

## Comment on: Antiepileptic prescribing to persons living with dementia residing in nursing homes: A tale of two indications

Héloïse Fauchon, Morgane Pierre-Jean, Sébastien Desmarets, Benoit Hue, Dominique Somme

## ▶ To cite this version:

Héloïse Fauchon, Morgane Pierre-Jean, Sébastien Desmarets, Benoit Hue, Dominique Somme. Comment on: Antiepileptic prescribing to persons living with dementia residing in nursing homes: A tale of two indications. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2023, 71 (10), pp.3325-3327. 10.1111/jgs.18514. hal-04196231

## HAL Id: hal-04196231 https://hal.science/hal-04196231v1

Submitted on 6 Nov 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



1 **Comment on:** [Antiepileptic prescribing to persons living with dementia residing in nursing homes: 2 A tale of two indications] 3 **Comment on Antiepileptic prescriptions** 4 5 Héloïse Fauchon<sup>a</sup>, medical resident; Morgane Pierre-Jean<sup>b</sup>, PhD; Sébastien Desmarets<sup>c</sup>; Benoît Hue<sup>c</sup>, 6 pharmD; Dominique Somme<sup>d</sup>, MD, PhD 7 8 a: Univ Rennes, Rennes University Hospital, Geriatrics Ward, F-35000, Rennes, France 9 b: Univ Rennes, Rennes University Hospital, INSERM, LTSI-UMR 1099, F-35000, Rennes, France 10 c: Univ Rennes, Rennes University Hospital, Pharmacy, F-35000, Rennes, France d: Univ Rennes, EHESP, CNRS, INSERM, Arènes - UMR 6051, RSMS - U 1309, F-35000, Rennes, France 12

Corresponding author: Dominique Somme, dominique.somme@chu-rennes.fr

Words in main text: 569

13

14

## Accepted manuscript

To the Editor: In the January edition of the Journal, Candon et al.(1) reported an analysis of antiepileptics prescription in nursing home residents with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ADRD) between 2015 and 2019. On a national sample of 973,074 residents, an increasing trend in antiepileptics prescribing was noticed whereas prescriptions of antipsychotic and opioids decreased.

We conducted a single-center retrospective observational study in a long-term care unit (n= 11, 42% of the analysis sample) and a nursing home (n= 15, 58% of the analysis sample) in Rennes, France, assessing the adequation of introduction of antiepileptics from 2012 to 2021. Our analyzed population, extracted from eHOP Clinical Data Warehouse(2), included 26 residents who were prescribed antiepileptics at least one year after admission to the unit. Their mean age was 89 years old (SD: 3.1) and 77% (n= 20) were women. All of them had multiple comorbidities (median score of Charlson: 7 [min: 5; max: 13]). Half were co-prescribed benzodiazepines. Four individuals had been excluded from analysis because no indication was documented in the medical record. The medications mostly prescribed were Pregabalin (n= 10, 38%), Levetiracetam (n= 6, 23%) and Clonazepam (n= 5, 19%) and the most frequent indications were epilepsy or seizures (n= 14, 54%) and neuropathic pain (n= 10, 38%). Pregabalin was associated with neuropathic pain in nine prescriptions out of ten. To assess the appropriateness of the prescriptions, we referred to the latest French guidelines on epilepsy updated in 2020(3), to the latest French guidelines on treatment of neuropathic pain edited in 2020(4) and revised in 2021(5), and to the summary of product characteristics of Pregabalin elaborated by the National authority for medication safety and published in 2015(6). We concluded that 58% (n= 15) of all the prescriptions of antiepileptics were appropriate. In the subgroup suffering from epilepsy or seizures, 93% (n= 13) were appropriate. Our findings regarding neuropathic pain are consistent with the study from Candon et al., as the nine prescriptions of Pregabalin were inappropriate. Only one individual suffering from neuropathic pain was treated with Gabapentin, in accordance with the French guidelines. Interestingly, no prescription of Valproic Acid was recorded. Our sample was too small to estimate the evolution from 2012 to 2021 but we observed the yearly prescription of Levetiracetam and Pregabalin in these units and no trend came out.

Our findings enhance concerns about misuse of antiepileptics in neuropathic pain, as expressed by Candon et al. and by Carnahan and Saliba in the editorial(7). It seems interesting that these concerns, which are noticed within different healthcare systems, are also true in France as well as in the USA. Older patients may be more seriously affected by the side effects of these treatments that should not be used without a clinical consideration of therapeutic alternatives, including non-pharmacological techniques. By contrast, some of our results were not in accordance with Candon et al. For instance, no disruptive behavior was reported in our sample and they did not explore epilepsy. Antiepileptics are frequently used in geriatrics and their indications are wider than epilepsy. Both studies advocate for monitoring the use of antiepileptics in order to improve our management of these therapeutics. Antiepileptic stewardship, based on the model of antibiotic stewardship(8)(9), could be an interesting option to be assessed in future trials aiming at improving their safety and quality of use.

54	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
55	Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflicts.
56	
57	Author Contributions: All authors approved the final manuscript.
58	Fauchon: study design, data compilation, analysis and interpretation, manuscript preparation.
59	Pierre-Jean: data compilation and analysis, manuscript review.
60	Desmarets: data compilation, manuscript review.
61	Hue: data compilation, manuscript review.
62	Somme: study design, data interpretation, manuscript review.
63	
64	Sponsor's Role: No sponsor.
65	

- 1. Candon M, Strominger J, Gerlach LB, Maust DT. Antiepileptic prescribing to persons living with
  dementia residing in nursing homes: A tale of two indications. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023;71(1):89-97.
- Madec J, Bouzillé G, Riou C, et al. eHOP Clinical Data Warehouse: From a Prototype to the Creation of an Inter-Regional Clinical Data Centers Network. Stud Health Technol Inform. 2019;264:1536 1537.
- 3. Recommandation HAS (High Authority of Health). Épilepsies : Prise en charge des enfants et des adultes. Published online 2020. Available at https://www.has-sante.fr/upload/docs/application/pdf/2020-
- <sup>74</sup> 10/reco308\_recommandations\_epilepsies\_preparation\_mel.pdf. Accessed October 18, 2022.
- 4. Moisset X, Bouhassira D, Couturier JA, et al. Traitements pharmacologiques et non pharmacologiques de la douleur neuropathique : une synthèse des recommandations françaises.
  Douleur Analgésie. 2020;33(2):101-112.
- 5. Moisset X, Bouhassira D, Attal N. French guidelines for neuropathic pain: An update and commentary. Rev Neurol (Paris). 2021;177(7):834.
- 6. Résumé des Caractéristiques du Produit. Available at http://agence-prd.ansm.sante.fr/php/ecodex/rcp/R0263927.htm. Accessed February 22, 2023.
- 7. Carnahan RM, Saliba D. Anticonvulsant use in persons living with dementia: When is it justified? J Am Geriatr Soc. 2023;71(1):15-17.
- 8. Pickens CI, Wunderink RG. Principles and Practice of Antibiotic Stewardship in the ICU. Chest. 2019;156(1):163-171.
- 9. Pulia MS, Keller SC, Crnich CJ, Jump RLP, Yoshikawa TT. Antibiotic Stewardship for Older Adults in
  Ambulatory Care Settings: Addressing an Unmet Challenge. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2020;68(2):244-249.

88