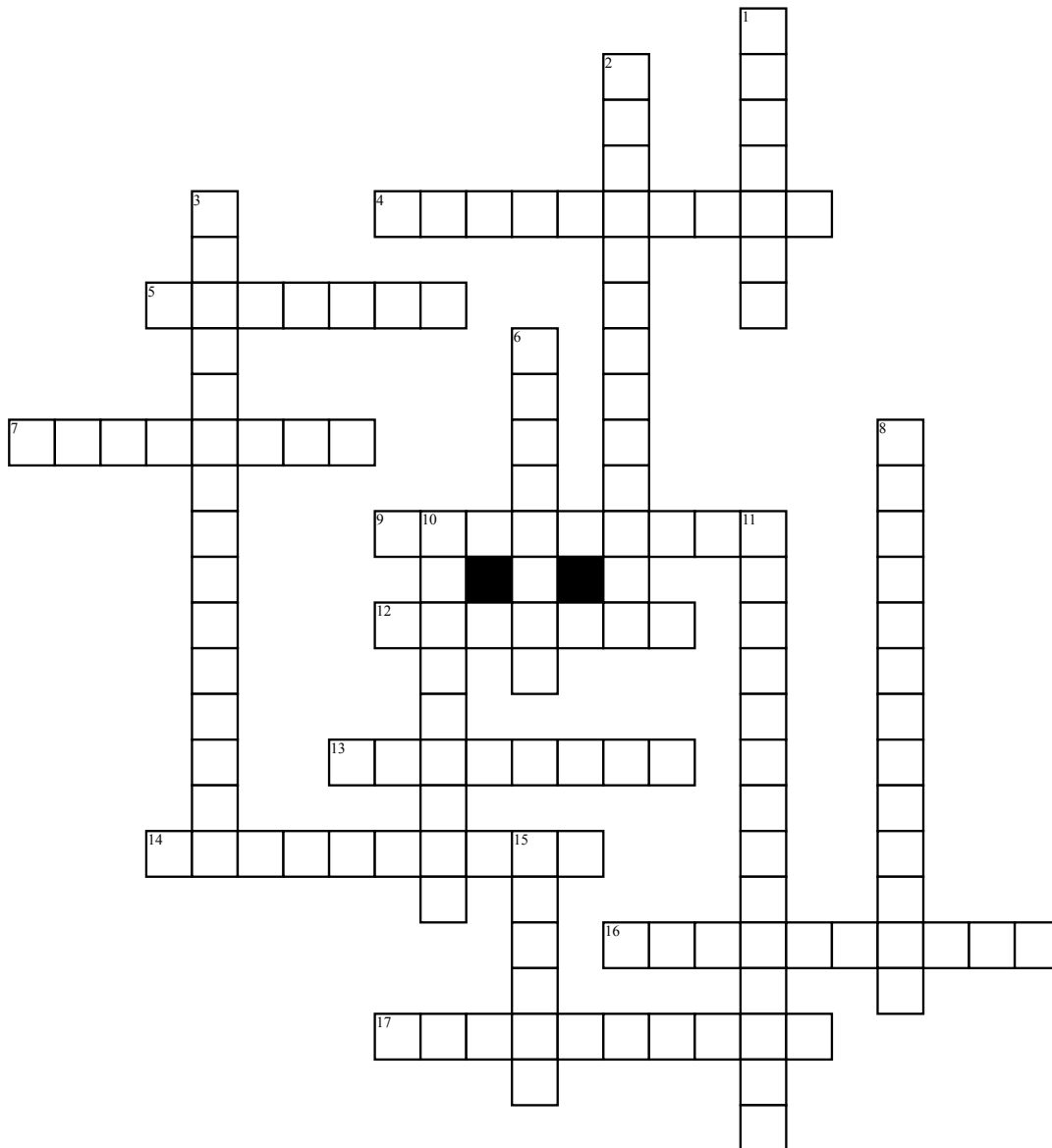


Neurology Common Meds



Across

4. • Medication often used to treat ADHD and tics. Brand names include Intuniv.

5. • A benzodiazepine given rectally to abort seizures lasting longer than 5 mins.

7. • A disease modifying agent used to prevent relapsing multiple sclerosis. This medication is a synthetic protein that simulates myelin basic protein, a component of the myelin that insulates nerve fibers in the brain and spinal cord. This drug seems to block myelin-damaging T-cells through a mechanism that is not completely understood. Generic name is: Glatiramer acetate. Self-administered subcutaneously.

9. • A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug often used by our providers to treat rebound or medication overuse headaches for 30-60 days max. Brand name is Mobic.

12. • works on the dopaminergic system; give TID w/food and last dose prior to 1600; SEs: nausea, HA, dry mouth, dizziness, sleeping problems. Generic- Levodopa/Carbidopa

13. • A benzodiazepine used in combination with other AEDS to treat several seizure types associated with a Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. Available in tablet, liquid, and most recently a dissolvable "film strip". Brand names: Onfi, Sympazan

14. • A benzodiazepine available in ODT form. Often used to abort seizures lasting longer than 5 mins. Or used as a "bridge" when patients seizure threshold is lower than normal (i.e during sickness) Brand names include Klonopin

16. • Nutraceutical; product derived from food sources that have additional health benefits related to headache management. Brand name for Vitamin B2.

17. • Anti-epileptic medication used to treat refractory focal epilepsy and infantile spasms. One potential serious side effect is peripheral vision loss. FDA requires a submission of an "treatment agreement" form between enrolled physician and patient/parent prior to the start of this medication. Other side effects include somnolence and fatigue; it is recommended to start at a lower dose and increase to goal dose over at least a week. Brand names: Sabril, Vigadrone.

Down

1. • A disease modifying agent used to prevent relapsing multiple sclerosis. This medication is a sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor modulator, which is thought to act by retaining certain white blood cells (lymphocytes) in the lymph nodes, thereby preventing those cells from crossing the blood-brain barrier into the central nervous system (CNS). Preventing the entry of these cells into the CNS reduces inflammatory damage to nerve cells. One potentially severe side effect of this medication is AV block cardiac conduction abnormalities and severe bradycardia. When patients are started on this medication, they receive a baseline EKG and are admitted to the hospital where they receive 1 hour of telemetry monitoring prior to first dose and 6 hours of monitoring post first dose. Medication is a capsule taken orally once daily. Generic name: fingolimod.

2. • An anti-epileptic medication often used to treat focal epilepsy; can cause hyponatremia. Brand name is Trileptal.

3. • used more for genetic dystonia; works on the cholinergic system; Non-sedating; TID dosing with food; SEs: upset stomach, HA, anxiousness, dizziness, constipation, blurred vision, dry mouth. Brand name-"Artane"

6. • works on the GABAergic system; good option for combination dystonia/spasticity or babies; TID dosing; SEs: nausea, fatigue, drowsiness/dizziness. Brand name- "Lioresal"

8. • An anti-epileptic medication; known to cause irritability. Brand name is Keppra.

10. • Cannabidiol oral solution used for patients 2 years and older with seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome and Dravet Syndrome. An LFT must be done prior to the start of this medication and routinely afterwards due to the potential side effect of increased liver enzymes; especially those who also take Clobazam and valproic acid.

11. • Nutraceutical; product derived from food sources that have additional health benefits related to headache management. Side effects include GI upset.

15. • Repository corticotropin intramuscular injection indicated to treat multiple conditions. In the pediatric population it is used as a monotherapy for epileptic spasms and in combination of other immunological treatments like IVIG and rituximab for opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome. Treatment duration for epileptic spasms is 4 weeks. When using this medication to treat OMS it is used for 6 months (when a tumor is present) to 52 weeks (when no tumor is present). Side effects include: high blood pressure, hyperglycemia, weight gain, and irritability. These patients are monitored weekly for these side effects.