



, 1970

가

, 1990

가

SSRIs SNRIs(serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors)

가

2001 Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act(BPCA) 1990 (Department of Health and Human Services) (New Pediatric Drug Safety Initiative)가 1).

가

가

가

가

6

가

가

가

2)3).

SSRI

4).

가

가

가

가

가

1)

가

, 2)

가

, 3)

가

, 4)

5)

가

### 소아청소년기 우울증의 진단

(Cytochrome P450)

가

1)

가

2)

3)

. 1970

가

가

(remission), (recovery) 가 가  
가 Hamilton Depression  
Rating Scale 가 가 50%  
5) 가  
가 가 6~12 가  
(relapse) (recurrent) 가 가  
(comorbidity)  
6) 8) 가  
가  
(categorical diagnosis)  
(criterion validity)가  
(content validity)가  
가  
3~6 (continua-  
tion treatment)가  
가 6  
. 2~3 가  
가 1~3 (ma-  
intenance treatment)가 가  
가 가 2  
가 가 18 가  
가 3~6 9)

**항우울제의 종류와 특성**

가 가  
가 , 2  
가 , 3  
(Table 1)<sup>10)</sup>. 1 가  
가  
가 Birmaher<sup>2)3)</sup>  
가  
(response), 가 가

**우울증 치료 결과의 평가와 치료기간**

**Table 1.** Classification of antidepressants

Classical (first-generation)	New (second-generation)	Newer (third-generation)
		<b>Serotonin reuptake enhancer</b> Tianeptine
	<b>SSRIs</b> Fluoxetine Fluvoxamine Paroxetine Citalopram Sertraline	
<b>TCA</b> <i>Tertiary amines</i> Imipramine Amitriptyline <i>Secondary amines</i> Desipramine Nortriptyline	<b>Newer TCAs</b> Dothiepin Doxepin Lofepamine	
	<b>Heterocyclics</b> <i>Bicyclics</i> Trazodone-----Nefazodone <i>Tetracyclics</i> Mianserine-----Mirtazapine	<b>SARIs (newer SSRIs)</b> <b>NaSSAs</b>
		<b>SNRI</b> Venlafaxine
	<b>Selective NRI</b> Reboxetine	<b>NDRI</b> Bupropion
<b>MAOIs</b> Phenelzine	<b>RIMAs</b> Moclobemide	

. 1966 2000 (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, SSRI)  
506 13 가 .  
가 11). 12).  
가 (selective no-  
radrenergic reuptake inhibitor, selective NRI) re-  
boxetine ,  
fluoxetine(Prozac), fluvoxamine 가  
(Luvox), paroxetine(Paxil, Seroxat), citalopram(Ce- 가 MAO A MAO B 가  
lexa, Cipramil), sertraline(Zoloft) 가 가 MAO A  
가 reversible inhibitors of MAO A

**Table 2.** Pattern of drug metabolism by the CYP450

	Substrates		Inhibitors	Inducers
1A2	<b>Clozapine<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Olanzapine<sup>b</sup></b>	Cimetidine	<b>Carbamazepine<sup>b</sup></b>
	Cyclobenzaprine	Pentazocine	Ciprofloxacin	Rifampin
	<b>Fluvoxamine<sup>a</sup></b>	Propranolol	Erythromycin	Tobacco
	<b>Haloperidol<sup>b</sup></b>	Tacrine	<b>Fluvoxamine<sup>a</sup></b>	
	<b>Imipramine<sup>a</sup></b>	Theophylline	Ofloxacin	
	Mexiletine			
2C9 Absent in 1% of caucasians	Celecoxib	Phenytoin	Amiodarone	Phenobarbital
	Diclofenac	Piroxicam	Fluconazole	Rifampin
	Flurbiprofen	Torsemide	<b>Fluoxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Secobarbital<sup>b</sup></b>
	Ibuprofen	Tolbutamide	Fluvastatin	
	Losartan	Warfarin	Metronidazole	
	Naproxen	<b>Paroxetine<sup>a</sup></b>		
		Zafirlukast		
2C19 Absent in 15 - 30% of asians	<b>Amitriptyline<sup>a</sup></b>		Cimetidine	<b>Carbamazepine<sup>b</sup></b>
	<b>Citalopram<sup>a</sup></b>		Felbamate	Norethindrone
	<b>Clomipramine<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>Fluoxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	Rifampin
	<b>Diazepam<sup>b</sup></b>		<b>Fluvoxamine<sup>a</sup></b>	
	<b>Imipramine<sup>a</sup></b>		Ketoconazole	
	Lansoprazole		Lansoprazole	
	Nelfinavir		Omeprazole	
	Omeprazole		<b>Paroxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	
Phenytoin		Ticlopidine		
2D6 Absent in 7% of caucasians	<b>Amitriptyline<sup>a</sup></b>	Oxycodone	Amiodarone	
	<b>Clomipramine<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Paroxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Fluoxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	
	Codeine	Propranolol	<b>Haloperidol<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<b>Desipramine<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Risperidone<sup>b</sup></b>	Indinavir	
	Dextromethorphan	<b>Thioridazine<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Paroxetine<sup>a</sup></b>	
	<b>Imipramine<sup>a</sup></b>	Timolol	Quinidine	
	Metoprolol	<b>Venlafaxine<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Sertraline<sup>a</sup></b>	
	<b>Nortriptyline<sup>a</sup></b>		Terbinafine	
		Ticlopidine		
2E1	Acetaminophen	Enflurane	Disulfiram	Chronic ethanol
	Chlorzoxazone	Halothane		Isoniazid
	Dapsone	Isoflurane		Tobacco
	Ethanol			
3A	<b>Alprazolam<sup>b</sup></b>	Not pravastatin	Amiodarone	<b>Carbamazepine<sup>b</sup></b>
	Astemizole	Simvastatin	Cimetidine	Rifabutin
	<b>Bupirone<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Midazolam<sup>b</sup></b>	Grapefruit juice	Rifampin
	<b>Carbamazepine<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Pimozide<sup>b</sup></b>	Hiv protease inhibitors	Ritonavir
	Cisapride	Tacrolimus	Itraconazole	<b>St. John's wort<sup>a</sup></b>
	Cyclosporine	<b>Triazolam<sup>b</sup></b>	Ketoconazole	
	Lovastatin		Macrolide antibiotics (not azithromycin)	
	Calcium channel blockers		<b>Nefazodone<sup>a</sup></b>	
	Hiv protease inhibitors			

Drugs designated in boldface are psychotropic agents

<sup>a</sup> : Antidepressants

<sup>b</sup> : Other psychotropic drugs

(RIMA) moclobemide가 . SSRI selec-  
tive NRI

1. SSRI

SSRI fluoxetine, fluvox-  
amine, paroxetine, citalopram, sertraline 가  
13) . 가  
가 SSRI  
citalopram  
가 fluoxetine 5HT2C  
, CYP2D6, 3A4  
, SSRI

2. Selective NRI(Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors)

norepinephrine  
reboxetine(Edronax, Vestral)  
1555U88 atomoxetine( tomo-  
xetine ) . atomoxetine(Stratta)

3

가  
venlafaxine, mirtaza-  
pine, nefazodone, tianeptine

가  
가  
가

, histaminergic, muscarinic

3. SNRI(Dual serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors)

venlafaxine(Effexor)  
SNRI milnacipran(Ixel), duloxe-

tine, sibutramine(Reductil), tramadol  
15)

4. NaSSA(Dual serotonin and norepinephrine actions via alpha 2 antagonism)

mirtazapine(Remeron)  
mianserin, setiptilene

5. SARIs(Serotonin 2A antagonists/reuptake inhibitors)

nefazodone(Serzone)  
trazodone 가

6. Serotonin reuptake enhancers

가  
tianeptine(Stablon)

7. NDRIs(Norepinephrine and dopamine reuptake inhibitors)

bupropion  
amineptine(Survector), brasofensine, modafanil  
(Provigil) . brasofensine Parkinson's di-  
sease , modafanil narcolepsy

1) 항우울제 약리 작용의 발달적 측면

가  
가

가 SSRI

16)

# 항우울제의 약동학과 약물 상호 작용

1. 간 Cytochrome P450 대사효소계(CYP450)

CYP450 (isoenzymes)가 family - subtype - specific gene product 가 CYP450 isoenzyme 가 CYP1A2, 2D6, 2C9, 2C19, 3A4 CYP3A 3A4 가 3A5 가 poor metabolizer가 가 CYP450 1) 2) (drug - drug interaction) 가

Fetal life		Infancy	Childhood	Adulthood
1st trimester	2nd & 3rd trimester			
CYP1A1		CYP1A2		
(2Cs)		2C9		
		2C18/19	2C19	
		2D6		
		2E1		
		3A4		Major
CYP3A5		47%		24%
CYP3A7				

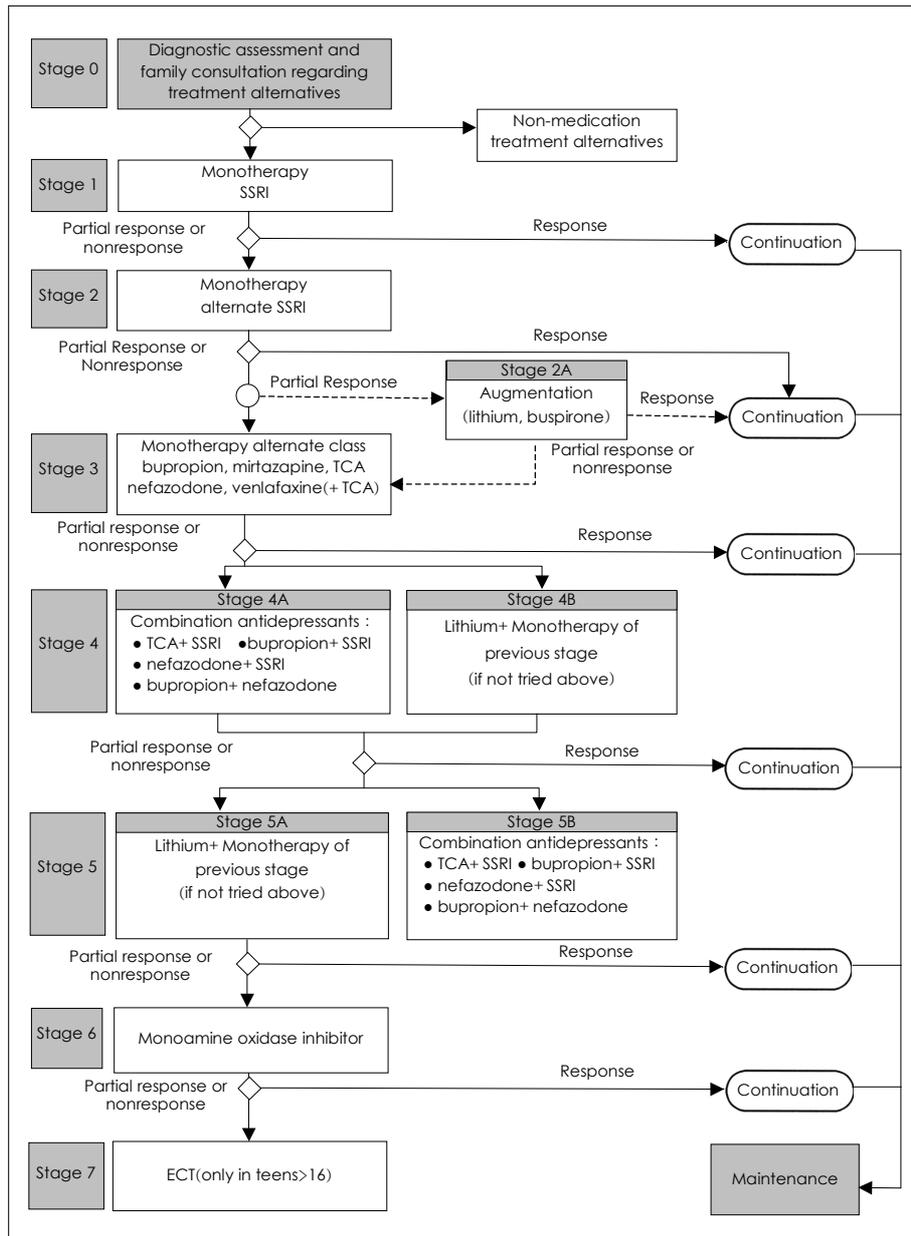
Fig. 1. Developmental transition of cytochrome P450 system. Darker boxes designate the predominance of activity of respective isoenzymes. White boxes represent variable expression or small extent of activity.

(pharmacogenetics) CYP450

가 . 2. CYP450 효소계의 발달 CYP3A7, CYP1A1 2/3 CYP3A5 CYP3A7 CYP2E1, CYP2D6, CYP2Cs CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP2C9, CYP2C18/19, CYP2E1 CYP1A2가 4~5 (Fig. 2)<sup>17)</sup>. CYP3A 2 CYP3A 1/3 CYP3A 가 5 10 5% 가 CYP3A ve-rapamil calcium channel blockers, midazolam short - acting benzodiazepines, pimozone quetiapine neuroleptics, carbamazepine , azole antifungals, erythromycin antibiotics, antiretrovirals, antitumor drug . CYP3A5 24% 47% 가 . CYP3A4 CYP3A 가 nifedipine CYP3A5 18)19) 가 CYP2D6, CYP2C19 가 CYP1A2 caffeine theophylline

3. 약물 상호 작용 CYP450 (subs-

trate) benzodiazepines (inhibitors) fluo-  
 CYP3A imipramine CYP1A2, xetine CYP2C9, 2C19, 2D6 가  
 2C19, 2D6 가  
 CYP450 (allo- 가  
 steric conformation)



**Fig. 2.** Flowchart reproduced from The Texas Children's Medication Algorithm Project algorithm for treating children and adolescents with DSM-IV major depressive disorder<sup>20</sup>. SSRI : selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, TCA : tricyclic antidepressant. Any stage(s) can be skipped depending on the clinical picture.









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## NEW ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

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**Objectives** : As increasing number of new antidepressants have been being introduced in clinical practice, pharmacological understanding has been broadened. These changes mandate new information and theories to be incorporated into the treatment process of children with depressive disorders. In light of newly coming knowledge, this review intended to recapitulate the characteristics of new antidepressants and to consider the pivotal issues to develop guidelines for the treatment of depression in childhood and adolescence.

**Methods** : Searching the Pub-Med online database for the articles with the key words of "new", "antidepressants", and "children", ninety-seven headings of review articles were obtained. The author selected the articles of pertinent subjects in terms of either treatment guideline or psychopharmacology of new antidepressants. When required, articles about the clinical effectiveness of individual antidepressants were separately searched. In addition, the safety information of new antidepressants was acquired by browsing the official sites of the United States Food and Drugs Administration and Department of Health and Human Services.

**Results** : 1) For the clinical course, treatment phase, and treatment outcome, the reviews or treatment guidelines adopted the information from adult treatment guidelines. 2) Systematic and critical reviews unambiguously concluded that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) excelled tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) for both efficacy and side effect profiles, and were recommend for the first-line choice for the treatment of children with depressive disorders. 3) New antidepressants generally lacked treatment experiences and randomized controlled clinical trials. 4) SSRIs and other new antidepressants, when used together, might result in pharmacokinetic and/or pharmacodynamic drug-to-drug interaction. 5) The difference of the clinical effectiveness of antidepressants between children and adults should be addressed from developmental aspects, which required further evidence.

**Conclusion** : Treatment guidelines for the pharmacological treatment of childhood and adolescence depression could be constructed on the basis of clinical trial findings and practical experiences. Treatment guidelines are to best serve as the frame of reference for a clinician to make reasonable decisions for a particular therapeutic situation. In order to fulfill this role, guidelines should be updated as soon as new research data become available.

**KEY WORDS** : Child · Adolescent · Antidepressane.