

Fig. 1. Hypothetical antipsychotic plasma level-clinical response relationship.

TDM이 필요한 이유

1. 약리작용의 다양성(multitude)이다.

가
TCA (antihistamin) , serotonin , norepinephrine (anticholinergic) 가

2. 약물대사(metabolism)에서 개인차가 아주 크다는 것이다. (metabolic rate)

가 , 가

(interaction) ,

(Preskorn 1993). (metabolite) (Greenblatt

1993).

3. 치료 계수(therapeutic index)가 좁다는 것이다.

가

xic concentration)가 TDM

(to -

4. 약물작용의 발현이 늦다는 것이다.

fee - compliance) (Levy 1981). (non - (erratic compliance)

dback

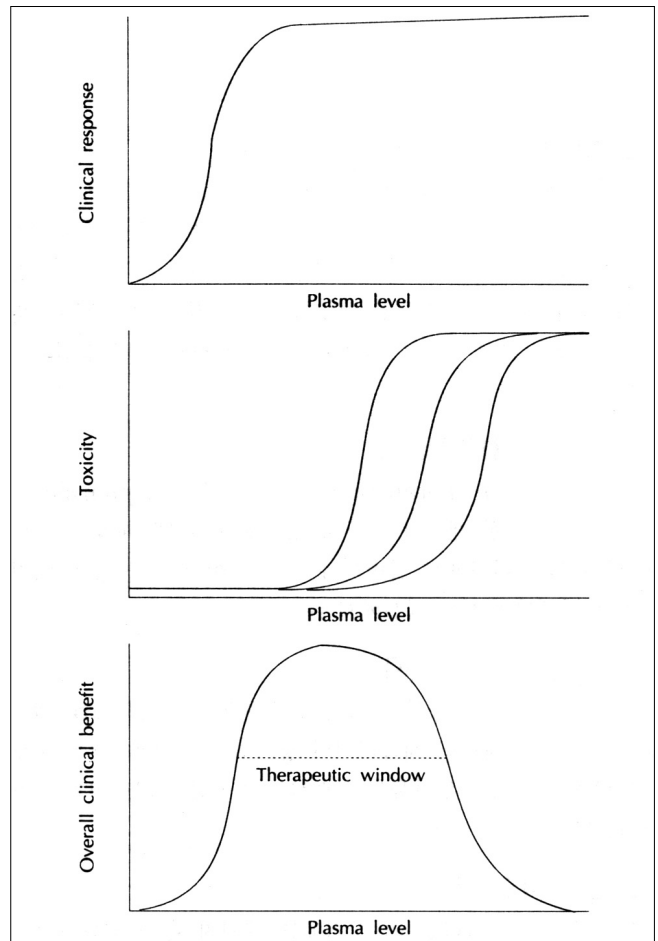


Fig. 2. Theoretical concepts of therapeutic window in drug plasma-level/clinical-response relationship.

가 TDM

5. 초기에 독성(부작용)발견이 어렵다는 것이다.

가

TDM

TDM의 목표

1. 약물순응(compliance)을 알아본다.

40% (non - (erratic

5. 법의학적 문제를 피하게 한다.

가

, TDM

(compliance)

TDM의 방법에 관련된 문제점

2. 치료반응을 강화시킨다.

lithium

가

1. 투여(dosing)방법

(delay)

가

가

3. 독성(부작용)을 피한다.

(therapeutic index)

(pharmacoki-

(lower end)

(lag time)가

netics)

가

(fixed - dose)

(fixed - dose group)

가

(prospective)

4. 의료경비를 절감시킨다.

2. 혈장추출(plasma extraction)

TDM microgram(ppm), nanogram(ppb), picogram(ppt)

가

matrix(

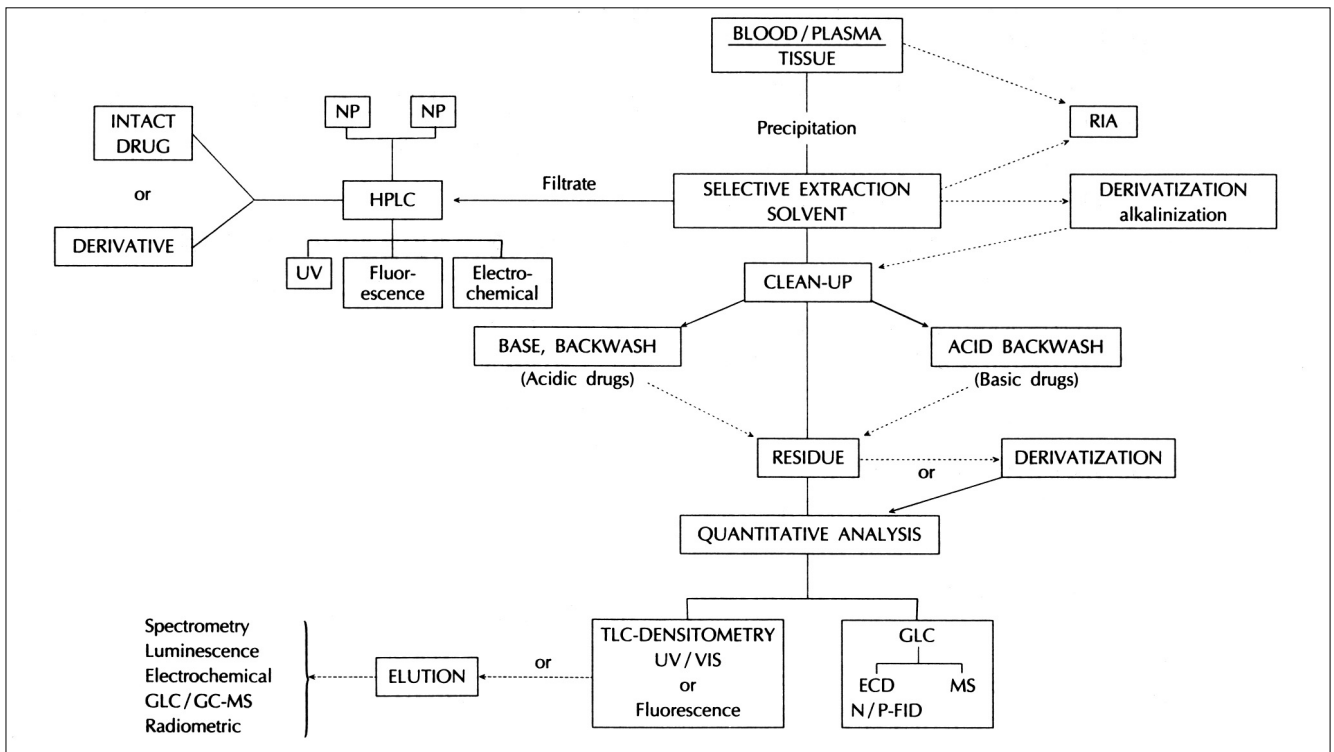


Fig. 3. Flow diagram of the analytical options available for sample processing.

(clear up) (3).
 Gas chromatography(GC) high performance liquid chromatography(HPLC)

(alkalinization), hexane diethyl-
 ether (organic extraction)
 가 3 (acid back - ext -
 reaction) (1991),
 (recovery rate)

radioimmunoassay(RIA)

(4).

kit

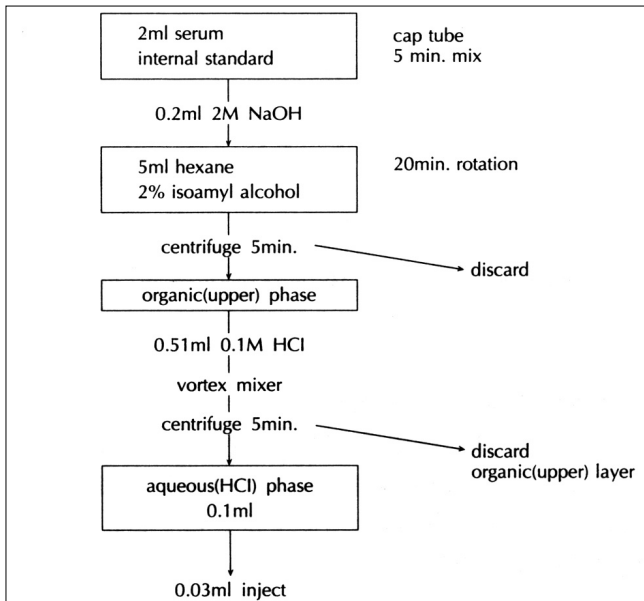


Fig. 4. Hexane extraction for serum haloperidol.

3. 분석(측정) 방법

(biological)

(1).

2

5

radioimmunoassay(RIA) radiorec -

eptorassay(RRA)가

RIA

(biological extract)

가

가

가

Table 1. Various techniques used for therapeutic drug monitoring^a

Method	Principle	Comments
CHEMICAL ASSAYS		
Spectrometric	Drug is extracted into organic solvent and subsequently measured by colorimetric reaction or fluorescence.	At therapeutic concentrations, sensitivity fair to poor for potent antipsychotics ; specificity-poor to fair ; rarely used at present.
GLC	Compounds are separated between moving gas phase and stationary liquid phase and detected by different detectors ; the method is individualized for each compound or a group of similar compounds after extraction.	The use of specific detectors, such as electroncapture (ECD) and nitrogen/phosphorous(NPD), gives good-to-excellent sensitivity and specificity ; commonly used in many labs for routine measurements.
HPLC	Compounds are separated between moving liquid phase and a stationary phase and detected by different detectors ; the method is individualized for each compound or a group of similar compounds after extraction.	The use of special detectors, such as fluorescence or electrochemical detectors, results in good-to-excellent sensitivity and specificity ; commonly used in many labs for routine measurements.
GC-MS	After extraction, the compounds are separated by GC and fragmented by MS ; each compound gives specific mass fragments.	Very specific, with good-to-excellent sensitivity ; not economical for routine analysis ; generally used to establish specificities for other techniques.
BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS		
RRA	Radiolabelled drug bound to receptors can be displaced by unlabelled compounds with similar binding characteristics ; the plasma can be used without extraction.	This method measures the inhibitory activity of the sample ; although simple, with fair sensitivity, the method has poor specificity ; some labs use in clinical studies.
RLA	Antibodies are prepared against the drug linked to a protein ; the displacement by the sample of radiolabelled drug from antibody-antigen complex is determined ; the sample can be used without extraction.	The method is sensitive and simple ; however, the specificity is poor to fair and depends on the cross reactivity of structurally related compounds ; generally restricted to the labs that have specific antibodies because currently they are not commercially available.

Table 2. Comparison of analytical methods¹

	Specificity	Detection limit ^b	Speed	Low cost
Radioimmunoassay	++	++++	++++	++++
Radioreceptorassay	+	+++	+++	++++
Gas chromatography				
FID	+++	+++	++	++
EC	++++	++++	+	++
NPD	++++	++++	++	++
MS(CI/EI)	+++++	++++	++	+
High pressure liquid chromatography				
Absorbance	++	+++	++	++
Fluorescence	+++	++++	++	++
EC	+++	++++	++	++

¹Abbreviations : FID, flame ionization detector : EC, electron capture : NPD, nitrogen phosphorus detector : MS, mass spectrometry : CI, chemical ionization : EI, electron impact

¹Detection limit : - ++++ 0.5 - 10ng, +++ 10 - 50ng

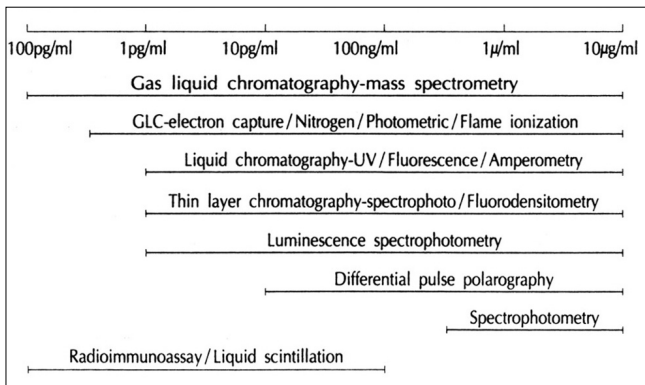


Fig. 5. Practical range of usefulness of analytical techniques.

4. 분석재료의 검출 및 저장

heparin EDTA가
polystyrene tube , (rubber stopper)
(1991).
ascorbic acid 가 sodium metabisulfite

5. 분석 재료

(plasma), (serum), (red cell),
(whole blood) 가
(enzyme) immunoassay 가 가
가 reactive oxidation - reduction system 가
가 peripheral marker

RRA Creese Snyder(1977)
TDM
gas liquid chromatography (GC) high performance li -
quid chromatography (HPLC) ,
mass spectrometry (MS) GC - MS HPLC -
MS가
GC ,
HPLC 가
paration) (se - 가

(1995),

(6).

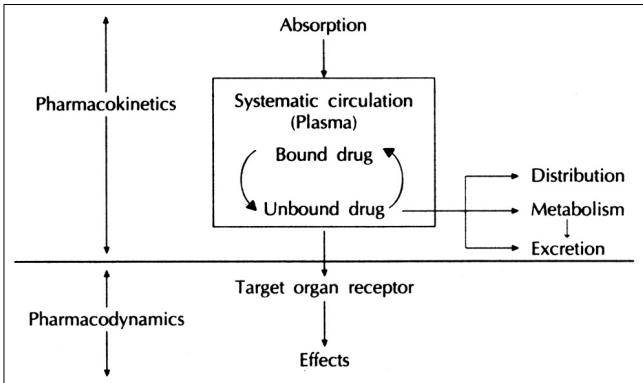


Fig. 6. Schematic presentation of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of a drug.

Table 3. Half-lives and therapeutic plasma drug concentrations of psychotropic drugs

Drug	Approximate equilibration half-life, t1/2eq(h)	Plasma concentration (μg/L)
Tricyclic antidepressants		
Nortriptyline	24	50 - 150
Imipramine	16	200 - 300
Desipramine	22	100 - 250
Amitriptyline		75 - 175
Lithium	22	0.6 - 1.2mEq/L
Carbamazepine	22	4 - 10mg/L
Valproic acid	11	50 - 120mg/L
Antipsychotics		
Haloperidol	20	5 - 12
Clozapine	13	>350

가 (1987 ; 1987),
(qualitative)

6. 연구조건

가 가

가 (contamination)

(washout period)

임 상 응 용

TDM

가 가
lithium, TCA(tricyclic antidepressants),
(3).

1. 우울증

TCA 1960

가

가 nortriptyline

curvilinear , therapeutic window가
50 170ng/mL
Amitriptyline therapeutic window(80 150ng/mL)가
(Janicak 1993).

Desipramine imipramine therapeutic window가
linear , imipramine 265
ng/mL

Trazodone SSRI(selective serotonin reuptake inhi-
bitor) TDM rationale가 (Van Ha-
rten 1993).

가

SSRI TCA TCA SSRI
가 TDM TCA

2. 양극성 장애

Lithium 가 (therapeutic
index)가 TDM
Lithium 0.8
1.2mEq/L가 0.6 0.8mEq/L가
valproic acid carbamazepine
가
(American Psychiatric Association 1994).

Carbamazepine (bone
marrow toxicity) (liver toxicity)
TDM

carbamazepine valproic acid

3. 정신병

(therapeutic index)가
가 (pharmacokin-
etic variability) TDM

가
(tardive dyskinesia)

thiothixene, chlorpromazine, perphenazine, flupenthixol, clozapine, fluphenazine haloperidol

가
haloperidol 가
(1997)(7), haloperidol
therapeutic window가 , 5 18ng/mL

clozapine
가 TDM ,
350ng/mL
(Meltzer 1992). clozapine

Risperidone

4. 기타 정신과 장애

benzodiazepine buspirone

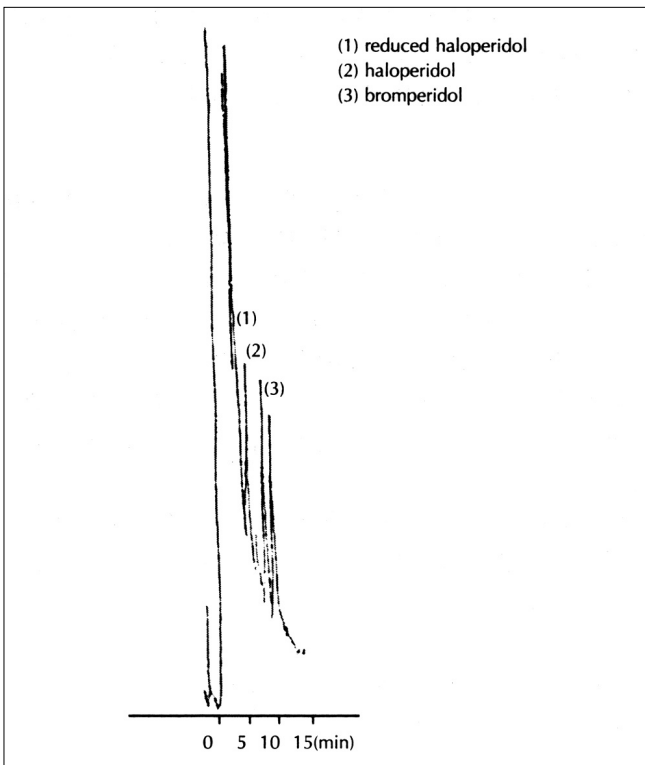


Fig. 7. Chromatogram of the extracts from 2ml of serum obtained from a woman taking 20mg per day of haloperidol orally-column : Nova pak C 18 steel, flow rate : 0.6mg/min UV : 214 nm, chart speed : 0.2cm/min. HPLC system : Waters 204.

TDM (therapeutic index)가 , (end - point)

(overdose)
TDM

최근의 동향

1. 뇌영상 기술의 발달

PET가

PET dopamine
(Wagner 1983 ; Wong 1984), PET

PET D₂ receptor occupancy
가(8) Smith
(1988) Wolkin (1989)

D₂ occupancy Farde (1992)

D₁ D₂
가 ,
D₃, D₄ radioligand

PET dopamine se -

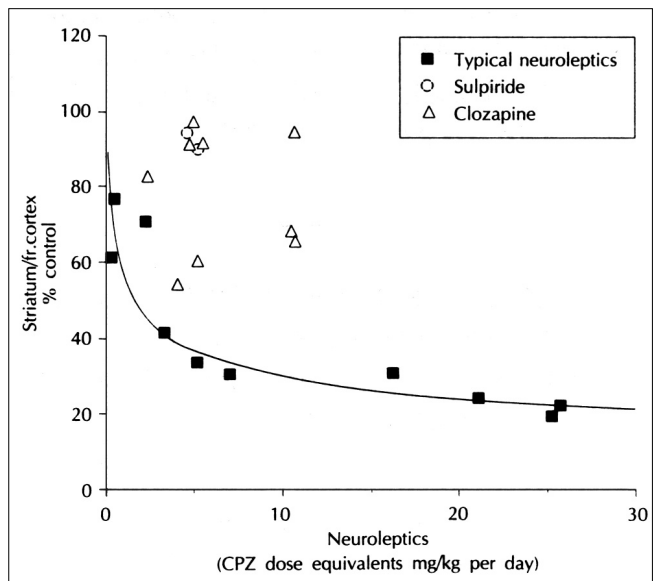


Fig. 8. Relation between daily dose of neuroleptics in chlorpromazine equivalents(cpz)/kg bodyweight and D2-receptor blockade in striatum(reduction of striatum/frontal cortex binding ratio as percentage of age-matched controls).

rotonin norepinephrine
, enzyme inhibition quantification

(Edvardsen 1992).

cloning 가

receptor modeling 3

PET MRS SPECT (9) 가

molecular mechanics computer graphics

Renshaw Wicklud(1988) MRS lit -

(Erickson Fesik 1992)가

hium . Seeman Niznik(1990) SPECT

3

dopamine , Innis (1991)

(molecular pharmacokinetics) (Ma-

benzodiazepine

loney Lybrand 1992)가 가 , Dahl (1991) ps -
ychoactive phenothiazine

2. 분자 생물학의 발전

(molecular biology) 가

(molecular conformation) 가

macromolecule molecule

macromolecule - ligand interaction

3. 인 종(Ethnicity)

(ethnicity)

(Karlou 1993).

(pharmacogenetics)

cytochrome p - 450 enzyme system
(enzyme)

(Taylor 1977 ; Greenblatt 1993 ; Gonzalez 1989).

(pharmacokinetic fa-

ctor)

(Zito 1987).

(pharmacokinetics)

(pharmacod-

ynamics)

TDM 가

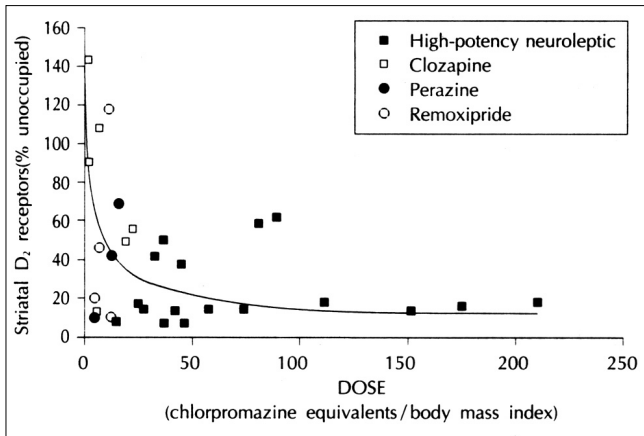


Fig. 9. Doses of neuroleptics and blockade of striatal D₂ receptors in schizophrenic patients studied with [¹²³I] IBZM SPECT^a.

(1994).

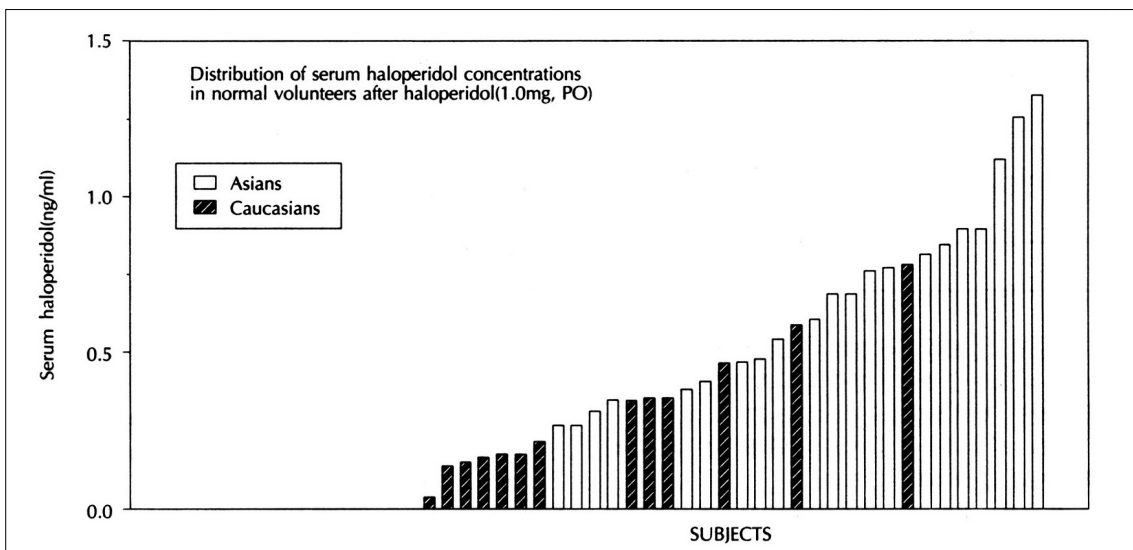


Fig. 10. Distribution of serum haloperidol concentrations in normal volunteers after the administration of a single oral dose of haloperidol (1.0mg) in 26 Asian and 14 Caucasian normal volunteers.

결 어

(TDM : therapeutic drug monitoring)
(pharmacokinetics)

가

TDM (drug compliance)

(me-

dicolegal)

가

GC HPLC

, 가

TDM

가

가

(molecular pharmacokinetics)

가

TDM

(interaction)

(ethnicity)

(pharmacokinetics)

가

TDM

중심 단어 :

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