

**TRIAL OF TOPIRAMATE AS MONOTHERAPY IN RECENTLY DIAGNOSED EPILEPSY**

**C-W. Lee, Y-G. Oh, H-S. Yun, J-D. Kim, J-H. Lee**

*Department of Pediatrics, Wonkwang University, School of Medicine, Iksan, South Korea*

*[chance3333@hanmail.net](mailto:chance3333@hanmail.net)*

Topiramate(TPM) has been found efficacious as adjunctive therapy in controlled, randomized trials with chronic refractory partial onset seizures. TPM was also shown to be effective when converted from adjunctive therapy to monotherapy. This study enrolled patients who had been diagnosed with epilepsy within the past 3 years and who had experienced 1-6 seizures during the 3 month retrospective baseline. We report a retrospective study in patients less than 15 years of age to evaluate TPM as monotherapy in Korean children with recently diagnosed epilepsy. 37 patients were studied to evaluate TPM as monotherapy. TPM was effective in 76% of 21 patients with partial epilepsy, and in 68% of 16 patients with generalized epilepsy. 73% of the patients were still receiving TPM at the time of the analysis. Improvement was well maintained in all patients during the treatment period (median 6.8 months). Seizure frequency and severity increased in 13% of patients with partial epilepsy and 17% with generalized epilepsy, and resulted in withdrawal of TPM for 9%. The most frequently reported adverse events were moderate neurobehavioral disorders.

TPM is effective and well tolerated in children under 15 years of age in a broad range of epilepsy syndromes, including idiopathic partial epilepsy, and generalized epilepsy. Use of TPM as monotherapy could be considered in children with epilepsy, and slow titration is required.

