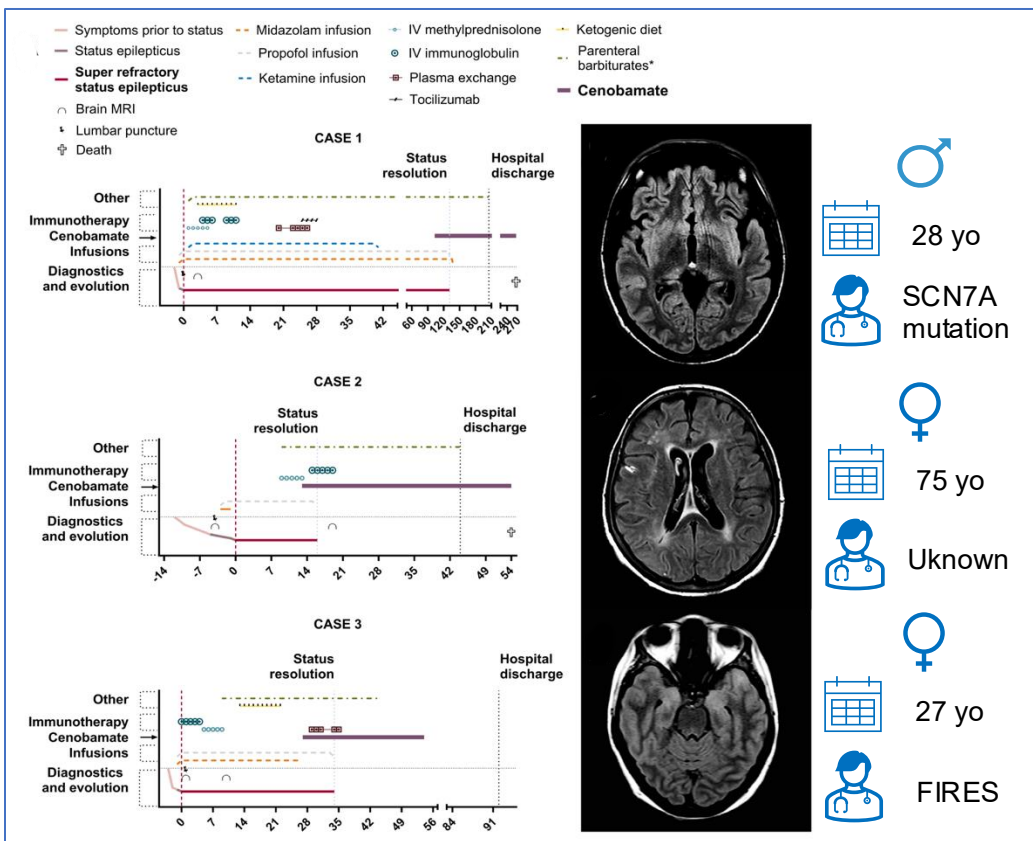


# Cenobamate use in super-refractory status epilepticus: a report of three cases

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Super-refractory status epilepticus (SRSE) is a neurological emergency. Cenobamate (CBM) may be helpful in managing SRSE, but evidence is limited. This retrospective case series reports the use of CBM as add-on therapy in the management of three cases of SRSE.



CBM was introduced at a median of 27 days after SE onset. Resolution of SRSE was observed after a median of 13 days (range: 7–30) once CBM was started. Median dose of CBM at SRSE cessation was 50 mg/d (range: 25–50 mg/d), and the median maintenance dose at the time of discharge was 200 mg/d (range: 200–400 mg/d). Two patients died and one patient achieved functional independence. No severe medication side effects were observed.

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