

Doncaster & Bassetlaw Medicines Formulary

Section 4.8 Antiepileptics

Carbamazepine 100mg & 200mg Tablets
Carbamazepine 200mg & 400mg MR Tablets
Carbamazepine 100mg in 5ml Syrup
Carbamazepine 125mg & 250mg Suppositories
Phenytoin Sodium 25mg, 50mg and 100mg Capsules
Phenytoin Sodium 250mg in 5ml Injection
Phenytoin 30mg in 5ml Suspension
Lamotrigine 25mg and 100mg Tablets
Lamotrigine 5mg, 25mg and 100mg Dispersible Tablets

Diazepam 5mg and 10mg Rectal Tubes
Diazepam 10mg in 2ml Emulsion Injection
Lorazepam 4mg in 1ml Injection
Phenytoin 250mg in 5ml Injection
Phenobarbitone 200mg in 1ml Injection

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Prescribing Guidance:

This section deals with the drug treatment of epilepsy in adults. See also [NICE Guidance \(CG137\)](#).

Interactions with Anti-Epileptic Medicines

Interactions are common between antiepileptic agents. Consult the current [BNF](#) prior to commencing any new agents.

Combination Therapy

Combination therapy with two or more antiepileptic agents should usually only be used when monotherapy with different agents has proven ineffective. Combination therapy enhances toxicity and drug interactions may occur.

Generic Prescribing

Further advice regarding switching of anti-epileptic medications can be found [here](#).

Prescribing outside this formulary should only take place via a New Product Request

Anti-Epileptic Agents in Pregnancy

There is an increased risk of teratogenicity associated with the use of anti-epileptic agents. In view of the increased risk, women taking anti-epileptic therapy who may have become pregnant should be informed of the possible consequences, counselled and offered antenatal screening. Those who wish to become pregnant should be warned of the teratogenic risks and referred to an appropriate specialist for advice.

Other Anti-Epileptics

The following anti-epileptic agents are available for use only on the advice of an Epilepsy Specialist or Consultant Neurologist:

- Brivaracetam
- Clobazam
- Clonazepam
- Eslicarbazepine
- Ethosuximide
- Gabapentin
- Lacosamide
- Levetiracetam
- Oxcarbazepine
- Perampanel
- Phenobarbitone
- Pregabalin
- Primidone
- Rufinamide
- Sodium Valproate (see also <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/toolkit-on-the-risks-of-valproate-medicines-in-female-patients>)
- Tiagabine
- Topiramate
- Vigabatrin: this drug is restricted to use in infantile spasms (West's syndrome) and only with then prescribed with close monitoring of visual fields, due to risks of retinopathy (movement disorders and MRI abnormalities have also been reported).
- Zonisamide

For advice on dosing, see the current edition of the [BNF](#).

The drugs are colour coded to reflect the local traffic light status. Further details are available from the [Doncaster CCG website](#).

Drugs Used in the Treatment of Status Epilepticus (in Adults)

<https://www.dbth.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Adult-Treatment-Guidelines-for-Convulsive-Status-Epilepticus.pdf>