

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

Trigeminal Neuralgia is a complaint of repeated one-sided facial pain attacks. Trigeminal neuralgia attacks can take a few seconds to minutes. Some people feel mild pain, sometimes it feels like being stabbed by needles, while others feel pain that is quite frequent, severe and described liked being shocked by electricity. Trigeminal neuralgia affects 4 to 13 per 100,000 people annually. Women are likely to be affected more than men from a ratio ranges from 1.5 : 1 to 1.7 : 1. Most cases of trigeminal neuralgia occur on patients after the age of 50, only few cases in 20s and 30s and most rarely seen in children (Kikkeri and Nagalli, 2020). This condition causes a a lot of disability for people to conduct daily activities. Common daily activities such as brushing teeth, washing the face, making facial expressions, eating hot or cold foods or those with extreme tastes (spicy/sour) may trigger the pain. This causes trigeminal neuralgia patients to always suffer pain in the daily, leading to a lesser quality of life and multiple disabilities.

The European Academy of Neurology's gold standard treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is an approach with a pharmacologic treatment. Carbamazepine is to chosen gold standard drug to be prescribed to patients with early symptoms due to its efficacy. Although carbamazepine is the gold standard approach, it still has a prevalence of allergies in patients (Obermann, 2010). Due to this, trigeminal neuralgia patients who are allergic must be prescribed other pharmacological drugs. Alternative medications are suggested to be in the AED group, such as Oxcarbamazepine, Gabapentin, Phenytoin and Pregabalain.

## **1.2. Research Question**

How is the pharmacological treatment in patients diagnosed with Trigeminal Neuralgia in the period of January 2018-December 2018

## **1.3. Objectives of Study**

### **1.3.1. General objectives**

To describe the pharmacological treatment in patients diagnosed with Trigeminal Neuralgia in the period of January 2018-December 2018

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

To study the pharmacological combinations and observe treatment rationality in patients diagnosed with Trigeminal Neuralgia in the period of January 2018-December 2018.

## **1.4. Significance of Study**

### **1.4.1. Theoretical Significance**

To provide information about the pharmacotherapy in trigeminal neuralgia patients in the Department of Neurology RSUD Dr. Soetomo in the period of January 2018-December 2018.

### **1.4.2. Practical Significance**

To provide knowledge for medical professionals and other students about the pharmacotherapy of trigeminal neuralgia in the period of January 2018-December 2018 in the Department of Neurology in RSUD Dr Soetomo.