

## OXCARBAZEPINE OR EPILEPSY REFRACTORY

("oxcarbazepine "[Substance Name]) OR (oxcarbazepine) OR (GP 47680) OR (Timox) OR (Desitin brand of oxcarbazepine) OR (Trileptal) OR (Novartis brand of oxcarbazepine)

AND

("Epilepsy"[Mesh]) OR (Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies) OR (Epileptic Seizures) OR (Epileptic Seizure) OR (Seizure, Epileptic) OR (Seizure Disorder) OR (Seizure Disorders) OR (Seizures, Epileptic) OR (Single Seizure) OR (Seizure, Single) OR (Seizures, Single) OR (Single Seizures) OR (Aura) OR (Auras) OR (Awakening Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsy, Awakening) OR (Epilepsy, Cryptogenic) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsies) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies, Cryptogenic) OR (REFRACTORY EPILEPSY)

AND

(randomized controlled trial [pt] OR controlled clinical trial [pt] OR randomized controlled trials [mh] OR random allocation [mh] OR double-blind method [mh] OR single-blind method [mh] OR clinical trial [pt] OR clinical trials [mh] OR ("clinical trial" [tw]) OR ((singl\* [tw] OR doubl\* [tw] OR trebl\* [tw] OR tripl\* [tw]) AND (mask\* [tw] OR blind\* [tw])) OR ( placebos [mh] OR placebo\* [tw] OR random\* [tw] OR research design [mh:noexp] OR comparative study [mh] OR evaluation studies [mh] OR follow-up studies [mh] OR prospective studies [mh] OR control\* [tw] OR prospectiv\* [tw] OR volunteer\* [tw]) NOT (animals [mh] NOT humans [mh])

## LILACS

Database : **LILACS**

Search on : (oxcarbazepine) OR (oxcarbazepine) OR (GP 47680) OR (Timox) OR (Desitin brand of oxcarbazepine) OR (Trileptal) OR (Novartis brand of oxcarbazepine) [Palavras] and (Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies) OR (Epileptic Seizures) OR (Epileptic Seizure) OR (Seizure, Epileptic) OR (Seizure Disorder) OR (Seizure Disorders) OR (Seizures, Epileptic) OR (Single Seizure) OR (Seizure, Single) OR (Seizures, Single) OR (Single Seizures) OR (Aura) OR (Auras) OR (Awakening Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsy, Awakening) OR (Epilepsy, Cryptogenic) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsies) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies, Cryptogenic) OR (REFRACTORY EPILEPSY) [Palavras]

References found : 9 [[refine](#)]

Displaying: 1 .. 9 in format [**Detailed**]

## RESULTADO LILACS

BIREME/PAHO/WHO - Virtual Health Library

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Database : **LILACS**

Search on : (oxcarbazepine) OR (oxcarbazepine) OR (GP 47680) OR (Timox) OR (Desitin brand of oxcarbazepine) OR (Trileptal) OR (Novartis brand of oxcarbazepine) [Words] and (Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies) OR (Epileptic Seizures) OR (Epileptic Seizure) OR (Seizure, Epileptic) OR (Seizure Disorder) OR (Seizure Disorders) OR (Seizures, Epileptic) OR (Single Seizure) OR (Seizure, Single) OR (Seizures, Single) OR (Single Seizures) OR (Aura) OR (Auras) OR (Awakening Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsy, Awakening) OR (Epilepsy, Cryptogenic) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsies) OR (Cryptogenic Epilepsy) OR (Epilepsies, Cryptogenic) OR (REFRACTORY EPILEPSY) [Words]

Total of references : 9

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1/9

**Id:** 383551

**Author:** Baldauf, Cristine Mella.

**Title:** Oxcarbazepine in the treatment of epilepsy

**Source:** [Arq. neuropsiquiatr](#);61(supl.1):33-46, set. 2003. ilus, tab, graf.

**Idioma:** En.

**Descriptors:** [Carbamazepine/therapeutic use](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/therapeutic use](#)  
[Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)  
[-Carbamazepine/chemistry](#)  
[Carbamazepine/pharmacology](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/chemistry](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/pharmacology](#)  
[Drug Interactions](#)  
[Treatment Outcome](#)

**Limits:** [Humans](#)

**Tipo de Publicação:** [REVIEW, TUTORIAL](#)

**Responsible:** BR1.1 - BIREME

2/9

**Id:** 348671

**Author:** Holanda, Maurus Marques de Almeida; Quinino, Saul Cavalcanti de Medeiros; Silva, José Alberto Gonçalves da.

**Title:** Coma hiponatrêmico induzido pela oxcarbazepina: relato de caso / Hyponatremic coma induced by oxcarbazepine: case report

**Source:** [Arq. neuropsiquiatr](#);61(3B):870-871, set. 2003.

**Idioma:** Pt.

**Abstract:** Relatamos um caso raro de hiponatremia grave, com evolução para o estado de coma desencadeado pelo uso de oxcarbazepina, após um mês de tratamento em pós-operatório de neurocirurgia. Chamamos a atenção para a importância deste quadro pouco freqüente, bem como enfatizamos o diagnóstico diferencial e a particularidade quanto ao uso desta droga (AU)

**Descriptors:** [Anticonvulsants/adverse effects](#)  
[Carbamazepine/adverse effects](#)  
[Carbamazepine/analogs & derivatives](#)  
[Coma/chemically induced](#)  
[Hyponatremia/chemically induced](#)  
[-Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)

**Limits:** [Humans](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)

**Tipo de Publicação:** [Case Reports \[Publication Type\]](#)

**Responsible:** BR1.1 - BIREME

3/9

**Id:** 320046

**Author:** Viola, Maria Sylvia; Bercellini, Maria Angelica; Saidón, Patricia; Rubio, Modesto C.

**Title:** Variabilidad farmacocinética de oxcarbazepina en pacientes epilépticos /  
Pharmacokinetic variability of oxcarbazepine in epileptic patients

**Source:** [Medicina \(B.Aires\)](#);60(6):914-918, Dic. 2000.

**Idioma:** Es.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to analyze the population pharmacokinetics of oxcarbazepine (OCBZ) measuring the serum level of its active metabolite, monohydroxylated oxcarbazepine (MHD). We studied a group of patients with symptomatic and cryptogenic epilepsy treated with OCBZ monotherapy orally, at least for 3 weeks. The mean doses, age and weight of the patients were 17.9 +/- 7.8 mg/kg/day, 35.6 +/- 16.4 years and 70.3 +/- 19.2 kg, respectively. Blood samples were taken before the first morning dose of OCBZ and MHD levels were determined by HPLC. A linear relationship was found between OCBZ dose and MHD serum level ( $r = 0.844$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The MHD serum concentration (mg/l) can be predicted as  $0.85 \times \text{OCBZ dose (mg/kg)}$ . There was a significant correlation between observed and predicted MHD concentrations for each patient. The mean MHD clearance (Cl/F) calculated was  $4.05 \pm 1.69$  l/h, with a coefficient variation of 41. It was independent of dose, age and weight and followed a non normal distribution. The half-life of MHD was  $10.50 \pm 3.17$  hours. The influence of other antiepileptic drugs on MHD pharmacokinetics was analyzed by comparing the Cl/F medians from groups of patients receiving concomitant drugs with OCBZ monotherapy group where no significant differences were found. The results can be used to estimate a priori OCBZ doses, in order to individualize the treatment.(Au)

**Descriptors:** [Anticonvulsants/pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Carbamazepine/pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Epilepsy/blood](#)  
[-Aged, 80 and over](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/administration & dosage](#)  
[Carbamazepine/administration & dosage](#)  
[Carbamazepine/analogs & derivatives](#)  
[Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid](#)  
[Dose-Response Relationship, Drug](#)  
[Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)

**Limits:** [Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[Aged](#)

**Responsible:** BR1.1 - BIREME

4/9

**Id:** 305299

**Author:** Viola, María Sylvia; Bercellini, María Angélica; Saidón, Patricia; Rubio, Modesto C.

**Title:** Variabilidad farmacocinética de oxcarbazepina en pacientes epilépticos / Pharmacokinetic variability of oxcarbazepine in epileptic patients

**Source:** [Medicina \(B.Aires\)](#);60(6):914-918, 2000. tab, gra.

**Idioma:** Es.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to analyze the population pharmacokinetics of oxcarbazepine (OCBZ) measuring the serum level of its active metabolite, monohydroxylated oxcarbazepine (MHD). We studied a group of patients with symptomatic and cryptogenic epilepsy treated with OCBZ monotherapy orally, at least for 3 weeks. The mean doses, age and weight of the patients were 17.9 +/- 7.8 mg/kg/day, 35.6 +/- 16.4 years and 70.3 +/- 19.2 kg, respectively. Blood samples were taken before the first morning dose of OCBZ and MHD levels were determined by HPLC. A linear relationship was found between OCBZ dose and MHD serum level ( $r = 0.844$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The MHD serum concentration (mg/l) can be predicted as  $0.85 \times \text{OCBZ dose (mg/kg)}$ . There was a significant correlation between observed and predicted MHD concentrations for each patient. The mean MHD clearance (Cl/F) calculated was  $4.05 \pm 1.69$  l/h, with a coefficient variation of 41%. It was independent of dose, age and weight and followed a non normal distribution. The half-life of MHD was  $10.50 \pm 3.17$  hours. The influence of other antiepileptic drugs on MHD pharmacokinetics was analyzed by comparing the Cl/F medians from groups of patients receiving concomitant drugs with OCBZ monotherapy group where no significant differences were found. The results can be used to estimate a priori OCBZ doses, in order to individualize the treatment. (AU)

**Descriptors:** [Carbamazepine/pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Epilepsy/blood](#)  
[-Carbamazepine/administration & dosage](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/administration & dosage](#)  
[Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)  
[Aged, 80 and over](#)  
[Dose-Response Relationship, Drug](#)  
[Carbamazepine/analogs & derivatives](#)  
[Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid](#)

**Limits:** [Humans](#)  
[Male](#)  
[Female](#)  
[Child](#)  
[Adolescent](#)  
[Adult](#)  
[Middle Aged](#)  
[Aged](#)

**Responsible:** BR1.1 - BIREME

5/9

**Id:** 242581

**Author:** Carvalho, Valentina Nicole de.

**Title:** Novas drogas antiepilépticas: vigabatrina, lamotrigina e oxcarbazepina / New antiepileptic drugs: Vigabatrim, Lamotrigine and Oxcarbazepine

**Source:** [Neurobiologia](#);60(1):33-40, jan.-mar. 1997.

**Idioma:** Pt.

**Abstract:** Em breve revisão sobre o tratamento das epilepsias refratárias, a autora procura apresentar a necessidade de desenvolvimento de novas drogas antiepilépticas (DAEs). Pois mesmo com o progresso considerável na terapia das crises epiléticas e das tentativas de melhorar a tolerabilidade das DAEs. O número de pacientes farmacorresistentes está estabilizado entre 10 e 20 por cento. E estes pacientes são um importante desafio. Foram consideradas as novas DAEs disponíveis no Brasil, procurando enfatizar seus mecanismos de ação(AU)

**Descriptors:** [Anticonvulsants/pharmacology](#)  
[Epilepsy/therapy](#)  
[-Anticonvulsants/pharmacology](#)

**Responsable:** BR6.1 - BCS - Biblioteca de Ciências da Saúde

6/9

**Id:** 224999

**Author:** Schneider, Alice M; Serafim, Ana E; Rynkowski, Carla B; Dalegrave, Charles; Melo, Marcia P; Carvalho, Patrícia T; Barros, Helena M.

**Title:** Estudo comparativo entre oxcarbazepina e carbamazepina contra crises convulsivas tônico-clônicas induzidas por eletrochoque em ratos / Effects of Oxcarbazepine and Carbamazepine as anticonvulsivants induced by electric shock in rats

**Source:** [Pesqui. med. \(Porto Alegre\)](#);32(1):6-11, 1998. tab, graf.

**Idioma:** Pt.

**Abstract:** O trabalho visa comparar a eficácia anticonvulsivante da oxcarbazepina e da carbamazepina e a relação dose-efeito das mesmas. Foram utilizados 64 ratos albinos Wistar divididos em sete grupos, que receberam doses de OCBZ e CBZ em diferentes concentrações, sendo submetidos 30 minutos depois a eletrochoque transcorneal de 100V po 0,2 segundos, sendo observado o período de latência e de início das crises convulsivas tônico-clônicas...(AU)

**Descriptors:** [Anticonvulsants/administration & dosage](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/pharmacology](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/therapeutic use](#)  
[-Carbamazepine](#)  
[Epilepsy, Tonic-Clonic/drug therapy](#)  
[Electroshock](#)

**Limits:** [Animals](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Responsable:** BR18.1 - Biblioteca

7/9

**Id:** 202983

**Author:** López González, Moisés; Sosa Hernández, José Manuel; Sánchez Gutiérrez, J. Antonio.

**Title:** Nuevos fármacos contra la epilepsia / New drugs in epilepsy

**Source:** [Rev. med. IMSS](#);34(1):75-9, ene.-feb. 1996. tab.

**Idioma:** Es.

**Abstract:** En general 80 a 85 por ciento de los epiléticos se controlan satisfactoriamente con los medicamentos clásicos como son el defenilhidantoinato, la primidona, la carbamazepina y el ácido valproico. Sin embargo, entre 15 a 20 por ciento de los pacientes restantes no presenta un manejo adecuado con estos elementos clásicos y requiere de otra opción medicamentosa o de procedimientos

quirúrgicos. En este sentido, han aparecido en el mercado norteamericano cuatro productos de alternativa: el felbamato, vigabatrina, lamotrigina y oxcarbazepina (trileptal), de los cuales se reseña el mecanismo de acción y empleo clínico. (AU)

**Descriptors:** [Epilepsy/therapy](#)  
[Spasms, Infantile/therapy](#)

**Responsable:** MX1.1 - CENIDS - Centro de Información para Decisiones en Salud

8/9

**Id:** 148443

**Author:** Gody, Jaime; Mesa, Tomás; Jaramillo, Arturo.

**Title:** Oxcarbazepina: un nuevo anticonvulsivante / Oxcarbazepine: a new anticonvulsant

**Source:** [Rev. chil. neuro-psiquiatr](#);32(6,supl):73-83, 1994.

**Idioma:** En.

**Abstract:** The new anticonvulsivant oxcarbamazepine (OXC) is a keto analogue of carbamazepine. Both share a similar therapeutic profile, that includes mainly the treatment of partial epilepsies but probably neuralgias and affective disorders as well. Most OXC dose dependent adverse effects are similar to carbamazepine's, including ataxia, nystagmus, diplopia; other side effects are probably less common than those induced by carbamazepine, with the exception of hyponatremia, that occurs more often with OXC, although mainly asymptomatic. One of the main advantages of this new drug is its lack of enzyme induction potential, making easier to use it in combination with other drugs when necessary; accordingly, several clinical studies have shown absence of interaction between OXC and other medications (AU)

**Descriptors:** [Anticonvulsants/pharmacology](#)  
[Carbamazepine/analogs & derivatives](#)  
[-Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/adverse effects](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Seizures/drug therapy](#)  
[Drug Interactions](#)  
[Trigeminal Neuralgia/drug therapy](#)  
[Mood Disorders/drug therapy](#)

**Limits:** [Humans](#)

**Tipo de Publicação:** [Review \[Publication Type\]](#)

**Responsable:** CL1.1 - Biblioteca Central

9/9

**Id:** 80627

**Author:** Bittencourt, Paulo César Treviso; Sander, J. W. A. S.

**Title:** Drogas em epilepsia / Drugs in epilepsy

**Source:** [ACM arq. catarin. med](#);18(3):147-55, 1989. Tab.

**Idioma:** Pt.

**Abstract:** We briefly review the current drugs available for the treatment of epilepsy, including some historical aspects. We divided the modern drugs used for the treatment of epilepsy in first line, second line and add-on drugs. In addition we summarised the potential antiepileptic drugs which are currently undergoing clinical trials in several countries, with special emphasis on the new anti epileptic compounds Lamotrigine, Oxcarbazepine and Vigabatrin, which are due to be registered within the next year or so (AU)

**Descriptors:** [Epilepsy/drug therapy](#)  
[Anticonvulsants/therapeutic use](#)  
[Anti-Anxiety Agents/therapeutic use](#)

**Tipo de Publicação:** [Review \[Publication Type\]](#)  
[REVIEW, TUTORIAL](#)

**Responsible:** BR1.1 - BIREME

## COCHRANE LIBRARY

((epilepsy) and (oxcarbazepine):ti) - 4 encontrado(s)

- [Revisões Sistemáticas da Cochrane \(2 de 5030\)](#)
  - [Revisões completas \(2 de 3286\)](#)
    - [Oxcarbazepine add-on for drug-resistant partial epilepsy](#)
    - [Oxcarbazepine versus phenytoin monotherapy for epilepsy](#)
  - Protocolos (0 de 1744)
- [Resumos de revisões sistemáticas com qualidade avaliada \(1 de 6761\)](#)
- Registro Cochrane de Ensaio Controlado (CENTRAL/CCTR) (0 de 522339)
- [Base de Dados Cochrane de Revisões de Metodologia \(0 de 23\)](#)
- Registro Cochrane de Metodologia (0 de 10008)
- [Sobre a Colaboração Cochrane \(0 de 93\)](#)
- Resumos do INAHTA e de outras agências de Avaliação de Tecnologias em Saúde (0 de 7087)
- [Avaliações Econômicas da NHS \(1 de 22731\)](#)