



조 양 제

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## Refractory status epilepticus: Beyond conventional AED

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Refractory status epilepticus (RSE) can be defined as status epilepticus that do not respond to two appropriately selected and dosed antiepileptic drugs including a benzodiazepine. RSE occurs in approximately a third of patients with status epilepticus, and is associated with increased hospital length of stay, mortality, and functional disability. The treatment of RSE requires early and vigorous termination of seizure activity using various pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic modalities beyond conventional antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Evidence on optimal management of RSE consists largely of case reports or small series. The mainstay of treatment is the administration of anesthetic agents titrated to electrographic seizure control or achievement of burst-suppression pattern on EEG monitoring. Adjunctive therapies include hypothermia and various immunosuppression, surgery, electrical stimulation therapies, and ketogenic diet. The choice of appropriate treatment options for a given patient will be based on clinical presentation. This lecture will focus on evidence-based, various pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic strategies beyond conventional AEDs in treatment of RSE.

**Key Words:** Status epilepticus, Antiepileptic drug, Seizure

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