Anticonvulsants /Antiepileptic drugs

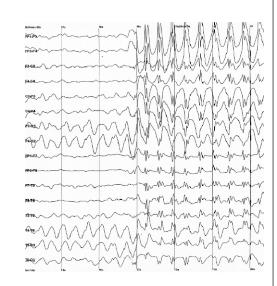
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Introduction

- * The term epilepsy is derived from Greek word "epilambanein" (to seize).
- * It is characterised by abnormal and excessive electroencephalographic discharge and disturbance or loss of consciousness.



Types of epilepsy

Three principal types of epilepsy are

- 1. Grandmal epilepsy: normally characterised by complete loss of consciousness fallowed by tonic and clonic convulsions of all muscle. The seizures last from 2-5 mints.
- 2. Petitmal epilepsy: characterised by momentary loss of consciousness with occasionally blinking movement of the eyelid and jerking movements of the head or arms. The seizures last from 3-30 seconds.

3. Psychomotor epilepsy: characterised by outburst of temper, mental apathy and sudden irrational and destructive attitude. The seizures last from 2-3 mints.

Definition

- Anticonvulsants are drugs which selectively depress CNS and used for treatment of epilepsy.
- The primary use of anticonvulsant drug is in the prevention and control of epileptic seizures.

Classification

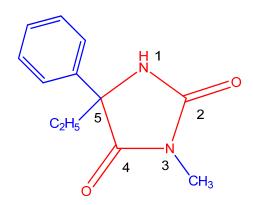
Anticonvulsants are classified chemically into different types

Barbiturates

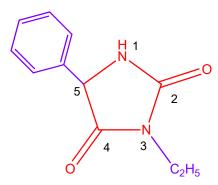
Mephenobarbital

✓ Hydantoins (imidazoline-2,4-dione)

Phenytoin

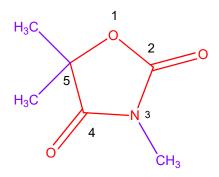


Mephenytoin



Ethotoin

✓ Oxazolidinediones:

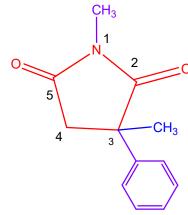


Trimethadione

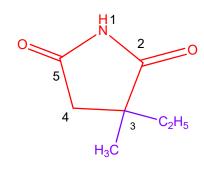
Paramethadione

✓ Succinimides

Phensuximide



Methsuximide



Ethosuximide

✓ Benzodiazepines

✓ Urea derivatives / Dibenzoazepines (iminostilbene)



✓ Valproic acid derivative

Sodium valproate

✓ GABA analogs

Miscellaneous

Primidone

$$H_2N$$
 O
 NH_2

Felbamate