O25-2: CNS and miscellaneous

Chairs: Koichiro Tsuchiya, Japan / Yasuo Takeda, Japan
Mon. Sep 25, 2017 1:30 PM - 2:30 PM Room D (1F)

CYP2C19 polymorphism affects the efficacy but not drowsiness in the low dose clobazam therapy

Sachiyo Hashi1, Ikuko Yano2, Mai Shibata3, Riki Matsumoto4, Akio Ikeda5, Atsushi Yonezawa6, Ryosuke Takahashi7, Kazuo Matsubara8 (1.Kyoto University Hospital, 2.Kobe University Hospital, 3.Kyoto University, 4.Kyoto University, 5.Kyoto University, 6.Kyoto University, 7.Kyoto University, 8.Kyoto University Hospital)

Keywords: CYP2C19, clobazam, N-desmethylclobazam, drowsiness, side effect

Background
We have reported that the serum concentration of clobazam (CLB) active metabolites (N-desmethylclobazam: N-CLB) increases in CYP2C19 poor metabolizers (PMs) and some of them need only less than 10 mg dose. The incidence of CYP2C19 PMs is higher in Asian (about 20%) than in Caucasian or blacks. In this study, we analyzed the relationships between the degree of drowsiness and N-CLB concentrations or CYP2C19 polymorphism in epileptic patients with low-dose CLB therapy.

Method:
Study subjects were 39 epileptic patients treated with CLB in Kyoto University Hospital. They were assessed for drowsiness using Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) and divided into two groups; patients with 10 points or less (n=30) and patients with more than 10 points (n=9). Their clinical data including age, dose of CLB, serum concentrations of CLB and N-CLB, concomitantly used anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs), and genetic information for CYP2C19 and CYP3A5 were retrospectively obtained.

Results
Median clobazam dose was not significantly different between two ESS score groups (<10 versus >11: 5 (1.25-20) versus 7.5 (1.25-15) mg/day). Both serum concentrations of CLB and N-CLB were also not significantly different between two groups. Although CYP2C19 genotype frequency did not show a statistical significance between two groups (P=0.085), all CYP2C19 PMs (n=8) were included in the group with ESS score of 10 points or less. CYP2C19 PMs showed a significantly higher serum N-CLB concentration, inducing a significantly higher seizure-reduction rate compared with CYP2C19 EMs and IMs, but which was not reflected in drowsiness.

Conclusion
CYP2C19 PMs treated by low-dose of CLB acquired a higher clinical effect and comparable drowsiness compared with CYP2C19 EMs and IMs. Pharmacological potency of N-CLB to CLB might be different between anticonvulsant effects and drowsiness, and a new strategy to specifically increase the N-CLB concentration is suggested in the combination therapy of AEDs.