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Authors

Saria, Marlon G
Corle, Courtney
Hu, Jethro
[et al.](#)

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NO-38. A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF LACOSAMIDE IN PATIENTS WITH BRAIN TUMOR

Marlon G. Saria¹, Courtney Corle¹, Jethro Hu², Jeremy Rudnick², Surasak Phuphanich², Maciej M. Mrugala³, Laura K. Lee³, Beverly D. Fu⁴, Daniela A. Bota⁴, Ryan Y. Kim¹, Tiffany Brown¹, Homira Feely¹, Alexander Hu¹, Jan Drappatz⁵, Patrick Y. Wen³, Jong W. Lee⁵, Bob Carter¹, and Santosh Kesari¹; ¹UC San Diego, La Jolla, CA; ²Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA; ³University of Washington, Seattle, WA; ⁴UC Irvine, Irvine, CA; ⁵Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA

BACKGROUND: As many as 30% to 50% of brain tumor patients present with seizures, and many more remain at risk of developing seizures over the disease course. The management of seizures in these patients is complicated by tumor growth and the numerous adverse effects and drug interactions of traditional anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs), which are seen more frequently in patients with brain tumors than in the general epilepsy population. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no published studies looking at the efficacy and tolerability of lacosamide in controlling seizures in patients with brain tumors. **AIM:** To determine the efficacy and tolerability of lacosamide in patients with brain tumors. **DESIGN:** We performed a retrospective chart review of the medical records of all patients with a diagnosis of a primary brain tumor who were placed on lacosamide at 5 academic medical centers with tertiary brain tumor programs in the U.S. The main outcome measures were seizure frequency and toxicities. **RESULTS:** The majority of the patients had gliomas (95%). Fifty-five (79%) patients had partial seizures only, and 12 (17%) had generalized seizures. Most (74%) of the patients were started on lacosamide because of recurrent seizures. Forty-six patients (66%) reported a decrease in seizure frequency, and 21 (30%) reported stable seizures. Most of the patients (n = 54, 77%) placed on lacosamide did not report any toxicities. **DISCUSSION:** Of the newer AEDs, lacosamide has not been evaluated in a population of patients with brain tumors. Our retrospective analysis demonstrated that lacosamide was both effective and well tolerated as an add-on AED in patients with brain tumors. Lacosamide's novel mechanism of action will allow for concurrent use with other AEDs as documented by its efficacy across many different types of AEDs used in our population.