

한국형 정신분열병 약물치료 알고리즘의 임상 적용 가능성(II) : 적용상의 문제점 및 향후 개정 방향

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가 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 17 , 가

ABSTRACT

The Feasibility Test of Korean Medication Algorithm for the Treatment with Schizophrenic Patients(II) : The Problem for Applying Algorithm to the Real Clinical Situation and Opinion of Revision

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(II)

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Objectives : The Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology and the Korean Academy of Schizophrenia developed the Korean medication algorithm project for schizophrenia (KMAP) to aid clinical decisions. The purpose of this study was to investigate problems and revision of Korean Medication Algorithm for Schizophrenia after feasibility test. **Methods :** A total of 108 schizophrenia patients were enrolled at 19 centers and treated according to the algorithm. Prescribing investigators were able to change the recommended treatment strategies of the algorithm if necessary. All subjects were assessed over a 4-month period. Appropriateness of choice, dosage, duration and switch of antipsychotics and definition of treatment response were examined. **Results :** Compliance of 1st choice antipsychotics in KMAP was favorable. Atypical antipsychotics which is a 1st stage drug selected first was above 84%, especially in case of no previous medical history was nearly all. In case that shift of stage was needed, there is a trend that combination treatment stage (6th stage) and clozapine treatment stage (5th stage) were preferred to rather than 3rd stage and 4th stage (typical antipsychotics and atypical antipsychotics treatment stage). The rates of switching antipsychotics at the time points other than CDP (critical decision points) was low and the reason was almost the side effects. So the compliance of CDPs in KMAP was good in case of insufficiency of treatment response. Also the reasons why many investigators continued using current antipsychotics without switching despite insufficiency of treatment response were definition of treatment response, discrepancy between brief symptom rating scale for negative symptom and decision of clinicians. In addition, compliance of co-existence symptoms and side effect of medication in KMAP was favorable. **Conclusion :** It is some difference from clinical practice such as stage of antipsychotics, definition of treatment response and usefulness of brief symptom rating scale for negative symptom. But the majority apart from points of preceding paragraph is feasible in clinical practice. These results are essential to revise the next version of KMAP. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2006;17(1):35-49)

KEY WORDS : Schizophrenia · Korean Medication Algorithm · Feasibility test · Problem · Revision.

서 론	TMAP	
	2003	2004
(1997) ¹⁾ Patient Outcome Research Team(PORT)		가
Protocol(1995) ²⁾ International Psychopharmacology Algorithm Project(IPAP)		가
(1994) ³⁾ Expert Consensus Guideline Series for the treatment of Schizophrenia(1996 , Expert Consensus Guideline) ⁴⁾ Texas Medication Algorithm Project(TMAP) ⁵⁾	가	가 6) 7,8)

가 .
Medication Algorithm Project(KMAP)^{7,8)} Korean
task force team 가 , ,

KMAP 가 ,

가^{7,8)} 10
KMAP 가 21

KMAP 가 108 가 , , , ,
가 ,

TMAP

연구방법

가 , ,
I ()
II

1. 연구대상

DSM - IV 18

가 , ,
TMAP⁸⁾ I

2. 연구 진행

가 , , 가 , ,
48 가 32⁹⁾ (,) ,
가 (,) ,
가 ,
가

(II)

) 5-1 () 6
() , 2
(
2), 5 4

1) 항정신병약물의 선택 및 사용

2) 주요임상판단시점 및 항정신병약물의 교체

1 ((critical decision points)
가 ,
가
1 - 4
(1). 5 , 8 (2).
1 - 4 (5

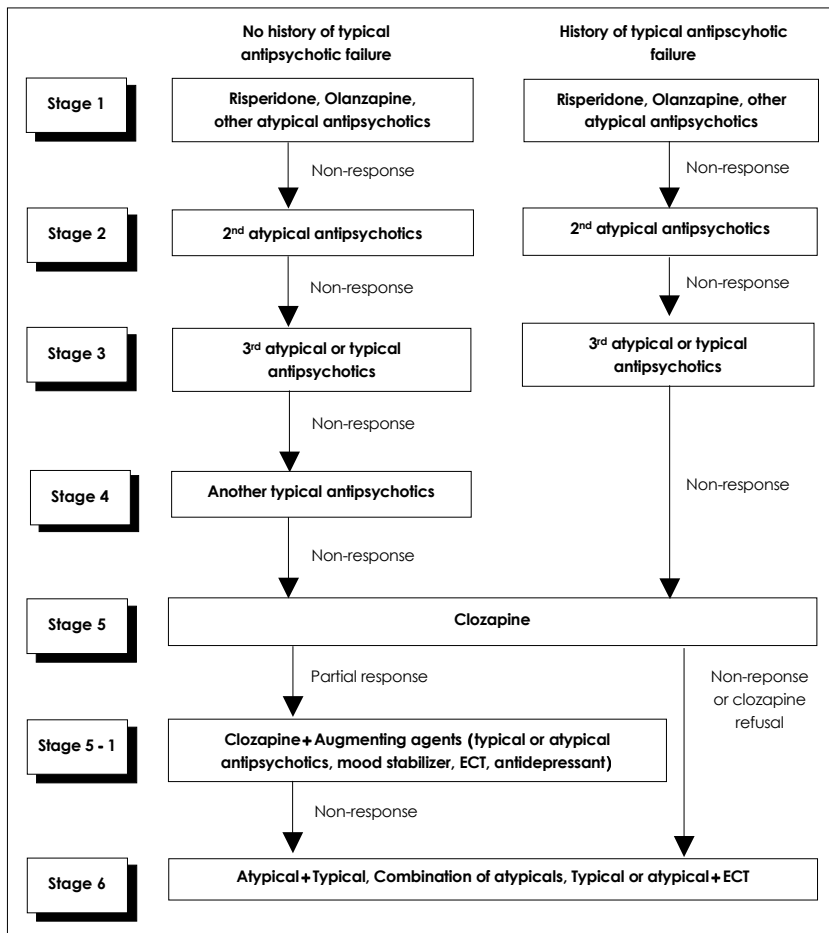
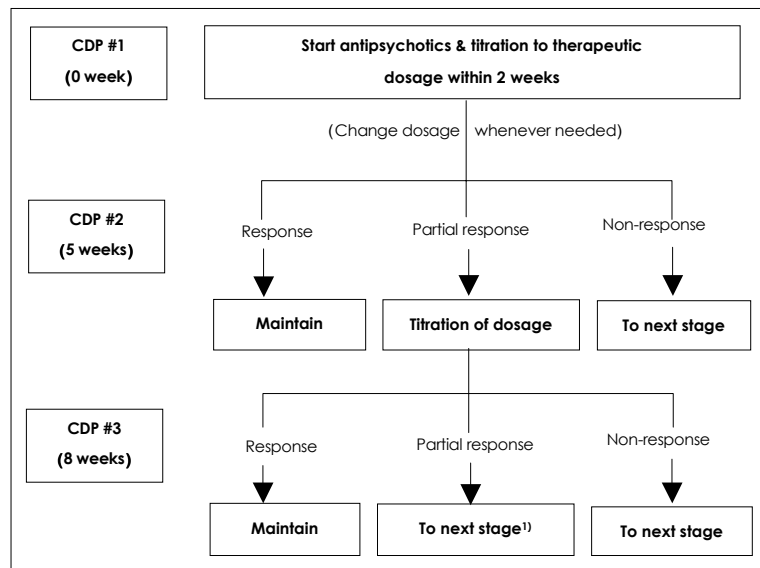


Figure 1. Algorithm for antipsychotic use.

16, 28 (6) 가
 5, 8, 11
 가 4
 4 (Brief Symptom Rating Scale) 가
 3) 평가 척도
 가 (delusion, hallucinatory behavior, suspiciousness/persecution, unusual thought content) 4 (blunted affect, emotional withdrawal, passive/apathetic social withdrawal, lack of spontaneity and flow of conversation)
 PANSS
 10)
 1-4
 4 가 8, 4
 가 14),
 5-6 20%
 20%
 Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S), Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I)

Figure 2. Critical Decision Points (CDP) at stage 1, 2, 3, 4 in Korean Medication Algorithm for schizophrenia. 1) possible to maintain the stage if the clinical response exists.



(II)

CGI - I), Positive and Negative Symptom Scale(PANSS)¹⁰⁾

4) 부작용 및 동반증상에 대한 처치

KMAP 6 (, , 가,)

(propranolol)

가

가,

4 (/ , , ,) /

selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor(SSRI), SSRI

5) 연구 기관

4 가 7

4. 중도 탈락

I

5. 분석

KMAP 가 가 가 가

가 ,

가

연구결과

19 21 가
108 (53 , 55) 가

32.1

가 25% 가 PANSS
90

1. 첫 번째 선택한 단계 및 치료 용량의 적절성

가

108 84%
91 가 1

(96.9%)가 1

(1).

79%가 1

, 2 (), 3 ()
, 5 ()

가 7.9%, 5.3%, 7.9% . 2

가

Table 1. First choice antipsychotics and shift of stage

			Number (%)
1 st choice antipsychotics	Total	1 st stage	91 (84.3%)
		Above 2 nd stage	17 (15.7%)
	No history of prior treatment	1 st stage	31 (96.9%)
		Above 2 nd stage	1 (3.1%)
	History of prior treatment	1 st stage	60 (78.9%)
		Above 2 nd stage	16 (21.1%)
Shift of stage	From 1 st stage	To 2 nd stage	14 (51.9%)
		To 5 th stage	1 (3.7%)
		To 6 th stage	6 (22.2%)
	From 2 nd stage	To 5 th stage	2 (7.4%)
	From 3 rd stage	To 5 th stage	1 (3.7%)
	From 5 th stage	To 5 - 1 th stage	2 (7.4%)
	From 5 - 1 th stage	To 2 nd stage	1 (3.7%)

Table 2. Dosages of antipsychotics

	Effective dose recommended treatment strategies of KMAP (mg)	Dose in clinical practice		
		Highest dose (mg)	Lowest dose (mg)	Mean dose (mg)
risperidone	2 - 8 (N=60)	8	2	5.6 ± 1.7
olanzapine	10 - 30 (N=15)	25	7.5	17.7 ± 5.4
quetiapine	300 - 750 (N=14)	850	300	621.4 ± 197.8
clozapine	150 - 600 (N= 5)	650	275	505.0 ± 160.5
haloperidol	6 - 20 (N= 3)	20	5	18.3 ± 2.9
zotepine	150 - 300 (N= 1)	200	200	200

KMAP : Korean Medication Algorithm Project

(10), (1).
 가 (2), 25 (23.1%), , 27
 (3), (2) . 1 . 1 , 가 가 2
 2 ,
 (PANSS, CGI - S, GAF) 가 6 2
 가 . . 2 , 3
 가 (5 () . 5 5 - 1
 (2), .

3. 주요임상판단시점의 적절성

2. 단계 이동의 적절성

가 .

(II)

(27) 29.6%
 8 5 가 22.3%
 3
 11% 1-4 가
 3 37.8%가 2/3 가 가 31.1%
 1-4
 22
 4 (18.2%)
 32.4% PANSS , PANSS , PANSS
 3 가 (가) CGI 가
 가 (4).
 157 PANSS , PANSS , CGI - S
 26.8% 42 PANSS , PANSS
 가 가 46.5% CGI - S

4. 간이형 임상척도의 유용성

Table 3. Shift of stage according to treatment response at Critical Decision Points (CDP)

stages		
1 - 4 stage	Shift to next stage among partial responders at last CDP	4/22 (18.2%)
	Shift to next stage among non-responders at mid CDP	9/28 (32.4%)
5 - 6 stage	Shift to next stage among partial responders at last CDP	1/ 2 (50%)
	Shift to next stage among non-responders at mid CDP	0/ 2 (0%)

Table 4. The reason for continuation of same stage

		1 st measurement	2 nd measurement	3 rd measurement	4 th measurement	Total
In cases that manifest treatment response recommended algorithm		24 30.8%	12 26.7%	3 12.5%	3 30.0%	42 26.8%
In cases that does not manifest treatment response recommended algorithm	Clinically, manifest treatment response	11 14.1%	14 31.1%	8 33.3%	2 20.0%	35 22.3%
	Necessary to wait a little longer clinically	40 51.3%	17 37.8%	12 50.0%	4 40.0%	73 46.5%
	Not accepted by patients	3 3.8%	2 4.4%	1 4.2%	1 10.0%	7 4.4%

Table 5. Pearson correlation of changes of some scales at end points

	PANSS-T	PANSS-P	PANSS-N	4-BPSS	4-BNSS	CGI-S
PANSS-T	1	.693**	.718**	.579**	.281*	.463**
PANSS-P		1	.307**	.673**	.162	.482**
PANSS-N			1	.157	.490**	.249
4-BPSS				1	.182	.529**
4-BNSS					1	.117
CGI						1

Pearson correlation * : means statistical significance (p-value <0.05), ** (p-value <0.01)

PANSS-T : Positive and Negative Symptom Scale-Total score, PANSS-P : Positive and Negative Symptom Scale-Positive symptom score, PANSS-N : Positive and Negative Symptom Scale-Negative symptom score, 4-BPSS : 4-Brief Positive Symptom Scale, 4-BNSS : 4-Brief Negative Symptom Scale, CGI-S : Clinical Global Impression-Severity

Table 6. Treatment of co-existing symptoms

	Agitation/Excitement	Depression	Obsession and Compulsion	Insomnia	Anxiety
N	6	6	1	21	33
Medication (N)	Clonazepam (4) Lorazepam (1) Diazepam (1)	Fluoxetine (3) Sertraline (3)	Fluoxetine (1)	Zolpidem (12) Lorazepam (6) Brotizolam (5) Clonazepam (2) Triazolam (2) Diazepam (2) Chlorpromazine (1) Flurazepam (1)	Lorazepam (18) Clonazepam (8) Diazepam (5) Paroxetine (2) Alprazolam (1) Zolpidem (1)

5. 동반증상에 대한 알고리즘의 적절성

CGI - S (5).

61

가 6

6 , 1 , 21

KMAP

가 33

KMAP

가

가 1 (6).

6. 부작용에 대한 알고리즘의 적절성

72

126 . 가

52 (41.3 %), (22 , 17.5%),

(14 , 11.1%), (13), (10)

(5), 가(3),

(3), (2)

가

46 (88.5%)

2 (9.1%)

7. 알고리즘 적용 위한 소요 시간 및 설문조사

(II)

2001

38.9(±14.2)

가

가

50%

¹¹⁾ 2004

TMAP¹³⁾

70%(14)가

가

가

60%(12)

토 론

¹¹⁾

Expert Consensus Guideline¹²⁾

850 mg

950 mg 가

750 mg

가

가

2. 약물 치료 단계의 적절성

, 1, 2

3

4

1. 약물선택 및 용량의 적절성

108

84%

1

5

6

TMAP

60%

4

(63) 가

(14)

¹³⁾

가

2A

(12)

3

가

⁹⁾

¹⁴⁾

1

48

8 (16.7%)

1

5

가 가

1, 2

5

2, 3

5

1

가

15%

가

1

¹¹⁾

1

가

가

가 . TMAP¹³⁾ , (3) , (4) , (6) , 가 , (5) , 가 , 가 , 가 .¹⁵⁾ , 가 27 , 가 3 (11%) , 가 , 가 , 가 .¹⁶⁾ , 가 ,¹⁷⁾ , 가 ,¹⁸⁾ , 1 , 가 , 가 .¹⁷⁾ , 22.2% . Dewan , 가 , Weiden¹⁹⁾ , 가 , 6 , (implementation) , 가 , Moller²⁰⁾ , 386 , 가 , 4 , 가 , PANSS , 12 , Lindstrom²¹⁾ , 1 , 2 , 가 , 1 ,²²⁾ , 8 , 8 , 가 , 54 , 14 (25%) , 가 , 가 , 가 , 8 , 1999 TMAP , 10 , 2003 , 12 , 2003 Expert Consensus Guideline⁴⁾ .

3. 주요임상판단시점, 치료 반응 기준 및 간이형 임상척도의 적절성

(II)

10 11 12
 , 52%가 3 , 19%
 가 가
 ,
 가 가
 , 가 가
 가 가
 , 가 가
 가 17 ¹⁶⁾ 가 Miller
 , 1/3 가 가 가
 , 12
 CGI 4 PANSS, 가
 , 가
 가 CGI
 , 가
 가 가

4. 항정신병약물 부작용의 치료 적절성

가
 , 가가
 37
 7.4
 , 2.4 3 60% 가가
 , 가 10%
 , 2003 ¹³⁾
 가
 ,
 (core negative symptoms) 가
 , ¹⁶⁾
 가 0~80% ²⁴⁻²⁶⁾
 , 가 가
 , ¹⁶⁾ Miller ¹⁶⁾

가 .

5. 동반증상에 대한 치료의 적절성

가
가
4 , ,
/ 가 6 ,
6 , 1 , 21 .
33 .
가
(27,88)
가²⁹⁾
가 가
30)
TMAP
/
, Expert Consensus Guideline
/

6. 알고리즘 적용시 임상가의 부담

가
가
가
40
가
TMAP 가 30³²⁾
가
가
가
60%
가
70%가

7. 연구의 제한점

가 가
가 가
가
가
4 가 가
가 가
가 가

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