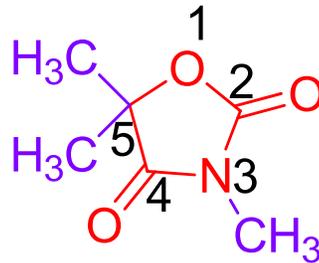


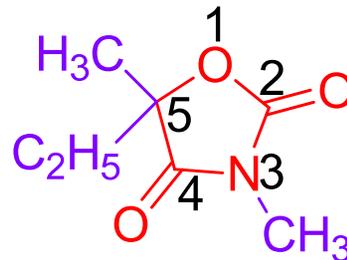
## Trimethadione



**MOA-** Trimethadione inhibits generation of T-type calcium currents in thalamic neurons, thereby stabilizing neuronal membranes, raising the threshold for repetitive activities in the thalamus

**Uses-** Trimethadione is used to treat absence seizures (also called "petit mal" seizures) in adults and children.

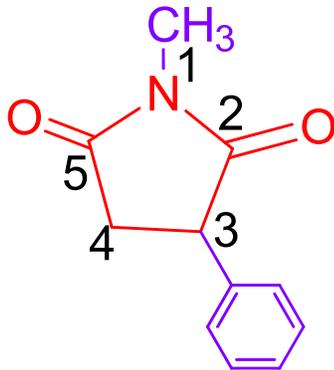
## Paramethadione



**MOA-** Similar to trimethadione

**Uses:** Paramethadione is used to control absence seizures epilepsy ("petit mal").

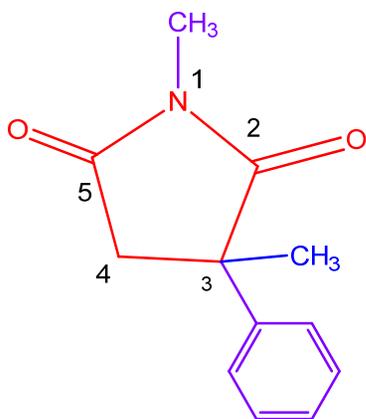
## Phensuximide



**MOA**-The exact mechanism of action is not entirely understood, but most likely ethosuximide exerts its effects by partial antagonism of T-type calcium channels of the thalamic neurons. This leads to a decrease in burst firing of thalamocortical neurons, which stabilizes the nerve activity in the brain and prevents seizures..

**Uses**- used for the treatment of petit mal epilepsy

## Methsuximide



**MOA**-Similar to phensuximide

**Uses**- used for the treatment of petit mal epilepsy