

## 여성 우울증 환자의 해마 대사물질의 임상적 의의

남윤영<sup>1</sup> · 김찬형<sup>1,2</sup> · 이승구<sup>3</sup> · 장동표<sup>4</sup> · 김재진<sup>1,2</sup> · 전우택<sup>1,2</sup> · 신의진<sup>1,2</sup> · 이홍식<sup>1,2</sup>

연세대학교 의과대학 정신과학교실,<sup>1</sup> 의학행동과학연구소,<sup>2</sup>  
진단방사선과학교실,<sup>3</sup> 한양대학교 의과대학 의공학교실<sup>4</sup>

### ABSTRACT

#### The Clinical Meanings of the Hippocampal Metabolites of Female Patients with Major Depressive Disorder

Yoon Young Nam, MD,<sup>1</sup> Chan-Hyung Kim, MD, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> Seung Koo Lee, MD, PhD,<sup>3</sup>

Dong-Pyo Jang, PhD,<sup>4</sup> Jae-Jin Kim, MD, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> Woo Taek Jeon, MD, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup>

Eui Jin Shin, MD, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> and Hong Shick Lee, MD, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Behavioral Science in Medicine,

<sup>3</sup>Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul,

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

**Objective** : Stress and elevated levels of glucocorticoids in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) have been hypothesized to be associated with damage to the hippocampus. However the relationship between depression and hippocampal structure is unconfirmed. We investigated whether the chemical changes will occur in the hippocampus of patients with MDD by using 1H-magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) and explored the clinical meanings of hippocampal metabolites. **Methods** : Fourteen female, right-handed patients with major depressive disorder and 12 healthy controls (age, sex, education and their dextrality matched) were included. We measured variables of time course of illness, severity of illness, levels of NAA, Cho and Cr in both hippocampus using 1H-MRS. In addition, we performed neuropsychological tests in depressed subjects. **Results** : There were no significant difference in the NAA/Cr, Cho/Cr, Cho/NAA between depressed and control subjects. In depressed subjects, significant negative correlations were observed between hippocampal NAA/Cr and duration of illness, duration of unmedication, severity of illness, respectively. Right hippocampal NAA/Cr was correlated with RCFT scores. **Conclusion** : These findings indicate damage to the hippocampus may not be a common feature in all depressed patients. However the results suggest that the illness burden and past treatment may influence hippocampal neurons and neuronal network in patients with MDD. Also, chemical changes in hippocampus may be associated with severity of illness and memory function. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2005;16(1):60-68)

**KEY WORDS** : Major depressive disorder · Hippocampus · Magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

### 서 론

가 가

2002 ( ) 가 ( ) (MIR - KOR - 07)  
: 2004 10 22 / : 2004 10 28  
교신저자 : , 135 - 720 146 - 92  
: (02) 3497 - 3340 · : (02) 3462 - 4304 E - mail : spr88@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

1-3)  
 (hypothalamic - pituitary - adrenal axis, HPA axis)  
 (glucocorticoids)

8-12)

가  
 가 가  
 가

4-6)

가 7)

가  
 가  
 가 (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

8-13)

가  
 가  
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## 연구대상 및 방법

### 1. 연구대상

(<sup>1</sup>H - Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy)<sup>15)</sup>  
 NAA(N - acetyl - L - aspartate), Cho(choline containing compounds), Cr(creatine)

가

14,15)

den) (severity),

1) 18~55  
 , 2) , 3) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM) - <sup>18)</sup>  
 , 4) Structured Clinical Interview for DSM (SCID) - I<sup>19)</sup>  
 , 5) 17

가 (Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, HDRS)<sup>20)</sup> 가 19 가

, 6) 1  
 (psychotropic medication)

1)

, , Cushing ;  
 2) ; 3)

(time bur-

; 4) DSM -  
 ; 5)

;6) 가 ;7) 가 Beck (elec-  
;8) 가 (elec-  
troconvulsive therapy, ECT) 가

14

12

Institutional Review Board

## 2. 임상 상태 평가

가 ,  
가 ( ),  
( ),  
( ),  
( )  
가 17 HDRS

가 Beck (Beck Depression Inventory, BDI)<sup>20,21)</sup>

## 3. 신경인지기능 평가

(Korean - Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale - Revised, K - WAIS)<sup>22)</sup>

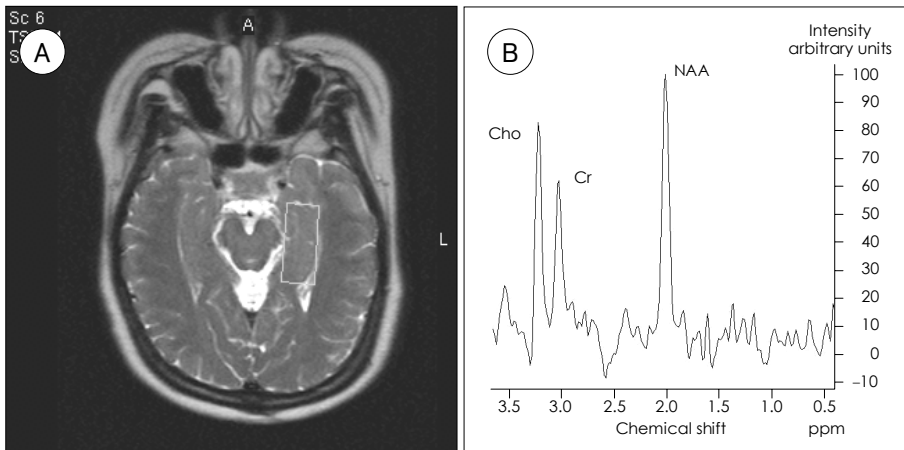
가 (Wechsler Memory Scale, WMS) 3<sup>23,24)</sup> Rey - Kim (Rey - Auditory - Verbal Learning Test, AVLT ; Rey - Osterrieth Complex Figure Test, RCFT)<sup>25,26)</sup>

Color Trails Test(CTT)<sup>27)</sup>

## 4. 양성자 자기공명분광의 측정

1.5 Tesla (Gyrosan, Philips Medical System, Best, Netherlands)

가 Axial T1, T2 coronal T2  
가 NAA, Cho, Cr



**Figure 1.** A : Spectra were acquired simultaneously from 1.5 × 1.0 × 3.0 cm voxel in the left and right hippocampus. B : Representative <sup>1</sup>H-magnetic resonance spectrum corresponding to a 1.5 × 1.0 × 3.0 cm<sup>3</sup> voxel in the left hippocampus. NAA : N-acetyl-L-aspartate, Cr : creatine, Cho : choline containing compounds. Magnetic resonance imaging shows the location of voxels defined for spectroscopy measurements and an example of <sup>1</sup>H-magnetic resonance spectra.

(Gyrosan, Phillips Medical System, Best, Netherlands) synergy head coil 1.5 x 1.0 x 3.0 cm<sup>3</sup> VOI (volume of interest) . Voxel oblique axial T2 (4,000 msec TR, 105 msec TE, field of view 22 x 22 cm, slice thickness 5.0 mm, slice gap 0.5 mm) , voxel Model<sup>28)</sup> 2.02 ppm NAA(N - acetyl - L - aspartate), 3.03 ppm Cr(creatine) 3.2 ppm ( 1). PRESS(Point Resolved Spectroscopy) pulse ( : TR, 2,000 msec ; TE, 272 msec ; number of excitation, 128). 가 LC-

**Table 1.** Demographic and clinical variables of the patients with major depressive disorder and matched control subjects

Variable	Controls (N=12)		MDD (N=14)	
	Mean ± SD	Median	Mean ± SD	Median
Age, years	39.50 ± 10.31	41.50	39.79 ± 9.70	42.00
Education, years	11.50 ± 1.73	12.0	11.50 ± 3.52	11.5
HDRS*	1.33 ± 1.50	1.50	30.43 ± 4.11	30.0
BDI*	3.17 ± 2.66	3.00	27.79 ± 9.82	27.50
Onset age (years) †	-	-	31.42 ± 10.22	-
Duration of illness (months) †	-	-	93.57 ± 98.07	-
Number of episodes †	-	-	3.00 ± 1.96	-
Duration of current episode (months) †	-	-	8.89 ± 8.45	-
Duration of medication (months) †	-	-	14.00 ± 20.70	-
Duration of unmedication (months) †	-	-	79.57 ± 82.82	-

MDD : major depressive disorder, HDRS : Hamilton depression rating scale, BDI : beck depression inventory. \* : p<0.01 by Mann-Whitney U-test, † : subjects with major depressive disorder

**Table 2.** Comparison of the ratio of hippocampal metabolites, NAA, Cr and Cho between patients with major depressive disorder and control subjects

Variable	Controls (N=12)		MDD (N=14)	
	Mean ± SD	Median	Mean ± SD	Median
Left hippocampus				
NAA/Cr	1.82 ± 0.46	1.83	1.80 ± 0.44	1.86
Cho/Cr	0.58 ± 0.28	0.48	0.51 ± 0.07	0.51
Cho/NAA	0.29 ± 0.09	0.28	0.30 ± 0.09	0.26
Right hippocampus				
NAA/Cr	1.79 ± 0.40	1.93	2.16 ± 0.76	1.94
Cho/Cr	0.56 ± 0.11	0.53	0.54 ± 0.22	0.52
Cho/NAA	0.32 ± 0.07	0.29	0.27 ± 0.05	0.28
Total hippocampus				
NAA/Cr	3.57 ± 0.72	3.65	3.96 ± 1.07	3.64
Cho/Cr	1.15 ± 0.39	0.99	1.08 ± 0.26	1.02
Cho/NAA	0.30 ± 0.05	0.63	0.57 ± 0.14	0.55

MDD : subjects with major depressive disorder, NAA : N-acetyl-L-aspartate, Cr : creatine, Cho : choline-containing compounds

Cho(choline containing compounds)

NAA, Cho Cr

5. 통계 분석

NAA/Cr, Cho/Cr, Cho/NAA

(Mann - Whitney U - test)

Spearman

SPSS 11.0 version(SPSS

Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA)

p<0.05

결 과

1. 인구학적, 임상적 특징들

1

31.42 ± 10.22

93.57 ±

98.07

8.89 ± 8.45

3

11

3.55 ± 1.86

1

( ) 14.00 ±

20.70

( )

79.57 ± 82.82

HDRS

30.43 ± 4.11, BDI

27.79 ± 9.82

2. 해마 대사물질 비율들의 비교 및 관련된 임상 특징들

NAA/Cr, Cho/Cr, Cho/

NAA

가

( 2).

Spearman

NAA/Cr Cho/NAA

(NAA/Cr, r = - 0.681, p<0.01,

r = - 0.605, p<0.05

r = - 0.724, p<0.01 ; Cho/

NAA, r=0.588, p<0.05, r=0.610, p<0.05),

(NAA/Cr, r = - 0.753, p<0.01,

r = - 0.630, p<0.05

r = - 0.770, p<0.01 ; Cho/NAA,

r=0.670, p<0.05,

r=0.681, p<0.01)

가 ( 2).

NAA/Cr BDI

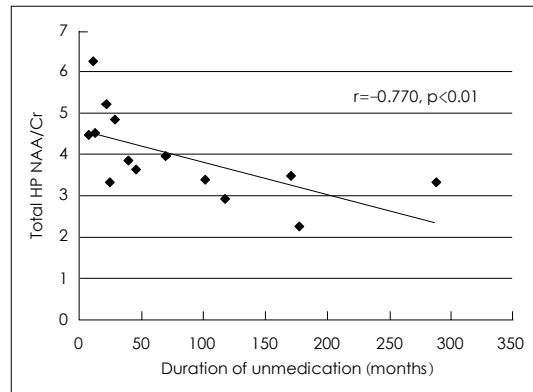


Figure 2. Correlations between duration of unmedication and total (left+right) hippocampal NAA/Cr in subjects with major depressive disorder. HP : hippocampus, NAA : N-acetyl-L-aspartate, Cr : creatine.

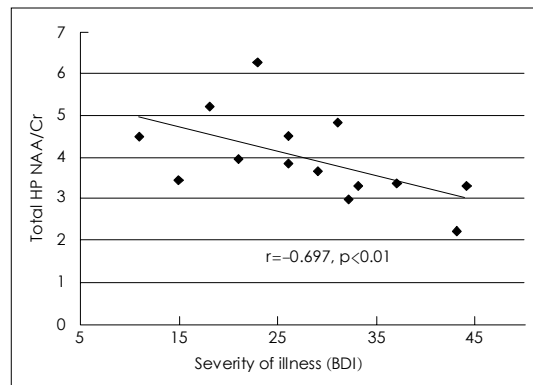
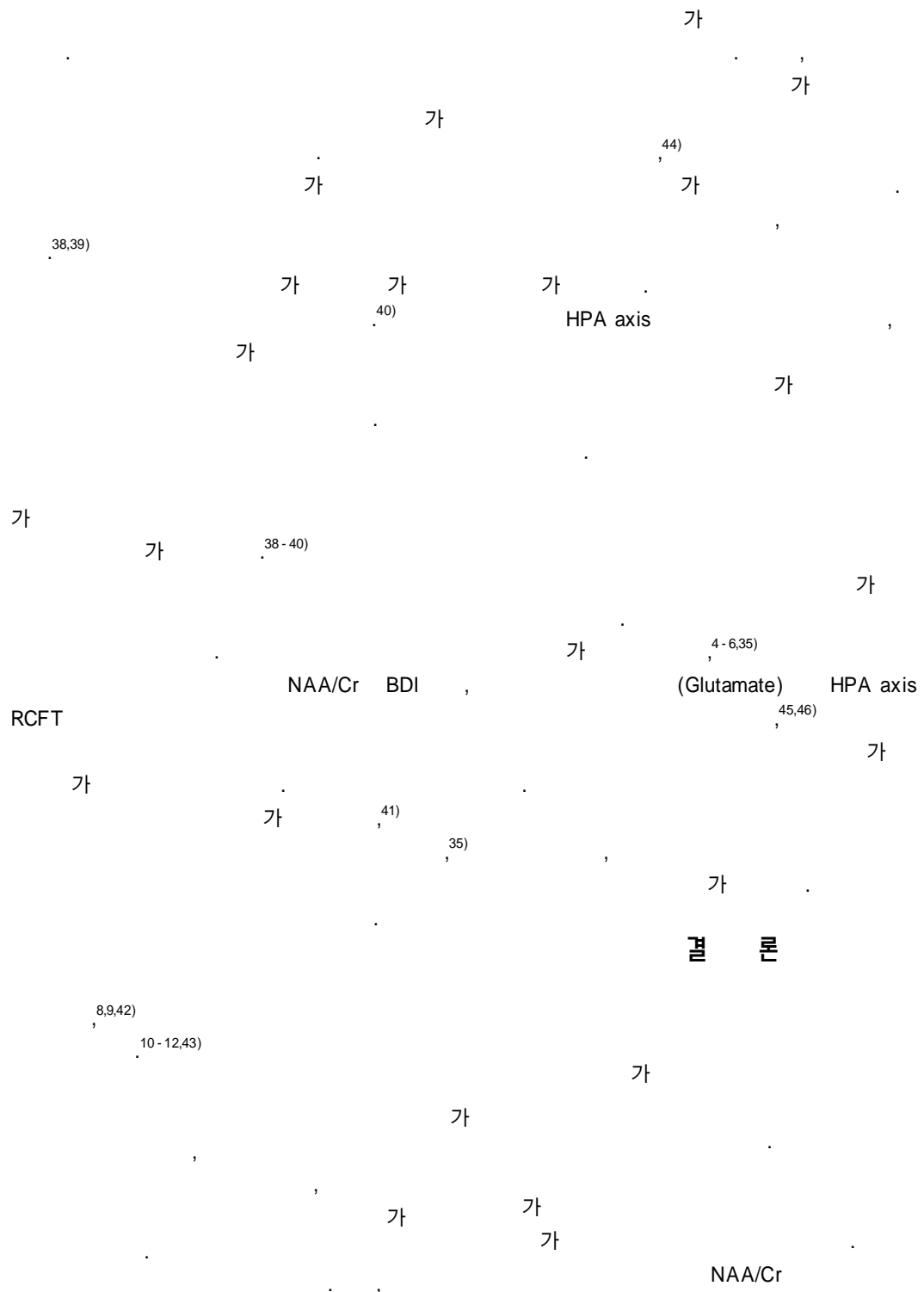


Figure 3. Correlations between severity of illness (BDI) and total (left+right) hippocampal NAA/Cr in subjects with major depressive disorder. BDI : beck depression inventory, HP : hippocampus, NAA : N-acetyl-L-aspartate, Cr : creatine.

가 (NAA/Cr, NAA, 15,34)  
 $r = -0.564, p < 0.05,$   $r = -0.645, p < 0.05$  Cho  
 $r = -0.697, p < 0.01,$  3), NAA/Cr  
RCFT 가  
(r=0.604, p<0.05).  
, Cho 16,17)  
가  
, ,  
가 , 1H-  
고 찰 MRS 가  
가  
가  
가  
1) NAA/Cr,  
Cho/Cr, Cho/NAA 가 ;  
2) NAA/Cr 가  
가 ,  
가 ; 3) 가 가  
NAA/Cr BDI , RCFT 가  
, NAA 36,37)  
(N - acetyl - L - aspartate) (neu- NAA/Cr  
roaxonal) , NAA 가  
NAA 가  
15,29,30) Cho(Choline - containing compounds)  
trimethylamine residues ,  
phosphocholine(Pcho), glycerophosphocholine  
(GPCho), phosphatidylcholine(PtdCho), sphingomye-  
lin, choline, acetylcholine 가  
PtdCho PCho  
GPCho가 Cho 83%  
Cho ,  
15,31 - 33) Cr(creatine) 가  
NAA/Cr ,



가

가

가

중심 단어 :

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