

# 한국형 정신분열병 약물치료 알고리즘의 임상 적용 가능성(IV) : 과거 항정신병약물 치료력이 약물 효과 및 알고리즘 적용에 미치는 영향

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**ABSTRACT**

## The Feasibility Test of Korean Medication Algorithm for the Treatment with Schizophrenic Patients(IV) : Influences of a History of Antipsychotic Treatment on Effectiveness and Algorithm Application

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**Objective** : The Korean Medication Algorithm for the Treatment of Schizophrenia was developed by the extensive review and questionnaires. To evaluate the impact of a history of antipsychotic treatments on clinical response and algorithm application, using the data derived from the feasibility study of the Medication Algorithm for patients with schizophrenia. **Method** : Outcomes of treatment with the Medication Algorithm for 108 schizophrenics up

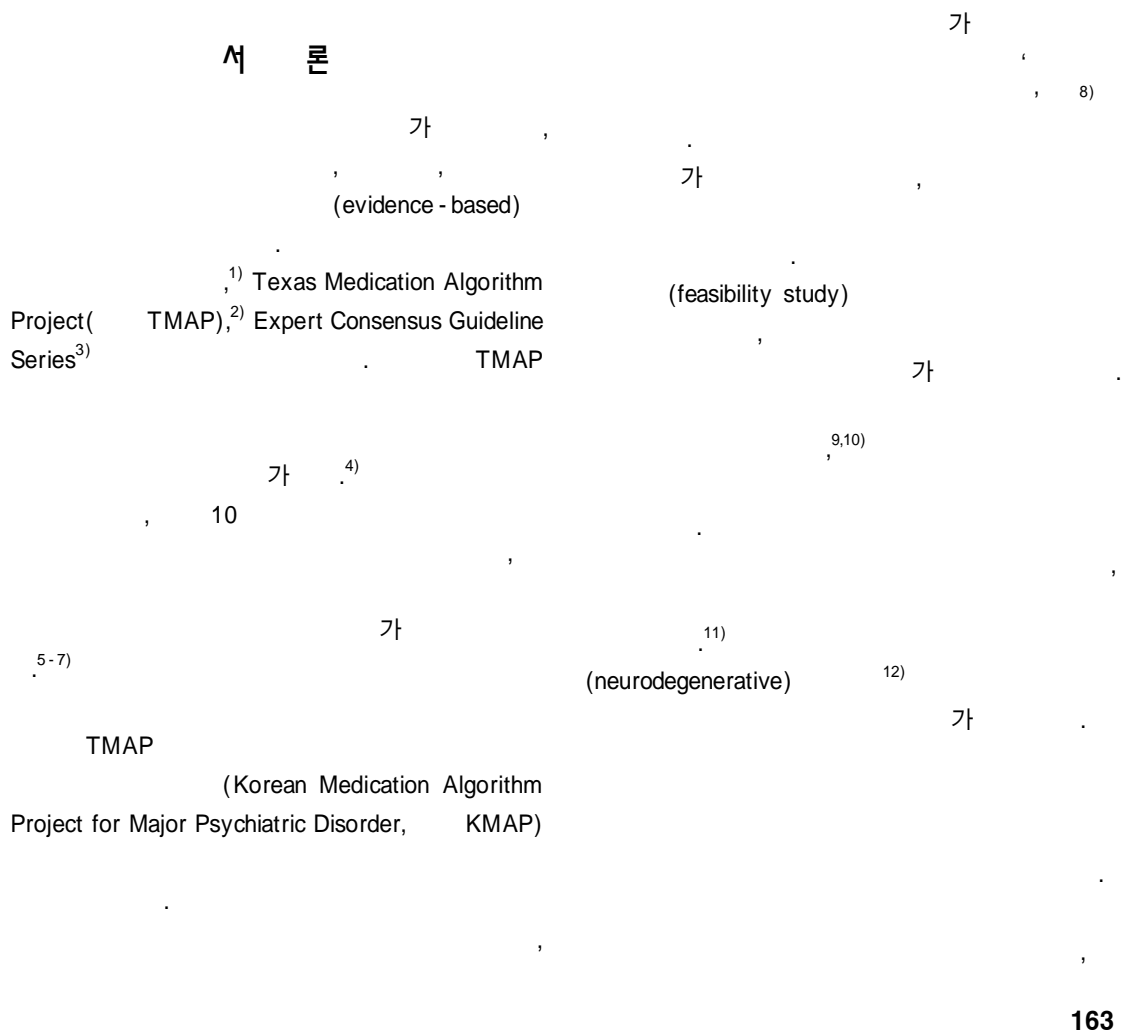
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to 4 months are presented. Measures of changes included clinical symptoms, functioning, and side effects. Comparison was done between patients with and without a history of antipsychotic treatments. **Results** : 100 individuals (with a history=71 ; without a history=29) were analyzed for the comparison. Most of subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatments were administered on risperidone in the initial treatment. When compared with the subjects with a treatment history, the subjects without a history showed better treatment effects on clinical symptoms at the first evaluation. At 4-month, there were similar effects between the two groups except negative symptoms, in which the group with a history showed significantly more improvement than without a history. There were no significant differences in assessment of subjective opinion and well-being to drugs and quality of life, and objective evaluation of drug side effects. Among the subjects with a history, the ones starting with stage 1 showed higher positive symptoms, anxiety scores, and briefer duration of antipsychotic exposure than the ones starting with stage 2 or more advanced. **Conclusion** : This study suggests that despite some limitation, an antipsychotic treatment history may have an impact on application of medication algorithm and these data will be helpful for revision of the Medication Algorithm for the Treatment of Schizophrenia. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2006; 17(2):162-173)

**KEY WORDS** : Schizophrenia · Medication algorithm · Feasibility · Antipsychotic history.



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가 coordinator

### 대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상  
19  
DSM - IV

18

1)

가

가 가

8)

(1)

108

가 가 8

100

가

1

가

가

. 1~4 (

2. 연구과정

pine augmentation ) 6 ( ) ,

19

21

2

, clozapine 5

4

(2)

(Critical Decision Point)

coordinator가

가

1~4

5, 8, zapine, 5, 28, 5, 8, 11, (6), 16, 2) 가, 가 (Brief Symptom Rating Scale), 4 (delusion, hallucinatory behavior, suspiciousness/persecution, unusual thought content), 4 (blunted affect, emotional withdrawal, passive/apathetic social withdrawal, lack of spontaneity and flow of conversation), 가 (Brief Symptom Rating Scale), Positive And Negative Syndrome Scale(PANSS)<sup>13)</sup>, 1~4, 4, Clinical Global Impression PANSS, 가 UKU side effect rating scale(UKU)<sup>14)</sup>, Liverpool University Neuroleptic Side Effect Rating Scale(LUNSERS)<sup>15)</sup>, 가 Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI - 10),<sup>16)</sup> Patient Preference Scale(PPS),<sup>17)</sup> Naber Subjective Well - being under Neuroleptic treatment(SWN - 20),<sup>18)</sup> WHO - 가 (WHO QoL)<sup>19)</sup>

**Table 1.** Characteristics of subjects in this report

	Subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatment (N=29)	Subjects with a history of antipsychotic treatment (N=71)
Age (year)	31.3 ± 8.7	32.2 ± 8.8
Male, N (%)	13 (44.8)	37 (52.1)
Education (year)	14.0 ± 2.6	13.2 ± 2.6
Age at first psychiatric treatment	-	26.7 ± 7.6
Diagnostic subtypes, N (%)		
Paranoid Schizophrenia	24 (82.8)	49 (69.0)
Undifferentiated Schizophrenia	4 (13.8)	20 (28.2)
Other subtypes or disorder	1 ( 3.4) <sup>a</sup>	2 ( 2.8) <sup>b</sup>
Treatment hospital, N (%) <sup>*</sup>		
General hospital	27 (93.1)	54 (76.1)
Psychiatric hospital	2 ( 6.9)	17 (23.9)

\* :  $\chi^2=3.888$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.05$ , a : schizophreniform disorder, b : catatonic and residual subtypes

Global Assessment of Functioning<sup>20)</sup>

3)

가 Global Assessment of Func-

4

clozapine

7

12.0

0.05

Mann - Whitney U test

SPSS

### 결 과

#### 1. 등록 시 약물 선택 및 용량과 시작 단계( 2)

( 5.1 ± 1.9 mg

가

5.6 ± 1.6 mg),

risperidone(22 , 75.9%)

risperidone 41 (57.7%), olanz-

가 가

apine 11 (15.5%), quetiapine 9(12.7%)

risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine

### 3. 통계 분석

96.6%

가 1 , 76.1%가 1 , 23.

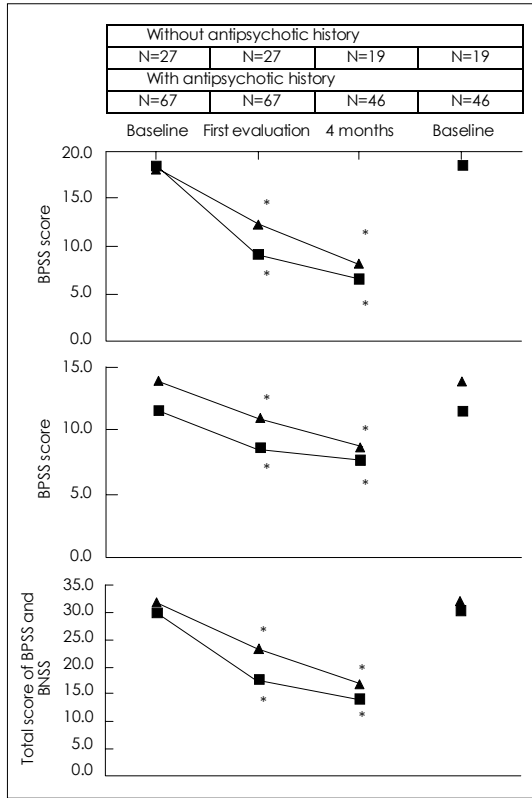
9%가 2

(  $\chi^2=5.860$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).

**Table 2.** Use of antipsychotics and stages of beginning

Use of Antipsychotics	Subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatment (N=29)		Subjects with a history of antipsychotic treatment (N=71)	
	N (%)	Max. dose (mg)	N (%)	Max. dose (mg)
Risperidone	22 (75.9)	5.1 ± 1.9	41 (57.7)	5.6 ± 1.6
Olanzapine	3 (10.3)	20.8 ± 5.2	11 (15.5)	17.7 ± 4.7
Quetiapine	3 (10.3)	500.0 ± 264.6	9 (12.7)	666.7 ± 167.7
Clozapine	-	-	6 ( 8.5)	439.6 ± 215.1
Other atypicals	-	-	1 ( 1.4)	-
Typicals	1 (3.1)	-	3 ( 4.2)	-
Stage of beginning, N (%)*				
Stage 1	28 (96.6)		54 (76.1)	
Stage 2	1 ( 3.4)		17 (23.9)	
Stage 3	0		7	
Stage 4	0		4	
Stage 5	0		0	
	0		6	

\* :  $\chi^2=5.860$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.05$



**Figure 1.** Change of Brief Symptom Rating Scale mean scores in patients with or without a history of antipsychotic treatment. All are statistically significant in paired t-tests between baseline and first evaluation or 4 months in each group with or without an antipsychotic treatment history ( $p < 0.001$ ). BPSS : Brief Positive Symptom Scale, BNSS : Brief Negative Symptom Scale.

## 2. 과거 약물 사용 유무에 따른 치료효과( 1, 3)

(baseline) 가 ( , 1~4 5 ± 1 )  
 4 가  
 ( $p < 0.001$ ) ( 1 ).  
 가 ( , 1~4 5 ± 1 )  
 (t= 3.19, df=92,  $p < 0.05$ )  
 (t=2.41, df=92,  $p < 0.05$ ), PANSS

**Table 3.** Treatment effects on symptoms in patients with or without a history of antipsychotic treatment

	Subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatment		Subjects with a history of antipsychotic treatment	
	Change in scores from baseline		Change in scores from baseline	
	Baseline score	First evaluation	Baseline score	First evaluation
Brief positive symptom scale	18.3 ± 3.9 (n=27)	9.3 ± 5.0 (n=27)*	18.0 ± 4.5 (n=67)	5.5 ± 5.2 (n=67)
Brief negative symptom scale	11.5 ± 4.6 (n=27)	3.0 ± 3.4 (n=27)	13.8 ± 5.4 (n=67)	2.6 ± 3.8 (n=67)
Total score of positive and negative symptoms	29.8 ± 6.0 (n=27)	12.3 ± 6.8 (n=27)*	31.8 ± 7.1 (n=67)	8.1 ± 7.8 (n=67)
Conceptual disorganization	3.3 ± 1.7 (n=27)	1.4 ± 1.5 (n=27)	3.6 ± 1.5 (n=65)	0.9 ± 1.2 (n=65)
Total score of positive, negative, conceptual disorganization symptoms	33.1 ± 7.0 (n=27)	13.7 ± 7.7 (n=27)*	35.4 ± 8.0 (n=65)	9.2 ± 8.5 (n=65)
Total score of PANSS	86.5 ± 13.9 (n=27)	29.8 ± 19.3 (n=20)*	91.3 ± 16.9 (n=54)	16.4 ± 18.7 (n=47)
CGI	5.4 ± 0.8 (n=27)	2.0 ± 0.9 (n=27)*	5.2 ± 0.9 (n=65)	1.4 ± 1.6 (n=65)

PANSS : Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, CGI : Clinical Global Impression. \* :  $p < 0.05$  between subjects

(t=2.63, df=65, p<0.05), CGI (t=2.43, df=79, p<0.05)가

(t= - 3.25, df=43, p<0.05).

가 . 4 가

#### 4. 약물 사용력 유무에 따른 부작용 차이( 5) 가 LUNSERS

가 (t= - 2.26, (41 ) 가 df=58, p<0.05).

#### 3. 약물에 대한 태도, 선호도 및 삶의 질( 4) (t= - 1.94, df=34, p=0.061),

, DAI - 10 4 가 , SWN - 20 WHO QoL 가 . LUNSERS (red herring symptoms) 가 (t= - 3.18, df=42, p<0.05) 4 가 PPS , 4 (t= - 2.65, df=28, p<0.05) 가

**Table 4.** Satisfaction on antipsychotics and quality of life in patients with or without a history of antipsychotic treatment

	Subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatment			Subjects with a history of antipsychotic treatment		
	Baseline score	Change in scores from baseline		Baseline score	Change in scores from baseline	
		First evaluation	4 months		First evaluation	4 months
Drug attitude inventory						
Positive items	- 0.6 ± 3.8 (n=20)	2.2 ± 4.2 (n=19)	2.7 ± 4.7 (n=14)	- 0.1 ± 3.9 (n=64)	1.6 ± 3.5 (n=58)	3.1 ± 4.1 (n=39)
Negative items	- 1.1 ± 2.9 (n=20)	1.2 ± 2.9 (n=18)	1.6 ± 2.5 (n=14)	- 0.1 ± 2.6 (n=64)	0.4 ± 3.1 (n=57)	0.4 ± 3.4 (n=40)
Total items	- 1.7 ± 5.2 (n=20)	3.2 ± 5.7 (n=18)	4.3 ± 5.7 (n=14)	- 0.2 ± 5.1 (n=64)	1.9 ± 5.1 (n=57)	3.6 ± 5.9 (n=39)
Patient preference scale	2.9 ± 0.8 (n=14)	0.4 ± 1.7 (n=14)	- 0.1 ± 1.6 (n= 8)*	3.6 ± 1.1 (n=54)	0.8 ± 1.0 (n=50)	1.5 ± 1.3 (n=37)
SWN						
Positive items	29.2 ± 10.8 (n=21)	-	2.5 ± 15.0 (n=16)	30.0 ± 10.9 (n=63)	-	2.1 ± 9.7 (n=42)
Negative items	26.2 ± 12.7 (n=21)	-	- 1.6 ± 12.8 (n=16)	23.7 ± 10.9 (n=63)	-	- 4.3 ± 9.7 (n=42)
WHO QOL						
General health	6.1 ± 1.8 (n=19)	-	0.7 ± 1.8 (n=11)	6.1 ± 2.3 (n=49)	-	0.5 ± 1.7 (n=22)
Physical health	19.1 ± 4.9 (n=19)	-	3.1 ± 4.3 (n=11)	18.1 ± 4.3 (n=49)	-	0.9 ± 3.0 (n=22)
Social health	16.8 ± 6.3 (n=19)	-	1.1 ± 4.4 (n=11)	15.6 ± 5.7 (n=49)	-	1.2 ± 3.6 (n=22)
Environmental health	33.6 ± 8.2 (n=19)	-	3.4 ± 8.2 (n=11)	33.5 ± 8.3 (n=49)	-	2.5 ± 7.0 (n=22)
Total score	75.5 ± 20.1 (n=19)	-	8.3 ± 15.6 (n=11)	73.2 ± 18.9 (n=49)	-	5.1 ± 12.6 (n=22)

SWN : Subjective Well-being on Neuroleptics Scale, WHO QOL : World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale.

\* : p<0.05 between subjects with and without a history of antipsychotic treatment in Mann-Whitney U-test

**Table 5.** Side effects induced by antipsychotics in patients with or without a history of antipsychotic treatment

	Subjects without a history of antipsychotic treatment			Subjects with a history of antipsychotic treatment		
	Baseline	First evaluation	4 months	Baseline	First evaluation	4 months
<b>LUNSERS</b>						
Side effects items	66.2±24.0 (n=13)	58.8 ± 12.2 (n=11) <sup>†</sup>	54.7 ± 10.2 (n=11)	77.6 ± 32.3 (n=48)	69.3 ± 23.5 (n=35)	57.1 ± 13.5 (n=24)
Red herring items	13.8 ± 4.9 (n=13)	11.0 ± 1.4 (n=11)*	10.5 ± 0.7 (n=11)*	16.4 ± 7.2 (n=48)	14.5 ± 6.0 (n=35)	12.2 ± 3.1 (n=24)
<b>UKU</b>						
Psychic score	6.5 ± 5.3 (n=22)	-	4.1 ± 3.2 (n=17)	6.0 ± 4.4 (n=59)	-	4.2 ± 3.3 (n=47)
Neurologic score	0.6 ± 1.4 (n=22)	-	0.6 ± 0.9 (n=17)	0.9 ± 1.5 (n=59)	-	0.5 ± 0.9 (n=47)
Autonomic score	1.8 ± 2.5 (n=22)	-	1.4 ± 1.7 (n=17)	1.8 ± 2.4 (n=59)	-	2.1 ± 3.3 (n=47)
Other score	1.7 ± 2.0 (n=22)	-	2.3 ± 3.0 (n=17)	1.7 ± 2.0 (n=59)	-	2.1 ± 2.2 (n=47)
Total score	10.7 ± 9.5 (n=22)	-	8.4 ± 6.9 (n=17)	10.7 ± 9.5 (n=59)	-	8.9 ± 7.0 (n=47)

LUNSERS : Liverpool University Neuroleptics Side Effect Rating Scale, UKU : UKU side effect rating scale. \* : p<0.05 between subjects with and without a history of antipsychotic treatment in independent t-test. † : t=-1.94, df=34, p=0.061

가 UKU

가 1 2  
(t=2.12, df=66, p<0.05)

**5. 과거 약물 사용군에서 1단계와 2단계 이상으로 등록된**

**환자들의 임상적 특징( 6)**

1 2 6 2 1  
( $\chi^2=8.689, df=3, p<0.05$ ).

가

**고 찰**

가 1  
(t=2.21,

df=52, p<0.05).

가 가 가

가 1

(t=2.26, df=66, p<0.05),

가

1

(t=1.99, df=44, p=0.053).

1 risperidone



:

**Table 6.** Clinical characteristics at registration according to stages of beginning in patients with a history of antipsychotic treatment

	Subjects beginning at stage 1	Subjects beginning at stage 2 or more
Age at registration (years old)	32.5 ± 8.6 (N=54)	30.8 ± 9.5 (N=17)
Duration of antipsychotic treatments, N (%) <sup>*</sup>		
< 6 months	19 (41.3)	1 (10.0)
6-12 months	7 (15.2)	0 ( 0.0)
12-24 months	9 (19.6)	4 (40.0)
> 24 months	11 (23.9)	5 (50.0)
Response to antipsychotic treatments, N (%)		
Complete response	8 (16.0)	1 ( 7.1)
Partial response	40 (80.0)	11 (78.6)
No response	2 ( 4.0)	2 (14.3)
No. of previous admission	3.2 ± 3.0 (N=40)	3.4 ± 3.0 (N=15)
Age at first admission (years) <sup>*</sup>	27.6 ± 7.7 (N=39)	22.7 ± 6.5 (N=15)
Age at first psychiatric treatment (years)	26.4 ± 7.0 (N=52)	24.1 ± 8.1 (N=16)
Global severity of symptoms and side effects <sup>a</sup>		
Positive symptoms	5.5 ± 2.2 (N=52)	4.4 ± 1.8 (N=17)
Negative symptoms	3.5 ± 3.0 (N=51)	3.8 ± 1.3 (N=17)
Cognitive impairments	3.3 ± 1.5 (N=51)	2.9 ± 1.0 (N=17)
Agitation/irritability	3.7 ± 1.6 (N=53)	3.0 ± 1.4 (N=15)
Depression	2.2 ± 1.2 (N=53)	1.8 ± 1.1 (N=15)
Insomnia	3.2 ± 1.5 (N=53)	2.7 ± 1.2 (N=15)
Obsessive-compulsive symptoms	1.7 ± 1.1 (N=53)	1.5 ± 1.0 (N=15)
Anxiety <sup>*</sup>	3.4 ± 1.3 (N=53)	2.6 ± 1.2 (N=15)
Extrapyramidal symptoms	1.1 ± 0.5 (N=53)	1.5 ± 0.8 (N=15)
Akathisia	1.2 ± 0.7 (N=53)	1.4 ± 0.7 (N=15)
Tardive dyskinesia	1.2 ± 0.8 (N=53)	1.3 ± 1.3 (N=15)
Autonomic nervous system effects	1.1 ± 0.3 (N=53)	1.3 ± 1.0 (N=15)
Weight gain	1.2 ± 0.9 (N=53)	1.2 ± 0.8 (N=15)
Scores of psychotic symptom scales		
Brief Positive Symptom Scale <sup>*</sup>	18.7 ± 4.1 (N=51)	15.9 ± 5.2 (N=17)
Brief Negative Symptom Scale	13.6 ± 5.4 (N=51)	14.4 ± 5.5 (N=17)
Conceptual disorganization <sup>†</sup>	3.8 ± 1.6 (N=51)	3.1 ± 1.0 (N=17)
Total score of the above scales	36.1 ± 7.8 (N=51)	33.4 ± 8.6 (N=17)

\* : p<0.05 and † : p=0.053 in <sup>2</sup> or independent t-test. <sup>a</sup>Severity : 1=none, 2=minimal, 3=mild, 4=moderate, 5=moderate severe, 6=severe, 7=profound.

가 4  
 가 , 가  
 , risperidone  
 가 가 ,  
 2 1 risperidone

haloperidol

( 1)

가 risperidone 48%

20%가 haloperidol

risperidone 가

risperidone 가

가 21)

risperidone 가 24)가

가 가

risperidone 가

olanzapine , que-

tiapine 가 가

가 가

가 가

(p=0.050) 가 4

가 85%

( 6) 가 (N=8) 가 4

4

가 가 2

가 가

가 가

6 가 22)

2 (secondary nega- 가 , 4 가

tive symptom)<sup>23)</sup> 가



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