

한국형 양극성 장애 약물치료 알고리즘의 적용 가능성(Ⅲ) : 치료반응과 내약성

전덕인^{1,2} · 박원명³ · 신영철⁴ · 김찬형² · 민경준⁵ · 윤보현⁶ · 김영기¹ · 권준수⁷
조현상² · 한국형 양극성 장애 약물치료 알고리즘 적용 가능성 연구그룹⁸

가

ABSTRACT

Feasibility of Korean Medication Algorithm for Bipolar Disorder(III) : Treatment Response and Tolerability

Duk-In Jon, MD,^{1,2} Won-Myong Bahk, MD,³ Young Chul Shin, MD,⁴
Chan-Hyung Kim, MD,² Kyung Joon Min, MD,⁵ Bo-Hyun Yun, MD,⁶

Young Kee Kim, MD,¹ Jun Soo Kwon, MD,⁷ Hyun-Sang Cho, MD² and

Feasibility of Korean Medication Algorithm for Bipolar Disorder Project Group⁸

¹Department of Psychiatry, Ilsan Hospital, National Health Insurance Corporation, Goyang,

²Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul,

³Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Catholic University, Seoul,

⁴Department of Psychiatry, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, School of Medicine, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul,

⁵Department of Neuropsychiatry, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Seoul,

⁶Naju National Hospital, Naju,

⁷Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul,

⁸Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology and Korean Academy of Schizophrenia, Korea

Objective : The Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology and the Korean Academy of Schizophrenia developed the Korean algorithm project for bipolar disorder to aid clinical decisions. The purpose of this study was to assess the treatment response and the tolerability in the feasibility testing of Korean Medication Algorithm for Bipolar Disorder (KMAP-BP) in clinical settings. **Methods** : A total of 126 bipolar patients were enrolled at 17 centers. Among them, 92 patients were treated according to the algorithm. All subjects were assessed over a 4-month period. Prescribing investigators were able to change the recommended treatment strategies of the algorithm if necessary. **Results** : Most patients showed significant decreases ($p < 0.001$) in symptoms measured by the Young

: 2005 6 10 / : 2005 6 22

20

2005

교신저자 : , 150 - 713

62 가

: (02) 3779 - 1250, 1051 · : (02) 780 - 6577 E - mail : wmbahk@catholic.ac.kr

Mania Rating Scale and the 17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale for Depression at both assessment point 1 (about 2 weeks) and 4 months. No significant changes in adverse events were noted between baseline and endpoint. **Conclusion** : These results suggest that the treatment based on KMAP-BP can be effective and well tolerated in clinical practices. Further research is planned to revise KMAP-BP. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2005; 16(4):292-300)

KEY WORDS : Bipolar disorder · Korean Medication Algorithm · Feasibility · Treatment response · Tolerability.

서 론

5,6)

가

가

Texas Medication Algorithm Project

(TMAP)

가

1-3)

가

7)

가

가

가

4)

가

가

가

2002

가

가⁸⁾

9)

(evidence - based)

(tolerability)

가

The Expert Consensus Guide-
line Series - Medication Treatment for Bipolar Dis-
order 2000 ¹⁾

대상 및 방법

가

(naturalistic study)

5)

가 (, 가) 가
가 (,) 가
가
8.9)

1. 연구기관의 선정 및 연구대상의 등록

150

26 29 17
18 가 2 1
5 가

2. 치료 전략 및 약물의 선택

가 1
가 가 가
가 가
가 1
가
가

3. 약물치료의 진행

가 가 1
가
DSM - 10) 18
가 가
critical decision point
(CDP) 가
4 4 가
(,) CDP
2 , 4 , 6

Young Mania Rating Scale(YMRS)¹¹⁾ 가 2 () 가 4 (non-responder) YMRS 25% (partial responder) YMRS 25% 50% (responder) YMRS 50% CDP 가 4 가 () 2, 4, 8 CDP 가

Hamilton Depression Rating Scale for Depression(HAM-D)¹²⁾ 가 4 6 가 가 가 가 가 가

4. 환자의 평가
가 YMRS, HAM-D, Clinical Global Impression¹³⁾ Global Assessment of Functioning(GAF)¹⁴⁾ 가 가 LUNERS¹⁵⁾ UKU¹⁶⁾ 가

5. 약물의 이상반응과 대처 () ()

결 과

1. 알고리즘 치료의 단계와 약물의 사용 경향^{8,9)}
가 가 1 가
1 ()가 가 lithium divalproex risperidone 가

2. 조증 증상의 변화
92 YMRS가 86 1 83 (78 , 4 , 1) 2 3 1 34 , 14 , 25 5 가 57 CDP, 2 1 가), 4 YMRS 가 (repeated - measure ANOVA, df=2, F=187.32, p<0.001)(1). 1

Table 1. Changes in scores for measures of efficacy during the study

Item	BL	Point 1	Month 4	p-value			
				RM-ANOVA	BL vs. Point 1	BL vs. Month 4	Point 1 vs. Month 4
YMRS				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
N	86	80	59				
Score	29.72 ± 13.46	16.35 ± 10.50	3.15 ± 3.14				
HAM-D				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.09
N	56	46	37				
Score	10.13 ± 10.07	5.80 ± 6.69	3.24 ± 5.52				
CGI-S				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
N	92	85	61				
Score	4.78 ± 1.10	3.45 ± 1.02	1.85 ± 0.81				
GAF				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
N	92	85	63				
Score	36.08 ± 12.16	52.85 ± 14.08	73.08 ± 11.85				

YMRS : Young Mania Rating Scale, HAM-D: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, CGI-S : Clinical Global Impressions-Severity, GAF : Global Assessment of Functioning Scale, BL : baseline, Point 1 : First Assessment Point, RM-ANOVA : Repeated Measure Analysis of Variance over baseline, Point 1, and month 4

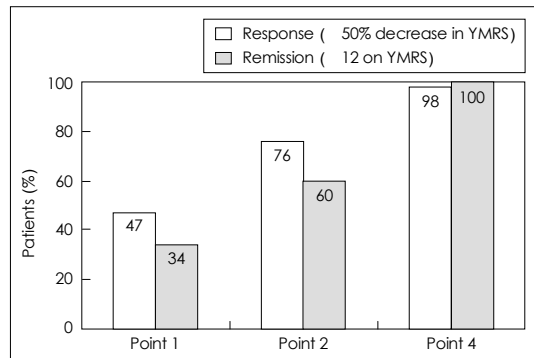


Figure 1. Percentage of response and remission in manic patients. YMRS : Young Mania Rating Scale, Point 1 : First Assessment Point, Point 2 : Second Assessment Point.

(paired comparison),
 가 1 (df=79, t=12.79, p<0.001),
 4 (df=58, t=16.78, p<0.001),
 가 1 4 (df=56, t=10.32, p<0.001)
 1
 , (YMRS 50%) 가
 1(CDP, 2)
 47%, 가 2(CDP,
 CDP) 76%, 4 98%

(1). (YMRS 12)
 가 1 34%, 가 2 60%, 4
 100% . 4

3. 우울 증상의 변화

HAM-D가 92
 56
 1 51 (44 , 7)
 2 5
 . 1 18
 , 5 , 가 21 . 32
 , 가 1, 4 HAM -
 D 가
 (repeated - measure ANOVA, df=2, F=12.07,
 p<0.001)(1). 가 1(df=42, t=4.48,
 p<0.001) 4 (df=33, t=
 4.16, p<0.001)
 가 1 4 가
 (1).

4. 전반적인 상태 및 기능의 변화

, 가 1, 4 CGI - S(60)

21)

가
 YMRS 22.3 가^{17-19,26} 가가
 6 YMRS
 가 13.1 . Olanzapine 가 1
 risperidone 2 6 5

^{22,23} (lithium)
 가
 HAM-D 가
 2 가

가
 가
 CGI-S
 CGI- last observa-
 S 가 tion carried forward(LOCF)
 가

17,18,21,24)

가
 (22.4%) (17%)¹⁷ 가 가 가
 가 가 가

20)

요 약

목 적 :

가

가

방 법 : DSM -

18

가 YMRS, HAM - D,

CGI, GAF LUNSERS UKU

가

결 과 : 126 가

92

1

($p < 0.001$), 4 가

결 론 : 가

중심 단어 : 가

한국형 양극성 장애 약물치료 알고리즘 적용 가능성 연
 구그룹(가나다순) : (), (),
 (), (), (가
), (), (), ()
), (), (), (),
 (), (), ()
), (), (), (),
 (), (), (), ()
), (가)

참고문헌

1) Sachs GS, Prinz DJ, Kahn DA, Carpenter D, Docherty JP. *Expert consensus guideline series: medication treatment of bipolar*

disorder 2000. Postgrad Med 2000;Spec No:1-104.

2) American Psychiatric Association. *Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with bipolar disorder (revision). Am J Psychiatry 2002;159 (4 suppl):1-50.*

3) Suppes T, Dennehy EB, Swann AC. *Report of the Texas Consensus Conference Panel on Medication Treatment of Bipolar Disorder 2000. J Clin Psychiatry 2002;63:288-299.*

4) 김대진·안용민·강대엽·김승현·김창윤·민경준 등. 주요 정신질환의 약물치료에 대한 한국형 알고리즘 개발 (2): 한국형 알고리즘 개발 사업내용과 기본계획, 조직구성, 알고리즘 개발의 기본원칙, 개발방법, 제한점 및 사용 시 주의점. *대한정신약물학회지 2002;13:30-36.*

5) 한국형 양극성 장애·정신분열병 약물치료 알고리즘 개발 위원회. 양극성 장애 약물치료에 대한 한국형 알고리즘 지침서. 서울: 중앙문화사;2002.

6) 박원명·신영철·전덕인·윤보현·김대진·안용민 등. 양극성 장애의 한국형 약물치료 알고리즘 (I). *대한정신약물학회지 2002;13:205-221.*

7) Suppes T, Swann AC, Dennehy EB, Habermacher ED, Mason M, Crismon ML, et al. *Texas medication algorithm project: development and feasibility testing of a treatment algorithm for patients with bipolar disorder. J Clin Psychiatry 2001;62:439-447.*

8) 김찬형·민경준·신영철·윤보현·조현상·전덕인 등. 한국형 양극성 장애 약물치료 알고리즘의 적용 가능성(I): 전반적 평가. *대한정신약물학회지 2005;16:225-233.*

9) 신영철·박원명·김찬형·민경준·윤보현·조현상 등. 한국형 양극성 장애 약물치료 알고리즘의 적용 가능성(II): 약물의 선택. *대한정신약물학회지 2005;16:In press.*

10) American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. 4th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press;1994.*

11) Young R, Biggs J, Meyer D. *A rating scale for mania: reliability, validity, and sensitivity. Br J Psychiatry 1978;133:429-435.*

12) Hamilton MA. *A rating scale for depression. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1960;23:56-62.*

13) Guy W. *ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology, revised. DHEW Pub. No. (ADM) 76-338. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health;1976.*

14) First MB. *GAF report for the Global Assessment of Functioning Scale, window version: User's Manual. Toronto: Multi Health System Inc.;1996.*

15) Morrison P, Gaskill D, Meehan T, Lunney P, Lawrence G, Collings P. *The use of the Liverpool University Neuroleptic Side-Effect Rating Scale (LUNSERS) in clinical practice. Aust N Z J Ment Health Nurs 2000;9:166-176.*

16) Lingjarde O, Ahlfors UG, Bech P, Dencker SJ, Elgen K. *The UKU side effect rating scale. A new comprehensive rating scale for psychotropic drugs and a cross-sectional study of side effects in neuroleptic-treated patients. Acta Psychiatr Scand 1987;334 Suppl:1-100.*

17) Yatham LN, Binder C, Riccardelli R, Leblanc J, Connolly M, Kusunakar V, et al. *Risperidone in acute and continuation treatment of mania. Int Clin Psychopharmacol 2003;18:227-235.*

18) Sachs GS, Grossman F, Ghaemi SN, Okamoto A, Bowden CL. *Combination of a mood stabilizer with risperidone or haloperidol for treatment of acute mania: a double-blind, placebo-controlled comparison of efficacy and safety. Am J Psychiatry 2002;159:1146-1154.*

19) Vieta E, Goikolea JM, Corbella B, Benabarre A, Reinares M, Martinez G, et al. *Risperidone safety and efficacy in the treatment of bipolar and schizoaffective disorders: results from a 6-month, multicenter, open study. J Clin Psychiatry 2001;62:818-825.*

20) Bahk WM, Yoon JS, Kim YH, Lee YH, Lee C, Kim KS, et al. *Risperidone in combination with mood stabilizers for acute mania: a multicentre, open study. Int Clin Psychopharmacol.*

:

- 2004;19:299-303.
- 21) Tohen M, Chengappa KN, Suppes T, Zarate CA Jr, Calabrese JR, Bowden CL, et al. *Efficacy of olanzapine in combination with valproate or lithium in the treatment of mania in patients partially nonresponsive to valproate or lithium monotherapy. Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2002;59:62-69.
- 22) Berk M, Dodd S. *Efficacy of atypical antipsychotics in bipolar disorder. Drugs* 2005;65:257-269.
- 23) Bowden CL. *Atypical antipsychotic augmentation of mood stabilizer therapy in bipolar disorder. J Clin Psychiatry* 2005;66 Suppl 3:12-19.
- 24) Yatham LN, Paulsson B, Mullen J, Vagero AM. *Quetiapine versus placebo in combination with lithium or divalproex for the treatment of bipolar mania. J Clin Psychopharmacol* 2004;24:599-606.
- 25) Dunner DL. *Atypical antipsychotics: efficacy across bipolar disorder subpopulations. J Clin Psychiatry* 2005;66 Suppl 3:20-27.
- 26) McIntyre RS, Konarski JZ. *Tolerability profiles of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of bipolar disorder. J Clin Psychiatry* 2005;66 Suppl 3:28-36.