ABSTRACT: Pharmacoepidemiology analysis of efficacy and safety of antiepileptics was carried out in children (3 months – 18 years old) registered with municipal children's epilepsy services: 548 children in 2005, 718 – In 2007 and 32 – In 2011. We used remission lasting for 1 year or longer, and 3 years or longer as primary effectiveness outcomes, and total number of people with adverse effects as a safety outcome. We found no advantages of newer antiepileptics over the older ones in terms of either efficacy or safety. Long-term follow up (more than 3 years) showed higher treatment response rate in patients with childhood versus juvenile absence epilepsy.

References:


