

The book was found

MemoCharts Pharmacology: Drug Therapy For Epilepsy (Review Chart)

MemoCharts Pharmacology Summary and Review		DRUG THERAPY FOR EPILEPSY Howard Stein, MD, PhD	
Copyright © 2010 by MemoCharts LLC, New York, NY. All rights reserved. ISBN 978-1-937101-10-1		Copyright © 2010 by MemoCharts LLC, New York, NY. All rights reserved. ISBN 978-1-937101-10-1	
Characteristics of Various Types of Epileptic Seizures			Definition
Classification	Clinical Features	Drug Therapy (in the order of preference)	
General tonic-clonic seizure	Simultaneous contraction of agonist and antagonist muscles, usually symmetrically, or asymmetrically, depending on the site of discharge, resulting in violent convulsions.	In low dose Phenytoin Carbamazepine Valproic acid Ethosuximide Clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, phenytoin, and valproic acid are the most commonly used drugs for the treatment of generalized tonic-clonic seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Simple partial seizure	Partial motor seizure with no loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of simple partial seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Atypical partial seizure	Partial motor seizure with loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of atypical partial seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Complex partial seizure	Partial motor seizure with loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of complex partial seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Myoclonic seizure	Partial motor seizure with loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of myoclonic seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Absence seizure	Partial motor seizure with loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of absence seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Spontaneous seizure	Partial motor seizure with loss of consciousness or motor activity. Usually, the seizure is followed by a postictal state.	Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, clobazam	Notes: Carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ethosuximide, and clobazam are all effective in the treatment of spontaneous seizures. Carbamazepine is preferred in patients with no other medical problems. Phenytoin is preferred in patients with a history of alcohol abuse. Ethosuximide is preferred in patients with a history of cardiac disease. Clobazam is preferred in patients with a history of liver disease.
Drug Used for the Treatment of Epilepsy			
Classification (a)	Therapeutic Effects	Mechanisms of Action	Major Clinical Applications
1. Type I Antiepileptics	High-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
2. Type II Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
3. Type III Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
4. Type IV Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
5. Type V Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
6. Type VI Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
7. Type VII Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
8. Type VIII Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
9. Type IX Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.
10. Type X Antiepileptics	Low-frequency neuronal firing	Blocks the frequency of spontaneous firing of the neuron. Blocks the frequency of action potential. Blocks the frequency of action potential.	For the treatment of all types of epileptic seizures.



Synopsis

An integrated mini review of the drug therapy for epilepsy, illustrated with visually appealing tables and diagrams. A quick visual aid for the course study and board review

Book Information

Pamphlet: 2 pages

Publisher: Minireview (November 16, 2004)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 1595410058

ISBN-13: 978-1595410054

Package Dimensions: 10.9 x 8.8 x 0.5 inches

Shipping Weight: 0.8 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 5.0 out of 5 stars 1 customer review

Best Sellers Rank: #805,999 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #84 in Books > Health, Fitness & Dieting > Diseases & Physical Ailments > Epilepsy

Customer Reviews

Nice cards

[Download to continue reading...](#)

MemoCharts Pharmacology: Drug Therapy for Epilepsy (Review chart) Epilepsy: Cure - What You Need to Know about Epilepsy: Therapy, Diagnosis, Treatment, Diet, Signs, Symptoms and Medication (Epilepsy Books - Epilepsy Therapy ... Treatment - Epilepsy in children Book 1)

MemoCharts Pharmacology: Drug therapy for peptic ulcers (Review chart) (Paperback) Alfred's Ukulele Chord Chart: A Chart of All the Basic Chords in Every Key, Chart Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology Examination and Board Review, 10th Edition (Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology Examination & Board Review) Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology Examination and Board Review, 11th Edition (Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology Examination & Board Review)

Comprehensive Dermatologic Drug Therapy: Expert Consult - Online and Print, 3e (Wolverton, Comprehensive Dermatologic Drug Therapy) SPECIFICATIONS OF INTRODUCTION TO PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS: THE QUANTITATIVE BASIS OF DRUG THERAPY : THE QUANTITATIVE BASIS OF DRUG THERAPY 1ST EDITION (PAPERBACK)

Speech Therapy for Kids : Techniques and Parents Guide for Speech Therapy (speech therapy, speech therapy materials) The Epilepsy Cure: How To Overcome and Treat Epilepsy In Infants and

Children Epilepsy And Seizures: Alternative Treatment For Epilepsy Without Drugs Or Surgery
Neuropsychology of Epilepsy and Epilepsy Surgery (AACN WORKSHOP SERIES) Drug Addicts-
Prescription Pill Drug Abuse: How to Deal With an Addict Adult, Friend, Family Member, Teen or
Teenager Who is Addicted to Medications (Prescription Pill Drug Abuse Help) Principles of
Pharmacology: The Pathophysiologic Basis of Drug Therapy The Physiology and Pharmacology of
the Microcirculation, Vol. 1 (Physiologic and Pharmacologic Bases of Drug Therapy) Principles of
Pharmacology: The Pathophysiologic Basis of Drug Therapy, 2e Principles of Pharmacology: The
Pathophysiologic Basis of Drug Therapy, 3rd Edition Bisk CPA Review: Regulation, 43rd Edition,
2014 (Comprehensive CPA Exam Review Regulation) (Bisk Comprehensive CPA Review) (Cpa
Comprehensive Exam Review. Regulation) How to Read a Nautical Chart, 2nd Edition (Includes
ALL of Chart #1): A Complete Guide to Using and Understanding Electronic and Paper Charts Chart
Hits of 2015-2016 (Chart Hits of Piano Vocal Guitar)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)