

Voltrigin

Lamotrigine Sustained Release
Tablets 50 mg / 100 mg

Description:

VOLTRIGIN contains lamotrigine in the strength of 50 mg and 100 mg uncoated sustained release tablet form. Lamotrigine is an anticonvulsant drug used in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder. Lamotrigine also acts as a mood stabilizer. It is the first medication since lithium granted Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for the maintenance treatment of bipolar type I.

Mechanism of Action:

One proposed mechanism of action of lamotrigine, suggests that lamotrigine inhibits voltage-sensitive sodium channels, thereby stabilizing neuronal membranes and consequently modulating presynaptic transmitter release of excitatory amino acids (e.g., glutamate and aspartate).

Indication:

- Adjunctive therapy for primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures and partial-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in patients aged 13 years and older.
- Conversion to monotherapy in patients aged 13 years and older with partial-onset seizures who are receiving treatment with a single AED.

Dosage:

Initiation of adjunctive therapy and conversion to monotherapy requires slow titration dependent on concomitant AEDs.

Adjunctive therapy: Target therapeutic dosage range is 200 to 600 mg daily and is dependent on concomitant AEDs.

Conversion to monotherapy: Target therapeutic dosage range is 250 to 300 mg daily.

Administration: It comes as uncoated sustained release tablets and to be taken by mouth with or without food.

Storage: Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from light and moisture.

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HELLO	• I Am _____
	• Call me on _____
	• Mail me at _____

for the **Electrical Storm** in brain...



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La Renon®

What is Epilepsy ?

A neurological condition characterized by **Recurrent Seizures**

Seizures are due to brief disturbances in the electrical functions of the brain



Epilepsy affects people of all ages

Causes

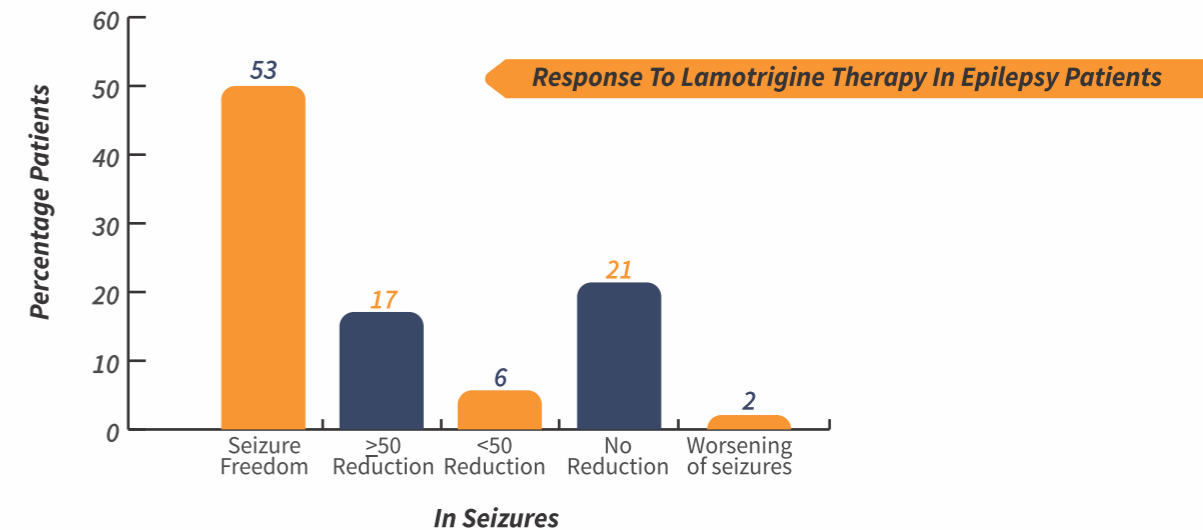
- Neurological Infections
- Head Injuries
- Stroke
- Genetic Basis
- Brain Tumors
- Brain Damage From Prenatal Or Perinatal Causes
- Unknown in many cases

References:
WHO (World Health Organisation)

1 Brain Nerve. 2014

Effectiveness and role of lamotrigine in the paradigm shift towards new antiepileptic drugs: a therapeutic strategy proposed after an investigation of a large number of cases at a single hospital

- Retrospective study to determine the efficacy, safety and other peculiarities of lamotrigine in the treatment of epilepsy in 140 patients.
- Lamotrigine given as a monotherapy in 20 (14.3%) patients, as an add-on with 1 concomitant AED in 59 (42.1%) patients, and as add-on with 2 concomitant AED in 37 (26.4 %) patients.



Results

- Nearly 70 % patients reported good response to lamotrigine therapy.
- Seizure freedom was obtained in 53% patients.
- Another 17% patients showed more than 50 % reduction in seizure frequency.

Conclusion

- Lamotrigine is an add-on drug with concomitant antiepileptic therapy and maintains good compliance in epilepsy patients.

2 Lancet Neurol 2011

The pharmacological treatment of epilepsy in adults

- Lamotrigine is effective in newly diagnosed adults with either partial or / and generalized tonic clonic seizures.
- Lamotrigine is the First Line – Broad spectrum AED, as recommended by AAN, NICE, SIGN and ILAES.

Table

AEDs recommended by major current guidelines as possible first-line therapy for adults with focal seizures, with or without secondary generalization

	AAN*	NICE†	SIGN‡	ILAES
Carbamazepine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Level A)
Gabapentin	Yes	----	----	Yes (Level C)
Lamotrigine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Level C)
Levetiracetam	----	----	----	----
Oxcarbazepine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Level C)
Phenobarbital	Yes	----	----	Yes (Level C)
Phenytoin	Yes	----	Yes	Yes (Level A)
Topiramate	Yes	Yes	----	Yes (Level C)
Valproate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Level B)

AED=antiepileptic drug. AAN=American Academy of Neurology. NICE=UK National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. SIGN=Scottish Intercollegiate Guideline Network. ILAE=International League against Epilepsy.