

발달학적 정신약물학

- 발달학적 약동학, 약역학 및 약물유전학 -

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

- DEVELOPMENTAL PHARMACOKINETICS, PHARMACODYNAMICS AND
PHARMACOGENETICS -조 수 철[†]Soo-Churl Cho, M.D.[†]

요 약 :

가 가

가 (. , lithium,)

. Dopamine dopamine

clozapine, bromocriptine, haloperidol, methylphenidate
serotonin

중심 단어 :

서 론

Harry Shirky¹⁾²⁾

(Therapeutic orphans) ”

(1964, 1999). FDA “off label ”

가

FDA

. 1997

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(The Pediatric Provision of the FDA, Modernization Act, FDAMA) 1998 (FDA Pediatric Rule).

1. 소아정신약물학의 문제점

- 1) (Safety), (Efficacy), Side effects 가
- 2) 가
- 3) 가 가
- 4) 가 가
- 5) 가

2. 성인과의 소아간의 임상적인 반응의 차이

- 1) 가
- 2) (rebound mania)
- 3)
- 4) euphoria가
- 5)
- 6)
- 7) steroid (euphroia)가

발달학적 약동학 (Developmental Pharmacokinetics)

1. 기본개념

(absorption), (distribution), (metabolism) (excretion) , (onset of drug) , (termination of drug) 가

1) 흡수(Absorption)되는 과정

(nasal epithelium) 가 (active transport) (gut), 가 (passive transport)

(Bioavailability F) (Systemic circulation) 가

Peak time

, fluoxetine 가

2) 분포(Distribution)

$C_p = D/V_d$
 C_p : (plasma concentration)
 D :
 V_d : (volume of distribution) 가 (fat stores) (Relative volume of the total body water to extracellular water)

3) 대사(Metabolism)와 배설(Excretion) (clearance)

가 First-order elimination(linear kinetics) linear relationship Zero-order kinetics(nonlinear kinetics)

phenytoin, salicylate, ethanol,

fluoxetine, nefazodone (Half-life : $T_{1/2}$)

가 50% (Steady-state) (ingested) 가

가 4~5 (conjugation activity) 가

Table 1 가 1 가

(96.9%) 가 2 1

2. 소아 청소년기의 약역학(Pharmacokinetics in children and adolescents)

30% 2 4~5%, 6 가

(1~5)

1) (6~10) 2

3) , 15

2) 가 (competetion) 가

, pemoline, methylphenidate

3)

4)

5)

6)

가 4)5)

7)

가 6)

8)

3. 간의 크기와 효소의 활성도

가 가 (oxidizing activity)

14 가

Table 1. Fraction of drug eliminated and fraction remaining in the body as a function of half-life

| Half-life(n) | Fraction eliminated(%) | Fraction eliminated(%) |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | 75 | 25 |
| 3 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| 4 | 93.8 | 6.25 |
| 5 | 96.9 | 3.12 |

Peak - time

2) 약물분포와 단백질 결합(Drug distribution and protein-binding)

가 (Blood flow to the tissue), (transfer rate of the drug from blood into the tissue)

(vascular permeability of the drug to blood),
 (relative binding of the drug to blood versus tissue),
 (availability of active transport process),
 (concentration gradient between blood and tissue)

Table 2

가

(extracellular fluid, ECF)가
 40~50% , 10~15 가 15~20%
 . lithium 가 가
 7).
 . Albumin 1
 8).

3) 약물대사와 배설(Drug metabolism and elimination)

가 . 2가
 . Phase (oxidation),
 (reduction), 가 (hydrolysis)
 , cytochrome P450
 . Phase
 (conjugation)

Table 2. Fat development

| Age | Fat mass(% of B/W) |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Fetus(5 - 6Mo) | 5% |
| Delivery | 12 - 16% |
| Lyr | Gradual increase |
| Prepubertal phase | Gradual decrease |
| Puberty | Gradual increase |
| Fat mass | Higher plasma level |

4) Cytochrome P450의 발달학적 측면(Developmental aspects of cytochrome P450 isoforms)

(1) CYP2D6

가 . 1
 20% 9) 3~5 가
 가 10

(2) CYP3A4

가 가
 6~ 12 50% , 1~2
 가 10).

5. TDM(Therapeutic drug monitoring)

monitoring
 11).
 1)
 (Inadequate response).
 2)
 (Higher than standard dose required).
 3)
 (Serious and persistent side effects).
 4)
 (Suspected toxicity).
 5) 가 (Suspected non-compliance).
 6) - (Suspected drug - drug interaction).
 7) (New preparation, changing brands).
 8) , (Hepatic/re-nal illness, inflammatory diseases).

6. Cytochrome P450-mediated drug interaction
 Cytochrome P450

(from monotherapy to co-pharmacy)¹²⁾,
 serotonin

(SSRI) 가 ,
 가 13)
 14)

7. 약역학 및 약동학의 상호작용(Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interaction)

1) Phase I , Phase II 대사

P - gp(glycoprotein) (efflux transporters) (blood - brain - barrier, BBB) (efflux) (lipid soluble) (water soluble)

loperamide() quini-
 dine , quinidine (BBB)
 P - gp loperamide 가
 (respiratory depression)가

15)
 Phase (gut),
 , 가 cytochrome
 , Phase
 glucuronic acid
 Phase Phase 가
 lorazepam, oxazepam lamotrigine
 Phase Phase 가 ,
 lithium, gabapentin Phase Phase

2) P-gp의 기질(Substrates), 억제제(Inhibitors) 그리고 유도제(Inducers)

Table 3 P - gp

3) Cytochrome P450 효소들

Cytochrome P450 family() 14Fam-
 ily가 (Subfamily) A - E
 , gene coding 1 2
 Mitochondria
 (endogeneous compounds) steroids, prosta-

Table 3. P-glycoprotein substrates, inhibitors and inducers

| Substrates | Inhibitors | Inducers |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cimetidine | Chlorpromazine | Amitriptyline |
| Dexamethasone | Doxepine | Progesterone |
| Digoxin | Erythromycin | Rifampin |
| Erythromycin | Fluphenazine | St. John's wort |
| Estradiol | Grapfruit juice | |
| Hydrocortosone | Haloperidol | |
| Quinidine | Imipramine | |
| Verapamil | Midazolam | |
| | Propranolol | |

glandins, bile acids
 (Endogenous re-
 ticulum) Phase
 14 (family) cytochrome
 3 CYP1A2,
 CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19,
 CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A CYP3A가 가
 30~40%
 CYP CYP1A1, CYP2C19, CY-
 P2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5 5 , CYP3A4
 가 가
 CYP UGT superfamily
 UGT (subfamily)가 2
 가 , UGT1A UGT2B , 10
 가 가 16).
 UGT 3 가
 UGT testosterone estrogen (conjugation) 17).

(1) CYP 450 (Mechanism of cytochrome P450 involvement in drug interventions)

Pimozide
 Pimozide clarithromycin(가
) CYP3A
 clarithromycin pimozide 가

24 EKG 가 (palpitation) 가¹⁸⁾ (competitive inhibition), (mechanism - based inhibition), (Metabolic intermediate complex) 가 (Pre - systemic clearance, PSC) 가 CYP2D6 가 norfluoxetine oxycodone PSC가 tria- zolam ketaconazole CYP3A ketaconazole triazolam Cytochrome P450 (types) prazolam ketaconazole PSC al- 3가 , prazolam 19)

Table 4-1. Substrates of cytochrome P450

| CYP1A2 | CYP2C9 | CYP2C19 | CYP2D6 | CYP2E1 | CYP3A |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Psychotropics | Psychotropics | Psychotropics | Psychotropics | Caffeine | Psychotropics |
| Clozapine | Fluoxetine | Amitriptyline | Amitriptyline | Ethanol | Citalopram |
| Fluvoxamine | Sertraline | Citalopram | Citalopram | INAH | Clomipramine |
| Olazapine | Phenytoin | Imipramine | Clomipramine | | Fluoxetine |
| Propranolol | | Moclobemide | Desipramine | | Imipramine |
| Caffeine | | Sertraline | Fluoxetine | | Mirtazapine |
| | | | Fluvoxamine | | Sertraline |
| | | Diazepam | Imipramine | | Trazodone |
| | | Phenytoin | Mirtazapine | | Clozapine |
| | | Phenobarbital | Nortriptyline | | Haloperidol |
| | | | Paroxetine | | Quetiapine |
| | | | Sertraline | | Pimozide |
| | | | Venlafaxine | | Risperidone |
| | | | CZ | | Alprazolam |
| | | | Haloperidol | | Buspirone |
| | | | Perphenazine | | Clonazepam |
| | | | Risperidone | | Diazepam |
| | | | Thioridazine | | Midazolam |
| | | | Amphetamine | | Zolpidem |

Table 4-2. Inducers of cytochrome P450

| CYP1A2 | CYP2C9 | CYP2C19 | CYP2D6 | CYP2E1 | CYP3A |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|
| Vegetables | Carbamazepine | Carbamazepine | Dexa | Ethanol | Carbamazepine |
| Carbamazepine | Rifampin | Prednisone | Rifampin | | Dexametahsone |
| Char-broiled meat | Secobarbital | Rifampin | | | Ethanol |
| Cgarette smoke | | | | | Phenobarbital |
| | | | | | Phenytoin |
| | | | | | Topiramate |

Cytochrome P450 (Induction) 가. (Food intake)
 (Induction) , CTP2E1 20),
 가 가 char - broiled meat CYP1A2 21),
 Methylphenidate 45mg/day risperidone 2mg/day
 (CYP3A substrate) CYP1A@
 carbamazepine(CYP3A inducer)
 , 10
 (withdrawl dyskinesia) CYP2E1
 CYP3A carbamazepine risperi- CYP2E1 CYP3A 22),
 done 가 23),
 Hepatic Cytochrome P450 Drug Interaction Table
 Table 4 - 1, 2, 3 Cytochrome 450 (Youth)
 (substrates), (inducers), (in- (Genetic polymorphism)
 hibitors) 가
 가 (slow metabolizer)
 (drug factors) (ultrafast metabolism).
 (type of inhibitor), first pass CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6
 effect 가 가? , CYP 가
 therapeutic index 20%가 CYP2C19
 CYP2D6 Ultrafast metabolism
 Host factors , 30%, 1~
 CYP 가 10~100 3.5% 가
 가 (variations) Cytochrome P450
 Table 5 CYP

Table 4-3. Inhibitors of cytochrome P450

| CYP1A2 | CYP2C9 | CYP2C19 | CYP2D6 | CYP2E1 | CYP3A |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Caffeine | Fluoxetine | Fluoxetine | Amitriptyline | Disulfiram | Cimetidine |
| Fluvoxamine | Fluvoxamine | Fluvoxamine | Clomipramine | Ethanol | Ketoconazole |
| | Sertraline | Topiramate | Cocaine | | Nefazodone |
| | Valproate | | Desipramine | | |
| | | | Fluoxetine | | |
| | | | Haloperidol | | |
| | | | Imipramine | | |
| | | | Moclobemide | | |
| | | | Paroxetine | | |
| | | | Pimozide | | |
| | | | Sertraline | | |
| | | | Thioridazine | | |

Table 5. Ontogeny and characteristics of cytochrome P450(CYP) enzymes

| | CYP1A2 | CYP2C9 | CYP3A5 | CYP2D6 | CYP2E1 | CYP3A4 | CYP2C19 | CYP3A7 |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|--------|--|-------------|
| Chromosome | 15 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Ontogenesis | 3Mo | Birth | Fetus | Birth | Birth | 1week | 1Mo | Major fetal |
| % of adult | 50% 1 3 - 5 가 | 30% 1Mo 1 ; | | 25% : birth 50% : 1Mo | 40% : 7w 40% : 1Mo 50% : 6 - 12Mo | | | |
| Contents of total CYPs | 15% | 20% | Variable | <5% | 10% | 30% | 5% | <1% |
| Genetics | | Polymorphism Absent | Polymorphism Absent African : 7 - 10% Asian : 1% White : 7 - 10% Ultra metabolizer : Ethiopian : 30% White : 1 - 3.5% | Polymorphism Absent metabolizer African : 7 - 10% Asian : 1% White : 7 - 10% Ultra metabolizer : Ethiopian : 30% White : 1 - 3.5% | | | Polymorphism Absent metabolizer African : 4 - 7% Asian : 12 - 22% White : 3 - 5% | |

P3A7²⁴⁾. CYP CYP3A4가 가
(30%)
(CYP3A5, CYP3A7)
(CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2E1). 가
CYP1A 3
. CYPC9, CY-
P2D6, CYP3A7

약동학과 약역학 및 중추세로토닌증후군 (Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Interactions and the Central Serotonin Syndrome : CSS)

가 CSS . CSS se-
rotonin 가 2
, 5-HT1A
가 . CSS
25 - 27). SSRI 가 가
, CSS 가
(neuromuscular), (au-
tonomic) (cognitive function)
(mild CSS)
(tremor), incoordination, (confusion)
(moderate CSS) (shivering), (swea-
ting), (hyperreflexia), (agitation)
, (severe CSS) (fever),
(myoclonus), 가 .
가
가 가
24
cipro-
heptadine³⁵⁾. Fluvoxamine, fluoxetine, pa-

rooxetine nonlinear kinetics
 serotonin
 CYP1A2,
 CYP2D6
 CYP3A
 fluvoxamine
 (amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine)
 8
 , CSS
 36). Fluoxetine
 paroxetine CYP2D6

Fluoxetine 가 se-
 rotonergic drug CSS가
 fluoxetine norfluoxetine
 가 ()

Table 6

특정 약물에 관한 연구보고들

1. 항정신병 약물

Chlorpromazine, haloperidol pimozone

Table 6. Pro-serotonergic agents implicated in central serotonin syndrome

| |
|---------------|
| Amitriptyline |
| Amphetamine |
| Buspirone |
| Citalopram |
| Clomipramine |
| Clonazepam |
| Cocaine |
| Fluoxetine |
| Fluvoxamine |
| Imipramine |
| Lithium |
| MAOI |
| Nefazodone |
| Paroxetine |
| Sertraline |

Risperidone
 olanzapine quetiapine
 ziprasidone
 가 . 1/
 4~1/2
 가
 가 (autoinduction)가

2. 항우울제

Clomipramine 가, 가
 가 , 가 , 가
 Nortriptyline 가
 Imipramine desmethylation desipramine
 가
 Paroxetine 30

(clearance) 가 . sertraline
 가 가

3. 중추신경흥분제

가 30
 가 (quick extracellular metabolism),
 . 80%가 unchanged form
 , methylphenidate(MPH)
 MPH가
 Clockwise
 hyperesis . MPH dexedrine
 가 , pemoline post - distribu-
 tion phase

Table 7. Developmental pharmacokinetic change : chlorpromazine

| Dose (mg/kg) | Plasma chlorpromazine (ng/ml) | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | Children(N) | | Adults(N) | |
| 0.8 - 3.0 | 8.0 | 2.3(10) | 16.6 | 4.3(6) |
| 3.1 - 6.0 | 13.5 | 2.7(4) | *43.5 | 7.2(14) |
| 6.1 - 11.0 | 20.3 | 2.3(4) | *73.6 | 11.0(15) |

4. Clonidine과 guanfacine
Guanfacine more specific to 2A receptor

5. Benzodiazepine계
Oxazepam lorazepam
conjugation
(hepatic microsomal enzyme)

6. Lithium
Lithium

lithium

가

7. 항경련제

(competition)

Table 8. Comparison of clonidine and guanfacine

| | Clonidine | Guanfacine |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| bioavailability | 100% | 80% |
| Peak plasma level | 3 - 5 | 1 - 4 |
| Half-life-adult | 12 - 16 | 10 - 30(17) |
| | 8 - 12 | 13 - 14 |
| Elimination | | (50%-unchanged form) |
| Kidney | 65% | |
| Liver | 35% | |

Table 9. Developmental pharmacokinetic changes diazepam

| Age group | Apparent half-life | Apparent Vd(l/hg) | Relative clearance(ml/h/kg) |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Premature | 75.3 ± 35.5 | 1.8 ± 0.3 | 27.4 ± 8.9 |
| Full-term | 31.0 ± 2.2 | - | - |
| Infants | 10.6 ± 2 | 1.3 ± 0.2 | 98.5 ± 13.8 |
| Children | 17.3 ± 3 | 2.6 ± 0.5 | 102.1 ± 9.7 |
| Adults | 24.1 ± 5 | 2.3 ± 0.3 | 66.7 ± 5.4 |

가 가

Dilantin

가

가 . Phenobarbital
(90
(autoinduction)

가

1.5~2

. 1~4 , 4~10 , 10~16
가 , 19

가 . Lamotrigine so-
dium channel blocker UGT 1A4 system

가

. Lennox -

Gastaut

8. 베타 아드레날린 수용체 작용 약물(β -adrenergic ago-
nist)

(first pass effect)가

, 8~15

가

Developmental Pharmacodynamics 발달학적 약역학

(Pharmacodynamics) (effec-
tor)

1. 실험동물에서 약물에 대한 반응의 발달학적 측면

(1) Amphetamine

가

가

가

amphetamine

(, ,)

가 . L - dopa, 가
(monoamine oxidase inhibitor)

(2) - Adrenergic agonists
 Clonidine 가
 가(amphetamine)가 , 14
 가 , 20
 1, 2
 1
 가가 , 14
 1 2
 가 ,
 20 2
 (3) Dopamine -
 Apomorphine ,
 (stuporous behavior) , 14
 dopamine 가
 (4) Dopamine :
 Dopamine 가 (autoreceptor)
 가 dopamine
 dopamine 가 가 가
 apomorphine , 7~8 가
 (5) Choline
 amphetamine
 pilocarpine 20
 . scopolamine 가
 20 . atropine
 가 30
 choline 가 norepinephrine do-
 pamine metabolism

(6) Serotonin
 P - chlorophenylalanine serotonin
 , 15
 . Imipra-
 가
 2
 가
 4
 imipramine 5 - HT NE
 NE 5 - HT

약물유전학(Pharmacogenetics)

(Pharmacogenetics)
 (pharmacokinetic aspects) 가
 (pharmadynamic aspects) 가
 Pharmacogenomics (drug design),

1. 약물유전학의 임상적 적용(Clinical utility of pharmacogenetics)
 Drug design
 ,
 (more systematic)
 (individualized)

2. 약물유전학의 약역학적 측면(Pharmacokinetic aspects of pharmacogenetics)
 Phase I (metabolism) CYP1A2,
 CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5
 가 , Phase
 metabolism (conjugating enzyme)
 (genetic variation)
 가

3. 약물유전학의 약동학적 측면(Pharmacodynamic aspects of pharmacogenetics)

(site of drug action) 가 (Alzheimer disease), 가 (Alzheimer disease) APOE - 4 allele 가 (Alzheimer disease) APOE - 4 allele 가 (altered lipid transport, Rubinsztein 1995), anticholinesterase 가 (Poirier 1999)

4. Dopamine 대립인자와 관련된 연관연구(Association studies of dopamine-related alleles in neuropsychiatric disorders)

가 Dopamine D4 (DRD4), dopamine D5 (DRD5), dopamine-beta-hydroxylase(DBH), dopamine transporter(DAT)

1) 주의력결핍, 과잉운동장애(ADHD)
3 untranslated region DAT with 10 copy repeat 가 ADHD 가 (37-40), (41)42), DRD4 7-repeat allele 가 (43-46), DRD4 DAT 가 (47).

2) 뚜렛 증후군
TDT DRD4 - 7 repeat allele 가 (48), (49) 가 throsine hydroxylase tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism 가 (50). (Novelty - sensation seeking behavior) DRD4 7 copy allele

5. Dopamine 대립인자와 관련된 약물유전연구(Pharmacogenetic studies of dopamine-related alleles)

Gelernter (53) DRD2 Taq A1 가 (54)55), DRD2 (56), DRD3 (57), DRD4 (58), DRD5 (59) Dopamine DRD3 (polymorphism) clozapine (60), DRD4 exon 3 (61), DRD4 exon 1 (62), DRD2 A1 (63), bromocriptine craving 가 가 haloperidol DRD2 A1 1 copy 가 (64), DRD3 ser9gly (tardive dyskinesia) 가 (65), (Acute akthisia) (66), ADHD Methylphenidate DAT 10-repeat 가 (67).

6. Serotonin 관련 대립인자의 약물유전 연구(Pharmacogenetic studies of serotonin-related alleles)

5-HT2A, 5-HT2C serotonin 가 가 5-HT2A 8 pine (68), 452Tyr clozapine

102C

⁶⁹⁾ HTR2C Clozapine

Sodhi ⁷⁰⁾ 23 Ser

Rietsc-

hel ⁷¹⁾, Masellis (1998)

. HT (HTT)

5 - HTTLPR(I form) fluvoxamine

가 ⁷²⁾.

Zanardi ⁷³⁾ Pollock Paroxetine

. Kim

⁷⁴⁾ 5 - HTTLPR s/s form paroxetine

7. 소아·청소년 정신의학에서 향후 약물유전학적 연구의 방향
(Future pharmacogenetic application in childhood
and adolescent neuropsychiatry)

5 - HTLPR

가

(SSRI)가

. 5 - HT (5 - HTT) SSRI

5 - HTT s form I form

가

DAT, DRD4

(genotype) methylphenidate

가

5 -

HT2A clozapine

가

가

가

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DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
- DEVELOPMENTAL PHARMACOKINETICS, PHARMACODYNAMICS AND
PHARMACOGENETICS -

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The history of pediatric psychopharmacology is very short and the research on safety, efficacy and side effects is preliminary and long-term effect on growth and maturation is not well known yet. Clinical findings have shown that the responses to antidepressants, antipsychotics, CNS stimulants and steroids in children and adolescents might be different from adult populations.

Based on these findings, this paper reviewed three issues, Firstly, in developmental pharmacokinetics, the author discussed the developmental factors affecting drug absorption, distribution, protein-binding, metabolism and excretion. Secondly, in developmental pharmacodynamics, developmental characteristics of dopamine, serotonin, norepinephrine receptors and their clinical implications were reviewed. Lastly, in pharmacogenetic part, the clinical utility of pharmacogenetics, pharmacokinetic aspects of pharmacogenetics, the pharmacodynamic aspects of pharmacogenetics, the association studies of dopamine-related alleles in neuropsychiatric disorders such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorders or Tourette's disorders, pharmacogenetic studies dopamine-related alleles and the pharmacogenetic studies of serotonin-related alleles.

Based on these preliminary research, future pharmacogenetic applications in childhood and adolescent psychiatry were also discussed.

KEY WORDS : Developmental pharmacokinetics · Pharmacodynamic · Pharmacogenetics · Child psychiatry.