



# Antiepileptic Drug Defectiveness and Acceptability of Adjunctive with Focal Seizures

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## DISCRPTION

Despite receiving adequate antiepileptic drug therapy, more than a third of epilepsy patients continue to experience seizures. Anti-Epileptic Drugs (AEDs) as more previous AEDs are linked to poor treatment response, evidence suggests that the clinical response to a newly administered AED is significantly dependent on the history of previous AED treatment. For patients under the age of four, oral Brivaracetam (BRV) is recommended as an immunotherapy for the treatment of focal (partial-onset) seizures. In the trial, 47% of patients randomized to BRV had 5 or more previous AEDs (AEDs discontinued before trial entry) this post-hoc analysis of the trial data, the effectiveness and tolerability of adjunctive BRV in adults with focal seizures were assessed by the total number of AEDs taken during their lifetime. Since was one of three Phase III trials of adjunctive in adults with focal seizures, data from were included for this analysis.

The primary paper provides a detailed description of the study design. The trial assessed the efficacy and safety of BRV 100 and 200 mg/day as supplementary therapy in individuals with uncontrolled focal seizures with or without subsequent generalization. The study was carried out in conformity with the guidelines for good clinical practice, the Declaration of Helsinki, and local laws. All locations institutional review boards gave their blessing to the trial plan, and prior to patient enrolment, all patients or their legal representatives gave written informed permission. The primary paper provides a detailed description of the study design. The trial assessed the efficacy and safety of BRV 100 and 200 mg/day as supplementary therapy in individuals with uncontrolled focal seizures with or without

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Patients and procedures the trials schedule included an 8-week prospective baseline period, a 12-week treatment period without up-titration, 4-week down-titration period, 2-week drug-free period, or participation in a long-term follow-up trial. Exclusion criteria included a history of status epileptics within the year before to screening or at baseline, treatment with levetiracetam, cluster seizures, psychogenic no epileptic seizures, and no motor focal aware (simple partial) seizures as the only seizure type (LEV; current or within 90 days before screening). Patients having a history of attempted suicide, a rapidly advancing brain problem or tumor, a fatal illness, a major infection, or any of these conditions were also excluded. Exclusion criteria included a history of status epileptics within the year before to screening or at baseline, treatment with levetiracetam, cluster seizures, psychogenic no epileptic seizures, and no motor focal aware (simple partial) seizures as the only seizure type. Patients having a history of attempted suicide, a rapidly advancing brain problem or tumor, a fatal illness, a major infection, or any of these conditions were also excluded. Patients who dropped out during the Treatment Period were included in the analysis, and responder rates were calculated based on the number of days the diary was completed. Seizure freedom (defined as completing the entire Treatment Period without reporting any type of seizure and without any missing seizure diary days) was also examined.

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