

## A Drug Utilization Study of Antiepileptic Drugs Use in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Central India

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### Abstract

**Aims and Objectives:** The main objectives of the study were to describe the drug utilization pattern of anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs), to get an insight into the type and etiology of various forms of epileptic seizures, to review drug use and/or prescribing patterns, to study the effects (beneficial and adverse) of antiepileptic drugs. **Materials and Methods:** The present study was a prospective, non-randomized controlled single blinded trial, done at NKPSIMS and RC, Nagpur, India. **Results:** Out of 146 participants, 76 were male and 70 were females. Monotherapy was given in 102 patients (69.8%) while polytherapy was given in 44 patients (30.1%). Amongst the monotherapy, phenytoin was most commonly prescribed in 25 patients (17.1%) while levetiracetam and vigabatrin were least prescribed (1.3 and 2.7 respectively). Amongst the fixed dose combinations (FDCs) phenytoin + phenobarbital was most commonly prescribed. **Conclusion:** The findings of the present study should be generalized by performing such regular studies elsewhere in other parts of the country, so as to help in meticulous planning in order to reduce the expenditures in health care without affecting efficacy.