

# 가 (Gabapentin) (Sodium Valproate) :

## Comparative Clinical Trial of Gabapentin and Sodium Valproate as Add-on Therapy in Refractory Partial Epilepsies : Open Randomized Multicenter Trial

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**ABSTRACT**

**Purpose** : To compare the efficacy and safety of gabapentin (GBP) with sodium valproate (VPA) as add - on therapy in medically refractory partial epilepsies. **Method** : This was an open randomized multicenter trial. The study protocol consisted of 12 weeks of baseline phase, variable period of dose titration phase, and 12 weeks of maintenance phase. During baseline phase, the patient should have at least one seizure every 4 week period and six or more seizures during 12 week period. During dose titration phase, GBP was started with 300 mg/day for 4 days, then increased to 600 mg/day for 3 days, and then 900 mg/day for 7 days. From third week, GBP was increased by 600 mg/day every week to reach to the maximal dose of 5400 mg/day. VPA was increased by 300 mg/day every week up to the maximal dose of 3000 mg/day. **Results** : A total of 126 patients were randomized into GBP group (70 patients) and VPA group (56 patients). Twenty six patients were withdrawn from the study earlier and 100 patients (GBP : 57 patients, VPA : 43 patients) finished the study as planned. Baseline characteristics were not different between the groups. Intent - to - treat analysis (ITTA) of efficacies revealed that the median seizure frequency reduction rates were 52.5% for GBP and 49.7% for VPA, responder rates were 44% for GBP and 52% for VPA, and seizure free rate were 12% for GBP and 16% and VPA. These results were not statistically different. The efficacies on different types of seizure were also similar between the two drugs but simple partial motor seizure (SPMS), in which GBP was better than VPA (p = 0.02). The incidence of adverse events and drop - out rate due to adverse events were also comparable. **Conclusion** : GBP and VPA were equally effective and safe as add - on therapy in medically refractory partial epilepsies except SPMS which responded better to GBP. (J Korean Epilep Soc 4 : 19-26, 2000)

**KEY WORDS** : Gabapentin · Sodium valproate · Responder rate · Adverse events.

### 서 론

, maximal electroshock(MES)

가 (gabapentin : GBP)  
GABA (1 - [aminomethyl] cyclohexanea -  
cetic acid) (spasticity)

GBP 1993 , 1997<sup>1)2)</sup>  
가  
GBP branchedchain ( : phenylalanine,  
leucine, valine) system - L

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300 mg 57%, 600 mg 42%, 1600  
mg 35%가 , 2 3  
(Cmax) , (half -

life) 5 9 3 .<sup>4)</sup>  
 GBP  
 , GBP (speci -  
 fic binding site)가 ,<sup>5)</sup> GABA 가 GBP  
 가  
 GABA 가 GABA - er -  
 gic 가 GBP  
 Nachannel su -  
 stained action potential firing  
 GBP 2 3  
 , Nachannel  
 (carbamazepine ; CBZ) (phenytoin :  
 PHT) .<sup>8)</sup>  
 GBP 15  
 2) 가  
 .<sup>9-11)</sup> UK trial<sup>9)</sup>  
 GBP 1200 mg/day , US trial<sup>10)</sup>  
 GBP 900 mg/day, 1200 mg/day 1800 mg/  
 day , Anhut <sup>11)</sup> GBP 900 mg/day  
 1200 mg/day  
 GBP 가 , GBP VPA  
 가  
 (complex partial seizure : CPS) 2  
 (partial onset secondarily generalized tonic - clonic  
 seizure : SG) 가  
 meta - analysis 2) GBP (responder  
 rate : 50% ) 25%  
 10% , GBP  
 가  
 , GBP  
 GBP (positive  
 dose - response relationship) 가  
 가  
 ,  
 6000 mg/day Wilson <sup>12)</sup>  
 가 48% , 10%  
 , Baulac <sup>13)</sup> 33.9% , 13.  
 4% , Bruni<sup>14)</sup> 71%  
 46% , Morrell<sup>15)</sup> 76%  
 46% 3  
 , GBP

가  
 가 GBP  
 가  
 GBP (sodium valproate)  
 , 가 (Ko -  
 rean Gabapentin Study Group)가

### 대상 및 방법

15

#### 1. 대상환자

12 65 (ca -  
 rbamazepine : CBZ) (phenytoin : PHT)  
 1 2 가  
 2  
 GBP VPA  
 (si -  
 mple partial motor seizure : SPMS), CPS SG  
 (aura) (simple par -  
 tial sensory seizure)  
 (non - compliance)가  
 CBZ 가 4 g/ml PHT  
 가 10 g/ml  
 가  
 가  
 (pregnancy test) 가

#### 2. 방 법

12 (baseline phase),  
 (dose titration phase) 12  
 (stabilization phase) (Fig. 1).  
 12  
 , 4

가 1 , 12 가 6  
 block 가(global evaluation)  
 VPA GBP  
 3 GBP 300 mg 1 4  
 7 (CBC),  
 8 1 (SMA 12),  
 1 3 3 X- (가 )  
 GBP 600 mg/day(300 mg 2 )  
 5400 mg/day 2 1  
 가 (EEG), (CT/MRI)  
 VPA 300 mg/day  
 300 mg/day 가 3. 통계처리  
 3000 mg/day 가 3 GBP  
 (1800 mg/day) VPA  
 가 2 ( ) 18%  
 가 , 2 22% 가  
 GBP 600 mg/day, VPA 300  
 mg/day 가 
$$N = \frac{2^2(Z_{/2} + Z_{/2})^2}{2}$$
  
 = 0.3  
 (CBZ ) 0.2 20%  
 PHT 가  
 (CBZ 200 mg/tab, PHT 100 mg/tab) 0.05 80% 가  
 48 20%, 가 60  
 (12 ) 4

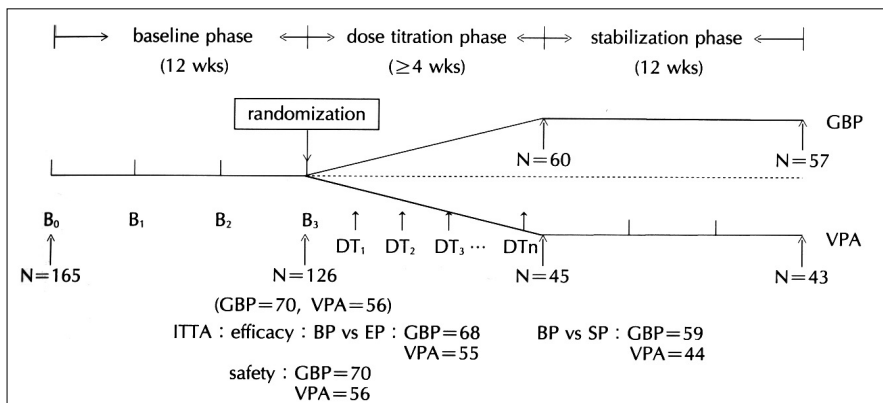


Fig. 1. Study progression of the trial. ITTA : intention-to-treat analysis, BP : baseline phase, EP : experimental phase, SP : stabilization phase, B<sub>0-3</sub> : clinic visit every 4 wks during baseline phase, DT<sub>1-7</sub> : clinic visit every 2 wks during dose-titration phase, S<sub>0-3</sub> : clinic visit every 4 wks during stabilization phase.

가 (median seizure frequency reduction rate ; MSFRR) , 21 , 8  
 가 , 5 가  
 가 GBP VPA 7 ,  
 가 GBP 2 , VPA 3  
 student t - test, paired t - test, , GBP 1  
 wilcoxon test, ANOVA , 100 (GBP : 57 , VPA :  
 intention - to - treat analysis(ITTA) 가 43 )가 . GBP VPA  
 Table 1

결 과

1. 연구진행경과

Fig. 1 165

126  
 GBP (70 ) VPA (56 )  
 39 19

가 6 , 11  
 가 , 4 VPA  
 , 3

2. 효과(efficacy)

ITTA 가 ,  
 4  
 GBP 68 , VPA 55  
 가 4  
 (GBP 59 , VPA 44

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of study patients

Variables	Gabapentin (n = 70)	Sodium valproate (n = 56)	p-value
Age (mean : years)	32 ± 9.6	34 ± 11.3	0.35 <sup>1)</sup>
Sex : M/F	38/32	24/32	0.20 <sup>2)</sup>
Body wt (kg)	62 ± 10.5	62 ± 9.4	0.99 <sup>1)</sup>
Seizure : duration (years)	16 ± 9.4	18 ± 7.9	0.34 <sup>1)</sup>
Frequency (episodes/4 wks)			
Mean	6.7 ± 9.2	6.0 ± 6.0	0.61 <sup>1)</sup>
Median	4.3	3.8	0.53 <sup>3)</sup>
Types : SPM	13(19%)	12(21%)	0.69 <sup>2)</sup>
CP	62(89%)	46(82%)	0.31 <sup>2)</sup>
SG	39(56%)	33(59%)	0.72 <sup>2)</sup>
EEG : focal IEDs	38(54%)	27(48%)	0.50 <sup>2)</sup>
MRI : focal lesion	30(43%)	27(48%)	0.55 <sup>2)</sup>
HS	14(20%)	11(20%)	0.96 <sup>2)</sup>
AEDs : CBZ monotherapy	34(49%)	26(46%)	0.81 <sup>2)</sup>
CBZ <sup>+</sup>	29(41%)	25(45%)	0.72 <sup>2)</sup>
PHT monotherapy	3( 4%)	2( 4%)	1.00 <sup>4)</sup>
PHT <sup>+</sup>	10(14%)	8(14%)	1.00 <sup>4)</sup>

SPM : simple partial motor seizure, CP : complex partial seizure, SG : partial onset with secondarily generalized tonic-clonic seizure, IEDs : interictal epileptiform discharges, HS : hippocampal sclerosis, CBZ : carbamazepine, CBZ<sup>+</sup> : carbamazepine and PHT or other drugs, PHT : phenytoin, PHT<sup>+</sup> : phenytoin and CBZ or other drugs

1) t-test, 2) x2-test, 3) Wilcoxon rank sum test, 4) Fisher's exact test

**Table 2.** Efficacy analysis of the trials

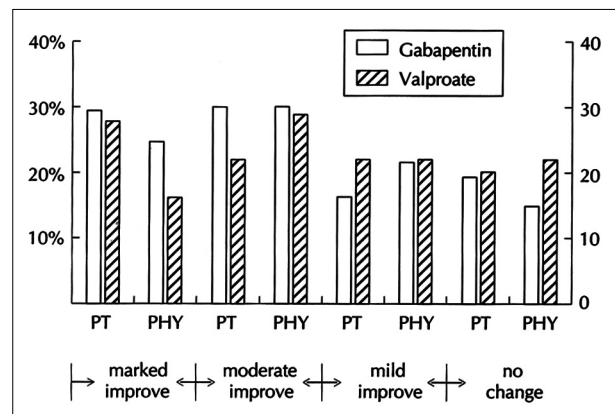
Variables	BP			EP			SP		
	GBP (n = 70)	VPA (n = 56)	p-value	GBP (n = 68)	VPA (n = 55)	p-value	GBP (n = 59)	VPA (n = 44)	p-value
Median Sz.freq (episode/4 wks)	4.3	3.8	0.53 <sup>1)</sup>	3.5	3.6	0.55 <sup>1)</sup>	2.0	2.0	0.96 <sup>1)</sup>
MSFRR	-	-		24.5%	23.2%	0.55 <sup>1)</sup>	52.5%	49.7%	0.67 <sup>1)</sup>
RR	-	-		19 (27.9%)	21 (38.2%)	0.23 <sup>2)</sup>	33 (55.9%)	21 (41.7)	0.41 <sup>2)</sup>
SFR	-	-		3 (4%)	9 (16%)	0.03 <sup>2)</sup>	7 (12%)	7 (16%)	0.55 <sup>2)</sup>

MSFRR : median seizure frequency reduction rate, RR : responder rate (≥ 50% seizure frequency reduction), SFR : seizure free rate, BP : baseline phase, EP : experimental phase, SP : stabilization phase

1) Wilcoxon rank sum test, 2)  $\chi^2$ -test

Table 2  
MSFRR  
GBP 56%, VPA 42%, 52.5%, 49.7%  
12% 16%

Fig. 2  
GBP 28%, VPA 26%  
33% 26%  
VPA 33%, 30%



**Fig. 2.** Global evaluation about study drugs by patients and physicians. PT : patient's evaluation, PHY : physician's evaluation.

(Table 3) SPMS  
MSFRR GBP 83%, VPA 46%  
93% 50%  
GBP가 VPA  
(p<0.02). CPS  
SG 가  
가

GBP 2,862 ± 1,621 mg/day VPA 1,662 ± 744 mg/day  
GBP 1,800 mg/day VPA 1,200 mg/day

GBP SFR가

3. 안전성(safety)  
GBP 79%, VPA 80%  
GBP 가  
(43%), (17%), (13%), / (13%),  
(10%)  
VPA  
(34%), / (29%), (20%), (14%),  
(11%) GBP 가  
(Table 5).  
GBP  
(4 ), VPA  
(5 )가

(Table 4).  
가 GBP VPA  
SPMS

GBP vs VPA

**Table 3.** Efficacies in different seizure types

Seizure types	MSFRR			RR			SFR		
	GBP	VPA	p-value	GBP	VPA	p-value	GBP	VPA	p-value
SPM (GBP = 14, VPA = 10)	83%	46%	0.11 <sup>1)</sup>	93%	50%	0.02 <sup>2)</sup>	36%	30%	1.00 <sup>2)</sup>
CP (GBP = 52, VPA = 38)	57%	57%	0.85 <sup>1)</sup>	60%	55%	0.68 <sup>2)</sup>	15%	16%	0.96 <sup>2)</sup>
SG (GBP = 33, VPA = 22)	100%	100%	0.33 <sup>1)</sup>	91%	82%	0.42 <sup>3)</sup>	73%	64%	0.48 <sup>2)</sup>

MSFRR : median seizure frequency reduction rate, RR : responder rate, SFR : seizure free rate, SPM : simple partial motor seizure, CP : complex partial seizure, SG : partial onset secondary generalized tonic-clonic seizure  
 1) Wilcoxon rank sum test, 2) Chi-square test, 3) Fisher's exact test

**Table 4.** Efficacies in low and high dose groups

Measures	GBP			VPA		
	1800 mg (n = 26)	> 1800 mg (n = 31)	p-value	1200 mg (n = 21)	> 1200 mg (n = 22)	p-value
MSFRR	52%	54%	0.92 <sup>1)</sup>	49%	50%	0.91 <sup>1)</sup>
RR	15(58%)	17(55%)	0.83 <sup>2)</sup>	9(43%)	11(50%)	0.64 <sup>2)</sup>
SFR	2( 8%)	4(13%)	0.68 <sup>3)</sup>	4(19%)	3(14%)	0.70 <sup>3)</sup>

MSFRR : median seizure frequency reduction rate, RR : responder rate, SFR : seizure free rate  
 1) Wilcoxon rank sum test, 2) Chi-square test, 3) Fisher's exact test

**Table 5.** Adverse events found in 5% of the study patients

AE	GBP (n = 70)	VPA (n = 56)	p-value
Dizziness	30(43%)	19(34%)	0.31 <sup>1)</sup>
Somnolence	12(17%)	8(14%)	0.66 <sup>1)</sup>
Amblyopia	9(13%)	6(11%)	0.71 <sup>1)</sup>
Nausea/vomiting	9(13%)	16(29%)	0.03 <sup>1)</sup>
Abd.discomfort	7(10%)	11(20%)	0.12 <sup>1)</sup>
Fatigue	5( 7%)	4( 7%)	1.00 <sup>2)</sup>
Headache	4( 6%)	3( 5%)	1.00 <sup>2)</sup>
Ataxia	2( 3%)	3( 5%)	0.66 <sup>2)</sup>

1) Chi-square test, 2) Fisher's exact test

