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Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy (Review)

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Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy

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A B S T R A C T

Background

This is an updated version of the Cochrane Review previously published in 2013.

Most people with epilepsy have a good prognosis and their seizures are well controlled by a single antiepileptic drug, but up to 30% develop drug-resistant epilepsy, especially those with focal seizures. In this review, we summarised the evidence from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of gabapentin, when used as an add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy.

Objectives

To evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of gabapentin when used as an add-on treatment for people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy.

Search methods

For the latest update, we searched the Cochrane Register of Studies (CRS Web, 20 March 2018), which includes the Cochrane Epilepsy Group's Specialized Register and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE (Ovid, 1946 to 20 March 2018), ClinicalTrials.gov (20 March 2018) and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP, 20 March 2018). We imposed no language restrictions.

Selection criteria

Randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, add-on trials of gabapentin in people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy. We also included trials using an active drug control group or comparing different doses of gabapentin.

Data collection and analysis

For this update, two review authors independently selected trials for inclusion and extracted the relevant data. We assessed the following outcomes: seizure frequency, seizure freedom, treatment withdrawal (any reason) and adverse effects. Primary analyses were intention-to-treat. We also undertook sensitivity best-case and worst-case analyses. We estimated summary risk ratios (RR) for each outcome and evaluated dose-response in regression models.

Main results

We included 12 trials representing 2607 randomised participants. We combined data from six trials in meta-analyses of 1206 randomised participants. The overall RR for reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more compared to placebo was 1.89 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.40 to 2.55; 6 trials, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence). Dose regression analysis (for trials in adults) showed increasing efficacy with increasing dose, with 25.3% (19.3 to 32.3) of people responding to gabapentin 1800 mg compared to 9.7% on placebo, a 15.5% increase in response rate (8.5 to 22.5). The RR for treatment withdrawal compared to placebo was 1.05 (95% CI 0.74 to 1.49; 6 trials, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence). Adverse effects were significantly associated with gabapentin compared to placebo. RRs were as follows: ataxia 2.01 (99% CI 0.98 to 4.11; 3 studies, 787 participants; low-quality evidence), dizziness 2.43 (99% CI 1.44 to 4.12; 6 studies, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence), fatigue 1.95 (99% CI 0.99 to 3.82; 5 studies, 1161 participants; low-quality evidence) and somnolence 1.93 (99% CI 1.22 to 3.06; 6 studies, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence). There were no significant differences for the adverse effects of headache (RR 0.79, 99% CI 0.46 to 1.35; 6 studies, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence) or nausea (RR 0.95, 99% CI 0.52 to 1.73; 4 trials, 1034 participants; moderate-quality evidence). Overall, the studies were rated at low to unclear risk of bias due to information on each risk of bias domain not being available. We judged the overall quality of evidence (using the GRADE approach) as low to moderate due to potential attrition bias resulting from missing outcome data and imprecise results with wide confidence intervals.

Authors' conclusions

Gabapentin has efficacy as an add-on treatment in people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy. However, the trials reviewed were of relatively short duration and provide no evidence for the long-term efficacy of gabapentin beyond a three-month period. The results cannot be extrapolated to monotherapy or to people with other epilepsy types.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Gabapentin as an add-on for drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Background

Epilepsy is a disorder where recurrent seizures are caused by abnormal electrical discharges from the brain. Evidence from randomised controlled trials (well-designed clinical trials in which people are allocated at random to test a specific drug, treatment or other intervention) are often used to examine how effective and safe antiepileptic medicines are in people who experience such seizures. This review included 12 studies and data from 2607 people with focal seizures (seizures that occur in just one part of the brain).

Study characteristics

Data from six of the studies were combined in the analysis. All the participants (including adults and children) were previously taking at least one antiepileptic medicine and all were continuing to have seizures. Either gabapentin (an antiepileptic medicine) or a placebo (a tablet that contains no medicine) was added to the medicine regimen.

Key results

The results showed that gabapentin effectively reduced seizures when used as an additional treatment. Compared to a placebo, gabapentin was almost twice as likely to reduce seizures by 50% or more. The most common side effects associated with gabapentin ware ataxia (poor co-ordination and unsteady gait), dizziness, fatigue and drowsiness.

Quality of the evidence

Overall the quality of evidence was low to moderate as information was not reported for all participants in some of the trials and some of the results were imprecise. Research is needed into the effects of the long-term use of gabapentin.

The evidence is current to 20 March 2018.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON [*Explanation*]

Gabapentin versus placebo for people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Patient or population: people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy
Settings: outpatient
Intervention: gabapentin
Comparator: placebo

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	**Corresponding risk**				
	Placebo	**Gabapentin**				
Reduction in seizure frequency of ≥ 50%: primary analysis Number of seizures reported in seizure diary Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	12 per 100	**23 per 100** (17 to 31)	**RR 1.89** (95% CI 1.40 to 2.55)	1206 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Treatment withdrawal Number of participants withdrawn for any reason Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	10 per 100	**11 per 100** (8 to 15)	**RR 1.05** (95% CI 0.74 to 1.49)	1206 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Adverse effects: ataxia Number of participants experiencing ataxia Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	5 per 100	**10 per 100** (5 to 20)	**RR 2.01** (99% CI 0.98 to 4.11)	787 (3 studies)	⊕⊕◯◯ **Low**[b,c]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group

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Adverse effects: dizziness Number of participants experiencing dizziness Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	**6 per 100**	**14 per 100** (8 to 23)	**RR 2.43** (99% CI 1.44 to 4.12)	1206 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Adverse effects: fatigue Number of participants experiencing fatigue Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	**4 per 100**	**7 per 100** (3 to 13)	**RR 1.95** (99% CI 0.99 to 3.82)	1161 (5 studies)	⊕⊕◯◯ **Low**[a,d]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Adverse effects: nausea Number of participants experiencing nausea Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	**7 per 100**	**7 per 100** (4 to 12)	**RR 0.95** (99% CI 0.52 to 1.73)	1034 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Adverse effects: somnolence Number of participants experiencing somnolence Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	**7 per 100**	**14 per 100** (9 to 23)	**RR 1.93** (99% CI 1.22 to 3.06)	1206 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR > 1 indicated outcome was more likely in gabapentin group
Adverse effects: headache Number of participants experiencing headache Follow-up: 12 to 14 weeks	**8 per 100**	**6 per 100** (3 to 10)	**RR 0.79** (99% CI 0.46 to 1.35)	1206 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Moderate**[a]	RR < 1 indicated outcome was more likely in control group.

[a]Downgraded once for risk of bias: four studies had missing data and did not carry out intention-to-treat analysis. Best-case and worst-case scenario analysis demonstrates that missing data may have impacted on the size of the true treatment effect

[b]Downgraded once for risk of bias: three studies had missing data and did not carry out intention-to-treat analysis.

[c]Downgraded once for imprecision: one study with small number of effects and wide confidence intervals; concern regarding the confidence in overall effect.

[d]Downgraded once for imprecision: two studies with small-study effects and wide confidence intervals; concern regarding the confidence in overall effect.

BACKGROUND

This is an updated version of the Cochrane Review previously published in 2013 (Al-Bachari 2013).

The purpose of this updated Cochrane Review was to summarise the current understanding of the role of gabapentin as an add-on treatment in focal epilepsy resistant to at least one other antiepileptic drug (AED).

Description of the condition

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder characterised by recurrent seizures. Most people given a diagnosis of epilepsy have a good prognosis and their seizures will be controlled by treatment with a single AED (Reynolds 1981). However, up to 30% will continue to have seizures despite treatment with adequate doses of AEDs, often requiring treatment with a combination (Cockerell 1995). These people represent a significant therapeutic problem taking into account that up to 2% to 3% of the population will experience epilepsy at some time in their lives (Hauser 1993).There is no internationally accepted definition of drug resistance, so for the purpose of this review, we considered people drug-resistant if they had focal-onset seizures (simple focal or complex focal or secondary generalised tonic-clonic seizures, or a combination of these) and failed to respond to at least one monotherapy AED.

Description of the intervention

Although more than 12 new AEDs have entered the market since 1993, up to 30% of people remain refractory to current treatments. Thus, a concerted effort continues to identify and develop new therapies that will help these people (Barker-Haliski 2014). Pharmacological treatment remains the first choice for controlling epilepsy (Loscher 2002), although recent decades have seen advances in vagal stimulation (Panebianco 2015), and surgery (West 2015). Current first-line treatment for focal epilepsy includes: lamotrigine, sodium valproate, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine and levetiracetam. When first-line medications fail to achieve seizure freedom, add-on therapy is required.

How the intervention might work

Gabapentin was licensed for add-on use in the UK in 1993. The mechanism of action of gabapentin is uncertain (McClean 1995). Gabapentin is a structural analogue of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). However, it does cross the blood brain barrier and its activities are believed not to be GABA-related. Gabapentin has a high volume of distribution, is not significantly protein-bound or metabolised, and does not induce or inhibit hepatic enzymes; thus, it has minimal-to-no known interactions with other AEDs.

Why it is important to do this review

In this review, we summarised evidence from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) on the efficacy and tolerability of gabapentin for people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy in order to aid clinical decision-making when considering gabapentin as an add-on treatment within this population.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of gabapentin when used as an add-on treatment for people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

To be included in our review, studies had to meet all the following criteria:

1. RCTs that used an adequate method of concealment of randomisation (e.g. allocation of sequentially sealed packages of medication, sealed opaque envelopes, telephone randomisation);

2. double-blind trials, in which both participant and clinician treating or assessing outcome were blinded to treatment allocated;

3. placebo-controlled or alternative AED or range of gabapentin doses used as controls;

4. parallel-group or cross-over studies.

Types of participants

People of any age with drug-resistant focal epilepsy (i.e. experiencing simple focal, complex focal or secondary generalised tonic-clonic seizures).

Types of interventions

1. The active treatment group received gabapentin in addition to conventional AED.

2. The control group received matched placebo, different dose of gabapentin or alternative AED in addition to conventional AED.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more

We chose the proportion of people with a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency in the treatment period compared to the pre-randomisation baseline period as the primary outcome. This is commonly reported in this type of study and can be calculated for studies that do not report it from baseline seizure data.

Seizure freedom

The proportion of people with complete cessation of seizures during the treatment period.

Secondary outcomes

Treatment withdrawal

We used the proportion of people having treatment withdrawn during the treatment period as a measure of global effectiveness. Treatment is likely to be withdrawn due to adverse effects, lack of efficacy or a combination of both, and this is an outcome to which the person makes a direct contribution. In trials of short duration, it is likely that adverse effects will be the most common reason for withdrawal.

Adverse effects

1. The proportion of people experiencing the following five common and important adverse effects:
    i) ataxia;
    ii) dizziness;
    iii) fatigue;
    iv) nausea;
    v) somnolence.
2. The proportion of people experiencing the five most common adverse effects if different from a. to e. above.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

Searches were run for the original review in 1998 and subsequent searches were run in 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016 and March 2018. For the latest update, we searched the following databases:

1. Cochrane Register of Studies (CRS Web, 20 March 2018), which includes the Cochrane Epilepsy Group's Specialized Register and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), using the strategy shown in Appendix 1;
2. MEDLINE (Ovid, 1946 to 20 March 2018) using the strategy shown in Appendix 2;
3. ClinicalTrials.gov (20 March 2018) using the strategy shown in Appendix 3;
4. World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP, 20 March 2018) using the strategy shown in Appendix 4.

There were no language restrictions.

Searching other resources

We reviewed the reference lists of included studies to search for additional reports of relevant studies.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

In the present update, two review authors (AC and MP) independently assessed trials for inclusion. Any disagreements were resolved by discussion; failing this, we sought an opinion from a third author.

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (AC and MP) independently extracted the following information for each trial using a data extraction sheet. Any discrepancies between the extractions of the two review authors were resolved by discussion.

Methodological/trial design

1. Method of randomisation and allocation concealment.
2. Method of double-blinding.
3. Whether any participants had been excluded from reported analyses.
4. Duration of baseline period.
5. Duration of treatment period.
6. Dose(s) of gabapentin tested.

Participant/demographic information

1. Total number of participants allocated to each treatment group.
2. Age/sex.
3. Number with focal/secondary generalised seizures.
4. Seizure types.
5. Seizure frequency during the baseline period.
6. Number of background drugs.

Parke Davis sponsored most trials; we asked them to confirm the following information:

1. method of randomisation;
2. total number randomised to each group;
3. number of participants in each group achieving a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency per treatment group;
4. number of participants having treatment withdrawn post-randomisation per treatment group;
5. for those excluded:
    i) the reason for exclusion;
    ii) whether any of those excluded completed the treatment phase;
    iii) whether any of those excluded had a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency during the treatment phase.

Outcomes

We recorded the number of participants experiencing each outcome (see Types of outcome measures) per randomised group. We contacted authors of trials for any missing information.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (AC and MP) independently assessed the risk of bias for each trial using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Higgins 2011. We rated included studies as high risk, low risk, or unclear risk on six domains applicable to RCTs: randomisation method, allocation concealment, blinding methods, incomplete outcome data, selective outcome reporting and other sources of bias.

We outlined studies failing to meet the criteria to be included in the meta-analysis in narrative form; statistics for those included in the meta-analysis are outlined below.

Measures of treatment effect

We presented the outcomes as risk ratios (RR) with 95% or 99% confidence intervals (CI).

Unit of analysis issues

We assessed cross-over studies to determine if they presented suitable data to allow for inclusion in meta-analysis using either 'paired' results adjusted for the cross-over design, or first period results.

One cross-over trial did not provide suitable data for inclusion in the meta-analysis, but was discussed in narrative form (Leach 1997).

Dealing with missing data

We sought any missing data from study authors. We carried out intention-to-treat (ITT), best-case and worst-case analysis to account for any missing data (see Data synthesis).

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed clinical heterogeneity by comparing the distribution of important participant factors among trials (e.g. age, seizure type, duration of epilepsy) and trial factors (e.g. methods of randomisation and blinding, missing data). We examined statistical heterogeneity using a Chi^2 test (P > 0.10) and the I^2 statistic (Higgins 2011).

Assessment of reporting biases

Protocol versus full study

We requested all protocols from study authors to enable a comparison of outcomes of interest. We intended to investigate any suspected outcome reporting bias using the ORBIT matrix system (Kirkham 2010).

Funnel plot

Reporting biases arise when dissemination of research findings is influenced by the nature and direction of results (Higgins 2011). We intended to use funnel plots for investigating reporting biases when 10 or more studies were included in meta-analysis, with awareness that they have limited power to detect small-study effects and we planned to seek statistical advice on their interpretation. For this review, we did not produce funnel plots for outcomes as fewer than 10 studies were included in meta-analysis.

Data synthesis

We employed a fixed-effect meta-analysis to synthesise the data. Comparisons we carried out included:
1. intervention group versus controls on seizure reduction;
2. intervention group versus controls on seizure freedom;
3. intervention group versus controls on treatment withdrawal;
4. intervention group versus controls on adverse effects.

We performed separate comparisons for different types of control group (i.e. placebo or active control group) and study characteristics (i.e. cross-over designed trials) to ensure appropriate combination of data.

The preferred estimate was the Mantel-Haenszel RR. For the outcomes reduction in seizure frequency of 50% of more and treatment withdrawal, we used 95% confidence intervals (CIs). For individual adverse effects we used 99% CIs to make an allowance for multiple testing by using wider CIs. This is not a strict formal adjustment, as the number of individual adverse effects is not known in advance.

Our analyses included all participants in the treatment group to which they had been allocated. For the primary efficacy outcome (reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more, we undertook three analyses.

1. Primary (ITT) analysis: participants not completing follow-up or with inadequate seizure data were assumed to be non-responders. To test the effect of this assumption, we undertook the following sensitivity analyses:

    i) worst-case analysis: participants not completing follow-up or with inadequate seizure data were assumed to be non-responders in the gabapentin group and responders in the placebo group;

    ii) best-case analysis: participants not completing follow-up or with inadequate seizure data were assumed to be responders in the gabapentin group and non-responders in the placebo group.

Dose regression analysis

We examined dose-response relationships using logistic regression (for the five adult trials) and calculated probabilities for the following for differing doses: the percentage of participants having a 50% response; and the difference in the percentage of participants responding to each dose compared to placebo. A binary variable was defined with value 0 if the response was less than 50% and value 1 otherwise. We examined dose-response relationships using logistic regression, in the framework of generalised linear models, using the package GLIM, with this binary variable as the outcome variable (McCullagh 1989). Trial effects (i.e. adjustment for trial specific differences) were not included in the regression models as it was generally not possible to do so as some doses are confounded with trials; in other words, the dose was evaluated in only a single trial. As none of the tests for heterogeneity reached a significance level of less than 30%, it seemed reasonable to proceed without trial effects.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We intended to investigate heterogeneity using subgroup analysis of important participant factors among trials (e.g. age, seizure type, duration of epilepsy if deemed appropriate. As no important heterogeneity was identified in the meta-analyses in this review, no subgroup analysis was conducted.

Sensitivity analysis

We intended to carry out sensitivity analysis if there were peculiarities between study quality, characteristics of participants, interventions and outcomes.

Summarising and interpreting results

We used the GRADE approach, as outlined in the GRADE Handbook (Schünemann 2013), to interpret findings, and GRADEpro GDT software (which imports data from Review Manager 5 software (GRADEpro GDT 2015)), to create a 'Summary of findings' table for the primary outcome (reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more) and secondary outcomes (treatment withdrawal and adverse effects).

We created a 'Summary of findings' table for the most important comparison (gabapentin versus placebo). We did not create 'Summary of findings' tables for other comparisons with only a single study contributing to the comparison.

R E S U L T S

Description of studies

Results of the search

Updated searches conducted since 2013 revealed 107 records identified from the databases outlined in Electronic searches. After removal of 15 duplicates, 92 records and were screened for inclusion in the review. We excluded 84 clearly irrelevant records and assessed eight full-text articles for eligibility. We identified one new study in this review update (French 2016) but did not include it in the meta-analyses as no other included studies compared the AEDs considered in this study (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram. Date of search 20 March 2018. RCT: randomised controlled trial.
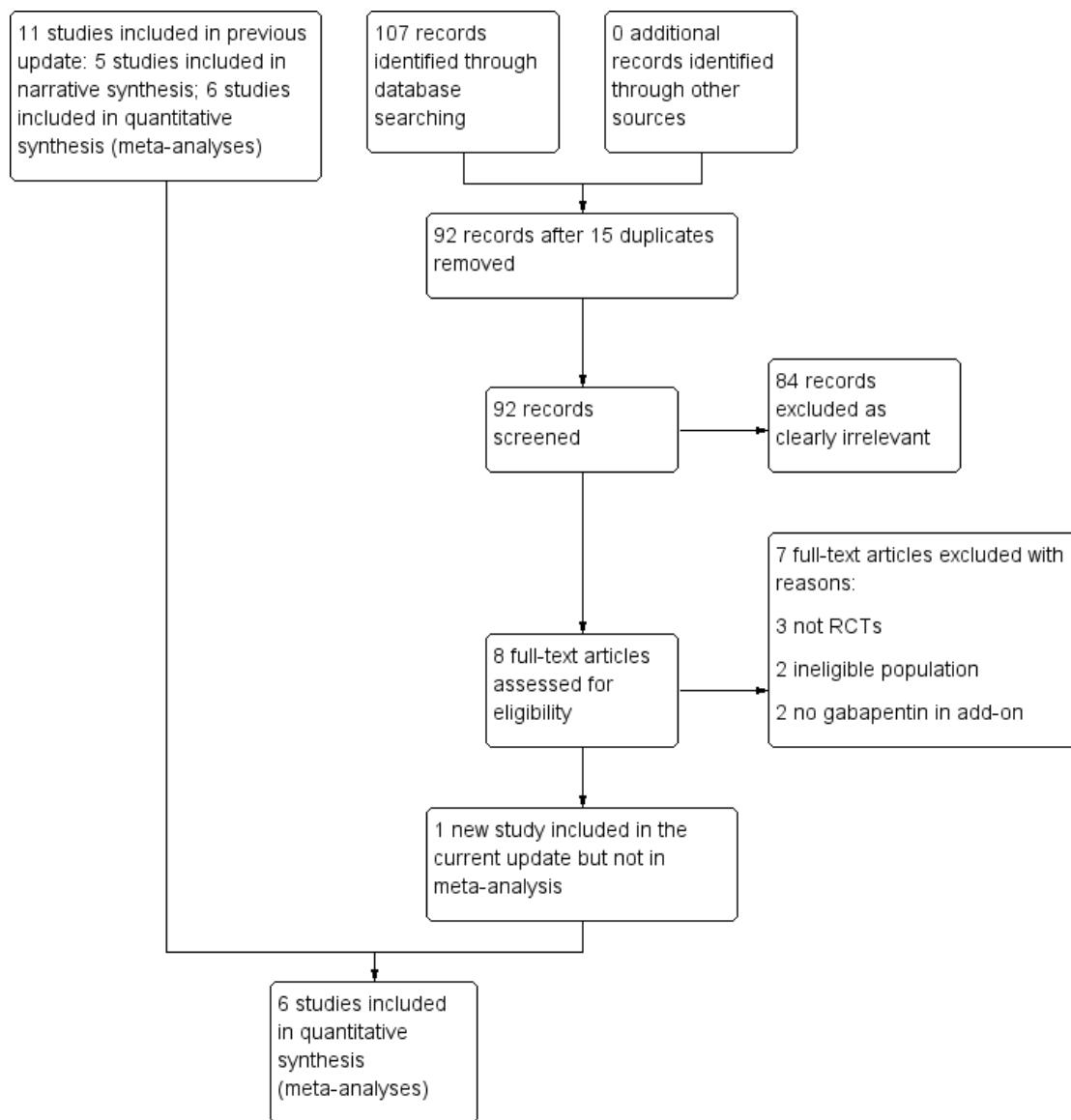
Included studies

Overall, the review included 12 studies, six of which were in the meta-analyses. The data from the six remaining studies were not combined in meta-analyses due to the differences in comparisons investigated.

Kwan 2000 and Shapiro 2000 papers are awaiting classification as only abstracts were obtainable, therefore, it was not possible to critique the study design (see Characteristics of studies awaiting classification).

There were seven trials that compared gabapentin to a placebo (Anhut 1994; Appleton 1999; Leach 1997; Sivenius 1991; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993; Yamauchi 2006), two trials that examined two different doses of gabapentin (Fisher 2001; Tomovic 1999), one trial that compared gabapentin to vigabatrin (Lindberger 2000), one trial that compared gabapentin to lamotrigine (Sethi 2002), and one trial that compared gabapentin to pregabalin (French 2016). All participants had drug-resistant focal epilepsy and were taking at least one monotherapy AED. Pre-existing AED regimens remained unchanged throughout the study period. All outcome measures included seizure reduction and adverse effects.

One parallel trial had a 12-week pre-randomisation baseline period and a 12-week treatment period of gabapentin 900 mg/day (111 participants) or gabapentin 1200 mg/day (52 participants) or placebo (109 participants) (Anhut 1994). Study medication was administered three times daily (TDS). Included participants had a minimum of six focal seizures within the baseline period and were aged 12 years or over. Women of childbearing potential on adequate contraception and participants with additional seizure types were also included in this study.

One multicentre parallel trial had three phases: six weeks of baseline period, nine weeks of double-blind dose escalation phase and 12 weeks of double-blind maintenance phase (French 2016). There were two arms: 242 participants randomised to gabapentin (300 mg/day, 600 mg/day, 1200 mg/day, 1500 mg/day and 1800 mg/day) and 242 participants randomised to active control (pregabalin 150 mg/day, 300 mg/day, 450 mg/day and 600 mg/day), but 482 participants (241 in gabapentin group and 241 in pregabalin group) received intended treatment. Participants were adults aged 18 to 80 years. During the nine-week dose-escalation phase, the minimum maintenance phase dose was gabapentin 1200 mg/day and pregabalin 300 mg/day TDS. During the 21-week double-blind phase of the study, the median doses were gabapentin 1500 mg/day and pregabalin 450 mg/day.

The baseline period in one parallel trial was six weeks with a treatment period of 12 weeks (Appleton 1999). Gabapentin 600 mg/day to 1200 mg/day was administered TDS and was dependent on the weight of the participant. One hundred and twenty-eight participants received placebo and 119 participants received gabapentin. Participants were children aged less than 12 years and with a minimum of four seizures during the baseline period.

One cross-over trial was a placebo-controlled study that did not have a pre-randomisation baseline period; however, all participants reported at least four seizures per month for the previous three months (Leach 1997). There were four treatment arms (gabapentin 1200 mg/day, 1800 mg/day and 2400 mg/day, and placebo each administered on a TDS basis). All participants received all doses/placebo in a cross-over design with a four-week washout period between each treatment period. The study recruited 27 participants and analysed 23 participants.

One parallel trial had a baseline period of three months in which adults with focal epilepsy experienced four or more seizures a month (Sivenius 1991). Participants received either gabapentin 900 mg/day (16 participants), gabapentin 1200 mg/day (nine participants) or placebo (18 participants). Treatment medication was administered for 3 months.

One parallel trial had a three-month baseline period where participants had at least one focal seizure per week (UK Gabapentin 1990). This study had a two-week initiation phase of gabapentin 600 mg/day or placebo administered TDS, after which 61 participants began a 12-week treatment period of 1200 mg/day taken TDS and 66 participants received placebo.

One parallel trial recruited 306 adults, randomising 53 participants to gabapentin 600 mg/day, 101 participants to gabapentin 1200 mg/day, 54 participants to gabapentin 1800 mg/day and 98 participants to placebo, all administered TDS for 12 weeks (US Gabapentin 1993). The study implemented an initiation period of two to three days of either gabapentin 300 mg/day or 600 mg/day up to the required dose. The baseline period was three months and included people who had a minimum of four focal seizures per month.

One trial examining gabapentin versus placebo had a baseline period of 12 weeks and included people who had a minimum of eight focal seizures during baseline (Yamauchi 2006). Adults were randomised into one of three treatment arms: gabapentin 1200 mg/day (86 participants), gabapentin 1800 mg/day (41 participants) and placebo (82 participants), taken TDS over 12 weeks.

Two RCTs were gabapentin dose trials that had no placebo group (Fisher 2001; Tomovic 1999). Fisher 2001 compared slow initiation (300 mg on day one, 600 mg on day two and then 900 mg/day for five days) and rapid initiation of gabapentin (placebo for the first two days followed by 900 mg/day for five days). Three hundred and sixty participants were in the slow initiation group and 360 participants were in the rapid initiation dose. There was no baseline period; participants were required to have been taking at least one AED for one month prior to the study and were considered to have inadequate seizure control as defined by the

authors. Participants were aged 12 years or older. The trial period was seven days. Tomovic 1999 compared gabapentin 900 mg/day versus gabapentin 1200 mg/day administered TDS over 12 weeks. There were nine participants in each group. There was no formal baseline period; participants were considered to have unsatisfactorily controlled seizures while taking at least one first-line AED for three months prior to the study, as defined by the authors.

One trial compared gabapentin to lamotrigine; it had an eight-week baseline period (Lindberger 2000). All participants had tried no more than two AED monotherapy regimens and were on one AED at the time of study (this had to exclude phenytoin). The study required a minimum seizure frequency of four seizures during an eight-week baseline period and two or more seizures during the last month. One hundred and two participants (aged 12 to 75 years) received either gabapentin or vigabatrin add-on treatment. There was a flexible dosing regimen over the subsequent 24 weeks: gabapentin variable dose 1800 mg/day minimum, then 2400 mg/day and then a maximum of 3600 mg/day, increased every eight weeks as tolerated. The vigabatrin initial dose was 1000 mg/day, then 2000 mg/day, then 4000 mg/day, increased in the same manner (as tolerated by adverse effects) and increased if complete seizure freedom was not attained. The total trial period was 24 weeks; however, outcome measures were taken at eight weeks (awaiting clarification from author).

One trial compared gabapentin to lamotrigine in participants refractory to the maximum tolerated dose of carbamazepine monotherapy, with a seizure duration of two years or less (Sethi 2002). Twenty-seven participants received gabapentin and 25 participants received lamotrigine and were aged 10 to 60 years. Baseline seizure frequency was at least four seizures despite treatment

(unclear over what time frame). The baseline period was time of enrolment. The trial period was 12 weeks. Treatment was gabapentin 300 mg on day one, 300 mg twice daily on day two and thereafter an increment of 300 mg/day until seizures were controlled or toxic effects appeared. Lamotrigine was started at 50 mg/day for two weeks, then 50 mg twice daily for two weeks, then increased by 50 mg to 100 mg every two weeks until seizures were controlled or there were toxic effects.

For further information on each trial, see the Characteristics of included studies table.

Excluded studies

In this update, we excluded eight studies for the following reasons: three were not RCTs (Arya 2013; Bodalia 2013; Ohtsuka 2014); two did not enrol an eligible population (Jacoby 2015; Nonoda 2014); two studies did not include gabapentin as an add-on treatment (Korean Gabapentin Study Group 2000; Semah 2014); and one had no seizure data recorded (Crawford 1987).

The details of these studies are given in the Characteristics of excluded studies table.

Risk of bias in included studies

See Figure 2 and Figure 3 for a summary of the 'Risk of bias' in each included study. We rated included studies as having low, high or unclear risk of bias for six domains applicable to RCTs: randomisation method, allocation concealment, blinding methods, incomplete outcome data, selective outcome reporting and other sources of bias.

Figure 2.   Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.
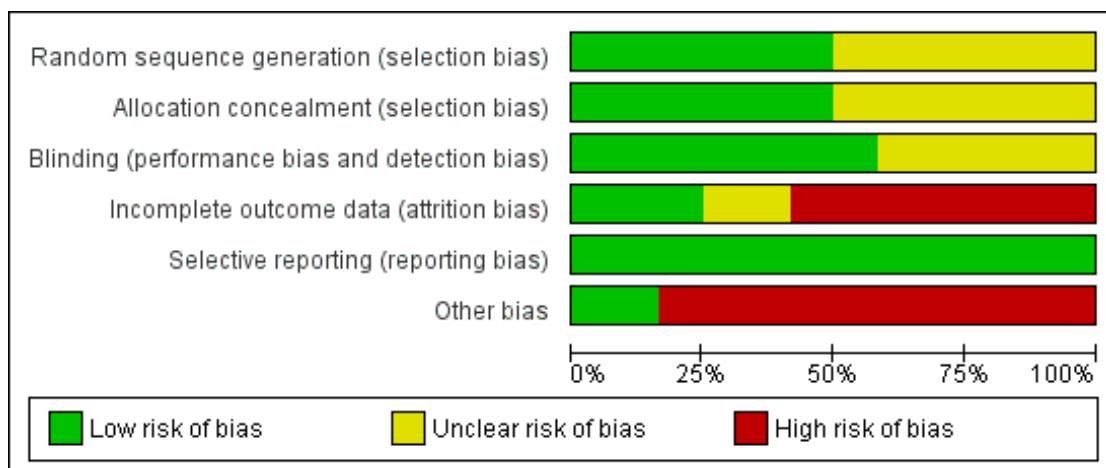
Figure 3.   Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

Allocation

Six studies did not describe the method of allocation concealment (authors have been contacted but we have been unable to clarify) and therefore we rated these as unclear in terms of bias (Appleton 1999; Leach 1997; Lindberger 2000; Sethi 2002; Tomovic 1999; Yamauchi 2006). The other six studies achieved randomisation by generating random lists using random permuted blocks and by computer-generated randomisation; and concealed allocation by dispensing sequentially numbered packages to each participant allocated treatment; we rated these studies as low risk of bias (Anhut 1994; Fisher 2001; French 2016; Sivenius 1991; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993).

Blinding

In six studies, the means of blinding was unclear (Appleton 1999; French 2016; Leach 1997; Sethi 2002; Tomovic 1999; Yamauchi 2006); there were no specific details regarding who was blinded (i.e. participants, study personnel or outcome assessors). The remaining six studies achieved blinding by providing packaging and tablets that were identical in appearance for the gabapentin and placebo groups; and were at low risk of bias for this domain (Anhut 1994; Fisher 2001; Lindberger 2000; Sivenius 1991; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993).

Incomplete outcome data

We rated three studies as low risk of bias for attrition bias due to the ITT analyses undertaken by the study authors (Appleton 1999; French 2016; Lindberger 2000). Seven studies excluded participants from the study and analysis without providing reasons for this; and therefore we rated these as high in terms of bias (Anhut 1994; Fisher 2001; Leach 1997; Tomovic 1999; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993; Yamauchi 2006). Two studies analysed results on an 'as treated' basis, but did report attrition; and were at unclear risk of bias for this domain (Sethi 2002; Sivenius 1991).

Selective reporting

We rated all included studies at low risk of bias for this domain as there was no suspicion of selective outcome reporting bias: all expected outcomes were reported in each of the publications. .

Other potential sources of bias

All trials included in this review were sponsored by Parke Davis, the manufacturers of gabapentin, apart from Sethi 2002 and Tomovic 1999, and therefore, we rated all studies as having a high risk of funding bias, but Sethi 2002 and Tomovic 1999 studies as having a low risk for this domain. There was no evidence of further bias in any of the included studies.

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** Gabapentin versus placebo for people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Gabapentin versus placebo

Seven trials compared gabapentin to a placebo (Anhut 1994; Appleton 1999; Leach 1997; Sivenius 1991; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993; Yamauchi 2006).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more

Given that all participants had drug-resistant focal epilepsy, it seemed reasonable to combine results from the paediatric and adult studies for an overall estimate (irrespective of dose). Data from the paediatric study (Appleton 1999) could not be included in dose regression models, as participants were not randomised to a specific daily dose. Seven trials provided data for this outcome (Anhut 1994; Appleton 1999; Leach 1997; Sivenius 1991; UK Gabapentin 1990; US Gabapentin 1993; Yamauchi 2006). See Figure 4 for forest plots. One trial was not suitable for inclusion in the meta-analysis due to the cross-over design but was discussed in narrative form below (Leach 1997).

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Gabapentin versus placebo, outcome: 1.1 Reduction in seizure frequency ≥ 50%.
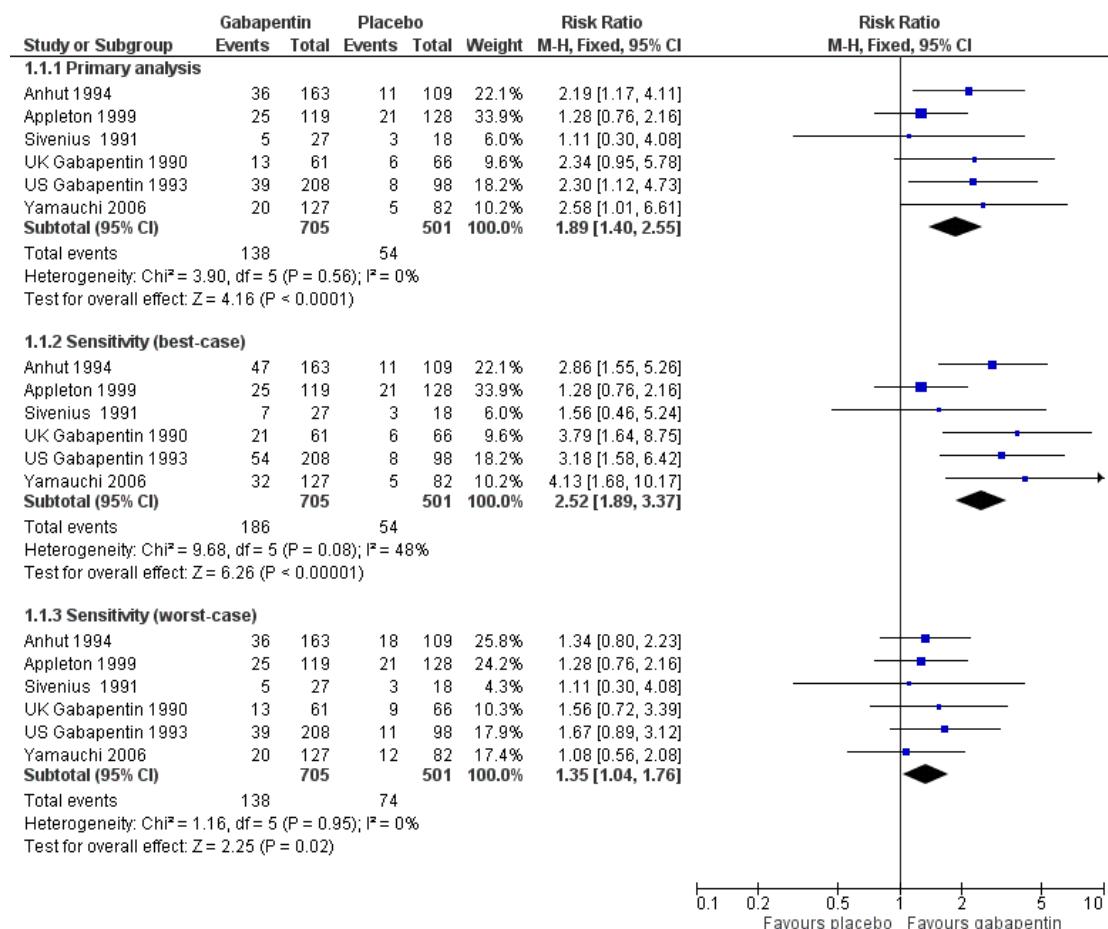
Intention-to-treat analysis

An analysis pooling data from six studies showed no evidence of heterogeneity (Chi^2 = 3.90, P = 0.56, I^2 = 0%). The overall RR for reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more was 1.89 (95% CI 1.40 to 2.55; 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence, Analysis 1.1).

Best-case and worst-case scenarios

Chi^2 tests for heterogeneity for a response to gabapentin indicated no significant heterogeneity (best-case: P = 0.08; worst-case: P = 0.95). The overall RRs for 50% responders across all studies were 2.52 (95% CI 1.89 to 3.37) for best-case scenarios and 1.35 (95% CI 1.04 to 1.76) for worst-case scenarios (Analysis 1.1).

For all three analyses, the results suggested a significant treatment effect. However, there was a considerable difference between estimates.

Dose-response regression

Intention-to-treat analysis

A linear dose-response model gave a good summary (for the five adult trials) of the log odds of 50% response rate. After adjusting for dose, there was no difference in estimated dose-response between studies. The log odds of response increase by 0.19 (standard error of the mean (SEM) 0.045) for a 300 mg increase in daily gabapentin dose. This is about a 20% increase in the odds of

response with a 300 mg increase in gabapentin dose. The reduction in deviance due to dose was 19.1 on one degree of freedom, and the residual deviance was 10.9 on 13 degrees of freedom. The trial in children was not included, as the doses were prescribed to achieve particular levels of milligrams per kilogram per day. The results were summarised in the following tables:

• the estimated percentage of participants responding to each gabapentin dose and the percentage difference in participants responding to each gabapentin dose compared to placebo with 95% CI (ITT) (Table 1);

• the estimated percentage of participants responding to each gabapentin dose and the percentage difference in participants responding to each gabapentin dose compared to placebo with 95% CI (best-case) (Table 2);

• the estimated percentage of participants responding to each gabapentin dose and the percentage difference in participants responding to each gabapentin dose compared to placebo with 95% CI (worst-case) (Table 3);

In the best-case analysis, there was about a 30% increase in the odds of response with a 300 mg increase in gabapentin dose and in the worst-case analysis, there was about a 10% increase in the odds of response with a 300 mg increase in gabapentin dose. All three analyses (ITT, best-case and worst-case) showed a significant increase in therapeutic effect with increasing dose. However, there was a striking difference in the proportion of responders estimated.

Seizure freedom

Only two trials comparing gabapentin to placebo reported seizure freedom data (Appleton 1999; Yamauchi 2006).

Yamauchi 2006 reported no participants attaining seizure freedom, whereas Appleton 1999 reported 3/119 participants receiving gabapentin as seizure-free compared to 1/128 participants receiving placebo. Due to the very small numbers of participants achieving seizure freedom in the two trials, the data is not combined in meta-analysis

Treatment withdrawal

A Chi^2 test of heterogeneity suggested no significant statistical heterogeneity (Chi^2 = 4.13, df = 4, P = 0.53, I^2 = 0%). The overall RR for withdrawal for any reason was 1.05 (95% CI 0.74 to 1.49; 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence, Analysis 1.2), hence there was insufficient evidence to conclude that people were more likely to withdraw from gabapentin than placebo, but there could have been a substantial withdrawal rate.

Adverse effects

In addition to reports of ataxia, dizziness, fatigue, nausea and somnolence, headache was among the six most common adverse effects was included in our analysis. There were significant differences between gabapentin and placebo for the following adverse effects (see Analysis 1.3): ataxia (RR 2.01, 99% CI 0.98 to 4.11; 3 RCTs; 787 participants; low-quality evidence); dizziness (RR 2.43, 99% CI 1.44 to 4.12; 6 RCTs; 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence); fatigue (RR 1.95, 99% CI 0.99 to 3.82; 5 RCTs; 1161 participants; low-quality evidence) and somnolence (RR 1.93, 99% CI 1.22 to 3.06; 6 RCTs, 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence). There were no significant differences for headache (RR 0.79, 99% CI 0.46 to 1.35; 6 RCTs; 1206 participants; moderate-quality evidence) or nausea (RR 0.95, 99% CI 0.52 to 1.73; 4 RCTs; 1034 participants; moderate-quality evidence).

Cross-over trial, not included in meta-analysis

One trial was not suitable for inclusion in the meta-analysis due to the cross-over design and due to a lack of a pre-randomisation baseline period and was discussed in narrative form (Leach 1997).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more and seizure freedom

The cross-over trial evaluated 23/27 participants (although there were six withdrawals, two participants withdrew sufficiently late in the study to provide analysable data). Two participants achieved total seizure control throughout the active treatment phase and none in the placebo phase. For simple focal seizures, two participants showed 'in excess' of 50% reduction in seizure frequency. The median monthly frequency for simple focal seizures was not significantly reduced in the treatment group (P = 0.80). The study reported complex focal seizures with secondary generalisation separately; 5/17 participants had in excess of 50% reduction in seizure frequency (non-significant).

Treatment withdrawal

Six participants withdrew, five due to adverse effects (four while receiving placebo, one while receiving gabapentin) and one of whom withdrew consent to participate after the second visit. One participant did not provide complete data for seizure frequency and was withdrawn from the study.

Adverse effects

Nineteen (79%) participants reported 47 adverse effects with gabapentin and 15 participants (63%) reported 30 adverse effects with placebo. There was a statistically significant difference (P = 0.006) at gabapentin 2400 mg/day. The types of adverse effects were not reported.

Dose comparison trials with no placebo group

Two studies compared two dose regimens with no placebo (Fisher 2001; Tomovic 1999).

For one study, we sent a data extraction form to a translator (Tomovic 1999). Our understanding is that the study combined outcomes for the two treatment arms, thus a comparison between the two treatment groups could not be made. Another study only measured adverse effects at day two and day seven of a slow initiation regimen and a rapid initiation regimen; therefore, this is presented narratively below (Fisher 2001).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more

In the Tomovic 1999 study, 13/18 (72.2%) participants experienced 50% or greater reduction in seizures (two of whom achieved a 100% reduction). Three participants had a 26% to 49% reduction in seizure frequency. Two participants had worse seizure control.

Fisher 2001 did not measure reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more.

Seizure freedom

In the Tomovic 1999 studies 2/18 (11.1%) participants were seizure-free during the treatment period; however, it was not reported in which dose group this was achieved.

Fisher 2001 did not measure seizure freedom.

Treatment withdrawals

Tomovic 1999 did not report any treatment withdrawals.

Fisher 2001 reported only participants who had full exposure to the study medication during the whole period of assessment (i.e. details of withdrawals were not provided).

Adverse effects

Tomovic 1999 reported adverse effects in three participants, two of whom had dizziness and one had excessive sleepiness (they were excluded from the study, therefore, not included in the total number of participants). They also noted bulimia, tremor, diplopia, headache, nausea and ataxia.

Fisher 2001 reported adverse effects on day three and day seven of a slow and rapid initiation regimen of gabapentin. See Table 4 for the proportion of people with adverse effects with percentages. There were no statistically significant differences between the two dose regimens, apart from more dizziness in the rapid initiation group compared to the slow initiation group at day three only.

In addition, Tomovic 1999 reported 24-hour electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings pre- and postintervention and revealed a reduction in total epileptiform discharges from 229.87 to 167.13.

Gabapentin versus vigabatrin

One study compared gabapentin versus vigabatrin (Lindberger 2000).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more and seizure freedom

The study noted a reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more and seizure freedom in 27/50 participants (54%) in the gabapentin group and 34/52 participants (56%) in the vigabatrin group (on an ITT basis); the 95% CIs were wide and this was not deemed statistically significant. The proportion of seizure-free participants without adverse effects was 13/50 (26%) in the gabapentin group and 18/52 (35%) participants in the vigabatrin group. This was not statistically significant. The study measured an extra variable of 'improvement rate' (proportion of participants with 50% or greater seizure reduction without adverse effects), which was 24/50 (48%) participants in the gabapentin group and 29/52 (56%) participants in the vigabatrin group. Thirteen out of 50 participants were seizure-free in the gabapentin group compared to 18/52 participants in the vigabatrin group.

Treatment withdrawals

There were 14 withdrawals from the study as a result of adverse effects, seven in each group. In the gabapentin group they were status epilepticus, psychiatric problems, epigastric pain, diplopia, vertigo and dizziness (three participants); in the vigabatrin group they were depression, generalised seizure, rash, numbness and dizziness (three participants).

Adverse effects

In the gabapentin group, three participants experienced serious adverse effects which were status epilepticus, pyelonephritis and psychiatric problems. In the vigabatrin group, four participants had serious adverse effects, which were agitation, depression, weight gain, mononucleosis and a secondary generalised seizure. Thirty-eight (76%) participants in the gabapentin group and 45 (86.5%) participants in the vigabatrin group experienced adverse effects of any type. The five most common adverse effects were similar in both groups (tiredness, dizziness, respiratory infection, headache and diarrhoea). Specific proportions of individual adverse effects were not provided.

Gabapentin versus lamotrigine

One trial compared gabapentin versus lamotrigine (Sethi 2002).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more and seizure freedom

There was a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency by 77.7% of participants in the gabapentin group and 92% of participants in the lamotrigine group (ITT analysis). There was complete seizure control in 8/27 (29.6%) participants in the gabapentin group; this was not specified in the lamotrigine group.

Treatment withdrawals

Sethi 2002 did not report any treatment withdrawals.

Adverse effects

Twenty-two out of 27 (81.5%) participants in the gabapentin group and 18/25 (72%) participants in the lamotrigine group reported adverse effects. The most common adverse effects were neurotoxic: dizziness (gabapentin: 22.2%; lamotrigine: 28%), diplopia (gabapentin: 11.11%; lamotrigine: 24%), weakness (gabapentin: 14.8%; lamotrigine: 24%), headache (gabapentin: 25.9%; lamotrigine: 20%), drowsiness (gabapentin: 14.8%; lamotrigine: 12%), tiredness (gabapentin: 14.8%; lamotrigine: 4%), amnesia (gabapentin: 11.11%; lamotrigine: 12%), tingling sensation (gabapentin: 11.11%; lamotrigine: 0%) and anorexia (gabapentin: 11.11%; lamotrigine: 8%).

There were no serious adverse effects in the gabapentin group. In the lamotrigine group, there were two serious adverse effects (Steven Johnson's syndrome and anxiety neurosis (corresponding with an increase in seizure frequency)). There was an increase in the number of seizures in one participant receiving gabapentin 2400 mg/day. In the gabapentin group, there was a change of seizure type from focal seizures to myoclonic jerks or atypical seizures in five participants during treatment. In the lamotrigine group, seizure type changed to atypical absence (two participants) and pseudoseizures (two participants).

Additionally, the benefit of gabapentin was more pronounced in participants with simple focal seizures with secondary generalisation than in participants with simple and complex focal seizures without secondary generalisation, whereas all subtypes of epilepsy responded similarly in the lamotrigine group.

Gabapentin versus pregabalin

One study compared gabapentin versus pregabalin (French 2016).

Reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more and seizure freedom

There was a reduction in seizure frequency of 50% or more in 140/240 (58.3%) participants in the gabapentin group and 134/238 (56.3%) participants in the pregabalin groups (on an ITT basis); the 95% CIs were wide and this was not deemed statistically significant. The proportion of seizure-free participants was 62/182 (34.1%) in the gabapentin group and 58/189 (30.7%) in the pregabalin group; these were not statistically significant. The study measured an extra variable of 'improvement rate' (proportion of participants with 75% or greater seizure reduction) and was 82/240 (34.2%) participants in the gabapentin group and 80/238 (33.6%) participants in the pregabalin group.

Treatment withdrawals

There were 123 withdrawals for any reason from the study, and 31 due to adverse effects (16 in the gabapentin group and 15 in the pregabalin group). In the gabapentin group, the adverse effects were status epilepticus, psychiatric problems, epigastric pain, diplopia, vertigo and dizziness (three participants); in the vigabatrin group, they were depression, generalised seizure, rash, numbness and dizziness (three participants).

Adverse effects

In the gabapentin group, 129/241 (53.5%) participants reported adverse effects and, in the pregabalin group, 142/241 (58.9%) participants reported adverse effects. Both groups had six (2.5%) participants with serious adverse effects. The five most common adverse effects were similar in both groups (somnolence, dizziness, headache, increased weight and dry month).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

The results of the overall efficacy analysis showed that gabapentin reduced seizure frequency when used as an add-on AED in people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy. Compared to placebo, gabapentin was almost twice as likely to reduce seizures by 50% or more, however there was considerable discrepancy between the results of the ITT and best-case and worst-case analyses, hence the ITT analyses need to be interpreted with some caution (see Implications for research). The dose-response regression analysis indicated increasing efficacy with increasing dose. Results suggested that the therapeutic effect of gabapentin 600 mg/day, although statistically significant, was small and 900 mg/day would seem a better initial dose. In addition, there was no apparent 'plateau' of therapeutic effects at the doses tested and it may well be that optimal doses of gabapentin have not been tested.

This was also reflected to a much greater extent by the studies described in narrative form. The Tomovic 1999 study comparing gabapentin doses reported 72.2% of the 18 participants evaluated as having a 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency outcome (compared to 16% to 22% taken from the studies comparing gabapentin to placebo combined in meta-analysis) even though

the demographics and treatment doses were comparable. Similarly, the active control trials reported a 54% response rate in Lindberger 2000 (compared to vigabatrin), 58% response rate in French 2016 (compared to pregabalin) and 77% response rate in Sethi 2002 (compared to lamotrigine). This could potentially be due to two key differences in methodology: the definition of 'drug-resistant' focal epilepsy and to the dosing regimens. Lindberger 2000 defined drug resistance as failure to respond to no more than two AED monotherapy regimens and gabapentin was always added to monotherapy. Sethi 2002 only recruited people refractory to carbamazepine monotherapy and 88% of participants in the Tomovic 1999 study were taking one other AED only. As the remaining studies used people with refractory focal seizures who were established on one or two AEDs and stable doses (apart from Appleton 1999 who allowed three AEDs), the populations are likely to have a less refractory epilepsy. In addition, Lindberger 2000 and Sethi 2002 used a flexible dosing regimen, allowing doses of gabapentin to be increased as tolerated. This high flexibility made dose adjustments possible in response to a lack of seizure control, with doses of gabapentin 3600 mg/day allowed. This may be reflective of the increased efficacy of gabapentin at higher doses yet this flexible dosing method did result in complexity when interpreting the results as the final doses achieved to maintain seizure control have not been specified. At the other end of the spectrum in the Leach 1997 study, despite allowing doses of 2400 mg, only two out of 23 (8.7%) participants achieved 50% or greater focal seizure control; this may be reflective of the small sample size and the cross-over design. All participants received all doses (1200 mg, 1800 mg and 2400 mg) with a washout period of four weeks between doses; this dosing pattern may have influenced the efficacy of gabapentin, which may have resulted in period and carry-over effects.

Results for the outcome 'Treatment withdrawal' suggested that gabapentin was well tolerated, as there was no significant difference between gabapentin and placebo. However, the efficacy results suggested that optimal doses of gabapentin may not have been tested and it may well be that higher doses of gabapentin were less well tolerated. With respect to adverse effects, dizziness, fatigue and somnolence were significantly more likely to occur in the gabapentin-treated group. There were insufficient data available for this review to delineate the precise adverse effect profile of this drug.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The studies reviewed were all of short duration and no conclusions could be drawn regarding the long-term efficacy of gabapentin. One trial recruited children only (Appleton 1999), and the estimate for seizure reduction was low in that study. Caution is required when extrapolating the results of this trial to adults.

In terms of seizure subtypes, Sethi 2002 reported gabapentin's more pronounced effects on simple focal seizures and secondary generalised as opposed to complex focal seizures. This is contrary to the US Gabapentin 1993 study, which observed gabapentin to be more efficacious in complex focal seizures. This review focused on the use of gabapentin in drug-resistant focal epilepsy and the results could not be generalised to add-on treatment in people with generalised epilepsy. Likewise, no inference can be made about the efficacy and tolerability of gabapentin when used as monotherapy. The results of this review indicated that gabapentin was an effective add-on treatment. We found three head-to-head trials with no study finding a significant difference between gabapentin and the alternative AED (pregabalin, vigabatrin and lamotrigine respectively) (French 2016, Lindberger 2000; Sethi 2002). As clinicians are faced with an ever increasing number of AEDs to choose from, more head-to-head trials are required to provide the evidence that is needed to enable clinicians to make an evidence-based choice between AEDs.

It still remains difficult to predict the differences between a rapid and slow initiation of gabapentin, as the Fisher 2001 study only observed the effects of rapid initiation on the first day of starting the maximum dose and four days later. However, they did contact participants for the subsequent two weeks to report any serious outcomes. These have not been documented in the report, therefore it is difficult to extrapolate data beyond this period.

Quality of the evidence

Six out of the 12 studies used adequate methods of concealment of randomisation. All trials were double-blind; however, often little information was reported as to how personnel/outcome assessors were blinded. For the studies included in the meta-analysis, apart from Yamauchi 2006, published reports referred to their analyses as being ITT, with 222 of the 1688 participants recruited excluded from analyses. Reported analyses would perhaps be better called 'exploratory,' as participants who had treatment withdrawn during the treatment period and did not meet the original trial inclusion criteria were excluded from the reported analyses, despite completing the treatment period with adequate seizure data.

Additional data, supplied by Parke Davis, revealed that 38 participants did not complete the treatment phase and nine had inadequate seizure data recorded, hence the percentage reduction in seizure frequency could not be calculated for 47 of these participants. The Yamauchi 2006 study stated that 19 participants were not included in the study and provided reasons for this. The French 2016 study stated that 123 participants withdrew for any reason. Similarly, there was a high risk of attrition bias in the remaining studies, which we discussed in narrative form (Fisher 2001; Leach 1997; Tomovic 1999), apart from the Lindberger 2000 study for which analysis was completely ITT. The Sethi 2002 study did not give any information related to dropouts and, therefore, the risk was uncertain. Selective outcome reporting bias was unclear in

Leach 1997, Lindberger 2000, Sethi 2002, and Tomovic 1999 as they mentioned 'seizure activity recorded' without details of the methodology.

Overall the quality of evidence was low to moderate due to potential attrition bias resulting from missing outcome data and imprecise results with wide confidence intervals. Research is needed into the effects of the long-term use of gabapentin.

Potential biases in the review process

There were discrepancies between study designs that may be reflected in the variability of the results.

Parke Davis sponsored most of trials included in this review, apart from Sethi 2002 and Tomovic 1999. Pfizer Inc., the manufacturer of gabapentin and pregabalin, funded one trial (French 2016).

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

We found no reviews or published information on the use of gabapentin as add-on therapy for refractory focal epilepsy.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

In people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy, gabapentin has efficacy as an add-on treatment. Moderate-quality evidence from this review suggests that a dose of 1800 mg/day will reduce seizure frequency by at least 50% in 25.3% of people (95% confidence interval 19.3% to 32.3%). Although our results suggest that 600 mg has a statistically significant effect on seizure frequency, that effect is small and 900 mg/day would seem a more reasonable initial dose. Regression analyses show no plateau of therapeutic effect and it is likely that optimal doses need to be tested in a more standardised manner and final doses provided so that such results can be included in meta-analyses in the future. Doses of up to 2400 mg/day are currently recommended in the British National Formulary.

Low- to moderate-quality evidence suggests that dizziness, fatigue and somnolence occurs significantly more often with gabapentin than placebo; although gabapentin is generally well tolerated.

Implications for research

The conduct of future 'add-on' trials

The striking differences between the intention-to-treat, worst-case and best-case analyses for 50% responder rates has important implications for the conduct of further 'add-on' studies. For the intention-to-treat analysis in this review, all participants lost to follow-up or excluded from analyses due to inadequate seizure recording were assumed to be 'non-responders.' The best-case and worst-case analyses, although representing the extreme, test the effect of making that assumption. When large discrepancies are found, as in this case, the accuracy of individual trials and hence this review is challenged.

The main problem here is that participants having trial treatment withdrawn are no longer followed up. This provides a data set that allows an explanatory 'on treatment analysis,' but precludes a robust intention-to-treat analysis. To minimise this problem, every attempt must be made to follow participants up, even if trial treatment has been withdrawn. This provides the maximum data set from which analyses other than intention-to-treat may be undertaken.

Further evaluation of gabapentin as an antiepileptic drug

To further evaluate the place of gabapentin in the armamentarium of available antiepileptic drugs, further studies are required which address the following:

1. the efficacy and tolerability of add-on doses higher than 1800 mg/day in people with drug-resistant focal epilepsy, in clearly specified doses and a clarification as to maximum doses achieved when flexible regimens are employed;

2. the long-term efficacy and tolerability of add-on gabapentin beyond three months;

3. how gabapentin compares with other add-on treatments in drug-resistant focal epilepsy;

4. the role of gabapentin in childhood epilepsies and

5. how gabapentin compares with other standard antiepileptic drugs, such as sodium valproate, as monotherapy in generalised epilepsy.

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* *Indicates the major publication for the study*

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Anhut 1994

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study (conducted at 24 centres in Europe, Canada, South Africa and Australia)
	3 treatment arms: 1 placebo and 2 gabapentin
	Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 12 weeks
	Treatment period: 12 weeks
Participants	All adults
	Cross-continent study
	Total randomised: 272; all with drug-resistant focal epilepsy
	109 to placebo; 111 to gabapentin 900 mg; 52 to gabapentin 1200 mg
	56% men
	Age range: 12-67 years
	Other AEDs: ≤ 2
	Median baseline seizure frequency/28 days: 10.2 (range 0.5 to 634.3)
Interventions	Gabapentin 900 mg/day
	Gabapentin 1200 mg/day
	Placebo
	All tablets and packaging were identical in appearance
Outcomes	Proportion with a 50% reduction in seizure frequency
	Response ratio (= (T - B)/(T + B) where T = number of seizures during the treatment period and B = number of seizure in the baseline period)
	Adverse effects
Notes	27 participants excluded from published analyses: 10 from the placebo group; 15 from the gabapentin 900 mg group; 2 from the gabapentin 1200 mg group
	Additional unpublished data allowed the inclusion of participants excluded despite completing the treatment phase with adequate seizure data. The following participants contributed to the best-case and worst-case sensitivity analyses in this review
	Placebo: 7; gabapentin 900 mg: 9; gabapentin 1200 mg: 2

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random permuted blocks to generate sequence for randomisation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocated sequentially, sealed, numbered packages

Anhut 1994 *(Continued)*

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Tablets and packaging identical in appearance
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	'As treated' analysis. Disproportionate numbers excluded across groups: 13 in placebo: 17 in gabapentin 900 mg: 2 in gabapentin 1200 mg, some excluded despite completing treatment phase. Exclusions not included in published analyses
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Seizure diary for all groups, same outcomes. Published reports include all prespecified expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Appleton 1999

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study (conducted at 54 centres in Europe, South Africa, and the US) Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 6 weeks Treatment period: 12 weeks
Participants	All children Cross-continent study. Total randomised 247; all with drug-resistant focal seizures (15% to 16% had generalised seizures also) 128 to placebo; 119 to gabapentin 54% male Age range: 3-12 years Other AEDs: ≤ 3 Baseline seizure frequency per 28 days: median 26.7 (range 1.3 to 2893)
Interventions	Gabapentin 600-1800 mg/day (equivalent to 23.2-35.3 mg/kg/day) Placebo
Outcomes	Proportion with a 50% reduction in seizure frequency Response ratio Adverse effects
Notes	
Risk of bias	
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of randomisation not specified
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Study mentions double-blinding; no details
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All evaluated on an ITT basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Published reports include all prespecified, expected outcomes The parent/guardian and physician global assessment of participant seizure frequency and well-being
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Fisher 2001

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study in the US No formal baseline period Treatment period: 7 days
Participants	Aged ≥ 12 years (range 12-82 years) Multicentre study in the US 720 participants randomised. Initially 320 per dose initiation regimen. Finally, 280 slow initiation regimen and 294 rapid initiation, after withdrawals and exclusions for not fulfilling pre-protocol criteria All participants with a recent history of focal seizures, with or without secondary generalisation with either inadequate seizure control on 1 or 2 anticonvulsants or had been judged to be unable to tolerate therapeutic dosages of these drugs (reaching maximum tolerated dose of ≥ 1 anticonvulsant) 280 slow initiation regimen, 294 rapid initiation regimen Slow initiation; 44.6% male, rapid initiation: 44.2% male
Interventions	Slow initiation: 300 mg day 1, 600 mg day 2, then 900 mg/day Rapid initiation: 2-day placebo lead-in followed by 900 mg/day Total evaluated treatment period: 7 days
Outcomes	Reports of fatigue, dizziness, somnolence and ataxia
Notes	Study did not have a baseline period and only measured adverse outcomes over a 7-day period (day 3 (equivalent to 3rd day of active study medication for slow initiation group and first day for rapid initiation group) and day 7)), therefore unable to include in meta-

		analysis

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation schedule that assigned each participant number to either the slow group or the rapid group in a one-to-one manner
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Number-specific blister packs
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Matching placebo, all participants had a 2-day lead-in phase that was unknown to investigator and participant
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Per-protocol analysis stated to include participants who met the criteria for evaluation (not ITT analysis). 781 enrolled, only 574 analysed for 3 reasons: inadequate methods, inadequate reasons and reasons for withdrawal
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Appeared all expected and prespecified outcomes were reported
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

French 2016

Methods	Randomised, flexible dose, double-blind, parallel-group study 2 active treatment arms: 1 gabapentin and 1 pregabalin Multicentre study: 56 centres (Eastern and Western Europe, Asia South and Central America) 3 main phases: 6 weeks of baseline (screening), 9 weeks of double-blind dose escalation (titration) and 12 weeks of double-blind maintenance phase (21-week treatment phase)
Participants	Adults with refractory focal epilepsy Inclusion criteria: aged 18-80 years; diagnosis of epilepsy with focal-onset seizures, inadequately controlled with ≤ 2 to ≥ 5 prior AEDs, receiving 1 or 2 standard AEDs (other than gabapentin or pregabalin), with a minimum of 4 focal-onset seizures during the 6-week baseline phase with no 28-day focal-onset-seizure-free period 561 participants screened and 484 randomised: 242 to gabapentin and 242 to pregabalin Number of people who received intended treatment: 241 gabapentin and 241 pregabalin Number of people who completed the maintenance phase of the study: 172 gabapentin (69 discontinued treatment) and 187 pregabalin (54 discontinued treatment)

	Age (mean): gabapentin 35.3 (SD 12.9) years; pregabalin 34.9 (SD 13.0) years Age at epilepsy diagnosis (mean): gabapentin 19.9 years; pregabalin 19.8 years Time since diagnosis of epilepsy: gabapentin 15.8 years; pregabalin 15.6 years Sex of participants: gabapentin 130 men and 111 women; pregabalin 127 men and 114 women
Interventions	Intervention (241 participants): gabapentin (300 mg/day, 600 mg/day, 1200 mg/day, 1500 mg/day, 1800 mg/day); Active control (241 participants): pregabalin (150 mg/day, 300 mg/day, 450 mg/day, 600 mg/day) During the 9-week dose-escalation phase the minimum maintenance phase dose was gabapentin 1200 mg/day and pregabalin 300 mg/day TDS. During the 21-week double-blind phase of the study, the median doses were gabapentin 1500 mg/day and pregabalin 450 mg/day
Outcomes	Seizure frequency: ≥ 50% reduction of seizures; ≥ 75% reduction of seizures Seizure freedom (for final 28 days) Withdrawals: any reasons and due to adverse effects Adverse effects (more common): somnolence, dizziness, headache, increased weight and dry mouth
Notes	Clinical Trials.gov ID NCT00537940

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated randomisation method used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomised participants to either gabapentin or pregabalin (1:1)
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details provided regarding blinding of study personnel, participants and outcome assessors
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	242 participants allocated to gabapentin; 241 received treatment; 172 completed maintenance phase; 69 participants withdrew 242 participants allocated to pregabalin allocation; 241 received treatment; 187 completed maintenance phase; 54 participants withdrew The reasons for exclusion were reported.

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Protocol unavailable to check a priori outcomes, but appeared all expected and pre-specified outcomes were reported
Other bias	High risk	Study funded by Pfizer Inc., the manufacturer of gabapentin and pregabalin Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Leach 1997

Methods	Double-blind, random order, cross-over, placebo-controlled study in the UK 12 weeks' treatment or placebo No baseline period, however all participants reported at least 4 seizures/month for 3 months and AED doses had remained unchanged for $\geq$ 3 months prior to study
Participants	Single centre (Western Infirmary in Glasgow, UK) Adults with focal seizures refractory to 1 or 2 AEDs Total randomised: 27 participants; 23 analysed after withdrawals Aged 16-67 years, mean 28.4 years 37% men prior to withdrawals
Interventions	3 sequential doses of gabapentin 400 mg, 600 mg and 800 mg TDS, each dose increase after 4 weeks) Placebo
Outcomes	Seizure frequency Seizure freedom Adverse effects (scored, individual adverse effects not mentioned) Neuropsychological tests (psychomotor, memory, cognition, dysphoria, temper, fatigue, worry, tiredness)
Notes	No baseline period, therefore not included in meta-analysis

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details of randomisation provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Double-blind and matched placebo but no further details provided

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	25% of participants excluded and not analysed on an ITT basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Included all prespecified expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Lindberger 2000

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, dose titration study comparing gabapentin with vigabatrin (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) 8-week baseline period, 24-week treatment period, evaluation period at 8 weeks compared with baseline To allow flexibility, this was a dose adjustment regimen, with increases in doses of drug based on participant tolerance and seizure control, increased if required at 4-week periods, with a maximum treatment period at each dose of 8 weeks
Participants	Multicentre in 34 Nordic countries 102 participants randomised, then 35 (gabapentin group) and 44 (vigabatrin group) post exclusions for not for fulfilling criteria People with focal epilepsy who had tried no more than 2 AED monotherapy regimens
Interventions	Gabapentin: variable dose 1800 mg/day minimum, then 2400 mg then maximum 3600 mg/day, increased every 8 weeks as tolerated Vigabatrin: initial 1000 mg then 2000 mg then 4000 mg increased in the same manner as gabapentin
Outcomes	Primary outcome: improvement rate: proportion of participants with 50% seizure reduction without adverse effects Seizure reduction rate: proportion of participants with 50% seizure reduction irrespective of adverse effects Responder rate: proportion of seizure-free participants without adverse effects Secondary outcomes: quality of life measures, adverse effects, perimetry
Notes	Results provided did not indicate the doses the participants had achieved of each drug

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not specified
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Double-dummy technique, participants received active drug and corresponding placebo
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Analysed on an ITT basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Seizure activity reported
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Sethi 2002

Methods	Randomised control trial in India Head-to-head trial; 2 treatment groups gabapentin and lamotrigine Treatment period: 12 weeks No formal baseline period (however, all had $\geq$ 4 seizures, unclear over what time, despite treatment with maximum dose carbamazepine monotherapy)
Participants	52 children and adults Indian study Refractory focal seizures 48% male 27 gabapentin (19 male: 8 female), 25 lamotrigine (6 male: 19 female) Aged 10-60 years
Interventions	Gabapentin: 300 mg day 1, 300 mg twice daily day 2, there after an increment of 300 mg daily until $\geq$ 50% reduction in seizures or toxic effects Lamotrigine: 50 mg/day for 2 weeks, increased to 50 mg twice daily, subsequently an increase of 50-100 mg daily until above criteria met
Outcomes	Efficacy: seizure frequency, pattern of seizures, seizure-free interval. Including % change of seizure frequency from baseline, responder rate (reduction in seizure frequency of $\geq$ 50%), response ratio Safety: biochemical investigations and adverse effects
Notes	As no clear baseline period, excluded from meta-analysis

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details provided
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No participants seemed to be excluded from the results, but 1 participant in gabapentin group did not seem to be accounted for
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Included all prespecified expected outcomes
Other bias	Low risk	Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Sivenius 1991

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study in Finland 3 treatment arms: 1 placebo and 2 gabapentin Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 12 weeks Treatment period: 12 weeks
Participants	All adults Total randomised: 45 participants; all with drug-resistant focal epilepsy 18 placebo; 18 gabapentin 900 mg/day; 9 gabapentin 1200 mg/day 47% men Aged 16-59 years Other AEDs: ≤ 2 Median baseline seizure frequency per 12-week baseline period: 36 placebo; 26 gabapentin 900 mg/day; 23 gabapentin 1200 mg/day
Interventions	Gabapentin 900 mg/day Gabapentin 1200 mg/day Placebo All treatments and packaging were identical in appearance
Outcomes	Median change in seizure frequency % change in seizure frequency Adverse effects
Notes	2 people in the gabapentin 900 mg group were excluded from analysis, both excluded 2 weeks' postrandomisation

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocated sequentially, sealed, numbered packages

Sivenius 1991 (*Continued*)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Random permuted blocks
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Tablets and packaging identical in appearance. Identical analysis of results
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No reasons reported for exclusion of 2 participants in gabapentin 900 mg group
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Quote: "... seizure frequency was recorded" Unclear how, otherwise included all pre-specified expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Tomovic 1999

Methods	Randomised, parallel-group study in Serbia
Participants	9 women and 9 men with refractory focal epilepsy. Serbian adults Mean age: 24.7 years, range 17-47 years Drug-resistant focal epilepsy All had been treated with 1 or 2 first-line AEDs during 3 months before introducing gabapentin with unsatisfactorily controlled seizures Seizure frequency prior to treatment was unclear
Interventions	Gabapentin 900 mg Gabapentin 1200 mg
Outcomes	Seizure frequency Seizure freedom Haematological and biochemical analyses (4th and 12th week) and 24-hour EEG on before therapy and on final week (week 12). Frequency of epileptiform discharges noted Reduction in seizure activity: 26%-49%; 50-99%; 100%; worse state Adverse effects
Notes	3 people did not complete the study and were not included in the study altogether (i.e. not included in demographics, etc.)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of randomisation unclear

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	How participants allocated to each group unclear
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear if tablets and packaging identical in appearance
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Unclear why 3 participants dropped out and excluded from analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Seizure frequency recorded; unclear how seizure activity measured. Otherwise standardised tests for both groups
Other bias	Low risk	Study appeared free of other sources of bias

UK Gabapentin 1990

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study (cross-continent) Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 12 weeks Treatment period: 14 weeks
Participants	All adults Cross-continent study Total randomised: 127; all with drug-resistant focal epilepsy Placebo: 66 participants; gabapentin 1200 mg/day: 61 participants 39% men Age range: 14-73 years Other AEDs: ≤ 2 Median baseline seizure frequency/28 days: gabapentin 13 (range 3 to 368); placebo 13 (range 1 to 216)
Interventions	Gabapentin 1200 mg/day Placebo All treatments and packaging identical in appearance
Outcomes	Proportion with a 50% reduction in seizure frequency Response ratio Adverse effects
Notes	14 participants excluded from published analyses: 5 from the placebo group; 9 from the gabapentin 1200 mg/day group Additional unpublished data allowed the inclusion of participants excluded despite completing the treatment phase with adequate seizure data. The following participants contribute to the best-case and worst-case sensitivity analyses in this review Placebo: 2; gabapentin 1200 mg: 8

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Used random permuted blocks to generate sequence for randomisation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocated sequentially, sealed, numbered packages
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Used tablets and packaging identical in appearance
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Attrition rate reported, 14 participants who withdrew were not included in published analyses. Report withdrawals and gave reasons for withdrawal
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Included all prespecified, expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

US Gabapentin 1993

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study in the US 4 treatment arms: 1 placebo and 3 gabapentin Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 12 weeks Treatment period: 12 weeks
Participants	All adults USA study Total randomised: 306 participants; all with drug-resistant focal epilepsy Placebo: 98 participants; gabapentin 600 mg/day: 53; gabapentin 1200 mg/day: 101; gabapentin 1800 mg/day: 54 66% men Aged 16-70 years Other AEDs: ≤ 2 Median baseline seizure frequency/28 days: 10.8 (range 2.0-1092.7)
Interventions	Gabapentin 600 mg/day Gabapentin 1200 mg/day Gabapentin 1800 mg/day Placebo All treatments and packages were identical in appearance

Outcomes	Proportion with a 50% reduction in seizure frequency Response ratio Adverse effects
Notes	18 participants excluded from published analyses: placebo: 3; gabapentin 600 mg/day: 4; gabapentin 1200 mg/day: 10; gabapentin 1800 mg/day: 1 Additional unpublished data allowed the inclusion of participants excluded despite completing the treatment phase with adequate seizure data. The following participants contribute to the best-case and worst-case sensitivity analyses in this review. Placebo: 2; gabapentin 600 mg/day: 4; gabapentin 1200 mg/day: 10; gabapentin 1800 mg/day: 1

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Used random permuted blocks to generate sequence for randomisation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocated sequentially, sealed, numbered packages
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Used tablets and packaging identical in appearance
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Attrition rate reported, 18 participants not included in published analyses and no reasons given
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Included all prespecified expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

Yamauchi 2006

Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study in Japan Prospective pre-randomisation baseline period: 12 weeks Treatment period: 12 weeks Dose-reduction period lasting 8 days, 4 weeks instituted, followed by a 4-week post-dosing observation period 3 treatment arms, 1 placebo and 2 treatment
Participants	Adults aged ≥ 16 years Most aged 18-44 years, mean age between 3 groups 31-33 years Multicentre Japanese study from March 2000 to October 2002 Other AEDs: > 1

	Total randomised 209 participants; all with drug-resistant focal epilepsy 82 participants to placebo (42 men, mean age: 31.8 (SD 11.3) years, 25 secondary generalised seizures, mean duration epilepsy: 19.5 years, mean seizure frequency/28 days: 19.9, 1 other AED: 19.5%, 2 other AEDs: 80.5%) 86 participants to gabapentin 1200 mg (37 men, mean age 31.3 (SD 10.6) years, 26.3 secondary generalised seizures, mean duration epilepsy: 19.8 years, mean seizure frequency/28 days: 31.6, 1 other AED: 14%, 2 other AEDs: 86%) 41 participants to gabapentin 1800 mg (22 men, mean age 32.7 (SD 13.7) years, 13 secondary generalised seizures, mean duration epilepsy: 21.2 years, mean seizure frequency/28 days: 24.2, 1 other AED: 4.9%, 2 other AEDs: 95.1%) 19 excluded; after exclusion placebo: 75, gabapentin 1200 mg: 80, gabapentin 1800 mg: 35 Baseline seizure frequency/12 weeks: 8
Interventions	Gabapentin 1200 mg/day Gabapentin 1800 mg/day Placebo All treatments were identical in appearance (200 mg tablets)
Outcomes	Improvement in seizure frequency: completely (-100%), markedly improved (-99.9% to -75.0%), moderately improved (-74.9% to -50%), slightly improved (-49.9% to -25%), no change (-24.9% to 0%), aggravated (> +0.1%) Response ratio (= (T - B)/(T + B) where T = number of seizures during the treatment period, and B = number of seizure in the baseline period) Seizure intensity/duration: better, no change and worse Adverse effects Serious treatment-related adverse effects
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Little/no detail regarding randomisation given. Most variables between groups controlled (age, sex, frequency, number of other AED, previous treatments etc.)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information provided
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Tablets identical in appearance, all outcomes blinded, monitored and followed up in the same way
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	ITT analysis not employed; reasons for exclusions stated; however, 19 participants not included

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Seizure diary for all groups, same outcomes. Published reports include all prespecified expected outcomes
Other bias	High risk	Trial sponsored by Parke Davis Study appeared free of other sources of bias

AED: antiepileptic drug; EEG: electroencephalogram; ITT: intention-to-treat; SD: standard deviation; TDS: three times daily.

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Arya 2013	Not an RCT
Bodalia 2013	Not an RCT
Crawford 1987	No seizure data recorded
Jacoby 2015	Ineligible population (new-onset epilepsy)
Korean Gabapentin Study Group 2000	No gabapentin in add-on (sodium valproate in add-on)
Nonoda 2014	Ineligible population (no refractory epilepsy)
Ohtsuka 2014	Not an RCT
Semah 2014	No gabapentin in add-on

RCT: randomised controlled trial.

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

Kwan 2000

Methods	Double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, cross-over study in China
Participants	43 adults with refractory focal seizures
Interventions	Gabapentin 600 mg/day for 1 week and 1200 mg/day for 12 weeks with matching placebo controls

Outcomes	A statistically significant difference in seizure frequency from the baseline to the treatment phase was noted between patients receiving placebo and GBP 1,200 mg, in whom seizure frequency decreased 57%. The GBP dosage of 900 mg appeared to be ineffective. A close relationship was observed between the serum GBP concentrations and the GBP dosage based on the seizure frequency. Serum GBP concentrations greater than 2 micrograms/ml resulted in a lower frequency of seizures
Notes	No other data available for analysis; all data taken from abstract; author unable to provide further information

Shapiro 2000

Methods	Randomised, placebo-controlled trial in US
Participants	76 young children with focal epilepsy
Interventions	Syrup formulation of gabapentin 40 mg/kg/day given TDS or placebo
Outcomes	Main outcome was seizure reduction. Concluded that gabapentin was safe and well tolerated, and reduced the rate of focal seizures; however, this finding did not reach significance
Notes	All information taken from abstract, unable to contact study authors

SD: standard deviation; TDS: three times daily.

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Gabapentin versus placebo

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Reduction in seizure frequency ≥ 50%	6		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Primary analysis	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.89 [1.40, 2.55]
1.2 Sensitivity (best-case)	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.52 [1.89, 3.37]
1.3 Sensitivity (worst-case)	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.35 [1.04, 1.76]
2 Treatment withdrawal	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.74, 1.49]
3 Adverse effects	6		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Ataxia	3	787	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	2.01 [0.98, 4.11]
3.2 Dizziness	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	2.43 [1.44, 4.12]
3.3 Fatigue	5	1161	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	1.95 [0.99, 3.82]
3.4 Headache	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	0.79 [0.46, 1.35]
3.5 Nausea	4	1034	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	0.95 [0.52, 1.73]
3.6 Somnolence	6	1206	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 99% CI)	1.93 [1.22, 3.06]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Gabapentin versus placebo, Outcome 1 Reduction in seizure frequency ≥ 50%.

Review: Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Comparison: 1 Gabapentin versus placebo

Outcome: 1 Reduction in seizure frequency ≥ 50%

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin n/N	Placebo n/N	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI
1 Primary analysis					
Anhut 1994	36/163	11/109		22.1 %	2.19 [1.17, 4.11]
Appleton 1999	25/119	21/128		33.9 %	1.28 [0.76, 2.16]
Sivenius 1991	5/27	3/18		6.0 %	1.11 [0.30, 4.08]
UK Gabapentin 1990	13/61	6/66		9.6 %	2.34 [0.95, 5.78]
US Gabapentin 1993	39/208	8/98		18.2 %	2.30 [1.12, 4.73]
Yamauchi 2006	20/127	5/82		10.2 %	2.58 [1.01, 6.61]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**1.89 [1.40, 2.55]**
Total events: 138 (Gabapentin), 54 (Placebo)					

0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10

Favours placebo   Favours gabapentin

(*Continued* . . .)

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin n/N	Placebo n/N	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 3.90, df = 5 (P = 0.56); I² =0.0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 4.16 (P = 0.000032)

2 Sensitivity (best-case)

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin n/N	Placebo n/N		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI
Anhut 1994	47/163	11/109		22.1 %	2.86 [1.55, 5.26]
Appleton 1999	25/119	21/128		33.9 %	1.28 [0.76, 2.16]
Sivenius 1991	7/27	3/18		6.0 %	1.56 [0.46, 5.24]
UK Gabapentin 1990	21/61	6/66		9.6 %	3.79 [1.64, 8.75]
US Gabapentin 1993	54/208	8/98		18.2 %	3.18 [1.58, 6.42]
Yamauchi 2006	32/127	5/82		10.2 %	4.13 [1.68, 10.17]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**2.52 [1.89, 3.37]**

Total events: 186 (Gabapentin), 54 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 9.68, df = 5 (P = 0.08); I² =48%

Test for overall effect: Z = 6.26 (P < 0.00001)

3 Sensitivity (worst-case)

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin n/N	Placebo n/N		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI
Anhut 1994	36/163	18/109		25.8 %	1.34 [0.80, 2.23]
Appleton 1999	25/119	21/128		24.2 %	1.28 [0.76, 2.16]
Sivenius 1991	5/27	3/18		4.3 %	1.11 [0.30, 4.08]
UK Gabapentin 1990	13/61	9/66		10.3 %	1.56 [0.72, 3.39]
US Gabapentin 1993	39/208	11/98		17.9 %	1.67 [0.89, 3.12]
Yamauchi 2006	20/127	12/82		17.4 %	1.08 [0.56, 2.08]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**1.35 [1.04, 1.76]**

Total events: 138 (Gabapentin), 74 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 1.16, df = 5 (P = 0.95); I² =0.0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 2.25 (P = 0.024)

0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10

Favours placebo   Favours gabapentin

Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Gabapentin versus placebo, Outcome 2 Treatment withdrawal.

Review: Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Comparison: 1 Gabapentin versus placebo

Outcome: 2 Treatment withdrawal

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin n/N	Placebo n/N	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H,Fixed,95% CI
Anhut 1994	11/163	9/109		19.8 %	0.82 [0.35, 1.91]
Sivenius 1991	2/27	0/18		1.1 %	3.39 [0.17, 66.79]
UK Gabapentin 1990	7/61	5/66		8.8 %	1.51 [0.51, 4.52]
US Gabapentin 1993	12/208	2/98		5.0 %	2.83 [0.65, 12.39]
Appleton 1999	21/119	28/128		49.6 %	0.81 [0.49, 1.34]
Yamauchi 2006	12/127	7/82		15.6 %	1.11 [0.45, 2.69]
Total (95% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**1.05 [0.74, 1.49]**

Total events: 65 (Gabapentin), 51 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 4.13, df = 5 (P = 0.53); I² =0.0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 0.26 (P = 0.79)

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10

Favours placebo   Favours gabapentin

Analysis 1.3.   Comparison I Gabapentin versus placebo, Outcome 3 Adverse effects.

Review: Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy

Comparison: I Gabapentin versus placebo

Outcome: 3 Adverse effects

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin	Placebo	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H,Fixed,99% CI		M-H,Fixed,99% CI
I Ataxia					
Yamauchi 2006	1/127	0/82		3.2 %	1.95 [0.03, 128.51]
Anhut 1994	13/163	3/109		18.8 %	2.90 [0.57, 14.62]
US Gabapentin 1993	42/208	11/98		78.1 %	1.80 [0.80, 4.06]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**498**	**289**		**100.0 %**	**2.01 [0.98, 4.11]**
Total events: 56 (Gabapentin), 14 (Placebo)					
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 0.46, df = 2 (P = 0.79); I² =0.0%					
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.52 (P = 0.012)					
2 Dizziness					
Anhut 1994	30/163	9/109		31.8 %	2.23 [0.88, 5.62]
Sivenius 1991	2/27	1/18		3.5 %	1.33 [0.06, 28.32]
UK Gabapentin 1990	4/61	3/66		8.5 %	1.44 [0.21, 9.78]
US Gabapentin 1993	48/208	9/98		36.1 %	2.51 [1.04, 6.06]
Appleton 1999	3/119	2/128		5.7 %	1.61 [0.16, 16.56]
Yamauchi 2006	24/127	4/82		14.3 %	3.87 [1.01, 14.83]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**2.43 [1.44, 4.12]**
Total events: 111 (Gabapentin), 28 (Placebo)					
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 1.82, df = 5 (P = 0.87); I² =0.0%					
Test for overall effect: Z = 4.36 (P = 0.000013)					
3 Fatigue					
Anhut 1994	16/163	5/109		27.8 %	2.14 [0.59, 7.70]
UK Gabapentin 1990	8/61	0/66		2.2 %	18.37 [0.44, 758.67]
US Gabapentin 1993	24/208	7/98		44.1 %	1.62 [0.56, 4.67]
Appleton 1999	4/119	2/128		8.9 %	2.15 [0.24, 19.54]
Yamauchi 2006	1/127	3/82		16.9 %	0.22 [0.01, 4.12]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**678**	**483**		**100.0 %**	**1.95 [0.99, 3.82]**
Total events: 53 (Gabapentin), 17 (Placebo)					
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 6.36, df = 4 (P = 0.17); I² =37%					
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.54 (P = 0.011)					
4 Headache					

0.001 0.01 0.1   I   10 100 1000

Favours placebo   Favours gabapentin

(*Continued* . . .)

Study or subgroup	Gabapentin	Placebo	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H,Fixed,99% CI		M-H,Fixed,99% CI
Anhut 1994	5/163	8/109		20.3 %	0.42 [0.10, 1.75]
Sivenius 1991	1/27	2/18		5.1 %	0.33 [0.02, 7.08]
UK Gabapentin 1990	0/61	6/66		13.3 %	0.08 [0.00, 3.55]
US Gabapentin 1993	30/208	12/98		34.6 %	1.18 [0.52, 2.68]
Appleton 1999	6/119	8/128		16.4 %	0.81 [0.21, 3.12]
Yamauchi 2006	8/127	4/82		10.3 %	1.29 [0.28, 5.99]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**0.79 [0.46, 1.35]**

Total events: 50 (Gabapentin), 40 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 6.50, df = 5 (P = 0.26); I² =23%

Test for overall effect: Z = 1.14 (P = 0.25)

5 Nausea

Anhut 1994	9/163	10/109		35.1 %	0.60 [0.19, 1.88]
US Gabapentin 1993	18/208	9/98		35.9 %	0.94 [0.35, 2.57]
Appleton 1999	10/119	9/128		25.4 %	1.20 [0.38, 3.73]
Yamauchi 2006	4/127	1/82		3.6 %	2.58 [0.15, 44.95]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**617**	**417**		**100.0 %**	**0.95 [0.52, 1.73]**

Total events: 41 (Gabapentin), 29 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 2.14, df = 3 (P = 0.54); I² =0.0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 0.24 (P = 0.81)

6 Somnolence

Yamauchi 2006	4/127	1/82		2.8 %	2.58 [0.15, 44.95]
Anhut 1994	31/163	13/109		35.3 %	1.59 [0.72, 3.51]
Appleton 1999	10/119	6/128		13.1 %	1.79 [0.49, 6.51]
Sivenius 1991	6/27	2/18		5.4 %	2.00 [0.28, 14.08]
UK Gabapentin 1990	9/61	3/66		6.5 %	3.25 [0.62, 16.99]
US Gabapentin 1993	51/208	12/98		36.9 %	2.00 [0.93, 4.30]
Subtotal (99% CI)	**705**	**501**		**100.0 %**	**1.93 [1.22, 3.06]**

Total events: 111 (Gabapentin), 37 (Placebo)

Heterogeneity: Chi² = 1.15, df = 5 (P = 0.95); I² =0.0%

Test for overall effect: Z = 3.67 (P = 0.00025)

```
0.001 0.01  0.1    1    10  100 1000
```

Favours placebo   Favours gabapentin

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Estimated percentage responders and percentage difference compared to placebo per gabapentin dose, intention-to-treat

Dose	% Responders (95% CI)	% Difference (95% CI) compared to placebo
0 mg (placebo)	9.7 (7.2 to 12.9)	
600 mg	13.6 (11.4 to 16.1)	3.9 (1.6 to 6.2)
900 mg	16.0 (13.7 to 18.6)	6.3 (2.8 to 9.8)
1200 mg	18.7 (15.8 to 22.1)	9.0 (4.4 to 13.7)
1800 mg	25.3 (19.3 to 32.3)	15.5 (8.5 to 22.5)

CI: confidence interval.

Table 2. Estimated percentage responders and percentage difference compared to placebo per gabapentin dose, best-case

Dose	Responders % (95% CI)	% Difference (95% CI) compared to placebo
0 mg (placebo)	10.9 (8.1 to 14.5)	
600 mg	17.2 (14.6 to 20.2)	6.3 (3.9 to 8.8)
900 mg	21.4 (18.5 to 24.6)	10.5 (6.8 to 14.2)
1200 mg	26.2 (22.4 to 30.4)	15.3 (10.3 to 20.0)
1800 mg	37.6 (30.0 to 46.0)	26.7 (19.3 to 34.2)

CI: confidence interval.

Table 3. Estimated percentage responders and percentage difference compared to placebo per gabapentin dose, worst-case

Dose	Responders % (95% CI)	% Difference (95% CI) compared to placebo
0 mg (placebo)	13.8 (10.4 to 18.2)	
600 mg	16.4 (13.8 to 19.2)	2.5 (-0.3 to 5.3)
900 mg	17.8 (15.3 to 20.5)	3.9 (-0.3 to 8.1)
1200 mg	19.2 (16.2 to 22.7)	5.4 (-0.2 to 11.0)

Table 3. Estimated percentage responders and percentage difference compared to placebo per gabapentin dose, worst-case (*Continued*)

1800 mg	22.5 (17.1 to 29.0)	8.6 (0.3 to 17.0)

CI: confidence interval.

Table 4. Adverse effects Fisher 2001

Adverse effect	Slow initiation (day 2)	%	Rapid initiation (day 2)	%	Slow initiation (day 7)	%	Rapid initiation (day 7)	%
Fatigue	9/280	3.2	12/294	4.1	19/274	6.9	22/294	7.5
Dizziness	18/280	6.4	31/294	10.5	45/276	16.3	59/293	19.1
Somnolence	13/280	4.6	16/294	5.4	27/275	9.8	31/293	10.6
Ataxia	2/280	0.7	4/294	1.4	9/275	3.3	9/294	3.1

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Cochrane Register of Studies search strategy

1. (gabapentin or Neurontin) AND INREGISTER AND >03/11/2016:CRSCREATED
2. gabapentin or Neurontin AND CENTRAL:TARGET
3. MESH DESCRIPTOR Epilepsy EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET
4. MESH DESCRIPTOR Seizures EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET
5. epilep* OR seizure* OR convuls* AND CENTRAL:TARGET
6. #3 OR #4 OR #5 AND CENTRAL:TARGET
7. #2 AND #6 AND CENTRAL:TARGET
8. (monotherap* NOT (adjunct* OR "add-on" OR "add on" OR adjuvant* OR combination* OR polytherap*)):TI AND CENTRAL:TARGET
9. #7 NOT #8 AND CENTRAL:TARGET
10. >03/11/2016:CRSINCENTRAL AND CENTRAL:TARGET
11. #9 AND #10 AND CENTRAL:TARGET
12. #1 OR #11

Appendix 2. MEDLINE (Ovid) search strategy

This strategy was based on the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomised trials (Lefebvre 2011).

1. (gabapentin or neurontin).tw.
2. exp Epilepsy/
3. exp Seizures/
4. (epilep$ or seizure$ or convuls$).tw.
5. 2 or 3 or 4
6. exp *Pre-Eclampsia/ or exp *Eclampsia/
7. 5 not 6
8. (randomized controlled trial or controlled clinical trial or pragmatic clinical trial).pt. or (randomi?ed or placebo or randomly).ab.
9. clinical trials as topic.sh.
10. trial.ti.
11. 8 or 9 or 10
12. exp animals/ not humans.sh.
13. 11 not 12
14. 1 and 7 and 13
15. (monotherap$ not (adjunct$ or "add-on" or "add on" or adjuvant$ or combination$ or polytherap$)).ti.
16. 14 not 15
17. remove duplicates from 16
18. limit 17 to ed=20161103-20180320
19. 17 not (1$ or 2$).ed.
20. 19 and (2016$ or 2017$ or 2018$).dt.
21. 18 or 20

Appendix 3. ClinicalTrials.gov search strategy

Epilepsies, Partial | Gabapentin | First posted on or after 11/03/2016

Appendix 4. ICTRP search strategy

Condition: epilepsy
Intervention: gabapentin
Date of registration between 11/03/2016 and 20/03/2018

W H A T ' S   N E W

Date	Event	Description
20 March 2018	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	Conclusions are unchanged.
20 March 2018	New search has been performed	Searches updated 20 March 2018; one new study has been included The term 'partial' has been replaced by 'focal', in accordance with the most recent classification of epilepsies of the International League Against Epilepsy (Scheffer 2017).

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 1, 1999

Review first published: Issue 1, 1999

Date	Event	Description
14 May 2013	New search has been performed	Searches updated 14 May 2013.
14 May 2013	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	Six new studies included. Conclusions remain unchanged.
10 September 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.
1 July 2007	New search has been performed	We re-ran our searches on 1 July 2007. One potential new study has been identified - this has been added to the 'Studies awaiting classification' section and will be assessed for inclusion at a later date

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

MP independently assessed trials for inclusion in the present update.

SAB and J Weston carried out the previous update of this review.

JLH and JW completed the dose-regression analysis.

AGM and JLH developed the original protocol.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

SB: none known.

JW: none known.

MP: none known.

JLH: none known.

AGM: a consortium of pharmaceutical companies (GSK, EISAI, UCB Pharma) funded the National Audit of Seizure Management in Hospitals (NASH) through grants paid to the University of Liverpool. Professor Tony Marson is part funded by National Institute for Health Research Collaboration for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care North West Coast (NIHR CLAHRC NWC).

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No sources of support supplied

External sources

- National Institute for Health Research, UK.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The term 'partial' has been replaced by 'focal', in accordance with the most recent classification of epilepsies of the International League Against Epilepsy (Scheffer 2017).

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Amines [*therapeutic use]; Anticonvulsants [*therapeutic use]; Cyclohexanecarboxylic Acids [*therapeutic use]; Drug Resistance; Drug Therapy, Combination [methods]; Epilepsies, Partial [*drug therapy]; Gabapentin; Treatment Failure; gamma-Aminobutyric Acid [*therapeutic use]

MeSH check words

Adult; Child; Humans