, we opted for a conservative method of comparing the patients to an older group of control participants [age (m = 67.8, min = 62, max = 80); age at leaving full-time education (m = 16.4, min = 10, max = 22)]. This choice was conservative in the sense that we could be confident that any impaired or slowed performance in the rTLE group was clinically significant (though it might

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reduce the sensitivity to subtle impairments – i.e., a type II error). As we will go on to report, the latter potential problem did not arise (all patients were mildly impaired). In addition, for the timed synonym judgement test, we can compare the patients and older controls to the data from our previous rTMS explorations (e.g., Pobric et al, 2007), which utilised exactly the same tasks. This is important because we know that vocabulary and general experience increases with age, which might boost semantic performance. The older controls mean decision times on this task were 2.00 seconds whereas the younger rTMS participants were significantly faster in both the no-TMS condition (1.62 secs) and even after ATL rTMS (1.78 secs) which had significantly slowed their decision times.

Assessment

The neuropsychological battery was designed to assess various aspects of general cognitive performance as well as semantic processing. Both simple and more challenging semantic assessments were included (see Introduction). Most patients were able to complete the entire battery within one or at most two 2-hour testing sessions. In terms of general cognitive testing, we included the word and face subtests from the Camden Recognition Memory Battery (Warrington, 1996), forward and reversed digital span, copy and immediate recall of the Rey complex figure (Osterrieth, 1944) and the Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices (RCPM: Raven, 1962).

Three relatively simple semantic tasks were included to license a direct comparison with semantic dementia. Two assessments (picture naming and spoken word-picture matching with ten within-category choices) were drawn from the Cambridge Semantic Battery (Bozeat et al., 2000). We also included a nonverbal assessment of object action-to-picture matching in which the participant is asked to select which of three semantically-related tools is used with an action demonstrated by the examiner (Bozeat et al., 2002). Together, the three assessments covered verbal and nonverbal comprehension as well as simple expressive ability. All patients with mild to severe semantic dementia tend to perform below the normal range on these assessments (Adlam et al., 2006; Bozeat et al., 2000). Six additional, more sensitive semantic tasks were also included. Confrontational naming was assessed further through the Graded Naming Test (Warrington, 1997) and the Graded Faces Test (Thompson et al., 2004) both of which contain 30 psychometrically-graded items probing the ability to name less familiar general objects or famous individuals. We included this famous face assessment because it requires identification of specific-level concepts (specific individuals) and because face recognition deficits are sometimes associated with right temporal pathology.

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We also administered a 96-trial synonym judgement test. This three-alternative forced-choice task requires participants to match a probe item to one of three alternatives which are presented simultaneously in both written and spoken forms (Jefferies et al., 2009). The test trials vary both frequency (high vs. low) and imageability (high, medium, low) orthogonally (with 16 trials in each condition). It is a useful assessment to include in the current study for a variety of reasons: (a) it has proved to be a clinically sensitive test for semantic impairment across a variety of different patient groups (Jefferies and Lambon Ralph, 2006; Jefferies et al., 2009; Lambon Ralph et al., 2007); (b) in its timed form, it is a sensitive assessment for detecting the effects of left or right lateral ATL rTMS in neurologically-intact participants (Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2007); and (c) when used in fMRI, it activates various regions within the ATL (see Figure 1C and Binney et al., 2010). The rTLE and control participants completed the timed version of this assessment. Specifically, they were asked to indicate their choice, by way of button press, as quickly and accurately as possible. In order to assess general speed of processing on complex (non-semantic) judgements, we also administered the difficulty-matched, number-decision task from our previous rTMS explorations (Pobric et al., 2007). The format of this test is the same as the synonym judgement task and participants are asked to pick which of three alternative, double-digit numbers is closest in value to a probe number.

As an assessment of timed confrontational naming, we also asked the participants to complete a picture naming test containing 64 black and white pictures of everyday objects and animals (Lambon Ralph et al., 1998b). The pictures were presented on a computer screen simultaneously with a beep. The participants were asked to provide the name of the picture as quickly and accurately as possible. Their responses were recorded digitally. This recording was analysed offline in order to derive both the accuracy and speed of naming. In past studies, we have found that this method allows us to collect reliable naming/reading times from patients of all severities in a much more natural manner than through the use of a voice-key trigger because participants are able to respond freely (though it requires much more laborious analysis for the experimenters).

Our final assessments of semantic processing utilised specific-level concepts to probe the integrity of finer semantic distinctions, which tend to be very vulnerable to early semantic degradation in semantic dementia (Adlam et al., 2006; Warrington, 1975). Specific-level concepts from a variety of different categories were selected to ensure that the majority of normal participants were able to name and recognise each item. The picture naming version

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of these tests contains 22 items (each of which could be accurately named by > 75% of the control participants) and the word-picture matching test contained 46 trials.

Results

Table 2 – about here

The patients' performance on the general cognitive testing is summarised in Table 2. As would be expected in rTLE, all patients demonstrated evidence of anterograde amnesia at least for verbal materials – 19/20 patients exhibited abnormal word recognition whilst recognition memory for unfamiliar faces was within the normal range except for one patient (LL). The patients generally had good forward and backward digit span (except for DK, MF and BB - forwards; MM, BB and PA - backwards). Similarly the patients demonstrated good performance on the Rey-figure copy (except for MM, RC and LL) and the immediate recall of the same figure (except for DL and MB). All patients exhibited excellent performance on the RCPM.

In line with the expectation derived from the current literature (see Introduction), the rTLE group's accuracy on the three simpler semantic tasks (naming, word-picture matching and object action-matching) was generally very good; all right rTLE patients performed in the normal range on these three measures. Some weakness was demonstrated by a minority of the left rTLE cases (DL failed naming and word-picture matching, PW – naming, MF – word-picture matching, and MM all three tasks).

In contrast, the more challenging semantic tasks revealed clear evidence for abnormality across all cases. First, on the more demanding naming tasks (GNT, GFT), the left rTLE patients exhibited globally suppressed accuracy with 7/9 scoring below the normal cut-off on one or both tests. Replicating past studies (of, for example, TLE cases, patients with unilateral temporal damage or left>right asymmetric semantic dementia: Glosser et al., 2003; Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a; Lambon Ralph et al., 2001; Martin et al., 1998; Seidenberg et al., 1998), there was less pronounced anomia in the right resection cases (only patient PA fell below the normal range). A 2 (face vs. object naming) × 2 (left vs. right resection) ANOVA confirmed the overall greater degree of anomia in left vs. right cases [F(1,18)=9.88, p=0.006] but found no effect of material type [F(1,18)<1] or interaction [F(1,18)<1].

Figures 2 and 3 – about here

The 96-item synonym judgement test revealed abnormal semantic processing in all 20 patients. As can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 2, all 20 cases fell below the control cut-off for

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accuracy on this test. In addition, decision times for the correct trials were also considerably and abnormally slowed: the patients' mean decision time (4.6 secs) was over twice that of the older controls (1.99 secs). The same pattern was found at the individual level; all bar three patients' correct decision times fell outside the control range. This does not appear to reflect a generic effect or non-specific slowing: all 20 patients performed within the normal accuracy range on the difficulty-matched number decision task and, impressively, 17/20 generated number decision times within the normal (older) control range.

As noted in the Introduction, this assessment was included in part because it contains conditions with low frequency and more abstract words – which tend to be more sensitive to the presence of semantic impairment (Jefferies et al., 2009). Figure 3 confirms this pattern in the current rTLE group, in both accuracy and decision times. In terms of accuracy (Fig.3 lower panel), the patients only matched the control participants' performance on the easiest items (high frequency, medium or high imageability items). For the lower frequency or least imageable words, the patients' performance dropped off precipitously (to 50%; per trial chance = 33%). A similar pattern was observed in the decision times for correct trials – though even on the easiest condition (high frequency, high imageability) the patients were considerably slower than the older controls. To confirm these patterns, the data were entered into a 2 (participant: patients vs. controls) × 2 (frequency) × 3 (imageability) ANOVA. In terms of decision times (Fig3, upper panel), the ANOVA confirmed a significant three-way interaction [$F_{(2,56)}=12.1$, $p<0.001$]. Follow-up two-way ANOVA on each group separately found that the control group demonstrated a main effect of imageability [$F_{(2,18)}=86.2$, $p<0.001$] but not of frequency [$F_{(1,9)}=2.03$, $p=0.2$] or an interaction [$F_{(2,18)}=2.97$, $p=0.08$], whereas the patients exhibited considerable imageability [$F_{(2,38)}=24.4$, $p<0.001$] and frequency effects [$F_{(1,19)}=21.6$, $p<0.001$], as well as an interaction [$F_{(2,38)}=24.4$, $p<0.001$]. A very similar pattern was found for the accuracy data: there was a significant three-way interaction [group × frequency × imageability: $F_{(2,56)}=12.4$, $p<0.001$] which stemmed from the control patients exhibiting an effect of imageability only [$F_{(2,18)}=13.7$, $p<0.001$; frequency – $F_{(1,9)}<1$, interaction – $F_{(2,18)}=1.6$, $p=0.24$] whilst the patients were influenced substantially by both factors [frequency - $F_{(1,19)}=30.8$, $p<0.001$; imageability – $F_{(2,38)}=75.7$, $p<0.001$; interaction – $F_{(2,38)}=34.2$, $p<0.001$].

Figures 4 & 5 – about here

Given that the patients demonstrated considerably yet selectively slowed semantic performance on the synonym but not number judgement tasks (mirroring the pattern found in neurologically-intact participants after left or right ATL rTMS: Lambon Ralph et al., 2009;

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Pobric et al., 2007), we revisited standard confrontation naming of basic-level concepts – instead measuring both accuracy and naming times (the simple naming test summarised in Table 2 used accuracy measures alone). The results are shown in Figure 4 (accuracy – upper panel, naming speed for correct trials – lower panel). In terms of accuracy, this test replicated the earlier results (and those found in the current literature) of anomia in a minority of rTLE patients (SM, SS, MM, NA). In contrast, like the synonym judgement results, naming times were substantially and abnormally slow overall (mean = 2.5 secs) in comparison to the older control group (mean = 1.1 secs; $t_{(28)}$=4.13, p<0.001), and abnormally slow naming times were observed in all bar three individual patients (RC, NA, SW). In terms of laterality, the GNT and GFT assessments had revealed greater anomia in the left than right rTLE patients (see above). This pattern was replicated on this basic-level naming test in terms of reaction times [left rTLE mean = 2.95 secs (SD = 1.20) vs. right rTLE mean = 2.06 secs (SD = 0.63); $t_{(18)}$=2.13, p=0.05].

The rTLE patients' weakened semantic performance was also evident on the two (untimed) tests that tapped specific-level concepts. Figure 5 (upper panels) shows that only five individuals' accuracy in naming specific concepts fell into the normal control range (SM, DL, AW, RT, RC) and, even on the receptive version of the task (word-picture matching), only half of the patients fell into the normal range (SM, AW, PW, MBW, RT, RC, JP, MD, SW, BB). In summary, therefore, the rTLE patients' semantic performance only appears to be "normal" if relatively easy tasks, probing familiar concepts that use accuracy measures, are used. As soon as one of these assessment dimensions is changed (less familiar/imageable items, more specific concepts and/or reaction times) then semantic impairment in the majority, if not all, individuals is revealed.

Finally, we explored the potential relationship between the degree of semantic impairment observed (synonym judgement, speed of naming, GFT and GNT) in each patient and the volume of resection (Table 1). The different measures of semantic performance correlated significantly with each other across the patient case-series (synonym judgement & naming speed [r = -0.51, p=0.02; synonym judgement & GNT [r=0.77, p<0.001], GFT & GNT [r=0.50, p=0.02]). If we include all patients in the analysis, none of these tests correlated with volume resected (all p>0.14). There were, however, two patients (DK – left and CS – right) whom had very minimal resected volumes noted in their histopathology reports, which may have skewed the data. With these two patients excluded from the analyses, significant correlations were found with synonym judgement accuracy (ρ=0.604, p=0.004 one-tailed), GNT (ρ=0.606, p=0.004 two-tailed) and naming speed (ρ= -0.401, p=0.05).

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Discussion

    The purpose of this study was to provide one of the first systematic case-series investigations of semantic processing in patients with resection for temporal lobe epilepsy. The study had both clinical and basic science motivations. The considerable accumulated database on the status of semantic memory in semantic dementia, HSVE, and other patient groups with bilateral anterior temporal lobe (ATL) damage indicates a pervasive multimodal semantic impairment (Bozeat et al., 2000; Coccia et al., 2004; Luzzi et al., 2007; Piwnica-Worms et al., 2010). The conclusion that the ATL is a crucial component for semantic memory has been bolstered by contemporary basic neuroscience studies utilising MEG, distortion-corrected fMRI, PET or rTMS (Binney et al., 2010; Marinkovic et al., 2003; Pobric et al., 2010b; Pobric et al., 2007; Sharp et al., 2004; Vandenberghe et al., 1996; Visser et al., 2010a; Visser and Lambon Ralph, 2011). Despite the overlap in lesion location (see Figure 1), rTLE patients generally do not complain of comprehension difficulties in the clinic but tend to note their amnesia and anomia (particularly following left temporal lobe resection). These clinical observations have led some to conclude that rTLE patients do not have a semantic impairment (Hickok and Poeppel, 2004; Kho et al., 2008; Simmons and Martin, 2009). The reality, however, is that the current literature contains a paucity of information on the status of semantic processing in rTLE or TLE patients (see Introduction for a brief review) – and the handful of studies that have probed semantic processing using a slightly more demanding assessment (e.g., specific concepts/individuals or time-limited semantic decisions) have found indications that semantic memory may be disrupted (Antonucci et al., 2008; Glosser et al., 2003; Wilkins and Moscovitch, 1978). Indeed, three studies have suggested that the rTLE patients' anomia may itself reflect a semantic weakness (Antonucci et al., 2008; Bell et al., 2001; Drane et al., 2008) which would align directly with semantic dementia where the patients' profound anomia is clearly linked to the underlying degradation of conceptual knowledge (Lambon Ralph et al., 2001).

    The current study provides a bridge between the conclusions arising from the limited literature on semantic memory in rTLE and the established position for the crucial role of ATL in semantic processing arising from investigations of semantic dementia, HSVE and contemporary neuroscience studies. The performance of the 20 rTLE patients directly mirrors the current rTLE literature if we focus upon standard neuropsychological work-up, including simple clinical measures of semantic memory. Specifically, the patients present with amnesia

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for verbal materials, anomia in some patients (especially the left rTLE cases) but no obvious comprehension impairment, through either clinical reports or formal testing. Likewise, these results also parallel investigations of patients with unilateral ATL damage of mixed aetiology – where naming impairment is observed following left ATL damage with minimal comprehension impairment (Kemmerer et al., in press; Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a; Tranel, 2009). By transferring insights from semantic dementia and rTMS investigations, it is possible to derive more targeted and sensitive assessments. This is achieved by measuring either speed of semantic processing on the more simple assessments (e.g., probing basic-level familiar concepts) or extending the materials to include less familiar, more specific or more abstract concepts. The results of these targeted semantic assessments clearly demonstrate that semantic processing is abnormal and inefficient in rTLE patients, albeit not to the same extent as most patients with semantic dementia (see below). Specifically, even on simple basic-level, familiar concepts, the rTLE patients demonstrated reaction times that were around twice that of much older control participants – an observation that replicates Wilkins and Moscovitch's (1978) finding that semantic impairment is much more apparent in time-limited tests. As soon as a semantic assessment includes more challenging materials (more specific, more abstract or less familiar) then the patients' reaction times slow even further and accuracy begins to decline – indicating that future, more sensitive clinical assessment of semantic processing in TLE/rTLE can be achieved by including these types of material (see also: Antonucci et al., 2008). We should note here that the rTLE patients' slowed semantic processing appears to be specific to semantic cognition given that the vast majority performed within normal limits on a demanding number decision task. In fact, the data from the rTLE group align very closely with the selective semantic processing results found in previous studies of rTMS to left or right ATL (Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2007).

One final, important result from the current study was that we found a significant relationship between the volume of resected tissue and resultant semantic impairment. Again this fits with the expectations arising from the clinical and basic neuroscience research on the contribution that the ATL makes to semantic cognition, noted above. It also replicates the similar findings from a recent study of patients with semantic impairment following temporal lobe stroke (Tsapkini et al., 2011) and the relationship between the degree of bilateral ATL atrophy/hypometabolism and semantic impairment observed in semantic dementia (Galton et al., 2001; Mion et al., 2010).

We should also note that in this investigation we only studied the rTLE patients post surgery. One previous study of (non-resected) TLE patients, that used a semantic assessment battery, found some mild semantic impairments (Giovagnoli et al., 2005) – suggesting that semantic performance may not be entirely normal even before resection. Given long-standing epilepsy with resultant connectivity and neurotransmitter alteration (Hammers et al., 2003; Powell et al., 2007), it could be possible that some or all of the patients' semantic deficit is present prior to resection because the seizure-affected part of the ATL system has been unable to contribute to the development of normal, detailed semantic representations, with the bulk of semantic memory being supported by the unaffected remainder of the temporal lobes, bilaterally. If correct, then the resection itself might not be the sole factor when considering the nature of semantic processing in TLE/rTLE patients. These hypotheses could be tested in future studies by adopting the current sensitive semantic test battery in a comparison of pre- vs. post-surgical TLE patients.

We finish by considering the implications of the present findings for theories of the neural basis of semantic memory and, in particular, the role of the left and right ATL. Given the recent surge of studies on the ATL utilising clinical and neuroscience methods, we start with a brief list of the key findings and then offer a unifying explanation for all these results, including those collected in the current study:

- Once various methodological issues are taken into account (Visser et al., 2010b), functional neuroimaging studies of neurologically-intact participants find bilateral, particularly inferolateral, ATL activation for semantic tasks across different modalities and types of concept (Binney et al., 2010; Marinkovic et al., 2003; Rogers et al., 2006; Sharp et al., 2004; Vandenberghe et al., 1996; Visser et al., 2010a; Visser and Lambon Ralph, 2011)

- Patients with bilateral ATL pathology (e.g., semantic dementia, HSVE, etc.) have an early and clear pan-modal semantic impairment leading to reduced accuracy on easy and hard semantic assessments unless the patients are extremely mild (Adlam et al., 2006; Bozeat et al., 2000). Irrespective of severity, all patients' performance is graded by frequency/familiarity, imageability and specificity (Hoffman and Lambon Ralph, 2011; Jefferies et al., 2009; Lambon Ralph et al., 1998a; Warrington, 1975).

- Patients with unilateral temporal damage, even those with considerable lesions, can perform within the normal accuracy range on standard semantic battery assessments though many will show measureable anomia, especially after left temporal lobe

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damage and if probed with lower frequency items (Antonucci et al., 2008; Kemmerer et al., in press; Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a; Tranel, 2009; Tsapkini et al., 2011)

- Large scale voxel-based lesion symptom mapping (VLSM) studies of stroke-related aphasic patients have demonstrated that lesions including the left superior, lateral ATL (centred on anterior STS) are associated with the production of semantic naming errors, and that this correlation persists even when performance on challenging comprehension tests are partially out (Schwartz et al., 2009; Walker et al., 2011).

- Patients with unilateral resection for TLE can also demonstrate very good accuracy on standard semantic tasks but, if the assessments extend to more demanding concepts (along the same dimensions that affect SD performance) or probe semantic processing speed then impairments become apparent (current study; see also: Antonucci et al., 2008; Drane et al., 2008). In addition, it should be noted that the level of impairment in unilateral rTLE patients only matches that observed in very mild semantic dementia and is not comparable to the degree of semantic deficit observed in most SD patients.

- Neurologically-intact participants show a very similar, albeit milder, pattern to the current unilateral rTLE patients – namely, selective yet mild pan-modal receptive and expressive semantic processing impairments – after left or right ATL rTMS (measured primarily in terms of slowed reaction times: Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2010a; Pobric et al., 2010b; Pobric et al., 2007)

- Some patients with unilateral anterior temporal lobe resection for low-grade (i.e., slow-growing) glioma can perform well on a full range of semantic tasks, even those assessed using reaction times (Bi et al., 2011; Campanella et al., 2009). In contrast, those with high grade (fast-growing) tumours exhibit reduced semantic accuracy (Campanella et al., 2009).

- Verbal comprehension in patients with unilateral left temporal lobe lesions after stroke reflects not only the level of remaining ATL activation (Crinion et al., 2003) and the volume of damage (Tsapkini et al., 2011) but also the integrity of functional connectivity between left and right ATL (Warren et al., 2009).

- There is a least one single-case study of extensive unilateral temporal damage leading to significant multimodal semantic impairment, matching that observed in moderate semantic dementia (patient MP: Bub et al., 1988). Patient MP was initially studied for her surface dyslexia and became a standard and highly-cited test case for computational models of reading. Her 'pure' surface dyslexia was accompanied by

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significant verbal and nonverbal semantic impairment as well as anomia (Bub et al., 1988; Patterson and Behrmann, 1997). Indeed, it is intriguing that MP's set of impairments were similar to those observed in semantic dementia (multimodal semantic impairment, anomia and surface dyslexia: Patterson and Hodges, 1992; Woollams et al., 2007). Whilst her data provide an important example for current consideration, the information needs to be treated with some caution in that (i) only CT scan was available; (ii) her left temporal lobe damage extended to subcortical and parietal regions (Bub et al., 1988; Patterson and Behrmann, 1997) and thus her semantic impairment may have been exacerbated by additional impairments of temporoparietal semantic control mechanisms (as observed in semantic aphasia: Head, 1926; Jefferies and Lambon Ralph, 2006); and (iii) the damage was consequent on head injury and haematoma, which may have generated damage to other regions including the right temporal lobe.

Our working hypothesis and potential unifying explanation for this range of findings is informed by four computational models. First, the "hub-and-spoke" model of semantic representation assumes that concepts are formed from the interaction of various modality-specific sources of information with an ATL transmodal representational hub (Rogers et al., 2004b). This representational hub allows the various sources of specific information to be distilled into coherent concepts (Lambon Ralph et al., 2010b; Patterson et al., 2007). The Rogers et al model was able to demonstrate how this framework functions and, when the ATL hub is impaired, how the model can reproduce the pan-modal semantic impairment observed in semantic dementia. Like previous models of semantic processing (Farah and McClelland, 1991), the hub-and-spoke framework exhibited "graceful" degradation (a non-linear relationship between amount of damage and resultant semantic impairment, such that low levels of damage generate minimal decline in accuracy on semantic tasks) and its performance under damage was modulated by intrinsic characteristics such as frequency and specificity (because the intrinsically weaker representations for low frequency and specific knowledge are less robust to the effect of damage).

Second, the "no right to speak" model was, perhaps, one of the first to assume that the semantic representational hub might be functionally unitary yet underpinned by the ATL bilaterally (Lambon Ralph et al., 2001). In addition, this model assumed that connectivity to left-lateralized speech production systems is stronger from the left ATL than from the right. Consequently, the degree of anomia for any level of semantic damage was much greater

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following left rather than right ATL damage. If one conceives of a hybrid of these two models, it is straightforward to imagine that a dual ATL hub would result in some representational redundancy between left and right components of the hub (Schapiro et al., 2011). As a result, the effects of unilateral damage might be partially compensated for by the intact contralateral representational system, whereas bilateral damage might degrade both representational systems so that semantic impairment is inescapable.

The importance of connectivity patterns has been further underlined by a recent neuroanatomically-constrained computational model of normal and aphasic language performance (Ueno et al., 2011). Whilst retaining the insights from various computational frameworks of language, Ueno et al also incorporated neuroanatomical information into the model's architecture such that it conformed to the contemporary neuroscience data in favour of dual language pathways (Hickok and Poeppel, 2007; Parker et al., 2005; Rauschecker and Scott, 2009; Saur et al., 2008). The model, therefore, provides a formal method for exploring the link between behaviour and neuroanatomy – licensing the simulation of aphasic data, VLSM results and functional neuroimaging data. Indeed, the VLSM data associating semantic naming errors with lesions extending to aSTS noted above (Schwartz et al., 2009; Walker et al., 2011), were formally simulated in this model.

The fourth and final observation from computational modelling is the demonstration that the time course of damage modulates the level of resultant impairment (Keidel et al., 2010). Based on important clinical studies of low and high graded glioma (Duffau et al., 2003; Thiel et al., 2005; Thiel et al., 2001), Keidel et al. investigated the behaviour of a model in which learning proceeded simultaneously with simulated damage that increased either slowly (as in low-grade glioma) or rapidly (as in high-grade glioma). With slowly-increasing damage, the model compensated better for the reduction in overall computational resources. In contrast, when the same level of damage was applied much more rapidly (like high grade glioma) or instantaneously (like stroke or other acute neurological incident) then, even with post-damage recovery/learning, the model was only able to compensate partially and never re-attained the level of performance found in the LGG simulations.

With these observations in mind, the bilateral hub-and-spoke semantic framework might account for the clinical and neuroscience findings listed above in the following manner. Under normal circumstances both ATL hubs work collaboratively to support pan-modal semantic processing and thus both regions are activated by neurologically-intact participants in functional neuroimaging studies. Mild levels of unilateral damage/interference (TMS) reduce the overall level of computational efficiency and thus reaction times for semantic

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tasks become slowed. Partial redundancy in the representational structure coded in left and right hubs means that the effects of unilateral damage can be compensated, in part, by the normal interaction with the contralateral hub. If damage is bilateral or if the connectivity between the regions has also been compromised by brain damage, then no such compensation can occur and much more dramatic impairments are observed. It seems unlikely that left and right ATL representations are completely redundant given that, with sufficient unilateral damage, accuracy on intrinsically more-demanding concepts (low frequency, abstract, specific-level) becomes impaired. These patterns are found if the damage/neural interference is instantaneous or relatively fast. In contrast, if the damage is much more gradual in form (e.g., low grade glioma) then plasticity-related, small iterative adjustments in the remaining bilateral system can maintain 'normal' performance and resection of the infiltrated region generates no behavioural impairment.

Finally, we note that the consistent, cross-aetiology finding that left temporal damage generates much greater levels of anomia than right temporal lesions, follows for the same reasons as those noted in the original computational simulations (Lambon Ralph et al., 2001). Given the greater connectivity from the left than the right ATL to left-lateralised speech production systems, naming ability (unlike other semantic tasks) is much more reliant upon the integrity of the left ATL. Thus even small levels of unilateral damage generate some degree of anomia. Because the anomia stems from damage to the semantic system, such patients are either unable to generate sufficient semantic input to drive successful speech production (thus generating omission or circumlocution errors), or they make semantically-related naming errors (Antonucci et al., 2008; Lambon Ralph et al., 2010a). The fact that these patients often present as classical anomics (i.e., can provide good information about unnamed items) unless thorough tested with sensitive comprehension tests (Antonucci et al., 2008) may follow, in part, from the interactive support within the dual ATL hub: lateral support from the intact right ATL hub may improve the quality of the activated semantic representation overall (thus enhancing performance on semantic tasks or generating better, partial circumlocutions) but with little improvement in naming performance because it is primarily the (damaged) left ATL semantic region that can innervate speech production. These computational insights also provide an explanation for the association between aphasic semantic naming errors and lesions in the left aSTS (Schwartz et al., 2009; Walker et al., 2011) and, when constrained by neuroanatomical information, computational models are able to reproduce these important VLSM results (Ueno et al., 2011).

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Acknowledgements

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Figure 1:

Fig.1: The puzzle of semantic memory in rTLE is shown here. Panel A shows an example axial MRI for a patient with semantic dementia – with clear bilateral ATL atrophy (yellow arrows) underpinning the patient's demonstrable semantic impairment. Panel B shows a comparable axial slice from a patient following ATL unilateral resection for TLE (red arrow). The red region on the lateral view shows the resected area. This overlaps with the ATL regions (1 & 2) activated by normal subjects in our fMRI semantic studies (Binney et al., 2010) and also with the region (5) that we have stimulated with rTMS in normal participants to produce a selective semantic effect (Lambon Ralph et al., 2009; Pobric et al., 2007; 2010).

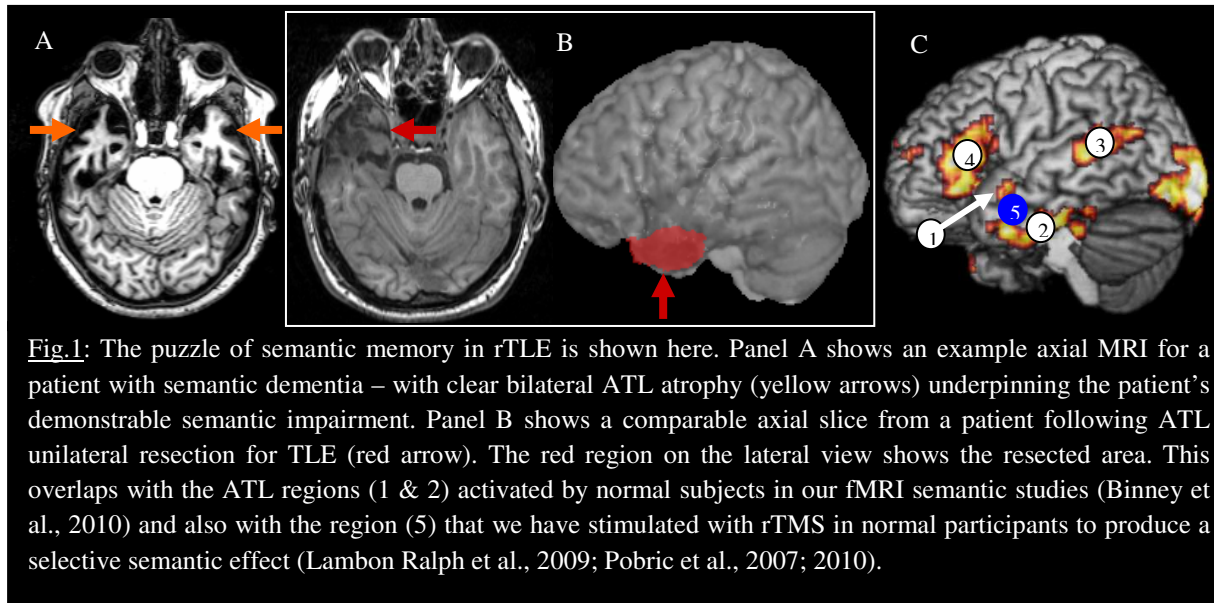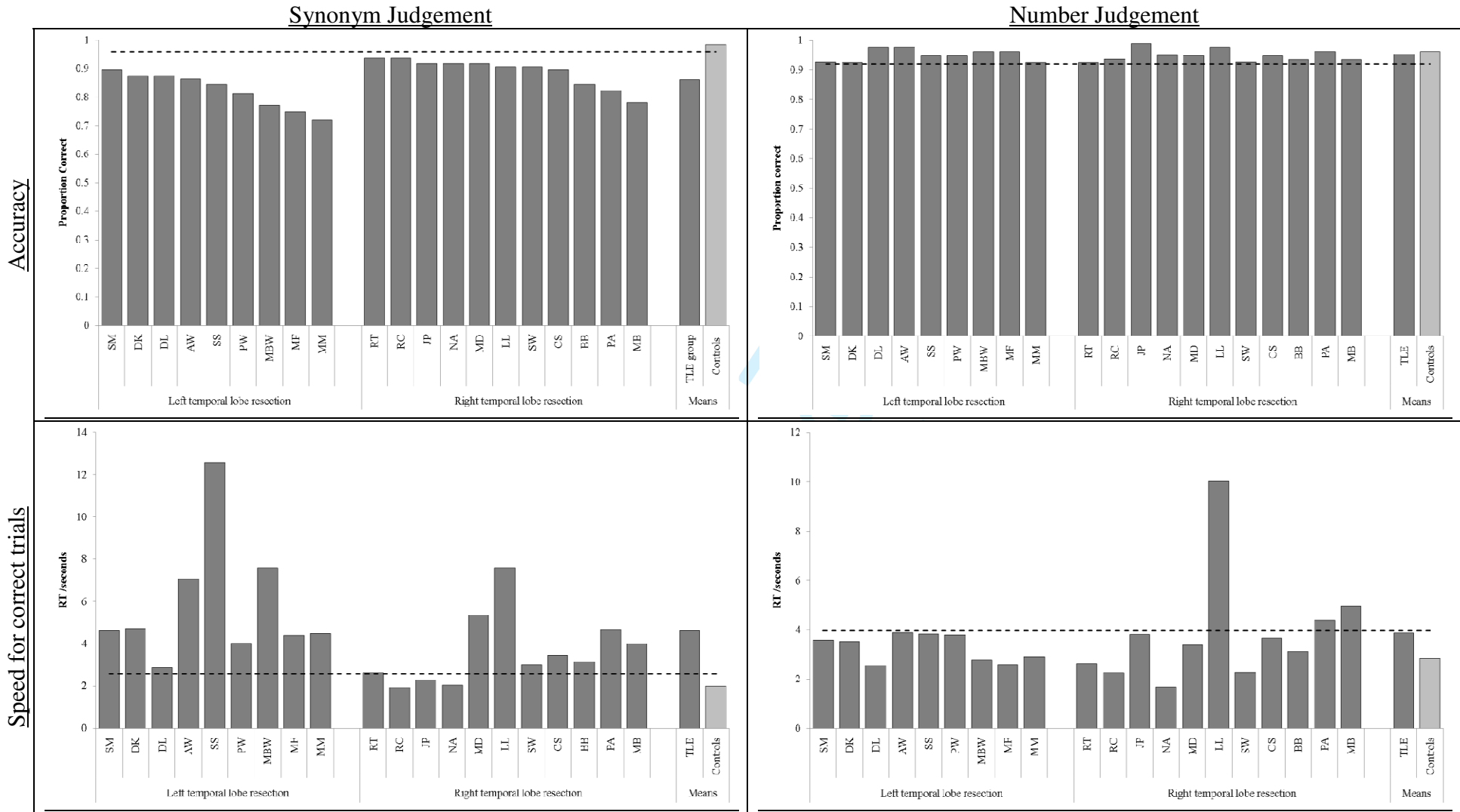**Figure 2: Comparison of timed synonym vs. number judgements**

Footnote: Dashed line denote the boundary of control performance (control mean – 2 SD for accuracy, or control mean + 2 SD for speed).
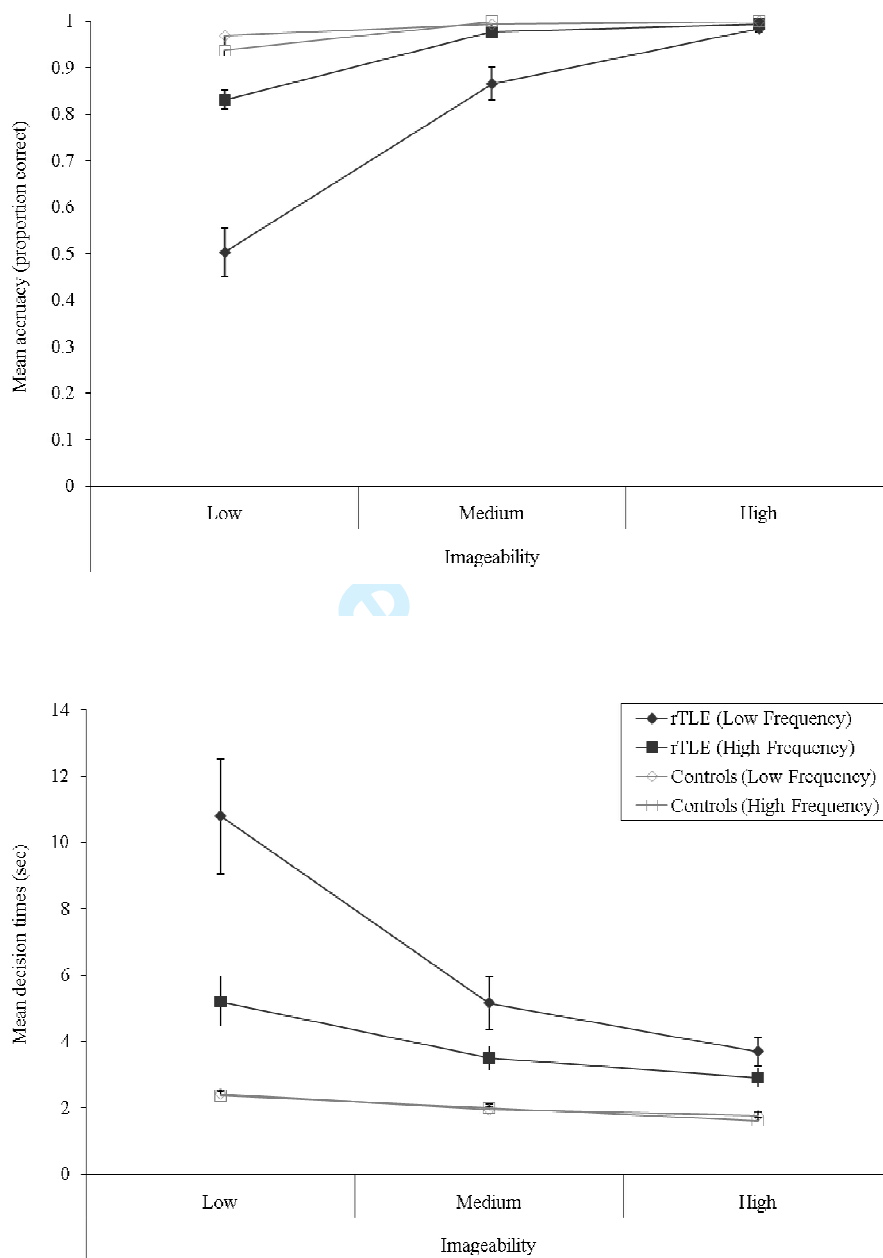
Figure 3: Influence of frequency and imageability on synonym judgement performance

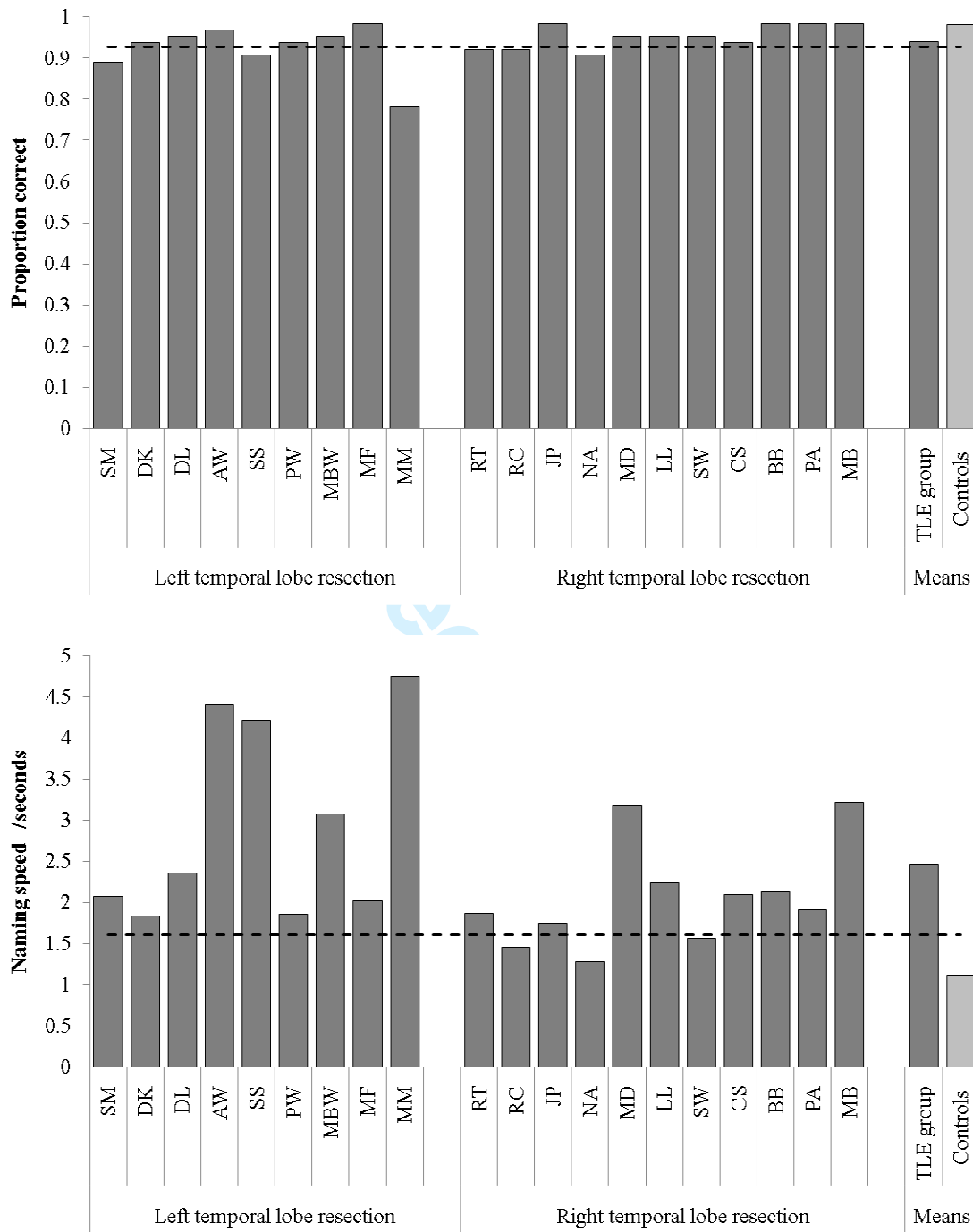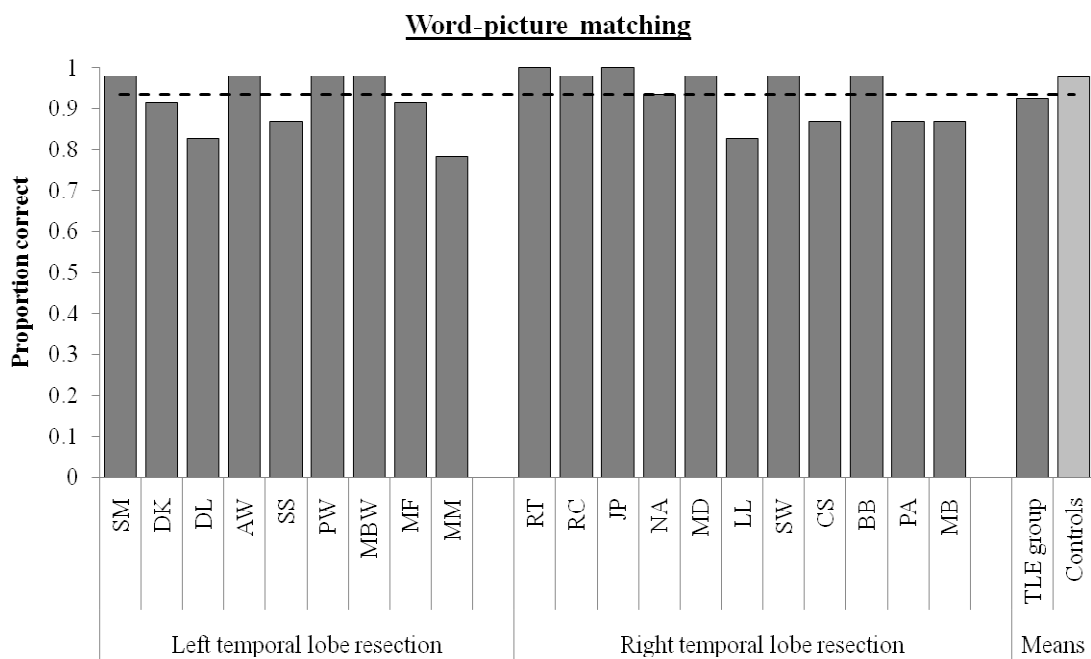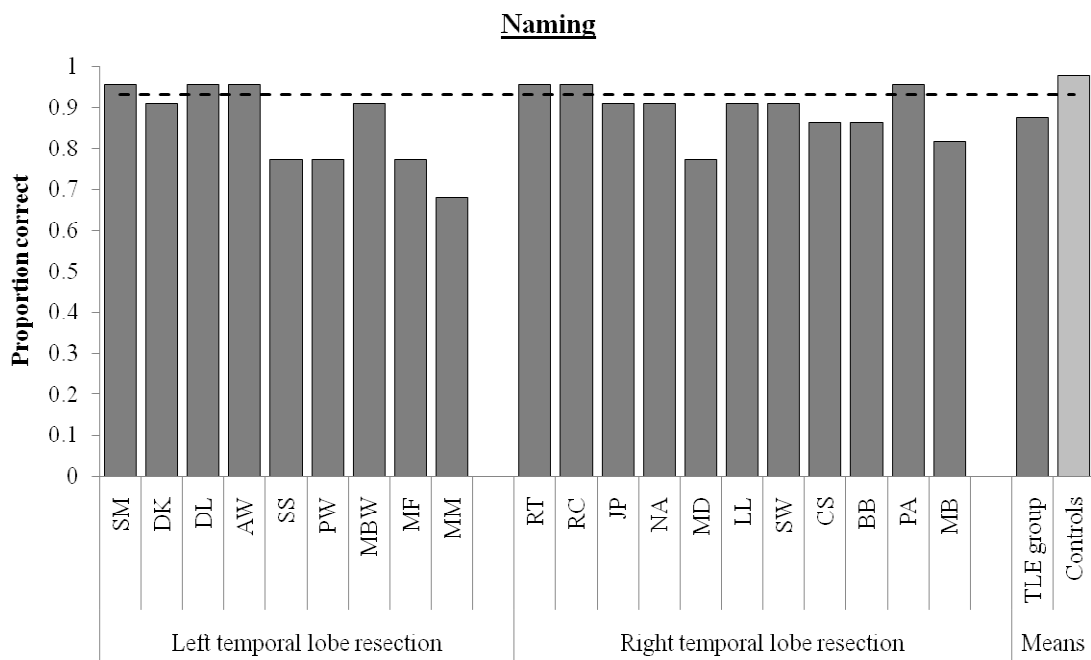**Figure 4: Performance on timed picture naming**

Figure 5: Performance on specific-level semantic concepts

Table 1a: Background medical and biographical information – left temporal resection cases.

Patient	Age	Months post surgery	Years educ'	Occup'n	Age at diagnosis	Seizure freq'	Pre-surgical scan report	WADA language test	Post surgery issues	Volume resected (cm^3)	Pathology report
SM	24	21	21	University student	7	Weekly+	-	-	-	55.5	Marked loss of pyramid neurons and gliosis in CA1 and CA4 plus dentate thinning; subpial gliosis in temporal neocortex.
DK	49	17	18	Senior operations manager	45	Biannually	MRI: abnormal left temporal lobe - possible cavernoma.	-	-	1.8	Sections show clusters of dilated vessels of varying all thickness and calibre; surrounding gliosis and haemosiderin deposition.
DL	30	24	18	Accounts assistant	15	Weekly	-	-	-	68.5	Isocortex and subcortical white matter without abnormaliies; hippocampal formation - extensive neuronal loss and gliosis in sector CA1 and CA2 with moderate cell loss from the dentate fascia and CA4.
AW	25	17	21	Volunteer	15	Daily	MRI: bilaterally small hippocampi.	-	Subdural haematoma evacuated	20.5	Isocortex and subcortical white matter without abnormalities; other fragments cannot be identified.
SS	28	8	16	Packer	15	Weekly+	-	-	Seizures came back in a cluster	32.35	Hippocampus shows focal dispersion, attenuation and loss of dentate gyrus neurons. Scattered shrunken neurons and reactive astocytes present.
PW	32	60	18	-	15	Daily	MRI: reduced left hippocampal volume and high T2 signal.	Left	-	24.32	Isocortex - no diagnostic features; hippocampal formation - gliosis associated with neuronal loss, particularly of the fascia dentata.
MBW	46	60	16	Machinist	22	Weekly+	MRI: reduced left hippocampal volume	-	-	16.8	Isocortex and subcortical white matter – subependymal gliosis, dystrophic calcification and ependymal canals; other fragments cannot be identified.

MF	38	30	16	Shop assistant	5	Monthly+	MRI: reduced left hippocampal volume	Left	-	24.5	Isocortex and subcortical white matter without abnormaliies; hippocampal formation - neuronal loss
MM	32	36	18	Accounts assistant	13	Weekly	MRI - no significant change; contrast enhancement - signal within the hippocampal & parahippocampal gyrus; MRS - NAA ratio is slightly reduced as compared to the contralateral side.	Left	Atrophy of the left temporalis nerve	16.25	Isocortex without significant abnormalities; Hippocampal formation, including parts of the end of folium, fascia dentata, pyramidal cell layer with evidence of gliosis & neuronal loss.

Table 1b: Background medical and biographical information – right temporal resection cases.

Patient	Age	Months post surgery	Years educ'	Occup'n	Age at diagnosis	Seizure freq'	Pre-surgical scan report	WADA language test	Post surgery issues	Volume resected (cm^3)	Pathology report
RT	24	48	22	Youth worker	10	Daily+	-	Left	-	27.64	Isocortex and subcortical white matter without evidence of dyplastic changes; hippocampus - neuronal loss and gliosis from sector CA1 and, to a lesser extent CA2,CA3 and CA4. There is marginal granule cell loss from the dentate fascia.
RC	55	36	21	Accountant	5	Monthly	-	-	-	55.5	Hippocampal formation – marked loss of pyramid neurons and gliosis in CA1 and CA4; thinning of dentate.
JP	32	36	21	IT analyst	16	Daily+	MRI: reduced right hippocampal gyrus and high signal.	Left	-	91.95	Hippocampal formation - neuronal loss and gliosis are prominent in sectors CA1 and CA3, with neuronal loss from the denate gyrus.
NA	27	74	16	Distribution centre assistant	19	Weekly+	-	Left	-	40.16	Hippocampal formation – loss and shrinkage of large pyramid neurones.
MD	39	17	18	Butcher	4	Daily+	MRI: Right hippocampal atrophy, particularly in anterior region.	Left	Left superior quadrantinopia	52.5	Temporal lobe - normal cortex and white matter; Hippocampus - neuronal loss from the regions of CA1 and CA4 with associated gliosis.
LL	49	84	16	Store keeper	7	Daily+	MRI: hippocampal atrophy	Left	Left superior quadrantinopia	24.08	Hippocampal formation - severe focal loss of pyramidal neurons with corrresponding gliosis; temporal lobe neocortex - no significant abnormalities; mild focal lymphocytic perivascular cuffing in neocortex and white matter.
SW	21	36	16	Shop manager	8	Weekly+	MRI:right hippocampal atrophy	-	-	29.9	Temporal lobe - normal cortex and white matter; Hippocampus

										- neuronal loss and gliosis in CA1, CA3 and CA4.
CS	42	17	18	Mail line operator	17	Daily	MRI: Foreign tissue lesion in the right hippocampus.	Bilateral	6months post operative bleed.	0.144	Rarified ischaemic/post-haemorrhagic changes; no evidence of either tumour or a vascular malformation. No underlying pathological process.
BB	43	48	16	Lab technician	6	Weekly	MRI: hippocampal asymmetry (right < left).	-		20.525	Hippocampus - shrinkage, increased eosinophia and loss of pyramidal neurones associated with gliosis; focal loss of neurones in the dentate gyrus.
PA	28	36	21	University student	4	Daily	MRI: decreased right hippocampal volume, with increased T2 relaxation time.	Left		22.5	Isocortex, subcortical white matter - no evidence of neoplasia or dysplasia; hippocampal formation - neuronal and gliosis in sector CA1 associated with thinning of the fascia denta and mild gliosis of the end of folium
MB	32	41	16	Nursing assistant	10	Weekly+	MRI: hippocampal asymmetry right < left; hippocampal abnormalities bilaterally.	Left		34.5	Isocortex and subcortical white matter - occasional focus of sclerosis with macrophages;hippocampus - extensive neuronal loss and gliosis on sectors CA1, CA3, CA4 and the dentate

Footnote: Years education = age when leaving formal education; Seizure freq' = seizure frequency (+ indicates more than one event during the period noted, e.g., "weekly+" indicates several seizures per week but less than "daily")

Table 2: Background neuropsychological data

	Max. score	Control Mean	Control Cut-off	Left temporal lobe resection									Right temporal lobe resection										
				SM	DK	DL	AW	SS	PW	MBW	MF	MM	RT	RC	JP	NA	MD	LL	SW	CS	BB	PA	MB
Cognitive tasks																							
Camden Recognition Memory																							
Words (percentile)	-	-	-	*5*	*5*	*<5*	*5*	*5*	*<5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	25	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
Faces (percentile)	-	-	-	90	20	75	90	50	75	75	75	75	75	90	50	90	25	*5*	50	90	50	75	50
Digit span: forwards	-	*6.8*	*5*	5	*4*	7	6	6	5	6	*4*	5	6	6	8	7	5	6	6	7	*3*	5	7
Digit span: backwards	-	*4.7*	*2.3*	4	4	5	5	6	3	5	3	*2*	5	4	6	3	3	4	4	4	*2*	*2*	3
Rey figure copy	*36*	*31.03*	*31*	36	31	31	34	34	33	35	36	*30*	36	*26*	36	36	33	*23*	34	31	33	36	34
Rey immediate recall	*36*	*18.3*	*9*	24	19	*5*	17	17	18	17	17	12	31	15	21	24	17	9	23	23.5	12	16	*1.5*
RCPM (percentile)	-	-	-	95	95	90	95	95	95	90	95	95	95	95	95	95	90	50	95	90	95	90	75
Semantic tasks																							
Naming	*64*	*62.3*	*59.1*	62	60	*59*	63	61	*59*	60	64	*53*	62	62	63	64	62	61	61	63	63	61	60
Word-picture matching	*64*	*63.8*	*63*	64	64	*62*	64	64	64	64	*62*	*60*	64	64	64	64	64	63	64	64	64	64	63
Object use: action-matching	*36*	*30.2*	*22*	33	28	29	30	29	31	31	30	*13*	34	32	28	33	30	28	32	28	26	29	26
Graded Faces Test	*30*	*21.5*	*13.1*	*11*	15	*9*	*10*	*7*	14	21	15	*10*	14	24	21	18	23	15	17	14	19	*9*	16
Graded Naming Test	*30*	*22.1*	*13.5*	16	17	14	*13*	*13*	*10*	14	*13*	*7*	16	26	22	19	21	17	21	15	16	*13*	14
Synonym judgement	*96*	*94.4*	*92.05*	*86*	*84*	*84*	*83*	*80*	*78*	*74*	*71*	*69*	*90*	*90*	*88*	*88*	*88*	*87*	*87*	*86*	*81*	*79*	*75*

Footnote: RCPM – Ravens Coloured Progressive Matrices; figures in bold-italic-underline fall below the control cut-off.