

양극성장애 입원환자에서 항정신병약물치료와 관련된 임상요인

- 리스페리돈과 전형적 항정신병약물과의 비교를 중심으로 -

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Clinical Factors Related with Antipsychotics Treatment in Bipolar Inpatients - Comparison of Risperidone and Classical Antipsychotics -

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ABSTRACT

Background : In spite of relative high risk of extrapyramidal side effect and tardive dyskinesia, it is common clinical practice to use antipsychotics in treatment of bipolar I disorder. But in Korea, there has been few study about clinical factors related with antipsychotics treatment in bipolar disorder patients. So the author studied about the clinical factors related with antipsychotics treatment in bipolar inpatients focusing on the comparison of risperidone and classical antipsychotics.

Method : By reviewing medical record retrospectively, datas about patient-related, illness-related, and treatment-related clinical factors on antipsychotics use were collected. Association between antipsychotics dose and duration and clinical factors were analysed by statistical method.

Results : Aggressive behavior was only statistically significant factor associated with antipsychotics use. And in the case of aggression, maintenance dose of risperidone was not changed($p=0.84$), but dose of classical antipsychotics was increased significantly($p=0.005$). Total hospital days and antipsychotics treatment duration showed no difference between risperidone and classical antipsychotics treatment groups.

Conclusion : Clinical factors associated with antipsychotics use was aggressive behavior. In the case of aggression, risperidone required lesser dose increment compared with classical antipsychotics.

KEY WORDS : Bipolar disorder · Antipsychotics · Risperidone · Clinical factors · Aggression.

서 론

(Chou 1991 ; Kane 1988).

가

lithium

가 가

1

가
stein(1995)
가

haloperidol

(Marder 1998), Bern-

2

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† : , 151 - 020 80) (02) 818 - 6139,) (02) 852 - 1937

doux 1996 ; Keck 1998).

(Ver -

가

12 (9.7%)

2. 양극성 장애의 임상적 특징에 대한 자료(2)

112 (89.4%)

6 (4.9%), 6 (4.9%)

62.4 ± 75.03

2.7 ± 2.13

48.4%

12 (10.1%), 27 (22.7%), 9 (7.6%), 12 (10.1%)

가

32 (25.8%)

(p=0.074).

3. 기분안정제 및 벤조디아제핀의 사용(3, 4)

lithium 65 (52.4%) 가 valproic

acid 17 (13.7%) carbamazepine 8 (6.4%) 가

1 가 lith- ium valproic acid 가 27 (21.8%) carbamazepine lithium 6 (4.8%) Valproic acid (13.7%) lithium (21.8%)가 , ca- rbamazepine (6.4%) lithium (4.8%)가

lithium 98 (79.0%), valproic acid 47 (37.9%), carbamazepine 12 (9.6%) lithium 1143.2 ± 232.78mg, valproic acid 897.1 ± 251.53mg, carbamazepine 720.0 ± 109.55mg lithium 1129 ± 249.99mg, valproic acid 816.7 ± 254.73mg, carbamazepine 800.0 ± 115.47mg diazepam (Hales 1999) 3.8 ± 3.52mg, 5.2 ± 4.42mg 34. 4 ± 15.89 , 30.6 ± 12.35 8.2 ± 4.31 mg 8.8 ± 4.65mg 19.7 ± 12.85 16.3 ± 10.40

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients(patient related factors)

	Risperidone N=46(37.1%)	Classic AS N=77(57.3%)	Total N=124(100%)	p-value
Sex				
Male	25(20.2)	37(29.8)	63(50.8)	0.49 [‡]
Female	21(16.9)	40(32.3)	61(49.2)	
Age	33.0 ± 14.1	35.3 ± 12.9	34.4 ± 13.3	
10 - 19	6(4.8)	5(4.0)	11(8.9)	0.36 [†]
20 - 29	20(16.1)	29(23.4)	49(39.5)	
30 - 39	6(4.8)	19(15.3)	25(20.1)	
40 - 49	8(6.5)	16(12.9)	24(19.4)	
> 50	5(4.0)	10(8.1)	15(12.1)	
Marital status				
Unmarried	23(18.5)	34(27.4)	57(47.9)	0.32 [‡]
Married	17(13.7)	38(30.6)	55(46.2)	
Divorced or widowed	6(4.8)	6(4.8)	12(9.7)	
Education(year)	12.0 ± 4.1	12.5 ± 3.7	12.19 ± 3.9	0.57 [†]
Job				
Professional	4(3.2)	7(5.6)	11(8.9)	0.27 [‡]
Full-time employed	5(4.0)	20(16.1)	25(20.1)	
Part-time employed	3(2.4)	5(4.0)	8(6.5)	
Unemployed or housewives	24(19.4)	37(29.8)	61(49.2)	
Student	10(8.1)	9(7.3)	19(15.3)	

One subject was not prescribed any antipsychotics

AS : antipsychotics

† : t-test

‡ : Chi-square test

Table 4. Variables associated with Mood stabilizer and benzodiazepines use (treatment related factors)

	Risperidone (N=46)	Classic AS (N=77)	p-value †
Lithium (mg)	1143.2 ± 232.79	1129.8 ± 249.99	0.79
Valproic acid (mg)	897.1 ± 251.54	816.7 ± 254.73	0.30
Carbamazepine (mg)	720.0 ± 109.54	800.0 ± 115.47	0.59
Total hospital days	38.4 ± 18.36	33.8 ± 14.16	0.12
Benzodiazepine maintenance dose (mg)	3.8 ± 3.52	5.2 ± 4.42	0.06
Benzodiazepine total use period (day)	34.4 ± 15.89	30.6 ± 12.35	0.17
Benzodiazepine maximum dose (mg)	8.2 ± 4.31	8.8 ± 4.65	0.48
Benzodiazepine maximum dose period (days)	19.7 ± 12.85	16.3 ± 10.40	0.12

AS : antipsychotics † : t-test

Table 5. Variables associated with antipsychotics use

	Risperidone	Classical AS	p-value †
Maintenance dose (mg)	2.3 ± 1.33	211.0 ± 210.47	
Maximum dose (mg)	3.8 ± 1.39	415.7 ± 475.12	
Total hospital days	38.4 ± 18.36	33.8 ± 14.16	0.12
Total use period	32.8 ± 14.52	31.5 ± 15.09	0.65
Maximum dose period	16.2 ± 9.61	14.3 ± 9.86	0.28
Total No. of co-administered drugs	5.4 ± 1.35	5.8 ± 1.32	0.84

AS : antipsychotics † : t-test

Table 6. Maintenance antipsychotics dose difference with aggressive behavior

	Risperidone	Classic AS
Aggressive behavior Positive	2.4 ± 1.2	400.0 ± 305.5
Aggressive behavior Negative	2.3 ± 1.4	186.3 ± 157.0
p-value	0.84 †	0.005 †

AS : antipsychotics † : t-test

lithium 65 (52.4%)
 lithium valproic acid 30 (24.2%), valproic acid 17 (13.7%)
 valproic acid
 valproic acid
 Fenn (1996)
 37.9%
 lithium valproic acid
 90 가
 valproic acid
 (Frances
 1996). Valproic acid carbamazepine
 lithium 가
 lithium 가
 가
 124 123 (99.2%)
 (1999)
 91.5%
 89%
 Sernyak (1994)
 Sernyak (1994)
 chlorpromazine 793 ± 695mg
 211.0 ± 210.4mg 30%
 Adler (1996) 496 ±
 Keck 379mg
 (1996)
 가

고 찰

89.4%(34.4 ± 15.89) diazepam 가
 4.7mg 8.3mg
 Buckey(1999)
 (Bodkin 1990 ; Lenox 1992 ; , Cozobor (1995)
 Modell 1985), Busch (1989) 1.6
 ± 3.4mg lorazepam
 haloperodol
 Apter (1990) Coccaro (1989)
 590 ± 550mg 310 ± 250mg 가
 Maas (1993)
 tryptophan 가
 5-HT₂ D₂ 가
 (p
 value = 0.06) 가
 Swann(1999) 가
 가
 (Swann 1999). 가
 Galenberg Hopkins(1996)
 Small (1995)
 (p value = 가 , 가
 0.074) 가
 가
 가
 가

결 론

(1999).
가
(1995 ; Tohen 1996)
Segal (1998)

가

가 가

중심 단어 :

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