

Learning unit: Anticonvulsants

Impact of the learning unit:

Antiepileptic drugs, also known as anticonvulsants are a heterogeneous group of drugs in terms of both chemical and pharmacological profile. Their common indication is the therapy of epilepsy, which is a very common disorder. Patients with epilepsy usually need to take antiepileptics continuously for many years and for this reason avoidance of side effect is important. Even so, some drugs have serious side effects and also have a high interaction potential. In addition to epilepsy therapy, some antiepileptics have other indications such as bipolar affective disorder, migraine prophylaxis, anxiety disorder, and neuropathic pain treatment.

Relevant terms:

antiepileptic drugs

antiepileptic drugs reducing presynaptic excitability and release of neurotransmitters

inhibition of sodium channel function

phenytoin

carbamazepine

lamotrigine

inhibition of calcium channel function

gabapentin

pregabalin

ethosuximide

modulation of the synaptic vesicular SV2A protein

levetiracetam

antiepileptic drugs enhancing GABA action

activation of Cl⁻ channel

clonazepam

diazepam

phenobarbital

inhibition of GABA reuptake

tiagabine

inhibition of GABA transaminase

vigabatrin

antiepileptic drugs reducing postsynaptic excitability

antiepileptic drugs with multiple mechanisms of action

valproate

topiramate

teratogenicity of antiepileptic drugs

Learning outcomes

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mode of action, unwanted effects, indications and contraindications) of antiepileptic drugs.

Student knows the interaction potential of anticonvulsants.

Student knows the specifics of pharmacotherapy of antiepileptics in pregnant women.

Study literature

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, 8th edition, 2016 – chapter 46 str. 546-558.

Study materials in IS aVLFA0822c and aVLFA08222p.

Exam questions

Special pharmacology: Anticonvulsants

„Essential“ drugs: gabapentin/pregabalin, carbamazepine, valproic acid