

우울증 치료에 있어서 약물의 Combination과 Augmentation 전략

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Combination & Augmentation Strategies in the Treatment of Depressive Disorder

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ABSTRACT

Even the pharmacotherapy is more effective than placebo for the treatment of depression, the outcome of pharmacotherapy remains unsatisfactory for many patients. Apart from side effects, there are two major limitations of antidepressant therapy. One is the delayed onset of improvement and another is partial response. In order to address these clinical dilemmas, many psychiatrists more commonly employ add-on therapy. In past, the practice of using multiple drugs to enhance treatment response was called polypharmacy, and was disparaged as poor clinical practice. However, with improved understanding of how drugs affects the central nervous system and increased communication in journals and on computer networks about the relative merits of specific combinations, the scientific basis for the combining drugs is being defined. Indeed, the use of multiple medications as a strategy to enhance response has become both acceptable and widespread now a days. It is now referred to more positively as add-on therapy, co-medication, combination therapy, or drug augmentation.

Thus, as the methods of practical strategies for treatment of depression, switching classes antidepressant drugs, combination therapy, augmentation strategies and brief treatment algorithm will be presented with items of considerations.

However, when combination of drugs being tried, knowledges about the action of mechanism, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics are essential to cope with the possible adverse reactions and to get the appropriate responses for the treatment of depressive symptoms.

KEY WORDS : Depression · Pharmacotherapy · Combination · Augmentation.

서 론

(Antidepressant ; (heterogenous disease) 가 가
AD) (placebo) , 가
(1).
가 40 50% ,
4 6 , , ,

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(polypharmacy) medication, combination therapy add-on therapy, co-drug augmentation

가

가

가

가

가

(combination)

(classes)

(group)

(eg.

plus

plus

),

본 론

(augmentation)

AD

1. 병합치료에 앞선 약물치료 전략

augmentation

1) (eg. depression with psychosis)

가

2)

augmentation

3)

가

4)

가 (adjunctive)

5)

가

6)

(eg. comorbid medical co-

nditions or substance or alcohol abuse)

7)

(psychosocial factors)

Table 1. Potential disadvantages of multiple medications

1. Risk of adverse effects
 - a. increased side effects of each drugs
 - b. potential for rare but serious adverse events
2. Decreased patient compliance due to increased regimen complexity
3. Limited available database
 - a. comparative efficacy and safety of drug combination
 - b. absence of long-term data
4. high cost (compared with monotherapy)

1) 항우울제 치료의 적절성 확인

AD

가

가

AD

가 4 6

Quitkin

Table 2. The reasons of augmentation

1. Speed-up of response ;
 - a. prevention of aggravation during washout
 - b. acceleration of effects
2. Enhanced degree of the response
 - a. enhanced clinical efficacy ; comorbid conditions or complicating factors
 - b. broaden therapeutic neurochemical profile ; pharmacodynamic action
 - c. altering pharmacokinetic profile
3. Increased duration of response
 - a. drug compliance
 - b. preventing relapse

(1996) 693

AD

3, 4

6

가

4

6

AD

가

. Fava

(1994) 8

fluoxetine(20mg/day)

(60mg/day)

lithium

desipramine

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors ; SSRIs)

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors ; SSRIs)

(Dunbar 1992)

TCA

가

가

1) 세로토닌 기능의 향진

(1) Lithium

Lithium

가
가

가
가

AD lithium

가 calcium tur-

nover

가

(Lenox 1995).

lithium

가

2) 다른 약물로의 전환(Switch)

switch

TCA

heterocyclic AD

TCA

amitriptyline

MAOI

가

221

138 (62%)

TCA

trazodone

69%, Bupropion

43%,

(Thase Rush 1995)

MAOI

MAOI

22%, fluvoxamine

45%,

paroxetine

17

SSRIs

90%

(Price 1986)

ramine

11 (65%)

TCA

50%

(Peselow 1989)

SSRIs

TCA

switch

(Montigny 1983)

6 (Katona 1995)

43 75%

fluoxetine

lithium

85

sertraline(

50mg/day)

가

lithium

76%

(Brown Harrison 1992)

venlafaxine

(myoclonus)

mirtazapine

(seroto -

nin)

(noradrenalin)

300 1200mg/day,

0.4 1.1mEq/L

ium

300mg/day

lith -

(2) 5 - HT1A

; pindolol

SSRIs

pindolol

SSRIs

가

(wash - out)

. Artigas (1996)

가

Blier Bergeron(1995b)

SSRIs

pindolol

Comorbid conditions

complicated factors

가 1

가

dorsal raphe nucleus(DRN)

5 - HT1A

presynaptic

5 - HT neuronal firing

presynaptic 5 - HT1A

2. 우울증 치료를 위한 약물병합 방법

(augmentation)

(com -

pindolol short - loop negative feedback system

5 - HT neuronal firing

가

bination)

가

. Pindolol

가

MAOI

TCA

NE 50 75mg/day 가

Pindolol 1 7.5mg t.i.d. , allergy, (cardiac conduction) 가 (5) 5-HT1D ; sumatriptan Cleare (1998) 5-HT1D (mi -

(3) 5-HT1A ; Buspiron grain) (comorbid con - Presyanptic postsynaptic 5-HT1A dition) SSRIs (neuroendocrine) SSRIs sumatriptan . Fluoxetine se - postsynaptic 5-HT1A buspiron 5-HT 가 rotonergic syndrome (Joffe Sokolov 1997)가 Blier Bergeron(1995a) piron 1 - pyrimidinepiperazine(1 - PP) 2 ad - Pomp(1998) SSRIs sumatriptan renergic NE buspiron 가

(Howland 1994). buspiron nonmelancholic melancholic (6) 5-HT3 ; cisapride, ondansrone buspiron SSRIs Ondansrone (bruxism), (Joffe Schuller 1993). 5-HT 가 5-HT3 30mg/day 3 가 가 59 68% 가 가 cisapride SSRI

(4) 5-HT2 ; cyproheptadine, nefazodone, Koriech(1995) fluoxetine ondansetrone trazodone ondansetrone cisapride nefazodone CYP3A3/4 cisapride 가

HT2, 5-HT3 cyproheptadine 5-HT1, 5-HT2, 5-HT3 SSRIs 4 2) 도파민 제제 및 흥분제(Dopaminergic agents & stimulants)

16mg/day SSRIs (1) ; bupropion, bromocriptine DA transporter inhibitor bupropion 가 , 3

Nefazodone SSRI가 CYP2D6 SSRIs nefazodone mCPP(metaChlorph - . 1993 enylpiperazine) 가 . mCPP 5-HT2 Boyer Feighner fluoxetine(20 60mg/day) bupro - pion(150 450mg/day) 35% 39% 가 Bodkin (1997) 70%

Trazodone Bupropion SSRIs Trazodone 100mg/day Bupropion 150 300

mg
 bromocriptine AD
 57% imipramine
 amitriptyline (Bouras Bri -
 dges 1982). 1.25mg/day 2
 2 1.25mg 20 30mg/day

(2) ; dextroamphetamine, methylphenydate, pe -
 moline
 Dextroamphetamine, methylphenydate, pemoline
 DA NE 가
 (comorbidity)가
 가 (Warneke 1990),
 가 dextroa -
 mphetamine 5 40mg/day 57%
 , pemoline 10 15mg/day 50%
 , methylphenydate 18.75 112.5mg/day 60%
 (Feighner 1985 ;
 Fawcett 1991).

가
 가
 (pemoline), , parkinson
 , (dextroamphetamine), ,
 가,

3) Hormon 제제

(1) AD ; T3, T4
 T3 TCAs lithium
 (Joffe 1993). T3가 noradrenergic
 가, noradrenergic neurotransmission
 가,
 . Thyroxine(T4) T3
 가 T3 53% T4
 19% T3 . T3 AD
 1 (Goodwin 1982).
 T3 25 50ug 1
 50ug 60
 3 12.5ug
 T3 T3 50um/day

ECT
 (Goodwin 1982).
 (2) Estrogen
 estrogen

estrogen 가
 (Sherwin 1991)가
 estrogen 가 (Sichel
 1995). estrogen 5 25mg
 rat estrogen striatum,
 hippocampus, substantia nigra, hypothalamus
 modulation , binding site
 pre - postsynaptic , (enzyme)
 , neuronal firing
 (Clarke Maayani 1990)
 estrogen 가
 TCAs 가

(3) Sterid ; aminoglutethimide, ketoconazole, me -
 tyrapone
 HPA(Hypothalamic - Pituitary - adrenal) axis
 steroid
 AD HPA axis
 steroid
 가 (Murphy 1991 ; Amsterdam 1994).
 steroid

4) 선택적 cAMP phosphodiesterase 차단제 ; rolipram
 noradrenaline(NA) ade -
 nylate cyclase/cAMP - phosphodiesterase 가
 . Horowski Sastre(1985)

200
 cAMP phosphodiesterase rolipram(3mg/day)
 12 10 150
 가

5) 항경련제(Anticonvulsants)
 (Mood stabilizer)
 sodium, potassium, calcium cond -

uctance transmembrane ionic effects(Heinemann 1995) 1 cyclase 2 AD
 , inositol mechanism, calcium , G protein AD perphenazine (4 20mg/day)
 (Schmutz 1992 ; Walden 1992). , haloperidol (Carbamazepine - 20 30%) stelazine
 receptor mRNA upregulation tertiary neurotransmission (Chen 1992). 1 imipramine carbamazepine 5 - HT2 . Dassa (1993)
 가 4 imipramine 가 ECT 40 clozapine
 (Sethi Tiwari 1984) , Jacobsen(1995)
 TCA hydroxy TCA meta - 4 가 20 17
 bolites 가 SSRI's AD risperidone 4
 carbamazepine 가 100
 carbamazepine 400mg/day , cloza[ine, risperidone, olazapine AD
 (blood dyscrasia) Valproate 가 GABAergic clozapine bulimia
 (Davis 1996). bipolar type I, schizoa - , 가
 ffective, cyclothymia, bipolar type II, rapid cycling unipolar affective disorder .
 1200 1500mg 66% 8) 다른 계통의 항우울 약물 병합
 fluoxetine (1) TCAs(or SSRI's) plus MAOIs
 valproate 가 가 TCAs MAOIs
 lamotrigine, gabapentine 가 (Bernstein
 gabapentine tole - 1995). MAOIs TCAs 가
 rable . lamotrigine 가 MAOIs
 (rash) . 가 가 TCAs 가

7) 항정신병 약물들

(psychotic depression) 25%

AD

Table 3. Time to augment

1. maximally tolerated therapeutic dosage
2. duration ; 4 - 6 weeks
3. response ; partial or non responder
4. for specific purpose

Table 4. Clinical considerations for selecting antidepressants augmentation

Treatment	level of supporting evidence	Safety	Tolerability	Caution or special monitoring
lithium	+++	++	++	lithium level., thyroid & renal function
T3	+++	++	++	Thyroid function
Buspiron	++	+++	+++	No specific safety concern
Pindolol	++	+	++	BP, Heart rate, asthma, severe allergy, cardiac conduction
Da agonist	+	+	+	Abuse, nausea, BP change
Anticonvulsants	+	+	++	Pharmacokinetic interaction
Antidepressants	+	+	+	Safety varies according to combination, risk of drug interaction

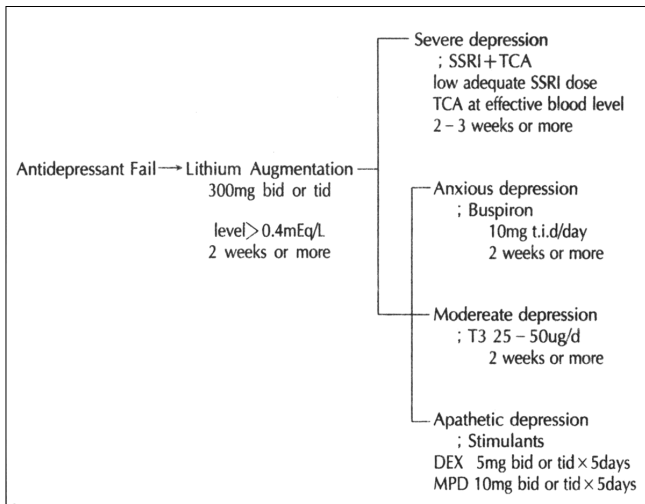


Fig. 1. Algorithm for selection of an augmentation strategy. DEX : dextroamphetamine, MPD : methylphenidate.

TCAs . Ami -
 triptyline trimipramine MAOIs
 MAOIs 가 phenelzine
 Clomipramine SSRIs MAOIs
 MAOI
 SSRIs
 11 moclobemide 8
 (Joffe Bakish 1994)
 (2) SSRIs plus TCAs
 Desipramine fluoxetine
 - receptors down regulation
 (Baron 1988) TCA
 SSRI . Seth (1992)
 nortriptyline fluoxetine, sertraline, fluvoxamine
 Nelson
 (1991) desipramine fluoxetine 가
 (1)
 가
 SSRIs 24 TCAs 가
 TCAs SSRIs
 TCAs (nortriptyline
 1 30mg, imipramine 1 50 75mg)
 SSRIs , SSRIs
 TCAs TCAs

(3) SSRIs plus beta -adrenergic agonist ; propranolol
 Propranolol presynaptic 5 - HT 가
 augmentation
 propranolol fluoxetine 가 (Fleischhacker
 1991). 가

3. 병합치료의 시기 및 방법선택

(augmentation)
 (3).
 가 (4).

1

결론

가 가
 가
 가
 (neurotransmitter)
 가

pindolol 가 lithium, T3,

중심 단어 :

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