

The impact of antiepileptic drugs on cognitive and behavioral functions in children with idiopathic generalized epilepsy

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Epilepsy was documented as a neurological disorder, but nowadays, there are accumulating evidences that it is a behavioral-cognitive disorder as well. This study was conducted on freshly diagnosed epileptic, 43 boys and 17 girls suffering from idiopathic generalized tonic-clonic seizures to evaluate the effects of AED's on their cognitive functions and behavior. The results showed that epilepsy in children is not only a neurological problem but a behavioral-cognitive one as well. AED's significantly modifies cognitive functions and behavior in epileptic children. PHT and PB have deteriorous effects on cognitive and behavior. PHT is more damaging to cognition while PB is more damaging to behavior. CBZ and VPA have positive effects on cognitive and behavior