

간질의 약물치료

Epilepsy : Drug Treatment

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Abstract

The prognosis of epilepsy has improved considerably, and about 80% of patients can now be expected to achieve a complete seizure control with antiepileptic drug treatment. It is important to understand that the response to individual drugs may vary considerably in relation to the seizure type or epilepsy syndrome, so that optimization of treatment requires careful individualization of the dosage, and that rational polytherapy should be performed in consideration of the mechanisms of action of antiepileptic drugs, adverse effects, and drug interactions. Although newly developed antiepileptic drugs have some advantages in terms of adverse effects and pharmacokinetics compared with traditional antiepileptic drugs, they have demonstrated no significant difference in efficacy in comparative studies. The purpose of this chapter is to review the basic principles, which should guide the optimal treatment with antiepileptic drugs in patients with epilepsy.

Keywords : Monotherapy; Combination therapy; Pharmacokinetics; Toxicity

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80% 가 , 70% 가 (mono-therapy)

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가

가?

(unprovoked)

가

가 .

가

40%

(antiepileptic drugs : 가 .

AEDs) , 가

가 가

(가 가 . 가

70~80%). (가

가 (:)

가 (

(benign partial 25% 가 가

epilepsies),)(1).

(sodium chnnel

가) ,

(reflex epilepsy)

가

가

1.

가 , , ,

가

? 가 (1). Valproate, benzdi-

azepines, lamotrigine, topiramate, zonisamide

가 가

1.

Type of seizure	Monotherapy, first choice	Monotherapy, second choice	Monotherapy, third choice or add - on drug (alphabetic order)
Partial seizure (2nd GTC)	CBZ	VPA, PHT	CLOBA, GBP, LTG, OCBZ, PB, PRM, TPM, VGB, ZNS
Generalized seizure Tonic - clonic	VPA	CBZ	CLOBA, GBP, LTG, OCBZ, PB, PRM, PHT, TPM, ZNS
Absence	VPA	ESM	CLOBA, CZP, LTG, TPM, ZNS
Myoclonic	VPA	CZP	CLOBA, LTG, PB, PIR, TPM, ZNS

The drug in second choice can be used in first choice depending on circumstances.

CBZ : carbamazepine, CLOBA : clobazam, CZP : clonazepam, ES : ethosuximide, GBP : gabapentin, LTG : lamotrigine, OCBZ : oxcarbazepine, PB : phenobarbital, PHT : phenytoin, PIR : piracetam, PRM : primidone, TPM : topiramate, VGB : vigabatrin, VPA : valproic acid, ZNS : zonisamide, 2nd GTC : secondarily generalized tonic - clonic

carbamazepine

- (tonic - clonic) , 50%

. Valproate 가 가

25

가

(idiopathic) (symptomatic) sodium channel neuronal firing high - frequency (carbamazepine,

. Carbamazepine (secondarily) phenytoin, lamotrigine, topiramate, oxcarbazepine, valproate, gabapentin) (

(3). Carbamazepine, phenytoin, gabapentin, lamotrigine, vigabatrin (myoclonus) (tonic - clonic) 가 calcium T channel

(absence seizure) 가 thalamic calcium conductance

. (complex partial) (ethosuximide, valproate, zonisamide)

(absence) , - (anti - absence effect) 가 . GABA

가 (primarily) (GABA receptor : phenobarbital, benzodiazepines, topiramate GABA synapse :

(secondarily) - , valproate, gabapentin, vigabatrin, topiramate)

- 가 . Ben-

2.	metaanalysis	
New AEDs	Efficacy OR(95% CI)	Discontinuation
GBP	2.29(1.53~4.43)	1.36(0.75~2.49)
LTG	2.32(1.47~3.68)	1.19(0.79~1.79)
TPM	4.07(2.87~5.78)	2.56(1.64~4.0)
VGB	3.67(2.44~5.51)	2.58(1.26~5.27)
ZNS	2.47(1.26~5.27)	4.23(1.71~10.49)

(carbamazepine, phenytoin, valproate)
 lamotrigine, oxcarbazepine, vigabatrin, gabapentin, zonisamide, topiramate
 vigabatrin
 가
 , vigabatrin carbamazepine

zodiazepines 가 vigabatrin
 gabapentin 가
 topiramate 가
 1990 가
 lamotrigine, topiramate, zonisamide 가
 vigabatrin, oxcarbazepine, gabapentin

carbamazepine
 Vigabatrin vigabatrin
 vigabatrin
 가
 가 가

placebo - controlled, add - on trial
 metaanalysis,

Marson (2) metaanalysis 2
 50%
 (responder rate)가 topiramate, 가
 vigabatrin (confidence interval)
 (discontinuation rate) gabapentin 가
 lamotrigine 가

(idiosyn-

3.

Drug	Common and/or important adverse effects		
	Dose dependent	Idiosyncratic	Chronic
Carbamazepine and oxcarbazepine	Diplopia, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, unsteadiness/ ataxia	Blood dyscrasias, rash	Hyponatremia
Ethosuximide	Ataxia, drowsiness, headache, unsteadiness	Blood dyscrasias, rash	Behavior change, headache
Gabapentin	Dizziness, fatigue, somnolence	?	? Weight gain
Lamotrigine	Ataxia, diplopia, unsteadiness	Rash	? Mood elevation
Phenobarbital and primidone	Behavior change, headache, nausea, sedation, unsteadiness	Blood dyscrasias, rash	Behavior changes, connective disorders, intellectual blunting, metabolic bone disease, mood change, sedation
Phenytoin	Behavior change, dizziness, headache, involuntary movements, nausea, sedation, unsteadiness	Blood dyscrasias, immunologic reactions, rash	Behavior changes, cerebellar syndrome, connective tissue and skin changes, folate deficiency, gum hypertrophy, hirsutism, intellectual blunting, metabolic bone disease mood changes, sedation
Topiramate	Fatigue, dizziness, headache, somnolence, ataxia, cognitive impairment	?	Renal calculi, weight loss
Valproate	Behavior change, sedation, unsteadiness	Acute hepatic failure, acute pancreatitis, acute thrombocytopenia, blood dyscrasias, rash	Behavior change, bleeding/ coagulation disorders, gastric irritation, hair loss, hyperammonemia, sedation, tremor, weight gain
Vigabatrin	Sedation, unsteadiness	Acute behavior disturbance, confusion, psychosis, rash	Visual field defect, behavior confusion, psychosis, sedation, weight gain
Zonisamide	Anorexia, ataxia, dizziness, fatigue, somnolence, cognitive impairment	?	Renal calculi, weight loss

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가 .

가

[carbamazepine

lamotrigine 가 topiramate zonisamide . Vigabatrin
 , , valproate
 (teratogenic effect) 가 .
].

3 (Formulation)

. , , bioavailability, (:
 , , sucrose) 가 ,
 가 syrup powder
 . phenytoin , 가 가 tablet capsule
 . 5
 . 가

Primidone phenobarbital , , (peak) (trough)

(hepatic microsomal enzymes) , (:
 (carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, pheno-) 가
 barbital, primidone) .

(neuronal tube defect) . Phenytoin, phenobarbital, benzodi-
 azepines 가 가 가
 valproate . Fosphenytoin(
 가) phenytoin
 . Valproate
 (acute intermittent porphyria) . Diazepam
 가

gabapentin vigabatrin

. Vigabatrin

4.

Drug	Half - life(hours)	Time to reach steady state(days)	Protein - binding(%)	Therapeutic level($\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$)
CBZ	14~27	3~4	66~69	4~12
ESM	20~60	7~10	0	50~150
GBP	5~7	-	0	-
LTG	30(15) *	-	55	-
PB	40~136(33~73) **	12~21	40~60	10~40
PHT	12~36(5~14) **	7~28	69~96	10~20
TPM	20~30(12~15) *	-	15	-
VPA	6~15(8~15) **	1~2	80~95	50~150
VGB	5~7	-	0	-
PRM	6~18(5~11) **	4~7	0	5~12
CZP	20~40	-	86	0.02~0.08

*: with enzyme - inducing drugs **: children

() . Carbamazepine, barbiturates, valproate, ethosuximide, benzodiazepines, lamotrigine, topiramate, zonisamide

4

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가

. Primidone

(loading dose)
sage)

(maintenance do-

(, , , ,)

(62.5 mg)

가

가가

가

가

가

(

(phenytoin

)

가

carbamazepine

autoinduction

가

가

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가

가

가

(

)가

(Compliance)

1.

가

가

가

(4)

가

가

가

가

가

가 20%

가

가

phenobarbital

가

가

가

가

2.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

5%

valproate

phenytoin

, phe-

nobarbital, vigabatrin

(

가

)

Lennox - Gastaut

가

가

3.

가

1.

가?

benzodiazepines

() . (pheno-
 Phenobarbital 가) . barbitol
 가 . benzodiazepines
 , carbamazepine valproate 가 가
 가 .
 . Vigabatrin 가

2.

가

가

3.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

phenytoin . Phenytoin

4.

(Pharmacodynamic)

가

가

가

가

(active metabolites)

Ethosuximide carbamazepine

가

(

carbamazepine -

10,11 - epoxide

가

. Phenobarbital

carbamazepine

가 가).
가

2 ,

, 가 3~5

5.

1)

가 50%

2)

MRI

가

가

3)

가

가,

가 ,

4)

가 . ④

가

가

5)

(,

6)

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(free)

가,

가

7)

가 phenytoin

8)

bioavailability

가