

만성 정신분열병 환자에서 항정신병약물 감량에 관한 연구

황태연*[†] · 이민수** · 김형섭*

A Study for Dose-Reduction of Antipsychotics in Chronic Schizophrenics

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ABSTRACT

Conventional high-dose antipsychotics tend to result in more side effects, negative symptoms and dysphoria, and at the same time lower the cognitive function which is already impaired in most schizophrenics. Florid psychotic symptoms, negative symptoms and cognitive impairment greatly impede psychosocial performance and eventual reintegration into society. The reduction of symptom and the improvement of cognitive functions and social skills are therefore central to the psychiatric rehabilitation process.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the dose-reduction effects of antipsychotics on chronic schizophrenics prescribed conventional high-dose antipsychotics more than 1,500mg equivalent of chlorpromazine. Fifty-one chronic schizophrenics who maintained high-dose antipsychotics for more than three months were randomly assigned to two groups : 20 patients comprised the dose-maintaining group and 31 patients made the dose-reduction group. Over a sixteen weekperiod Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale(PANSS), Extrapyramidal Symptom(EPS), Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation(NOSIE-30), Continuous Performance Test(CPT), Quality of Life(QOL), and haloperidol/reduced haloperidol blood levels were determined at the base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 weeks to evaluate the dose reduction effects of high-dose antipsychotics. The results were as follows :

1) Dose-reduction is highly effective in reducing positive and negative symptoms, and general psychopathology. Effects were most prominent at 8, 12, 16 weeks. Among the dose reduction group, positive symptoms in positive symptom group and negative symptoms in negative symptom group were more reduced.

2) Extrapyramidal symptoms showed no significant difference between two groups. But the EPS was reduced time after time within two groups.

3) Hit rates of Continuous Performance Test, which indicate attentional capacity, increased significantly after dose reduction.

4) Haloperidol and reduced haloperidol blood levels decreased until the 4th week, after which they were constant.

5) Total scores of Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation were unchanged between the two groups. But among the indices, social interest and personal neatness were improved in the dose-reduction group and retardation was aggravated in the dose-maintaining group.

6) Total quality of life scores were unchanged between two groups. But in the dose maintaining group, satisfaction scores of attention, autonomy, and interpersonal relationship decreased progressively.

These findings suggest that the dose reduction of antipsychotics for chronic schizophrenics on programs of high-dose antipsychotics were effective. Dose reduction should therefore be implemented to spread the rehabilitation and improve quality of life for chronic schizophrenics.

KEY WORDS : Antipsychotics · Dose-reduction · Chronic schizophrenics.

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4) (0331) 288 - 0206,) (0331) 288 - 0184

서 론

2

Brief Ps -

ychiatric Rating Scale(BPRS)

가 , , haloperidol 5 10mg

(McEvoy 1991 ; Te -

icher Baldessarini 1985).

가 (Carpenter Buchanan 1995),

, Strauss (1993)

가

가 , Gold Ha -
rvey(1993) 가

(Braff 1991),

가 (Ya -

ger Gilton 1995).

(Cohen Servan - Schreiber 1993 ; We -

inberger 1987).

1970 가 1980

2

가

(Reardon 1989).

(prefrontal cortex)

D₂

(Borison 1996).

(Spaulding Sulli -

van 1992).

Kane (1985)

(Pu -

tten 1993).

가

54.9%

(1994),

(Greenhill 1979).

가

가 가

haloperidol 99.2%

haloperidol

가

tten (1990) haloperidol 20mg

. Pu - 79%

가

가 (1997).

가

가

가

(chlorpromazine

가 1500mg)

4 10%
40%

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

1996 10 29 1997 2 18
16
18 50
4 (DSM -
IV)(APA 1994)
가 가
chlorpromazine 가 1,500mg 3
(Neuchterlein 1986).

가

4

53 (33 , 20)
20 (12
8)
(19 , 14)

2. 연구 방법

1) 인구통계학적 자료

2) 약물투여방법

lithium carbamazepine,
2
16
(26)
4 1
10% (40%) 60%
16 Lithium carbamazepine
(7) 1
3 30%
가 Clinical Grobal Impression
(CGI, NIMH 1985) worse, much worse, very
much worse
10%
lorazepam 가

lorazepam 1 4mg 가

3) 혈장 haloperidol의 측정

(1)
haloperidol 14
2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 haloperidol
haloperidol reduced haloperidol
10
6 30 5cc
EDTA - tube 30
3,000rpm 20
cryogenic vial 1cc - 70

(2) High Performance Liquid Chromatography(HPLC)

HPLC Gilson Model 305 Pump, Rheodyne
7010 injection valve가 ASTED(Automated Seque -
ntial Enrichment of Dialysates) system, Model 117 Ultra -
violet detector, Model 831 temperature regulator
, 506C interface module 712 HPLC system co -
ntroller software가 IBM PC chromatography

연구 결과

1. 인구통계학적 자료

53 (

31, 22)

가

1

(Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation, NOSIE - 30)(Honigfeld Klett 1965) 가 . NO-SIE - 30 2 가 (social co-mpetence), (social interest), (personal neatness) (menifest psychosis), (retardation)

.4

2

가

, 1

51

, 31 (18 , 13),

20 (12

, 8)

가

36.39 ± 8.95 , 36.15

± 5.88

23.23 ± 5.28 , 21.60 ± 7.62

3.00 ± 1.75 ,

never, 1 = sometimes, 2 = often, 3 = usually, 4 = always

가 , 가

2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16

4.40 ± 3.50

64.13 ± 45.96 ,

52.00 ± 46.

(5)

가

46

가 (quality of life, QOL)

phenot -

Subjective quality of life scales(Lehman Yamamoto 1988) 가 . 12

hiazine butyrophenone ,

chlorpro -

mazine 가 2209.71 ± 394.41mg/day, 599.58mg/day

2333.75 ±

1364.03 ± 321.00mg/day

1 =

, 2 =

, 3 =

, 4 =

가 , 가

2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16

7

3.13 ± 5.12

2.30 ± 4.35

(1).

5) 통계분석 방법

2

51

2. 정신병리

1) PANSS의 변화

PANSS

ANOVA

가

가 (2, 1 4).

PANSS

(F = 16.02, p<.01 ; F = 3.48, p<.01).

(one - way ANOVA)

PANSS

(one - way

ANOVA)

PANSS, EPS, CPT,

가 8 ,

NOSIE - 30, QOL

12 , 16

(F = 8.81, p<.01 ;

(repeated measure of

F = 18.37, p<.01 ; F = 25.95, p<.01).

MANOVA)

PANSS

(F = 13.05, p<.01 ; F = 3.53, p<.01).

(F = 10.97, p<.01).

가 8 , 12 ,
 16 (F = 4.49, p<.05 ; F = 가 8 , 12 , 16
 11.26, p<.01 ; F = 15.06, p<.01). (F = 9.21, p<.01 ; F = 15.33, p<.01 ; F = 23.85, p<.01).
 PANSS , 가
 (F = 3.29, p<.01 ; F = 5.40, p<.01). , 8 가
 가 .
 가
 8 , 12 , 16 (F = 5.89, 가 ,
 p<.01 ; F = 14.16, p<.01 ; F = 21.79, p<.01). 8 가 가 .
 PANSS 6 가 CGI 6 가

Table 1. Demographic data and baseline characteristics of all patients

Items	Dose-reduction group	Dose-maintaining group
Total number of patients(M/F)	31(18/13)	20(12/8)
Mean age in years	36.39 ± 8.95*	36.15 ± 5.88
Mean age at first onset of psychotic symptoms in years	23.23 ± 5.28	21.60 ± 7.62
Mean number of previous hospitalization	3.00 ± 1.75	4.40 ± 3.50
Mean duration of current hospitalization in months	64.13 ± 45.96	52.00 ± 46.46
Dosage of antipsychotics at base-line(mg/day)**	2209.71 ± 394.41	2333.75 ± 599.58
Dosage of antipsychotics at 16th week(mg/day)**	1364.03 ± 321.00	2333.75 ± 599.58
Number of P.R.N. treatment for 16 weeks	3.13 ± 5.12	2.30 ± 4.35

*Mean ± S.D., **Chlorpromazine dose equivalent, P.R.N. : pro re nata, No significant difference between two groups on each item(t-test)

Table 2. Changes of mean scores of PANSS at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

Weeks	Group	N	PANSS	AN	Positive subscale	AN	Negative subscale	AN	General psychopathology	AN
0	G I	31	78.71 ± 13.70		19.61 ± 5.70		19.77 ± 4.09		39.32 ± 6.97	
	G II	20	89.40 ± 16.10	6.45*	23.30 ± 5.52	5.22*	21.80 ± 4.50	2.70	44.30 ± 8.96	4.95*
2	G I	31	77.58 ± 12.90		19.74 ± 5.10		18.87 ± 3.90		38.96 ± 6.61	
	G II	20	88.40 ± 15.37	7.35**	22.95 ± 4.87	4.97*	21.60 ± 4.59	5.18*	43.85 ± 8.80	5.10*
4	G I	31	76.90 ± 13.80		19.03 ± 5.12		19.19 ± 4.26		38.68 ± 6.80	
	G II	20	89.55 ± 15.49	9.27**	23.50 ± 5.04	9.36**	22.00 ± 4.31	5.22*	44.05 ± 8.65	6.12*
6	G I	31	75.52 ± 13.13		18.84 ± 4.99		18.87 ± 3.51		37.81 ± 6.78	
	G II	20	88.30 ± 15.86	9.78**	23.20 ± 5.16	9.05**	22.20 ± 4.24	9.29**	42.90 ± 8.72	5.47*
8	G I	31	71.61 ± 14.20		17.94 ± 5.01		18.00 ± 4.24		35.68 ± 6.86	
	G II	20	88.60 ± 15.30	16.38**	23.35 ± 4.96	14.31**	22.25 ± 4.70	11.21**	43.00 ± 8.41	11.59**
12	G I	31	68.39 ± 14.32		16.84 ± 5.15		17.10 ± 3.99		34.45 ± 7.10	
	G II	20	88.00 ± 14.84	22.17**	23.10 ± 4.51	19.76**	22.50 ± 4.85	18.79**	42.40 ± 7.98	13.82**
16	G I	31	65.42 ± 15.25		16.16 ± 5.16		16.26 ± 4.20		33.00 ± 7.46	
	G II	20	83.90 ± 23.58	11.60**	22.90 ± 6.62	16.59**	20.80 ± 6.96	8.48**	40.20 ± 12.53	6.63*

*p<.05, **p<.01, GI : dose-reduction group, G II : dose-maintaining group, AN : ANOVA, PANSS : Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale

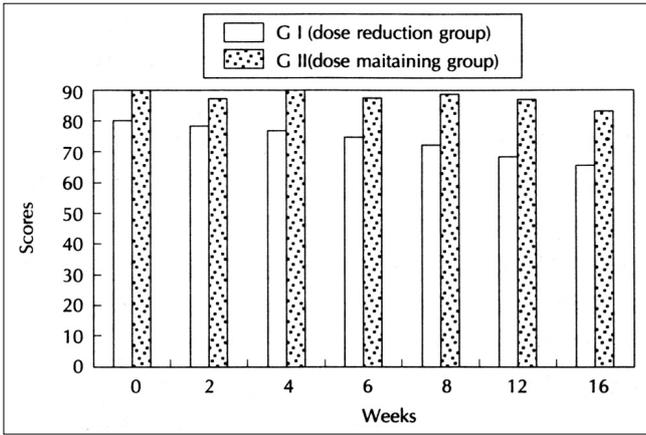


Fig. 1. PANSS : total scores.

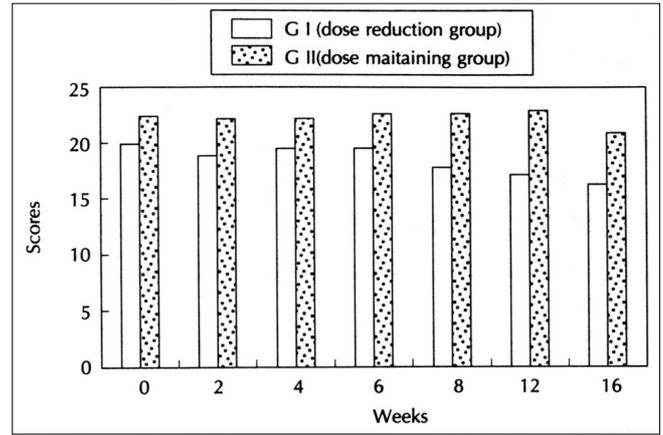


Fig. 3. PANSS : negative subscale.

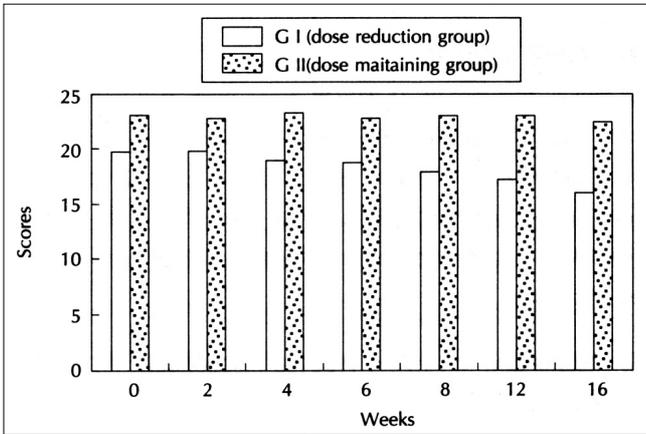


Fig. 2. PANSS : positive subscale.

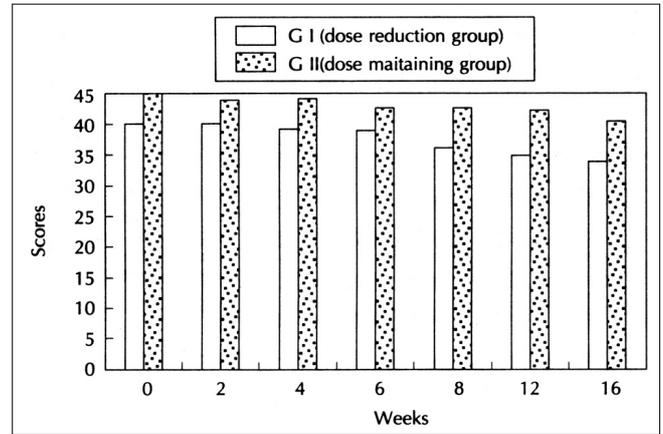


Fig. 4. PANSS : general psychopathology subscale.

10% , 16 PANSS 가 가 .

2) 대상군중 양성증상 군과 음성증상 군의 PANSS 변화

31

0 , 0 15 , 15 . 0 1 (Kay 1991).

PANSS

12 , 16

6 8 , 12 16

8 가

12

8 , 12 , 16

8 , 8 12 6 가 가 .

가 (3).

PANSS

4 , 8 , 12 , 16

12 16

가 , 4 가

가

12

8 12

가

가

PANSS

12, 16

8, 12, 16
12 가

가

12

2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16
6, 8

, 8, 12, 16
2 가

2

8 가

PANSS

12, 16

6, 8, 12, 16
8 가

가

12

8, 12, 16

6, 8

8 가

8 가

3. 추체외로 증상(EPS)

EPS

EPS

(F = 19.66, p < .01 ; F = 12.65, p < .01).

가 (4).

가 (4).

4. Haloperidol(이하 HA)과 reduced haloperidol(이하 rHA)의 혈중농도 변화

HA 14 HA, rHA

, HA 2, 4

(F = 71.78, p < .01 ; F = 23.65, p < .01),

4, 16

가 (F = 15.89, p < .01 ; F = 23.51, p < .01), 4

16

4

(5).

5. 인지기능의 평가

(CPT) 가

51 33%

Table 3. Changes of mean scores of PANSS at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s) between positive and negative symptom groups in dose-reduction group

Weeks	PANSS		Positive subscale		Negative subscale		General psychopathology	
	Pos.G. (N=15)	Neg.G. (N=15)	Pos.G. (N=15)	Neg.G. (N=15)	Pos.G. (N=15)	Neg.G. (N=15)	Pos.G. (N=15)	eg.G. (N=15)
0	84.27 ± 9.49	74.87 ± 14.70	23.93 ± 3.73	15.73 ± 4.04	18.53 ± 3.25	21.47 ± 4.17	41.80 ± 4.48	37.67 ± 7.99
2	83.00 ± 8.77	73.87 ± 13.66	23.27 ± 3.04	16.67 ± 4.47	18.27 ± 3.33	19.87 ± 4.19	41.47 ± 5.21	37.33 ± 6.69
4	82.53 ± 8.94	73.07 ± 15.07	22.20 ± 3.17	16.27 ± 4.96	18.80 ± 3.45	20.07 ± 4.73	41.53 ± 4.98	36.73 ± 6.94
6	81.13 ± 7.96	71.07 ± 15.14	21.80 ± 3.32	16.27 ± 4.83	18.67 ± 2.55	19.13 ± 4.44	40.67 ± 4.45	35.67 ± 7.54
8	77.53 ± 10.15	66.33 ± 15.97	20.93 ± 3.79	15.27 ± 4.53	17.87 ± 3.14	17.93 ± 5.30	38.73 ± 5.19	33.13 ± 7.27
12	74.07 ± 8.61	63.27 ± 17.25	20.07 ± 3.60	13.87 ± 4.72	16.67 ± 1.76	17.27 ± 5.46	37.33 ± 5.45	32.13 ± 7.66
16	69.47 ± 9.26	61.73 ± 19.44	18.73 ± 3.90	13.80 ± 5.29	15.73 ± 1.75	16.47 ± 5.72	35.00 ± 5.48	31.47 ± 8.89
Repeated Measure of MANOVA between the two weeks.								
	†0,12(10.98**)	0,8(5.76*)	0,4(5.05*)	8,12(10.39**)	0,12(9.66**)	0,2(9.67**)	0,12(6.89*)	0,8(5.29*)
	0,16(21.82**)	0,12(9.83**)	0,8(5.56*)		0,16(20.48**)	0,6(7.98*)	0,16(17.14**)	0,12(7.96*)
	6,8 (5.85*)	0,16(10.21**)	0,12(7.93*)		8,12(5.01*)	0,8(12.62**)	6,8 (9.70**)	0,16(8.41*)
	12,16(14.04**)	6,8(8.13*)	0,16(15.76**)		12,16(26.38**)	0,12(15.67**)	12,16(12.52**)	6,8(13.79**)
		8,12(10.53**)	12,16(6.26*)			0,16(19.16**)		
						6,8(12.39**)		
						8,12(12.73**)		
						2,16(9.33**)		

*p < .05, **p < .01, † week, week(F value), PANSS : Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale

Table 4. Changes of mean scores of EPS at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

	0	2wk.	4wk.	6wk.	8wk.	12wk.	16wk.
G I.	0.43 ± 0.36	0.33 ± 0.31*	0.31 ± 0.32*	0.18 ± 0.25*	0.22 ± 0.34*	0.12 ± 0.18*	0.10 ± 0.15*
G II.	0.50 ± 0.41	0.32 ± 0.33*	0.31 ± 0.36*	0.25 ± 0.34*	0.24 ± 0.36*	0.18 ± 0.28*	0.16 ± 0.29*

G I : dose-reduction group, G II : dose-maintaining group

*Significant differences ($p < .01$) in the EPS scores between base line and each week, EPS : Extrapyramidal Symptom

Table 5. HA and rHA blood level : mean scores at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

(단위 : ng/ml)

	N	0	2wk.	4wk.	6wk.	8wk.	12wk.	16wk.
HA	14	43.60 ± 10.60	34.53 ± 9.55*	27.94 ± 9.96*	26.02 ± 7.69	26.12 ± 7.08	25.10 ± 7.02	23.77 ± 7.86
rHA	14	30.44 ± 16.71	21.80 ± 10.91*	14.31 ± 11.53*	12.94 ± 8.70	16.77 ± 11.69	15.66 ± 8.67	12.53 ± 5.89

Weeks Group N Hit rate False alarm Sensitivity, *Significant differences ($p < .01$) in HA or rHA scores between base line and the other week

Table 6. Changes of mean scores of CPT at base line and after 4, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

Weeks	Group	N	Hit rate	False alarm	Sensitivity
0	G I	20	47.05 ± 16.93	42.40 ± 41.10	-1.10 ± 2.57
	G II	14	48.50 ± 14.22	56.29 ± 70.52	-0.88 ± 2.17
4	G I	20	59.55 ± 11.21**	62.35 ± 76.80	1.07 ± 6.21
	G II	14	53.07 ± 15.57	52.07 ± 66.20	-1.96 ± 4.08
8	G I	20	57.90 ± 11.89**	41.85 ± 51.73	-1.39 ± 2.67
	G II	14	51.64 ± 14.17	76.14 ± 86.77	1.00 ± 4.43
12	G I	20	56.55 ± 12.99*	45.05 ± 60.17	-1.93 ± 3.45
	G II	14	51.14 ± 15.11	72.07 ± 88.01	-1.64 ± 4.28
16	G I	20	57.95 ± 14.52*	37.95 ± 51.32	1.49 ± 6.77
	G II	14	51.86 ± 13.47	98.64 ± 102.27	-0.70 ± 0.87

*Significant differences ($p < .01$) in hit rate between base line and each week

**Significant differences ($p < .05$) in hit rate between base line and each week

CPT : Continuous Performance Test,

G I : dose-reduction group, G II : dose-maintaining group

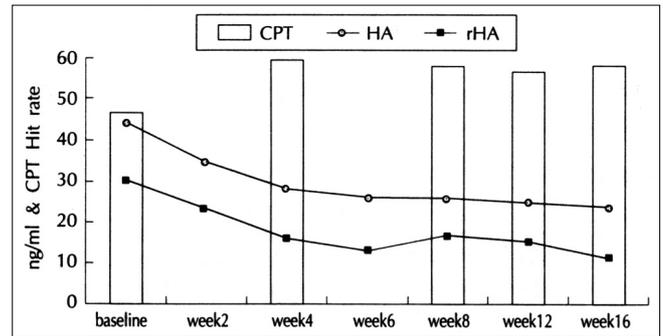


Fig. 5. Haloperidol and reduced haloperidol blood level/CPT Hit rate.

가 .
 , , ,
 ,
 , 12
 가 (F = 6.66, p<.05).
 ,
 6 가(F = 4.39, p<.05), 12 , 16
 (F = 4.60, p<.05 ; F = 5.12, p<.05)
 ,
 8 16 (F = 5.28, p<.05 ; F = 8.18, p<.01)
 , 8 (F = 4.63, p<.05) (7).
 , 가

7. 주관적인 삶의 질 평가

(QOL) 12 가 , ,
 3 , 9
 (8).

17 (11 , 6) 34
 (20 , 14)
 (hit rate), (false al -
 arm), (sensitivity) 가 .
 4 , 8 , 12 , 16
 가 (F = 11.18, p<.01 ; F = 11.17,
 p<.01 ; F = 7.50, p<.05 ; F = 7.41, p<.05).
 가 ,
 (6, 5).

6. 병실내 사회적 활동 평가

NOSIE - 30 (+ 3
 +), (+ +)

Table 7. Changes of mean scores of NOSIE-30 at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

Weeks	Group	Total	TP	TN	INT	NEA	RET
0	G I	133.68 ± 32.07	62.45 ± 16.10	24.77 ± 18.55	10.71 ± 4.99	21.35 ± 7.16	7.61 ± 4.11
	G II	135.20 ± 32.90	59.50 ± 16.49	20.30 ± 21.35	7.00 ± 7.50	20.50 ± 6.83	6.10 ± 6.24
2	G I	134.19 ± 30.89	62.97 ± 15.92	24.77 ± 17.70	10.65 ± 5.62	22.45 ± 7.32	7.61 ± 4.30
	G II	133.50 ± 29.13	58.80 ± 14.73	21.30 ± 18.79	6.60 ± 7.51	20.40 ± 6.38	6.00 ± 5.77
4	G I	132.71 ± 29.89	61.87 ± 15.23	25.16 ± 17.08	9.61 ± 5.07*	22.71 ± 6.67	7.55 ± 3.9
	G II	135.00 ± 28.61	60.00 ± 14.70	21.00 ± 17.57	7.10 ± 6.76	21.00 ± 6.34	7.00 ± 4.92
6	G I	135.35 ± 28.41	63.74 ± 14.40	24.39 ± 17.08	10.19 ± 4.83	23.29 ± 6.76	8.19 ± 3.7
	G II	134.30 ± 29.16	59.90 ± 15.06	21.60 ± 17.09	6.90 ± 6.73	20.20 ± 5.54	7.55 ± 4.7
8	G I	134.32 ± 27.75	64.39 ± 13.39	26.07 ± 16.59	11.55 ± 3.60	22.84 ± 6.71*	8.45 ± 4.4
	G II	132.30 ± 30.26	59.00 ± 16.01	22.70 ± 17.62	6.00 ± 6.87	20.40 ± 5.90	7.50 ± 4.81*
12	G I	135.48 ± 27.72	65.74 ± 14.18*	26.26 ± 15.86	12.71 ± 4.66*	22.39 ± 6.46	7.94 ± 3.7
	G II	130.90 ± 30.48	59.10 ± 15.24	24.20 ± 17.84	7.00 ± 5.37	20.60 ± 5.92	7.10 ± 5.05
16	G I	138.39 ± 28.26	67.29 ± 13.91	24.90 ± 16.18	12.90 ± 4.81*	23.55 ± 5.79**	7.61 ± 3.74
	G II	135.40 ± 29.10	62.20 ± 15.73	22.80 ± 17.07	7.50 ± 6.29	21.80 ± 6.71	6.70 ± 4.95

G I : dose-reduction group, G II : dose-maintaining group, Total = 96 + TP-TN, TP = sumCOM + sumINT + sumNEA, TN = sumIRR + sumPSY + sumRET, INT = Social interest, NEA = Personal neatness, RET = Retardation, *Significant differences(p<05) between base line and each week, **Significant differences(p<01) between base line and each week NOSIE-30 : Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation

Table 8. Changes of mean scores of QOL at base line and after 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 week(s)

Week	Group	Total	Attention	Autonomy	Interpersonal relationship
0	G I	1.94 ± 0.50	1.84 ± 0.74	1.90 ± 0.70	2.10 ± 1.01
	G II	1.82 ± 0.44	1.50 ± 0.69	1.70 ± 0.66	2.00 ± 0.73
2	G I	1.95 ± 0.60	1.77 ± 0.81	1.94 ± 0.96	2.26 ± 1.03
	G II	1.87 ± 0.45	1.70 ± 0.80	2.00 ± 0.92	1.85 ± 0.67
4	G I	2.01 ± 0.56	2.16 ± 0.90	2.23 ± 0.92	2.03 ± 0.98
	G II	1.83 ± 0.45	1.80 ± 0.77	1.75 ± 0.79	1.90 ± 0.79
6	G I	1.88 ± 0.58	1.97 ± 0.84	1.87 ± 0.76	1.81 ± 0.87
	G II	2.01 ± 0.58	2.15 ± 0.88*	2.30 ± 1.08*	1.90 ± 0.64
8	G I	2.11 ± 0.59	2.20 ± 0.95	2.23 ± 0.85	2.32 ± 0.95
	G II	1.99 ± 0.56	2.10 ± 0.91*	1.90 ± 0.79	1.85 ± 0.49
12	G I	2.04 ± 0.59	1.90 ± 0.75	2.32 ± 0.79	2.10 ± 0.91
	G II	2.03 ± 0.51	2.15 ± 1.09**	2.25 ± 0.85	2.10 ± 1.02
16	G I	1.88 ± 0.59	1.90 ± 0.75	2.07 ± 0.96	1.94 ± 0.58
	G II	2.18 ± 0.59	2.35 ± 0.10**	2.40 ± 0.88*	2.50 ± 0.83*

G I : dose-reduction group, G II : dose-maintaining group *Significant differences(p<05) between base line and each week **Significant differences(p<01) between base line and each week

가 , 6 , 8 , 12 , 16 (F = 6.54, p<.05 ; F = 5.10, p<.05 ; F = 9.70, p<.01 ; F = 8.43, p<.01).

6 16 (F = 6.00, p<.05 ; F = 5.44, p<.05). 가 , 16 (F = 5.00, p<.05).

고 찰

1950 가 . 가 (Baldes - sarini 1988).

(McEvoy 1991 ; Putten 1990)
 (Brotman McCormick 1990 ; Thompson 1994).

가

50%(Inderbitzin 1994 ; Leblanc 1994), 62%(Smith 1994), 63%(Liberman 1994 ; Putten 1993), 80%(Faraone 1989)
 . Faraone (1989)

(Borison 1996).

Code of Practice of the Mental Health Act(1983)

27

British National Formulary(BNF guidelines 1990)

1) 8

80%

, 2) 2

80%

, 3)

. 6

64% 가

(Thompson 1994), Brotman McCormick(1990) haloperidol 가 15mg , Putten (1993) haloperidol 가 50mg

가

. Putten (1993)

가

2

haloperidol

가 8 가

가 50mg

13

, 8

63.1mg

23.1mg

. BPRS

가

, 6

. Haloperidol

가

가

ridol
ng/mL

38.8ng/mL

12.4

Faraone (1989) 80% 2 8

, Putten (1993) 37% 5

, Leblanc (1994)

50% 10% 5

. Kane (1985)

가

4

1

10% 40%

12

16

. lithium

Faraone (1989) , Putten (1993)

carbamazepine

lithium carbamazepine

3

가

haloperidol

. McEvoy (1991) haloperidol

14

haloperidol reduced hal-

neuroleptic threshold(NT) (3.4 ± 2.3mg/d)

operidol

(11.64.7 ± mg/d)

. NT 72%

4

가

가

. Haloperidol

가 6.5 16ng/ml(Smith

1994), 3 11ng/ml(Garver 1984), 4 11ng/ml(Mavroidis 1983), 5 12ng/ml(Putten 1992), 4 22ng/ml(Potkin 1985) hal - (Borison 1996).
operidol (therapeutic window) , , 가

12ng/ml (Putten 1985). halo - peridol 가 43.60±10.60 ng/ml 16 23.77± 가 (King 1990).
7.86ng/ml 가 (Sw - eeneey 1991).

31 6 가 6 가 가
가 CGI 10% , 16 PAN - 16 가 8 , 12 ,
SS 가 가

가 3.13(±5.12) , 2.30(±4.35) , 가
, 가

Kane (1983) , 가 가
가 가 (Gary 1996), 가
가 가 (Kane 1985). (Borison 1996).
EPS

EPS가 (Strauss 1974), 가 (Jo -
Kane(1985) , 가 hnstone 1990). 가 (NO -
EPS 가가 SIE - 30, Honifeld Klett 1965)
(CPT) 가
(Nuechterlein 1986 ; Strauss 가 , 가
1993), Cornblatt (1985) 가 가

(1996) , 가 , 가

5)

가

6)

3

가

가

중심 단어 :

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