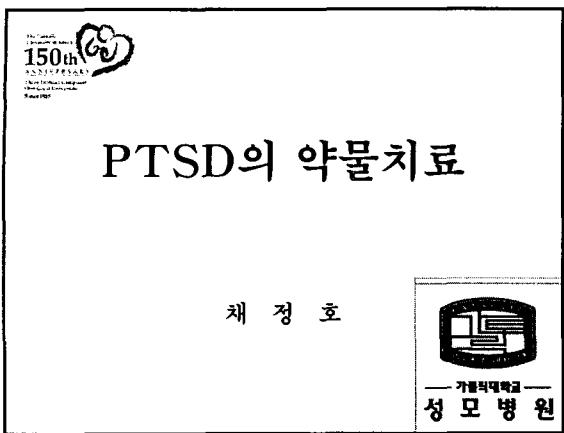


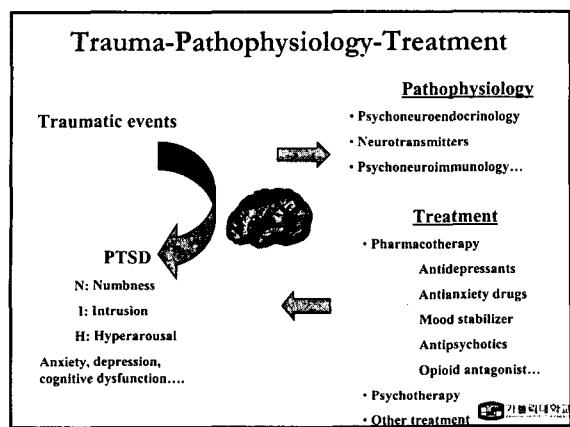
제3부 : 재난 상황에서의 정신과적 개입



Disease vs Illness

- Disease: underlying psychobiology
 - Biological dysregulation
 - Psychological dysfunction
- Illness: subjective experience
 - Psychological & cultural views
 - Particular way of symptoms

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약물치료의 목표

- 증상의 빈도와 정도 약화
- 증상의 의미를 해석할 수 있는 능력 강화
- 회피 반응 감소
- 조건화되는 과도각성 완화
- 우울감 감소
- 둔화 감소
- 정신병적 및 해리증상 완화
- 충동적이거나 공격적인 증상 완화



SSRIs

- Most studied medications
- The largest numbers of DBPC trials
- Short term & long term efficacy
- Favorable S/E profiles
- Considered as 1st line treatment
- Sertraline, paroxetine; 2 FDA approved drugs



- Best first choice for treating the symptoms of PTSD (Foa et al 1999)
- Especially with respect to numbing & arousal symptoms (Fridman 1998)
- Reduction in both PTSD symptoms & alcohol consumption following sertraline treatment (Brady et al 1995)
- Rage, impulsivity, suicidal intent, depressed mood, panic symptoms, obsessional thinking & behavior (Fridman MJ 1990)



Hippocampal Volume Change in PTSD with SSRI Treatment

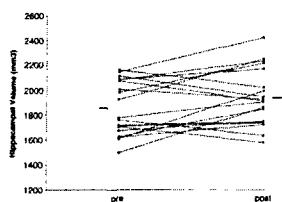
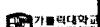


Figure 3. Individual differences in hippocampal volume before and after treatment. Each line connects the individual score of pre- and post-treatment. The horizontal lines indicate the mean group volume.

Vermetten E et al Biol Psychiatry 2003;54:693-702



Neuroanatomical change with SSRI

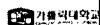
- Paroxetine 1 year treatment
- 5% ↑ of hippocampal volume
- 35% ↑ of declarative memory function
- Cognitive function & work performance 향상

Bremner et al 2004



Non-SSRI Antidepressants

- Nefazodone
- Trazodone
- Mirtazapine
- Venlafaxine
- Bupropion: ineffective in open label study



MAOIs

- Early uncontrolled studies
- Reduction in intrusive recollections, traumatic nightmare, PTSD flashbacks, insomnia
- No improvement in avoidant/numbing, hyperarousal, depressed, anxiety/panic symptoms (Southwick et al 1994)
- Inconsistency but promising
- S/E!
- 3rd line of treatment



TCAs

- Not generally first-choice drugs because of more side effects than the newer antidepressants (Foa 1999)
- Reductions in re-experiencing rather than avoidant/numbing or arousal symptoms (Southwick et al 1994)
- MAOI > TCA
- S/E!
- 3rd line of treatment



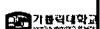
Antiadrenergic Agents

- Adrenergic dysregulation is associated with chronic PTSD (Yehuda R & McFarlane AC 1997).
- Propranolol
 - reduction in re-experiencing & arousal symptoms (Famularo R 1988).
 - Preventive effects?
- Alpha-2-agonists clonidine : reduction in traumatic nightmare, intrusive recollections, hypervigilance, insomnia, startle reactions, angry outburst (Friedman MJ & Southwick SM 1995).



Benzodiazepines

- Ineffective in DBPC study
- Offer little for PTSD intrusion, avoidant/numbing
- Reduction in anxiety, insomnia, irritability, arousal (Famularo R et al 1988).
- Caution in prescribing for patients with current substance abuse problems or history of substance abuse problems.
- Potential depressogenic effects
- Promote or worsen PTSD!



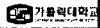
Anticonvulsants

- Carbamazepine
- Valproic acid
- Topiramate
- Gabapentin
- Lamotrigine

Comorbid bipolar disorder

Impulsivity

Anger



Atypical antipsychotics

- Open label & case studies
- Small DBPC study
- Scant evidence for typical antipsychotics
- Intrusive symptoms
- Sleep, nightmare, flashback
- Refractory cases!



Others

- Buspirone
- Tiagabine
- Naltrexone

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Multi-modal treatments

- Save life
- Living environment
- Security
- Information
- Social support
- Calm down
- Sleep
- Psychological education
- Psychological counseling
- Medication



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