ABSTRACT

The aim of the thesis was to evaluate and compare adverse reactions of antiepileptic drugs used in routine clinical practice. The sources of the data were several retrospective non-interventional studies using questionnaire with a total of 80 probands. In used therapy was more frequent using two AE (37.5 %) than using monotherapy (35 %), the most commonly used AE was lamotrigine (54 %) followed by carbamazepine and levetiracetam (both 34 %). The most commonly reported adverse reactions were sedation and somnolence (66 %), nausea and abdominal pain (65 %) and disruption of daily activity in terms of feelings of tension and stress, fear of further attacks and trouble while driving a car (almost 64%). In agreement with the working hypothesis was demonstrated lower incidence of side effects in monotherapy versus combination therapy, however, is more suitable showed using three AE’s against therapy with two AE’s. The women were then observed a tendency towards a higher incidence of adverse reactions. The assumption of a higher incidence of attention deficit disorders and memory in the oldest age cohort of patients wasn’t confirmed.