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
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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

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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 Medical	Student's Signature
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		Co-advisor's Signature

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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



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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

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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

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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

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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.



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Types of carbohy	drate excipient	Energy density (cal/g)	Functionalities
 Starches Corn starch, tarice starch, por pea starch, wh 	ipioca starch, tato starch, neat starch	4	Binder, diluent, disintegrating agent, viscosity increasing agent
 Glucose, fructo dextrose, sucro maltose, corn 	ose, galactose, ose, lactose, syrup	4	Binder, coating agent, complexing agent, diluent, direct compression excipient, flavoring agent, sweetening agent, taste-making agent
Sugar alcohols	Glycerol Sorbitol Xylitol Lactitol Mannitol Erythritol	4,3 2.6 2.4 2 1.6 0.21	Preservative, coating agent, diluent, emollient, humectant, solvent, sweetening agent, taste- making agent, tonicity agent
Dextrin C	จุฬาลงกรณ์ม HULALONGKO	มหาวิทย A RN U NIVE	Binder, diluent, stiffening 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
- ALEXAND	1

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

1		N
		ΣX
	IOC of items in the questionnaire	= NI
		IN

 $\sum x$ = 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

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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.



		5
	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

Decase forme	Carbohydrate content *	p-value**
Dosage forms	(g/dosage unit)	
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

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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 (%)
Pneumonia	9 (21.43)
Intractable seizure	4 (9.52)
Status epilepticus	4 (9.52)
Abnormal movement	3 (7.14)
Febrile infection-related epileptic syndrome	3 (7.14)
Malnutrition with refeeding syndrome	3 (7.14)
Acute diarrhea	2 (4.76)
Surgery intervention	2 (4.76)
Viral encephalitis	2 (4.76)
Bronchitis	1 (2.38)
Cerebellar ataxia rule out from phenytoin	1 (2.38)
Fever provoke seizure	1 (2.38)
Gastritis	1 (2.38)
Influenza	1 (2.38)
Inducing ketosis	1 (2.38)
Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome	1 (2.38)
Otitis media	1 (2.38)
Overdose antiepileptic drugs	1 (2.38)
Shaken baby syndrome	1 (2.38)

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

 order forms

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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

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	Daily dietary prescription*				
Details		Follow-up visit	Hospital		
	KD initiation (N=38)	(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 M 1 1 1 1 1			
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					
- 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		ANTONA ANN			
- 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 (1.05 2.07).1	2.20 (1.77 2.05).1	2.17 (1.07 2.10).1	
KD, ketogenic diet;	KD, ketogenic diet; N, number of KD order forms				

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	ketoge	enic
diet or	der form							

	Carbohydrate content* (g/day)			
Categories	CH KD initiation KO (N=38)	Follow-up visit (N=89)	Hospital 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

ay)	15.00-			
er d	14.00-	Median 0.63 (0.13-0	1.52) M	edian 0 77 (0 32-0 88)
ns p	13.00-	0	Median 0.46 (0.13-0.62)	0
(grai	12.00-			0
ns*	11.00-	0	0	0
atio	10.00-	0	0	0
edic	9.00-	0	o	0
erm	8.00-	0	o	0
oth	7.00-	0	0	0
nt of	6.00-	0	0	0
onte	5.00-	o	٥	0
te c	4.00-	0	o	0
/dra	3.00-	0	o	0
hod	2.00-	0	0	0
Car	1.00-	0	o	0
	.00-	1 1	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	Number of KD order forms			
Carbohydrate content	KD initiation	Follow up visit	Hospital		
of medications (g/day)	(N=38)	(N=89)	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)	State Char			
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 carbohydrat		
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)		22	
Hospital	17.88 (0.00-31.05)	20.96 (3.92-34.18)	0.329
re-admission	2/11		
(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**.

Table 15 Fat: non-fat gram ratio						
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)	A RECEIPTOR					
Follow-up visit	2.18 (1.83-2.69):1	2.06 (1.80-2.58):1				
(N=89)	- ANNO AND					
Hospital re-admission 😽	2.26 (1.97-2.85):1	2.20 (1.87-2.70):1				
(N=42)		100				
Overall (N=169)	2.17 (1.89-2.70):1	2.05 (1.81-2.63):1				
KD katagania diat. N number	of KD and an forman g (day gray					

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			
Events of KD	content of the med			
events of KD	. Shid il a	Prescribed diet plus	p-value**	
order form	Prescribed diet	carbohydrates from		
		medications		
KD initiation	2.85 (2.17-2.99):1	2.67 (1.90-2.81):1	0.421	
(N=5)				
Follow-up visit	2.50 (2.18-3.00):1	2.37 (1.99-2.76):1	0.243	
(N=11)				
Hospital re-admission	2.22 (2.05-3.11):1	2.08 (1.95-2.83):1	0.104	
(N=14)				
Overall (N=30)	2.46 (2.09-3.02):1	2.27 (1.95-2.77):1	0.041	
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.)

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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.)

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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).

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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.

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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

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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.

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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

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รหัส.....

ส่วนประกอบ ของอาหาร	ปริมาณอาหาร	ปริมาณ คาร์โบไฮเดรต (กรัม)	ปริมาณ โปรตีน (กรัม)	ปริมาณ กรดไขมันสาย โมเลกุลยาว ปานกลาง (กรัม)	ปริมาณ กรดไขมันสาย โมเลกุลยาว (กรัม)	ปริมาณ พลังงาน (กิโลแคลอรี่)
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		Q A				
	1	ุหาลงกรถ	โมหาวิท	เยาลัย		

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)
ลหาลงกรณ์แหววิทยาล์	ei
รวมปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาทั้งหมด	<u>ร</u> กรัม

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 1	2 Carbohydrate Content of Medications
มสำคัญของคู่มีอ	ปรีมาณพลังงานที่ผู้ป่วยต้องการต่อวัน
iet) เป็นทางเดือกหนึ่งในการรักษาเตรีม ************************************	(i) นำหนักผู้ปวย x พลังงานที่ผู้ปวยต้องการ (ii) 18 กิโลกรัม x 68 กิโลแคลอรีต่อกิโลกรัมต่อวัน ^{ศเ} = 1,224 กิโลแคลอรีต่อวัน
าณเชมณลูง คารเปเฮเครตตา เคยเหม รเจริญเติบโตตามวัยของผู้ป่วย เมื่อผู้ป่วย	จำนวนหน่วยบริโภคที่เด้รับค่อวัน
แบบการตอบสนองเหมือนอยู่ในสภาวะ	(i) สัดส่วนเป็นกรับของไขมันต่อไปรดีนและคาร์โบไฉเครตเท่ากับ 3:1
นหลักแทนคาร์โบไฮเครตที่มีในปริมาณ	(a) ปริมาณใชมันต่อหน่วยบริโภค x ปริมาณพลังงานของไขมัน
เตรต ในตภาวะปกติร่างกายจะเผาผลาญ	= 3 กรัมต่อหน่วยบริโภค x 9 กิโลแคลอรีต่อกรัม = 27 กิโลแคลอรีต่อหน่วยบริโภค
เด้งงานที่รวดเร็วที่สุดต่ำหรับร่างกาย และ	(b) ปริมาณโปรตีนหรือคาร์โบไฮเดรตต่อหน่วยบริโภค × ปริมาณพลังงานของโปรตีน
หล่าหรับสมอง เมื่อร่างกายอยู่ในสภาวะ	หรือคาร์ไปไฮเครต
งงานที่เพียงพอสำหรับสมองได้ และกรค	= 1 กรัมต่อหน่วยบริโภค x 4 ก็โดแคลอรีต่อกรัม = 4 ก็โดแคลอรีต่อหน่วยบริโภค
ไขมันตร้างเป็นสารคีโตน (ketone bodies)	(c) พลังงานต่อ 1 หน่วยบริโภค = 27 + 4 = 31 กิโลแคลอรีต่อหน่วยบริโภค
i (acetone) และเบล้า-ไฮดรอกซีบิวที่เรต	(ii) ปริมาณหลังงานที่ผู้ป่วยต้องการต่อวัน + ปริมาณหลังงานต่อหน่วยปริโภค
etosis) โดยสารคิโตนสามารถผ่านเข้าสู่	(a) 1,224 + 31 = 39 หน่วยปรีบิทศต่อวัน
ล้าหรับกลไกการควบคุมการขักของอาหาร	
กัตามการศึกษาทางการตรวจจินิจฉัย	บริมาณใหม้หที่ได้รับใหแต่ละวัน
นกรถบ่งชี้ได้ว่า การกระผู้นระบบประตาท	(i) ปริมาณหน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน x ปริมาณใชมันต่อหน่วยปริโภค
สมมติฐานว่า อาจเกิดจากภาวะศิโตชีส	(ii) 39 หน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน x 3 กรับต่อหน่วยปริโภค = 117 กรับต่อวัน
สาท ลดการกระดุ้นสมอง ทำให้ควบคุม	
	ปริมาณโปรตีนและคาร์ใบไลเครตที่ได้รับรวมดันในเผ่ละวัน
	(i) ปริมาณหน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน x ปริมาณใปรตินหรือคาร์โปไฮเครตต่อหน่วยปริโภค
รศึโตนนั้น ผู้ป่วยต้องได้รับปริมาณใขมัน	(ii) 39 หน่วยปริโภคต่อวัน × 1 กรัมต่อหน่วยปริโภค = 39 กรัมต่อวัน
โบไฮเครตให้อยู่ในสัดส่วนที่กำหนดไว้ เช่น	
นต้องการในแต่ละวันสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็ก	ปริมาณไปรดีนที่ได้รับในแต่ละวัน = 1 กรับต่อก็ไลกรับต่อวัน
กรคิโตนในรูปแบบคลาสลึก (classic	(i) 1 กรัมเต่อกิโลกรัมเต่อวัน × 18 กิโลกรัม = 18 กรัมต่อวัน
HARRINISMINISTING (181: NON-181)	
	ปรีมาณคาร์ไปไลเครคที่ใต้รับในแต่ละวัน
	(i) ปริมาณโปรตินและคาร์โบไฮเครตที่ได้รับรวมกันในแต่ละวัน - ปริมาณโปรตินที่ได้รับ
	ในแต่ละวัน
	(ii) 39 กรัมต่อวัน - 18 กรัมต่อวัน = 21 กรับต่อวัน

ความเป็นมาและความสำคัญของ

อาหารสร้างสารคิโตน (ketogenic diet) เป็นทางเลี ปริมาณโปรตีน และพลังงานเพียงพอสำหรับการเจริญเติบโตตา ได้รับอาหารสร้างสารดีโตน ร่างกายจะเลียนแบบการตอบส อดอาหาร โดยการใช้ไขมันเป็นแหล่งพลังงานหลักแทนดาร์ ไม่เพียงพอ เนื้องจากถูกจำกัดปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรต ในตภาวะ อดอาหาร กรดอะมีในไม่สามารถเป็นแหล่งพลังงานที่เพียงพอ ไขมันไม่เลามารถผ่านเข้าสู่เขลล์สมอง ตับใช้กรคใชมันตร้างเป็นส ได้แก่ อะชีโตอะชิเตต (acetoacetate) อะชีโตน (acetone) แล (B-hydroxybutyrate) จนเกิดภาวะดีโตซีล (ketosis) โดยลา เรลล์สมองใช้เป็นแหล่งหลังงานแทนกลูโคลได้ สำหรับกลไกการ สร้างสารศึโตนนั้นยังไม่ทราบแน่ชัด อย่างไรก็ตามการศึก ทางสรีรวิทยาให้พ้า (electrophysiological) ไม่สามารถบ่งชี้ได้ว่า มีผลต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงของระดับสารสื่อประสาท ลดการกร ในผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมชัก ซึ่งเป็นอาหารที่มีปริมาณไขมันสูง ค คาร์โปไฮเครตเป็นน้ำตาลกลูโคล ซึ่งเป็นแหล่งพลังงานที่รวคเรื **โดยปกติจะเป็นแหล่งพลังงานเพียงอย่างเดียวสำหรับสมอง** ที่ลดลง เกิดจากผลโดยตรงของสารคีโตน แต่สมมติฐานว่า

ในการวางแผนรูปแบบอาหารสร้างสารพีโตนนั้น ผู้ปัว มากเพียงพอ และจำกัดปริมาณโปรตีนและคาร์โบไฮเครตให้อยู่ ตัวอย่างการคำนวณดัดส่วนอาหารตามความต้องการในแร น้ำหนัก 18 กิโลกรัม ซึ่งได้รับอาหารสร้างสารดีโตนในรูป ketogenic diet) ในสัตส่วนเป็นกรัมของไขมันต่ออาหารที่ไม่ เท่ากับ 3:1 ดังต่อไปนี้จ

การขักในผู้ประได้"...จ





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ดูมิอเฉมนี้เคีรบา ที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาห ทั้งในรูปแบบยานได (tabl	รวมประบาณคารใบเมืองครตเนยาทน เจตร้างสารคิโตน ณ โรงพยาบาล tets) ยานคปรูล (capsules) ยาน้	ไการใช้ในผู้ปวยม จุฬาลงกรณ์ สภา กใส (solutions)	สึกโดคลมขัก ากาชาคไทย ยาน้ำเชื่อม	 Generic name	Trade name D	osage unit o	Grams carbohydrate er dosage unit	Date of search
(syrups) ยาน่าแขวนตะก ยาหง (powders) และยา	อน (suspensions) ยาอิลิกเซอร แกรนูล (granules) ทั้งหมด 21	(elixirs) ยาฉิด 1 รายการ โดยก	(injections) กรสอบถาม	Acetylcysteine effervescent tablet	Fluimucil [®] A	600 mg	0	24/01/61
ผุผลิตต่านทางผู้แทนยา หร	้อติดต่อผู้ผลิตโดยตรงทางโทรศัพ การการการการการการการการการการการการการก	ที่ และจุดหมายอ	เล็กทรอนิกล์	Acetylcysteine granule	is Flemex- [®] AC 5 g	100 mg/sacht	et 4.850	01/02/61
(e-mail) ทงเนชยมตรามหร	Printer of the second s	INTERVIEWENT	ILTERTION	Acyclovir tablet	Vilerm®	200 mg	0.270	28/08/60
ล่าดับรายการยาตามตัวอั	าษรภาษาอังกฤษตัวแรกของชื่อสา	ามัณฑางยา (ger	teric name)	Albendazole tablet	Alben®	200 mg	0.330	21/09/60
ดังต่อไปนี้		•		Allopurinol tablet	Xandase®	100 mg	0.177	22/09/60
				Ambroxol syrup	Amxol [®] 60 ml	30 mg/5 ml	4.867	21/09/60
แร้บพรเต	ณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาที่ให้ในผู้ปวย	ขเด็กโรคสมชัก		Amikacin injection	Akicin®	500 mg/2 ml	0	14/09/60
S.	รับคารรัคษาด้วยอาหารสร้ าง สา ร	ดีโตน	1	Amikacin injection	Siamik®	250 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60
		Grams	Date of	Amlodipine syrup	ผลิตโดยโรรพยาบาล	1 mg/ml	0.510	18/09/60
Generic name	Trade name Dosage unit	carbohydrate	search		รุฬาละกรณ์ (60 ml)			
	A	nun ageson lau		Amlodipine tablet	Amlopine®	6 mg	0.006	22/09/60
A	1	0000	00100170	Amoxicillin & clavulanik	c Cavumox [®] 70ml	228 mg/5 ml	0.366	28/08/60
Acetaminopnen drop	beramol 10 ml 100 mg/ml	0.355	71/08/90	acid dry syrup				
Acetaminophen caplet	Sara 500 mg	0.064	11/09/60	Amovicillin & clavulanie	Cavilmox [®] 70ml	457 mo/5 ml	0 324	28/08/60
Acetaminophen drop	Sara [®] 15 ml 100 mg/ml	0.378	11/09/60				100	20100101
Acetaminophen	Sara [®] 60 ml 250 mg/5 ml	4.146	11/09/60	Amovicillio & clavulani	Caumore	0 6 a friel	C	UNA/BU/BC
suspension				acid injection		BIA B OO	2	000000
Acetaminophen	Sara [®] 60 ml 120 mg/5 ml	4.159	11/09/60	Amovicillin & clavulanic	Cavimov [®]	1 2 civial	C	2R/DR/RD
suspension				control in inco		h	,	
Acetaminophen tablet	Pamol [®] 325 mg	0.065	13/12/60	Amovioillio 8 otavutonio	Common®	000 303	0000	UD/ DU/ DC
Acetaminophen tablet	Tylenol [®] 500 mg	0.070	14/09/60	 Allowed in a clavalatin	c cavaillov	6111 C70	010.0	00/00/07
Acetazolamide tablet	Diamox [®] 250 mg	0.045	11/09/60	מכום ומחובר				

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Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit c	Grams arbohydrate r dosage unit	Date of search		Generic name	Trade name [Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate er dosage unit	Date of search
Amoxicillin & clavulanic acid tablet	: Cavumox [®]	1 g	0.053	28/08/60		B 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		L				
	orange 60 ml									
Amoxicillin dry syrup	Coamox [®] 60 mi	l 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		1		
Amphotericin B injection	Amphotret [®]	50 mg/vial	0	12/12/60		Calcium carbonate	Chalktab"	350 mg	0.029	22/09/60
Ampicillin injection	Ampicillin Genera	1 g/vial	0	14/09/60		ladiel				
	Drugs house [®]	1				Calcium folinate	Cafonate®	50 mg/5 ml	0	28/08/60
Ampicillin injection	Ampra M.H. [®]	1 g/vial	0	04/09/60		injection				
Amnicillin & sulbactam	Sulam®	1.5 d/vial	C	28/08/60		Calcium folinate tablet	Folina	15 mg	0.140	29/11/60
	5	5				Calcium polystyrene	Kalimate®	5 g/sachet	0	24/01/61
Injection						sulfonate powder				
Ampicillin & sulbactam	Unasyn®	1.5 g/vial	0	22/09/60		Carbamazepine syrup	Tegretol [®] 250 ml	100 mg/5 ml	1.250	01/12/60
injection						Carbomoronian	Township CD		c	USIC FI FU
Ampicillin & sulbactam	Unasyn®	3 g/vial	0	22/09/60		Carbamazepine	regretor CA	5m nnz	þ	00/71/10
injection						prolonged-release tablet				
			100.0			Carbamazepine	Tegretol [®] CR	400 mg	0	01/12/60
Azitnromycin ary syrup	Zunromax" 15 m	Im e\gm uu≯ I	978'N	18/09/60		prolonged-release tablet				
Azithromycin capsule	Zimomax	ām uc∠	881.0	10/13/00		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 Dosa efdinir suspension Omnicer [®] 30 ml 125 efixime suspension Cefspan [®] 30 ml 100	age unit g	Commo						Grame	
efdinir suspension Omnicef [®] 30 ml 125 efixime suspension Cefspan [®] 30 ml 100	B	Grams arbohydrate r dosage unit	Date of search		Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	carbohydrate er dosage unit	Date of search
efixime suspension Cefspan [®] 30 ml 100	5 mg/5 ml	0.003	18/09/60		Chlorpheniramine	Chlorpheniramine	a 10 mg/ml	0	22/09/60
	0 mg/5 ml	0.088	29/11/60		injection	GPO*			
eroperazone & Suicet 1 g/	/vial	0	28/08/60		Ciprofloxacin injection	Cifloxin [®]	200 mg/100 i	0 14	28/08/60
ulbactam injection					Ciprofloxacin tablet	Cifloxin [®]	250 mg	0.025	28/08/60
efoperazone & Sulcef [®] 1.5 ;	g/vial	0	28/08/60		Ciprofloxacin tablet	Cifloxin [®]	500 mg	0.039	28/08/60
ulbactam injection					Clindamycin injection	Rosif [®]	600 mg/100 i	0 14	28/08/60
efoperazone & Sulperazone® 1 g/	Wial	0	22/09/60		Clobazam	Frisium®	5 mg	0.105	10/01/61
ulbactam injection			.,		Clonazepam tablet	Prenarpil®	0.5 mg	0.112	24/08/60
efoperazone & Sulperazone® 1.5 (g/vial	0	22/09/60		Clonazepam tablet	Prenarpil [®]	2 mg	0.146	24/08/60
ulbactam injection					Clorazepate capsule	Polizep®	5 mg	0.187	29/11/60
efotaxime injection Claraxim [®] 1 g/	/vial	0	28/08/60		Cloxacillin injection	Cloxa M.H. [®]	1 g/vial	0	04/09/60
eftazidime injection Cef-4 [®] 1 g/	Wial	0	28/08/60		Colistimethate Sodium	Mellistin®	150 mg/vial	0	28/08/60
eftazidime injection Fortum® 2 g/	/vial	0	28/08/60		injection				
eftriaxone injection Cef-3 [®] 1 g/	/vial	0	28/08/60						
ephalexin capsule Sialexin [®] 250	gm c	0	28/08/60		0				
etirizine tablet Cetrizin [®] 10 n	бш	0.103	24/08/60		Desmopressin injection	Minirin®	4 mcg/ml	0	12/12/60
helated magnesium Qualimed Chelated 100	gm C	0	12/12/60		Desmopressin tablet	Minirin®	0.1 mg	0.197	26/01/61
blet Magnesium [®]					Dexamethasone	Dexasone®	5 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
helated zinc tablet Qualimed Chelated 15 n	бш	0	2/12/60		injection				
Zinc®					Dexamethasone	Lodexa-5 [®]	5 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
hioralhydrate syrup ผลิตโดยโครพยาบาล 1 mi	lm/gr	0.595 1	8/09/60		injection				
รุฬาสะกรณ์ (30 ml)				_	Dexamethasone tablet	Devamethasone	[®] 0.5 mg	0.198	13/12/60
				_	Diazepam injection	Ropam®	10 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61

Genetic name restoring matching Call of matching matching Call of matching matching Call of matching matching Call of matching			Carbohydr	ate Content of Me	edications 13	14	Carbohydrate Content o	of Medications			
Diazepani heteion Diazepani effori 0 mag2 mil (2010) 20066 Exponention (11, 10) 20000 mil (11, 10) <td>Generic name</td> <td>Trade name</td> <td>Dosage unit</td> <td>Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit</td> <td>Date of search</td> <td></td> <td>Generic name</td> <td>Trade name [</td> <td>Dosage unit o</td> <td>Grams arbohydrate er dosage unit</td> <td>Date of search</td>	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate per dosage unit	Date of search		Generic name	Trade name [Dosage unit o	Grams arbohydrate er dosage unit	Date of search
Diazepant bletDiazepant defici2:00 mg fm1:1592:00 mg fm1:1502:00 mg fm1:1501:1502:00 mg fm1:1502:00 mg fm1	Diazepam injection	Diazepam GPO	* 10 mg/2 ml	0	22/09/60		Ergocalciferol capsule	Calciferol®	20000 units	0.200	25/08/60
Discrepant tablet Discrepant tablet Discrepant tablet Discrepant tablet Email 45 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.0 mg/0.6 m	Diazepam tablet	Diazepam GPO	° 2 mg	0.169	22/09/60		Erythromycin dry syrup	Erimycin [®] 60 ml	200 mg/5 ml	1.159	28/08/60
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Diazepam tablet	Diazepam GP0	° 5 mg	0.166	22/09/60						
DigetionLanouin*60 mi0.36 movin*60 mi0.36 movin*60 mi0.30 movin*60 mi0.30 movin*60 mi0.500 movin*60 mi0.500 movin*60 mi0.500 movin*60 mi0.500 movin*60 mi0.500 movin*60 mi0.4008 mi0.4008 movin*60 mi0.4008 mi	Dicloxacillin capsule	Dixocillin [®]	250 mg	0	28/08/60		ш				
Dimently drintate Dimently drintate Dimently drintate S0 mg/m 20 mg 2.26 1607/57 njection Avaart ⁶ 60 mj Dimently drintate A M H (66 mg fron) 2.00 mg 2.00 m	Digoxin elixir	Lanoxin [®] 60 m	I 0.05 mg/ml	0.300	10/01/61		Ferrous fumarate drop	Ferdek [®] 15 ml	45 mg/0.6 ml	0.500	04/09/60
njection ANH $65 mg iron)$ njection $Aucar6 60 mj$ $Diphenhydramine 2.560$ 110960 $Eluconazole capsuleFlucozole650 mg0.100280860nmonium syupAucar6 60 mjDiphenhydramine 2.560110960Fluconazole injectionFlucozole650 mg0.100280860ammonium syupammonium circiEluconazole injectionFlucozole650 mg0.100280860ammonium circi125 mg, NaEmonium circiFoliamin65 mg0.100280860DomperidoneDominoit6 30 mj5 mg indice nilectionFuncezole6100 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilection0.100280860DomperidoneDominoit8 30 mj5 mg indice nilectionLucetice620 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilection0.1002800860DomperidoneIndice nilectionLuceticeLucetice60 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilectionDomperidoneIndice nilectionLucetice100 mg indice nilectionLucetice60 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilectionDomperidoneIndice nilectionLucetice100 mg indice nilectionLucetice0 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilectionDomperidoneIndice nilectionLucetice100 mg indice nilectionLucetice100 mg indice nilection100 mg indice nilectionDomperidoneIndice nilectionLucetice1$	Dimenhydrinate	Dimeno®	50 mg/ml	0	12/12/60		Ferrous sulphate tablet	Ferrous sulphate®	200 mg	0.226	16/07/57
Diphen/ydramine & Aracaf ⁶ 0 ml Diphen/ydramine 2.60 1/09/60 Euconacide capsule Fluconacide 6 mg 0.100 28/08/60 ammonium syrup HC112.6 mg. ammonium Cl Euconacide injection Fluconacide 6 mg 0.100 28/08/60 ammonium syrup HC112.6 mg. ammonium Cl Euconacide injection Fluconacide' 6 mg 0.100 28/08/60 ammonium Cl Catate 50 mg/6 ml 0.65 31/08/60 Fluconacide injection Euconacide' 6 mg 0.100 28/08/60 Comperidone Dominos. [*] 30 ml 6 mg/6 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Fucosemide injection Lucetice' 2 mg/vall 0 28/08/60 Catate 50 mg/6 ml 10 mg 0.052 31/08/60 Fucosemide injection Lucetice' 2 mg/vall 0 28/08/60 Catate 50 mg/6 ml 10 mg/6 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Fucosemide injection Lucetice'' 2 mg/vall 0 28/08/60 Catate 50 mg/6 ml 10 mg 0.050 28/08/60 Eucoscole'' 10 mg/c0<	njection							A.N.H	(65 mg Iron)		
ammonium syrup HCI 12 6 mg. ammonium Cl ammonium Cl ammonium Cl ammonium Cl 0 mg.60 ml 0 28/08/00 ammonium Cl 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 7 mg. Na 0.108 28/08/00 Immonium Cl 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 126 mg. Na 2 mg. Na 0.108 2 mg. Na Immonium Cl 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 125 mg. Na 2 mg. Na 0 2 mg. Na 0 2 M08/00 Domperidone Dominon*30 ml 6 mg. Ml 0.052 31/08/00 Furosemide injection Furetic* 2 mg/2 ml 0 2 M08/00 Domperidone tablet Domino*30 ml 10 mg 0.052 31/08/00 Furosemide tablet Furetic* 2 0 mg/2 ml 0 10/161 Domperidone tablet Cardura* 1 mg 0.011 31/08/00 Gentamic* 1 0 mg 0 10/161 Dovycycline capsule Moamycin injection Levetic* Miramycin* 1 mg. 20 mg/2 ml 0 1 0/01/61	Diphenhydramine &	Aracaf [®] 60 ml	Diphenhydrar	nine 2.560	11/09/60		Fluconazole capsule	Flucozole®	50 mg	0.100	28/08/60
ammonium Clammonium	ammonium syrup		HCI 12.5 m	ri,			Fluconazole injection	Flucozole®	100 mg/50 ml	0	28/08/60
126 mg. Na126 mg. Nacitrate 50 mg/6 mcitrate 50 mg/6 m2 g/vial2 g/vial028/08/60DomperidoneDominox ⁶ 30 ml6 mg/6 ml0.05231/08/60Furosemide injectionEventices ⁶ 20 mg/2 ml028/08/60DomperidoneDominox ⁶ 30 ml6 mg/6 ml0.05231/08/60Furosemide injectionLask ⁶ 20 mg/2 ml010/01/61Domperidone tabletMolax-M ⁶ 10 mg0.09028/08/60Eveneide tabletFuretices ⁶ 20 mg/2 ml010/01/61Doxazosin tabletCardura ⁶ 1 mg0.01418/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMiramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml010/01/61Doxazosin tabletCardura ⁶ 1 mg0.01418/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMiramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml010/01/61Doxycycline capsuleMedomycin ⁶ 100 mg0.01414/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMiramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml010/01/61Doxycycline capsuleMedomycin ⁶ 100 mg0.01414/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMiramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml010/01/61Doxycycline capsuleMedomycin ⁶ 100 mg0.01414/08/60Gentamicin sulphateMiramycin ⁶ 010/01/61Doxycycline capsuleCardura ⁶ 100 mg0.01414/08/60Hydrafizine injectionApresoline ⁶ 010/01/61Doxycycline capsuleCardura ⁶ 2.02515/11/60 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>ammonium</td><td>ū</td><td></td><td></td><td>Folic acid tablet</td><td>Foliamin[®]</td><td>6 mg</td><td>0.108</td><td>28/08/60</td></t<>			ammonium	ū			Folic acid tablet	Foliamin [®]	6 mg	0.108	28/08/60
Citrate 50 mg/5 ml Citrate 50 mg/5 ml Citrate 50 mg/5 ml Citrate 50 mg/5 ml 0 0 280080 Domperidone Dominox* 30 ml 5 mg/5 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Lasix* 20 mg/2 ml 0 28/08/60 Domperidone Dominox* 30 ml 5 mg/5 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Lasix* 20 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Domperidone tablet Molax-M* 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 Eurosemide injection Lasix* 40 mg 0 10/01/61 Dowzosoin tablet Cardura* 1 mg 0.090 28/08/60 0.113 Z8/08/60 0 10/01/61 Dowzosoin tablet Cardura* 1 mg 0.104 18/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin* 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Dowzosoin tablet Cardura* 100 mg 0.104 14/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin* 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Dowzosoin tablet Cardura* 2.00 g 0.104 14/09/60 Gentamicin s			125 mg, Na				Fosfomycin injection	Fosmicin [®]	2 g/vial	0	28/08/60
Domperidone Dominos ⁴ 30 ml 5 mg/5 ml 5 mg/5 ml 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Lasix ⁶ 20 mg/2 ml 0 1001/61 uspension xuspension kml 10 mg 0.052 31/08/60 Furosemide injection Lasix ⁶ 20 mg/2 ml 0 1001/61 uspension Molax-M ⁶ 10 mg 0.041 18/09/60 Eurosemide tablet Furetic ⁶ 40 mg 0.113 28/08/60 Nowzossin tablet Cardura ⁶ 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Nowzossin tablet Cardura ⁶ 100 mg 0.014 18/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Nowzossin tablet Carvasin ⁶ 100 mg 0.0104 H Miramycin ⁶ 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Nowzossin tablet Carvasin ⁶ 100 mg 0.0104 H H E E 10/01/61 Nowzossin tablet Carvasin ⁶ 10			citrate 50 mg	/5 ml			Furosemide injection	Furetic-s [®]	20 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60
uspension Eurosemide tablet Eurosemide tablet Euretic [®] 40 mg 0.113 28/08/60 Domperidone tablet Molax-M [®] 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 0.113 28/08/60 Doxazosin tablet Carvasin [®] 1 mg 0.090 28/08/60 G 0.014 18/09/60 0.014 18/09/60 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.016	Domperidone	Dominox [®] 30 ml	5 mg/5 ml	0.052	31/08/60		Furosemide injection	Lasix®	20 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61
Domperidone tablet Molax-M [®] 10 mg 0.090 28/08/60 0 Doxazosin tablet Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 G Miramycin [®] 0 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Doxazosin tablet Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 G G 10/01/61 Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 2 mg 0.104 04/09/60 G G 10/01/61 Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 G Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 G H H Niramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 H H H Nirandoninazide Mirochlorothiazide 26 mg 0.124 22/09/60 Floction A Molechlorothiazide Mydrochlorothiazide Mydrochlorothiazide 0.124 22/09/60	uspension						Furosemide tablet	Furetic®	40 mg	0.113	28/08/60
Doxazosin tablet Cardura [®] 1 mg 0.041 18/09/60 G Doxazosin tablet Carvasin [®] 2 mg 0.104 04/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 Imateria 1	Domperidone tablet	Molax-M [®]	10 mg	060.0	28/08/60						
Oxazosin tablet Z mg 0.104 04/09/60 Gentamicin sulphate Miramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Joxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection Niramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Joxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection Niramycin [®] 80 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 E H H H H H 14/09/60 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 H H 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 H 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 10/01/61	Joxazosin tablet	Cardura®	1 mg	0.041	18/09/60		U				
Doxycycline capsule Medomycin [®] 100 mg 0.201 14/09/60 injection E H H H 0 10/01/61 Electrolyte powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydratazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 10/01/61 Enoxaparin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide 8/0mc/nlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 22/09/60 njection Apresoline GPO [®] 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide 0.124 22/09/60	Joxazosin tablet	Carxasin®	2 mg	0.104	04/09/60		Gentamicin sulphate	Miramycin [®]	80 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61
E H Electrolyte powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 10/01/61 Enoxaparin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 22/09/60 tablet GPO [®]	Joxycycline capsule	Medomycin [®]	100 mg	0.201	14/09/60		injection				
Electrolyte powder Oreda R.O. [®] 3.3 g/sachet 2.025 15/11/60 Hydralazine injection Apresoline [®] 20 mg/ml 0 10/01/61 Enoxaparin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 22/09/60 njection tablet GPO [®]	Ш						н				
Enoxaparin sodium Clexane [®] 40 mg/0.4 ml 0 14/09/60 Hydrochlorothiazide Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg 0.124 22/09/60 tablet GPO [®]	Electrolyte powder	Oreda R.O.®	3.3 g/sache	t 2.025	15/11/60		Hydralazine injection	Apresoline®	20 mg/ml	0	10/01/61
njection GPO [®]	Enoxaparin sodium	Clexane®	40 mg/0.4 n	0 14	14/09/60		Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrochlorothiazid	te 25 mg	0.124	22/09/60
	njection						tablet	GPO*			

Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit o	Grams arbohydrate r dosage unit	Date of search	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate ber dosage unit	Date of search
/drocortisone tablet /droxyzine 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 12/12/60
I uprofen suspension	Nurofen®	200 mg/5 ml	1.960	24/01/61	M Macrogol 4000 powder	Fortax®	10 g/sachet	o	24/01/61
					Magnesium sulfate	ผลิตโดยโรงพยาบาล	120 ml	0	18/09/60
L acosamide injection	Vimpat®	10 mg/10 ml	0	28/09/60	 (saturated) solution	านรากรณ์			
acosamide tablet	Vimpat®	50 mg	0	28/09/60	 Menatetrenone soft	Glakay	15 mg	0.019	04/10/60
acosamide tablet	Vimpat [®]	100 mg	0	28/09/60	capsule	e			
acosamide tablet	Vimpat®	150 mg	0	28/09/60	 Meropenem Injection	Mapenem	In mg/viai	0 0	28/08/60
acosamide tablet	Vimpat®	200 mg	0	28/09/60	Meropenem Injection	Mapenem	1 g/vial	0	28/08/60
actulose syrup	Duphalac [®] 100 ml	100 ml	35	28/09/60	Methylprednisolone	Solu-medrol	40 mg/vial	970.0	18/09/60
amotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	25 mg	0.025	15/11/60	Injection	()	The second	c	000000
amotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	50 mg	0.050	15/11/60	Methylpreanisoione	2010-mediol	IEINDM 071	0	18/03/60
amotrigine tablet	Lamictal®	100 mg	0.100	15/11/60	Injection	()	1111111111		00100101
ansoprazole tablet	Prevacid [®] FDT	15 mg	0.115	28/08/60	Methylprednisolone	Solu-medrol	buu mg/viai	0	18/09/60
evetiracetam injection	Keppra [®]	500 mg/5 ml	0	28/08/60	injection	0	1-01-01	¢	COLONG P
evetiracetam solution	Keppra® 300 ml	100 mg/ml	0.550	28/08/60	Metociopramide	vominu-	IM 7/6m OL	0	13/12/00
evetiracetam tablet	Keppra®	250 mg	0	28/08/60	Injection				
evetiracetam tablet	Keppra [®]	500 mg	0	28/08/60	Metociopramide syrup	ผลดโดยโรรพยาบาล	Im/gm d.U.	1.79.0	30/01/01
evofloxacin injection	Lefloxin [®]	750 mg/150 n	0	28/08/60		(m 02) มหาลากราช (20 m)	5		
evofloxacin tablet	Lefloxin [®]	500 mg	0.170	28/08/60	Metoclopramide tablet	Nausi	10 mg	0.116	30/01/61
wothvroxine tablet	Euthyrox [®]	50 mca	0.091	29/01/61	 Metronidazole Injection	Metrolex	pun mg/100		78/08/90

Generic name Trade name Isade name Grams Milk of magnesia Milk of magnesia 0.372 Milk of magnesia Metrolex* 200 mg 0.272 Milk of magnesia Metrolex* 240 ml 0 Multivitamins drop Multivitamins drop 0.079 0 Multivitamins injection Multivitamins syrup 0 0 Multivitamins syrup Syn-0-Vita* 60 ml 11 ml 0 Multivitamins with Centrum* 1 tablet 0	Date of search	Canario nama			Grams	Date of
Metroniclazole tabletMetrolex [®] 200 mg0.272Milk of magnesiaEmulax [®] 240 ml0suspensionEmulax [®] 240 ml0suspensionMontelukast tabletMontelukast tablet0.079Multivitamins droppMunti-Vim [®] 15 ml1 ml0.705Multivitamins injectionOMVI [®] 4 ml/ampoule0Multivitamins syrupSyn-O-Vits [®] 6 ml0.746Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 1 tablet0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest1 tablet0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest1 tablet0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest0Multivitamins withCentrum [®] 5 interest1 tablet		COLORY HARRY	Trade name	Dosage unit	carbohydrate per dosage unit	search
Milk of magnesia Emulax ⁶ 240 ml 0 suspension suspension 0.079 0.079 Multivitamicas tablet Montek ⁶ 10 mg 0.079 Multivitamics drop Munti-Vim ⁶ 15 ml 1 ml 0.079 Multivitamics injection Multivitamics syrup 0.746 0 Multivitamics syrup Syn-0-Vts ⁶ 60 ml 6 ml 0 Multivitamics with Centrum ⁶ 1 tablet 0 Multivitamics with Centrum ⁶ Silver ⁶ 1 tablet 0 Multivitamics with Centrum ⁶ Silver ⁶ 1 tablet 0	28/08/60	d				
suspension Montelukast tablet Montek [®] 10 mg 0.079 Multivitamins drop Munti-Vim [®] 15 ml 1 ml 0.705 Multivitamins syrup Syn-O-Vita [®] 60 ml 5 ml 0.746 Multivitamins syrup Syn-O-Vita [®] 60 ml 5 ml 0.746 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0	25/08/60	Perampanel tablet	Fycompa®	2 mg	0.079	22/09/60
Montelukast tablet Montek [®] 10 mg 0.079 Multivitamins drop Munti-Vim [®] 15 ml 1 ml 0.705 Multivitamins injection Munti-Vim [®] 15 ml 1 ml 0.705 Multivitamins syrup Sym-Ov/ts [®] 60 ml 6 ml 0 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 Minerals tablet minerals tablet 0 1		Perampanel tablet	Fycompa®	4 mg	0.157	22/09/60
Multivitamins drop Multivitamins drop Multivitamins injection 0.705 Multivitamins injection OMVI® 4 ml/ampoule 0 Multivitamins syrup Syru-O-Vits® som 5 ml 0.746 Multivitamins with Centrum® 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum® 5liver® 1 tablet 0 Minerals tablet Multivitamins with Centrum® 5liver® 1 tablet 0	24/01/61	Perampanel tablet	Fycompa®	8 mg	0.149	22/09/60
Multivitamins injection OM/I® 4 ml/ampoule 0 Multivitamins syrup Syn-O-Vits® 60 ml 5 ml 0.746 Multivitamins syrup Centrum® 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum® 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum® Silver® 1 tablet 0 1 minerals tablet	15/11/60	Phenobarbital injection	Phenobarbitone	200 mg/ml	0	22/09/60
Multivitamins syrup Syn-O-Vits [®] s0 ml 5 ml 0.746 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 Multivitamins with Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet	24/08/60		GPO [®]			
Multivitamins with Centrum [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet	02/02/61	Phenobarbital syrup	ผลิตโดยโรงพยาบาล	6.5 mg/ml	0.523	29/01/61
minerals tablet Multivitamins with Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet	31/01/61		รุฬาละกรณ์ (20 ml)			
Multivitamins with Centrum [®] Silver [®] 1 tablet 0 minerals tablet		Phenobarbital tablet	Phenobarbitone	32.5 mg	0.038	22/09/60
minerals tablet	31/01/61		GPO [®]			
		Phenobarbital tablet	Phenobarbitone	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 [®]	260 mg/5 m	0	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				

Game Game <thcoloc< th=""> Game Game <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Carbohydrate (</th><th>Content of Me</th><th>dications 19</th><th>20</th><th>Carbohydrate Content o</th><th>of Medications</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<></thcoloc<>			Carbohydrate (Content of Me	dications 19	20	Carbohydrate Content o	of Medications			
Plassium chloride eftir fuñ diafurávurva Z0 medy 15 ml 0.31 100 ml 0 ml 0 ml 11.50 200 Plassium chloride eftir fuñ diafurávurva Z0 medy 16 ml 750 mg (KC) 0 400 ml 90 ml 11.50 200 Plassium chloride Add+f ⁴ 750 mg (KC) 0 400 mb 500 mg 0 3010 Plassium solum Variy-U ⁴ /200 1 meaure 0 241160 Solum valproate Depakine ⁶ 200 mg 0 3010 Plassium solum Variy-U ⁴ /200 1 meaure 0 241160 Solum valproate Depakine ⁶ 200 mg/4 ml 0 2010 Predinsione tablet Perdinsione tablet Perdinsione tablet Perdinsione tablet Depakine ⁶ 200 mg/4 ml 0 2010 Predinsione tablet Perdinsione tablet Perdinsione tablet Depakine ⁶ 200 mg/4 ml 0 2010 Predinsione tablet Perakine ⁶ 200 mg/4 ml 0 2010 2010 2010 Predinsione tablet Perakine ⁶ 20	Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit ca	Grams arbohydrate dosage unit	Date of search		Generic name	Trade name	Dosage unit	Grams carbohydrate ber dosage uni	Date of search
manufactor manufactor <thmanufactor< th=""> manufactor manufac</thmanufactor<>	Potassium chloride elixi	ั้เร ผลิตโดยโรงพยาบาง	a 20 meq/15 ml	0.319	18/09/60		Sodium phosphate	Swiff [®] 90 ml	90 ml	11.520	22/09/60
Protassium chloride Addi-K 750 mg (Kc) 0 4006 Sodium valproate Depekine Choroff 500 mg 0 2010 tubbet (33 mg) of (X)		รุฬาลงกรณ์ (120 m	(Ju				suspension				
tblet controlled-refease controlled-refer controlled-refease condid-refease condid-refease <	Potassium chloride	Addi-K [®]	750 mg (KCI	0	04/09/60		Sodium valproate	Depakine Chrono ⁴	° 500 mg	0	03/10/60
(333 mg) dr(A) (333 mg) dr(A) Pdeaselum sodium Uralyt-U ² 200 1 meaure 0 2011 200 mg 0.028 0.018 Pdaselum sodium Uralyt-U ² 200 1 meaure 0 2011 200 mg 0.028 0.011 Pdaropen citrate > of granules 0 2411/60 Exertion of granules 0.014 0.028 0.016 0.028 0.014 0.028 0.016 <	tablet		equiv to 10 mE	σ			controlled-release				
Pdasslum sodiumUralyt-U Table 1D2911/16Sodium valproateDepainine*200 mg0.0280.010hydrogen citratespoonful of 2.5 gspoonful of 2.5 gSpoonful of 2.5 gSpoonful of 2.5 g0.14413112/1600.0280.0310Prednisolone tabletPerantilesFrednisolone*5 mg0.14413112/160Sodium valproateDepainine*00.0310Prednisolone tabletPyrazinamide5 mg0.0551809/60Sodium valproateDepainine*00.016Pyrazinamide tabletPyrazinamide50 mg0.05324712/167Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf11/1602203Pyrazinamide tabletBe-suf*100 mg0.0332472/177Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf11/1602403Pyrazinamide tabletBe-suf*100 mg0.1852203/60Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf11/1602403Pyrazinamide tabletRatica*60 mg2 ml01001/61Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf2024036Pyrazinamide tabletRatica*60 mg2 ml0200360Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf2024036Pyrazinamide tabletRatica*60 mg2 ml01001/61Sucraftate suspensionUlcetate* 60 mf200 mg24036Pyrazinamide tabletRatica*60 mg2 ml00200160Sucraftate suspension11/1602703Pyrazinamide tabletRatica*60 mg2 m			(393 mg) of K)				tablet				
tyrindigen citrate spontful of 2.5 g enteric-codied tablet enteric-codied tablet of granules spontful of 2.5 g of granules of granules figenules digenules figenules digenules figenules digenules figenules digenules figenules digenules figenules figenule figenules <	Potassium sodium	Uralyt-U [®] 280 g	g 1 measure	0	29/11/60		Sodium valproate	Depakine®	200 mg	0.028	03/10/60
granules of granules	hydrogen citrate		spoonful of 2.5	5			enteric-coated tablet				
Prednisolone tablet Prednisolone 6 mg 0.14 13/12/60 injection 6 mg 0.14 13/12/60 5 mg 0.016 2 mg/mg 0	granules		of granules				Sodium valproate	Depakine®	400 mg/4 ml	0	03/10/60
Pregabalin capsuleLyrica*26 mg0.05518/09/60Sodium valproateDepakine*20 mg/mi00003/10Pyrazinamide tabletPyrazinamide50 mg0.07922/09/609solutionsolution26 mg0.01622/09Pyridoxine tabletBe-60*60 mg0.05324/1267Sprionolactome tabletHyle*26 mg0.01622/09Pyridoxine tabletBe-60*60 mg0.05324/1267SuffamethoxaciolaSpectrim* 6.0 mi20/40 mg/5.ml1Pyridoxine tabletBe-60*60 mg0.18522/09/600.18522/09/60SuffamethoxaciolaSectrim* 6.0 mi20/40 mg/5.ml1Pyridoxine tabletBe-60*60 mg0.18522/09/60Depakine* 6.0 mg0.01624/08Pyridoxine tabletBe-60*60 mg0.18522/09/60NinterthoxaciolaSectrim* 6.0 mi20/4024/08Rantidine injectionZantidon*50 mg/2 mi010/01/61NinterthoxaciolaSectrim* 6.0 mg0.10624/08Rantidine injectionZantidon*50 mg/2 mi010/01/61NinterthoxaciolaNinterthoxaciola024/08Rantidine injectionZantidon*50 mg/2 mi018/09/60Ninterthoxaciola00.106Rantidine injectionZantidon*20 mg018/09/60Ninterthoxaciola00.106Sidemafil tabletRevatio*20 mg018/09/6018/09/600.106<	Prednisolone tablet	Prednisolone [®]	5 mg	0.144	13/12/60		injection				
Prazinamide tabletPrazinamide tabletPrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePrazinamidePracinationPraci	Pregabalin capsule	Lyrica®	25 mg	0.055	18/09/60		Sodium valproate	Depakine®	200 mg/ml	0	03/10/60
GPO\$GPO\$GPO\$C	Pyrazinamide tablet	Pyrazinamide	500 mg	0.079	22/09/60		solution				
Prindoxine tabletB6-50°50 mg0.05324/12/57Sucrafiate suspension1.15028/08Prindoxine tabletBesix°100 mg0.18522/09/60Suffarrethovazole &Spectrim° 60 mi1.95 mi4.27024/08Rantidine injectionRatica°60 mg/2 mi0.18522/09/60Suffarrethovazole &Spectrim° 60 mi400/80 mg/5 mi4.27024/08Rantidine injectionRatica°60 mg/2 mi010/01/61Limethoprim suspension400/80 mg/5 mi010/01Rantidine injectionZantidon°50 mg/2 mi023/08/6028/08/60Immethoprim injection1/90 mg/5 mi010/01Rantidine injectionZantidon°50 mg/2 mi028/08/60Immethoprim injection1/90 mg/5 mi010/01Sidenafii tabletRevatio°50 mg/2 mi018/09/6018/09/6019/09/6010/0121/09/06Sidenafii tabletRevatio°20 mg018/09/6019/12/57Toperaone tablet10/080.36821/09/06Sidenafii tabletSocide*300 mg018/09/6019/12/57Toperamate tablet10/080.36821/09/07Sidenafii tabletSocide*300 mg018/12/57Toperamate tablet10/080.36821/09/07Sidenafii tabletSocide*300 mg018/12/57Toperamate tablet10/080.30514/09/07Socium choride tabletSocide*300 mg018/12/57<		GPO®					Spironolactone tablet	Hyles®	25 mg	0.016	22/09/60
Pyridoxine tablet Besix ⁶ 100 mg 0.185 22/09/60 Suffamethoxazole & Spectini ⁶ 60 m 200/40 mg/5 m 4.270 24/08 Ranitidine injection Ratica ⁶ 60 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Eastrin ⁶ 40/080 mg/5 m 4.270 24/08 Ranitidine injection Ratica ⁶ 60 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 Eastrin ⁶ 8 eastrin ⁶ 8 eastrin ⁶ 4 00/80 mg/5 m 1 0 10/01 Ranitidine injection Zantidon ⁶ 60 mg/2 ml 0 28/08/60 Timethoprim injection 4 00/80 mg/5 m 1 0 10/01 Ranitidine injection Zantidon ⁶ 60 mg/2 ml 0 28/08/60 Timethoprim injection 10/01 10/01 Sidenafil tablet Revatio ⁶ 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Topiramate tablet 60 mg/vial 0.106 22/09 Sidentificablet Air-X ⁶ 40 ml 40 mg/0.6 ml 0 28/09/60 10/01/61 10/01 10/01 Sidenafil tablet Air-X ⁶ 40 ml 20 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.6 mg/0.7	Pyridoxine tablet	B6-50 [®]	50 mg	0.053	24/12/57		Sucralfate suspension	Ulcefate [®] 60 m	il 1 g/5 ml	1.150	28/08/60
Ranticline injectionRatica [®] E0 mg/2 ml010/01/61timethoprim supersionRanticline injectionZantidon [®] E0 mg/2 ml010/01/61110/01/61Ranticline injectionZantidon [®] E0 mg/2 ml028/08/60110Ranticline injectionZantidon [®] E0 mg/2 ml028/08/6011010/01Sidenafi tabletRevatio [®] E0 mg/0.6 ml028/08/601102/09/Sidenafi tabletRevatio [®] 20 mg018/09/601102/09/Sidenafi tabletRevatio [®] 20 mg011102/09/Sidenafi tabletRevatio [®] 20 mg011111Sodium choide tabletSoride [®] 300 mg01111111Sodium choide tabletSoride [®] 300 mg011 <td>Pyridoxine tablet</td> <td>Besix®</td> <td>100 mg</td> <td>0.185</td> <td>22/09/60</td> <td></td> <td>Sulfamethoxazole &</td> <td>Spectrim[®] 60 m</td> <td>ni 200/40 mg/5</td> <td>ml 4.270</td> <td>24/08/60</td>	Pyridoxine tablet	Besix®	100 mg	0.185	22/09/60		Sulfamethoxazole &	Spectrim [®] 60 m	ni 200/40 mg/5	ml 4.270	24/08/60
Ranticline injection Ratica [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 10/01 Ranticline injection Ratica [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 trimethoprim injection 400/80 mg/5 ml 0 10/01 Ranticline injection Zanticlon [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 trimethoprim injection 400/80 mg/5 ml 0 10/01 Ranticline injection Zanticlon [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 28/08/60 T T 1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>trimethoprim suspension</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							trimethoprim suspension				
Ranitidine injection Ratica [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 10/01/61 trimethoprim injection Ranitidine injection Zantidon [®] 50 mg/2 ml 0 28/08/60 T Sidenafil tablet Revatio [®] 50 mg/vial 0.106 22/09/ 23/08/60 23/	ч						Sulfamethoxazole &	Bactrim®	400/80 mg/5	0 1	10/01/61
Raniticline injection Zantidon [®] 50 mg/z ml 0 28/08/60 T Sildenafit Revatio [®] 50 mg/of 0.106 22/09/ Sildenafit Revatio [®] 20 mg 0.106 22/09/ Sildenafit Revatio [®] 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Biocalm [®] 50 mg 0.348 21/09/ Sildenafit tablet Revatio [®] 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Biocalm [®] 50 mg 0.348 21/09/ Sildenafit tablet Revatio [®] 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Biocalm [®] 50 mg 0.035 14/09/ Sodium chloride tablet Soride [®] 300 mg 0 19/12/57 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 50 mg 0.070 14/09/	Ranitidine injection	Ratica®	50 mg/2 ml	0	10/01/61		trimethoprim injection				
Image: Solution of the second of the solution of the soluticon of the solution of the soluticon of the solution of the soluti	Ranitidine injection	Zantidon®	50 mg/2 ml	0	28/08/60						
Sidenafil tablet Revatio [®] 20 mg/vial 0.106 22/09/ Sidenafil tablet Revatio [®] 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Biocalm [®] 50 mg/vial 0.106 21/09/ Simethricone drop Air-X [®] 40 ml 40 mg/0.6 ml 0 25/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Topamax [®] 25 mg 0.035 14/09/ Sodium chloride tablet Soride [®] 300 mg 0 19/12/57 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 50 mg 0.070 14/09/							F				
Silicianafii tablet Revatio [®] 20 mg 0 18/09/60 Tolperisone tablet Biocalm [®] 50 mg 0.348 21/09/ Simethicone drop Air-X [®] 40 ml 40 mg/0.6 ml 0 25/09/60 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 25 mg 0.035 14/09/ Sodium chloride tablet Soride [®] 300 mg 0 19/12/57 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 50 mg 0.070 14/09/	S						Tigecycline injection	Tygacil®	50 mg/vial	0.106	22/09/60
Simethicone drop Air-X [®] 40 ml 40 mg/0.6 ml 0 25/09/60 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 25 mg 0.035 14/09/ Sodium chloride tablet Soride [®] 300 mg 0 19/12/57 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 50 mg 0.070 14/09/	Sildenafil tablet	Revatio®	20 mg	0	18/09/60		Tolperisone tablet	Biocalm®	50 mg	0.348	21/09/60
Sodium chloride tablet Soride [®] 300 mg 0 19/12/57 Topiramate tablet Topamax [®] 50 mg 0.070 14/09/	Simethicone drop	Air-X [®] 40 ml	40 mg/0.6 ml	0	25/09/60		Topiramate tablet	Topamax®	25 mg	0.035	14/09/60
	Sodium chloride tablet	t 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

I	ข้อคำถามในการประเมิน	ความคิดเห็บของผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ			
991		เหมาะสม (+1)	ไม่แม่ใจ (0)	ไม่ เหมาะสม (-1)	ข้อเสนอแนะ
1	ความเหมาะสมของรูปแบบหน้าปก	1	2		
2	ความเหมาะสมของขนาดรูปเล่ม	V			
3	ดวามเหมาะสมของภาพที่นำมาประกอบ	V			
4	เนื้อหามีความสอดคล้องกับวัดอุประสงค์ของคู่มือ	V		27	
5	เนื้อหามัความถูกต้อง	1			
6	เนื้อหาเป็นไปตามดำคับขั้นตอน	1	1999	1	
7	เนื้อหามีความชัดเจน เข้าใจง่าย	1		-	
8	ความอูกต้องของการใช้ภาษา				
9	ขนาดดัวอักษรอ่านร่าย ชัดเจน		1		
10	การนำคู่มือไปประยุกศใช้ในเชิงปฏิบัติ	1			

(นาะสาวชนวัคน์ สว่างฤทธิ์) ผู้วิจัย

(รองศาสตราจารย์ แพทย์หญิง คร.ศิรินุช ชมไท) ผู้ทระกุณาณ์

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แบบประเมินคู่มือปริมาณคาร์โบไฮเดรตในยาสำหรับผู้ป่วยเด็กโรคลมชัก ที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยอาหารสร้างสารคีโตนโดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

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

ผู้วิจัย

ลงชือ<u>475พรฟ (b) o5ximit()</u> (นายแพทย์จรัสพงศ์ เอื้ออริยะพานิชกุล) ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

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