



OPEN ACCESS

RESEARCH PAPER

Hippocampal network abnormalities explain amnesia after VGKCC-Ab related autoimmune limbic encephalitis

Clare Loane,^{1,2} Georgios P D Argyropoulos,³ Adriana Roca-Fernández,¹ Carmen Lage,^{1,3} Fintan Sheerin,⁴ Samrah Ahmed,¹ Giovanna Zamboni,¹ Clare Mackay,⁵ Sarosh R Irani,¹ Christopher R Butler¹

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jnnp-2018-320168>).

¹Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

²Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London Medical School, London, UK

³Unidad de Deterioro Cognitivo, Servicio de Neurología, Hospital Universitario Marques de Valdecilla, Santander, Spain

⁴Department of Neuroradiology, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, Oxford, UK

⁵Oxford Centre for Human Brain Activity, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Georgios P D Argyropoulos, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Headington OX3 9DU, UK; georgios.argyropoulos@ndcn.ox.ac.uk

Received 10 December 2018

Revised 1 March 2019

Accepted 10 March 2019

Published Online First 9 May 2019



Check for updates

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2019. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Loane C, Argyropoulos GPD, Roca-Fernández A, et al. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2019;**90**:965–974.

ABSTRACT

Objective Limbic encephalitis associated with antibodies to components of the voltage-gated potassium channel complex (VGKCC-Ab-LE) often leads to hippocampal atrophy and persistent memory impairment. Its long-term impact on regions beyond the hippocampus, and the relationship between brain damage and cognitive outcome, are poorly understood. We investigated the nature of structural and functional brain abnormalities following VGKCC-Ab-LE and its role in residual memory impairment.

Method A cross-sectional group study was conducted. Twenty-four VGKCC-Ab-LE patients (20 male, 4 female; mean (SD) age 63.86 (11.31) years) were recruited post-acutely along with age- and sex-matched healthy controls for neuropsychological assessment, structural MRI and resting-state functional MRI (rs-fMRI). Structural abnormalities were determined using volumetry and voxel-based morphometry; rs-fMRI data were analysed to investigate hippocampal functional connectivity (FC). Associations of memory performance with neuroimaging measures were examined.

Results Patients showed selective memory impairment. Structural analyses revealed focal hippocampal atrophy within the medial temporal lobes, correlative atrophy in the mediadorsal thalamus, and additional volume reduction in the posteromedial cortex. There was no association between regional volumes and memory performance. Instead, patients demonstrated reduced posteromedial cortico-hippocampal and inter-hippocampal FC, which correlated with memory scores ($r = 0.553$; $r = 0.582$, respectively). The latter declined as a function of time since the acute illness ($r = -0.531$).

Conclusion VGKCC-Ab-LE results in persistent isolated memory impairment. Patients have hippocampal atrophy with further reduced mediadorsal thalamic and posteromedial cortical volumes. Crucially, reduced FC of remaining hippocampal tissue correlates more closely with memory function than does regional atrophy.

INTRODUCTION

Antibody-mediated limbic encephalitis (LE) is characterised by the subacute onset of amnesia and seizures and is commonly associated with antibodies against components of the voltage-gated potassium channel complex (VGKCC-Ab-LE): leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 (LGI1) and

contactin-associated protein-like 2 (CASPR2).¹ In the acute phase, MRI often reveals high T2 signal in the medial temporal lobes (MTL), a region crucial for memory processing.² Although patients typically respond well to immunosuppressive therapy,³ some develop MTL atrophy and persistent cognitive impairment.^{4–6} In certain cohorts, 89% of patients develop hippocampal atrophy⁷ and 65% experience persistent memory deficits.⁸ The long-term cognitive outcome of VGKCC-Ab-LE has been investigated in a small number of group studies.^{5 6 8} These concur that memory impairment is the most salient feature, among other deficits.⁶

Nevertheless, the cognitive outcome in LE is difficult to predict and its relationship to brain damage poorly understood. Research so far has focused on the hippocampus, given that this is usually the locus of acute pathology, at least as detected on clinical MRI. Manual delineation of the hippocampus on MRI demonstrates atrophy following VGKCC-Ab-LE.^{6 9} However, clinical experience suggests that memory function correlates poorly with focal structural damage following VGKCC-Ab-LE; patients with apparently normal imaging may complain of marked memory impairment and vice versa.

It is less clear whether other areas within broader networks (eg, hippocampal-thalamic-neocortical^{10 11}) are affected and contribute to residual memory impairment. Hippocampal damage in patients is also likely to disrupt functional connectivity (FC) with other regions supporting episodic memory within the partially overlapping limbic circuitry (eg, thalamus, posterior cingulate¹²) and the default-mode network.¹³ Such abnormalities have been reported in other encephalitides¹⁴ and neurodegenerative conditions.¹⁵ In a recent exploratory study in VGKCC-Ab-LE, FC alterations in large-scale networks were correlated with memory function, independent of hippocampal volume.⁷ Disrupted FC may thus be a better marker of amnesia in VGKCC-Ab-LE. Furthermore, understanding the impact of focal hippocampal damage on wider memory networks may inform understanding of cognitive deficits in other neurological diseases, as well as the neuroscience of human memory, since LE patients are often used as ‘lesion models’ to investigate hippocampal function.^{16 17}

We thus investigated the neural correlates of long-term cognitive outcome in VGKCC-Ab-LE, in

particular the possibility that memory function is determined to a greater extent by reduced hippocampal FC than by hippocampal atrophy. Using clinical assessment, cognitive evaluation, and structural and functional neuroimaging, we examined evidence of (1) extra-hippocampal structural damage, (2) reduced FC, and (3) a role of such disruptions in residual memory impairment following VGKCC-Ab-LE.

METHODS

Subjects

Twenty-four patients were recruited into the University of Oxford's Memory and Amnesia Project (MAP). Patients were identified from neurology clinics within UK NHS Trusts, presented with clinical features typical of LE,² tested positive for serum VGKCC antibodies, reported persistent memory difficulties, and had no pre-existing neurological or psychiatric illness. All patients (20 male, 4 female) were in the post-acute phase (mean (SD) 5.22 (3.77) years) and came to Oxford for clinical assessment, neuropsychological testing, structural MRI, and resting state functional MRI (rs-fMRI).

Healthy controls were recruited (1) through local advertisement (n=39, of whom all underwent neuropsychology and 33 underwent structural and rs-fMRI) and (2) through the Oxford Project To Investigate Memory and Ageing (n=32; structural MRI only). Patients (mean (SD) age 63.86 (11.31) years) and controls (mean (SD) age 62.36 (12.09) years) were matched for age ($t=-0.53$, $p=0.60$), and were all fluent speakers of English.

Clinical evaluation

Clinical assessment included evaluation of medical records for details of presentation onset, subsequent investigations, and response to treatment. Patients were invited for a research-oriented clinical appointment with a consultant neurologist (CRB) for detailed medical history and evaluation of ongoing clinical and cognitive problems.

Antibody testing

Patient serum samples were tested for VGKCC antibodies from 125I-adendrotoxin labelled rabbit brain extract by routine immunoprecipitation.² Cell-based assays for LGI1, CASPR2 and contactin-2 Abs used human embryonic kidney 293 cells transfected with DNAs encoding membrane-anchored LGI1, CASPR2 or contactin-2, which were incubated with sera.¹

Neuropsychological assessment

Neuropsychological tests were administered to assess premorbid intelligence, semantic memory and language, episodic memory, executive function, visuospatial/motor function and mood (online supplementary table S1). The p values were adjusted ('p-corr') using the Holm-Bonferroni sequential correction for multiple comparisons across all tests.

An overall composite memory score was derived from memory tests in which patients showed impaired performance at group level as compared with controls ($p\text{-corr} < 0.05$), by averaging the age-scaled, standardised scores across these tests. Composite subscores were also formed separately for verbal/visual recall/recognition memory.

Acute clinical MRI ratings

A consultant neuroradiologist graded signal intensity, volume, and diffusion of left and right hippocampi in the acute T2-weighted clinical MRIs (online supplementary material S1). Abnormalities outside these structures were noted.

Scanning procedures

We acquired 3D T1-weighted structural MRIs and resting-state Blood Oxygenation Level Dependent (BOLD)-weighted fMRI data (online supplementary material S2).

Volumetry

Automated segmentation was conducted for the brainstem, thalamus, caudate nucleus, putamen and pallidum, using FSL FIRST (v. 6.0 <http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl>¹⁸). For MTL structures (hippocampal head, body, tail; amygdala; perirhinal, entorhinal, parahippocampal cortices), since automated segmentation methods are less reliable in the presence of pathology, we used manual segmentation, which remains the gold standard for hippocampal volumetric measurements¹⁹ (24/24 patients; 46/65 controls) (figure 1A). Volumes were corrected for total intracranial volume (TIV) and expressed for each patient as z-scores based on the mean volumes and SDs of individually age-matched controls (online supplementary material S3).

In order to investigate the relationship between MTL/subcortical atrophy and memory impairment, atrophic volumes were entered in bivariate correlation analyses with composite memory scores. In order additionally to address the possibility that bilaterality of hippocampal atrophy, rather than overall volume loss, was associated with memory outcome, we trichotomised our patient group according to atrophy, using a traditional cut-off point of $z < -1.5$ SD below controls' mean (eg, Gale and Hopkins²⁰): the three subgroups comprised patients with bilateral (left and right hippocampal volumes $z < -1.5$ SD), unilateral (only left or right hippocampal volume $z < -1.5$ SD), or

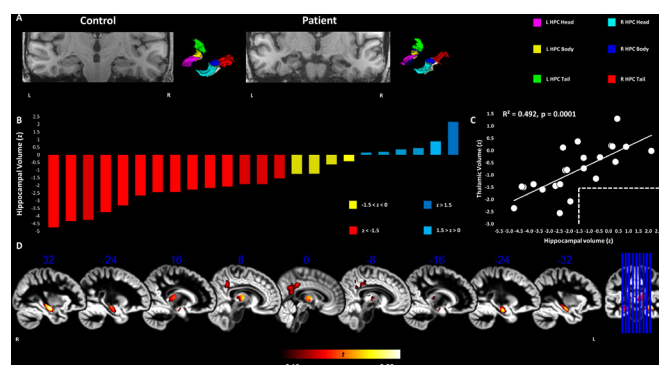


Figure 1 Grey matter volume reduction in the hippocampus, thalamus, and posteromedial cortex in VGKCC-Ab-LE patients. (A) T1-weighted MRI scans of an example control (left) and patient (right) with corresponding 3D rendering of manual segmentation masks. (B) Graph depicting total hippocampal volumes for patients (z-scores calculated on the basis of mean and SD of TIV-corrected volumes of individually age-matched controls). (C) Hippocampal and thalamic volumes correlated strongly across patients. Dashed lines indicate that there was no thalamic atrophy ($z < -1.5$) in the absence of hippocampal atrophy. (D) VBM maps overlaid on sagittal sections of DARTEL GM template in MNI space display bilaterally reduced GM volume in patients compared with controls (over and above age, sex, and TIV) in the hippocampus, thalamus, and precuneus-posterior cingulate. Clusters survive correction for non-stationary smoothness and FWE ($p < 0.05$) across the whole brain for cluster size over $p < 0.001$ (smoothing kernel: 8 mm FWHM). Heat bar indicates t-scores. FWE, family-wise error; FWHM, full width at half maximum; GM, grey matter; HPC, hippocampus; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; TIV, total intracranial volume; VBM, voxel-based morphometry; VGKCC-Ab-LE, limbic encephalitis associated with antibodies to components of the voltage-gated potassium channel complex.

no atrophy (left and right hippocampal volumes $z > -1.5$ SD). We subsequently compared these subgroups on their composite memory scores.

Voxel-based morphometry

To identify grey matter (GM) volume discrepancies between the control and patient groups at a whole-brain level, the T1-weighted images were analysed with VBM (online supplementary material S4), and the average volumes expressed in the clusters disclosed by the VBM contrasts were entered in bivariate correlation analyses with composite memory scores across patients. We also addressed the possibility that correlation of memory impairment with reduced volume may be a function of the spatial specificity of these clusters. Correlations were thus conducted separately at different levels of FWE (family-wise error)-correction (peak-/cluster-level) and image smoothing (4/8 mm FWHM (full width at half maximum)), and were corrected for multiple comparisons separately at each level.

Functional connectivity analysis

Functional MRI data were preprocessed according to a default pipeline (online supplementary material S5) and were submitted to a series of FC analyses.

1. Multivariate pattern analysis: In order to identify seed regions for post-hoc seed-to-voxel FC analyses in an unbiased, data-driven fashion, we used multivariate pattern analysis (MVPA) (contrast: controls < patients; covariates: age, sex; Online supplementary material S6).
2. Seed-to-voxel whole-brain FC analysis: We seeded from regions identified from the MVPA to explore FC between these regions and the rest of the brain. FC analyses (contrast: controls < patients; covariates: age, sex) involved thresholding of FC maps at a voxel level of $p < 0.001$ and FWE-corrected ($p < 0.05$) at cluster- or peak-level.
3. Region of interest (ROI)-to-ROI FC analysis: In order to investigate the FC of regions identified in the MVPA with MTL structures with enhanced spatial precision, mean time series were extracted from the unsmoothed data in native space for all manually delineated MTL structures. We compared FC between controls and patients (covariates: age, sex), correcting at seed-level (p -corr) for multiple comparisons (online supplementary material S7).
4. Correlation with memory scores: To investigate whether reduced FC was associated with memory performance, correlation analyses between these FC measures and memory scores were conducted across patients and corrected for multiple testing (p -corr). FC measures were residualised against age, sex, and seed ROI volume in order to ensure that memory impairment was associated with genuine dysconnectivity (and not weaker FC due to fewer voxels in the ROI).

RESULTS

Clinical

Key results on autoantibodies and acute MRI findings are presented in table 1 (see online supplementary table S2 for a summary). LGI1 was the prominent autoantibody, and the remaining patients did not differ in their acute and post-acute presentation from those that tested positive for the LGI1 autoantibody (online supplementary material S8). The patients with ongoing seizures did not differ on clinical, neuropsychological or radiological measures from those that had been seizure-free for over a year (online supplementary material S9). Likewise, no differences were noted between the patients that had presented

acutely with faciobrachial dystonic seizures from the rest (online supplementary material S10). No correlations were identified among memory composite scores, acute T2 MRI ratings, antibody titre, or delay to treatment (all $ps, p > 0.05$).

Neuropsychological assessment

Patients were impaired on visual and verbal recall and verbal recognition memory measures; visual recognition memory was intact (overall memory composite score: controls: mean (SD) 0.74 (0.61); patients: mean (SD) -0.54 (0.83)). While patients scored higher than controls on the depression subscale of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, no participant scored in the severe range. Their performance on all other tests was no different from that of controls (table 2). Memory composite/subcomposite scores did not correlate with premorbid Full-Scale IQ (pFSIQ) or depression scores across patients (all rhos, $\rho < 0.28$; $p > 0.21$).

Volumetry

Patients showed bilateral hippocampal atrophy and reduced thalamic volumes. The rest of their volumes did not differ from control volumes (table 3). Hippocampal and thalamic volumes did not correlate with pFSIQ or depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)) across patients (all rhos, $\rho \leq 0.305$; all $ps, p \geq 0.167$).

Total hippocampal volumes fell below 1.5 SDs from controls for 14/24 patients (figure 1B). Hippocampal and thalamic volume reduction were positively correlated. There was no thalamic atrophy ($z < -1.5$) in the absence of hippocampal atrophy (0/10 patients), whereas 9/14 patients with hippocampal atrophy showed non-atrophic thalamic volumes ($z > -1.5$), and all 5/5 patients with thalamic atrophy showed hippocampal atrophy (figure 1C).

Relationships with memory scores

However, composite memory scores did not correlate with patients' hippocampal or thalamic volumes (table 3; S3), and did not differ among patients with bilateral ($n=9$), unilateral ($n=5$) or no hippocampal atrophy ($n=10$) (Kruskal-Wallis test: $H=0.004$, $p > 0.99$).

Whole-brain voxel-based morphometry

Patients showed bilateral volume reduction in the hippocampal heads and bodies, the mediodorsal thalamus, and the posterior cingulate-precuneus (figure 1D; table 4). Patients' pFSIQ and depression (HADS) scores did not correlate with these volumes (all rhos, $\rho \leq 0.322$; all $ps, p \geq 0.143$). Hippocampal and thalamic volumes were strongly correlated.

Relationships with memory scores

Nevertheless, volumes did not correlate with the overall composite memory scores, irrespective of smoothing or FWE-correction levels (table 4). Correlations were only found at uncorrected levels between verbal recall memory scores and GM volume of the left hippocampal clusters (all $rs, 0.42 < r < 0.45$; all $ps, 0.025 < p < 0.040$; Online supplementary table S4).

Functional connectivity analysis

We subsequently examined FC abnormalities across the whole brain (MVPA). Patients differed from controls in the FC of the right hippocampus (figure 2A). In order to identify the regions with which the right hippocampus showed abnormal FC, as well as to avoid the possibility that the right hippocampal cluster disclosed

Table 1 Clinical details of patient group

Patient	Age	Sex	Antibody	Acute VGKC Ab titre (pmol/L)	Onset to study inclusion (years)	Onset to immunosuppressive treatment (months)	Latest seizure to study inclusion (years)	Seizure type	Immunotherapy	Acute HPC T2 signal	Acute HPC volume	Acute HPC diffusion abnormalities	Follow-up HPC volume (z)
01	73.19	M	LG11	4717	7	3	>4	GTCS; SPS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: normal L: very high	R: normal L: very enlarged	R: facilitated L: normal	R: -1.84 L: -2.68
02	76.04	F	VGKC	801	6	1	<1	CPS; FBDS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: normal L: high	R: mildly atrophic L: normal	R: facilitated L: facilitated	R: -1.40 L: -2.12
03	68.58	M	VGKC	1936	6	12	>4	GTCS; CPS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: normal L: very high	R: normal L: very enlarged	R: facilitated L: normal	R: 1.75 L: -0.03
04	53.21	M	LG11	336*	7	<1	>6	MCS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: facilitated	R: -4.67 L: -3.69
05	68.85	M	LG11	1500	13	<1	>11	PCS; GTCS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: normal L: normal†	R: normal† L: normal†	n/a†	R: -1.74 L: -2.27
06	64.44	M	LG11	1735	6	8	>5	FBDS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: normal	n/a	R: -0.58 L: -0.22
07	66.92	M	LG11	416	11	5	>10	GTCS; CPS	PLEX; IVIG	R: normal L: high	R: normal L: enlarged	n/a	R: 1.79 L: 2.20
08	79.57	M	LG11	4950	3	3	>1	GTCS; CPS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: high L: high	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: facilitated	R: -0.59 L: 0.89
09	57.38	M	LG11	3422	2	3	>1	CPS	Oral steroids; PLEX	R: very high L: high	R: enlarged L: enlarged	R: normal L: normal	R: -1.32 L: -1.06
10	57.39	M	LG11	1306	9	38	<1	MCS	Oral steroids	n/a†	n/a†	n/a†	R: -3.96 L: -5.30
11	46.70	M	LG11	2249	1	3	<1	CPS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: very high L: high	R: normal L: normal	n/a	R: -1.95 L: -2.17
12	55.05	M	LG11/CASPR2	1228	9	2	>1	GTCS; CPS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: normal	R: atrophic L: normal	n/a	R: -2.58 L: -0.28
13	38.08	M	LG11/CASPR2	378§	2	<1	>2	n/a	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: normal L: normal	R: mildly atrophic L: mildly atrophic	R: normal L: normal	R: -3.47 L: -2.97
14	82.46	M	LG11	956	10	2	>9	n/a	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: normal	R: mildly atrophic L: mildly atrophic	R: facilitated L: facilitated	R: -3.23 L: -2.06
15	55.18	M	LG11	4091	3	12	>1	GTCS; CPS	Oral steroids	R: very high L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: facilitated L: facilitated	R: -4.47 L: -2.71
16	56.03	M	LG11/CASPR2	2878	4	7	>2	GTCS; CPS; MCS	Oral steroids; PLEX	R: very high L: normal	R: very enlarged L: normal	R: facilitated L: facilitated	R: -1.49 L: -3.31
17	56.93	M	VGKC	1032	5	2	<1	CPS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: high L: normal	R: enlarged L: normal	n/a	R: -1.49 L: -2.27
18	76.59	M	LG11	1430	2	3	<1	GTCS; CPS; MCS; FBDS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: high	R: enlarged L: enlarged	R: normal L: normal	R: -0.03 L: 0.27
19	79.00	M	LG11/CASPR2	1116	<1	3	<1	CPS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: high	R: mildly atrophic L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: -0.04 L: 0.80
20	53.83	F	LG11	1094	<1	2	<1	CPS	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: high L: high	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: -0.49 L: -0.72
21	75.07	F	VGKC	n/a	1	n/a	>1	n/a	Oral steroids; IVIG	R: very high L: very high	R: enlarged L: enlarged	R: facilitated L: facilitated	R: -1.44 L: -2.70
22	65.32	M	LG11	1400	2	2	>1	n/a	Oral steroids	R: high L: high	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: -1.30 L: -1.05
23	66.25	M	VGKC	949	5	44	>5	n/a	IVIG	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: normal L: normal	R: 0.37 L: 0.28
24	60.49	M	VGKC	n/a	6	n/a†§	>3	FBDS	Oral steroids; PLEX; IVIG	R: high L: high	R: atrophic L: atrophic	R: normal L: normal	R: -4.49 L: -3.51

Acute titre per pmol/L.

No abnormality recorded.

*Reached 625 on repeat testing.

†Clinical letter mentions bilaterally high T2 signal in the hippocampi, disclosed by subsequent T2 clinical MRI (unavailable for rating).

‡Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating. Clinical letter mentions bilaterally high T2 signal and enlargement in the hippocampi.

§Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

¶Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

‡Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

§Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

¶Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

‡Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

§Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

¶Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

‡Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

§Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

¶Acute T2 clinical MRI unavailable for rating.

Table 2 Patients' neuropsychological profile

								Controls vs patients				
				Controls		Patients					Impaired	
Domain		Test	Subtest (measure)	Median	IQR	Median	IQR	Test	value	p-corr	criterion	N
Episodic memory	Verbal recall	WMS-III	Logical memory immediate recall (z)	0.33	1.75	−0.84	1.33	t	4.97	<0.001	≤−1.67	5
			Logical memory delayed recall (z)	0.67‡	1.75	−0.84	2.25	U	98.00	<0.001	≤−1.67	11
			Word list immediate recall (z)	0.67	2.00	−0.67	0.92	t	5.58	<0.001	≤−1.67	4
			Word list delayed recall (z)	1.33‡	1.00	−0.33‡	2.00	U	158.50	<0.001	≤−1.67	2
	Visual recall	D&P	People (z)	−0.33	1.67	−1.33	1.09	t	3.49	0.026	≤−1.67	7
		ROCFT	Immediate recall (z)	1.32‡	1.82	0.00	2.97	U	215.50	0.018	≤−1.67	7
			Delayed recall (z)	1.38‡	1.87	0.00 ‡	3.42	U	220.50	0.034	≤−1.67	8
	Verbal recognition	D&P	Shapes (z)	0.67	1.00	0.00	1.75	Wt	3.09	0.088	≤−1.67	10
		WMS-III	Word list recognition (z)	0.67‡	1.00	0.00 ‡	1.58	U	193.50	0.003	≤−1.67	4
	Visual recognition	RMT	Words (z)	1.00‡	1.67	0.33 ‡	1.67	U	241.50	0.046	≤−1.67	3
		D&P	Names (z)	0.33	2.00	−0.67	1.66	t	3.21	0.046	≤−1.67	4
		RMT	Scenes (z)	1.00	1.01	0.59‡	1.96	U	247.00	0.572	≤−1.67	1
		D&P	Doors (z)	0.67	1.33	−0.17	1.75	t	1.89	0.768	≤−1.67	7
		RMT	Faces (z)	−0.33	2.66	−0.33	1.66	t	0.61	>0.999	≤−1.67	4
Executive function	WMS-III	Digit span (z)	1.00	1.00	0.17	1.59	t	2.89	0.108	≤−1.67	1	
	DKEFS Fluency	Letter fluency (z)	1.33	1.17	0.00	1.66	t	2.64	0.203	≤−1.67	1	
		Letter vs category fluency (z)	0.33	1.33	1.00	1.00	t	−2.13	0.564	≤−1.67	0	
		Category switching vs fluency (z)	0.00	1.67	0.33	1.00	t	−1.83	0.768	≤−1.67	0	
	DKEFS Trails	Number and letter sequencing (z)	1.00‡	0.66	0.00	1.41	U	242.50	0.088	≤−1.67	0	
		Letter-number switching vs number and letter sequencing (z)	−0.33	0.67	−0.17	1.42	Wt	−0.39	>0.999	≤−1.67	1	
Intelligence, semantic memory, and language	WASI/WASI-II	Vocabulary (z)	1.50	1.30	0.80	1.30	t	2.55	0.234	≤−1.67	0	
	WASI/WASI-II	Similarities (z)	0.95‡	0.80	0.85	1.55	U	238.50	0.768	≤−1.67	0	
	NART	p-FSIQ (z)	1.44‡	0.68	1.04‡	0.71	U	260.00	0.245	≤−1.67	0	
	GNT (z)		0.88 ‡	0.98	0.15	1.91	U	295.50	0.693	≤−1.67	3	
	C&CT (z)		0.34	1.30	0.02‡	1.30	U	324.50	0.831	≤−1.67	4	
Mood and anxiety	HADS	Depression (raw score; max=21)	1.00‡	1.00	3.00‡	4.50	U	182.00	0.008	≥15 *	0	
		Anxiety (raw score; max=21)	3.50‡	4.00	5.00	7.00	U	253.00	0.311	≥15 *	1	
Visuospatial and motor function	DKEFS Trails	Visual scanning (z)	0.67‡	1.67	0.00	1.34	U	359.50	>0.999	≤−1.67	3	
		Motor speed (z)	0.67‡	1.00	0.33‡	0.67	U	367.50	>0.999	≤−1.67	3	
	VOSP	Cube analysis (raw score; max=10)	10.00‡	1.00	10.00‡	1.00	U	354.00	>0.999	≤6‡	2	
		Dot counting (raw score; max=10)	10.00‡	0.00	10.00‡	0.00	U	378.50	>0.999	≤8‡	0	
		Position discrimination (raw score; max=20)	20.00‡	0.00	20.00‡	1.00	U	387.00	>0.999	≤18‡	4	
	ROCFT	Copy (ranked percentile ranges)	> 16 th percentile‡	–	> 16 th percentile‡	–	U	421.50	>0.999	≤16 th percentile	2	

Controls (n = 39; 26M:13F; age: mean (SD) 60.86 (11.61) years) and patients (n = 24; 20M:4F; age: mean (SD) 63.45 (11.27) years) did not differ in age at assessment (t = −0.87, p = 0.39) or M:F ratio ($\chi^2 = 2.10$, p = 0.15).

*Cut-off score for severe range.

†5% cut-off score; 'impaired': number of patients below the cut-off score per test.

‡Shapiro-Wilk test: p < 0.05.

Bold, p-corr < 0.05; C&CT, Camel and Cactus Test; DKEFS, Dellis-Kaplan Executive Function System; D&P, Doors and People Test; GNT, Graded Naming Test; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; NART, National Adult Reading Test; RMT, Recognition Memory Test; ROCFT, Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test; U, Mann-Whitney U; VOSP, Visual Object and Space Perception Battery; WASI/WASI-II, Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence; WMS-III, Wechsler Memory Scale III; Wt, Welch's t-test; pFSIQ, premorbid Full-Scale IQ; p-corr, p values adjusted for Holm-Bonferroni sequential correction for multiple comparisons across all tests; t, Student's t-test; z, age-scaled standardised scores.

Table 3 Volumetry of medial temporal lobe and subcortical structures

				vs 0		Correlation with memory composite score			
Structure		Hemisphere	Mean (z)	SD (z)	t	p-corr	n atrophic	R	p-corr
HPC	Head	R	−1.71	1.79	−4.68	0.003	14	−0.035	>0.999
		L	−1.71	1.52	−5.53	0.0003	16	0.181	>0.999
	Body	R	−0.95	1.07	−4.37	0.006	7	0.043	>0.999
		L	−0.81	1.47	−2.69	0.25	8	n/a	
	Tail	R	−0.67	1.56	−2.11	0.83	9		
		L	−0.58	1.51	−1.87	>0.999	7		
ERC	R	−0.70	1.08	−3.18	0.09	3			
	L	−0.77	1.35	−2.81	0.21	8			
PRC	R	−0.43	1.25	−1.66	>0.999	1			
	L	−0.21	1.13	−0.90	>0.999	2			
PHC	R	−0.50	0.89	−2.76	0.23	2			
	L	−0.36	1.20	−1.46	>0.999	5			
AMG	R	0.06	1.36	0.21	>0.999	3			
	L	−0.14	1.72	−0.39	>0.999	4			
TPC	R	0.20	1.13	0.87	>0.999	1			
	L	0.30	1.01	1.46	>0.999	0			
Thalamus	R	−0.75	0.95	−3.86	0.02	5	0.187	>0.999	
	L	−0.89	1.04	−4.20	0.008	6	0.173	>0.999	
Caudate nucleus	R	−0.03	1.00	−0.14	>0.999	1	n/a		
	L	−0.02	1.36	−0.06	>0.999	2			
Nucleus accumbens	R	−0.16	0.87	−0.88	>0.999	1			
	L	−0.40	1.30	−1.51	>0.999	4			
Pallidum	R	−0.28	1.10	−1.25	>0.999	3			
	L	−0.22	1.32	−0.81	>0.999	3			
Putamen	R	−0.23	1.10	−1.01	>0.999	3			
	L	−0.38	0.94	−2.00	0.98	3			
Brainstem		−0.33	1.08	−1.49	>0.999	3			

For controls and patients, MTL structures (hippocampal head, body, tail, amygdala, entorhinal, parahippocampal, perirhinal, temporopolar cortex) were manually segmented, and other subcortical structures (thalamus, pallidum, putamen, brainstem, nucleus accumbens, and caudate nucleus) were automatically segmented (FSL FIRST). All volumes were TIV-corrected and expressed as z-scores, based on the mean and SD of patients' individually age-matched controls (± 10 years of age). Comparisons are hence conducted as one-sample t-tests versus 0 (control mean); p-corr: two-tailed, adjusted with Holm-Bonferroni sequential correction for multiple testing. Bold: p-corr < 0.05 ; r: Pearson's correlation coefficient; of the volumes that showed reduction in patients relative to controls, none showed correlation with composite memory scores. No correlation was found with total/ left/right hippocampal atrophy at uncorrected levels (all ps, $p > 0.88$); 'n atrophic': number of patients whose volumes fall below -1.5 SD from those of their age-matched healthy controls.

AMG, amygdala; ERC, entorhinal cortex; HPC, hippocampus; MTL, medial temporal lobe; PHC, parahippocampal cortex; PRC, perirhinal cortex; TIV, total intracranial volume; TPC, temporopolar cortex.

above resulted from suboptimal spatial coregistration of patients' functional data to their atrophic hippocampi, we conducted a whole-brain seed-to-voxel FC analysis, seeding from the right hippocampus in native space (unsmoothed time series). Patients showed reduced FC with the medial prefrontal and posteromedial cortices (posterior cingulate-retrosplenial cortex-precuneus), extending to the left hippocampal tail (figure 2B–D). We further investigated reduced FC within the MTL to enhance spatial specificity (ROIs in native space, unsmoothed time series). Patients showed reduced FC between the right hippocampus and the left hippocampus, the right parahippocampal cortex and the left temporopolar cortex, and also between the right parahippocampal and left perirhinal cortices (figure 3A).

Relationships with memory scores

Patients' weaker inter-hippocampal FC correlated with their lower overall composite memory scores ($r = 0.582$, $p\text{-corr} = 0.025$), with all three composite subscores showing this correlation (visual recall: $r = 0.444$, $p = 0.039$; verbal recall: $r = 0.482$, $p = 0.020$; verbal recognition: $r = 0.574$, $p = 0.004$). Posteromedial cortico-hippocampal FC also correlated with

patients' memory scores (overall: $r = 0.553$, $p\text{-corr} = 0.037$; visual recall: $r = 0.547$, $p = 0.008$; verbal recall: $r = 0.444$, $p = 0.034$; verbal recognition: $r = 0.477$, $p = 0.021$) (figures 2E and 3C). Inter-hippocampal and posteromedial cortico-hippocampal FC did not correlate with pFSIQ or depression scores (HADS) across patients (all rhos, $\rho < 0.010$; all ps, $p > 0.700$), and did not differ among patients with bilateral, unilateral, or no hippocampal atrophy (both Hs, $H < 3.300$; both ps, $p > 0.190$). Posteromedial cortico-hippocampal FC did not correlate with volume reduction in the same region ($r = -0.20$, $p = 0.36$). Inter-hippocampal FC declined as a function of thalamic atrophy over and above hippocampal atrophy ($r = 0.500$, $p\text{-corr} = 0.018$), and as a function of the delay between symptom onset and recruitment to the study ($r = -0.531$, $p\text{-corr} = 0.018$; figure 3D,E). In a series of exploratory multiple stepwise linear regression analyses (independent variables: structural, functional abnormalities), reduced hippocampal FC measures were found to be the only predictors of memory impairment (online supplementary table S5).

Table 4 Whole-brain voxel-based morphometry (grey matter volume)

Smoothing (FWHM)	FWE-correction level	t	Peak	x (mm)	y (mm)	z (mm)	Cluster	kE (nvox)	Structure	Correlations		GM volumes
										r	p-corr	
4 mm	Peak	5.90	-25	-16	-22	197	L HPC head			0.37	0.225	L HPC head – R body: $r=0.61$, $p\text{-corr}=0.002$
		5.75	37	-27	-11	36	R HPC body			0.10	0.986	L – R HPC head: $r=0.64$, $p\text{-corr}=0.002$
		5.57	31	-13	-17	61	R HPC head			0.15	0.986	R HPC head – body: $r=0.82$, $p\text{-corr}<0.0001$
	Cluster size	5.90	-25	-16	-22	2156	L HPC head/body			0.32	0.424	R-L HPC: $r=0.64$, $p\text{-corr}=0.005$
		5.75	37	-27	-11	2721	R HPC head/body			0.03	>0.999	R HPC – R Thal: $r=0.54$, $p\text{-corr}=0.035$
		5.22	19	-28	5	3085	R Thal			0.34	0.424	Rest of $p\text{-corr}>0.15$
		4.74	-2	-39	40	2086	L/R PCC/PrCu			-0.02	>0.999	
8 mm	Peak	5.38	32	-15	-16	592	R HPC head/body			0.35	0.267	R-L HPC: $r=0.65$, $p\text{-corr}=0.0006$
		5.19	-27	-15	-20	200	L HPC head/body			0.11	0.599	R HPC – R Thal: $r=0.55$, $p\text{-corr}=0.006$
		4.91	6	-12	7	179	R MD Thal			0.36	0.267	L HPC – R Thal: $r=0.46$, $p\text{-corr}=0.02$
	Cluster size	5.38	32	-15	-16	12 710	L/R HPC/Thal			0.31	0.294	$r=0.32$, $p\text{-corr}=0.13$
		4.16	-1	-38	38	6606	L/R PCC/PrCu			-0.03	0.900	

Contrast: controls > patients; nuisance covariates: age, sex, TIV; voxel dimensions: 1 mm^3 ; individual voxel threshold: $p<0.001$. The average GM volume from each cluster was extracted from each participant, residualised against age, sex, and TIV, and entered in a bivariate correlation analysis with the memory composite score. No correlation was noted with the GM volume of any cluster; hippocampal volume reduction strongly correlated with thalamic volume reduction in patients; $p\text{-corr}$: p values of the bivariate correlations conducted are adjusted for multiple testing using the Holm-Bonferroni sequential correction method, separately for the number of clusters disclosed in each of the four separate VBM analyses conducted.

GM, grey matter; HPC, hippocampus; L/R, left/right; MD, mediodorsal; PCC, posterior cingulate cortex; PrCu, precuneus; TIV, total intracranial volume; Thal, thalamus; VBM, voxel-based morphometry.

DISCUSSION

We conducted a detailed investigation of neuropsychological performance and structural and functional brain imaging following VGKCC-Ab-LE, in order to identify: (1) extra-hippocampal structural damage; (2) reduced hippocampal FC; (3)

the role of those in residual cognitive dysfunction following VGKCC-Ab-LE.

We identified bilateral hippocampal atrophy that was highly focal within the MTL, along with correlated volume reduction

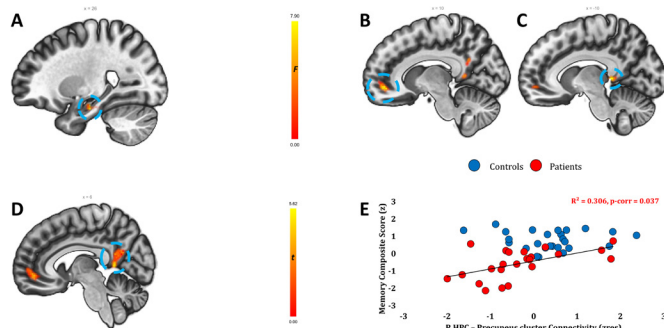


Figure 2 Resting-state functional connectivity (FC) analyses (whole-brain). (A) A whole-brain, voxel-to-voxel resting-state FC analysis (MVPA) contrasting patients and controls demonstrated that the two groups differed in the FC of the right hippocampus with the rest of the brain (cluster-level $p\text{-FWE}=0.018$; $kE=128$ vox; peak: 26, -16, -22). Heat bar indicates F values. (B–D) Regions showing reduced FC with patients' right hippocampi (F contrast: controls <>patients; nuisance covariates: age, sex). (B) Medial prefrontal/paracingulate cortex (cluster-level $p\text{-FWE}<0.001$; $kE=547$ vox; peak: 10, 48, -6). (C) Left posterior cingulate cluster, extending to precuneus, thalamus, and hippocampal tail (cluster-level $p\text{-FWE}=0.024$, $kE=109$ vox; peak: -10, -40, 4). (D) Right precuneus-posterior cingulate cluster (cluster-level $p\text{-FWE}<0.001$, $kE=434$ vox; peak: 6, -48, 6); heat bar indicates T values. (A–D) Clusters are displayed on sagittal sections of ICBM template in MNI space. (E) Correlation between right hippocampal-precuneal (C) FC (residualised for age, sex, and right hippocampal seed volume) with (age-scaled standardised) composite memory scores in patients, surviving correction for multiple testing for all correlations (rest of $p\text{-corr}>0.459$). FWE, family-wise error; HPC, hippocampus; MVPA, multivariate pattern analysis.

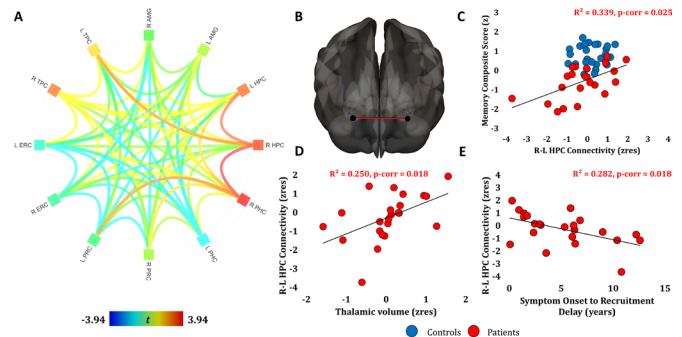


Figure 3 Resting-state functional connectivity (FC) analyses (MTL). (A) ROI-to-ROI FC analysis for MTL structures (BOLD time-series extracted from unsmoothed data in native space; contrast: patients <>controls; nuisance covariates: age, sex); orange and red lines indicate FC values that survive Holm-Bonferroni correction ($p\text{-corr}<0.05$) for multiple comparisons (R HPC – L HPC; R HPC – R PHC; R HPC – L TPC; R PHC – L PRC). Colour in squares: average FC of each ROI with other ROIs. (B, C) Inter-HPC FC correlated with (age-scaled standardised) memory composite scores in patients (residualised against age, sex, and total HPC seed volume), and survived correction for multiple testing for all correlations of FC measures with memory scores (rest of $p\text{-corr}>0.459$). (D) Inter-HPC FC correlated with thalamic volumes in patients (residualised against age, sex, and total HPC volume). (E) Patients' inter-HPC FC (residualised for age, sex, and total HPC volume) declined as a function of time since symptom onset. (D, E) Correlations survived correction for multiple testing for the two FC measures that correlated with memory scores. AMG, amygdala; BOLD, blood oxygenation level dependent; ERC, entorhinal cortex; HPC, hippocampus; L/R, left/right hemisphere; MTL, medial temporal lobe; PHC, parahippocampal cortex; PRC, perirhinal cortex; ROI, region of interest; TPC, temporopolar cortex.

in the mediodorsal thalamus and precuneus-posterior cingulate, which are connected with the hippocampus within the limbic network.^{12 21} Our cohort showed disrupted hippocampal FC within the MTL as well as with anterior and posterior medial cortical regions. Inter-hippocampal FC declined as a function of time from the acute stage of the illness and as a function of thalamic volume reduction above and beyond hippocampal atrophy. Neuropsychological testing revealed a pure amnesic syndrome. Importantly, it was the FC of residual hippocampal tissue, rather than volume, which correlated with patients' memory performance.

Acute stage clinical features

The predominant antigenic target was LGI1. The percentage of patients with hippocampal high T2 signal (83%) was in line with previous reports (71%²²; 73%⁶; 78%³). The neuropathology underlying acute hippocampal signal change in VGKCC-Ab-LE is unknown. Interestingly, the acute diffusion profile in VGKCC-Ab-LE starkly contrasted with that of clinically similar conditions (eg, herpes simplex encephalitis), where restricted, as opposed to facilitated, diffusion within the hippocampal formation²³ is more commonly observed. This may relate to differences in the types of cerebral oedema, that is, vasogenic in VGKCC-Ab-LE versus cytotoxic oedema elsewhere.

VGKCC-Ab-LE is associated with focal hippocampal damage and dysfunction

Capitalising on the strengths of manually segmented MTL structures and whole-brain VBM, we found bilateral (especially anterior) hippocampal atrophy that was highly focal within the MTL. Our findings are consistent with the well-recognised focal T2 signal abnormalities in the hippocampus in the acute phase,²⁴ and extend prior studies^{6 9} by documenting normal volumes of extra-hippocampal MTL and other subcortical structures. Since the VGKCC is found throughout the peripheral and central nervous systems,¹ the reason for such anatomical specificity in VGKCC-Ab-LE pathology is unclear. High LGI1 density within the hippocampus²⁵ or local blood-brain barrier vulnerability may play a role.²⁶ Nevertheless, the relatively focal nature of this disease supports its use as a lesion model for exploring the cognitive role of the hippocampus.²⁷

VGKCC-Ab-LE-related hippocampal atrophy is associated with thalamic volume reduction

The finding of bilateral volume reduction in the thalamus and the precuneus-posterior cingulate cortex in VGKCC-Ab-LE is novel and deserves further investigation. Several facts point towards the interpretation of such reduction as resulting from Wallerian degeneration through an extended limbic circuit^{12 21}: (1) no thalamic or neocortical abnormality was observed in the acute clinical MRI; (2) volume reduction in the thalamus was strongly correlated with that in the hippocampus, and there was no thalamic atrophy in the absence of hippocampal atrophy; (3) animal models provide mechanistic reasons why the focus of acute pathology in LGI1 LE patients might be constrained to the MTL,²⁸ suggesting that changes elsewhere may be consequent to MTL damage, rather than to antibodies per se; (4) thalamic abnormalities have been observed in other studies of human hippocampal damage—volume reduction in the thalamus has been noted in developmental amnesia, where hippocampal atrophy is held to occur focally within the MTL,²⁹ and also in the limbic network following fornix damage³⁰; (5) the concomitant volume reduction in the posteromedial cortex dovetails

with the idea of network-specific degeneration across the hippocampal-diencephalic-cingulate circuitry,²¹ rather than with more widespread, autoantibody-driven pathology.

VGKCC-Ab-LE causes focal amnesia with spared visual recognition memory

Our patients demonstrated amnesia with no deficits in other domains, in contrast to other reports (eg, Heine *et al*⁷). This is consistent with findings that VGKCC-Ab-LE patients often make substantial recovery post-immunotherapy in executive function, yet present with residual amnesia.⁵ The focal nature of our patients' impairment is of importance in the interpretation of their brain abnormalities.

Patients showed striking preservation of visual recognition memory despite profound impairment of verbal and non-verbal recall and verbal recognition memory. There is a long-standing debate about whether recall and recognition memory rely on dissociable neurocognitive processes.^{30 31} One view is that associative processes critical for recollection are dependent on the hippocampus, whereas familiarity is driven by non-hippocampal regions, particularly the perirhinal cortex.³² Accordingly, hippocampal atrophy should impair recollection but spare familiarity and (partly) recognition memory.³³ Our finding that visual recognition memory is spared in patients with focal hippocampal damage and intact perirhinal cortex partly supports this view. However, we found impairment in all tests of verbal recognition. This is consistent with the idea that spared familiarity processes play a greater role in recognition memory for novel visual stimuli (eg, faces, doors), than they do for previously encountered, semantically laden stimuli (eg, words).³⁴ Finer-grained tasks are necessary to explore these findings in detail and further characterise the behavioural phenotype of autoimmune LE.

Network dysfunction rather than focal atrophy predicts memory performance

Ever since the first description of patient H.M. 60 years ago,³⁵ it has been recognised that hippocampal damage, as occurs in conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, temporal lobe epilepsy and LE, may result in focal amnesia. However, little is known about reduced FC that may be triggered by late-onset hippocampal damage, and its impact on memory performance.

Indeed, we found that it was the FC, and not the volume of the hippocampus, that predicted patients' memory outcome. Our findings do not contradict the well-established role of the hippocampus in memory. Instead, they highlight the significance of an underappreciated aspect of hippocampal damage in explaining hippocampal amnesia, namely, the abnormal FC of residual hippocampal tissue with broader memory networks. Arguably, haemodynamic properties of residual hippocampal tissue may reflect more accurately the extent to which the damaged hippocampus can interact with broader networks in supporting memory processes than hippocampal volumes derived from structural MRI.

In particular, memory impairment was associated with reduced posteromedial cortico-hippocampal and inter-hippocampal FC. The latter declined as a function of time from symptom onset. Inter-hippocampal FC has been linked to memory performance in young adults³⁶ and patients with traumatic brain injury.³⁷ It has also been reported to decline from healthy controls to mild cognitive impairment and even more so in Alzheimer's disease,³⁸ and may reflect the integrity of the dorsal hippocampal commissure.³⁹ The fact that patients' reduced (primarily mediodorsal) thalamic volumes positively correlated with this FC dovetails

with evidence supporting a complex interplay between midline thalamic nuclei and the hippocampus in mnemonic processes.⁴⁰ The relationship of amnesia with reduced posteromedial cortico-hippocampal FC is consistent with the well-established role of these cortical regions within the default-mode network.¹³ This network supports episodic memory processes, and its disruption is well-documented in episodic memory impairment (eg, Finke *et al*, Buckner *et al*,^{14 15}).

Limitations and future directions

We acknowledge a number of limitations and future directions that should be taken. Sample size was limited by the rarity of the condition, and larger cohorts may reveal more subtle brain-behaviour relationships. Furthermore, our study did not include disease controls, so we are unable to comment on whether our findings generalise to other types of LE. The 3T field strength prevented us from identifying subfield-specific atrophy, as reported elsewhere.⁹ Moreover, we observed no relationship among acute hippocampal abnormalities, delay to treatment, time since the acute stage of the illness, acute-stage antibody titres, and post-treatment memory outcome. Previous studies that have examined indicators of cognitive prognosis in VGKCC-Ab-LE show mixed results (Irani *et al*, Finke *et al*^{1 6} vs Malter *et al*, Miller *et al*^{8 9}). There are many possible reasons for this inconsistency (variability in clinical presentation, types of immunotherapy, cognitive measures employed, statistical power). This question should be answered by large, prospective, multicentre studies. Finally, our cross-sectional approach prevented us from examining the time-course of extra-MTL abnormalities. The question of whether Wallerian degeneration underlies neuronal loss through wider memory networks following hippocampal damage should be addressed with longitudinal analyses.

Correction notice This paper has been corrected since it went Online First. Licence has been changed from CC BY-NC to CC BY.

Acknowledgements We are very grateful to the participants who took part in this study. We are also grateful to Ricardo Insausti for his invaluable advice regarding manual segmentations.

Contributors CL and CRB were responsible for study concept and design. CL, GPDA, ARF, CLM, and FS were responsible for data acquisition and analysis. GPDA, CL, ARF, CLM, FS, SA, GZ, CEM, SRI, and CRB were responsible for drafting the manuscript or preparing figures.

Funding CL, GPDA, AR-F, CLM, and FS report no disclosures. SA is supported by the NIHR Oxford Biomedical Research Centre and Alzheimer's Research UK and the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Oxford Biomedical Research Centres based at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, and the University of Oxford. GZ and CM are supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Oxford Biomedical Research Centres based at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, and the University of Oxford. SRI is supported by the Wellcome Trust (104079/Z/14/Z), the UCB-Oxford University Alliance, BMA Research Grants- Vera Down grant (2013) and Margaret Temple (2017), Epilepsy Research UK (P1201) and by the Fulbright UK-US commission (MS-SOCIETY research AWARD). The research was funded/supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Oxford Biomedical Research Centre (BRC); The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health). CRB is supported by a Medical Research Council Clinician Scientist Fellowship (MR/K010395/1). The authors reported no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest. The study was funded by Medical Research Council Clinician Scientist Fellowship (MR/K010395/1) awarded to CRB.

Competing interests SRI is a co-applicant and receives royalties on patent application WO/2010/046716 (UK patent no, PCT/GB2009/051441) entitled 'Neurological Autoimmune Disorders'. The patent has been licensed to Euroimmun AG for the development of assays for LGI1 and other VGKC-complex antibodies.

Patient consent for publication All participants provided written informed consent according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Ethics approval Ethical approval was received from South Central Oxford Research Ethics Committee (REC no: 08/H0606/133).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

REFERENCES

- Irani SR, Alexander S, Waters P, *et al*. Antibodies to Kv1 potassium channel-complex proteins leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 protein and Contactin-associated protein-2 in limbic encephalitis, Morvan's syndrome and acquired neuromyotonia. *Brain* 2010;133:2734–48.
- Vincent A, Buckley C, Schott JM, *et al*. Potassium channel antibody-associated encephalopathy: a potentially immunotherapy-responsive form of limbic encephalitis. *Brain* 2004;127:701–12.
- Wong SH, Saunders MD, Larner AJ, *et al*. An effective immunotherapy regimen for VGKC antibody-positive limbic encephalitis. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2010;81:1167–9.
- Buckley C, Oger J, Clover L, *et al*. Potassium channel antibodies in two patients with reversible limbic encephalitis. *Ann Neurol* 2001;50:73–8.
- Butler CR, Miller TD, Kaur MS, *et al*. Persistent anterograde amnesia following limbic encephalitis associated with antibodies to the voltage-gated potassium channel complex. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2014;85:387–91.
- Finke C, Prüss H, Heine J, *et al*. Evaluation of cognitive deficits and structural hippocampal damage in encephalitis with leucine-rich, glioma-inactivated 1 antibodies. *JAMA Neurol* 2017;74:50–9.
- Heine J, Prüss H, Kopp UA, *et al*. Beyond the limbic system: disruption and functional compensation of large-scale brain networks in patients with anti-LGI1 encephalitis. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2018;89:1191–9.
- Malter MP, Frisch C, Schoene-Bake JC, *et al*. Outcome of limbic encephalitis with VGKC-complex antibodies: relation to antigenic specificity. *J Neurol* 2014;261:1695–705.
- Miller TD, Chong TT-J, Aimola Davies AM, *et al*. Focal CA3 hippocampal subfield atrophy following LGI1 VGKC-complex antibody limbic encephalitis. *Brain* 2017;140:1212–9.
- Bueno-Junior LS, Peixoto-Santos JE, Ruggiero RN, *et al*. Interaction between hippocampal-prefrontal plasticity and thalamic-prefrontal activity. *Sci Rep* 2018;8.
- Floresco SB, Grace AA. Gating of hippocampal-evoked activity in prefrontal cortical neurons by inputs from the mediodorsal thalamus and ventral tegmental area. *J Neurosci* 2003;23:3930–43.
- Rolls ET. Limbic systems for emotion and for memory, but no single limbic system. *Cortex* 2015;62:119–57.
- Raichle ME, MacLeod AM, Snyder AZ, *et al*. A default mode of brain function. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2001;98:676–82.
- Finke C, Kopp UA, Scheel M, *et al*. Functional and structural brain changes in anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis. *Ann Neurol* 2013;74:284–96.
- Buckner RL, Sepulcre J, Talukdar T, *et al*. Cortical hubs revealed by intrinsic functional connectivity: mapping, assessment of stability, and relation to Alzheimer's disease. *J Neurosci* 2009;29:1860–73.
- Maguire EA, Nannery R, Spiers HJ. Navigation around London by a taxi driver with bilateral hippocampal lesions. *Brain* 2006;129:2894–907.
- Henson RN, Horner AJ, Greve A, *et al*. No effect of hippocampal lesions on stimulus-response bindings. *Neuropsychologia* 2017;103:106–14.
- Patenaude B, Smith SM, Kennedy DN, *et al*. A Bayesian model of shape and appearance for subcortical brain segmentation. *Neuroimage* 2011;56:907–22.
- Grimm O, Pohlack S, Cacciaglia R, *et al*. Amygdalar and hippocampal volume: a comparison between manual segmentation, Freesurfer and VBM. *J Neurosci Methods* 2015;253:254–61.
- Gale SD, Hopkins RO. Effects of hypoxia on the brain: neuroimaging and neuropsychological findings following carbon monoxide poisoning and obstructive sleep apnea. *J Int Neuropsychol Soc* 2004;10:60–71.
- Bubb EJ, Kinnavane L, Aggleton JP. Hippocampal - cingulate networks for memory and emotion: an anatomical guide. *Brain Neurosci Adv* 2017;1.
- Shin Y-W, Lee S-T, Shin J-W, *et al*. VGKC-complex/LGI1-antibody encephalitis: clinical manifestations and response to immunotherapy. *J Neuroimmunol* 2013;265:75–81.
- Sawani V. Diffusion-weighted imaging and apparent diffusion coefficient evaluation of herpes simplex encephalitis and Japanese encephalitis. *J Neurol Sci* 2009;287:221–6.
- da Rocha AJ, Nunes RH, Maia ACM, *et al*. Recognizing autoimmune-mediated encephalitis in the differential diagnosis of limbic disorders. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2015;36:2196–205.
- Irani SR, Pettingill P, Kleopa KA, *et al*. Morvan syndrome: clinical and serological observations in 29 cases. *Ann Neurol* 2012;72:241–55.

- 26 Chang T, Alexopoulos H, Pettingill P, *et al.* Immunization against GAD induces antibody binding to GAD-independent antigens and brainstem GABAergic neuronal loss. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e72921.
- 27 Squire LR, Zola-Morgan J. The cognitive neuroscience of human memory since H.M. *Annu Rev Neurosci* 2011;34:259–88.
- 28 Tröschel AR, Klang A, French M, *et al.* Selective limbic blood-brain barrier breakdown in a feline model of limbic encephalitis with LGI1 antibodies. *Front Immunol* 2017;8.
- 29 Gadian DG, Aicardi J, Watkins KE, *et al.* Developmental amnesia associated with early hypoxic-ischaemic injury. *Brain* 2000;123 Pt 3:499–507.
- 30 Vann SD, Tsivilis D, Denby CE, *et al.* Impaired recollection but spared familiarity in patients with extended hippocampal system damage revealed by 3 convergent methods. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2009;106:5442–7.
- 31 Bird CM. The role of the hippocampus in recognition memory. *Cortex* 2017;93:155–65.
- 32 Kafkas A, Migo EM, Morris RG, *et al.* Material specificity drives medial temporal lobe familiarity but not hippocampal recollection. *Hippocampus* 2016;209:1–20.
- 33 Yonelinas AP. Components of episodic memory: the contribution of recollection and familiarity. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 2001;356:1363–74.
- 34 Bird CM, Burgess N. The hippocampus supports recognition memory for familiar words but not unfamiliar faces. *Curr Biol* 2008;18:1932–6.
- 35 Scoville WB, Milner B. Loss of recent memory after bilateral hippocampal lesions. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1957;20:11–21.
- 36 Wang L, Negreira A, LaViolette P, *et al.* Intrinsic interhemispheric hippocampal functional connectivity predicts individual differences in memory performance ability. *Hippocampus* 2010;95:NA–51.
- 37 Marquez de la Plata CD, Garces J, Shokri Kojori E, *et al.* Deficits in functional connectivity of hippocampal and frontal lobe circuits after traumatic axonal injury. *Arch Neurol* 2011;68:74–84.
- 38 Li S-J, Li Z, Wu G, *et al.* Alzheimer disease: evaluation of a functional MR imaging index as a marker. *Radiology* 2002;225:253–9.
- 39 Gloor P, Salanova V, Olivier A, *et al.* The human dorsal hippocampal commissure: an anatomically identifiable and functional pathway. *Brain* 1993;116:1249–73.
- 40 Thielen J-W, Takashima A, Rutters F, *et al.* Transient relay function of midline thalamic nuclei during long-term memory consolidation in humans. *Learn Mem* 2015;22:527–31.