Anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) are the main form of treatment for people living with epilepsy, with up to 70% (7 in 10 people) having their seizures controlled through this medication.

In Australia there are over 20 AEDs are used to treat seizures. The AEDs prescribed are often selected on the basis of the seizure type/s, age, gender and side effects. AEDs may be prescribed as tablets, syrups and liquids.

Click on the Australian Government healthdirect links below to read about the most common AEDs, including ones prescribed for emergency medication. The AEDs may be referred to by the chemical name of the drug or the brand name (in brackets) given by the manufacturer.

In addition, NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) provides a summary of types of seizures, and the recommended medications associated with these.

- Brivaracetam (Briviact)
- Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
- Clobazam (Frisium)
- Clonazepam (Rivotril)
- Diazepam (Valium)
- Ethosuximide (Zarontin)
- Gabapentin (Neurontin)
- Lacosamide (Vimpat)
- Lamotrigine (Lamictal)
- Levetiracetam (Keppra)
- Midazolam
- Oxcarbazepine (Trileptal)
- Perampanel (Fycompa)
- Phenytoin (Dilantin)
- Pregabalin (Lyrica)
- **Primidone** (Mysoline)
- ** Rufinamide** (Inovelon)
- **Sodium valproate** (Epilim, Valpro)
- **Tiagabine** (Gabitril)
- **Topiramate** (Topamax)
- **Vigabatrin** (Sabril)
- **Zonisamide** (Zonegran)