

Table S1. Seizure subtypes of different motor-related area subtypes

Motor-related area subtypes	Seizure types N (%)					
	Absence	Generalized tonicoclonic	Simple partial	Complex partial	Secondary generalization	Total seizure
I	19 (38.0)	28 (56.0)	2 (4.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0)	31 (62.0)
II	13 (52.0)	5 (20.0)	5 (20.0)	1 (4.0)	1 (4.0)	12 (48.0)
III	22 (54.7)	8 (23.5)	2 (5.9)	1 (2.9)	1 (2.9)	12 (35.3)
IV	9 (56.2)	6 (37.5)	0 (0)	1 (6.2)	0 (0)	7 (43.8)
Total	63 (50.4)	47 (37.6)	9 (7.2)	4 (3.2)	2 (1.6)	62 (49.6)

Table S2. Univariate analysis of predictors of postoperative short-term motor deficits.

Variable	Short-term MD		P Value
	No N (%)	Yes N (%)	
Patients	64 (51.2)	61 (48.8)	
Age (y)	26.4±14.0	26.2±12.9	0.941
Sex			0.906
Male	35 (50.7)	34 (49.3)	
Female	29 (51.8)	27 (48.2)	
Size	33.4±10.9	40.3±18.1	0.010
Hemorrhage			0.716
No	48 (52.2)	44 (47.8)	
Yes	16 (48.5)	17 (51.5)	
DV drainage			0.193
No	60 (53.1)	53 (46.9)	
Yes	4 (33.3)	8 (66.7)	
Diffuse nidus			0.004
No	51 (60.0)	34 (40.0)	
Yes	13 (32.5)	27 (67.5)	
Motor-related area subtypes			<0.001
I	39 (78.0)	11 (22.0)	
II	12 (48.0)	12 (48.0)	
III	7 (20.6)	27 (79.4)	
IV	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)	
Pre-op seizure			0.653
No	31 (49.2)	32 (50.8)	
Yes	33 (53.2)	29 (46.8)	
Deep perforating arteries supply			0.032
No	51 (57.3)	38 (42.7)	
Yes	13 (36.1)	22 (63.9)	
S-M score	2.3±0.7	2.9±0.7	<0.001