

## 우울증 치료에서의 어려운 문제들\*

민 경 준\*\*†

## Difficult Clinical Problems of Treatment in Depression\*

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## ABSTRACT

Whenever a clinician manages the patients with depression, he may meet various problems that make it difficult to treat them. Even though he has good skills and knowledge about depression, some barriers will be appear during his practice. In general, the difficulties in treating depression are treatment - resistance, adverse effects of antidepressants, pregnancy in female patients, comorbid medical conditions, poor compliance, drug - drug interactions, and so on, which are related with pharmacological treatments. Here, only the two of them, the treatment - resistant depression and difficult problems concerned with pregnancy, were discussed.

Some level of treatment resistance is the norm rather than the exception. As the treatment failure stems from inadequate treatment, it is important that the clinician should prescribe medications with sufficient dosage and adequate duration. And to overcome the treatment resistant depression the polypharmacy is necessary, in that case, the side effects and toxicities should be explored and managed immediately. So the clinician have to learn more about the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic mechanisms of each drugs used in treatment of depression.

When the risk of the fetus by the exposure is higher than the risk of untreated maternal psychiatric disorder, psychotropic medications should be used during pregnancy. Women who are maintained on psychotropics and become pregnant, as well as women with the new onset of psychiatric symptoms during pregnancy, should be carefully reassessed. However, data concerning the potential risk of long - term behavioral changes following prenatal exposure to psychotropics is rare, so further longitudinal follow - up studies are needed.

**KEY WORDS** : Depression · Treatment - resistance · Pregnancy.

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가

가

가  
60~70% ,  
15%  
가 가  
(Fawcett 1994 ; Keller 1992 ; Roose  
1986).

(Selective Serotonin Reup-  
take Inhibitors ; SSRIs)가 ,  
SSRIs가 ,  
가  
(Clary 1990 ; Nelson Dunner 1993).  
가 가 ,  
가 가

가  
(Cohen 1997).  
가

## 본 론

### 1. 치료저항 우울증(Treatment-resistant depression ; TRD)

#### 1) 치료저항 우울증의 정의(Definition of treatment-resistant depression)

TRD 가  
(Fava Davidson 1996). 20

(Halbreich Montgomery 2000). 1974  
(absolute TRD)  
(relative TRD) 가

(Heimann 1974). 가 (Halbreich Montgomery 2000).  
가 imipramine 150mg/day 4 20 가

(pseudo - TRD) (Halbreich  
Montgomery 2000). TRD

**Table 1.** A simple system for staging antidepressant resistance

Stage	Failure of at least one adequate trial of one major class of antidepressants
Stage	Failure of at least two adequate trials of at least two distinctly different classes of antidepressants
Stage	Stage resistance plus failure of an adequate trial of a TCA
Stage	Stage resistance plus failure of an adequate trial of an MAOI
Stage	Stage resistance plus a course of bilateral ECT

Note ; ECT : elctroconvulsive therapy, MAOI : monoamine oxidase inhibitor, TCA : tricyclic antidepressant  
Source ; Adapted from Thase and Rush 1997

(all or none phenomenon)

(Nierenberg Amsterdam 1990).  
1 TRD (Thase Rush  
1997).

#### 2) 충분한 항우울제 투여(Adequate antidepressant trial)

1974  
(Halbreich Montgomery 2000).  
4 (Sc-  
hatzberg 1983). 가  
4 6 , 4 33%,  
6 53% , 4  
가 , 4  
6 40% 가 (Quitkin  
1984). Quitkin(1985) imipramine  
300mg/day phenelzine 90mg/day 6  
TRD . 6

(Fava David-  
son 1996). Imipramine 150~300mg/day 10  
50% 가 , 17  
75% 가 (Greenhouse  
1987). 가 4

(Halbreich Montgomery 2000).  
, imipramine 300mg/day phenelzine 90mg/  
day (Ravaris 1976 ;  
Simpson 1976).  
가

SSRI

Fluoxetine 20mg 3

40~60mg 5 가

(Schweizer 1990).

8

2000).

(Halbreich Montgomery  
40mg  
prooxetine

sertaline fluoxetine TRD

2

4~6 “probably” adequate, 6

“definite” adequate (Nirenberg

1994).

**Table 2.** Criteria for adequacy of antidepressant trials

Treatment	Daily dose	
	Definite adequacy (duration 6 weeks)	Probable adequacy (duration between 4 and 6 weeks)
Tricyclics		
IMI, DMI	>250mg (or plasma levels >125ng/ml) DMI >200ng/ml IMI	200 - 249mg
Nortryptiline	>100 mg (or plasma levels in 50 - 150ng/ml range)	>75 - 99mg
AMI, doxepin	>250mg	200 - 249mg
Protryptiline	> 60mg	40 - 59
MAOIs		
Phenelzine	> 60mg	40 - 59mg
Tranylcypromine	> 40mg	30 - 39mg
Fluoxetine	> 20mg	5 - 19mg
Bupropion	>400mg	300 - 399mg
Trazodone	>300 mg	200 - 299mg
Lithium	(plasma level 0.7 - 1.1mEq/L)	(Level 0.4 - 0.69mEq/L)
ECT	(>12 total, at least 6 bilateral)	(>9 - 11 unilateral)
Augmenting agents		
Lithium	(Plasma level 0.7 - 1.1 mEq/L)	D-Amphetamine 10mg
T4	0.1mg	Methylphenidate 15mg
T3	25 µg	L-Tryptophan 2.0g

Note ; AMI : amytryptiline, DMI : desipramine, ECT : electroconvulsive therapy, IMI : imipramine, MAOI : monoamine oxidase inhibitor, T3 : triiodothyromine, T4 : Thyroxine  
Source ; Adapted from Nirenberg et al. 1994

3) 치료 저항의 기전(Mechanism of treatment resistance)

( ; decreasing response over time  
to each new treatment) (Amsterdam 1994).

(1) 가 (Adequacy of treatment considerations or pseudoresistance to treatment)

TRD 110

, 170가

39%

(4

2/3)(Schatzberg 1983).

50% (Nelsen Dunner

1993).

가

MAOI (Clary

1990).

(intolerance)

가

20%

가 intolerance (Schatzberg 1983).

가

가

(2)

(Diagnostic considerations)

가

가

stage I TRD

(treatment mismatching) (Halbreich Montgomery 2000).

(Atypical depression)

MAOIs가 TCA

(Liebowitz 1984 ; McGrath 1987).

가

MAOI 1

(Bipolar depression)

MAOIs가 TCAs

(Nierenberg Amsterdam 1990),

Lithium

(Nelson Mazure

1986). (Major depression with psychotic feature)

amitriptyline perphenazine  
가 perphenazine 가  
(Spiker 1985). SSRIs가 가  
(Nierenberg 1994),  
가 TRD 80%  
1 ECT가 (Kroessler 1985).  
(3) (Psychiatric comorbidity considerations)  
TRD 가  
가  
가 가  
(Coryell  
1988). 가  
SSRIs (Hollander 1991)  
TRD  
(Ciraulo  
Jaffe 1981 ; Mason Kocsis 1991).  
SSRI가 (Invernizzi 1994).  
가 TRD  
50% 가  
16% 가 (Pfohl  
1984). 가  
(4) (Medical comorbidity considerations)  
가 50%  
(Hall 1981). TRD  
(Metzger Friedman 1994). 3 가  
(5) (Therapeutic decrement)  
ECT  
(Amsterdam 1994).  
(progressive virulence),  
(neuronal receptor regulatory mechanism) 가 (plasticity)

(Halbreich Montgomery 2000).

#### 4) 치료 전략(Therapeutic strategies)

##### (1) Alternating

가

ECT

**Table 3.** Medical illness associated with treatment-resistant depression

Illness	Reference
Endocrine disease	
Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism	Gadde and Krishnan 1994 ; Jain 1972 ; Joff and Levitt 1992 ; Reus 1993 ; Targum et al. 1984
Hypoadrenalism and hyperadrenalism	Amsterdam et al. 1987a, 1987b ; Hornig-Rohan et al. 1994 ; Reus and Berlant 1986
Neurological disorders	
Strokes	Cummings 1994
Parkinson's disease	Cummings 1992 ; Hantz et al 1994
Huntington's disease	Lishman 1987b
Seizure disorder	Himmelboch 1984
Dementias, brain tumor, multiple sclerosis	Caplan and Ahmed 1992 ; Skuster et al. 1992
Neoplasm	
Pancreatic carcinoma	A.I. Green and Austin 1993
Lymphoma, bronchogenic carcinoma	Lishman 1998
Infectious diseases	
AIDS	G. R. Brown and Rundell 1993
Influenza, Epstein-Barr virus	Lishman 1987a
Lyme disease	J.F. Jones 1993

Note ; ECT : elcetroconvulsive therapy, MAOI : monoamine oxidase inhibitor, TCA : tricyclic antidepressant  
Source ; Adapted from Thase and Rush 1997

**Table 4.** Syndrome characterized by therapeutic decrement

Progressive treatment resistance to successive antidepressant drugs trials
Progressive drug intolerance to successive antidepressant trials
Antidepressant tachyphylaxis ("poop out") or partial relapse during maintenance therapy
Loss of efficacy on switching antidepressants caused by adverse events

(2) Augmentation

가 가 5~25mg/day TCA 가

+

가) +lithium

Lithium 0.5~0.8mEq/L가 가 (Chiarello Cole 1987). TCA  
0.8~1.2mEq/L (Phillips Nierenberg SSRI

1994).

Dextroamphetamine 5mg 1~3 /day, pemoline  
18.75~37.5mg 1~2 /day, methylphenidate 5~10mg  
1~3 /day

TCA lithium 40~65% 가  
(Austin 1991 ; Heninger 1983). Lithium 가  
1972). 가 (Goodwin MAOI 가 20%  
3 , (Fawcett 1991).

72 (Dinan 1993 ; Thase 1989).  
3~6 (Stein Bernadt 1993). +  
MAOI lithium (Zall 1971). 25%

SSRI lithium (Anton  
(Dinan 1993). Bruch 1990). SSRI  
) +carbamazepine 가  
Carbamazepine 가  
(Post 1994). Lithium (Stern Mendels 1981).  
, carbamazepine +  
TCA Bromocriptine, pergolide (dopaminergic  
) +valproate 가 drugs) 가  
가 , Beta -adrenergic antago-  
(Schatzberg 1996). nist pindolol 가 (add - on)  
+ (Blier Bergeson 1995). Buspirone(Joffe Schuller 1993),  
가) T3(Triiodothyronine) fenfluramine(Hollander 1990)

50~90% 가 (Prange 1969 ;  
Wheatley 1972). 1 2 (3) (Combination )  
. 25ug/day 1 가  
50ug/day 3 (Hal-  
breich Montgomery 2000). T3 60 (Bernstein  
3 12.5ug/day 1995),  
MAOI TCA 가  
TCA TCA Clomi-  
pramine (serotonin syndrome)  
MAOI MAOI lithium 가 (Amsterdam  
가 (Hillet Bidder 1983). SSRI 1995).  
(Gupta 1991 ; TCA+SSRI  
Joffe 1992). SSRI TCA  
) Estrogen , TCA TCA (imipramine 50  
가 (Sichel 1995). mg/day) SSRI (Nelson 1991).

SSRI+ NE, DA, Ach, 5-HT  
 Trazodone, phenylalanine, tryptophan, inositol SSRI 가 (Montero 1990 ; Lauer 1989).  
 (Nierenberg 1992 ; Thase  
 Rush 1995 ; Schweitzer 1997).

(3) (Perinatal syndromes)

2. 임신(Pregnancy)

가

(transient

(organ dysgenesis)

neonatal distress syndromes)

가

(Eggermont

가

1972 ; Schimmel 1991).

(prenatal exposure)

가

(Cohen 1997).

CNS

(hepatic microsomal activity)

2

(fetal exposure)

(Cohen 1997).

(Miller 1991).

가

(free drug)

가

1) 약물 치료의 위험성(Risks of pharmacotherapy)

(teratogenicity),

toxicity)

(Nahas Goujard 1978).

(direct neonatal toxicity),

(4)

(behavioral teratogenicity),

(breast-

feeding infant)

(gross organ malformation) 가

(perinatal syndromes)

가

(Matheson 1985).

가

(long - term behavi-

oral sequelae)

(Cohen 1997).

(1)

(Teratogenic risk)

2) 정신 장애와 연관된 위험(Risks associated with psychiatric illness)

(congenital malformation)

(bas-

eline incidence) 3~4% (Fabro 1987).

가

12

(Dicke 1989).

가

teratogen

2

(toxic exposure)

가

가

(Cohen 1997).

가

가

(washout period)

가

(Cohen 1997).

(2)

(Behavioral teratogenesis)

(long - term neuro-

behavioral consequences)가

(Vernadakis

Parker 1980).

가

가

(Coyle 1976).

(Tohen 1991).

3) 임신 중의 항우울제 치료

(McBride 1972).

가

가

(Cohen 1997).

neurovegetative symptoms

(Cohen 1997). 가

(2)

(SSRIs)

Fluoxetine

가

가 (Cohen 1997).

sertraline

paroxetine

(Beck 1979 ; Ker-

man 1984).

time

가

가

. Paroxetine

(Inman

1993).

sertraline

paroxetine

가

SSRIs

가

(Cohen 1997).

3

(Stoukides

Stoukides 1991).

가 SSRIs

(fetopl-

acental circulation)

가

가

가

가

fluoxetine

가

SSRIs

가

(Cohen 1997).

(O Hara 1995).

(3) MAOIs, bupropion, venlafaxine, nefazodone, fluvoxamine

가

(ECT)

MAOIs

가

(Cohen 1997).

. bupropion, venlafaxine, nefazodone, fluvoxamine

ECT

(Cohen 1997).

. ECT

6) 임신 중 약물 사용에 있어 정신과 의사의 자세

(placental abruption)

가

가

가

가

가

4) 분만 전 항우울제의 중단

, 가

(Cohen 1989).

가

가

(O Hara 1995 ; O Hara 1984).

가

5) 임신 중 항우울제의 선택

(1)

(TCA)

결론

Desipramine

nortriptyline

2

TCA가

가

TCA

가

가

가  
가 (monopharmacy)  
가 (polypharmacy)  
가

가

가가

중심 단어 :

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