CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT OF THE MEDICATIONS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN TREATED WITH KETOGENIC DIET AT KING CHULALONGKORN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy in Food Chemistry and Medical Nutrition Department of Food and Pharmaceutical Chemistry Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Chulalongkorn University Academic Year 2018 Copyright of Chulalongkorn University

ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมชักที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน ณ โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเภสัชศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาอาหารเคมีและโภชนศาสตร์ทางการแพทย์ ภาควิชาอาหารและเภสัชเคมี คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2561 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Thesis Title	CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT OF THE MEDICATIONS FOR EPILEPTIC
	CHILDREN TREATED WITH KETOGENIC DIET AT KING
	CHULALONGKORN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Ву	Miss Thanarat Sawangrit
Field of Study	Food Chemistry and Medical Nutrition
Thesis Advisor	Tippawan Siritientong, Ph.D.
Thesis Co Advisor	Associate Professor Sirinuch Chomtho, M.D., Ph.D.

Accepted by the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Science in Pharmacy

		2
		Dean of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical
		Sciences
	(Assistant Professor Rungpetch Sakulb	umrungsil, Ph.D.)
THESIS COMMITTE	E	
	<u> </u>	Chairman
	(Assistant Professor Suyanee Pongthan	nanikorn, Dr.P.H.)
		Thesis Advisor
	(Tippawan Siritientong, Ph.D.)	10
		Thesis Co-Advisor
	(Associate Professor Sirinuch Chomtho	o, M.D., Ph.D.)
	Chulalongkorn Univ	Examiner
	(Assistant Professor LINNA TONGYONK	, D.Sc.)
		External Examiner
	(Associate Professor Umaporn Suthutv	voravut, M.D.)

ธนรัตน์ สว่างฤทธิ์ : ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมชักที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วย อาหารสร้างสารคีโตน ณ โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์. (CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT OF THE MEDICATIONS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN TREATED WITH KETOGENIC DIET AT KING CHULALONGKORN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL) อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก : อ. ภญ. ดร.ทิพวรรณ ศิริเฑียรทอง , อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : รศ. พญ. ดร.ศิรินุช ชมโท

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อจัดทำฐานข้อมูลปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาและตรวจสอบปริมาณ คาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาสำหรับเด็กโรคลมขักที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน ณ โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์ แบบสั่ง ใช้อาหารสร้างสารคีโตนจำนวน 169 ใบ จาก 3 เหตุการณ์ ได้แก่ การเริ่มต้นได้รับอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน การติดตาม ประเมินผลการรักษา และการนอนรักษาตัวในโรงพยาบาลของเด็กโรคลมขักที่มีอายุน้อยกว่า 18 ปี ในช่วงปี พ.ศ. 2552-2560 ถูกคัดเลือกเข้าร่วมการศึกษา โดยทำการบันทึกข้อมูลทางคลินิกและทางโภชนาการของเด็กโรคลมชักจากเวช ระเบียนและแบบสั่งใช้อาหารสร้างสารคีโตน ณ หน่วยโภชนาการเด็ก ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ยารูปแบบของเหลวสำหรับ รับประทานมีปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในสูตรตำรับสูงที่สุดเท่ากับ 0.52 (0.13-1.78) กรัมต่อหน่วยบริโภค เด็กโรคลมชักมี ความเสี่ยงที่จะได้รับปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตจากยาสูงที่สุดในเหตุการณ์ที่เข้ารับการรักษาในโรงพยาบาล เนื่องจาก จำเป็นต้องได้รับจำนวนยาเพิ่มขึ้นเพื่อใช้ในการรักษาภาวะเจ็บป่วย อย่างไรก็ตาม เมื่อพิจารณาปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตที่ เด็กได้รับในทั้ง 3 เหตุการณ์ พบว่า ไม่มีความแตกต่างระหว่างปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในอาหารที่กำหนดและปริมาณ คาร์โบไฮเตรตในอาหารที่กำหนดรวมกับคาร์โบไฮเดรตจากยา (p>0.05) ในขณะที่สัดส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่ออาหารที่ กำหนดรวมกับคาร์โบไฮเดรตจากยา (p>0.05) การศึกษานี้พบว่า ความสีในการชักมีความสัมพันธ์ในทิศทางเดียวกันกับ จำนวนยากันชัก (r=0.365, p=0.021) อย่างไรก็ตาม ไม่พบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความลี่ในการชักกับปริมาณ คาร์โบไฮเดรตในอาหารที่กำหนดรวมกับคาร์โบไฮเดรตจากยา (p=0.462)

การศึกษานี้แสดงให้เห็นว่า ยารูปแบบของเหลวสำหรับรับประทานมีปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตสูงจึงอาจมีผลต่อ ภาวะคีโตซีสของผู้ป่วย ดังนั้นควรหลีกเลี่ยงการใช้ยารูปแบบดังกล่าวในเด็กโรคลมชักที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้าง สารคีโตน เด็กควรได้รับการติดตามระดับคีโตนในปัสสาวะ ระดับคีโตนในเลือด และความถี่ในการชักอย่างใกล้ชิด

อาหารเคมีและโภชนศาสตร์ทาง	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต
การแพทย์	
2561	ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก
	ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม
	การแพทย์ 2561

5976107333 : MAJOR FOOD CHEMISTRY AND MEDICAL NUTRITION

KEYWORD: CARBOHYDRATES, MEDICATIONS, CHILDREN, EPILEPSY, KETOGENIC DIET Thanarat Sawangrit : CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT OF THE MEDICATIONS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN TREATED WITH KETOGENIC DIET AT KING CHULALONGKORN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Advisor: Tippawan Siritientong, Ph.D. Co-advisor: Assoc. Prof. Sirinuch Chomtho, M.D., Ph.D.

The purposes of this study were to establish a database of the carbohydrate content of medications and investigate carbohydrate content of medications in epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet (KD) at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. One hundred sixty-nine KD order forms in 3 events (KD initiation, follow-up visit, and hospital re-admission) for epileptic children whose aged younger than 18 years old during 2009-2017 were selected. Clinical and nutritional data were obtained from medical records and KD order forms from the pediatric nutrition unit. The study showed that oral liquid dosage forms had the highest carbohydrate content in the formulations as 0.52 (0.13-1.78) g/dosage unit. In the event of hospital re-admission, children were at risk of excessively received carbohydrate content of medications because of the increased number of medications for treating illnesses. However, there was no significant difference between carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet and carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications in 3 events (p>0.05). Likewise, the difference between fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet and fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications in 3 events were not significant (p>0.05). The result showed that seizure frequency was positively correlated with number of anti-epileptic drugs (r=0.365, p=0.021). However, no significant correlation was found between seizure frequency and carbohydrate content in the diet as prescribed plus carbohydrates from medications (p=0.462).

จุฬาลงกรณมหาวทยาลย

This study demonstrated that medications in oral liquid dosage forms contained high carbohydrate content which may impact ketosis status; therefore, such dosage forms should be avoided in epileptic children treated with KD. Children should be closely monitored urine ketone, serum ketone level, and seizure frequency.

Field of Study: Food Chemistry and Medic		Student's Signature
	Nutrition	
Academic Year:	2018	Advisor's Signature
		Co-advisor's Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis would not have been possible without the help and support of many people. It is the inspirations that helped and pushed me to pass throughout the study.

First of all, I would like to show my sincere gratitude and deepest appreciation to my advisor, Dr.Tippawan Siritientong, for knowledge, wonderful advice, and attentiveness throughout my graduate study. Her extensive knowledge and kindness enable me to accomplish this thesis. I am deeply grateful to my co-advisor, Associate Professor Dr.Sirinuch Chomtho, Chief, Division of Nutrition, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University for precious knowledge and beneficial suggestions to complete this thesis.

I would like to express my appreciation to the committee membership, Assistant Professor Dr.Suyanee Pongthananikorn, Assistant Professor Dr.Linna Tongyonk, and Associate Professor Umaporn Suthutvoravut, for their interesting discussion and constructive criticisms over my thesis. And my sincere appreciation is extended to all teachers and staffs of Department of Food and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical, Chulalongkorn University. I owe my sincere thank to Miss Nuntaporn Charoenphol, Nutritionist for her advice and support information for this study.

Finally, my success would have been impossible without my family, for their encouragement and support throughout my life.

Thanarat Sawangrit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Page
ABSTRACT (THAI)	iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and rationale	1
1.2 Objectives of the study	5
1.3 Benefits of the study	5
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Epilepsy and treatment options	
2.1.1 Definition of epilepsy	6
2.1.2 Prevalence of epilepsy	6
2.1.3 Etiology of epilepsy	7
2.1.4 Treatment options for epilepsy	9
2.2 Ketogenic diet	11
2.2.1 Definition of ketogenic diet	11
2.2.2 Types of ketogenic diet	12
2.2.3 Mechanism of actions of ketogenic diet	14

2.2.4 Indication and contraindication for the use of ketogenic diet	15
2.2.5 Efficacy of ketogenic diet	16
2.2.6 Adverse effects of ketogenic diet	17
2.3 Carbohydrate excipients in medications	18
CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS	23
3.1 Study design	23
Part 1. Preparation of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications fo epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet	
Part 2. Evaluation carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic childre treated with ketogenic diet	
3.2 Statistical analysis	30
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	31
4.1 Part 1. Preparation of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications fo	r
epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet	31
4.2 Part 2. Evaluation carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic childre	
treated with ketogenic diet	34
4.2.1 Characteristics of epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet	34
4.2.2 Daily dietary prescription	39
4.2.3 Daily number and carbohydrate content of medications	41
4.2.4 Daily carbohydrate content	45
4.2.5 Fat: non-fat (protein plus carbohydrate) gram ratio	48
4.2.6 Factors correlated with the seizure frequency	49
CHAPTER V DISCUSSION	51
CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION	61
REFERENCES	62

Appendices	69
VITA	97



Chulalongkorn University

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 Carbohydrate excipients in medications	22
Table 2 The score range for index of item objective congruence evaluation	25
Table 3 Statistical analysis	30
Table 4 Classification of 211 medications in handbook of carbohydrate content or	f
medications for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet	33
Table 5 Carbohydrate content of the medications	34
Table 6 Demographic and clinical data of 38 epileptic children	37
Table 7 Causes of follow-up visit in 89 ketogenic diet order forms to change the	
ketogenic diet regimen	38
Table 8 Causes of hospital re-admission described in 42 ketogenic diet order form	
	39
Table 9 Daily dietary prescription	41
Table 10 Number of medications in 3 events of ketogenic diet order form	42
Table 11 Carbohydrate content of the medications in 3 events of ketogenic diet	
order form	42
Table 12 Ketogenic diet order forms categorized by carbohydrate content of the	
medications	45
Table 13 Daily carbohydrate content	46
Table 14 Daily carbohydrate content considering carbohydrate content of the	
medications ≥2 g/day	47
Table 15 Fat: non-fat gram ratio	48
Table 16 Fat: non-fat gram ratio considering carbohydrate content of the	
medications ≥2 g/day	49

Table	17 Factors	correlated [•]	with the	seizure	frequency	(N=30)	
TUDIC	11 Tuctory	concluted	with the	JCIZUIC	nequency	(11 30)	



LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure	1 Study design	. 29
Figure	2 Carbohydrate content of all medications	. 43
Figure	3 Carbohydrate content of anti-epileptic drugs	. 43
Figure	4 Carbohydrate content of other medications	. 44



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

KD	Ketogenic diet
AEDs	Anti-epileptic drugs
ILAE	International League Against Epilepsy
МСТ	Medium-chain triglyceride
MAD	Modified Atkins diet
LGIT	Low glycemic index treatment
LCT	Long-chain triglyceride
g/day	Grams per day
GABA	Gamma-aminobutyric acid
GSH	Glutathione
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
GLUT1	Glucose transporter type 1
LGS	Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
cal/g	Calories per gram
No.	Number
DIS	Drug information service
IRB	Institutional Review Board
COA	Certificate of approval
BMI	Body mass index
mmol/l	Millimoles per liter
mg/dl	Milligrams per deciliter

IOC	Index of item objective congruence
SPSS	Statistical program for social sciences
IQR	Interquartile range
СНО	Carbohydrates
g/dosage unit	Grams per dosage unit
mg/vial	Milligrams per vial
g/vial	Grams per vial
NMDA	N-methyl-D-aspartate
SCN2A	Sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 2
g/day	Grams per day
g/kg/day	Grams per kilogram per day
Kcal/day	Kilocalories per day
Kcal/kg/day	Kilocalories per kilogram per day
ml/day	Milliliters per day
ml/kg/day	Milliliters per kilogram per day
mg/kg/day	Milligrams per kilogram per day
g/tab	Grams per tablet
g/cap	Grams per capsule
tab/day	Tablet per day
mg	Milligrams
ml	Milliliters
mg/day	Milligrams per day

mg/ml

Milligrams per milliliter



Chulalongkorn University

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and rationale

The ketogenic diet (KD) is very high fat, adequate protein and low in carbohydrate diet. It is an alternative treatment in the management of intractable epilepsy failed with 3 or more anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) according to the international ketogenic diet study group (1-4). When a patient receives KD, the liver metabolizes fatty acids to form ketone bodies, including acetoacetate, betahydroxybutyrate, and acetone produces ketosis resulting in seizure control. This ketosis is associated with high fat intake corresponding with carbohydrate intake (5). The ketogenic ratio may be as high as 4:1 or 3:1 to get ketosis on seizure control. A 4 or 3:1 ketogenic ratio describes a KD that is made of 4 or 3 grams of fat for every 1 gram of non-fat nutrients (protein plus carbohydrate (6-9). Normally, the daily energy intake distribution should be 55% carbohydrate, 30% protein, and 15% fat of total

energy expenditure (10). Conversely, the KD restricts carbohydrate intake that the

patient receives a minimum amount of less than 10 % carbohydrates, adequate protein, and more than 60% fat of total energy expenditure (11). Little deviations of carbohydrate intake can result in seizures (12). Accordingly, the KD planning requires the strict cooperation of the multidisciplinary team, a patient and caregiver adherence because the patient needs to obtain enough fat intake and limit carbohydrate and protein intake.

medications. The medication formulations usually contain carbohydrate excipients

such as sugars, starches, sorbitol, glycerin, and etc., which are inactive ingredients.

The children with epilepsy who have been treated with KD may commonly get

illnesses from fever, infections or other clinical conditions. Therefore, they require

the medications for treatment of illnesses in addition to AEDs, such as antipyretics,

antibiotics, vitamins, minerals, and etc. Medications that prescribed to children are

usually in the form of syrups, solutions, suspensions, elixirs, tablets or capsules,

which often contained carbohydrate excipients in the formulation. The carbohydrate

excipients in medications that the body can be systemically absorbed, can markedly influence the effectiveness of the KD to control seizures; however, they are not specified on the drug labels (13). The carbohydrate excipients include glucose, starches, glucose-like substances such as fructose and maltose, also include glucogenic substances such as mannitol, sorbitol, and glycerin. These excipients act as sweetening agent, flavoring agent, taste-masking agent, coating agent, diluent, binder, disintegrating agent, viscosity increasing agent, preservative, and emollient (14-17). If the clinicians do not know the carbohydrate content of all medications that the patient receives, it will not be able to accurately determine carbohydrate intake in the KD regimen. These may cause the patient to obtain exceed total carbohydrate intake leading to poor seizure control.

There were several studies that discuss the carbohydrate content of medications for patients with epilepsy treated with KD. Most studies collected the carbohydrate content of medications used in children and adults treated with KD include AEDs, antipyretics, analgesics, vitamins, iron supplements, laxatives, antibiotics, and etc., to help clinicians determine the carbohydrates from medications (14-16). In addition, the review articles associated with the use of KD in pediatric patients with epilepsy suggested that pharmacists can play important roles in limiting the use of medications with high carbohydrate content (11).

Carbohydrates from medications were the source of the carbohydrates that have been neglected. In normal practice, the carbohydrate content of medications

was not subtracted from the total carbohydrate intake but clinicians just restricted

the use of medications with high carbohydrate content. However, the previous

studies demonstrated the importance of monitoring and compiling carbohydrate

content of medications that were only used in abroad; many medications were not

being used in Thailand. The total carbohydrate content of medications that the patient received was also missing. Carbohydrate content of medications that the patient received may change the ketogenic ratio. The change of the ketogenic ratio

may be caused by the loss of ketosis resulted in uncontrolled seizures. In Thailand,

no study has reported about the carbohydrate content of medications as a database

for epileptic children treated with KD. Accordingly, this study aims to establish a database of the carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children treated with KD and to investigate the total carbohydrate content of medications prescribed to these patients. It can be evaluated the necessity of calculation of the carbohydrate content of medications for planning KD regimen in children.

1.2 Objectives of the study

- 1. To establish a database of the carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children treated with KD
- 2. To investigate the carbohydrate content of medications in epileptic children

treated with KD หาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Chulalongkorn University

1.3 Benefits of the study

This study provides information about the carbohydrate content of

medications as a database for pediatricians in order to avoid medications with high

carbohydrate content used in epileptic children treated with KD. It can be applied for

the KD ratio calculation accurately.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Epilepsy and treatment options

2.1.1 Definition of epilepsy

Epilepsy was described as a brain disorder characterized by an ongoing to

recurrent epileptic seizures. For practical reasons and in a clinical setting, patients

with single seizures, provoked seizures, or febrile seizures were not classified as

epilepsy. A seizure, which had occurred in the preceding 2 years was defined as

active epilepsy (18).



2.1.2 Prevalence of epilepsy Manual and

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

The recent report was approximately 4-10 patients per 1,000 people (19).

Epilepsy was common in underdeveloped countries, possibly due to the poorer

perinatal care, requirements of adequate nutrients, and hygiene, and also the greater

chance of brain injury or cerebral infection (20).

2.1.3 Etiology of epilepsy

The etiology of epilepsy was a major factor of clinical study and prognosis. According to the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) 2017, the etiology of epilepsy was divided as following :

2.1.3.1 Structural etiology

The idea of a structural etiology was that a structural abnormality had a

considerable risk of being related to epilepsy based on suitably designed studies (21).

A structural etiology referred to abnormalities seen on structural neuroimaging

wherein the electroclinical evaluation collectively with the imaging findings cause a

reasonable conclusion that the imaging abnormality was the probable cause of the

patient's seizures (22).

2.1.3.2 Genetic etiology

The idea of genetic epilepsy was a known or presumed chromosomal

mutation in which seizures were a core symptom of the disorder. Epilepsy in which a

genetic etiology has been concerned was quite varied and, in a lot of cases, the

underlying genes did not seem to be known (23).

2.1.3.3 Infectious etiology

The infectious etiology was the most common etiology worldwide where epilepsy occurred (24). The idea of associate infectious etiology was that it directly resulted from a recognized infection that seizures were a core symptom of the disorder. An infectious etiology referred to epileptic patients, in preference to with seizures occurring in the putting of acute infection which included meningitis or

encephalitis (23).

2.1.3.4 Metabolic etiology

The idea of metabolic epilepsy was that it directly consequences from a

recognized or presumed metabolic disease wherein seizures were a core symptom of

the disorder. In several cases, metabolic disorders could have a genetic disorder. It

was possible that the majority of metabolic epilepsies could have a genetic basis.

The identification of specific metabolic causes of epilepsy was extraordinarily crucial

because of implications for specific treatment options and potential prevention of

learned impairment (23).

2.1.3.5 Immune etiology

The idea of immune epilepsy was an immune sickness in which seizures are a core symptom of the disorder. An immune etiology can be explained evidence of autoimmune-mediated inflammation of central nervous system. The autoimmune encephalitis could be diagnosed with specific antibody testing (25).

2.1.3.6 Unknown etiology

Unknown etiology means that the motive of the epilepsy was unknown. In

this case, it was not possible to make a specific analysis apart from the fundamental

electroclinical diagnosis (23).

2.1.4 Treatment options for epilepsy

2.1.4.1 Pharmacological treatment

The event of a single seizure did not need the starting of AEDs. The risk of

recurrent seizures needed to guide AEDs prescription. In children, key risk factors

were epileptic syndrome related to seizures, atypical electroencephalography results,

cerebral palsy, and severe head trauma. In the absence of risk factors and no

recurrence of a seizure, clinicians ought to be contemplated delaying use of AEDs

until a second seizure happened due to common adverse effects in cognitive and behavioral functions (26-28). The treatment ought to be initiated with monotherapy. The suitable option of AEDs depended on the presence of epilepsy syndrome, types of seizures, other medications, the presence of chronic diseases, lifestyle, and preference of the patient (29). In children (younger than 16 years), choice of epileptic drugs were carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, topiramate, valproic acid, clonazepam, vigabatrin, clobazam, lamotrigine, zonisamide, oxcarbazepine, levetiracetam, or ethosuximide, which depended on seizure disorders (focal seizure, absence seizure, and focal/generalized seizure) (30). generalized seizure, Monotherapy with all indicated AEDs ought to be tried before starting combination therapy. When seizure-free had been observed for 2-5 years, AEDs should be discontinued (26, 30, 31).

2.1.4.2 Surgical treatment

More than 30% of patients showed uncontrolled epilepsy. These sufferers had continued seizures notwithstanding of suitable AED remedy (32). Surgery in suitably selected patients leads to typically decreased frequency of seizures to improve quality of life. More than 76% of patients were seizure-free after surgery (33).

2.1.4.3 Other treatment

For patients with seizures that were uncontrolled with AEDs or unable to

undergo surgical intervention, alternative treatments including ketogenic diets, vagus

nerve stimulators, and implantable brain neurostimulators might be considered (29).

2.2 Ketogenic diet

2.2.1 Definition of ketogenic diet

The KD was a high-fat, low-carbohydrate, adequate-protein diet that

promotes the synthesis of acetoacetate, beta-hydroxybutyrate, and acetone (the

ketone bodies) (34). The ketone bodies were synthesized in the liver in the periods

of starvation or diminished carbohydrate intake (35). The KD was a beneficial

nonpharmacologic treatment for intractable epilepsy in children, which was

described as epilepsy that cannot respond to three or more AEDs. This treatment

approach could be a suitable option for patients with intractable epilepsy and

patients who were not surgical candidates. Most of the patients who had been

introduced to KD have used five or more AEDs (3, 36).

2.2.2 Types of ketogenic diet

The four types of KD included the classic KD, the medium-chain triglyceride

(MCT) diet, the modified Atkins diet (MAD) and the low glycemic index treatment

(LGIT), which were effective for epilepsy treatment (37).

2.2.2.1 Classic ketogenic diet

The classic KD contained 3:1 or 4:1 ratio of grams of fat to grams of protein

plus carbohydrates (fat: non-fat ratio), with 90% of total energy came from fat, 7%

from protein, and 3% from carbohydrates. The energy was usually limited to 80-90%

of the daily recommendations for the age of the patient. Fluid intake was restricted

to 90% based on clinical experts in KD in the past rather than on scientific evidence

(38, 39).

2.2.2.2 Medium-chain triglyceride (MCT) diet

MCT diet was developed to provide more palatable diet. MCTs provided

more ketone production per calorie than the long-chain triglycerides (LCTs) used in

the classic KD resulting in increased carbohydrates and protein portions (70% of total calories from fat, 10% from protein, and 20% from carbohydrates). The MCT diet required less fat consumption to produce ketosis compared to the classic KD because of more rapidly metabolized. The common side effects of MCT diet were stomach discomfort, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and bloating. Even though the MCT diet caused intolerable gastrointestinal side effects, it could be corrected by reducing the total amount of MCTs and increasing the amount of LCTs (4, 40).

2.2.2.3 Modified Atkins diet (MAD)

The MAD had a fat: non-fat ratio of 0.9:1, with approximately 65% of the

energy coming from fat. In children, the carbohydrates were at first limited to 10

g/day and increased up to 20 g/day after 3 months. Adults were initiated at 15 g/day

and after one month increased up to 20-30 g/day. There were differences between

the MAD and other types of KD. The MAD was no fluid or calorie restriction or

limitation. Foods quantities were not weighed out to the gram, but carbohydrate

counts were monitored by patients and/or caregivers. It was started outside of the

hospital and the patient did not need to fast before starting the diet. The restriction

on carbohydrate intake was maintained indefinitely, fat was promoted with the purpose of increasing ketosis (41).

2.2.2.4 Low glycemic index treatment (LGIT)

The LGIT allowed consumption of carbohydrates with a glycemic index of less

than 50. The total of carbohydrates was up to 40-60 g/day. The LGIT mostly

contained 45% of energy from fat, 28% from protein, and 27% from carbohydrates.

Food quantities were not weighed out to the gram, but were based on portion sizes.

It was started outside of the hospital different from the classic KD (42).

2.2.3 Mechanism of actions of ketogenic diet

There were many hypotheses of the mechanism of actions of the KD to

control seizure. Even though the mechanisms of KD were unclear, these were usually

related to major metabolic changes by increased ketone bodies levels, mainly

acetoacetate and beta-hydroxybutyrate (43, 44). The changes in the levels of

glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which were the important

excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters, had been suggested as the feasible

mechanism of actions of the KD. The result of a clinical study, the GABA levels of responders were higher than those of non-responders in KD treatment (45). Moreover, the high levels of GABA activated chloride channel receptors, which increased the influx of negatively charged ions and thus inducing hyperpolarization (46). This event inhibited the activation of calcium and sodium channels, which were necessary activities for neuronal stimulation (47). The regulation of monoamine neurotransmitter levels was suggested as a possible mechanism of action of the KD. Changes in monoamine neurotransmitter levels decreased dopamine and serotonin levels and increased norepinephrine and adenosine levels (48-51). Another anticonvulsant mechanism of KD was an antioxidant effect by particularly increased

in the activity of glutathione, which decreased reactive oxygen species (ROS) (52).

2.2.4 Indication and contraindication for the use of ketogenic diet

The KD had been used as a "last treatment option" in patients with intractable epilepsy, some epileptic syndromes, and certain metabolic disorders. The

available evidence had been shown that the KD had beneficial in certain conditions

including glucose transporter type 1 (GLUT1) deficiency syndrome, myoclonic-astatic epilepsy (Doose syndrome), myoclonic epilepsy of infancy (Dravet syndrome), Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS), infantile spasms, Rett syndrome, tuberous sclerosis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, glycogenesis type V, Landau-Kleffner, Lafora body disease, and some types of mitochondrial disorders. The KD was contraindicated in patients with disorders of fatty acid transport and oxidation. The appearance of certain clinical conditions as following were also contraindicated; delay of growth and development, hypotonia, cardiomyopathy, myoglobinuria, exercise intolerance, and fatigability. The patient ought to be evaluated to rule out an inborn error of metabolism before beginning the KD (38).

2.2.5 Efficacy of ketogenic diet

In 1998, the first multicenter prospective design in children with intractable

epilepsy treated with KD showed that more than 50% of the patients had a greater

than 50% seizure reduction after 6 months (53). Many clinical studies had advocated

the overall efficacy of the KD. Two independent meta-analyses had confirmed that

the KD as an adjunctive treatment for intractable epilepsy constantly results in seizure free in 10-30% and a greater than 50% seizure reduction in 50-60% of the patients (54, 55). Likewise, a randomized controlled study of more than 100 children with intractable epilepsy confirmed that more than 50% of children on MAD had greater than 50% decrease in seizure frequency (56). A review of 29 publications reported that the patients treated with MAD had a reduction in seizures of more than 50% in 44% of the patients after 6 months, of whom 24% had greater than 90%

improvement (57).

2.2.6 Adverse effects of ketogenic diet

Even though there were many clinical studies of the KD, adverse effects were

not constantly reported (58, 59). Metabolic abnormalities consisted of hypocalcemia (2%), acidosis (2%-5%), hypomagnesemia (5%), hyperuricemia (2%-26%), hypercholesterolemia (14%–59%), and carnitine deficiency (60-64). Gastrointestinal side effects included nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and abdominal pain occurred in 12%-50% of children treated with KD. Moreover, ketosis resulted in

acidosis, which could cause patients to develop renal stones (65). Patients treated with KD might have been selenium deficiency, resulting in cardiac abnormalities including prolonged QT syndrome, cardiomyopathy, and sudden cardiac death (66-

69). Overall, many children treated with KD could represent a delay in growth (70-

72).

The long-term adverse effects on children consecutively treated with KD for

more than 2 years had only been reported in a small population. In these

population, there was a high risk of kidney stones, bone fractures, and delayed

growth, without identified dyslipidemia (73).

2.3 Carbohydrate excipients in medications

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Medications that children received were usually in the form of syrups,

solutions, suspensions, elixirs, tablets or capsules, which often contained carbohydrate excipients in the formulations (11). The carbohydrate excipients in medications that the body could absorb systemically, could markedly influence the effectiveness of the KD to control seizures (13). These carbohydrate excipients were glucose, starches, glucose-like substances such as fructose and galactose, and also included glucogenic substances such as mannitol, sorbitol, and glycerin, which acted as a sweetening agent, flavoring agent, taste-masking agent, coating agent, diluent, binder, disintegrating agent, viscosity increasing agent, preservative, and emollient as shown in Table 1. The celluloses and glycols were excluded because they did not be digested and absorbed systemically. Furthermore, flavorings and nonnutritive sweeteners such as aspartame and saccharin were not included because they commonly contained in trace amounts and with no significance in total carbohydrate content (14, 15, 17, 74). There were several studies that complied carbohydrate content for epileptic children treated with KD. Feldstein et al., 1996 (14) compiled the carbohydrate content of 200 oral liquid drug products for patients on or considering a KD. The study showed that many oral liquid medications contained significant amounts of carbohydrate. Tablet and capsule formulations were preferred when possible. In 1998, Tallian et al. (15) provided a review of the use of a KD to manage patients with intractable seizures and complied the most frequently used drugs in patients experiencing seizures. They found that liquid preparations contained carbohydrate content \geq 1 g/5 ml. Suspensions or carbohydrate-free bases labelling drugs should be confirmed carbohydrate content from manufacturers. Suppository preparations can be used without consideration of carbohydrate content. Later in 2001, Mcghee and Katyal (16) collected the carbohydrate content of AEDs and commonly used drugs from drug manufacturers. A database about the carbohydrate content of drugs was recommended for dietetics professionals to accurately plan a ketogenic diet and achieve the desired fat to carbohydrate and protein ratio. The result of this study applied to use as a database about the carbohydrate content of drugs for dietetics professionals to calculate a KD accurately and achieve the desired fat to carbohydrate and protein ratio. In 2012, Runyon et al. (11) compiled carbohydrate content of anti-epileptic drugs, antibiotics and antipyretics using a reference of the carbohydrate content from the pediatric dosage handbook. The result of the study showed suspensions and solutions contained highest in carbohydrate content. Tablets and capsules contained lowest in carbohydrate content. However, the previous studies demonstrated the importance of monitoring

and compiling carbohydrate content of medications that were only used in abroad,

many medications were not being used in Thailand.



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
		Energy	
Types of carbohydrate excipient		density	Functionalities
		(cal/g)	
Starches		4	Binder, diluent, disintegrating
• Corn starch, tapioca starch, rice starch, potato starch,			agent, viscosity increasing agent
pea starch, wheat starch Sugars		4	Binder, coating agent, complexing agent, diluent,
 Glucose, fructo dextrose, sucr maltose, corn 	ose, lactose,		direct compression excipient flavoring agent, sweetening
Sugar alcohols	Glycerol Sorbitol	4.3 2.6	agent, taste-making agent Preservative, coating agent, diluent, emollient,
	Xylitol Lactitol Mannitol	2.4 2 1.6	humectant, solvent, sweetening agent, taste- making agent, tonicity agent
Dextrin	Erythritol	0.21 มหาวิทย 4	Binder, diluent, stiffening
C		rn Univi	agent, suspending agent
Maltodextrin		4	Binder, coating agent, diluent direct compression excipient, osmotic agent, viscosity- increasing agent
Dextrate		4	Binder, diluent, sweetening agent

Table 1 Carbohydrate excipients in medications

Cal/g, calories per gram

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study design

This study was divided into two parts. Part 1 aimed to establish a database of

the carbohydrate content of medications. Part 2 was retrospective descriptive design

to investigate the carbohydrate content of medications in epileptic children treated

with KD.

Part 1. Preparation of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications

for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet

A list of medications for epileptic children receiving KD was accumulated from CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

a database of King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. A list of medication

manufacturers was provided from 3 sources including MIMs Thailand (75), distributors,

and drug information service (DIS) at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital.

Manufacturers were contacted to clarify the purpose of the request for data of

carbohydrate content of medications and asked for their permission to apply the

data in clinical practice. Carbohydrate content of these medications were obtained from manufacturers by telephone, email or letter including glucose, starches, glucose-like substances such as fructose and maltose, also included glucogenic substances such as mannitol, sorbitol, and glycerin. The other carbohydrates such as the celluloses and glycols were not specifically requested, because they did not be digested and absorbed systemically. Furthermore, flavoring agents and nonnutritive sweeteners such as aspartame and saccharin were not included, because they commonly contained in very little amounts and did not add significantly to the total carbohydrate content. In the case of formulation confidentiality, manufacturers provided data in terms of the total carbohydrate content of medications, which did not provide details of each excipient. The handbook of carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children treated with KD was created. Data of carbohydrate content of medications were expressed in grams per dosage unit. Date of data retrieval from the manufacturers was also identified. In addition, this handbook also contained the definition of KD, calculation of fat, protein and carbohydrate content for epileptic children treated with KD to provide the readers' benefit from the

handbook. The content validity of handbook was evaluated by index of item objective congruence; IOC. In this process, the questionnaire was checked by 3 experts, who were nutrition clinicians.

The IOC was used to evaluate the items of the questionnaire based on the

score range from -1 to +1 as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 The score range for index of item objective congruence evaluation

Evaluation	Score
Congruent	+1
Questionable	0
Incongruent	-1
	N

The content validity was analyzed by calculating IOC of items in the questionnaire using the following equation:

AIOCNEKORN UNIVE	_ <u>∑x</u>
IOC of items in the questionnaire	N

 $\sum x$ = total scores in each item of the questionnaire

N = number of experts

The IOC of items in the questionnaire were calculated the IOC of the

handbook using the following equation:

$$\text{IOC}_{\text{of handbook}} = \frac{\sum y}{n}$$

 $\sum y$ = the sum of the IOC of items in the questionnaire

n = number of items in the questionnaire

The handbook that had score higher than or equal to 0.5 had the appropriate

content validity. On the other hand, the handbook that had score lower than 0.5 was

then revised, the content should be improved to be appropriate and then re-

evaluated the content validity.

Part 2. Evaluation carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic

children treated with ketogenic diet

จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

The data of carbohydrate content of medications in the handbook were used

as a database to investigate the carbohydrate content of medications in epileptic

children treated with KD.

Study samples

The study samples were KD order forms for epileptic children treated with KD

whose aged younger than 18 years old during 2009-2017 at King Chulalongkorn

Memorial Hospital. This protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) No. 350/61 and certificate of approval (COA) No. 757/2018. Approval date was 3 August 2018.

KD order forms for epileptic children during 2009-2017 were recruited from medical records at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. Clinical and nutritional data of epileptic children were obtained from medical records and KD order forms from the pediatric nutrition unit. Data collection consisted of gender, age, the age of KD initiation, body weight, height, body mass index (BMI), diagnosis, seizure frequency, urine ketone, serum ketone, number of medications and doses, daily fat, protein, carbohydrates, fluid and calories content, and fat: non-fat (protein plus carbohydrates) gram ratio.

Three events of KD order forms including KD initiation, follow-up visit, and hospital re-admission were used to collect clinical and nutritional data. KD protocol of King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, children were initiated by hospitalization to dietary planning and monitoring adverse effects from KD. After the children achieved the target level of ketosis (serum ketone 2-5 mmol/l and urine ketone 80-160 mg/dl) and without serious adverse effects, children were allowed to discharge from the hospital. Therefore, in an event of KD initiation, data were collected on the day of full KD regimen that children allowed to discharge from the hospital. Follow-up visits were recommended initially at least every 3 months after hospital discharge. Children under 1-year-old or children that could not maintain the level of ketosis may be more frequent follow-up visits in 2-4 weeks. Thus, in an event of follow-up visit, data were collected on every follow-up visits that KD regimens were changed. In addition, due to poor physical health, children with epilepsy often had other illnesses leading causes of hospital re-admission in the hospital. Consequently, in an event of hospital re-admission, data were collected on the first day of admission and

every 4 weeks until hospital discharge as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Study design

3.2 Statistical analysis

The quantitative data were analyzed by using Statistical Program for Social

Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Each variable in this study was tested for data distribution

by Shapiro-Wilk test. Non-parametric tests were used when the data were non-

normal distribution. The data were shown as median and interquartile range (IQR).

Considering the carbohydrate content of medications, we analyzed at each event as

shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Statistical analysis

Parameters	Statistics*
1. Comparison carbohydrate content of medications	Non-parametric statistics
	• Mann-Whitney U test
2. Comparison of carbohydrate content between	Non-parametric statistics
the prescribed diet and the prescribed diet plus	 Mann-Whitney U test
carbohydrates from medications in each event	
3. Comparison of fat: non-fat gram ratio between	Non-parametric statistics
the prescribed diet and the prescribed diet plus	• Mann-Whitney U test
carbohydrates from medications in each event	
4. Factors correlated with the seizure frequency	Non-parametric statistics
	• Spearman's correlation

* Statistically significant was set at p < 0.05.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Part 1. Preparation of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications

for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet

In the handbook, the content consisted of the definition of KD, calculation of

daily dietary prescription for KD therapy, the definition of carbohydrate excipients,

and carbohydrate content of medications used in epileptic children. The IOC of the

handbook of carbohydrate content of medications was 1.0, which had the

appropriate content validity

All of 211 medications in 31 classifications were collected and shown in **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY**

Table 4. The median of the carbohydrate content of medications was 0.03 (0.00-

0.15) g/dosage unit from 40 oral liquid dosage forms (18 syrups, 10 suspensions, 10

solutions, and 2 elixirs), 105 solid dosage forms (84 tablets, 16 capsules, and 5

powders), and 66 injections. The median of the carbohydrate content of oral liquid

dosage forms and solid dosage forms were 0.52 (0.13-1.78) and 0.06 (0.003-0.14)

g/dosage unit, respectively. This study showed significant difference between the carbohydrate content of oral liquid dosage forms and that of solid dosage forms (p<0.001) as shown in **Table 5.** For injections, only methylprednisolone sodium succinate (Solu-medrol[®]) injection 40 mg/vial contained carbohydrate excipients in the formulation as 0.025 g/vial. The rest of injections did not contain carbohydrates

in the formulations.



	Classification of medications	Numbers (%)
1.	Antibiotics	68 (32.23)
2.	Antiepileptic drugs	46 (21.80)
3.	Vitamins	12 (5.69)
4.	Minerals	7 (3.32)
5.	Antipyretics	7 (3.32)
6.	Corticosteroids	7 (3.32)
7.	Electrolyte supplements	7 (3.32)
8.	Antiulcer agents	6 (2.84)
9.	Diuretics	5 (2.37)
10.	Antihypertensive agents	5 (2.37)
11.	Antiallergic agents	5 (2.37)
12.	Mucolytic agents	4 (1.90)
13.	Antifungal agents	4 (1.90)
14.	Laxatives	4 (1.90)
15.	Sedatives	3 (1.42)
16.	Antiviral agents	3 (1.42)
17.	Antidiuretic agents	2 (0.95)
18.	Chemotherapy agents	2 (0.95)
19.	Muscle relaxants	2 (0.95)
20.	Analgesic	1 (0.47)
21.	Antigout agent	1 (0.47)
22.	Antihyperkalemic agent	1 (0.47)
23.	Antiglaucoma agent	1(0.47)
24.	Anthelmintic	1(0.47)
25.	Antidysrhythmic agent	1(0.47)
26.	Anticoagulant	1(0.47)
27.	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug	1(0.47)
28.	Thyroid agent	1(0.47)
29.	Antispasmodic agent	1(0.47)
30.	Gallstone solubilizing agent	1(0.47)
31.	Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor	1(0.47)

 Table 4 Classification of 211 medications in handbook of carbohydrate

 content of medications for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet

	Carbohydrate content *	······································
Dosage forms	(g/dosage unit)	p-value**
Oral liquid dosage forms (N=40)	0.52 (0.13-1.78)	
 Suspensions (N=10) 	1.56 (0.04-4.19)	
• Syrups (N=18)	0.67 (0.36-2.65)	
• Elixirs (N=2)	0.31	
• Solutions (N=10)	0.17 (0.00-0.51)	< 0.001
Solid dosage forms (N=105)	0.06 (0.003-0.14)	
• Tablets (N=84)	0.06 (0.01-0.14)	
• Capsules (N=16)	0.06 (0.02-0.17)	
• Powders and granules (N=5)	0.00 (0.00-3.44)	

 Table 5 Carbohydrate content of the medications

g/dosage unit; grams per dosage unit; N, number of medications

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

**Comparison of carbohydrate content between oral liquid dosage forms and solid dosage forms by using Mann-Whitney U test. (Statistically significant was set at p<0.05.)

For injections, only methylprednisolone sodium succinate (Solu-medrol®) injection 40 mg/vial contained carbohydrate excipients in the formulation as 0.025 g/vial.

4.2 Part 2. Evaluation carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic

children treated with ketogenic diet

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

4.2.1 Characteristics of epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet

Overall 169 KD order forms in children with epilepsy during 2009-2017 were

recruited in this study divided into 38 orders for KD initiation, 89 orders for follow-up

visits, and 42 orders for hospital re-admission. All KD order forms were derived from

38 children with epilepsy. At KD initiation, the median age was 4.3 (1.7-10.8) years

old. Serum ketone was 2.50 (1.60-3.98) mmol/l and urine ketone was 80 (40-80) mg/dl. BMI was 14.15 (13.05-15.86). Body weight was 15.50 (8.15-31.13) kg. Height was 103.50 (81.75-142.25) cm. Seizure frequency was 24 (1-71) times per week. The median number of AEDs was 4 (3-5). The demographic and clinical data of children were shown in **Table 6**. Ten of initial children remained on the diet. Three children who initiated the diet have died due to concurrent medical conditions. Twenty-five of 38 children discontinued KD therapy. The reasons were lack of compliance (9 children), seizure free (8 children), lack of effectiveness (2 children), significant complications from KD (2 children), and unknown (4 children). At follow-up visit, 89 KD order forms had been changed of KD regimen. The top 3 leading causes of changing the KD regimen in children treated KD were static weight (16.85%), inducing ketosis (12.36%), weight loss (11.24%), and rapid weight gain (11.24%) as shown in Table 7. At hospital re-admission, 42 KD order forms were collected. The top 3 leading causes of hospital re-admission in children treated KD were pneumonia (21.43%), intractable seizure (9.52%), status epilepticus (9.52%), abnormal movement

(7.14%), febrile infection-related epileptic syndrome (7.14%), and malnutrition with

refeeding syndrome (7.14%) as shown in Table 8.



Characteristics	Numbers (%
Gender	
• Males	14 (36.84)
• Females	24 (63.16)
Age	
● <12 months	7 (18.42)
• >12 months	31 (81.58)
AEDs used at KD initiation	
Levetiracetam	28
• Topiramate	27
Clobazam	13
Sodium valproate	12
Clonazepam	12
Vigabatrin	10
Phenobarbitone	10
Phenytoin	8
Lamotrigine	6
Lacosamide	5
Perampanel	5
Zonisamide	4
• Carbamazepine	3
Seizure etiology	
Genetic etiology	4 (10.53)
Pyridoxal-5'-phosphate dependent epilepsy	2
• Early infantile epileptic encephalopathy due to SCN2A mutation	1
Kabuki syndrome	1
Structural or metabolic etiology	18 (47.37)
Lennox-Gastaut syndrome	9
Cortical dysplasia	2
Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	1
Brain lesion	1
Congenital brain anomaly	1
Encephalopathy	1
 Intracranial hemorrhage 	1

 Table 6 Demographic and clinical data of 38 epileptic children

Characteristics	Numbers (%)
Multiloculated hydrocephalus	1
• Schizencephaly	1
Immune etiology	3 (7.89)
Autoimmune encephalitis	2
Anti-NMDA encephalitis	1
Infectious etiology	4 (10.53)
• Viral encephalitis	3
Meningoencephalitis	1
Unknown etiology	9 (23.68)

 Table 6 Demographic and clinical data of 38 epileptic children

Numbers, number of children; KD, ketogenic diet; AEDs, anti-epileptic drugs; SCN2A, sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 2; NMDA, N-methyl-D-aspartate

Table 7 Causes of follow-up visit in 89 ketogenic diet order forms to

Causes of changing ketogenic diet regimen	Numbers (%)
Static weight	15 (16.85)
Inducing ketosis	11 (12.36)
Weight loss	10 (11.24)
Rapid weight gain	10 (11.24)
Increasing calories intake according to age or activity	7 (7.87)
Transitioning to oral feeding	6 (6.74)
Switching infant formula_ALONGKORN_UNIVERSITY	5 (5.62)
Hypercholesterolemia	5 (5.62)
Transitioning to blenderized diet	4 (4.49)
Transitioning from classic diet to modified MCT diet	4 (4.49)
Diarrhea	2 (2.25)
Poor compliance	2 (2.25)
Planning to discontinue ketogenic diet therapy	2 (2.25)
Reducing carbohydrate intake	2 (2.25)
Constipation	1 (1.12)
Increasing protein intake	1 (1.12)
Transitioning protein from casein to meat	1 (1.12)
Transitioning to solid food	1 (1.12)

change the ketogenic diet regimen

MCT, medium-chain triglyceride

Causes of hospital re-admission Numbers (%)				
umbers (%)				
9 (21.43)				
4 (9.52)				
4 (9.52)				
3 (7.14)				
3 (7.14)				
3 (7.14)				
2 (4.76)				
2 (4.76)				
2 (4.76)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				
1 (2.38)				

 Table 8 Causes of hospital re-admission described in 42 ketogenic diet

 order forms

หาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย

4.2.2 Daily dietary prescription

At KD initiation, 38 KD order forms were screened. The median fat, protein, and carbohydrate content were 112.03 (72.59-133.25), 25.29 (17.19-35.78), and 22.55 (12.91-36.00) g/day, respectively. Fat: non-fat gram ratio was 2.02 (1.79-2.53):1. The median daily calories content was 1,188.50 (793.38-1,412.75) kcal/day and fluid

content was 1,100.00 (705.00-1,400.00) ml/day.

At follow-up visit, 89 KD order forms were screened. The median fat, protein,

and carbohydrate content were 116.80 (89.65-137.25), 27.00 (21.80-38.40), and 22.00

(13.00-30.24) g/day, respectively. Fat: non-fat gram ratio was 2.18 (1.83-2.69):1. The

median daily calories content was 1,241.90 (968.60-1,453.25) kcal/day and fluid

content was 1,100.00 (900.00-1,325.00) ml/day.

9.

At hospital re-admission, 42 KD order forms were screened. The median of

fat, protein, and carbohydrate content were 110.00 (97.10-120.81), 29.30 (21.20-

35.00), and 14.88 (3.11-25.63) g/day, respectively. Fat: non-fat gram ratio was 2.26

(1.97-2.85):1. The median daily calories content was 1,175.95 (1,037.03-1,285.00)

kcal/day and fluid content was 1,000.00 (750.00-1,260.00) ml/day as shown in Table

Chulalongkorn University

	Daily dietary prescription*			
Details		Follow-up visit	Hospital	
	KD initiation (N=38) (N=89)	(N=89)	re-admission (N=42)	Overall (N=169)
Fat content				
- g/day	112.03	116.80	110.00	113.00
	(72.59-133.25)	(89.65-137.25)	(97.10-120.81)	(89.45-133.25)
- g/kg/day	7.13 (4.53-9.63)	6.91 (5.01-9.74)	7.41 (4.44-9.53)	7.10 (4.93-9.57)
Protein content				
- g/day	25.29 (17.19-35.78)	27.00 (21.80-38.40)	29.30 (21.20-35.00)	26.00 (20.80-36.36)
- g/kg/day	1.62 (1.21-2.18)	1.57 (1.21-2.05)	1.97 (1.27-2.13)	1.67 (1.24-2.12)
Carbohydrate		5 mil 11 2 4		
content				
- g/day	22.55 (12.91-36.00)	22.00 (13.00-30.24)	14.88 (3.11-25.63)	21.00 (12.67-30.00)
- g/kg/day	1.68 (1.04-2.40)	1.79 (0.88-2.45)	1.34 (0.25-2.50)	1.68 (0.73-2.46)
Fluid content			1	
- ml/day	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
	(705.00-1,400.00)	(900.00-1,325.00)	(750.00-1,260.00)	(800.00-1,300.00)
- ml/kg/day	67.43 (45.85-93.44)	63.35 (46.35-84.35)	69.91 (48.36-84.00)	67.42 (46.44-84.35)
Energy content		A TOTAL		
- kcal/day	1,188.50	1,241.90	1,175.95	1,189.80
	(793.38-1,412.75)	(968.60-1,453.25)	(1,037.03-1,285.00)	(945.25-1,403.00)
- kcal/kg/day	75.64 (48.44-101.72)	72.14 (53.48-103.57)	79.71 (46.28-101.01)	74.89 (52.06-101.61)
Fat: non-fat	2.02 (1.79-2.53):1	2.18 (1.83-2.69):1	2.26 (1.97-2.85):1	2.17 (1.89-2.70):1
gram ratio	2.02 (1.19-2.33):1	2.10 (1.03-2.09):1	2.20 (1.91-2.03):1	2.11 (1.09-2.10):1

Table 9 Daily dietary prescription

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

4.2.3 Daily number and carbohydrate content of medications

The daily number of all medications at hospital re-admission, KD initiation,

and follow-up visit were 11 (9-14), 10 (7-12), and 8 (6-10), respectively as shown in

Table 10. The daily carbohydrate content of all medications at hospital

re-admission, follow-up visit, and KD initiation were 1.40 (0.79-2.49), 0.98 (0.63-1.54),

and 0.81 (0.51-1.35) g/day, respectively as shown in Table 11 and Figure 2-4.

	Number of medications*			
Categories	KD initiation	Follow-up visit	Hospital	
	(N=38)	(N=89)	re-admission (N=42)	
All medications	10 (7-12)	8 (6-10)	11 (9-14)	
AEDs	4 (3-5)	4 (3-4)	4 (4-5)	
Other medications**	5 (3-8)	5 (3-7)	7 (5-9)	

Table 10 Number of medications in 3 events of ketogenic diet order form

KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms; AEDs, anti-epileptic drugs *Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

**Antibiotics, vitamins, minerals, antipyretics, corticosteroids, electrolyte supplements, antiulcer agents, diuretics, and etc.

Table	11 Carbohydrate	content of the	medications	in 3 events	of ketogenic
diet or	der form				

	Carbohydrate content* (g/day)			
Categories	KD initiation	Follow-up visit (N=89)	Hospital	
	(N=38)		re-admission (N=42)	
All medications	0.81 (0.51-1.35)	0.98 (0.63-1.54)	1.40 (0.79-2.49)	
AEDs	0.37 (0.25-0.87)	0.59 (0.17-1.10)	0.92 (0.29-1.41)	
Other	0.63 (0.13-0.52)	0.46 (0.13-0.62)	0.77 (0.32-0.88)	
medications**				

KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms; AEDs, anti-epileptic drugs

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

**Antibiotics, vitamins, minerals, antipyretics, corticosteroids, electrolyte supplements, antiulcer agents, diuretics, and etc.



1=Ketogenic diet initiation, 2=Follow-up visit, 3=Hospital re-admission

Figure 2 Carbohydrate content of all medications



1=Ketogenic diet initiation, 2=Follow-up visit, 3=Hospital re-admission

Figure 3 Carbohydrate content of anti-epileptic drugs

S.	15.00			
9		Median 0.63 (0	0.13-0.52)	1edian 0.77 (0.32-0.88)
ms p	13.00-	0	Median 0.46 (0.13-0.62)	0
(gra	12.00-			0
ns*	11.00-	0	0	0
atio	10.00-	0	o	0
edic	9.00-	0	o	0
er m	8.00-	o	o	0
otho	7.00-	0	0	0
nt of	6.00-	o	o	0
inter	5.00-	o	o	0
te co	4.00-	0	o	0
/drat	3.00-	0	0	0
vhoc	2.00-	0	0	0
Carl	1.00-	0	o	0
	.00-	<u> </u>	2	3
		·	۔ Events of ketogenic diet order form	5

1=Ketogenic diet initiation, 2=Follow-up visit, 3=Hospital re-admission

* Antibiotics, vitamins, minerals, antipyretics, corticosteroids, electrolyte supplements, antiulcer agents, diuretics, and etc.

Figure 4 Carbohydrate content of other medications

In addition, we performed subgroup analysis according to the carbohydrate

content of medications. KD order forms were categorized by carbohydrate content of

medications. Thirty KD order forms were shown that children were received

carbohydrate content of medications ≥ 2 g/day as shown in **Table 12**.

	Nu	umber of KD order for	ms
Carbohydrate content of medications (g/day)	KD initiation (N=38)	Follow-up visit (N=89)	Hospital re-admission (N=42)
<2	33	78	28
≥2	5	11	14

 Table 12 Ketogenic diet order forms categorized by carbohydrate content of

 the medications

KD, ketogenic diet, N, number of KD orders, g/day, grams per day

4.2.4 Daily carbohydrate content

Although in normal practice, the carbohydrates from medications were not

included in the daily carbohydrate content as prescribed, children will be restricted

the use of medications with high carbohydrate content such as suspensions, syrups,

elixirs, or solutions. In this study, there was no significant difference between

carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet and carbohydrate content in the

prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications (p>0.05) as shown in **Table 13**.

	Daily carbohydrate content* (g/day)		
Events of KD -		Prescribed diet plus	
order form	Prescribed diet	carbohydrates from	
		medications	
KD initiation	22.55 (12.91-36.00)	25.57 (14.92-36.63)	
(N=38)			
Follow-up visit	22.00 (13.00-30.24)	24.46 (14.21-31.43)	
(N=89)	2011 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		
Hospital	14.88 (3.11-25.63)	17.18 (5.43-27.43)	
re-admission			
(N=42)			
Overall (N=169)	21.00 (12.67-30.00)	22.71 (13.59-31.05)	

Table 13 Daily carbohydrate content

KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms; g/day, grams per day *Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

When considering the carbohydrate content of medications ≥2 g/day from 30

KD order forms, there was significant difference between carbohydrate content in

the prescribed diet and carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet plus

carbohydrates from medications at the event of follow-up visit and overall (p<0.05)

as shown in Table 14.

	Daily carbohydra		
Events of KD		Prescribed diet plus	p-value**
order form	Prescribed diet	carbohydrates from	
		medications	
KD initiation	13.78 (6.50-18.03)	15.81 (9.19-23.71)	0.421
(N=5)			
Follow-up visit	0.00 (0.00-21.90)	4.70 (4.23-24.46)	0.047
(N=11)		12	
Hospital	17.88 (0.00-31.05)	20.96 (3.92-34.18)	0.329
re-admission			
(N=14)			
Overall (N=30)	14.77 (0.00-21.93)	17.55 (4.22-25.15)	0.048

Table 14 Daily carbohydrate content considering carbohydrate content of the medications ≥2 g/day

KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms; g/day, grams per day

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

**Mann-Whitney U test (Statistically significant level was set at p<0.05.)

We found a girl who did not allow carbohydrates in the KD regimen at the

event of follow-up visit and hospital re-admission. Her KD regimen consisted of 8 egg CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

whites, canola oil 25 ml, rice bran oil 25 ml, and medium-chain triglycerides solution

50 ml. In such children, any added carbohydrates from any sources may be

disturbed her ketosis level. Clinicians need to be aware of the therapeutic outcome.

In each event of KD order form, there was no significant difference between fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet and fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications (p>0.05) as shown in **Table 15**.

Events of KD	Fat: non-fat gram ratio*		
order form	Prescribed diet	Prescribed diet plus	
		carbohydrates from medications	
KD initiation	2.02 (1.79-2.53):1	1.99 (1.72-2.57):1	
(N=38)			
Follow-up visit	2.18 (1.83-2.69):1	2.06 (1.80-2.58):1	
(N=89)	ANN AND		
Hospital re-admission 😽	2.26 (1.97-2.85):1	2.20 (1.87-2.70):1	
(N=42)		10	
Overall (N=169)	2.17 (1.89-2.70):1	2.05 (1.81-2.63):1	

KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms; g/day, grams per day

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

When considering the carbohydrate content of medications ≥ 2 g/day from 30

KD order forms, there was a significant difference between fat: non-fat gram ratio in

the prescribed diet and fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet plus

carbohydrates from medications at the event of overall (p=0.041) as shown in Table

16.

Table 16 Fat: non-fat gram ratio considering carbohydrate content of the medications ≥2 g/day

Fat: non-fat gram ratio considering carbohydrate		
content of the med		
	Prescribed diet plus	p-value**
Prescribed diet	carbohydrates from	
	medications	
2.85 (2.17-2.99):1	2.67 (1.90-2.81):1	0.421
2.50 (2.18-3.00):1	2.37 (1.99-2.76):1	0.243
A G A		
2.22 (2.05-3.11):1	2.08 (1.95-2.83):1	0.104
2.46 (2.09-3.02):1	2.27 (1.95-2.77):1	0.041
	Content of the med Prescribed diet 2.85 (2.17-2.99):1 2.50 (2.18-3.00):1 2.22 (2.05-3.11):1	Content of the medications ≥2 g/day* Prescribed diet Prescribed diet plus Carbohydrates from medications 2.85 (2.17-2.99):1 2.67 (1.90-2.81):1 2.50 (2.18-3.00):1 2.37 (1.99-2.76):1 2.22 (2.05-3.11):1 2.08 (1.95-2.83):1

*Data were shown as median (interquartile range).

**Mann-Whitney U test (Statistically significant level was set at p<0.05.)

าหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

4.2.6 Factors correlated with the seizure frequency

The correlations between the seizure frequency and the factors were

performed by Spearman's correlation. Factors considering in this study were serum

ketone, urine ketone, fat: non-fat gram ratio, number of AEDs, carbohydrate content

in the prescribed diet, the carbohydrate content of the medications, and

carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications.

The result showed a significant positive correlation between the seizure frequency and the number of AEDs. The correlation coefficient (r) was 0.365, and the p-value was 0.021 as shown in **Table 17.** An increase in the seizure frequency of children with epilepsy was correlated with an increasing number of AEDs.

Table 17 Factors correlated with the seizure frequency (N=30)

Factors	Correlation coefficient (r)	p-value*
Serum ketone	0.059	0.716
Urine ketone	0.203	0.215
Fat: non-fat gram ratio	0.065	0.689
Number of AEDs	0.365	0.021
Carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet	-0.115	0.481
Carbohydrate content of medications	0.080	0.622
Carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet	-0.120	0.462
plus carbohydrates from medications		

N, number of KD order forms; KD, ketogenic diet; AEDs, anti-epileptic drugs

*Spearman's correlation (Statistically significant level was set at p<0.05.)

จุหาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลย Chulalongkorn University

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Each dosage form had different excipients in the formulations. Oral liquid dosage forms and solid dosage forms were found carbohydrates in the formulations. Injections were not found carbohydrate excipients in formulations except methylprednisolone sodium succinate (Solu-medrol®) injection 40 mg/vial contained carbohydrates 0.025 g/vial. Considering oral liquid dosage forms, it found that the suspensions were highest in carbohydrate content of the formulations, followed by syrups, elixirs, and solutions. For the solid dosage forms, the median carbohydrate content of tablets and capsules were 0.06 (0.01-0.14) and 0.06 (0.02-0.17) g/dosage unit, respectively. The comparison of the carbohydrate content between oral liquid dosage forms and solid dosage forms found that the oral liquid dosage forms had the median carbohydrate content of 8.7 times higher than solid dosage forms. This study showed the significant difference between the carbohydrate content of oral

liquid dosage forms and carbohydrate content of solid dosage forms. In general, oral

liquid dosage forms contain the largest amount of carbohydrate compared with other formulations. They often contained sweetening agents, suspending agent, solvent, or viscosity-increasing agent (such as sugar, sorbitol, glycerin, mannitol, or corn syrup). In contrast, solid dosage forms often contained carbohydrate excipients such as starches, sugars, sugar alcohols, dextrin, or maltodextrin as binder, diluent, disintegrating agent, coating agent, direct compression excipient or taste-making agent (14). In this study, information on carbohydrates from medications was asked specifically the carbohydrate excipients could be digested and absorbed systemically (14). Some medications that same trade name might have to different carbohydrate content than the previous study (11).

CHILLALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

The KD was mostly used in children with intractable epilepsy. Many children

had difficulty swallowing or feeding tube requirement, oral liquid dosage forms were

frequently chosen (13, 14). Carbohydrates from oral liquid dosage forms could cause

a problem because the total daily carbohydrate allowance for children 1 to 10 years

old on the KD was 5 to 15 g (12). For example, an 18-kg-5-years-old child with a

maximum daily dose of carbamazepine is 35 mg/kg/day; carbamazepine syrup

contains 7.88 g of carbohydrates in a daily dose, whereas carbamazepine as a

prolonged-release tablet and compressed tablet does not contain carbohydrates in

their formulations. The different dosage forms provide a different amount of

carbohydrates.

Dosage form selection and administration methods are the most concern.

The injections and solid dosage forms are recommended instead of oral liquid

dosage forms in the equivalent doses for treatment; however, injection is an invasive

procedure. This administration may have a restriction on children that cannot find

the intravenous line. Children with difficulty swallowing or feeding tube requirement,

administration of solid dosage forms may be cumbersome. For example, tablets have

to be crushed and capsules have to be opened to dissolved or dispersed active

components in water before administration. In addition, medications with a narrow

therapeutic index can cause adverse effects or even increase the risk of toxicity,

through little changes of bioavailability. For example, epileptic children treated with

KD may receive digoxin, which is narrow therapeutic index drug, crushing or dispersing digoxin tablet may increase bioavailability from 70% to 100%, which may cause digoxin toxicity (lethargy, confusion, gastrointestinal symptoms, visual effects, and cardiac arrhythmias). Children should be monitored for effects, in terms of drug

efficacy and adverse effects (76, 77).

This is the first study that investigated the carbohydrate content of

medications for epileptic children treated with KD. In this study, KD order forms in

event of KD initiation, follow-up visit, and hospital re-admission have investigated the

difference in carbohydrate content of medications of children with epilepsy.

Considering daily carbohydrate content of medications described in KD order forms

in 3 events, in an event of hospital re-admission, children were received the highest

carbohydrate content from medications. Because of hospitalization for illnesses, the

number of medications increased, so the carbohydrate content from medications

commonly increased.

Interesting, thirty KD order forms were shown that children were received carbohydrate content of medications ≥ 2 g/day. Carbohydrate content of medications reported as per a single dosage unit. In children with high dose of any medications might obtain high carbohydrate content; even though, the carbohydrate content of medications per dosage unit was trace. There were various causes of the carbohydrate content of medications ≥2 g/day. One of the reasons was high doses of AEDs. There were included topiramate tablet (Topamax[®]) 100 mg, clobazam tablet (Frisium[®]) 5 mg, and phenobarbital tablet (Phenobarbitone GPO[®]) 60 mg, which were contained carbohydrates 0.139, 0.105, and 0.055 g/tab, respectively. Consequently, children that obtained these medications in high doses, resulting in received high carbohydrate content of medications. Moreover, epileptic children with problematic swallowing difficulties who required phenytoin infatab (Dilantin®) 50 mg were administrated due to crushable dosage form (carbohydrate content was 0.475 g/tab). In this case, the extended-release phenytoin capsule (Dilantin[®]) 100 mg, which had fewer carbohydrate content (0.115 g/cap) was inapplicable (75, 78). Another case, the prescription of vitamins and mineral included a high dose of pyridoxine tablet (Besix[®]) 100 mg, multivitamin drop (Munti-Vim[®]), and ferrous fumarate drop (Ferdek[®]) 45 mg/0.6 ml, increased carbohydrate content of medications. Furthermore, hydrocortisone tablet (Cortef[®]) 10 mg contained 0.246 g of carbohydrates per tablet, a child who received 60 mg/day of hydrocortisone was obtained 1.48 g of carbohydrates per day. For example, a child who had prescribed the diet with carbohydrate content as 21.90 g/day and fat: non-fat gram ratio as 2.17:1. Phenytoin infatab (Dilantin®) 50 mg 5 tab/day (carbohydrate content 2.38 g/day), phenobarbital tablet (Phenobarbitone GPO[®]) 60 mg 6 tab/day (carbohydrate content 0.33 g/day), ferrous fumarate drop (Ferdek[®]) 45 mg/0.6 ml 0.60 ml/day (carbohydrate content 0.50 g/day), and multivitamin drop (Munti-Vim®) 0.60 ml/day (carbohydrate content 0.42 g/day) were also prescribed in this patient. A total carbohydrate from medications was 3.63 g/day. When considering carbohydrate content of medications, the daily carbohydrate content of patient changed from 21.90 g/day to 25.53 g/day and fat: non-fat gram ratio changed from 2.17:1 to 1.99:1.

This study was observed that epileptic children treated with KD were prescribed oral liquid dosage forms with high carbohydrate content in 3 cases. Chloral hydrate syrup was prescribed 14 ml one-day daily dose administration for a child at an event of KD initiation, carbohydrates from chloral hydrate syrup was 8.33 g/day. At an event of follow-up visit, a child obtained carbamazepine syrup (Tegretol[®]) 10 ml twice a day, carbohydrates from carbamazepine syrup was 5 g/day; however, it was changed into carbamazepine tablet, which had no carbohydrate content. Moreover, potassium chloride elixir was prescribed 15 ml every 3 hours by one-day dose administration for a child at an event of hospital re-admission, a child obtained carbohydrates from potassium chloride elixir 2.55 g/day. Dosage form selection is the most concern, epileptic children consuming the KD must be avoided unnecessary drug-related carbohydrates.

The results of the study also suggest that the medications of each event may

be added or removed depending on the clinical conditions of children. As a result,

the carbohydrate content of medications prescribed to the children are dynamic. If
children are prescribed some of the medications in previous mentioned, closely and frequently monitoring of urine ketone, serum ketone level, and seizure frequency of the children are required.

KD protocol at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, the carbohydrates from medications did not calculate, children will be restricted the use of medications with high carbohydrate content such as suspensions, syrups, elixirs, or solutions. This

study showed that there was no significant difference between carbohydrate content

in the prescribed diet and carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet plus

carbohydrates from medications. Therefore, avoidance of medications in oral liquid

dosage forms should be applied to children treated with KD. Moreover, considering

carbohydrate content of medications ≥ 2 g/day, there was a significant difference

between carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet and carbohydrate content in

the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications ≥2 g/day. Likewise, there

was a significant difference between fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet and

fat: non-fat gram ratio in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications ≥2

g/day. Children should be closely and frequently monitored of urine ketone, serum ketone level, and seizure frequency.

Nutrition support team plays a major role in restricting the use of medications with high carbohydrate content. The alert systems should be placed to provide the children with appropriate medications to balance with ketosis maintenance and medication efficacy. Besides, plan for specific situations such as fever, allergy or infection, might be needed in advance which medications are available as lowcarbohydrate formulations. If low carbohydrate formulations are not concurrently available, diet adjustments may be needed to allow for the carbohydrates from short-term medications.

Chulalongkorn University

The result of this study showed a significant positive correlation between the

seizure frequency and the number of AEDs. Children who are unable to control seizures need to add AEDs. Combination therapy with AEDs will be required when monotherapy cannot control seizures (29). However, the result showed no correlation between the seizure frequency and carbohydrate content in the prescribed diet plus carbohydrates from medications, which means that carbohydrates from medications may not be correlated with clinical conditions when children avoided the use of oral liquid dosage forms with high carbohydrate content.

Limitations of this study are 3 issues. First, this study was a retrospective

design. Data of comorbidity, clinical response, serum ketone, urine ketone, and

adverse effects may be incomplete. Second, this study was a single center study,

which collected a list of medications at King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. Over-

the-counter drugs, dietary supplement, and others may not be included in the

handbook of carbohydrate content of medications, which should be collected. Third,

new medications will be launched into the market. Updated a list of medications

and carbohydrate content of medications are further required.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Epileptic children treated with KD were obtained high fat and restricted carbohydrate intake. Sources of carbohydrates were from the prescribed diet and hidden carbohydrates from medications. The carbohydrates from medications may interfere ketosis maintenance and seizure control. A database of the carbohydrate content of medications showed that medications in oral liquid dosage forms had the median carbohydrate content higher than other dosage forms. Therefore, avoidance of medications in oral liquid dosage forms should be applied to every epileptic children treated with KD. Moreover, this study showed that carbohydrates from

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

medications ≥2 g/day had significantly changed total daily carbohydrate content and

fat: non-fat gram ratio so that children should be closely monitored urine ketone,

serum ketone level, and seizure frequency.

REFERENCES

- 1. Freeman JM, Vining EG. Seizures decrease rapidly after fasting: preliminary studies of the ketogenic diet. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 1999;153(9):946-9.
- Kossoff EH, Pyzik PL, McGrogan JR, Rubenstein JE. The impact of early versus late anticonvulsant reduction after ketogenic diet initiation. Epilepsy Behav. 2004;5(4):499-502.
- 3. Martin K, Jackson CF, Levy RG, Cooper PN. Ketogenic diet and other dietary treatments for epilepsy. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2016(2).
- 4. Freeman JM, Vining EP, Pillas DJ, Pyzik PL, Casey JC, Kelly LM. The efficacy of the ketogenic diet 1998: a prospective evaluation of intervention in 150 children. Pediatrics. 1998;102:1358-63.
- 5. Hartman AL, Vining EP. Clinical aspects of the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 2007;48(1):31-42.
- 6. Hobdell EF, Tonyes L. "Diet for epilepsy," Touch briefings. US Pediatric Review. 2007;2:45-6.
- 7. Neal E, McGrath G. Ketogenic diets. In: Shaw V, Lawson M, editors. Clinical pediatric dietetics. 3rd ed. Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing; 2007. p. 295-308.
- 8. Kossoff EH, McGrogan JR, Bluml RM, Pillas DJ, Rubenstein JE, Vining EP. A modified Atkins diet is effective for the treatment of intractable pediatric epilepsy. Epilepsia. 2006;47(2):421-4.
- 9. Kossoff EH, Turner Z, Bluml RM, Pyzik PL, Vining EP. A randomized, crossover comparison of daily carbohydrate limits using the modified Atkins diet. Epilepsy Behav. 2007;10(3):432-6.
- 10. Duggan C, Watkins JB, Walker WA. Nutrition in Pediatrics. Ontario, Canada: BC Decker 2008. p. 724.
- 11. Runyon AM, So T-Y. The use of ketogenic diet in pediatric patients with epilepsy. ISRN Pediatrics. 2012;2012:263139.
- 12. Barbosa E, Freeman J, Elfert G. Ketogenic Diets for Treatment of Childhood epilepsy. Nutritional Management: The Johns Hopkins Handbook. Philadelphia:

WB Saunders Co; 1984. p. 272-92.

- 13. Freeman JM, Kelly MT, Freeman JB. The epilepsy diet treatment: an introduction to the ketogenic diet. New York: Demos; 1996.
- 14. Feldstein TJ. Carbohydrate and alcohol content of 200 oral liquid medications for use in patients receiving ketogenic diets. Pediatrics. 1996;97(4):506-11.
- 15. Tallian KB, Nahata MC, Tsao C-Y. Role of the ketogenic diet in children with intractable seizures. Ann Pharmacother. 1998;32:349-61.
- 16. McGhee B, Katyal N. Avoid unnecessary drug-related carbohydrates for patients consuming the ketogenic diet. J Am Diet Assoc. 2001;101(1):87-101.
- 17. Rowe RC, Sheskey PJ, Cook WG, Fenton ME. Handbook of Pharmaceutical excipient. 7th ed. London, UK: Pharmaceutical Press 2012.
- 18. Shorvon SD. Epilepsy. Oxford: OUP Oxford; 2009.
- 19. Duncan JS, Sander JW, Sisodiya SM, Walker MC. Adult epilepsy. Lancet. 2006;367(9516):1087-100.
- 20. Annegers JF, Hauser WA, Elveback LR. Remission of seizures and relapse in patients with epilepsy. Epilepsia. 1979;20(6):729-37.
- 21. Berg AT, Berkovic SF, Brodie MJ, Buchhalter J, Cross JH, Boas WVE, et al. Revised terminology and concepts for organization of seizures and epilepsies: report of the ILAE commission on classification and terminology, 2005–2009. Epilepsia. 2010;51(4):676-85.
- 22. Gaillard WD, Chiron C, Cross JH, Harvey AS, Kuzniecky R, Hertz-Pannier L, et al. Guidelines for imaging infants and children with recent-onset epilepsy. Epilepsia. 2009;50(9):2147-53.
- 23. Scheffer IE, Berkovic S, Capovilla G, Connolly MB, French J, Guilhoto L, et al. ILAE classification of the epilepsies: position paper of the ILAE commission for classification and terminology. Epilepsia. 2017;58(4):512-21.
- 24. Vezzani A, Fujinami RS, White HS, Preux P-M, Blümcke I, Sander JW, et al. Infections, inflammation and epilepsy. Acta Neuropathol. 2016;131(2):211-34.
- 25. Lancaster E, Dalmau J. Neuronal autoantigens-pathogenesis, associated disorders and antibody testing. Nat Rev Neurol. 2012;8(7):380-90.

- 26. Fisher RS, Acevedo C, Arzimanoglou A, Bogacz A, Cross JH, Elger CE, et al. ILAE official report: a practical clinical definition of epilepsy. Epilepsia. 2014;55(4):475-82.
- 27. Hauser WA, Rich SS, Lee JRJ, Annegers JF, Anderson VE. Risk of recurrent seizures after two unprovoked seizures. N Engl J Med. 1998;338(7):429-34.
- 28. Hirtz D, Berg A, Bettis D, Camfield C, Camfield P, Crumrine P, et al. Practice parameter: Treatment of the child with a first unprovoked seizure. Neurology. 2003;60(2):166.
- 29. Liu G, Slater N, Perkins A. Epilepsy: treatment options. Am Fam Physician. 2017;96(2):87-96.
- 30. Glauser T, Ben-Menachem E, Bourgeois B, Cnaan A, Guerreiro C, Kälviäinen R, et al. Updated ILAE evidence review of antiepileptic drug efficacy and effectiveness as initial monotherapy for epileptic seizures and syndromes. Epilepsia. 2013;54(3):551-63.
- 31. Wilmshurst JM, Gaillard WD, Vinayan KP, Tsuchida TN, Plouin P, Bogaert PV, et al. Summary of recommendations for the management of infantile seizures: task force report for the ILAE commission of pediatrics. Epilepsia. 2015;56(8):1185-97.
- 32. Kwan P, Brodie MJ. Early identification of refractory epilepsy. N Engl J Med. 2000;342(5):314-9.
- 33. Jobst BC, Cascino GD. Resective epilepsy surgery for drug-resistant focal epilepsy: a review. JAMA. 2015;313(3):285-93.
- 34. Wilder RM. The effects of ketonemia on the course of epilepsy. Mayo Clin Proc. 1921;2:307–8.
- 35. Wheless JW. History of the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 2008;49(s8):3-5.
- 36. Kessler SK, Neal EG, Camfield CS, Kossoff EH. Dietary therapies for epilepsy: future research. Epilepsy Behav. 2011;22(1):17-22.
- 37. Kossoff EH, Caraballo RH, du Toit T, Kim HD, MacKay MT, Nathan JK, et al. Dietary therapies: a worldwide phenomenon. Epilepsy Res. 2012;100(3):205-9.
- 38. Kossoff EH, Kania BAZ, Amark PE, Gil KRB, Bergqvist AGC, Blackford R, et al. Optimal clinical management of children receiving the ketogenic diet:

recommendations of the international ketogenic diet study group. Epilepsia. 2009;50(2):304-17.

- 39. Kossoff EH, Freeman JM, Turner Z, Rubenstein JE. Ketogenic diets: treatments for epilepsy and other disorders. New York: Demos Medical Publishing; 2011b.
- 40. Huttenlocher PR, Wilbourn AJ, Signore JM. Medium-chain triglycerides as a therapy for intractable childhood epilepsy. Neurology. 1971;21:1097–103.
- 41. Kossoff EH, Turner Z, Bluml RM, Pyzik PL, Vining EPG. A randomized, crossover comparison of daily carbohydrate limits using the modified Atkins diet. Epilepsy Behav. 2007;10(3):432-6.
- 42. Pfeifer HH, Thiele EA. Low-glycemic-index treatment: a liberalized ketogenic diet for treatment of intractable epilepsy. Neurology. 2005;65(11):1810.
- 43. Freeman JM, Kossoff EH, Hartman AL. The ketogenic diet: one decade later. Pediatrics. 2007;119(3):535-43.
- 44. Dahlin M, Månsson J-E, Åmark P. CSF levels of dopamine and serotonin, but not norepinephrine, metabolites are influenced by the ketogenic diet in children with epilepsy. Epilepsy Res. 2012;99(1):132-8.
- 45. Dahlin M, Elfving A, Ungerstedt U, Amark P. The ketogenic diet influences the levels of excitatory and inhibitory amino acids in the CSF in children with refractory epilepsy. Epilepsy Res. 2005;64(3):115-25.
- 46. Yudkoff M, Daikhin Y, Nissim I, Lazarow A, Nissim I. Brain amino acid metabolism and ketosis. J Neurosci Res. 2001;66(2):272-81.
- 47. Tanner GR, Lutas A, Martínez-François JR, Yellen G. Single K_{ATP} channel opening in response to action potential firing in mouse dentate granule neurons. J Neurosci. 2011;31(23):8689-96.
- Weinshenker D. The contribution of norepinephrine and orexigenic neuropeptides to the anticonvulsant effect of the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 2008;49(s8):104-7.
- 49. Masino SA, Kawamura M, Wasser CD, Pomeroy LT, Ruskin DN. Adenosine, ketogenic diet and epilepsy: the emerging therapeutic relationship between metabolism and brain activity. Curr Neuropharmacol. 2009;7(3):257-68.
- 50. Fedele DE, Gouder N, Güttinger M, Gabernet L, Scheurer L, Rülicke T, et al.

Astrogliosis in epilepsy leads to overexpression of adenosine kinase, resulting in seizure aggravation. Brain. 2005;128(10):2383-95.

- 51. Masino SA, Li T, Theofilas P, Sandau US, Ruskin DN, Fredholm BB, et al. A ketogenic diet suppresses seizures in mice through adenosine A₁ receptors. J Clin Invest. 2011;121(7):2679-83.
- 52. Milder J, Patel M. Modulation of oxidative stress and mitochondrial function by the ketogenic diet. Epilepsy Res. 2012;100(3):295-303.
- 53. Vining EG, Freeman JM, Ballaban-Gil K, et al. A multicenter study of the efficacy of the ketogenic diet. Arch Neurol. 1998;55(11):1433-7.
- 54. Henderson CB, Filloux FM, Alder SC, Lyon JL, Caplin DA. Efficacy of the ketogenic diet as a treatment option for epilepsy: meta-analysis. J Child Neurol. 2006;21(3):193-8.
- 55. Keene DL. A systematic review of the use of the ketogenic diet in childhood epilepsy. Pediatr Neurol. 2006;35(1):1-5.
- 56. Sharma S, Sankhyan N, Gulati S, Agarwala A. Use of the modified Atkins diet for treatment of refractory childhood epilepsy: a randomized controlled trial. Epilepsia. 2013;54(3):481-6.
- 57. Kossoff EH, Cervenka MC, Henry BJ, Haney CA, Turner Z. A decade of the modified Atkins diet (2003–2013): results, insights, and future directions. Epilepsy Behav. 2013;29(3):437-42.
- 58. Ballaban-Gil K, Callahan C, O'Dell C, Pappo M, Moshé S, Shinnar S. Complications of the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 1998;39(7):744-8.
- 59. Wheless JW. The ketogenic diet: an effective medical therapy with side effects. J Child Neurol. 2001;16(9):633-5.
- 60. Kang HC, Chung DE, Kim DW, Kim HD. Early- and late-onset complications of the ketogenic diet for intractable epilepsy. Epilepsia. 2004;45(9):1116-23.
- 61. Schwartz RH, Eaton J, Bower BD, Aynsley-Green A. Ketogenic diets in the treatment of epilepsy: short-term clinical effects. Dev Med Child Neurol. 1989;31(2):145-51.
- 62. Chesney D, Brouhard BH, Wyllie E, Powaski K. Biochemical abnormalities of the

ketogenic diet in children. Clin Pediatr. 1999;38(2):107-9.

- 63. Berry-Kravis E, Booth G, Sanchez AC, Woodbury-Kolb J. Carnitine levels and the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 2002;42(11):1445-51.
- 64. Kwiterovich PO Jr, Vining EP, Pyzik P, Skolasky R Jr, Freeman JM. Effect of a highfat ketogenic diet on plasma levels of lipids, lipoproteins, and apolipoproteins in children. JAMA. 2003;290(7):912-20.
- 65. McNally MA, Pyzik PL, Rubenstein JE, Hamdy RF, Kossoff EH. Empiric use of potassium citrate reduces kidney-stone incidence with the ketogenic diet. Pediatrics. 2009;124(2):e300-4.
- 66. Best TH, Franz DN, Gilbert DL, Nelson DP, Epstein MR. Cardiac complications in pediatric patients on the ketogenic diet. Neurology. 2000;54(12):2328.
- 67. Bank IM, Shemie SD, Rosenblatt B, Bernard C, Mackie AS. Sudden cardiac death in association with the ketogenic diet. Pediatr Neurol. 2008;39(6):429-31.
- 68. Bergqvist AGC, Chee C, Lutchka L, Rychik J, Stallings V. Selenium deficiency associated with cardiomyopathy: a complication of the ketogenic diet. Epilepsia. 2003;44(4):618-20.
- Sirikonda NS, Patten WD, Phillips JR, Mullett CJ. Ketogenic diet: rapid onset of selenium deficiency-induced cardiac decompensation. Pediatr Cardiol. 2012;33(5):834-8.
- 70. Peterson SJ, Tangney CC, Pimentel-Zablah EM, Hjelmgren B, Booth G, Berry-Kravis E. Changes in growth and seizure reduction in children on the ketogenic diet as a treatment for intractable epilepsy. J Am Diet Assoc. 2005;105(5):718-25.
- 71. Williams S, Basualdo-Hammond C, Curtis R, Schuller R. Growth retardation in children with epilepsy on the ketogenic diet: a retrospective chart review. J Am Diet Assoc. 2002;102(3):405-7.
- 72. Vining EPG, Pyzik P, McGrogan J, Hladky H, Anand A, Kriegler S, et al. Growth of children on the ketogenic diet. Dev Med Child Neurol. 2002;44(12):796-802.
- 73. Groesbeck DK, Bluml RM, Kossoff EH. Long-term use of the ketogenic diet in the treatment of epilepsy. Dev Med Child Neurol. 2006;48:978–81.
- 74. Peng X, Yao Y. Carbohydrates as fat replacers. Annu Rev Food Sci Technol. 2017;8:331-51.

- 75. MIMS Thailand. 141th ed. Bangkok, Thailand: TIMs (Thailand); 2015.
- 76. Pincus M. Management of digoxin toxicity. Aust Prescr. 2016;39(1):18-20.
- 77. Wright D, Tomlin S. How to help if a patient can't swallow. Pharm J 2011;286:271-4.
- 78. Beckwith MC, Feddema SS, Barton RG, Graves C. A guide to drug therapy in patients with enteral feeding tubes: dosage form selection and administration methods. Hosp Pharm. 2004;39(3):225-37.







Certificate of approval from Institutional Review Board, Faculty of Medicine,









รหัส
แบบบันทึกข้อมูลสำหรับการวิจัย
(วัน/ เดือน/ ปี)////
เพศ 🗆 หญิง 🗆 ชาย อายุ ปี เดือน
อายุที่เริ่มต้นได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน ปี ปี
น้ำหนัก กิโลกรัม ส่วนสูง เซนติเมตร ดัชนีมวลกาย กิโลกรัมต่อตารางเมตร
จำนวนครั้งในการชัก ครั้ง/สัปดาห์
ระดับศีโตนในเลือด มิลลิโมลต่อลิตร ระดับศีโตนในปัสสาวะ มิลลิโมลต่อลิตร
สัดส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่ออาหารที่ไม่ใช่ไขมัน (fat: non-fat)
โรคที่ได้รับการวินิจฉัย
กรณีเมื่อผู้ป่วย
🗆 เริ่มต้นได้รับอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน
🗆 มาติดตามประเมินผลการรักษา ณ คลินิกโภชนาการ และมีการปรับเปลี่ยนสูตรอาหาร
สาเหตุจาก
🗆 นอนรักษาตัวในโรงพยาบาลจากสาเหตุ
รายงานอาการไม่พึงประสงค์ที่เกี่ยวข้องจากการได้รับอาหารสร้างสารคีโตน

.....

รหัส.....

ส่วนประกอบ ของอาหาร	ปริมาณอาหาร	ปริมาณ คาร์โบไฮเดรต (กรัม)	ปริมาณ โปรตีน (กรัม)	ปริมาณ กรดไขมันสาย โมเลกุลยาว ปานกลาง (กรัม)	ปริมาณ กรดไขมันสาย โมเลกุลยาว (กรัม)	ปริมาณ พลังงาน (กิโลแคลอรี่)
			- (10) - 14(1) - (10) - () Tal		
		Q AL				
	1	ุหาลงกรถ	โมหาวิท	ายาลัย		

สูตรอาหารสร้างสารคีโตนที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับต่อวัน

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรต โปรตีน ไขมัน พลังงาน และสารน้ำที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับต่อวัน

คาร์โบไฮเดรต	โปรตีน (กรัม)	ไขมันสายโมเลกุลยาวปาน	ไขมันสายโมเลกุลยาว	พลังงาน	สารน้ำ
(กรัม)		กลาง (กรัม)	(กรัม)	(กิโลแคลอรี่)	(มิลลิลิตร)

รหัส

รายการยาและขนาดยาที่ได้รับ	ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยา
	(กรัม)
จพาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาล์	

รายการยา ขนาดยา และประมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับต่อวัน

ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตและสัดส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่ออาหารที่ไม่ใช่ไขมันที่ผู้ป่วยได้รับต่อวัน

รายการ	ได้รับจากอาหาร (กรัม)	ได้รับจากอาหาร และยา (กรัม)
ปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรต		
สัดส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่อ อาหารที่ไม่ใช่ไขมัน (fat: non-fat)		



Handbook of carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children

treated with ketogenic diet



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY





Carbohydrate Content of Medications	2 Carbohydrate Content of Medications
ความเป็นมาและความสำคัญของคู่มีอ	ปริมาณพลังงานที่ผู้ป่วยคืองการต่อวัน
อาหารตร้างสารศีเตน (ketogenic diet) เป็นทางเลือกหนึ่งในการรักษาเตริม 	(i) น้ำหนักผู้ป่วย x พลังงานที่ผู้ป่วยต้องการ (ii) 18 กิโตกรัม x 68 กิโตแคตอรีต่อกิโตกรัมต่อวัน** = 1,224 กิโตแคตอรีต่อวัน
ในผู้ปวยเคกเรคลมชัก ซึ่งเป็นอาหารที่มีปริมาณไขมนสูง คารไปเอีเครคตา โดยใหม่ ปริมาณโปรตีน และพลังงานเพียงพอสำหรับการเจริญเติบโตตามวัยของรู้ปวย เมื่อรู้ปวย	จำนวนหน่วยบริไภคที่ได้รับต่อวัน
ได้รับอาหารสร้างสารผีใตน ร่างกายจะเลียนแบบการตอบสนองเหมือนอยู่ในสภาวะ	(i) สัดส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่อโปรตีนและคาร์โปไฮเครตเท่ากับ 3:1
อดอาหาร โดยการใช้ไขมันเป็นแหล่งพลังงานหลักแทนคาร์โบไฮเครตที่มีในปริมาณ	(a) ปริมาณใชมันต่อหน่วยปริโภค × ปริมาณพลังงานของไขมัน
ไม่เพียงพอ เนื้องจากถูกจำกัดปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรต ในสภาวะปกตี่ร่างกายจะเผาผลาญ	= 3 กรัมต่อหน่วยปริโภค × 9 กิโลแคลอรีต่อกรัม = 27 กิโลแคลอรีต่อหน่วยปริโภค
คาร์โบไฮเครตเป็นน้ำตาลกลูโคล ซึ่งเป็นแหล่งพลังงานที่รวดเร็วที่สุดสำหรับร่างกาย และ	(b) ปริมาณโปรตีนหรือคาร์โปไฮเครตต่อหน่วยปริโภค × ปริมาณพลังงานของโปรตีน
โดยปกติจะเป็นแหล่งพลังงานเพียงอย่างเดียวสำหรับสมอง เมื่อร่างกายอยู่ในสภาวะ	หรือคาร์ไปไปครต
อดอาหาร กรดอะมีในไม่สามารถเป็นแหล่งพลังงานที่เพียงพอสำหรับสมองได้ และกรด	= 1 กรัมต่อหน่วยปริโภค x 4 กิโลแคตอรีต่อกรัม = 4 กิโลแคตอรีต่อหน่วยปริโภค
ไรมันไปเล่ามารถผ่านเข้าสู่เขลล้ลมอง ตับใช้กรดใชมันสร้างเป็นสารศึโตน (ketone bodies)	(c) พลังงานต่อ 1 หน่วยปริโภค = 27 + 4 = 31 กิโลแคลอธีต่อหน่วยปริโภค
ได้แก่ อะชีโตอะชีเตต (acetoacetate) อะชีโตน (acetone) และเปล้า-ไฮดรอกชีบิวทีเรต	(ii) ปริมาณหลังงานที่ผู้ปรยต้องการต่อวัน + ปริมาณหลังงานต่อหน่วยปริโภค
(B-hydroxybutyrate) จนเกิดภาวะดีโตซีล (ketosis) โดยสารดีโตนสามารถผ่านเข้าสู่	(a) 1,224 + 31 = 39 หน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน
เขลสสมองใช้เป็นแหล่งหลังงานแทนกลูโคสได้ สำหรับกลไกการควบคุมการชักของอาหาร	
สร้างสารศึโตนนั้นยังไม่ทราบแน่ชัด อย่างไรก็ตามการศึกษาทางการตรวจวินีจฉัย	ปริมาณใหม่นที่ได้รับในแต่ละวัน
ทางสรีรจิทยาให้ฟ้า (electrophysiological) ไม่สามารถบ่งชี้ได้ว่า การกระตุ้นระบบประสาท	(i) ปริมาณหน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน × ปริมาณใขมันต่อหน่วยปริโภค
ที่ลดลง เกิดจากผลโดยตรงของสารคีโตน แต่สมมติฐานว่า อาจเกิดจากภาวะคีโตซีส	(ii) 39 หน่วยบริโภคต่อวัน × 3 กรัมต่อหน่วยบริโภค = 117 กรัมต่อวัน
มีผลต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงของระดับสารสื่อประสาท ลดการกระดุ้นสมอง ทำให้ควบคุม	
การชักในผู้ประป.ศัพ. จ	ปริมาณไปรดีนและคาร์โบไลเครตที่ได้รับรวมพันในแต่ละวัน
	(i) ปริมาณหน่วยบริโภคต่อวัน × ปริมาณโปรตีนหรือคาร์โปไฮเครตต่อหน่วยบริโภค
ในการวางแผนรูปแบบอาหารสร้างลารคีโตนนั้น ผู้ป่วยต้องได้รับปริมาณใชมัน	(ii) 39 หน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน × 1 กรัมต่อหน่วยปริโภค = 39 กรัมต่อวัน
มากเพียงพอ และจำกัดปริมาณโปรตีนและคารโบไฮเครตให้อยู่ในสัดส่วนที่กำหนดไว้ เข่น	3
ตัวอย่างการคำนวณสัดส่วนอาหารตามความต้องการในแต่ละวันสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็ก	ปริมาณไปรศึนที่ใต้รับในแต่ละวัน = 1 ครัมต่อกิโลกรับต่อวัน
น้ำหนัก 18 กิโลกรัม ซึ่งได้รับอาหารสร้างสารคีโตนในรูปแบบคลาสสิก (classic	(i) 1 กรัมต่อกิโลกรัมต่อวัน × 18 กิโลกรัม = 18 กรัมต่อวัน
ketogenic diet) ในสัคส่วนเป็นกรัมของใขมันต่ออาหารที่ไม่ใช่ใชมัน (fat : non-fat)	
เท่ากับ 3:1 ดังต่อไปนี้ว่า	ปริมาณคาร์โปไลเครตที่ได้รับในแห่ละวัน
	(i) ปริมาณโปรตินและคาร์โบไฮเครรที่ได้รับรวมกับในแต่ละวัน - ปริมาณโปรตินที่ได้รับ
	ในแต่ละวัน
	(ii) 39 กรับต่อวัน - 18 กรับต่อวัน = 21 กรับต่อวัน

80





เลื่อนระเหนืองหายการ โดงการการให้เริ่าของให้เราเหลืองใจ 2 ใจเรื่องการกับ	0 0 × 5							
ร้านครั้นรูปแกทรรักษาตั้งของการสร้างสารครั้งสาวอังครั้น และการการการณ์ สภาการกรณ์ ทั้งในรูปแกทยานที่ล (tablets) ยาแคปซูล (capsules) ยาน้ำไส (solutions) ยาน้ำใช้อม	นคารเปเฮเตรตเนยาทนก รดีโตน ณ โรงพยาบาลจุง เปฐล (capsules) ยาน้ำใ	ารใช้ไนนั้นไวยเย้ กาลงกรณ์ สภา ส (solutions)	ลักโรคลมขัก กาขาคไทย ยาน้ำเชื่อม	 Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
(syrups) ยาน้ำแนวนและนอยน (suspensions) ยาอิลีกเซอร์ (elixirs) ยาฉิล (injections) ยาผง (powders) และยาแกรนูล (granules) ทั้งหมด 211 รายการ โดยการสอบกาม	ensions) ยาอิลิกเซอร์ (e granules) ทั้งหมด 211	lixirs) ยาลิด (กายการ โดยก	(injections) ารสอบถาม	Acetylcysteine effervescent tablet	Fluimucil [®] A	600 mg	0	24/01/61
ผู้ผลิตศานทางผู้แทนยา หรือติคลอสู่ผลิตโดยตรงทางไทรศัพท และจคหมายอิเลิกทรอนิกส /	นลิตโดยตรงทางไทรศัพท เ	123 เมษายายา	สกทรอนกล	Acetylcysteine granules Flemex- [®] AC 5 g	is Flemex- [®] AC 5 g	100 mg/sachet 4.850	het 4.850	01/02/61
(e-maii) ทั้งเนื้อยผู้สุขที่เห็นที่มีเป็นของที่จะเป็นเปริมาให้เห็นที่ เริ่ม เอี้ยงที่ที่หนึ่งที่มีหนึ่งที่มีสา ในหนึ่งรถกรับติศัยดิ์ที่มีหนึ่งเพื่อเพื่อเห็กอเรีย (orams carbobuchate par docade unit) โดยเรียง	trams carbohydrate ne	In dosage un	The Letter	 Acyclovir tablet	Vilerm®	200 mg	0.270	28/08/60
สารการยายามข้อมีกษรภาษาอังกฤษภัณฑาชาชิชิชามีแทางยา (generic name)	อังกฤษตัวแรกของชื่อสาม	uab) เสงเหน	eric name)	Albendazole tablet	Alben®	200 mg	0.330	21/09/60
คังต่อไปนี้				 Allopurinol tablet	Xandase [®]	100 mg	0.177	22/09/60
				Ambroxol syrup	Amxol [®] 60 ml	30 mg/5 ml	4.867	21/09/60
ตารางปริมาณคาร์ไปไ	ตารางปรีมาณคาร์ไปไฮเตรตในยาที่ใช้ในผู้ป่วยเด็กไรกลมชัก	ก้านธารัก		Amikacin injection	Akicin®	500 mg/2 ml	0	14/09/60
ที่ได้รับการรั	ที่ด้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารที่ไดน	ны		Amikacin injection	Siamik®	250 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60
		Grams	Date of	Amlodipine syrup	ผลิตโดยโรงพยาบาล 1 mg/ml	1 mg/ml	0.510	18/09/60
Generic name Trade name	Dosage unit	carbohydrate	search		รูฟาลงกรณ์ (60 ml)			
	a	nin appeon rad		Amlodipine tablet	Amlopine®	5 mg	0.006	22/09/60
A Antonincher dan Bernard	Demonstal 45 mi 400 motion	0000	74 INB/IEU	Amoxicillin & clavulanic Cavumox®70ml	c Cavumox [®] 70ml	228 mg/5 ml	0.366	28/08/60
		0.000	00,00117	acid dry syrup				
		0.064	11/03/60	Amoxicillin & clavulanic Cavumox [®] 70ml 457 mg/5 ml	c Cavumox [®] 70ml	457 mg/5 ml	0.324	28/08/60
Acetaminophen drop Sara [®] 15 ml		0.378	11/09/60	acid dry syrup		•		
Acetaminophen Sara [®] 60 ml) ml 250 mg/5 ml	4.146	11/09/60	Amoxicillin & clavulanic Cavumox [®]	c Cavumox®	0.6 a/vial	0	28/08/60
suspension				acid injection		h		
Acetaminophen Sara® 60 ml	0 ml 120 mg/5 ml	4.159	11/09/60	Amoxicillin & clavulanic Cavumox [®]	c Cavimox [®]	1 2 a/vial	0	28/08/60
suspension				ocid inicotion		h		
Acetaminophen tablet Pamol [®]	325 mg	0.065	13/12/60	Amonicalitie & chambook		on Sco	0100	00/00/00
Acetaminophen tablet Tylenol®	500 mg	0.070	14/09/60		c cavainox	5uu 070	0+0-0	00/00/07
Acetazolamide tablet Diamox [®]	250 mg	0.045	11/09/60	acid tablet				

Generic name	Trade name	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage un	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search		Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
Amoxicillin & clavulanic Cavumox®	Cavumox®	19	0.053	28/08/60		B				
acid tablet						Baclofen tablet	Baclofen	10 mg	0.058	29/04/59
Amoxicillin capsule	Siamox [®]	250 mg	0	28/08/60			Pharmadica®			
Amoxicillin dry syrup	Coamox®	125 mg/5 ml	0.126	14/09/60		Bisacodyl tablet	Gencolax [®]	5 mg	0.138	14/09/60
	strawberry 60 ml					Bromhexine tablet	Bromxine®	8 mg	0.149	14/09/60
Amoxicillin dry syrup	Coamox®	125 mg/5 ml	0.127	14/09/60		c				
	orange 60 ml					c				
Amoxicillin dry syrup	Coamox [®] 60 ml 250 mg/5 ml	il 250 mg/5 ml	0.128	14/09/60		Calcium carbonate	Chalkcap	1000 mg	0.066	22/09/60
Amoxicillin dry syrup	Siamox [®] 60 ml	250 mg/5 ml	2.901	28/08/60		capsule				
Amphotericin B injection Amphotret [®]	Amphotret [®]	50 mg/vial	0	12/12/60		Calcium carbonate	Chalktab	350 mg	0.029	22/09/60
Ampicillin injection	Ampicillin General 1 g/vial	al 1 g/vial	0	14/09/60		tablet				
	Drugs house [®]					Calcium folinate	Cafonate	50 mg/5 ml	0	28/08/60
Ampicillin injection	Ambra M.H.®	1 a/vial	0	04/09/60		injection				
Ampicillin & sulbactam Sulam®	Sulam®	1.5 a/vial	0	28/08/60		Calcium folinate tablet Folina®	Folina®	15 mg	0.140	29/11/60
niection		h				Calcium polystyrene	Kalimate®	5 g/sachet	0	24/01/61
	•					sulfonate powder				
Ampicillin & sulbactam Unasyn"	Unasyn	1.5 g/vial	0	22/09/60		Carbamazepine syrup Tegretol® 250 ml 100 mg/5 ml	Tegretol [®] 250 ml	100 mg/5 ml	1.250	01/12/60
injection						Carbamazenine	Tegretol [®] CR	200 mg	0	01/12/60
Ampicillin & sulbactam Unasyn®	Unasyn®	3 g/vial	0	22/09/60		nninnad-rajassa tahlat		n		
injection										
Azithromvcin drv svrup Zithromax [®] 15 ml 200 ma/5 ml	Zithromax [®] 15 m	1 200 ma/5 ml	0.925	18/09/60		Carbamazepine	Tegretol [®] CR	400 mg	0	01/12/60
Arithromitoin consula	7ithcome.	C m OSC	0 100	10/00/20		prolonged-release tablet				
		ĥIII ∩c≠	001.00	00/00/01	ALCO.	Carbamazepine tablet	Tegretol®	200 mg	0	01/12/60
						Cefazolin injection	Cefamezin®	1 g/vial	0	29/11/60
						Cefdinir capsule	Samnir®	100 mg	0.016	28/08/60

Generic name	Trade name	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage un	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
Cefdinir suspension	Omnicef [®] 30	Omnicef [®] 30 ml 125 mg/5 ml	0.003	18/09/60	Chlorpheniramine	Chlorpheniramine 10 mg/ml	10 mg/ml	0	22/09/60
Cefixime suspension	Cefspan [®] 30	Cefspan [®] 30 ml 100 mg/5 ml	0.088	29/11/60	injection	GPO*			
Cefoperazone &	Sulcef [®]	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60	Ciprofloxacin injection	Cifloxin [®]	200 mg/100 ml	0 14	28/08/60
sulbactam injection					Ciprofloxacin tablet	Cifloxin [®]	250 mg	0.025	28/08/60
Cefoperazone &	Sulcef [®]	1.5 g/vial	0	28/08/60	Ciprofloxacin tablet	Cifloxin [®]	500 mg	0.039	28/08/60
sulbactam injection					Clindamycin injection	Rosif [®]	600 mg/100 ml	0 14	28/08/60
Cefoperazone &	Sulperazone®	1 g/vial	0	22/09/60	 Clobazam	Frisium®	6 mg	0.105	10/01/61
sulbactam injection					 Clonazepam tablet	Prenarpil [®]	0.5 mg	0.112	24/08/60
Cefoperazone &	Sulperazone®	1.5 g/vial	0	22/09/60	Clonazepam tablet	Prenarpil [®]	2 mg	0.146	24/08/60
sulbactam injection					Clorazepate capsule	Polizep®	5 mg	0.187	29/11/60
Cefotaxime injection	Claraxim [®]	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60	 Cloxacillin injection	Cloxa M.H. [®]	1 g/vial	0	04/09/60
Ceftazidime injection	Cef-4®	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60	Colistimethate Sodium	Mellistin®	150 mg/vial	0	28/08/60
Ceftazidime injection	Fortum®	2 g/vial	0	28/08/60	 injection				
Ceftriaxone injection	Cef-3 [®]	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60					
Cephalexin capsule	Sialexin®	250 mg	0	28/08/60	 a				
Cetirizine tablet	Cetrizin®	10 mg	0.103	24/08/60	Desmopressin injection Minirin®	Minirin®	4 mcg/ml	0	12/12/60
Chelated magnesium	Qualimed Chelat	Chelated 100 mg	0	12/12/60	Desmopressin tablet	Minirin®	0.1 mg	0.197	26/01/61
tablet	Magnesium®				Dexamethasone	Dexasone [®]	5 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
Chelated zinc tablet	Qualimed Chelated 15 mg	ted 15 mg	0	12/12/60	injection				
	Zinc [®]				Dexamethasone	Lodexa-5 [®]	5 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
Chloralhydrate syrup	ผลิลโลยโรงพยาบาล 1 mg/ml	na 1 mg/ml	0.595	18/09/60	injection				
	รุฬาละกรณ์ (30 ml)	(In			Dexamethasone tablet Devamethasone® 0.5 mg	Devamethasone	[®] 0.5 mg	0.198	13/12/60
					Diazepam injection	Ropam®	10 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61

Game Game </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Carbohydra</th> <th>Carbohydrate Content of Medications</th> <th>dications 13</th> <th>4</th> <th>Carbohydrate Content of Medications</th> <th>of Medications</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			Carbohydra	Carbohydrate Content of Medications	dications 13	4	Carbohydrate Content of Medications	of Medications			
minilactionDiazepan GPO* 10 mg2 mi02008/60Ergocaliciterol capaule2000 units20002000mathletDiazepan GPO* 2 mathletEmpo0.1692.006/6Ergocaliciterol capauleEmpricin2000 units0.169min capauleDiazepam GPO* 2 motollin*EmpricinEmpricin2000 units0.0000.169Bilin capauleDiazepam GPO* 2 motollin*EmpricinEmpricin2000 units0.0000.000Bilin capauleDiazepam GPO* 2 motollin*EmpricinEmpricin2000 units0.0000.000Bilin capauleDiameno* 2 motollin*Empricin0.0002.0000.0000.000Bilin capauleDiameno* 2 motollin*EmpricinEmpricin2.0000.0000.000Bilin capauleDiameno* 2 motollin*EmpricinEmpricin2.0000.0000.000MuthletAuxiaAuxiaAuxiaEmpricin0.0000.0000.000MuthletAuxiaAuxiaEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.000MuthletAuxiaEmpricinEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.000MuthletAuxiaEmpricinEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.000MuthletAuxiaEmpricinEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.000MuthletAuxiaEmpricinEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.000MuthletAuxiaEmpricinEmpricinEmpricin0.0000.	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate ber dosage unit	Date of search				Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate er dosage unit	
m tabletDiszepan Ge0° 2 mg0.1602/010600Erythromycin dry synupErimycin 60 m200 mg Erimycin1159m tabletDiszepan Ge0° 6 mg0.1662/030600.1662/030600.1662/00 mg0.500eliorLanouin 60 mi0.05 mg/m0.3001001/61FmFm440.500eliorLanouin 60 mi0.05 mg/m0.3001001/61FmFm420.500ofinateDimeno*50 mg/m0.100FmFm440.5000.100ofinateDimeno*50 mg/m0.100FmAAA40.100ofinateDimeno*50 mg/m0.100FmA40.1000.100ofinateAnualAnual100 mg/m67400.100ofinateDimeno*50 mg/m6Fmocinitie7400.100ofinationalAnual100 mg/m6Fucencinitie60.1001000.100ofinationalAnual100 mg/m6Fucencinitie67100 mg/m00.100ofinationalAnual100 mg/m6Fucencinitie7200.100ofinationalAnual100 mg/m6Fucencinitie60000ofinationalAnual100 mg/m6Fucencinitie60000ofinationalAnual <td>Diazepam injection</td> <td>Diazepam GPO</td> <td>* 10 mg/2 ml</td> <td></td> <td>22/09/60</td> <td></td> <td>Ergocalciferol capsule</td> <td>Calciferol®</td> <td>20000 units</td> <td>0.200</td> <td>25/08/60</td>	Diazepam injection	Diazepam GPO	* 10 mg/2 ml		22/09/60		Ergocalciferol capsule	Calciferol®	20000 units	0.200	25/08/60
m tabletDiazepan GPO ⁶ Eng0.166200960Ferrous tutmarate dropFerrous suppate 45 mg 0.6 mg 50 mg eliorLanoxin*60 mi0.05 mg/mi0.300100161Ferrous suppate 45 mg 0.6 mg 2206 eliorLanoxin*60 mi0.05 mg/mi0.300101161Ferrous suppate 200 mg 2206 drinateDimeno*50 mg/mi0.300101161Ferrous suppate* 200 mg 2206 drinateMacar*60 miDipenhydramine260110960FucosableFlorance 200 mg $M racar*60 miDipenhydramine260110960FucosableFlorance0.000m roniumMacar*60 miCompa200 mg0.0000.000m roniumMacar*60 miFucosableFlorancie60 \text{ mg}0.000m roniumMacar*60 mi100 mg0.000Fucosable0.0000.000m roniumMacar*60 mi100 mg0.000Fucosable0.0000.0000 contableMacar*60 mi100 mg0.000Fucosable0.0000.0000 \text{ contableMacar*60 mi100 mg0.000Fucosable0.0000.0000 \text{ contableMacar*60 mi100 mg0.0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 \text{ contableTomo0.000Fucosable0.0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 \text{ contableTomo0.000<$	Diazepam tablet	Diazepam GPO	* 2 mg		22/09/60		Erythromycin dry syrup	Erimycin [®] 60 ml		1.159	28/08/60
Ilin capaule Dixocilin ⁶ 26 mg 0 20066 Ferrous turnartate drop $46 \text{ mg}/0.6 \text{ mg}/m$ 500 elixir Lanoxin ⁶ co mi $0.06 \text{ mg}/m$ 0.300 100161 Ferrous sulptate tablet ferrous sulptate 200 mg 2206 drinate Dimeno ⁶ $50 \text{ mg}/m$ 0 12126 mg 110960 110960 12126 mg $200 \text{ mg}/m$ 2206 $marcan6$ 60 mi Dipenhydramice $50 \text{ mg}/m$ 110960 110960 12126 mg $200 \text{ mg}/m$ $200 $	Diazepam tablet	Diazepam GPO	° 5 mg		22/09/60						
elixitLanoxin*66 mi0.66 mg/mi0.3001001/61Ferrous fumarate dropFerrous subhate form6. mg/0.6 mi0.500drinateDimeno*50 mg/mi0.30012/12/60Ferrous subhate 200 mg0.206ydramine &Aracaf* 60 miDiphenhydramine 2.56011/09/60Ferrous subhate 200 mg0.206ydramine &Aracaf* 60 miDiphenhydramine 2.56011/09/60Ferrous subhate 200 mg0.100ydramine &Aracaf* 60 miDiphenhydramine 2.56011/09/60Ferroasole injectionFerroasole 6.6 mg0.100doneDominol* 30 mi10 mg0.05231/08/60Furosemide injectionFureitci*20 mg/2 mi0doneDominol* 30 mi10 mg0.01418/09/60Furosemide injectionLeveitci*40 mg0doneDominol* 30 mi10 mg0.01418/09/60GGMi00doneDominol* 30 mi10 mg0.01418/09/60GG000in bletCarcuarif10 mg0.01418/09/60G	Dicloxacillin capsule	Dixocillin®	250 mg		28/08/60		L				
drinate Dimeno ⁶ 50 mg/mi 0 12/12/80 Ferrous sulphate tablet Ferrous sulphate ⁶ 200 mg 0.206 voramine & Aracaf ⁶ 60 ml Diphentydramine 2.560 1/09/60 Fluconazole tablet Fluconazole 60 mg 0.100 am syup HC 12.5 mg. HC 12.5 mg. Fluconazole taplet Fluconazole taplet Fluconazole 0.000 0.100 am syup HC 12.5 mg. HC 12.5 mg. Fluconazole taplet Fluconazole taplet Fluconazole 0.000 0.100 am monium Cl Am A HC 12.5 mg. Am M Fluconazole taplet Fluconazole 0.000 0.100 am monium Cl Am A HC 12.5 mg. 0.010 Brutone Comg/2 ml 0.100 am monium Cl Am A Imamonia tablet Functorablet Functorablet Puncazole 0.000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Digoxin elixir	Lanoxin [®] 60 m	I 0.05 mg/ml	0.300	10/01/61		Ferrous fumarate drop				04/09/60
varantine & Anual Anual 66 mg (ron) varantine & Aracaf ⁶ (6) ml piptenhydramine 2.560 11/03/60 Fluconazole capsule Flucosole ⁶ 60 mg 0.100 um syrup HCI 12.5 mg. Aracaf ⁶ (6) ml piptenhydramine 2.560 11/03/60 Fluconazole injection Flucosole ⁶ 50 mg 0.100 um syrup Aracaf ⁶ (6) ml Diptenhydramine 2.560 11/03/60 Fluconazole injection Flucosole ⁶ 50 mg 0.100 um syrup Aracaf ⁶ Emg (m) Flucosole ⁶ 50 mg 0.100 done Dominon ⁶ 30 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Funcesole 70 mg/20 ml 0 done Dominon ⁶ 30 ml 10 mg 0.030 280/8/60 Funcesole 20 mg/2 ml 0 done tablet Cardura ⁶ 1 mg 0.010 Funcesole 60 mg 0.103 done tablet Cardura ⁶ 1 mg 0.010 Funcesole 70 mg/2 ml 0 in tablet Cardura ⁶ 1 mg 0.010 14/09/60<	Dimenhydrinate	Dimeno®	50 mg/ml		12/12/60		Ferrous sulphate tablet	Ferrous sulphate [®]	⁸ 200 mg	0.226	16/07/57
voltamine &Aracaf $^{\circ}$ 60 mlDiphenhydramine 2.5601/09/601/09/60Fluconazole (apsule)6 mg0.100um syrupHCI 12.5 mg.HCI 12.5 mg.HCI 12.5 mg.0.100Fluconazole (apsule)6 mg0.100ammonium Clammonium ClEluconazole injectionFluconazole (apsule)Fluconazole (apsule)6 mg0.100ammonium Cl12.5 mg. Na125 mg. NaFolic acid tabletFolic acid tabletFoliamin*6 mg0.100doneDomino* 30 ml5 mg/5 ml0.0523100/60Furosomide injectionFuretice*2 0 mg/2 ml0done tabletDomino* 30 ml5 mg/5 ml0.0523100/60Furosomide injectionLasi/*2 0 mg/2 ml0done tabletCarcasin*1 mg0.01418/09/60Eurosomide tabletLasi/*2 0 mg/2 ml0in tabletCarcasin*2 mg0.1040.09028/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMinamycin*80 mg/2 ml0in tabletCarcasin*2 mg0.1040.01418/09/60Gentamicin sulphateMinamycin*80 mg/2 ml0in tabletCarcasin*1 0 mg0.1040.010Gentamicin sulphateMinamycin*80 mg/2 ml0in tabletCarcua*1 0 mg0.01414/09/60Gentamicin sulphateMinamycin*0in tabletCarcua*1 0 mg/0 4ml014/09/60Gentamicin sulphate100in tabletCarcua*2 0 mg/0 4ml <td< td=""><td>injection</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>A.N.H</td><td>(65 mg Iron)</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	injection							A.N.H	(65 mg Iron)		
Im syrupHCI 12.6 mg.ammonium Clammonium Clammonium Clammonium Clammonium Clammonium Cl126 mg. Na126 mg. Na126 mg. Na126 mg. Nacatate S0 mg/6 ml0.0523108/60ExotociatelietdoneDominox ⁴ 30 mlMone tabletMolax-M ⁶ Non minox ⁶ 30 mlEmg/6 mldone tabletNolax-M ⁶ Non minox ⁴ 30 mlEmg/6 mldone tabletNolax-M ⁶ Non minox ⁶ 30 mlEmg/6 mldone tabletNolax-M ⁶ Non tablet10 mgNon tablet10 mgCardura ^m 10 mgNon tabletCardura ^m InteletCardura ^m Cardura ^m 10 mgNon tabletCardura ^m InteletCardura ^m InteletCardura ^m Cardura ^m 10 mgNon tabletNimmonic nulphateMedomycin ^m 10 mgNon tabletNimmonic nulphateMedomycin ^m 10 mgNon tablet2.025Medomycin ^m 2.025Medomycin ^m 2.025Min sociumClear RO. ^a Le powderClear RO. ^a Cardura ^m 40 mg/0.4 mlNo sociumClear RO. ^a An	Diphenhydramine &	Aracaf [®] 60 ml			11/09/60		Fluconazole capsule	Flucozole®	50 mg	0.100	28/08/60
armonium Cl armonium Cl foliamin ⁶ $\overline{6}$ mg 0.108 125 mg. Na 126 mg. Na 120 mg. Na 121 Mg. Na	ammonium syrup		HCI 12.5 mg	_			Fluconazole injection	Flucozole®	100 mg/50 m		28/08/60
125 mg. Na 2 g/vial 0 done citrate 50 mg/5 ml citrate 50 mg/5 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Evertica* 2 mg/2 ml 0 done bominox* 30 ml 6 mg/5 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Evertica* 20 mg/2 ml 0 done tablet Molax-M* 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 Furosemide tablet Evertica* 20 mg/2 ml 0 in tablet Cardura* 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 28/08/60 6 6 1 10 0 113 in tablet Cardura* 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 28/08/60 6 6 1			ammonium (0			Folic acid tablet	Foliamin [®]	6 mg	0.108	28/08/60
citrate 50 mg/5 micitrate 50 mg/5 mi000 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>125 mg, Na</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Fosfomycin injection</td> <td>Fosmicin[®]</td> <td>2 g/vial</td> <td>0</td> <td>28/08/60</td>			125 mg, Na				Fosfomycin injection	Fosmicin [®]	2 g/vial	0	28/08/60
doneDominout*30 ml5 mg/5 ml0.05231/08/60Furosemide injectionLasit/f20 mg/2 ml0ion 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2013 done tablet $Nolax-M^{4}$ 10 mg 0.090 $28/08/60$ 6 $40 mg$ 0.113 done tabletCarxasinf1 mg 0.041 $18/09/60$ 6 6 7 $40 mg$ 0.113 in tabletCarxasinf2 mg 0.041 $18/09/60$ 6 6 7 7 7 in tabletCarxasinf2 mg 0.0141 $18/09/60$ 6 6 7 7 7 in tabletCarxasinf2 mg 0.0141 $14/09/60$ 6 6 7 7 7 in tabletCarxasinf $10 mg$ 0.0104 0.1041 $14/09/60$ 6 6 7 7 7 in tabletCarxasinf $10 mg$ 0.201 $14/09/60$ 6 6 7 7 7 7 in capacityCarxasinf $10 mg/0.4 ml$ 0 $14/09/60$ 6 7 7 7 7 7 in sodiumClevanef $40 mg/0.4 ml$ 0 $14/09/60$ 7 7 7 7 7 7 in sodiumClevanef $10 mg/0.4 ml$ 0 $14/09/60$ 7 7 7 7 7 7 in sodiumClevanef $10 mg/0.4 ml$ 0 $14/09/60$ 7			citrate 50 mg/	5 ml			Furosemide injection	Furetic-s®	20 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60
Ion Furosemide tablet Furetic [®] 40 mg 0.113 done tablet Molax-M [®] 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 0.011 0.013 0.013 in tablet Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/08/60 0.014 0.019 0.011 0.013 in tablet Carvasin [®] 2 mg 0.014 18/08/60 0.014 0.010 0	Domperidone				31/08/60		Furosemide injection	Lasix®	20 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61
dome tablet Molax-M [®] 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 G G G G G G Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 0 in tablet Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 0 in tablet Carxasin [®] 2 mg 0.104 14/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 0 in capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 Injection Apreaoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 in sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/190 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 in sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/190 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124	suspension						Furosemide tablet	Furetic®	40 mg	0.113	28/08/60
in tablet: Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 in tablet: Carxasin [®] 2 mg 0.104 04/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 iline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection in capsule Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	Domperidone tablet	Molax-M [®]	10 mg		28/08/60						
in tablet Carxasin [®] 2 mg 0.104 04/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 line capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection in sodium Crevane [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	Doxazosin tablet	Cardura®	1 mg	0.041	18/09/60		U				
line capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection te powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	Doxazosin tablet	Carxasin®	2 mg	_	04/09/60		Gentamicin sulphate	Miramycin [®]	80 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61
te powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	Doxycycline capsule	Medomycin®	100 mg		14/09/60		injection				
te powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 nin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	ш						T				
rin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 tablet GPO [®]	Electrolyte powder	Oreda R.O. [®]	3.3 g/sachet		15/11/60		Hydralazine injection	Apresoline®	20 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
tablet	Enoxaparin sodium	Clexane®	40 mg/0.4 m	0	14/09/60		Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrochlorothiazi	de 25 mg	0.124	22/09/60
	injection						tablet	GPO*			

Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
Hydrocortisone tablet Hydroxyzine syrup	Cortef [®] Hizin [®] 60 ml	10 mg 10 mg/5 ml	0.246 5	18/09/60 04/09/60	Lorazepam tablet Lorazepam tablet	Lorazep [®] Lorazep [®]	0.5 mg 1 mg	0.035 0.045	12/12/60
1 Ibuprofen suspension Nurofen [®]	Nurofen®	200 mg/5 ml	1.960	24/01/61	 M Macrogol 4000 powder Forlax®	Foriax [®]	10 g/sachet		24/01/61
L I acrosamide injection	Vimoat®	10 ma/10 ml	c	09/00/82	 Magnesium suitate (saturated) solution	ผลิตโดยโรงพยาบาล 120 MI จุฬาลงกรณ์	120 ml	Ð	18/09/60
Lacosamide tablet	Vimpat®	50 mg		28/09/60	 Menatetrenone soft	Glakay [®]	15 mg	0.019	04/10/60
Lacosamide tablet	Vimpat [®]	100 mg	0	28/09/60	capsule Meronemem injection	Manenem®	500 molvial	c	28/08/60
Lacosamide tablet	Vimpat [®]	150 mg	0	28/09/60	 Meropenem injection	Mapenem	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60
Lacosamide tablet Lactulose syrup	Vimpat" 200 mg Duphalac [®] 100 ml	200 mg	35 0	28/09/60 28/09/60	Methylprednisolone	Solu-medrol [®]	40 mg/vial	0.025	18/09/60
Lamotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	25 mg	0.025	15/11/60	injection				
Lamotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	50 mg	0.050	15/11/60	Methylprednisolone	Solu-medrol®	125 mg/vial	0	18/09/60
Lamotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	100 mg	0.100	15/11/60	Injection				
Lansoprazole tablet	Prevacid [®] FDT	15 mg	0.115	28/08/60	Methylprednisolone	Solu-medrol	500 mg/vial	0	18/09/60
Levetiracetam injection Keppra®	Keppra®	500 mg/5 ml	0	28/08/60	injection	() ··· ()			
Levetiracetam solution Keppra®		300 ml 100 mg/ml	0.550	28/08/60	Metoclopramide	Vomitin	10 mg/2 ml	0	13/12/60
Levetiracetam tablet	Keppra®	250 mg	0	28/08/60	Injection				
Levetiracetam tablet	Keppra®	500 mg	0	28/08/60	Metociopramide syrup ผลิตโดยโรงพยานาล 0.5 mg/ml	ผลดโคยโรรพยาบาล	m/pm c.0 a	0.521	30/01/61
Levofloxacin injection	Lefloxin [®]	750 mg/150 ml	0 Iu	28/08/60		รุฬาสงกรณ์ (20 ml)			
Levofloxacin tablet	Lefloxin [®]	500 mg	0.170	28/08/60	Metoclopramide tablet Nausil	Nausil	10 mg	0.116	30/01/61
l evothvroxine tablet	Euthvrox®	50 mca	0.091	29/01/61	Metronidazole injection Metrolex"	Metrolex"	500 mg/100 ml	0	28/08/60

Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
Metronidazole tablet	Metrolex®	200 mg	0.272	28/08/60	٩				
Milk of magnesia	Emulax®	240 ml	0	25/08/60	Perampanel tablet	Fycompa [®]	2 mg	0.079	22/09/60
suspension					Perampanel tablet	Fycompa [®]	4 mg	0.157	22/09/60
Montelukast tablet	Montek®	10 mg	0.079	24/01/61	Perampanel tablet	Fycompa [®]	8 mg	0.149	22/09/60
Multivitamins drop	Munti-Vim [®] 15 ml 1 ml	mi 1 mi	0.705	15/11/60	Phenobarbital injection	on Phenobarbitone	200 mg/ml	0	22/09/60
Multivitamins injection	OMVI [®]	4 ml/ampoule	le 0	24/08/60		GPO®			
Multivitamins syrup	Syn-O-Vits® 60 ml 5 ml	mi 5 ml	0.746	02/02/61	Phenobarbital syrup	หลิดโดยโรพยาบาล 6.5 mg/ml	6.5 mg/ml	0.523	29/01/61
Multivitamins with	Centrum®	1 tablet	0	31/01/61		รุฬาละกรณ์ (20 ml)			
minerals tablet					Phenobarbital tablet	Phenobarbitone	32.5 mg	0.038	22/09/60
Multivitamins with	Centrum [®] Silver	Silver [®] 1 tablet	0	31/01/61		GPO®			
minerals tablet					Phenobarbital tablet	Phenobarbitone 60 mg	60 mg	0.055	22/09/60
						GPO [®]			
z					Phenytoin capsule	Dilantin®	100 mg	0.115	18/09/60
Norfloxacin tablet	Norxacin®	100 mg	0.055	28/08/60	Phenytoin infatab	Dilantin®	50 mg	0.475	18/09/60
Norfloxacin tablet	Norxacin®	400 mg	0.193	28/08/60	Phenytoin injection	Dilantin®	250 mg/5 ml	0 1	18/09/60
					Phytomenadione	Konakion®	2 mg/0.2 ml	0	21/09/60
0					injection				
Omeprazole capsule	Miracid®	20 mg	0.084	22/09/60	Phytomenadione	Konakion®	10 mg/ml	0	21/09/60
Omeprazole injection	Zefxon®	40 mg/vial	0	21/09/60	injection				
Ondansetron injection	Onsia®	4 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60	Piperacillin &	Astaz-P [®]	4.5 g/vial	0	28/08/60
Oseltamivir capsule	GPO A Flu [®]	75 mg	0:060	22/09/60	tazobactam injection				
Oxcarbazepine tablet	Trileptal®	300 mg	0	01/12/60	Piperacillin &	Tazocin®	4.5 g/vial	0	18/09/60
Oxcarbazepine tablet	Trileptal [®]	600 mg	0	01/12/60	tazobactam injection				

Generic name	Trade name	Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage uni	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search	Generic name	Trade name [Grams Dosage unit carbohydrate per dosage un	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search
Potassium chloride elixir ผลิตโดยโดงคนาม 20 meq/15 ml	เมลิตโดยโรงพยาบาร	a 20 meq/15 ml	0.319	18/09/60	Sodium phosphate	Swiff [®] 90 ml	90 ml	11.520	22/09/60
	รุฬาละกรณ์ (120 ml)	(14			suspension				
Potassium chloride	Addi-K [®]	750 mg (KCI	0	04/09/60	Sodium valproate	Depakine Chrono [®] 500 mg	500 mg	0	03/10/60
tablet		equiv to 10 mEq	σ		controlled-release				
		(393 mg) of K)			tablet				
Potassium sodium	Uralyt-U [®] 280 g 1 measure	1 measure	0	29/11/60	 Sodium valproate	Depakine [®]	200 mg	0.028	03/10/60
hydrogen citrate		spoonful of 2.5 g	5		 enteric-coated tablet				
granules		of granules			 Sodium valproate	Depakine [®]	400 mg/4 ml	0	03/10/60
Prednisolone tablet	Prednisolone [®]	5 mg	0.144	13/12/60	injection				
Pregabalin capsule	Lyrica®	25 mg	0.055	18/09/60	 Sodium valproate	Depakine®	200 mg/ml	0	03/10/60
Pyrazinamide tablet	Pyrazinamide	500 mg	0.079	22/09/60	 solution				
	GPO®				 Spironolactone tablet	Hyles [®]	25 mg	0.016	22/09/60
Pyridoxine tablet	B6-50 [®]	50 mg	0.053	24/12/57	 Sucralfate suspension	Ulcefate [®] 60 ml 1 g/5 ml	1 g/5 ml	1.150	28/08/60
Pyridoxine tablet	Besix®	100 mg	0.185	22/09/60	Sulfamethoxazole &	Spectrim [®] 60 ml 200/40 mg/5 ml 4.270	i 200/40 mg/5		24/08/60
					 trimethoprim suspension				
ч					Sulfamethoxazole &	Bactrim®	400/80 mg/5 ml	0	10/01/61
Ranitidine injection	Ratica®	50 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61	trimethoprim injection				
Ranitidine injection	Zantidon®	50 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60					
(F				
S					Tigecycline injection	Tygacil®	50 mg/vial	0.106 2	22/09/60
Sildenafil tablet	Revatio®	20 mg	0	18/09/60	Tolperisone tablet	Biocalm [®]	50 mg	0.348 2	21/09/60
Simethicone drop	Air-X [®] 40 ml	40 mg/0.6 ml	0	25/09/60	Topiramate tablet	Topamax®	25 mg	0.035 1	14/09/60
Sodium chloride tablet Soride®	Soride®	300 mg	0	19/12/57	Topiramate tablet	Topamax®	50 mg	0.070	14/09/60





Invitation for the experts to evaluate content validity of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet





Appendix E

Evaluation of content validity of handbook of carbohydrate content of medications for epileptic children treated with ketogenic diet by index of item objective

congruence by 3 experts

แบบประเมินคู่มือปริมาณการ์โบไฮเครคในยาสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมซัก ที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารศีโตนโดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

คำขึ้แจง : แบบประเมินความครงตามเนื้อหาโดยใช้ค่าดัชมีความสอดคล้องของเนื้อหา Undex of item objective congruence, IOC) ของคู่มือกับข้อคำถาม ขอให้ท่านผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิได้กรุณาแสดง ความคิดเห็นของท่านที่มีต่อข้อคำถามโดยใส่เครื่องหมาย (✓) ลงในช่องความคิดเห็นของท่าน หร้อมเขียนข้อเสนอแนะที่เป็นประโยชน์ในการนำไปพิจารณาปรับปรุงค่อไป

ข้อคำตามในการประเมิน หมเหมาะสมของรูปแบบหน้าปก	เหมาะสม (+1)	ไม่แม่ใจ (0)	ไม่ เหมาะสม	ข้อเสนอแนะ
ามเหมาะสมของรูปแบบหน้าปก	1		(-1)	
	1	1		
ການເຫມາະສຸມນອຈນນາສຽປເຊັ່ມ	V	1		
າໝເหລາະສຸມາອາກາທທີ່ນຳລາປາະກອບ	V	1		
้อหามีความสอดคล้องกับวัดถุประสงค์ของคู่มือ	V			
ลหามีความถูกค้อง	1			
อหาเป็นไปตามอำคับขั้นตอน	1	1	1	
อหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย	~		-	
ามถูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา		1		
มาดตัวอักษรอ่านง่าย ชัดเจน				
เรนำคู่มือไปประยุกศ์ใช้ในเช็งปฏิบัติ	1			
	ามเหมาะสมของภาพที่น้ำมาประกอบ อหามีความสอดคล้องกับวัดถุประสงค์ของคู่มือ เหามีความถูกต้อง ทาเป็นไปตามถำดับขั้นตอน เหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย ามถูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา าดตัวอักษรอ่านง่าย ชัดเจน	ามเหมาะสมของภาพที่น้ำมาประกอบ / อหามีความสอคคล้องกับวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่มือ / เหามีความถูกต้อง / กหาเป็นไปตามถ้าตับขั้นตอน / เหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย / ามถูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา / กคลัวอักษรอ่านง่าย ชัดเจน /	านเหมาะสมของภาพพื้นำมาประกอบ V อหามีความสอดคล้องกับวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่ม้อ V เหามีความสูกค้อง ภทาเป็นไปตามลำดับขั้นตอน V เหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย V ามลูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา V	านเหมาะสมของภาพที่นำมาประกอบ / /

(นาะสาวชนวัคน์ สว่างฤทธิ์) ผู้วิจัย

(รองศาสตราจารย์ แพทย์หญิง คร.ศิรินุช ชมไท) ผู้ทระกุณาณ์

Scanned by CamScanner



แบบประเมินคู่มือปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมชัก ที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารคิโตนโดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

<u>ดำขึ้แจง</u> : แบบประเมินความตรงตามเนื้อหาโดยใช้ค่าดัชนีความสอดคล้องของเนื้อหา (Index of item objective congruence, IOC) ของคู่มือกับข้อคำถาม ขอให้ท่านผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิได้กรุณาแสดง ความคิดเห็นของท่านที่มีต่อข้อคำถามโดยใส่เครื่องหมาย (🗸) ลงในช่องความคิดเห็นของท่าน พร้อมเขียนข้อเสนอแนะที่เป็นประโยชน์ในการนำไปพิจารณาปรับปรุงต่อไป

		ความคิดเห็นของผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ			
ข้อที่	ข้อคำถามในการประเมิน	เหมาะสม (+1)	ไม่แน่ใจ (0)	ไม่ เหมาะสม (-1)	ข้อเสนอแนะ
1	ความเหมาะสมของรูปแบบหน้าปก	V			
2	ความเหมาะสมของขนาดรูปเล่ม	~	1000		
3	ความเหมาะสมของภาพที่นำมาประกอบ	V			
4	เนื้อหามีความสอดคล้องกับวัตถุประสงค์ของคู่มือ	~			
5	เนื้อหามีความถูกต้อง	~			S
6	เนื้อหาเป็นไปตามลำดับขั้นตอน	1			
7	เนื้อหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย	1			
8	ความถูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา	~			
9	ขนาดตัวอักษรอ่านง่าย ชัดเจน	1			
10	การนำคู่มือไปประยุกต์ใช้ในเชิงปฏิบัติ	1			
ข้า	อเสนอแนะอื่น ๆร้าบ รวมได้ ครอบคลุมสั 111 - นอก จาก เรียบ เรียง ตาม จำลัง ตัวอักษร แล้ ตาม กลุ่ม รุญประสวล์การ ใช้งานด้วย - เนื่อง จาก ราช การจาและ ชิพลู โชาทหาไลกัดร อ อาจศัตร์มีการ พิจารณา update ช้อมูล ในอนา อแสดงความขอบคุณอย่างยิ่ง	ละ ครอบกลุม ว ลำดับกิด	7101920	151415225	
	ธนรีตน์ สารจุทธิ์	ลงชื่อ	สรัฐพวฟ	100 of y: Will !	1
	นางสาวธนรัตน์ สว่างฤทธิ์)	10100000000	S. Harris . S.	โออริยะพานิช	

ผู้วิจัย

ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

VITA

NAME	Ms. Thanarat Sawangrit
DATE OF BIRTH	21 July 1986
PLACE OF BIRTH	Suratthani, Thailand
INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED	Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) Faculty of Pharmacy,
	Huachiew Chalermprakiet University, Samut Prakarn,
	Thailand
HOME ADDRESS	10/59 Lumpini ville Pattanakarn New Petchburi
4	condominium, Pattanakarn 26, Suan Luang, Suan Luang,
4	Bangkok, 10250
จุหา Chula	สงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย LONGKORN UNIVERSITY