

# Olanzapine이 백서의 Schedule-Induced Polydipsia에 미치는 영향

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## Effects of Olanzapine on the Schedule-Induced Polydipsic Rats

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### ABSTRACT

**Object** : This study was designed to evaluate the effects of olanzapine on the schedule-induced polydipsia(SIP) which is one of animal model of obsessive-compulsive disorder in rats. We administered olanzapine as a serotonin and dopamine blocking agent, fluoxetine as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, and haloperidol for the dopamine antagonist to rats which showed schedule-induced polydipsic behavior.

**Methods** : Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 200 - 250gm were individually housed and maintained and allowed free access to water. The rats were placed on a restricted diet. To induce polydipsia, rats were placed in the cage where a pellet dispenser automatically dispensed 90mg pellets on a fixed-time 60 seconds(FT - 60s) feeding schedule over 150 minute test session per day. Water was available at all times in the cage. After 4 weeks of daily exposure to the FT 60s feeding schedule, experimental rats met a predetermined criterion for polydipsic behavior(greater than 3 times of water per session on average). 5 groups of rats were administered olanzapine(3mg/kg, i.p), olanzapine(10mg/kg, i.p), fluoxetine(5mg/kg, i.p.), haloperidol(0.1mg/kg, i.p.), and vehicle(1cc/kg, i.p.) for 3 weeks. The rats were tested once a week to access schedule induced polydipsic behavior. Water bottles were weighed before and after the 150-minute test session. The chronic effects of administration of experimental drugs on schedule induced polydipsic behavior were analyzed with ANOVA and Scheffe test as a posthoc comparison.

In order to measure water consumption in non-polydipsic food-deprived rats, a separate group of rats(N=8) were individually housed and given a single bolus(14.5gm) of food per day which maintained them at their average body weight.

#### Results and Conclusion :

The results were as follows ;

1) After 4 weeks of scheduled feeding procedure, the experimental group showed significant differences than the bolus control in the amount of water consumption as compared with their average water intakes for 4 weeks. At the same periods, there were no differences between the experimental group and the bolus control in the body weight.

2) The fluoxetine group showed significant decrease in the amount of water intake over the 3 weeks of drug treatment as compared with their average amount of polydipsic water intakes. The olanzapine 3mg group showed significant decrease in the amount of water intake at 3rd weeks of drug treatment as compared with their average amount of polydipsic water intakes. The olanzapine 10mg group showed significant decrease in the amount of water intake at 2nd and 3rd weeks of drug treatment as compared with their average amount of polydipsic water intakes. However, the haloperidol group and the vehicle control group showed no changes of amounts of water intake for 3 weeks of treatment as compared with their average

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amount of polydipsic water intakes.

3) The fluoxetine group showed significantly lower amounts of water intake than the haloperidol group at 2nd weeks of drug treatment. And also the fluoxetine group showed significantly lower amounts of water intake than the haloperidol group and the vehicle control at 3rd weeks of drug treatment.

The olanzapine 3mg group and the olanzapine 10mg group showed significantly lower amounts of water intake than the haloperidol group and the vehicle control at 3rd weeks of drug treatment.

Above findings suggest that the fixed time feeding procedure for schedule-induced polydipsia as an animal model of obsessive compulsive disorder was effective to the evaluation of pharmacological challenge study. The authors assume that the serotonin hypothesis and the serotonin-dopamine interaction hypothesis are preferred to the dopamine hypothesis in the biological etiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**KEY WORDS** : Olanzapine · Animal model of obsessive-compulsive disorder · Schedule-induced polydipsia.

## 서론

(Devenport 1981 ; Traber 1988). Pitman(1989) SIP가

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor : SSRI)가 (Ananth 1981 ; De - Veough - Geiss 1989 ; Fontaine Chouinard 1985 ; Price 1987).

(atypical antipsychotics) olanzapine SIP

(Lopez - Ibor 1992). , SSRI pimozide,

olanzapine

가

haloperidol

65%

(McDougle 1990 ; McDougle 1994).

## 실험재료 및 연구방법

(Winslow Insel 1989),

### 1. 실험 동물

(Lorenz 1966 ; Stein 1992),

胚

Sprague - Dawley 7

(Ricciardi Hurley 1989)

20 24

5 - HT<sub>2</sub>

(42 x 26 x 18cm) 1

D<sub>2</sub>

8 12

(Pitman 1989).

200 250gm . 1

(fixed time schedule)

10%

schedule - induced poly -

4 9

dipsia( SIP)

(Woods 1993).

가

### 2. 동물모형

(Pellon Blackman 1992). SIP

3 가

(Falk 1971).

(Creese Iversen 1974).

SIP가

1)

1 90mg

(pellet)

(automatic dispenser) 60 1

(fixed time 60seconds : FT - 60s)

150

2) 가 150

3) 4 1), 2)

4 FT - 60s 1

( 1, 2).

4) , FT - 60s 150

(14.5gm) (bolus)

FT - 60s FT - 60s

### 3. 실험절차

1) olanzapine 3mg/kg(N=8),

Olanzapine 10mg/kg(N=8), fluoxetine 5mg/kg(N=8), haloperidol 0.1mg/kg(N=8), vehicle 1cc/kg(N=8)

8) 3

2) 1

1

### 4. 통계처리

SPSS - PC for window 7.5

t -

Scheffe

p<.01

## 결 과

1. 고정된 시간 일정(FT-60s)으로 다음증이 유발된 실험 동물군과 통제 집단간 비교( 1, 1)

FT - 60s

1 (p<.0001), 2 (p<.0001), 3 (p<.0001),

4 (p<.0001) 가

2 (p<.0001)

가 4

3 (p<.0001) 4 (p<.0001)

가

가

2. 실험 동물군의 약물 투여에 따른 음수량의 변화( 3)

1) 3 olanzapine 3mg

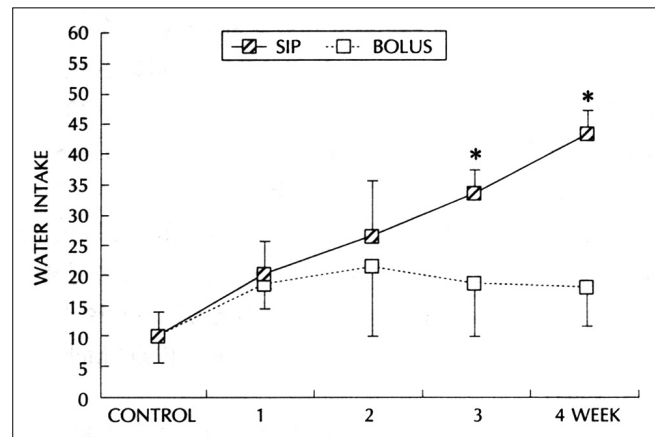
3 (p<.0001) (38.33 ± 11.25ml)

**Table 1.** Comparisons of the mean water intake(ml) between the experimental group and the bolus control group for 4 weeks

Time	Experiment (N=40)	Control (N=8)	t
Baseline	10.08 ± 2.60	10.00 ± 4.70	-1.97
1st week	19.86 ± 5.52	18.13 ± 2.59	-0.32
2nd week	26.13 ± 8.71	21.88 ± 11.00	1.21
3rd week	33.00 ± 2.28	18.33 ± 5.16	-13.12*
4th week	43.17 ± 3.37	17.50 ± 5.24	-17.84*
F	244.49*	3.53	

\*p<.01 by t-test

\*p<.001 by repeated ANOVA



**Fig. 1.** Comparisons of the water intake(mean SD) between the experimental group and the bolus control group for 4 weeks.

\*p<.001 by t-test

SIP : schedule-induced polydipsia

**Table 2.** Comparisons of the mean body weight(gm) between the experimental group and the bolus control group for 4 weeks

Time	Experiment (N=40)	Control (N=8)	t
Baseline	215.50 ± 11.45	205.00 ± 22.68	-1.97
1st week	232.25 ± 18.59	235.00 ± 36.65	-0.32
2nd week	224.50 ± 11.89	230.00 ± 34.23	0.82
3rd week	217.25 ± 18.23	218.75 ± 42.91	-0.16
4th week	226.00 ± 16.49	219.38 ± 14.75	1.05
F	1.61	1.06	

**Table 3.** Effects of drugs on water intake(ml) of polydipsic rats for 3 weeks of treatment among experimental groups

Time	Olanzapine 3mg (N=8)	Olanzapine 10mg (N=8)	Fluoxetine (N=8)	Haloperidol (N=8)	Vehicle (N=8)	F
Baseline	38.33 ± 11.25 <sup>c</sup>	43.83 ± 10.69 <sup>c</sup>	41.67 ± 9.83 <sup>c</sup>	45.00 ± 12.25	45.00 ± 12.25	0.50
1st week	27.50 ± 8.02 <sup>d</sup>	36.25 ± 8.76 <sup>d</sup>	28.13 ± 8.43 <sup>d</sup>	40.63 ± 18.21	37.14 ± 18.68	1.52
2nd week	28.75 ± 8.76 <sup>e</sup>	31.25 ± 4.43 <sup>e</sup>	22.50 ± 10.35 <sup>e</sup>	41.25 ± 17.06	37.50 ± 12.54	3.33 <sup>*b</sup>
3rd week	22.50 ± 3.78 <sup>e</sup>	23.13 ± 7.99 <sup>f</sup>	18.75 ± 3.54 <sup>f</sup>	35.00 ± 11.65	34.38 ± 6.78	8.13 <sup>*b</sup>
F	4.97 <sup>*a</sup>	8.81 <sup>*a</sup>	11.23 <sup>*a</sup>	0.60	0.94	

a : \*p < .01 by repeated MANOVA, general linear model procedure

- fluoxetine c > d, e, f
- olanzapine 3mg c > f
- olanzapine 10mg c > e, f

b : \*p < .01 by repeated ANOVA

significant between fluoxetine and haloperidol at 2nd week

significant between (fluoxetine, olanzapine 3mg, olanzapine 10mg) and (haloperidol, vehicle) at 3rd week

Olanzapine 10mg (43.83 ± 10.69ml) (Woods 1996). 3 가 가

Fluoxetine (41.67 ± 9.83ml) (Woods 1993), 가 가

(Altemus 1996 ; Woods 1993), SSRI (Fo - ntaine Chouinard 1985 ; Woods 1993), 가

2) (Goodman 1990 ; Good - man 1992 ; McDougle 1990). 2

1 fluoxetine (22.50 ± 10.35ml) haloperidol (41.25 ± 17.06ml) 80% 가

3 fluoxetine (18.75 ± 3.54ml), olanzapine 3mg (22.50 ± 3.78ml), olanzapine 10mg (23.13 ± 7.99ml) haloperidol (35.00 ± 11.65ml), vehicle(34.38 ± 6.78ml) (Woods 1993 ; Woods 1996). (FT - 60s) 150

2 (26.13 ± 8.71ml)가 3 (33.002. 3 (43.17 ± 3.37ml) 4 (43.17 ± 3.37ml) 가 . Woods (1993) FT - 60s 150 (63.2 ± 1.5 ml) 가 가 (Oli - vier 1992). 3 (Altemus 1993). (Olivier 1992 ; Woods 1996 ; Woods 1993 ; Woods 1996). 4 FT - 60s 150 가 (226.00 ± 16.49g) (215. 1 (pellet) 1 150 50 ± 11.45g) 가 SIP 4 가

3  
 , fluoxetine (5mg/kg) (41.67 ± 9.83ml)  
 1 (28.13 ± 9.43ml)  
 2 (22.50 ± 10.35ml), 3 (18.75 ± 3.54ml)

SSRI SIP  
 (Altemus 1996 ; Maj  
 Moryl 1992 ; Woods 1993).  
 Haloperidol (0.1mg/kg) 3  
 Wood (1993) haloperidol

Altemus (1996) haloperi-  
 dol  
 haloperidol

Olanzapine 3mg/Kg  
 (38.33 ± 11.25ml) 3 (22.50 ± 3.78ml)  
 , olanzapine 10mg/kg  
 (43.83 ± 10.69ml)  
 2 (31.25 ± 4.43ml) 3 (23.13 ± 7.99ml)  
 5 - HT<sub>2</sub>  
 D<sub>2</sub> olanzapine 10mg

Olanzapine haloperidol D<sub>2</sub>  
 olanzapine  
 olanzapine D<sub>2</sub> 가 haloperidol  
 5 - HT<sub>2C</sub>  
 (Bymaster 1996b ; Caution 1996).

Olanzapine  
 5 - HT<sub>2</sub> D<sub>2</sub>  
 가 (Hemrick - Luecke 1994 ; Nuberg  
 1993). 5 - HT<sub>2C</sub> , ,  
 (Curzon Kennett  
 1990). Olanzapine SIP  
 5 - HT<sub>2C</sub> (Molineaux 1989).  
 Olanzapine D<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>4</sub> 5 - HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5 - HT<sub>2C</sub>  
 , 1 - adrenaline , H<sub>1</sub> ,  
 (Bymaster 1996a). Olanzapine 1 3mg/kg  
 5 - HT<sub>2A,C</sub>

(Hemrick - Luecke 1994), 10mg/kg  
 D<sub>2</sub> 59 62% 74 92%  
 5 - HT<sub>2</sub> (Nuberg 1993).  
 , SIP  
 가 가  
 haloperidol vehicle SIP 가  
 fluoxetine, olanzapine 10mg,  
 olanzapine 3mg SIP ,  
 가 (Robertson Rakeley 1996)  
 가 (Stahl 1997)

중심 단어 : Olanzapine · Schedule - Induced Poldydipsia.

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