



SUBPIAL TRANSECTIONS FOR STATUS EPILEPTICUS

This issue's cover depicts a cross section of the brain in which one gyrus has undergone subpial transections to treat refractory status epilepticus. Cuts in the cortex perpendicular to the axis of the gyrus interrupt the lateral communication between dendrites, disrupting epileptogenic spread and sparing the function associated with vertically oriented axons. See the article by Bristol et al., *Resolution of Status Epilepticus After Subdural Grid Recording and Multiple Subpial Transections*, in this issue. The illustration is by Kristen Larson.