

Epilepsy

CHI Formulary Treatment algorithm

Treatment algorithm- October 2023

Supporting treatment algorithms
for the clinical management of
Epilepsy

Figure 1 outlines a comprehensive treatment algorithm on **Focal Seizures treatment**, and **Figure 2** outlines a comprehensive treatment algorithm on **Generalized Convulsive Epilepticus's initial treatment**, aimed at addressing the different lines of treatment after thorough review of medical and economic evidence by CHI committees.

For further evidence, please refer to CHI **Epilepsy** full report. You can stay updated on the upcoming changes to our formulary by visiting our website at <https://chi.gov.sa/AboutCCHI/CCHIprograms/Pages/IDF.aspx>.

Our treatment algorithm offers a robust framework for enhancing patient care and optimizing treatment outcomes across a range of treatment options, holding great promise for improving healthcare delivery.

Monotherapy

First-line: Lamotrigine or Levetiracetam

Second-line: Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine, Zonisamide

Third-line: Lacosamide

If Monotherapy is unsuccessful.

First-Line: Carbamazepine, lacosamide, lamotrigine, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, topiramate, zonisamide

Second-line: Brivaracetam, cenobamate (in line with NICE's technology appraisal guidance on cenobamate for treating focal onset seizures in epilepsy), eslicarbazepine acetate, perampanel, pregabalin, sodium valproate, except in women and girls able to have children

Third-line: Phenobarbital, phenytoin, tiagabine, vigabatrin

Figure 1. Focal Seizures treatment

- NICE Guideline for Epilepsies in Children, Young People, and Adults [2022]. For the level of evidence, please refer to the full report.

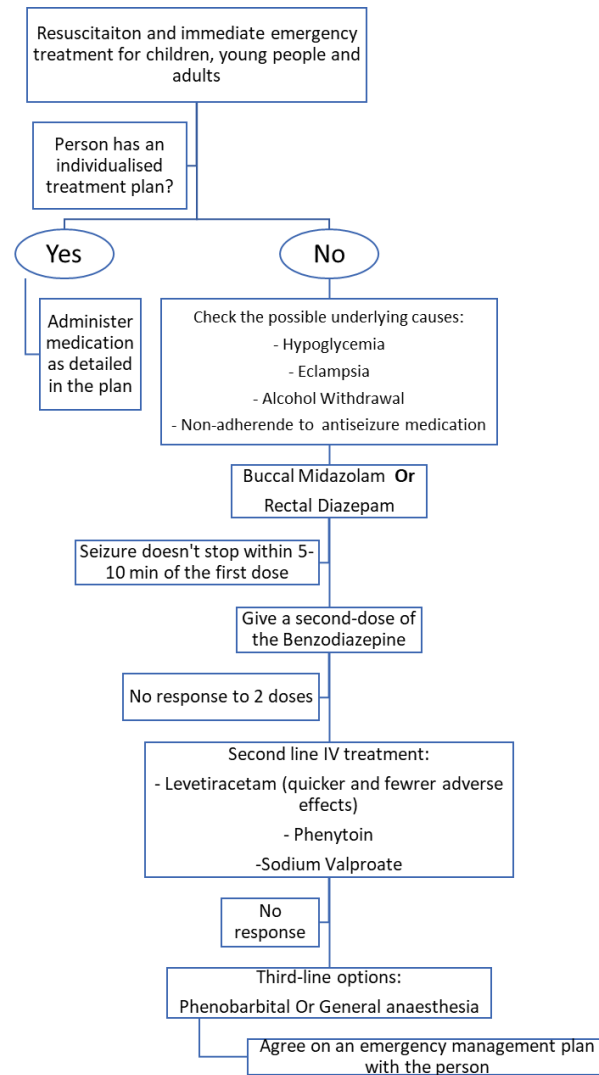


Figure 2. Generalized Convulsive Epilepticus's initial treatment.

- NICE Guideline for Epilepsies in Children, Young People, and Adults [2022]. For the level of evidence, please refer to the full report.