Effects of levetiracetam in patients with generalized epilepsy on Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation



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- Cortical hyperexcitability is a key feature of epilepsy, and Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS), combined with electromyography (EMG), is a non-invasive method to study cortical excitability
- Different anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) affect TMS measures of cortical excitability in healthy volunteers
- We evaluated the effects of levetiracetam on motor cortical excitability in patients with generalized epilepsy, to validate TMS as a valuable translational biomarker for early phase drug development of new AEDs

Levetiracetam: Placebo
Levetiracetam: Lev 2000 mg
Valproic acid: Placebo
Valproic acid: Lev 2000 mg
Valproic acid: Placebo
Valproic acid: Lev 2000 mg



Placebo: patients on levetiracetam • and valproic acid Levetiracetam 2000mg: patients on levetiracetam • and valproic acid •

Methods

 Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, two-way crossover study



Fig. 2 Estimated means LICI50 (%)

Placebo: patients on levetiracetam • and valproic acid Levetiracetam 2000mg: patients on levetiracetam • and valproic acid •

Results

- Levetiracetam significantly reduced single pulse MEP amplitude and paired pulse long intracortical inhibition at interstimulus interval (ISI) 50 msec (LICI₅₀) in the combined group, with a greater effect in levetiracetam-naïve patients
- LICI₁₀₀ was only reduced in patients on levetiracetam monotherapy
- Resting motor threshold, short intracortical inhibition at ISI 2

- Patients with generalized epilepsy on monotherapy: levetiracetam max. 2dd500mg, valproic acid max. 1000mg/day (levetiracetam-naïve)
- Single dose of levetiracetam 2000mg or placebo after refraining from morning AED dose
- Single- and paired-pulse TMS-EMG, measured pre-dose and 1.5 hours and 3 hours post-dose
- A mixed effects model analysis of variance with baseline as covariate was used



msec (SICI₂) and LICI₃₀₀ were not affected **Conclusions**

- Levetiracetam reduced cortical excitability in patients with generalized epilepsy, with a greater effect size in levetiracetamnaïve patients
- This is in line with findings in healthy volunteers, confirming the value of TMS-EMG as a translational biomarker for AED effects in generalized epilepsy patients

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