Neurology and Therapy

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Why carry out this study?

- Although clinical trials and clinical practice studies have demonstrated the efficacy and safety/tolerability of adjunctive rufinamide treatment for Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS) in patient populations that have included a limited number of adult patients as well as pediatric patients, published reports describing the use of rufinamide specifically in adult patients with LGS are scarce.
- This post-hoc subgroup analysis of data from 31 patients, aged 18–37 years, who were included in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial was conducted to investigate further the efficacy and safety/tolerability of rufinamide in adults with LGS.

What was learned from the study?

- Adjunctive rufinamide treatment resulted in significantly greater reductions from baseline than placebo in the frequency of all seizures (–31.5% versus +22.1%; $P = 0.008$) and drop attacks (–54.9% versus +21.7%; $P = 0.002$), and higher responder rates than placebo for all seizures (33.3% versus 0%; $P = 0.066$) and drop attacks (57.1% versus 10.0%; $P = 0.020$).
- Rufinamide treatment was generally well tolerated: adverse events were mostly of mild or moderate intensity and the most frequently reported adverse events (somnolence and vomiting) were consistent with those reported for the overall population in the original phase III trial.
- This analysis provides evidence that rufinamide is efficacious and generally well tolerated when used as an adjunctive treatment in adult patients with LGS.

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