

주요 우울증의 에너지 수준에 대한 플루옥세틴의 효과 : 다기관 관찰연구

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ABSTRACT

The Effects of Fluoxetine on the Energy Level in Major Depressive Disorder : Multi-center Naturalistic Observational Study

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Objective : A multi-center, open-labeled, prospective, observational study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of fluoxetine on energy level over 8 weeks in a group of Korean patients with major depressive disorder. **Methods** : Of 635 (Ed- to avoid having to say "Six hundred...") patients with major depressive disorder in 24 centers who were recruited to 8 weeks treatment with fluoxetine, 136 were terminated at initial session, leaving 499 patients to be included in the final analysis. They were predominantly female (59.5%), with a mean age of 45.7 ± 15.9 years. At three visits to the clinic (weeks 0, 4 and 8), a record was made of Retardation Factor score of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HD-RF), Lack of Energy score of Symptom Check List-90R (SCL-E), Energy score (QOL-E) and Fatigue score (QOL-F) of Quality of Life, and Visual Analogue Scale for Energy Level (VAS-E). **Results** : The average dose of fluoxetine was 18.5 ± 6.8 mg/day for the first 4 weeks and 25.3 ± 10.6 mg/day for the second 4 weeks. Of the patients, 85.4% in the first 4-week period and 86.8% in the second 4-week period took more than 85% of the prescribed medication. At least one of the concomitant anxiolytic drugs with fluoxetine was prescribed to 79.8% of the patients (alprazolam 47.9%, lorazepam 21.4%). The energy symptoms were significantly improved by fluoxetine over time, according to the analysis controlling the improvement effect of global depressive symptoms using repeated measures ANCOVA with the change of total HAM-D score as a covariate. Even comparing with the patients who took concomitant anti-anxiety medication, those who did not take concomitant anti-anxiety medication showed greater improvement of energy symptoms irrespective of the severity of baseline anxiety symptoms. **Conclusion** : These findings demonstrate that fluoxetine is effective in restoring the energy of patients with major depressive disorder. They also suggest that physicians should be careful in prescribing sedating antidepressants or concomitant anti-anxiety medication with fluoxetine for patients with major depressive disorder. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2003;14(3):231-238)

KEY WORDS : Fluoxetine · Energy · Fatigue · Major depression.

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서론

가 , SSRI Tollefson¹⁰⁾ 60 , 671 .⁶⁻⁹⁾ , DSM - 가 가 가 .¹⁾ DSM -²⁾ 가 (prototypical symptoms)³⁾ 2/3⁴⁾ 1884 가 (76%) (73%) 가 ,⁴⁾ 79 (95.5%)가 가 가 .⁵⁾ 가 (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor, SSRI) 가 (somnia- nce) (daytime sedation) (fluoxetine)

대상 및 방법

3 (, 4 , 8) 가 .
1. 연구 대상
 24 DSM - 18 (Hamilton Rating Scale for Depre- sion - 17 item, HAM - D)¹¹⁾ 21 1) , 2) , 3) , 4) 가 가 , 5) 2

2. 연구 도구

1) :

2) (HAM-D)¹¹⁾ , HAM-D (item#1), (item#7). (item#8), (item#13) (item#14) HAM-D- (retardation factor score, HD-RF)¹²⁾

3) (Symptom Check List - 90R, SCL - 90R)¹³⁾ 가 ; ‘ ; ‘ SCL - (SCL - E)

4) (Quality of Life, QOL)¹⁴⁾ 가 ? ‘ 가 ? ‘ QOL - (QOL - E) ? ‘ QOL - (QOL - F)¹⁵⁾

5) (Visual Analogue Scale for Energy Level)(VAS - E) 가 가 0, 가 100 가 , (energy level)

6) 가 가 4 , 85%

3. 연구 과정

20~80 mg 가 1 , 가 499 8 , 18 , 7 4 8 HAM -

D, SCL - E, QOL - F, QOL - E VAS - E 가

4. 통계방법

1 (last observation carried forward), 4 8 3 t - test , 2 - test (repeated measure ANOVA) , HAM - D (repeated measure ANCOVA) , 4 8 , HAM - D

결 과

1. 연구 대상군의 특징

635 136 가 53 8 635 499 4 가 , 446 가 , 91 , 18 , 10 , 7 , 3 , 2

2, 3, 4, 8, 38, 136, 5, 5, 3, 1, 1, 499, 59.5%(297), 45.7 ± 15.9, 가 11.7 ± 6.1.

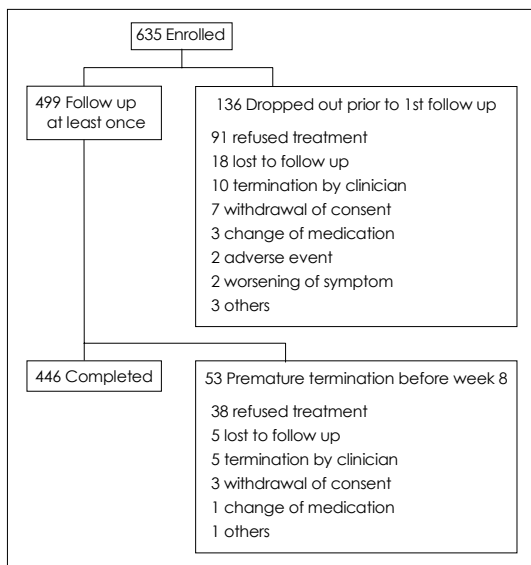


Figure 1. Study retention and reason for premature termination.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical variables at baseline

	Subjects included in analysis (n=499)	Subjects excluded from analysis (n=136)
Sex (female, n. %)	297 (59.5)	95 (69.9)
Age (years old)	45.7 ± 15.9	43.8 ± 15.2
Education (years)	11.7 ± 6.1	11.5 ± 4.0
Total HAM-D score	28.1 ± 5.4	28.6 ± 5.1
HAM-D retardation factor score	10.1 ± 1.9	10.5 ± 1.9
SCL-Lack of energy score	7.9 ± 2.2	8.0 ± 2.3
QOL-energy score	2.9 ± 1.2	2.8 ± 1.0
QOL-fatigue score	7.4 ± 1.6	7.3 ± 1.8
VAS for energy	4.3 ± 2.1	4.4 ± 2.5

* : There was no significant difference in any variables between two groups

499, 4, 136, HAM-D, HAM-D, SCL-, QOL-, QOL-

2. 약물 순응도 및 병용 약물

499, 가 75.9%, 가 24.1%. 4, 1, 18.5 ± 6.8 mg, 4, 1, 25.3 ± 10.6 mg. 85.4% (427/499)가 85% 가 86.8%(388/446) 가 85% 47.9%(239/499)가 (alprazolam), 21.4%(107/499)가 (lorazepam), 8.5%(42/499)가 (clonazepam), 4.2% (21/499)가 (diazepam) 3.6%(18/499)가 (bromazepam) 79.8%(398/499) 가 가

3. 에너지 저하 및 피로 관련 증상에 대한 플루옥세틴의 효과

499, HAM-D (ps=0.000). HAM-D, QOL - E(p=0.910) HD - RF(p=0.000), SCL - E(p=0.000), QOL - F(p=0.026) VAS - E(p=0.000) . 8 446

Table 2. Baseline to endpoint change of clinical outcomes in total subjects (n=499)

Clinical outcomes	Baseline	Endpoint	F ^a	d.f. ^a	p ^a	F ^b	d.f. ^b	p ^b
Total HAM-Depression score	28.1 ± 5.4	13.9 ± 7.5	1611.51	1, 498	0.000			
Retardation factor score	10.1 ± 1.9	5.2 ± 2.6	1598.95	1, 498	0.000	31.76	1, 497	0.000
SCL-Lack of Energy score	7.9 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 2.3	1027.94	1, 498	0.000	13.19	1, 497	0.000
QOL-Energy score	2.9 ± 1.2	5.0 ± 1.7	491.10	1, 498	0.000	0.01	1, 497	0.910
QOL-Fatigue score	7.4 ± 1.6	4.8 ± 1.7	803.72	1, 498	0.000	5.21	1, 497	0.026
VAS for energy	4.3 ± 2.1	8.0 ± 3.0	601.96	1, 498	0.000	21.44	1, 497	0.000

a : Time effect in repeated measures ANOVA between baseline and endpoint, b : Time effect in repeated measures ANCOVA with the difference of total HAM-D score between baseline and endpoint as a covariate

Table 3. Change of clinical outcomes over time in the study completers (n=446)

Clinical outcomes	Week 0	Week 4	Week 8	F ^a	d.f. ^a	p ^a	F ^b	d.f. ^b	p ^b
Total HAM-Depression score	27.9 ± 5.3	19.2 ± 6.0	12.9 ± 6.6	855.41 ^a	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}			
Retardation factor score	10.1 ± 1.9	7.3 ± 2.2	4.9 ± 2.4	857.42	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}	17.54 ^b	2,443	0.000 ^c
SCL-Lack of Energy score	8.0 ± 2.2	5.3 ± 2.2	3.5 ± 2.1	561.76	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}	9.528 ^b	2,443	0.000 ^{c,d}
QOL-Energy score	2.9 ± 1.3	4.0 ± 1.3	5.2 ± 1.7	239.98	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}	0.19 ^b	2,443	0.825
QOL-Fatigue score	7.4 ± 1.6	5.8 ± 1.6	4.6 ± 1.6	424.64	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}	2.89 ^b	2,443	0.057
VAS for energy	4.2 ± 2.1	6.4 ± 2.4	8.2 ± 3.0	316.92	2,444	0.000 ^{c,d}	14.13 ^b	2,443	0.000 ^{c,d}

a : Time effect in repeated measures ANOVA, b : Time effect in repeated measures ANCOVA with the difference of total HAM-D score between week 0 and week 8 as a covariate, c : p < 0.05 between week 0 and week 4, d : p < 0.05 between week 4 and week 8

499
(; HAM - D
, HAM - D
, 50 percentile)
(ps=0.000). HAM - D (; 50 percentile)
, HD - RF(p=
0.000), SCL - E(p=0.000), VAS - E(HD - RF
p=0.000) 가 , HAM - D
Bonferroni
(3).
499 , HD - RF 가 HD - RF
52.3%(261/499), SCL - E 65.9%(329/499),
QOL - E 65.5%(327/499), QOL - F F=5.40, d.f.=1, 273, p=0.021 ;
37.1%(185/499), VAS - E 72.5%(362/
499) 가 50% [(/
) × 100] .
고 찰

4. 항불안제의 병용 투여가 에너지 저하 증상에 미치는 효과

가

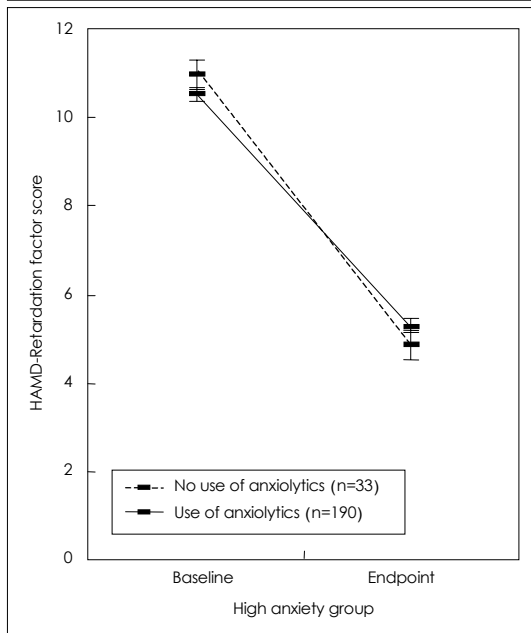
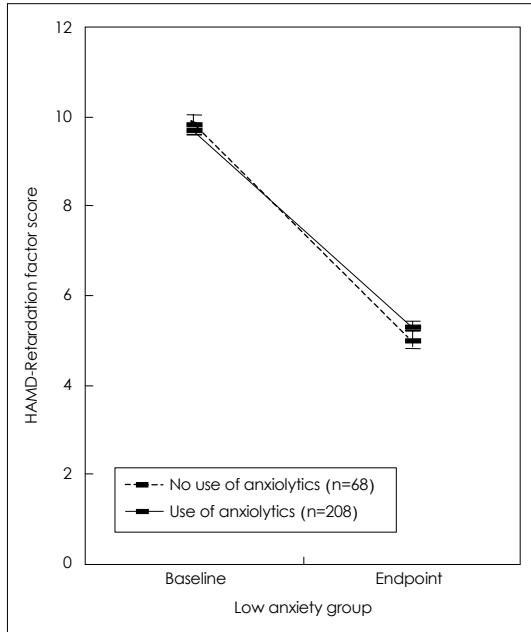


Figure 2. Change of HAMD-retardation factor score by use of concomitant anxiolytics in total subjects (n=499) ; mean (standard error of mean ; interaction of time by groups in ANCOVA repeated measures with the difference of total HAM-D score between baseline and endpoint as a covariate : F=5.40, d.f.=1, 273, p=0.021 (low anxiety group), F=10.45, d.f.=1, 220, p=0.001 (high anxiety group).

가 , HAM - D
 HD - RF, SCL - E
 VAS -
 가
 E 가 가
 가
 Judge(2000)¹⁶⁾ 2,075
 가
 가
 (meta - analysis)
 가
 가
 가
 79.8% 가 가
 Baker(1971)¹⁷⁾
 가
 가

(naturalistic observation study)

18-20)

rate) 70.2%

가
(study completion
가

가
가
가 (60%) 가
가 4)

가

가

가

4,16)

가

가

결 론

21,22)

HAM-D

가

4

18-20)

가

가

가

가

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가

중심 단어 :

다기관 관찰연구 참여 연구자

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