

# NUOVI ORIZZONTI E MEDICINA DI PRECISIONE NELLA CURA DELLE PERSONE CON EPILESSIA



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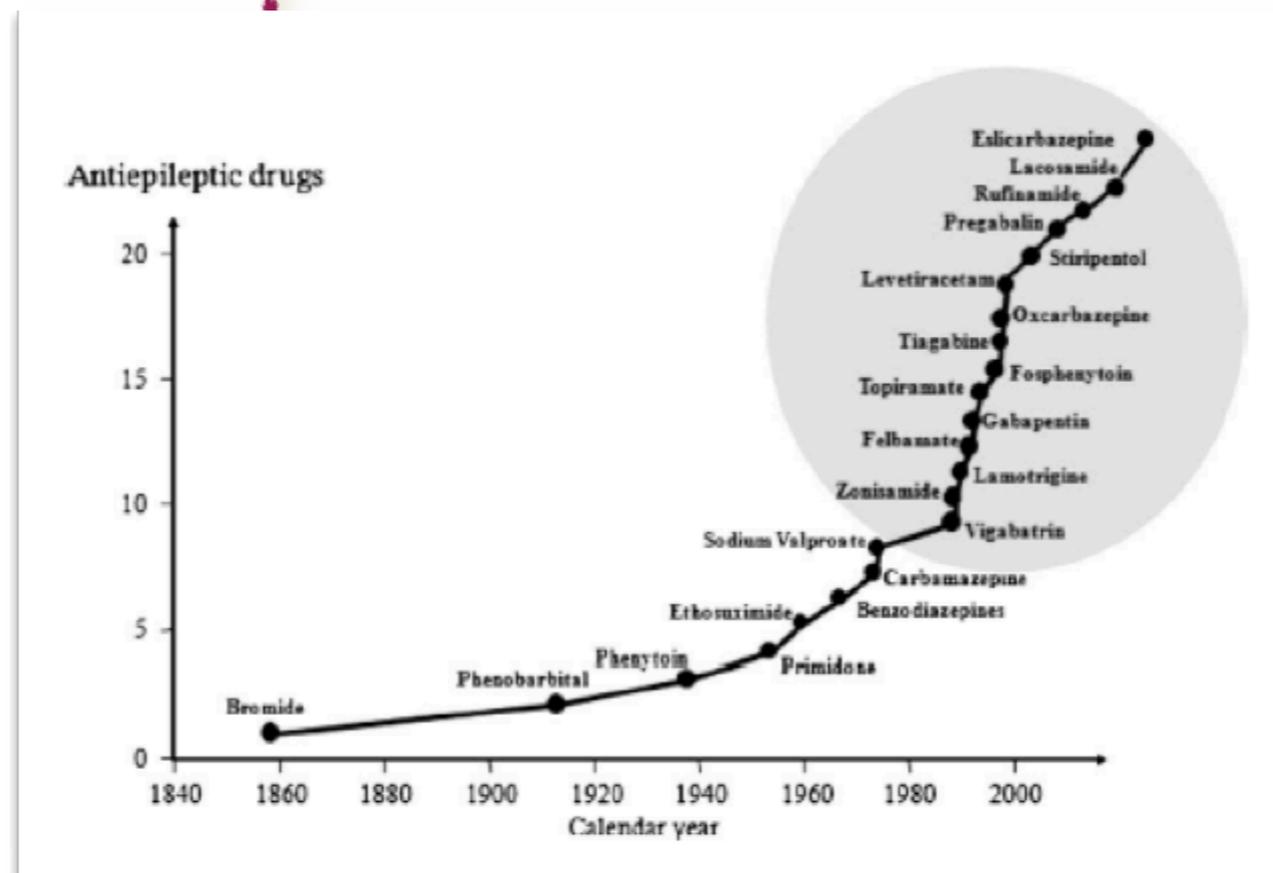
# Attualità

- **Nuovi farmaci: quanto ci hanno aiutato?**
- **Nuovi effetti collaterali**
- **Epilessia e qualità della vita**
- **La diagnosi di epilessia: nuovi criteri**
- **Quando i farmaci non bastano**

# Nuovi farmaci

# Lo sviluppo dei farmaci

Drug	Year of introduction
Bromide	1857
Phenobarbital	1912
Phenytoin	1938
Primidone	1952
Ethosuximide	1955
Benzodiazepines	1963
Carbamazepine	1963
Sodium valproate	1967
Zonisamide	1989
Vigabatrin	1989
Lamotrigine	1990
Oxcarbazepine	1990
Felbamate	1993
Gabapentin	1993
Topiramate	1995
Fosphenytoin	1996
Tiagabine	1997
Levetiracetam	1999
Pregabalin	2004
Rufinamide	2007
Stiripentol	2007
Lacosamide	2008
Eslicarbazepine acetate	2009
Retigabine	2011



MJ Brodie, GJ Sills; Seizure, 2011

# Abbiamo tante possibilità

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- Un numero elevato di nuovi AED
- Oltre 20 “nuovi farmaci”
- Eventuali 200 possibili associazioni
- Oltre 1000 possibili combinazioni di 3 farmaci

# Come sono cambiati gli esiti?

Antiepileptic drug combinations—Have newer agents altered clinical outcomes?

Linda J. Stephen, Murray Forsyth, Kevin Kelly, Martin J. Brodie\*

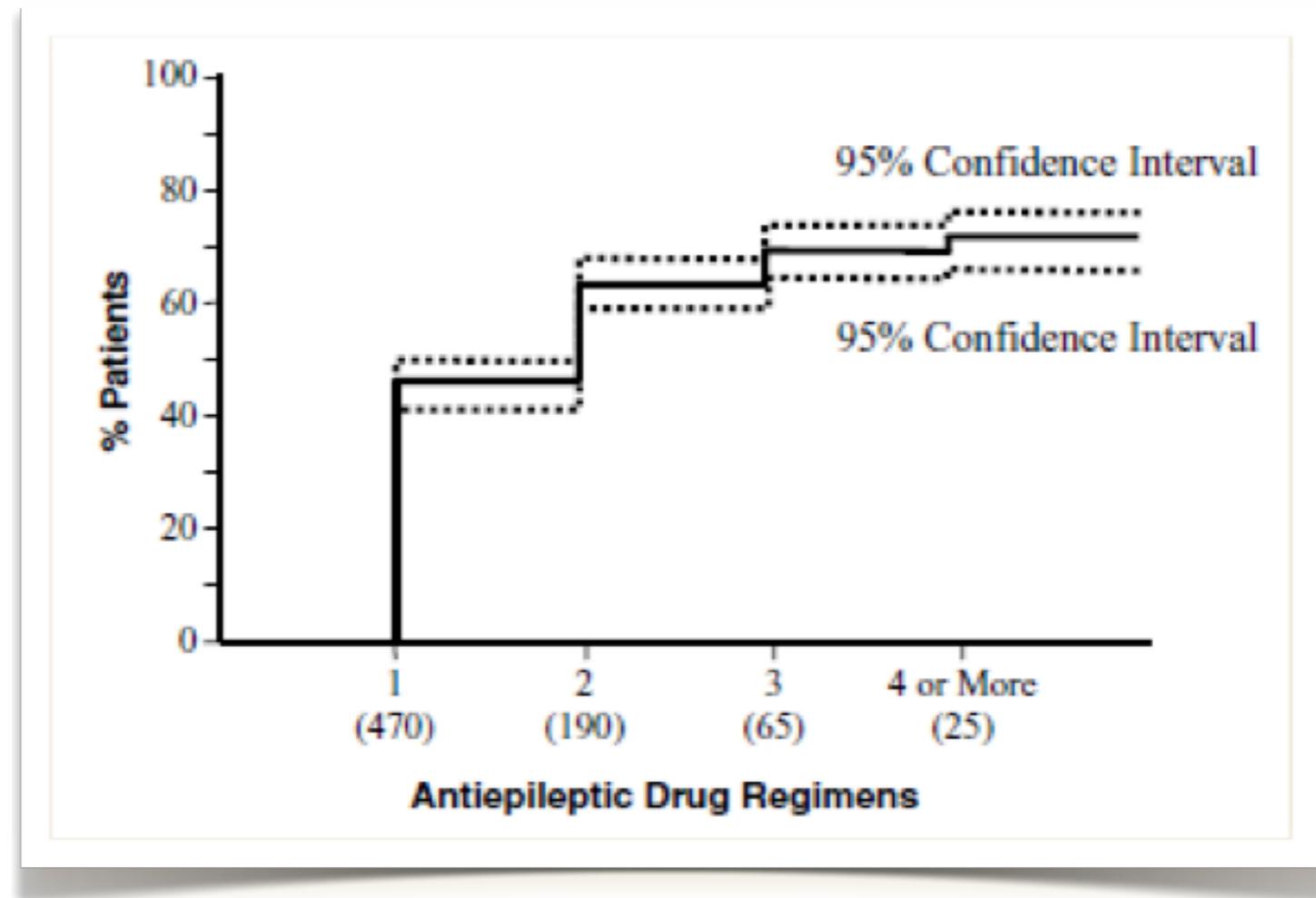
- Analisi pazienti 2000 – 2010
- Identica % di pz liberi da crisi in una duo-terapia 86-81%
- Identica % di pz liberi da crisi in tri-terapia 13-17%

Table 2 Commonest successful duotherapy regimens.

Antiepileptic drug combination	Mean dose (mg)	Dose ranges (mg)	Defined daily dose (mg)	Localisation-related epilepsies	Primary generalised epilepsies	Total (%)
Lamotrigine	155 <sup>†</sup>	25–425	300	59	37	96 (24.3)
Sodium valproate	1200 <sup>†</sup>	200–3000	1500			
Carbamazepine	820	400–1400	1000	12	14	26 (6.6)
Sodium valproate	1431 <sup>†</sup>	300–4000	1500			
Phenobarbital	125	30–360	100	11	13	24 (6.1)
Phenytoin	312	150–650	300			
Carbamazepine	1009	400–2000	1000	19	4	23 (5.8)
Levetiracetam	1467	250–4000	1500			
Carbamazepine	955	400–1600	1000	16	4	20 (5.1)
Topiramate	258	75–800	300			
Levetiracetam	1579	500–3000	1500	15	4	19 (4.8)
Lamotrigine	429 <sup>†</sup>	150–800	300			
Levetiracetam	1359	250–3000	1000	9	7	16 (4.1)
Sodium valproate	1931 <sup>†</sup>	800–3000	1500			
Lamotrigine	432 <sup>†</sup>	50–900	300	9	5	14 (3.5)
Topiramate	214	25–1000	300			
Carbamazepine	658	200–1200	1000	7	6	13 (3.3)
Phenobarbital	116	60–180	100			
Carbamazepine	667	300–1000	1000	10	2	12 (3.0)
Gabapentin	1700	300–3600	1800			

# Come possiamo migliorare?

**% risposta in  
funzione del  
“tentativo”**



Kwan, Brodie Seizure 2000

Quali informazioni abbiamo per ottimizzare la scelta di un secondo farmaco?

# Un politerapia razionale?



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Seizure

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/yseiz](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/yseiz)



Review

Combining antiepileptic drugs—Rational polytherapy?

Martin J. Brodie<sup>a,\*</sup>

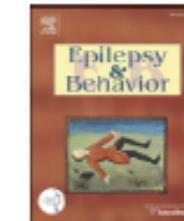
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<sup>b</sup>Department of Molecular and Cellular



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Epilepsy & Behavior

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/yebeh](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/yebeh)



Review

Antiepileptic drug therapy: Does mechanism of action matter?

Martin J. Brodie<sup>a,\*</sup>, Athanasios Covanis<sup>b</sup>, Antonio Gil-Nagel<sup>c</sup>, Holger Lerche<sup>d</sup>, Emilio Perucca<sup>e,f</sup>,  
Graeme J. Sills<sup>g</sup>, H. Steve White<sup>h</sup>



journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/epilepsyres](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/epilepsyres)

Antiepileptic drug combinations—Have newer agents altered clinical outcomes?

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# politerapia razionale

## Multiple modes of action

Topiramate  
Valproate  
Zonisamide

## GABAergic drugs

Clobazam  
Phenobaritone  
Primidone  
Tiagabine  
Vigabatrin

## Glutamatergic drugs

Perampanel  
Felbamate

## Sodium channel blockers

Carbamazepine  
Lacosamide  
Lamotigine  
Oxcarbazepine  
Phenytoin

## Vesicular protein SV2a

Levetiracetam  
Brivaracetam

## Presynaptic calcium channel

Gabapentin  
Pregabalin

## Potassium channel

Retigabine

## **dell'epilessia**

nuova  
diagnosi

fallimento  
monoterapia

resistenza al  
trattamento

## **della persona**

genere

comorbidity

# **paziente con nuova diagnosi**

- Potrò avere un controllo delle crisi?
- Potrò in futuro sospendere la terapia?
- Avrò delle limitazioni nella vita personale e nel lavoro?

obiettivi:

- controllo completo delle crisi senza effetti collaterali
- normale stile di vita

# Effetti collaterali e rischi

# alterazioni psichiatriche & AED

- Topiramato: alterazioni cognitive, depressione, psicosi
- Levetiracetam: agitazione, ostilità, depressione, psicosi
- Zonisamide: depressione

FDA analisi di 11 AED trials  
increased risk of suicidiality 0.43% (0.22 placebo)

risk increase only in depressed pts  
and for new drugs a topiramate, levetiracetam

Anderson et al., 2010 neurology

# donna in età fertile

## EURAP

- **3909 gravidanze. Malformazioni fetali maggiori:**
  - **LTG** 2.5 (<300) a 4.5% (<300)
  - **CBZ** 3.4 a 8.7%
  - **PB** 5.4% a 13.7%
  - **VPA** 5.6 a 24.2% (dosi > 1000 e poli-tp)
  - 239 gravidanze senza AED = 3.5%
  - non abbiamo dati sufficienti per AED più recenti. Sembra basso rischio teratogeno con LEV

# Dose-dependent risk of malformations with antiepileptic drugs: an analysis of data from the EURAP epilepsy and pregnancy registry



*Torbjörn Tomson, Dina Battino, Erminio Bonizzoni, John Craig, Dick Lindhout, Anne Sabers, Emilio Perucca, Frank Vajda, for the EURAP study group\**

[www.thelancet.com/neurology](http://www.thelancet.com/neurology) Vol 10 July 2011

**Findings** After excluding pregnancies that ended in spontaneous abortions or chromosomal or genetic abnormalities, those in which the women had treatment changes in the first trimester, and those involving other diseases or treatments that could affect fetal outcome, we assessed rates of major congenital malformations in 1402 pregnancies exposed to carbamazepine, 1280 on lamotrigine, 1010 on valproic acid, and 217 on phenobarbital. An increase in malformation rates with increasing dose at the time of conception was recorded for all drugs. Multivariable analysis including ten covariates in addition to treatment with antiepileptic drugs showed that the risk of malformations was greater with a parental history of major congenital malformations (odds ratio 4.4, 95% CI 2.06–9.23). We noted the lowest rates of malformation with less than 300 mg per day lamotrigine (2.0% [17 events], 95% CI 1.19–3.24) and less than 400 mg per day carbamazepine (3.4% [5 events], 95% CI 1.11–7.71). Compared with lamotrigine monotherapy at doses less than 300 mg per day, risks of malformation were significantly higher with valproic acid and phenobarbital at all investigated doses, and with carbamazepine at doses greater than 400 mg per day.

	Sample size	Congenital malformation up to birth to 2 months	Congenital malformation up to 1 year	Number seizure free (%)
<b>Carbamazepine</b>				
<400	148	2 (1.3%, 0.16–4.80)	5 (3.4%, 1.11–7.71)	95 (64%)
≥400 to <1000	1047	34 (3.2%, 2.26–4.51)	56 (5.3%, 4.07–6.89)	699 (67%)
≥1000	207	16 (7.7%, 4.48–12.25)	18 (8.7%, 5.24–13.39)	129 (62%)
<b>Lamotrigine</b>				
<300	836	14 (1.7%, 0.92–2.79)	17 (2.0%, 1.19–3.24)	562 (67%)
≥300	444	16 (3.6%, 2.07–5.79)	20 (4.5%, 2.77–6.87)	303 (68%)
<b>Phenobarbital</b>				
<150	166	7 (4.2%, 1.71–8.50)	9 (5.4%, 2.51–10.04)	117 (71%)
≥150	51	7 (13.7%, 5.70–26.26)	7 (13.7%, 5.70–26.26)	35 (69%)
<b>Valproic acid</b>				
<700	431	18 (4.2%, 2.49–6.52)	24 (5.6%, 3.60–8.17)	306 (71%)
≥700 to <1500	480	43 (9.0%, 6.56–11.88)	50 (10.4%, 7.83–13.50)	316 (66%)
≥1500	99	23 (23.2%, 15.33–32.79)	24 (24.2%, 16.19–33.89)	63 (63%)

Data are events (rate, 95% CI) unless otherwise stated.

**Table 2: Number of offspring with malformations for the four monotherapies at different doses at conception (mg per day)**

# gravidanza

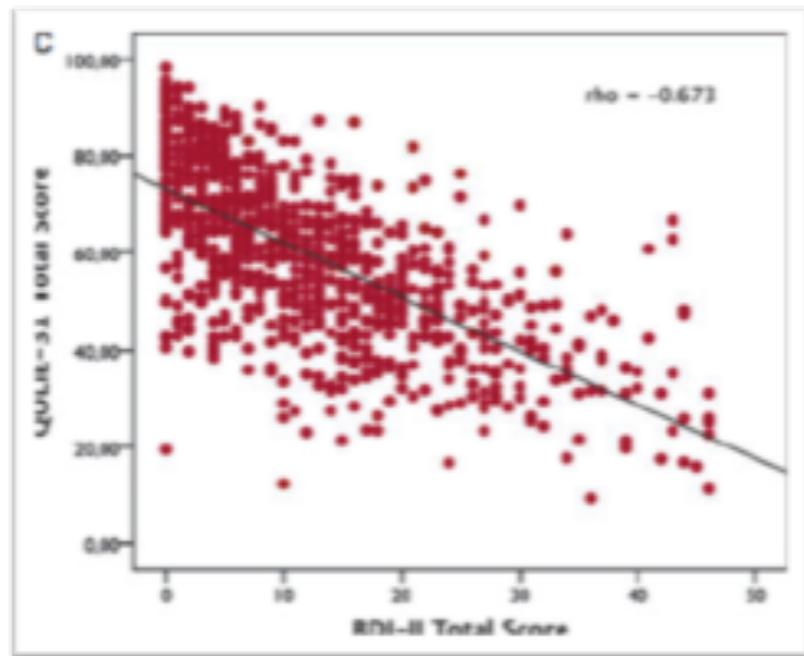
- discuterne prima!
- consigliarne la pianificazione
- ridurre AED alle dosi minime efficaci se possibile
- supplementazione acido folico >400 ug
- diagnosi prenatale, eco etc.,
- monitoraggio livelli plasmatici, in particolare LTG

# interazioni con contraccettivi orali

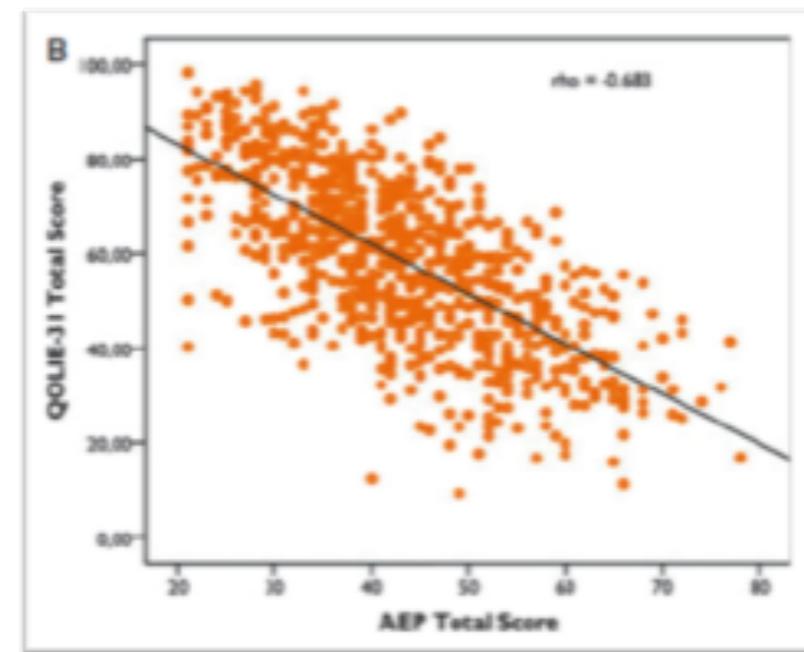
- CBZ, PHT, PB
- ma anche OXC e TPM (dose > 200mg):  
formulazioni con > 50ug estrogeni
- non interazioni LEV, LCM, ZNZ; VPA, LTG
- nb: riduzione liv plasmatici di LTG

# Qualità della vita

# Studio SOPHIE – qualità della vita



- QOLIE inversamente correlato al carico di sintomi depressivi



- QOLIE inversamente correlato agli effetti collaterali

Luoni C, et al. Epilepsia 2011

# La diagnosi

## **A practical clinical definition of epilepsy**

**\*Robert S. Fisher, †Carlos Acevedo, ‡Alexis Arzimanoglou, §Alicia Bogacz, ¶J. Helen Cross,  
#Christian E. Elger, \*\*Jerome Engel Jr, ††Lars Forsgren, ‡‡Jacqueline A. French, §§Mike  
Glynn, ¶¶Dale C. Hesdorffer, ##B.I. Lee, \*\*\*Gary W. Mathern, †††Solomon L. Moshé,  
‡‡‡Emilio Perucca, §§§Ingrid E. Scheffer, ¶¶¶Torbjörn Tomson, ###Masako Watanabe, and  
\*\*\*\*Samuel Wiebe**

*Epilepsia*, 55(4):475–482, 2014

Epilepsy is a disease of the brain defined by any of the following conditions

1. A least two unprovoked (or reflex) seizures occurring >24 h apart
2. One unprovoked (or reflex) seizure and a probability of further seizures similar to the general recurrence risk (at least 60%) after two unprovoked seizures, occurring over the next 10 years
3. Diagnosis of an epilepsy syndrome

Epilepsy is considered to be resolved for individuals who had an age-dependent epilepsy syndrome but are now past the applicable age or those who have remained seizure-free for the last 10 years, with no seizure medicines for the last 5 years.

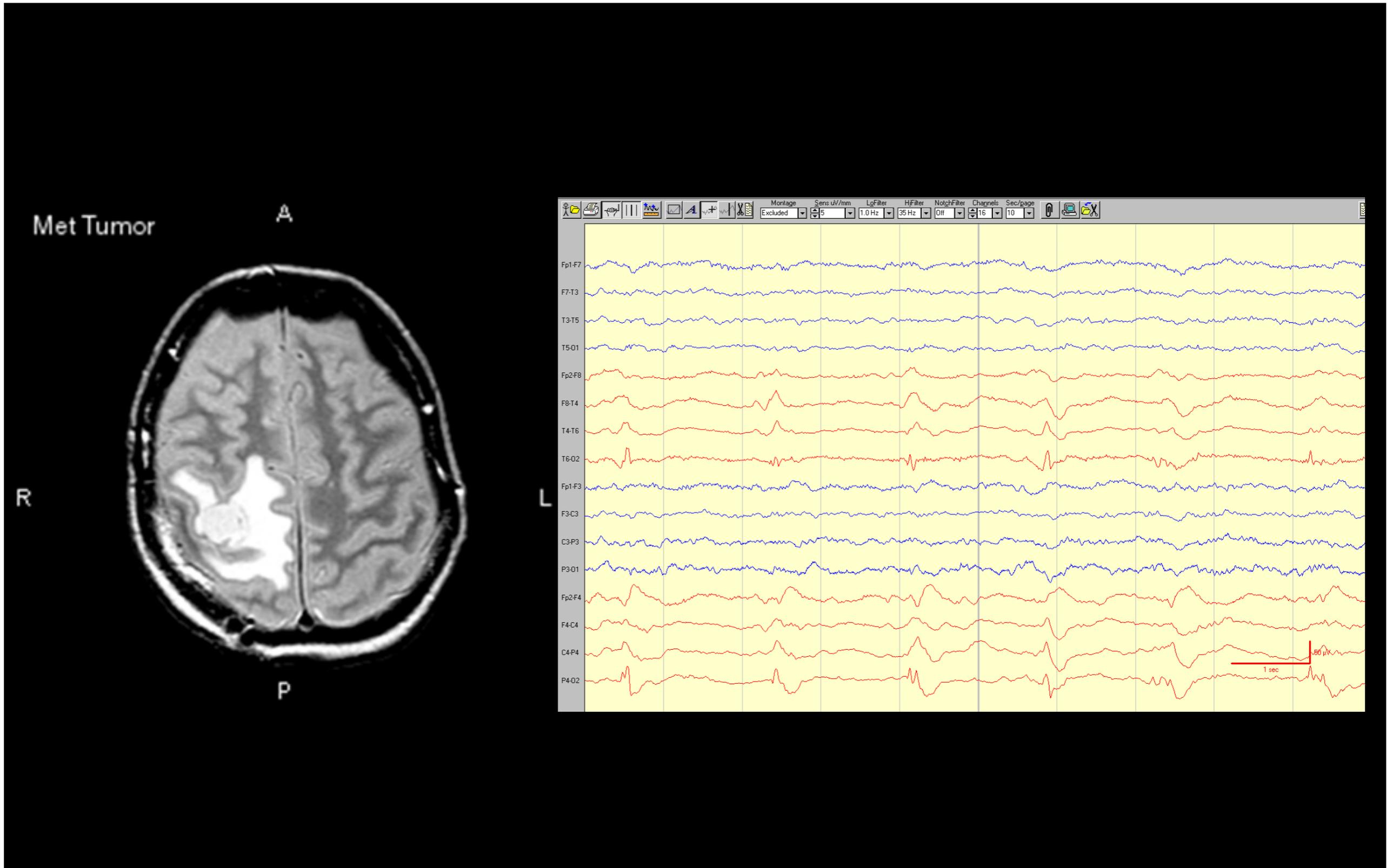
# Seizure versus Epilepsy

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- **A seizure is the event**
- **Epilepsy is the disease associated with spontaneously recurring seizures**



- **Some people now are treated as if they have epilepsy after 1 seizure**



quando i farmaci non  
bastano

# Popolazione farmaco-resistente

15-25% della popolazione di  
pazienti affetti da epilessia

USA

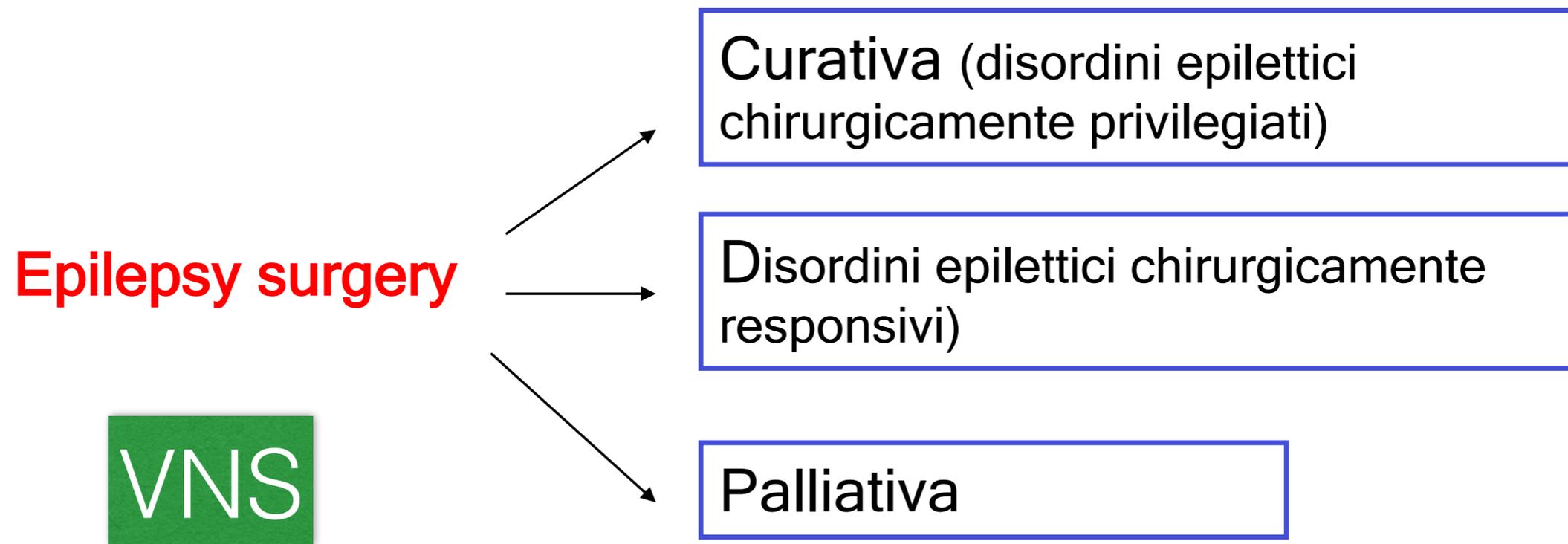
100.000 - 200.000 persone  
5.000 nuovi casi/anno

ITALIA

20.000 - 30.000 persone

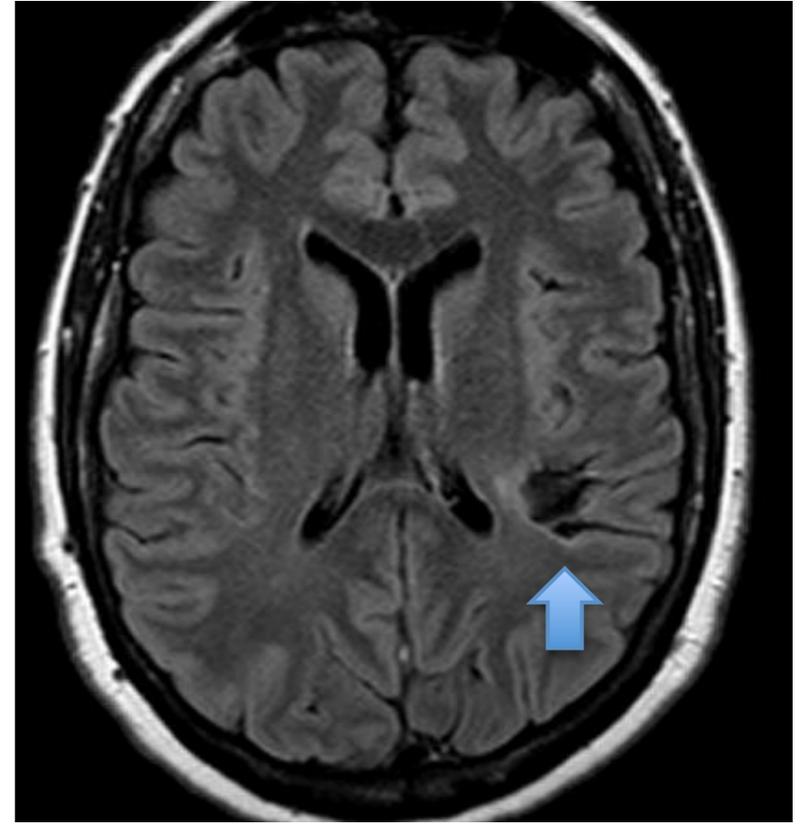
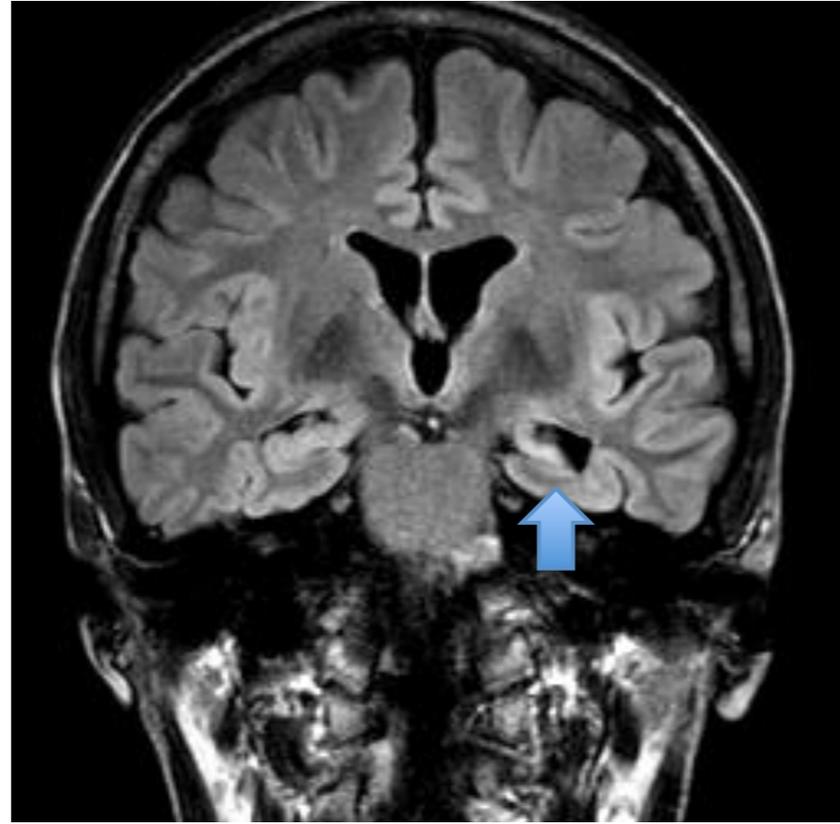
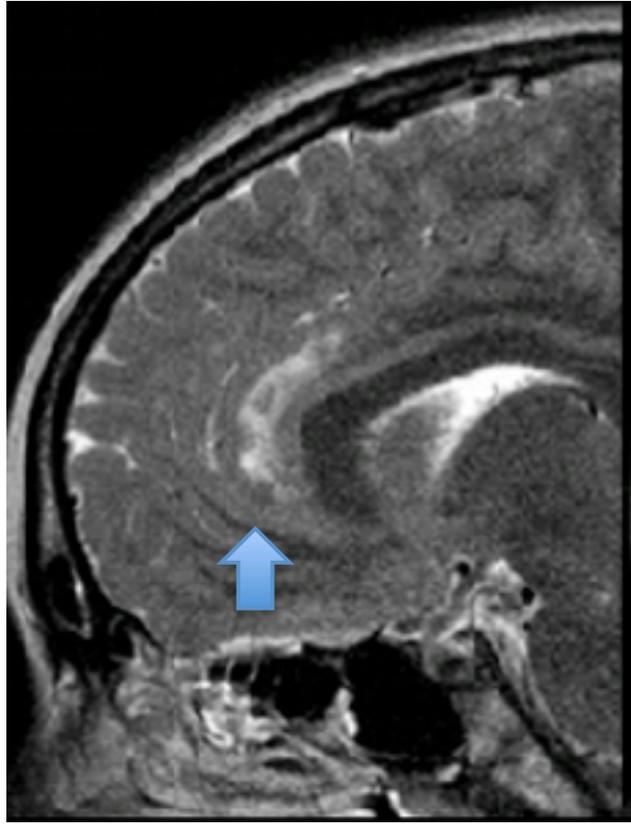
# Progressi terapeutici - la chirurgia dell'epilessia

La chirurgia viene ancora considerata come l'ultima spiaggia terapeutica. Una errata opinione che ha causato, e causa, dei ritardi spesso inaccettabili nell'esecuzione di una procedura che in casi selezionati può fornire risultati eccellenti.



# Disturbi epilettici chirurgicamente privilegiati

- ✓ presenza di una lesione strutturale ben circoscritta alla MRI
- ✓ presenza di attività parossistiche intercritiche focali nell'EEG
- ✓ crisi con caratteristiche indicative di un esordio focale
- ✓ assenza di discordanza tra i punti sopraelencati
- ✓ la zona epilettogena individuata in base alle caratteristiche anatomo-elettro-cliniche è chirurgicamente accessibile e non coinvolge aree di corteccia eloquente (e.g. linguaggio)
- ✓ assenza di altre anomalie strutturali potenzialmente epilettogene

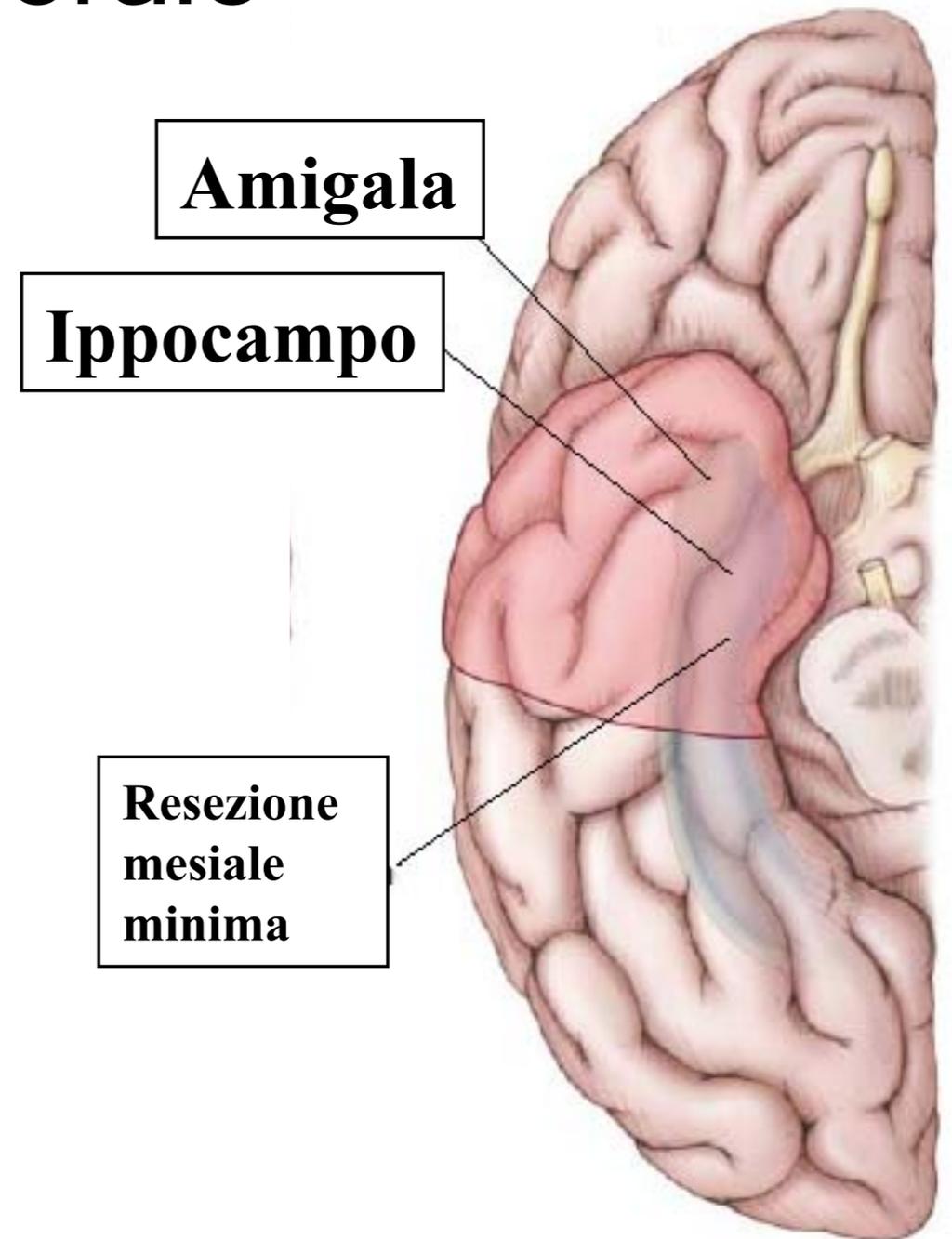


# Chirurgia del lobo temporale

Guarigione 70 - 90%

Eziologie:

- ✓ atrofia strutture temporo-mesiali (sclerosi ippocampale) } 70%
- ✓ Tumori basso grado
- ✓ Displasie focali
- ✓ Aree malaciche
- ✓ Malformazioni vascolari } 30%



*New England J. Med.;  
Wiebe et al., 2001)*

# Valutazione prechirurgica

## PROCEDURE STANDARD

- ✓ Revisione storia clinica ed EO
- ✓ Esecuzione MRI alta risoluzione (1.5, 3.0 Tesla)
- ✓ Monitoraggio video-EEG (fondamentale per registrare le caratteristiche elettro-cliniche delle crisi abituali del paziente)

## PROCEDURE ADDIZIONALI

- ✓ SPECT
- ✓ PET
- ✓ fMRI

## PROCEDURE INVASIVE SE DATI ANATOMO-ELETTROCLINICI DUBBI O NON CONCORDANTI

- ✓ Elettrodi intracerebrali

