**BACKGROUND**

Phenobarbital is a barbiturate that represents the most widely used and oldest anticonvulsant worldwide. It is the first line choice for the treatment of neonatal seizures and is as effective at seizure control as Phenytoin and carbamazepine, though the side effects of Phenobarbital (e.g. dizziness, nystagmus and ataxia) are significantly worse. Phenobarbital causes a depression of bodily systems, mainly the central and peripheral nervous systems; thus, the main characteristic of an overdose is a slowdown of bodily functions. Phenobarbital is metabolized by the liver, mainly through hydroxylation and glucuronidation, and is excreted primarily by the kidneys. It has a molecular weight of 232.235 g/mol and a half life of 53 to 118 hours.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Phenobarbital (F1#4A11B62) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Phenobarbital.