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   Sommario/riassunto   An important area of current research in epilepsy focuses on identifying
                        the specific regions within the brain that are affected in individuals with
                        recurring seizures. The epileptogenic process may result not only in
                        pathology in focal cortical regions, but abnormalities in subcortical
                        structures, such as thalamus and basal ganglia, and in intercortical and
                        intracortical connecting white matter pathways. Novel methods of
                        treating refractory epilepsy are urgently needed. The goal of identifying
                        for each affected individual the specific brain regions that are involved
                        offers the promise that novel methods of treatment will one day be
                        developed that specifically target those abnormal regions. Researchers
                        from disparate fields are required to develop and advance this area of
                        research, and this current topic proposes to place a spotlight on the
                        "state of the art" of methods to identify the abnormal networks. Recent
                        work covering a wide variety of disciplines and technologies, including
                        dense array electroencephalography (dEEG), novel methods of analyses
                        of both the interictal dEEG and intracranial EEG (icEEG),
                        magnetoencephalography (MEG), high-resolution magnetic resonance
                        imaging (MRI), functional MRI (fMRI), simultaneous fMRI-EEG, fMRI
                        connectivity measures, simultaneous dEEG-icEEG, and techniques to
                        coregister patient-specific MRI (including white matter pathways) and

dEEG, are all examples of areas of research that have contributed to a greater understanding of potential epileptogenic regions. We asked for individuals with expertise in an area of research that expands an understanding of identifying epileptic networks to contribute to this research topic.