## Index

abortion induced, 116 spontaneous, 11, 174 academic underachievement, 96 acetazolamide, 108 acetylcholine (ACh), 52 adolescent girls with epilepsy, 6 - 8adverse effects of AEDs, 93-4 bone health, 95, 266-7 contraception, 95 endocrine effects of AEDs, 94-5 psychosocial issues, 95-7 reproductive endocrine dysfunction, 92-3 seizure control, 95 transition to adult care, 97 AEDs. See antiepileptic drugs affective disorders. See mood disorders agoraphobia, 5-6 Aicardi syndrome, 85-6 airway management, obstetric anesthesia, 207-8 alexithymia, 28 alfentanyl, 211-13 allopregnanolone catamenial epilepsy, 104-5 mechanism of brain actions, 59-60, 62 mediating progesterone actions, 58-60 amenorrhea, hypothalamic. See hypothalamic hypogonadism androgenic neurosteroids, 53-60, 62 androstanediol, 61 anesthesia, obstetric. See obstetric anesthesia anesthetic induction agents, 209 - 10anovulatory cycles (inadequate luteal phase; ILP), 102-3, 106 - 7antenatal management, 184-6 AED therapy, 175, 184

anticholinesterases, 211 anticonvulsant drugs. See antiepileptic drugs antidepressants, seizure risks, 28 - 9antidiuretic hormone (ADH), 75-6 antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) adverse effects in children/ adolescents, 93-4 antenatal management, 175, 184 assessing exposure of breastfed infants, 224-35 bone health effects, 264-71 breastfeeding and, 14, 149-50, 223-40 childhood and adolescent epilepsy, 95 contraceptive choice and, 135-6 contraceptive interactions, 10, 128, 132-7 cyclical use, catamenial epilepsy, 107-8 domperidone interactions, 240 endocrine effects in children/ adolescents, 94-5 enzyme-inducing. See enzyme-inducing antiepileptic drugs excretion into breast milk, 224 - 5fetal adverse effects, 11-12, 183-4, 252, 256-7 fracture risk and, 266 hormones and, 61-2, 65-76 incidence of use in pregnancy, 251 intrapartum therapy, 177, 186 kinetics during pregnancy, 177 - 80metabolizing enzymes, 227-8 neonatal withdrawal symptoms, 256 obstetric anesthesia and, 208-9

osteoporosis risk, 15 perimenstrual changes in metabolism, 105-6 polytherapy. See polytherapy postpartum kinetics, 216-20 preconception management, 138, 150-2, 175 pregnancy outcomes and, 12 - 13and pregnancy registers, 144, 165 - 6in psychiatric comorbidities, 30 psychiatric side effects, 28, 31 psychotropic drug interactions, 30-2 reproductive endocrine function and, 9, 65-71 risks in pregnancy, 144-8, 157-67, 183-4 role in infertility, 66, 120-2 seizure control during pregnancy, 13-14 selection for women of childbearing age, 123-5 self-management in postpartum period, 245 serum level monitoring. See therapeutic drug monitoring sleep effects, 38 teratogenicity. See teratogenicity of AEDs antipsychotic drugs, seizure risks, 28-9 anxiety, new mothers, 245 anxiety disorders, 5-6, 24 aortocaval compression, pregnant uterus, 208 Apgar scores, 184 aspiration pneumonitis, obstetric anesthesia, 207 atracurium, 210-11 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 96 autism spectrum disorders, 163 autosomal dominant focal epilepsies, 143 awakening epilepsies, 36

276

Index

barbiturates, induction of anesthesia, 210, See also phenobarbital behavioral problems, childhood, 94, 96 benzodiazepines (BZDs) anesthesia induction, 209 catamenial epilepsy, 107-8 intrapartum therapy, 186 neonatal withdrawal syndrome, 209, 236 postpartum seizure management, 216 teratogenicity, 164, 212 bilateral periventricular nodular heterotopia, 143 bipolar disorder, 24-5 bone, physiology, 265-6 bone health, 15, 264-71 bone mineral density (BMD), 265 adolescent girls, 95, 266-7 effects of AEDs, 266-70 factors associated with reduced, 267 mechanisms of AED effects, 270postmenopausal women, 268 screening, 270-1 treatment of reduced, 271 brain tumors, 197-200 brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 53 breast milk factors influencing AED excretion into, 224-5 indices of AED excretion into, 226-7, 229 breastfeeding (lactation), 14, 223-40, 254, See also postpartum period assessing infant AED exposure, 224-35 avoiding sleep deprivation, 247 benefits, 224 maternal adherence to, 235 neuroimaging with contrast agents, 191-2, 202 preconception counseling, 149-50 psychotropic drugs, 30-1 specific AEDs, 236–40 treating refractory seizures, 220 bullying, 96

calcium homeostasis, 265 carbamazepine (CBZ) bone health effects, 268, 270breastfeeding mothers, 229, 236 cognitive effects of fetal exposure, 147, 257 contraceptive interactions, 134 hyponatremic effects, 75 pharmacokinetics, 177, 225 postpartum period, 216 reproductive endocrine effects, 66, 69-70, 121 teratogenicity, 146, 161 thyroid function effects, 74, 94 catamenial epilepsy, 8, 50, 101 - 11animal models, 54 definition, 106 diagnosis, 107 hormonal influences, 55-6, 59, 61, 104-5 management, 107-11, 137-8 menopausal/perimenopausal changes, 261 pathophysiology, 104-6 patterns, 102, 106-7 prevalence, 106 catheter angiography, 194-5 cavernous hemangioma, 199 CDKL5 gene mutations, 80-2 central nervous system infections, 199 cerebral palsy, 118, 267 cerebral venous thrombosis, 194-6 cesarean section, 184, 186 childcare/parenting, 246-9 family involvement, 248-9 knowledge about, 242-3 safety, 152, 244-8 children of women with epilepsy, See also infants; neonates cognitive outcomes. See cognitive outcomes in offspring epilepsy risk, 6-7, 143-4, 183 follow-up, 256-7 maternal neuroimaging and, 190 - 2

children with epilepsy, female, 6-8 adverse effects of AEDs, 93-4 bone health, 95, 266-7 endocrine effects of AEDs, 94 - 5psychosocial issues, 95-7 seizure control, 95 choriocarcinoma, metastatic, 199 - 200clefts, oral/facial, 160, 162-3 clobazam breastfeeding mothers, 229, 236 catamenial epilepsy, 107-8 contraceptive interactions, 135 intrapartum therapy, 177, 186 pharmacokinetics, 225 clomiphene citrate, 110, 124-5 clonazepam breastfeeding mothers, 229, 236 pharmacokinetics, 225 cognitive adverse effects of AEDs, 94 cognitive impairment (mental retardation), 96 bone health and, 267 role in infertility, 116, 118 cognitive outcomes in offspring breastfeeding and, 14, 149 fetal AED exposure, 12, 147, 162, 256-7 folic acid supplements and, 148 seizures during pregnancy and, 149 combined hormonal contraception, 131-2 combined oral contraceptive pill (COC), 131, See also oral contraceptives comorbidities, 4-6 computed tomography (CT), 189-90, 201 pregnancy-related conditions, 192, 195, 198 safety of unborn child, 190-1 congenital malformations, 159-67, See also teratogenicity of AEDs AED dose effects, 146 AED polytherapy vs. monotherapy, 147

AED-related risks, 11–12, preictal, ictal, and postictal, estrogen, 51–6

144-8, 159-67 antenatal screening, 185 folic acid supplements and, 10-11, 148 late diagnosis, 256 major syndromes, 161 neonatal examination, 253-4 recurrence risks, 165 related to specific AEDs, 255 worldwide registries, 144, 165-6 contraception, 10, 127-38 adolescent girls, 95 AED interactions, 10, 128, 132 - 7clinical recommendations, 135-6 dual method, 129 frequency of use, 128 methods, 128-32 preconception planning, 138 role in seizure control, 137-8 contraceptive implants, 129-30, 137 contrast media pregnant and lactating women, 201-2 safety of fetus/neonate, 190 - 2cooking safety, 247 copper intrauterine devices (IUDs), 129-30, 136 cosmetic adverse effects of AEDs, 93 curare, 210-11 cytochrome P450 enzymes, 227 cytokines, inflammatory, 266 danazol, 111 daytime sleepiness, excessive (EDS), 40-1, 47 DCX gene mutations, 84 dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS), 62, 70 depot-medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) (Depo-Provera) catamenial epilepsy, 109, 137 contraception, 130-1, 136 depression, 4-5, 20-3 childhood/adolescent epilepsy, 96 interictal, 21-2 postpartum (PPD), 5, 22-3

21 role in infertility, 117 desflurane, 210 diabetes mellitus (DM), type 2, 72 - 3diazepam, 209, 216 diffuse epilepsies, 36 dihydrotestosterone, 61 domperidone, 240 driving, new mothers, 248 drowning risk, 172 eclampsia difficult intubation, 207 neuroimaging, 192-4 postpartum, 220 electrolyte disturbances, obstetric patients, 208 endotracheal intubation, obstetric patients, 207 energy metabolism, effects of AEDs, 71-4 enflurane, 210 environmental safety, new mothers, 248 enzyme-inducing antiepileptic drugs (EIAEDs) contraceptive interactions, 10, 132-5 contraceptive selection, 135-6 effects on bone health, 270 obstetric anesthesia and, 208 psychotropic drug interactions, 30-2 reproductive endocrine effects, 61-2, 66, 69-70, 121 thyroid function effects, 74-5 epidemiology, epilepsy, 1-4 epidural anesthesia, obstetric, 177, 208 local anesthetic toxicity, 209 epilepsy and mental retardation limited to females (EFMR), 84-5 epilepsy surgery mania after, 25 menstrual cycle changes after, 120 psychosis after, 26 epilepsy syndromes hereditary, 8, 80-7 influencing fertility, 118

estrogen, 51-6 catamenial epilepsy and, 55-6, 104 effects of AEDs, 61-2 effects on bone, 265 mechanisms of neuroexcitatory effects, 51-3, 62, 260-1 neuroprotective effects, 53-5 perimenopausal changes, 260 proconvulsant effects, 52-6 seizure susceptibility and, 54-6 sleep effects, 38-9 testosterone conversion to, 61 estrogen receptors (ER), 52 ethosuximide breastfeeding mothers, 229, 236 - 7pharmacokinetics, 177, 225 etomidate, 210 excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS), 40-1, 47 Exposure Index, 228-35 falls, 266 family support, new mothers, 248 - 9felbamate breastfeeding mothers, 229, 237 contraceptive interactions, 134 induced weight loss, 73 pharmacokinetics, 225 fentanyl, 211-13 fertility rates, 9, 114-15, See also infertility fetal anticonvulsant syndrome, 161 fetal growth restriction, 254 fetal hydantoin syndrome, 161 fetus, See also congenital malformations; infants adverse effects of AEDs, 11-12, 183-4, 252, 256-7 monitoring, 184-7 safety of maternal neuroimaging, 190-2 fluid intake, new mothers, 247 folic acid supplementation, 10-11, 148, 185 valproate interactions, 159

278	Index

i

follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), 67-8, 103 forced normalization, 26 FOXG1 gene mutations, 80, 82 - 3fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX), 270-1 fractures, 15, 266 GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid), estrogen actions, 52-3 GABA-A receptors neurosteroid interactions, 59 - 60progesterone actions, 57-8, 60, 104 gabapentin bone health effects, 268 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 237 induced weight gain, 72 pharmacokinetics, 177, 225 postpartum period, 217, 220 teratogenicity, 11-12, 163 gadolinium-based contrast media, 191-2, 201-2 ganaxolone, 110 gender differences childhood/adolescent epilepsy, 7 epilepsy risk, 4 genetic causes of epilepsy in women, 8, 80-7 genetics, epilepsy, 6-7, 143-4 glioblastoma multiforme, 199 glucose metabolism, effects of AEDs, 71-4 glucuronosyltransferases (UGT), 228 glutamate, 52 glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD), 53, 55 gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs, catamenial epilepsy, 111 pulsatile secretion, 67, 93, 103 goserelin, 111 halothane, 210 head growth, poor fetal, 254 HELLP syndrome, 194

heritability, epilepsy, 143-4, 183 hippocampus, estrogen actions, 52 - 4home environment, safety, 248 hormonal contraceptives, 129 - 32AED interactions, 10, 128, 132 - 7catamenial epilepsy, 108-9, 137-8 hormonal therapy, catamenial epilepsy, 108-11 hormone replacement therapy (HRT), 14, 262 effects on sleep, 45-6 seizure frequency and, 262 hormones, 50-62 AEDs and, 61-2, 65-76 catamenial epilepsy and, 55-6, 59, 61, 104-5 effects on sleep problems, 38 - 40epilepsy in adolescent girls and, 92-3 influences on brain activity, 51 - 61perimenopausal changes, 260 household chores, 247 hydration, new mothers, 247 hydromorphone, 211-13 hyperandrogenism, 67-9 hypercarbia, obstetric patients, 208 hyperinsulinemia, 68-9, 72, 122 hyperparathyroidism, 270-1 hyperprolactinemia, 119 hyperventilation, obstetric patients, 208 hypoandrogenism, 69-70 hypocarbia, obstetric patients, 208, 210 hypoglycemia neonatal, 256 obstetric patients, 208 hyponatremia, 75-6 hypothalamic hypogonadism (hypothalamic amenorrhea), 9, 70, 119 hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (or gonadal) axis, 103 effects of AEDs, 68, 121 effects of epileptic lesion, 67, 119-20 hypoxia, 207-8

implants, contraceptive, 129-30, 137 inadequate luteal phase (ILP) (anovulatory cycles), 102-3, 106-7 incidence, epilepsy, 2-3 infant dose, 226, 229 maternal weight-adjusted, 226, 229 infants, See also children of women with epilepsy; neonates assessing AED exposure, 224-35 determinants of drug exposure levels, 226-35 drug clearance, 227-8 drug exposure indices, 226-7, 229 infertility, 113-25 epidemiology, 9, 114 etiology, 8-10, 116-22 evaluation, 122-4 management, 123-5 role of AEDs, 66, 120-2 inheritance, 6-7 insomnia, 41, 45 insulin resistance, 68-9, 72, 122 insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), 68 interictal discharges, sleep influences on, 37 interictal dysphoric disorder, 21 - 2intracranial hemorrhage, neonates, 254 intrapartum management, 186 intrauterine devices (IUDs), 129-30 recommendations on use. 136 intrauterine growth restriction, 254 iodinated contrast media, 190-1, 201-2 iron deficiency, 42, 44 isoflurane, 210 juvenile absence epilepsy (JAE), 7 juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME), 7, 86 preconception planning, 150, 175

ketamine, 210

hemorrhagic disease of

newborn, 187, 253

		Index	279
labor and delivery management, 186 seizure management, 177	magnesium sulfate, 177 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 200–1	mood disorders, 4–5, 20 morphine, 211–13 muscle relaxants.	)–5

seizures during, 173, 208 lactation. See breastfeeding lamotrigine (LTG; LMT) adverse effects in children/ adolescents, 93 bone health effects, 268 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 237 contraceptive interactions, 135 - 6dose in pregnancy, 172 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179-80 perimenstrual changes in serum levels, 105-6 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 217 reproductive endocrine effects, 69 teratogenicity, 11-12, 146, 163 leptin, 265-6 levetiracetam (LEV) bone health effects, 269 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 238 cognitive effects of fetal exposure, 147 hyponatremia/SIADH due to, 76 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 217-18 reproductive endocrine effects, 69 teratogenicity, 11-12, 146, 163 - 4levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine device (LNG IUD), 129-30, 136 libido, reduced. See sexual dysfunction lithium, 30 local anesthetics, obstetric patients, 209 long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) methods, 129-31 lorazepam, 216 low birth weight infants, 174-5 luteinizing hormone (LH), 67-8, 103 pulsatile secretion, 119-20

pregnancy-related conditions, 192-7, 199-200 pregnant and lactating women, 201-3 safety of unborn child, 191-2 Mallampati classification, 207 mania post-epilepsy surgery, 25 postictal, 25 marriage rates, 9-10, 116 maternal weight-adjusted infant dose, 226, 229 meal preparation, 247 MeCP2 gene, 80, 82 medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) catamenial epilepsy, 109, 137 depot. See depotmedroxyprogesterone acetate meningioma, 199 menopause, 14-15, 260-2, See also hormone replacement therapy age at, 260 management, 262 premature, 119, 262 seizures at, 261 sleep problems, 44-5 menstrual cycle, 101-4, See also catamenial epilepsy AED metabolism during, 105-6 after epilepsy surgery, 120 effects on sleep, 39-40 menstrual disorders, 8-9 mental retardation. See cognitive impairment meperidine, 211 metabolic syndrome, 71 midazolam, 209, 216 milk-to-plasma drugconcentration ratio (MP ratio), 226, 228, 235 Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), 27 miscarriage (spontaneous abortion), 11, 174 mood changes, new mothers, 246

See neuromuscular blocking agents myelomeningocele, 185-6 myopia, in offspring, 256 neonates, 251-7, See also infants AED withdrawal symptoms, 256 benzodiazepine withdrawal syndrome, 209, 236 delivery room care, 253 drug clearance, 227-8 feeding, 247 immediate care and predischarge assessment, 254-6 long-term follow-up, 256-7 opioid withdrawal syndrome, 212, 236 parenting safety, 152, 244-9 physical examination, 253-4 potential complications, 183-4, 253-6 vitamin K supplements, 187, 253 neuraxial anesthesia, obstetric, 208-9 neurodevelopmental outcomes. See cognitive outcomes in offspring neuroimaging in pregnancy, 189-203 brain tumors, 197-200 cerebral venous thrombosis, 194 - 6modalities, 189-90 other conditions, 199-200 postpartum cerebral angiopathy, 197-8 pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, 192 - 4recommended protocol, 200 - 1safety of unborn child, 190 - 2neuromuscular blocking agents, 208, 210-11 neuropeptide Y (NPY), 53, 55 neurosteroids endogenous, 53-60, 62 therapy, catamenial epilepsy, 110

	1
280	Index

non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, 35, 37 norepinephrine, 265 obesity, 68, 121-2, See also weight gain obstetric anesthesia, 206-13 AED interactions, 208-9 airway management, 207-8 anesthetic induction agents, 209 - 10neuromuscular blocking agents, 208, 210-11 opioid analgesics, 211-13 volatile anesthetics, 210 obstetric monitoring, 184 - 7obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 6, 41-2, 44-5 offspring of women with epilepsy. See children of women with epilepsy opioid analgesics, 211-13 opioid withdrawal syndrome, neonatal, 212, 236 oral contraceptives (OC), 10, 131 - 2adolescent girls, 95 AED interactions, 132-6 catamenial epilepsy, 109, 138 recommendations on use, 135 oral/facial clefts, 160, 162-3 osmolarity, serum, effects of AEDs, 75-6 osteoporosis, 15, 268 ovulation, measuring, 107 oxcarbazepine (OXC) bone health effects, 269 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 238 contraceptive interactions, 134, 136 hyponatremic effects, 75 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 218, 220 teratogenicity, 11-12, 164 thyroid function effects, 74 - 5pancuronium, 210-11

panic disorder, 5–6 parathyroid hormone (PTH), 265 parenting. See childcare/ parenting PCDH19 gene mutations, 85 perimenopause, See also hormone replacement therapy hormonal changes, 260 management, 262 seizures at, 261 perinatal death, 184 periodic limb movement disorder (PLMD), 42-3 periodic limb movements of sleep (PLMS), 42, 44 pethidine (meperidine), 211 phenobarbital (PB) bone health effects, 269-70 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 238 contraceptive interactions, 133 kinetics during pregnancy, 177 metabolism in infants, 227 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 218 reproductive endocrine effects, 66, 69-70 teratogenicity, 146, 162 phenytoin (PHT) bone health effects, 269-70 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 239 contraceptive interactions, 134 cosmetic adverse effects, 93 inhibition of ADH release, 75 kinetics during pregnancy, 177 metabolism in infants, 227 perimenstrual changes in metabolism, 105 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 219 reproductive endocrine effects, 66, 69-70 thyroid function effects, 74 polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 9, 66-9, 92-3, 118 polysomnography (PSG), 42, 47 polytherapy congenital malformation risk, 147 seizure risk in pregnancy, 171

post-epilepsy surgery mania, 25 post-epilepsy surgery psychosis, 26 posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES), 192-4 postmenopausal women, bone health, 268 postpartum blues, 22 postpartum cerebral angiopathy, 197-8 postpartum depression (PPD), 5, 22-3 postpartum period, 215-21, See also breastfeeding; neonates kinetics of individual AEDs, 216-20 problem of seizure control, 215 recommendations for seizure control, 220 safety considerations, 242-9 status epilepticus, 220 treating breakthrough seizures, 216 treating refractory seizures, 220 vitamin K supplements, 187, 253 postpartum psychosis (PPP), 22 - 3pre-eclampsia, 12-13, 184 difficult intubation, 207 neuroimaging, 192-4 preconception counseling, 10-11, 141-53 AED management, 138, 150-2, 175 approach to, 141-2 common questions asked, 143-50 key elements, 141-2 safety and social support, 152 pregabalin induced weight gain, 72 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pregnancy, 12-14, 170-80, 182 - 7adverse effects of seizures, 149, 174-5 adverse outcomes, 12-13, 183 - 4AED management, 175, 184

Index

281

AED pharmacokinetics, 177-80 antenatal management, 184-6 incidence of AED use, 251 neuroimaging in, 189-203 obstetric and fetal monitoring, 184-7 postnatal management, 14, 187 psychotropic drugs, 30-1 registers, 144, 165-6 risks of AEDs, 144-8, 157-67, 183-4 seizure frequency, 148-9, 170-2, 182-3 seizure management, 13-14, 177 sleep problems, 43-4 status epilepticus, 172-3 pregnenolone sulfate, 59-60 premature ovarian failure (POF), 119, 262 premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), 23-4 pre-term delivery, 12-13, 174-5, 253 prevalence, epilepsy, 1-2 primidone breastfeeding mothers, 229, 239 contraceptive interactions, 134 pharmacokinetics, 225 progesterone, 56-9 mechanisms of neuroinhibitory effects, 56-7, 60, 261 perimenopausal changes, 260 role in catamenial epilepsy, 59, 104-5 seizure susceptibility and, 58-9 sleep effects, 39 therapy, catamenial epilepsy, 109-10, 138 progesterone receptors (PR), 56-7,60 progestin-only pill (POP), 131 prolactin, 118-19, 265 propofol, 210 psychiatric comorbidities, 4-6, 20 - 32children and adolescents, 94, 96 psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES), 27-8

psychosis, 25-6 alternative, 26 interictal, 26 post-epilepsy surgery, 26 postpartum, 22-3 preictal, postictal, and ictal, 25-6psychosocial issues, childhood/ adolescent epilepsy, 95-7 psychotropic drugs AED interactions, 30-2 in pregnancy and lactation, 30 - 1seizure risks, 28-9 quality of life, childhood/ adolescent epilepsy, 97 radiation exposure, fetus/ embryo, 190 rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, 35-6 5a-reductase, 104 regional anesthesia, obstetric, 208-9 remifentanil, 211-13 reminders, medication, 245 renal function, neonates, 228 reproductive dysfunction, 8 - 10adolescent girls, 92-3 AED selection and, 123-5 as cause of infertility, 118–19 regular monitoring, 124 role of AEDs, 9, 65-71 signs and evaluation, 122-4 respiratory distress, neonatal, 253 restless legs syndrome (RLS), 42 - 4Rett syndrome, 80-3 risk-taking behavior, 96 rocuronium, 210-11 rufinamide, contraceptive interactions, 135 safety considerations childcare/parenting, 152, 244-8 neuroimaging in pregnancy, 190 - 2schizophrenia, 26 seizures

adolescent girls with epilepsy, 95 adverse effects in pregnancy, 149

estrogen effects, 54-6 fetal effects, 174-5 fracture risk, 266 frequency in pregnancy, 148-9, 170-2, 182-3 management in pregnancy, 13-14, 177 menopause/perimenopause, 261 neonatal, 254 peripartum, 173 postpartum management, 216, 220 postpartum triggers, 245-6 psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES), 27-8 self-management, 243-5 sleep disruption, 37-8 sleep-wake timing, 36-7 self-management, postpartum period, 242-9 common needs, 243 defined, 243 medication management, 245 seizure management, 243-5 seizure triggers, 245-6 serotonin, 266 sevoflurane, 210 sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), 66, 70 sex steroid hormones. See estrogen; progesterone; testosterone sexual dysfunction, 8, 70 as cause of infertility, 117, 120 sexually transmitted infections, 132 sleep, 34-40 epilepsy interactions, 36-8 hormonal influences, 38-40 physiology of epilepsy interactions, 35-6 stages, 35 sleep deprivation EEG, 37 effects, 40-1 new mothers, 245-7 sleep epilepsies, 36 sleep-disordered breathing, 41 - 5sleep-related comorbidities, 6, 40 - 7small for gestational age (SGA), 13, 174-5, 183-4

## 282

Index

social factors, leading to infertility, 116 social support, new mothers, 152, 245 sodium homeostasis, effects of AEDs, 75-6 serum level monitoring, 76 spina bifida, 160, 162 antenatal screening, 185-6 status epilepticus antenatal management, 177 induction of anesthesia, 209-10 postpartum, 220 risk during pregnancy, 172-3 stigma, as cause of infertility, 116 stress, new mothers, 245-6 subcortical band heterotopia (SBH), 83-4, 144 sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP), 36-7, 172 sufentanyl, 211-13 suicide, 26-7 children and adolescents, 94, 96 syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH), 76 temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) catamenial epilepsy, 107 hypothalamic hypogonadism, 9, 119 infertility, 118 PCOS association, 67 reproductive disorders, 66 sexual dysfunction, 8, 70 teratogenesis, principles, 158 teratogenicity of AEDs, 11-12, 157-67, See also congenital malformations categories of risk, 159-60 dose effects, 146 folic acid supplements and, 10-11, 148 newer AEDs, 159

newer AEDs, 159 older AEDs, 158–9 polytherapy vs. monotherapy, 147 preconception counseling, 144–8 teratology, 157–8 termination of pregnancy, 116 testosterone effects on sleep, 39 mechanism of effects on brain, 53-60, 62 therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) postpartum period, 216, 220 preconception planning, 150 - 2pregnancy, 175, 180 thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), 194 thyroid hormones, effects of AEDs, 74-5, 94 tiagabine breastfeeding mothers, 229, 239 pharmacokinetics, 177, 225 topiramate bone health effects, 269 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 239 cognitive adverse effects, 94 contraceptive interactions, 134 induced weight loss, 72-3 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 219-20 teratogenicity, 11-12, 146, 162 transition to adult care, 97 trimethadione syndrome, 161 triptorelin, 111 ultrasonography, antenatal, 185 vagus nerve stimulator (VNS), 2.2.0 valproic acid (VPA) adverse effects in children/ adolescents, 93 bone health effects, 269-70 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 239 - 40cognitive effects of fetal exposure, 12, 147, 162, 257 contraceptive interactions, 136 during pregnancy, 184 fertility effects, 121-2 hyponatremia/SIADH due to. 76 hypothalamic hypogonadism due to, 70

induced weight gain, 68-9, 71 - 4kinetics during pregnancy, 177 - 9mechanism of teratogenesis, 159 PCOS association, 9, 66-9, 93 perimenstrual changes in serum levels, 105-6 pharmacokinetics, 225 postpartum period, 219 preconception planning, 150 sexual dysfunction due to, 71 teratogenicity, 11, 146-7, 162 - 3use in women of reproductive age, 69 vecuronium, 210-11 vigabatrin breastfeeding mothers, 229, 240 induced weight gain, 72 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pharmacokinetics, 225 vitamin D, 265, 270-1 vitamin K, 187, 253 volatile anesthetic agents, 210 water balance catamenial epilepsy and, 105 effects of AEDs, 75-6 weight gain AEDs inducing, 71-2, 94-5, 121 - 2pregnancy-related, difficult airway, 207 valproate-induced, 68-9, 71 - 4weight loss, AEDs inducing, 72-3 zonisamide bone health effects, 269 breastfeeding mothers, 229, 240 induced weight loss, 73 kinetics during pregnancy, 177, 179 pharmacokinetics, 225 teratogenicity, 164