

소아청소년기 치료저항성 강박장애의 치료적 접근

THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES FOR TREATMENT RESISTANT
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER IN
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

서 현 주* · 김 봉 년*†

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요 약 : 10 - , , , 가
 가 . , - , 가
 가 .
 , PANDAS , -
 .
 가 , - 가 ,
 , PANDAS . PANDAS
 SSRI 가 .
 , - ,
 , - ,
 , , ,
 .
 중심 단어 : . . .

서 론 . 20

가 1~4%

1),

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가 . . . 가
 가 30). Group
 가 A beta - hemolytic streptococcal infection rhu-
 ematic fever Sydenham 's chorea
 18)19). 가 가
 가 가
 가 PANDAS(pediatric autoimmune neuropsychi-
 atric disorder associated with streptococcal infection)
 가 Sydenham 's chorea ADHD,
 (orbitofrontal cortex) 20)21). 31) streptococcal infection
 cingulate cortex
 22 - 24)
 25) 가
 가 SSRI 가
 가 PANDAS 가
 26)27).

소아청소년기 강박장애의 감별진단

가 가
 가
 1. 정상적/발달적 의례(Rituals) 가
 가 - SSRI 28)29). 가
 가
 가
 2. 뚜렛/틱장애
 가

“ 가 . 가
 가 . 가
 3. Sydenham’s chorea
 Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection
 rheumatic fever
 Sydenham’s chorea
 . Syde-
 nham’s chorea “milk maid’s grasp”
 clumsy gait가 32).

4. 강박장애 “스펙트럼” 장애

가
 가
 33)34).

5. 발모광

“ ”
 ego-dys-
 tonicity가
 ,가 , 가 35).

6. 아스퍼거 장애

가 . 가 가
 가

7. 강박적 인격 장애

가
 ego-dystonicity가
 가

8. 신경학적 장애

가
 / (basal ganglia/frontal
 lobe circuitry)

Sydenham’s chorea

9. 공존장애

가 70%
 가 36).
 ADHD,
 가 가
 가
 37).

소아청소년기 강박장애의 치료

45) Clomipramine SSRIs

SSRI가 80~90% 가

46-50) ERP

clomipramine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, 51-54) SRI 65~

sertraline controlled trial

paroxetine uncontrolled re-ports 70% 가

55)56) Table 1 SRI 58) 가 90% 가

SRI 50% 36) 가

57) SRIs

40~60%가 (" much " SSRI

" very much ").

가 가

SRI 가

2) 유지치료

가 가

가 가

80%가 2 59)

mipramine 가 가 Clo- 가

SRI 가 1~2

가

clomipramine 17.1

가 26

6

8 60) 2 desipramine

6 89%

18%

Table 1. 강박장애의 1차 선택약

| Clomipramine | Up to 250mg/d | Up to 150 - 200mg/d ¹ (3mg/kg upper limit) | >10 |
|--------------|---------------|---|-----|
| Fluoxetine | Up to 100mg/d | Up to 60 - 80mg/d ² | > 8 |
| Fluvoxamine | Up to 300mg/d | Up to 200mg/d ³ | >10 |
| Sertraline | Up to 200mg/d | Up to 200mg/d ⁴ | >10 |
| Paroxetine | Up to 60mg/d | Up to 60mg/d ⁵ | >12 |

¹DeVaugh-Geiss et al., 1992, ²Liebowitz et al., 2002, ³Riddle et al., 1996, ⁴March et al., 1998, ⁵Rosenberg et al., 1999

치료저항성 강박장애시 고려해야할 사항들

가
2~4
2

가
가
37) cloza-
pine risperidone
가
64) 5-HT2
SRI 가 3 65)66)
D2
67)
가 68)
haloperidol pimozide
2~10mg 69)70)
D2
가 SRI
(10 - 12)
가
SRI clonidine 71)
가
2가
50% SRI
7.6%
61)
가 SRI
1/3
가 가 가 가
1/4 ERP
62)
가 가 가
28)72)73)
가 SSRI
가
“ (prebipolar) ”
가 가 가
63) (ADHD)가
(checking rituals)

(hoarding), (slowness) 가 . , , , 가 . , , 1 A , 가 . . (decision - making ability) 가 . PAN-DAS(pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder associated with streptococcal infection)가 . Sydenham 's chorea(SC) 74), PANDAS 가 . PAN-DAS 가 . PANDAS 10% 75). PANDAS 가 group A beta - hemolytic streptococcal infection

Table 2 76). Post - streptococcal autoimmunity가 가 , rheumatic fever Sydenham 's chorea(SC)가 PANDAS

Table 2. PANDAS의 진단 기준¹

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|
| (1) | / | (DSM - IV |
| (2) |) | |
| (3) | | |
| (4) | (, choreiform mo- | |
| (5) | GABHS | |

PANDAS : pediatric autoimmune disorder associated with streptococcal infection, GABHS : Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus, ¹based on Snider and Swedo. 2003

. SC (molecular group A beta - hemolytic streptococci) 가 . SC 70%가 가 74) SC streptococcal infection SC GABHS 가 . GABHS PANDAS , dystonia, chorea encephalopathy, dystonic choreoathetosis 가 77-80). PANDAS 가 rheumatic fever가 81). 가 (genetic marker) antistreptococcal - antineuronal antibodies 가 82)83). 84) 가 (blood brain barrier) antineuronal antibodies rheumatic fever (susceptibility marker) B lymphocytes 85), 86) D8/17 overexpression D8/17 assay streptococci PANDAS 가 PANDAS antineuronal antibodies

**소아청소년기 치료저항성
강박장애의 치료전략**

fluoxetine clonazepam 가
가 ⁹⁰⁾.

2) Haloperidol

McDougle SRI 가 가 ⁹¹⁾.
SRI

가 가 haloperidol

2가 가 가 가 가 ⁷⁰⁾.
“ ” “ ”
“ ” SSRI

SSRI
가

3) Risperidone

risperidone 가 ⁹²⁾.

, PANDAS
DAS
가

PANDAS risperidone
⁸⁷⁾ 가 가

8~13 risperidone
⁹³⁾.

가 7 11 open
trial risperidone ⁹⁴⁾ 3

2가 SRI 100% , 2 1
0.5mg 5 0.5mg
2 2.5mg

. haloperidol risperidone
가 risperidone

1. 강화요법

1) Clonazepam

Clonazepam benzodiazepine
5-HT1 5-HT2 upregulation

⁷¹⁾⁸⁸⁾ ⁸⁹⁾ 가
0.5~4mg , 7

4) Olanzapine

SRI pine 2 ⁹⁵⁾⁹⁶⁾ olanza-
⁹⁶⁾

20

가

5) Clomipramine+SRI
 SRI
 SSRI (75~150mg)
 clomipramine
 clomipramine 가
 9~
 23, 7 97) clomipra-
 mine fluoxetine, sertraline, fluvoxamine, paroxetine
 가 5~22
 가
 가 가

6) Clomipramine 정맥주사
 98) clomipramine
 가 가
 Fallon 98) 14
 21% 0%
 1 58%가
 noradrenergic metabolite desmethylclo-
 mipramine more serotonergic parent compound
 clomipramine 가 가
 가
 99)가 17~19
 가 3 15~
 20 75mg 가
 1 가 2
 200mg(1mg/min)
 18
 6
 (350mg/day)
 mipramine 가 oral clomipramine
 clo-

7) 기타 약물들
 가 opioid
 naloxone
 tramadol open trial 7
 100) Shapira
 250mg(3~4) tra-
 madol 6 2 6
 가 1 6
 가
 SRI tramadol 가
 tramadol
 가
 MAOIs(phenelzine, moclobemide), inositol, clonidine
 가 가 , clozapine, quetiapine,
 pindolol, tryptophan, buspirone, lithium, carbamazep-
 ine, trazodone, thyroid hormone
 가 가

2. PANDAS의 치료

1) 항생제요법⁷⁶⁾
 / 가
 가 48 Group A
 beta - hemolytic streptococcus(GABHS)
 가 가 10
 / 가 4~6
 가 48
 antistreptococcal antibody titers(antistreptolysin O ;
 ASO, antideoxyribonuclease B ; anti - Dnase B)
 가 GABHS
 titers가 가
 GABHS
 가가 /
 GABHS 가
 4~6 titer

가 PANDAS 가 rTMS(repetitive TMS) 8
 PANDAS GABHS 104) TMS 가

PANDAS

4. 신경외과적 수술(Neurosurgery)

가 V(250mg, streptococcal 101) 가 18~65 5
 2) 가 57) capsulotomy가

2) 면역억제요법

PANDAS MRI
 ("gamma knife") craniotomy
 87) (intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)
 (plasma exchange, PEX)
 streptococcal - related / 가 30 가
 (5~14 ,) 9 IVIG,
 10 PEX, 10 . 1 12
 가

IVIG PEX 제 안
 가 PEX 10
 , IVIG 3
 PEX IVIG
 가
 PEX IVIG가 가

streptococcal infection 가 SSRI
 가 102)103) 가
 가 PANDAS

3. 경두개자기자극(transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)

TMS 가 가 가
 TMS 가 가
 가 가 가 group

A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection

PANDAS 가 가
 가 가
 SSRI 가 가
 가 가 , 가
 가 가
 PANDAS 가
 streptococcal infection
 PANDAS 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가

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**THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES FOR TREATMENT RESISTANT
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER IN
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

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Although obsessive-compulsive disorder(OCD) affects children, adolescents, and adults whether its juvenile (child and adolescent) and adult forms are different subtype of a disorder remains unknown. But there are increasing findings that suggest that juvenile OCD may be unique subtype of the disorder.

One proposed subtype is the childhood OCD associated with high comorbidity of tic disorder and increased familial loading for OCD or tic disorder. The other proposed subtype is the childhood OCD and/or tic disorder occurring in association with streptococcal infection (PANDAS). These two subtypes of OCD are unlikely to respond to SSRI due to possible different pathphysiological mechanism. So this paper reviews the characteristics of OCD and therapeutic approaches for treatment resistant OCD in childhood and adolescence.

Considering the likely heterogeneity of OCD, the possibility that juvenile OCD may be a variant of the disorder can have important clinical and scientific implications because it may further our understanding of this disorder, its etiology, and perhaps its treatment.

KEY WORDS : Obsessive-compulsive disorder · Childhood, subtype · Treatment resistant.