

정신과 입원환자에서 항정신병 약물에 의한 급성 근긴장 이상증과 혈청 철 농도와의 관계

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The Relation of Antipsychotic Drug Induced-Acute Dystonia and Serum Iron Level

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ABSTRACT

Object : This study was performed in order to examine the correlation between acute neuroleptic-induced dystonic reactions and serum iron level.
Method : Serum iron levels were measured in psychiatric inpatients who had developed acute neuroleptic-induced dystonia(N=41) and in control patients with no history of acute dystonic reactions(N=37). Serum iron levels were compared in acute dystonic inpatients before starting treatment with neuroleptics and after acute dystonic reaction.
Results : The patients exhibiting acute dystonic reactions had significantly lower serum iron levels than the patients without acute dystonic reactions.
Conclusion : This result supports an association between low serum iron and the occurrence of neuroleptic-induced acute dystonic reactions.

KEY WORDS : Serum iron · Acute dystonic reactions · Antipsychotic drug.

서 론

가

Addonizio (1988) Lithium

가 가

Ma-

rsden Jenner(1980)

D₂

MeEvoy(1983)

가

dopamine

dopamine 가가

Garver (1976)

23 56

가

1

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(0417) 570 - 2281, (0417) 574 - 7992

Gershanik(1993)

. Limongi(1996)

가

가

연구대상 및 방법

Ashkenazi (1982)

1. 연구대상

1997 9 1997 12

(amphetamine, apomorphine)

lor -

D₂

40 60%
D₂

azepam, diazepam

41

D₂

1

. Ben - Shacher (1985)

, H₂ -

desferrioxamine

DSM - (American Psychiatric Association 1994)

1, 10 - phenanthroline

³H - spiperone

D₂

가 18 ,

14 , 가 4 ,

가 3 ,

D₂

2 , 16 , 가

. Ben - Shachar (1993)

15 , 가 3 ,

가 2 ,

가

1 (1).

2. 연구방법

2

가

가 가

가

가 11

clozapine

11

가 80%

Mazurek Rosebush(1996)

D₂

가

5

가

D₂

5

D₂

5

Table 1. Classification of diagnosis for patients

	No. of dystonic patients	No. of non-dystonic patients
Bipolar disorder	18	15
Schizophrenia	14	16
Schizoaffective disorder	4	3
Schizophreniform disorder	3	2
Substance abuse	2	1
Total	41	37

. 22

Soni (1993)

가

33

Spina (1994)

가

chlorpromazine 가 5 92.5 ± 34.5 µg/dl, 88.3 ± 35.3 µg/dl 가 (3).

SAS t- 고 찰

연구 결과

가

78 (Horiguchi 1991).
 Ben - Shachar (1985) 가 D₂ 가 D₂
 가 , 가
 25 (61.0%), 41 (52.6%) 16 (39.0%) 37 (47.4%)
 20 (54.1%), 17 (45.9%) (Soni 1993 ; Spina 1994).
 (2). 18 41 27.5 ± 6.3 , 52.6%
 24 52 34.6 ± 9.5 61.0%, 39.0%
 가 (2).
 chlorpromazine 10 , halope - 47.4% 54.1%, 45.9%
 ridol 31 , 27.5 ± 6.3 , 34.6
 chlorpromazine 가 472.5 ± 307.2mg (2). ± 9.5
 4.9 ± 3.2 , 5.4 ± 3.8 (2).
 8 ± 30.8 µg/dl, 104. 116 84
 Mazurek Rosebush(1996) 44.5% , Remington
 (1990) 66.7%
 52.6% 397
 267 Spina (1993)
 5.3%
 Spina (1993), Aguilar
 (1994), Mazurek Rosebush(1996), Soland (1996)

Table 2. Clinical and demographic characteristics of patients

	Dystonic patients	Non-dystonic patients
Sex(Men/Women)	25/16	20/17
Age(years)*	27.5 ± 6.3	34.6 ± 9.5
Dose(chlorpromazine equivalent, mg/day)**	594.3 ± 417.9	472.5 ± 307.2
Duration of treatment(day)	4.9 ± 3.2	5.4 ± 3.8

*t-test, p<0.05 **t-test, p=NS

Table 3. Iron levels in dystonic and non-dystonic patients before and after neuroleptic treatment

	Iron(µg/dl)		p-value*
	Before	After	
Dystonic patients(N=41)	104.8 ± 30.8	87.2 ± 21.2	p<0.05
Non-dystonic patients(N=37)	92.5 ± 34.5	88.3 ± 35.3	NS

*t-test

가 Garver (1976)
 Buckley Meltzer(1995)

4 가

104. 가

8 ± 30.8 µg/dl,

87.2 ± 21.2 µg/dl

가 92.5 ± 34.5

µg/dl 88.3 ± 35.3 µg/dl 가

26 Brown (1987) 30

Barton (1990) , 78

Tarao Yoshimura(1991) 41

가 37

35 Ho - 104.

riguchi(1991) 8 ± 30.8 µg/dl,

가 , 가 87.2 ± 21.2 µg/dl

가 , 가 92.5 ± 34.5 µg/dl,

가 88.3 ± 35.3 µg/dl

가 , 가

D₂

O' Loughlin (1991)

요 약

중심 단어 :

참고문헌

50

Sachdev Loneragan(1991)

가

(1992) Soni (1993)

44

ina (1994) 가

Barnes

가

Sp -

D₂ 가 D₂

D₂

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