

## **ABSTRACT**

### **PROFILE OF ANTIPILEPTIC DRUG USE IN EPILEPTIC PATIENTS AT THE NEUROLOGY POLYCLINIC, UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA SURABAYA HOSPITAL PERIOD JANUARY 2021-MARCH 2021**

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Epilepsy is a chronic medical disorder or condition, usually unpredictable repetitive that affect a variety of mental and physical functions. The main treatment for epilepsy is using antiepileptic drugs (OAE). The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of the use of antiepileptic medications in the neurology department of the Outpatient Hospital, Airlangga University, Surabaya. This study was a descriptive research using patients' medical record data and e-prescriptions as instruments. Data collection was carried out retrospectively from January-March 2021. A total of 71 patients that met the inclusion criteria were analyzed in this study. The majority of the patients were male, namely 37 patients (52%) while based on age was more common in those aged 45-65 years, namely 29 patients (41%). Based on diagnosis, most of patients diagnosed with epilepsy, namely 37 patients (52%). Regarding the type of therapy, monotherapy antiepileptic were more frequently prescribed with a total of 144 prescriptions (84%). The most frequent prescribed monotherapy was phenytoin 100 mg with a total of 44 prescriptions (25.2%) while for polytherapy was valproic acid 250 mg in combination with phenytoin 100 mg in 8 patients (4.7%). Based on changes in the antiepileptic drug therapy regimen, there were changes based on the type of monotherapy and polytherapy drug therapy, changes based on the rules of use and dose, changes based on changes in drug therapy. Regimen changes because effect of each patient diagnosis. for Researchers suggest that further research is needed to find complete data regarding atype of therapy and types of seizures. Prospective research should be gets to obtain complete and actual data.

**Keywords:** epilepsy, anti-epileptic drugs, profile