Anti epilepsy drugs

Drugs	1st Generation					2nd generation		
	Phenytoin	Fosphenytoin	Carbamazepine	Ethosuximide	Valproate	Lamotrigine	Topiramate	
MOA	 Blockade of Na+ & Ca2+ influx into neuronal axon. Inhibit the release of excitatory transmitters. Potentiate the action of GABA. 			Inhibits T- type Ca2+ channels	-Enhances GABA synthesis & reduces degradation. - Blocks T-type Ca2+ channels and Na channels	Blockade of Na+ channels		
Indications	Partial and generalized tonic- clonic seizures.In status epilepticus, given IV.		Drug of choice in partial seizures.	Absence seizures.	It is effective for all forms of epilepsy **Broad spectrum antiepileptic	As add-on therapy Or oa monotherapy partial seizers	Alone for : partial, generalized tonic-clonic, and absence	
Important	Not in absence seizure.					-	seizures.	
ADR's	acid. r *Hirsutism r Teratogenic effects r		*Hypersensitivity reactions. *Hyponatremia *Water intoxication	Gastric distress	 Hepatotoxicity Thrombocytopenia Transient hair loss, with re-growth of curly hair. Weight gain 	Influenza-like symptoms.Skin rashes	- Weight loss - Paresthesias	
Teratogenicity	+				+	*	+ in animal	
other	Enzyme inducer			-	Enzyme inhibitor	Has no effect on microsomal enzymes		
	Parenteral only orally form of phenytoin		given to children		-			
Anti epileptics used in status epileptics Through IV injection of								
- Lorazepam - Diazepam - Phenytoin - Fosphenytoin - Valproate - Phenobarbital								

Drugs used in **Lennox-Gastaut syndrome**: Valproate (1st generation), Lamotrigine & Topiramate (2nd generation)