



11%

16.5%

38.2%

(alcohol related disorders) 가

가 DSM-

IV

(1). 가

DSM-IV

2 .

가

(detoxification)



南宮 錡

延世醫大
病院 神經精神科

** : , , , , ,

1. DSM-IV

1. (Alcohol use disorders)
 - (Alcohol dependence)
 - (Alcohol abuse)
2. (Alcohol induced organic mental disorders)
 - (Alcohol intoxication)
 - (Alcohol withdrawal)
 - (Alcohol intoxication delirium)
 - (Alcohol withdrawal delirium)
 - (Alcohol-induced persisting dementia)
 - (Alcohol-induced persisting amnesic disorder)
 - (Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder, with delusions)
 - (Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder, with hallucinations)
 - (Alcohol-induced mood disorder)
 - (Alcohol-induced anxiety disorder)
 - (Alcohol-induced sexual dysfunction)
 - (Alcohol-induced sleep disorder)
 - (Alcohol-related disorder not otherwise specified)

from American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, 4th ed., 1994

가 가

가

가 (psychosocial treatment) (pharmacotherapy) 24 48

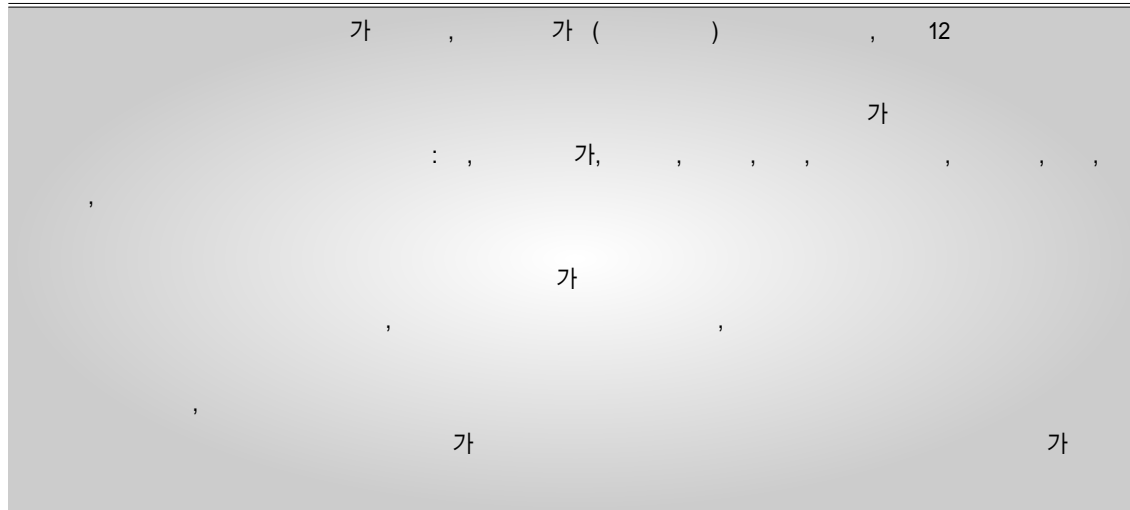
. 1980 (psy- , 5 7

chosocial treatment)가 ,

. 1990 . benzodiazepine

가 . chlordiazepoxide 20 40mg

2. DSM-IV



from American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, 1994

from American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, 4th ed., 1994

3 4 , 20% , , .
 5 . 2 3 , 4 5
 가 , 3 .
 가 lorazepam 1.5 benzodia-
 3mg benzodiazepine zepine .
 ' propranolol clonidine, chlordiazepoxide 20
 carbamazepine . 100mg 가 4 6
 5 15 가 , 가 20% .
 가 가 가 lorazepam 4
 , 8mg .
 (confusion) (delirium)
 rium tremens) . (deli-
 , , , 가 .
 , , , , (alcohol withdrawal
 , , , , seizure) 가 .
 , 7 38 ,
 가 diazepam 10mg .

magnesium sulfate 1g/2mL(50%) 4, 3



(alcohol-induced persisting amnesic disorder)

(short term memory) Wernicke's encephalopathy

Korsakoff (Korsakoff)

thiamine thiamine hydrochloride 100mg 3 4

1L thiamine 100mg Wernicke's encephalopathy thiamine hydrochloride 100mg 3 4, Korsakoff 3 12

Korsakoff

48 (alcoholic hallucinosis)

1 10%

haloperidol 1.5 5mg 2



(craving)

(reinforcing effects)

acetaldehyde

disulfiram disulfiram Füller

disulfiram (medication compliance) 20%

disulfiram disulfiram

calcium carbamide(temposil) buspirone, D2

bromocriptine, (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; SSRI), lithium

3. Drugs with Some Evidence of Efficacy in Patients with Alcohol Dependence

Drug	Class	Proposed Mechanism of Action in Alcohol Dependence	Neurotransmitter System Affected
Approved †			
Acamprosate	NMDA and GABA, receptor modulator	Reduces unpleasant effects of alcohol abstinence, reduces craving	Glutamate, GABA
Calcium carbimide	Aversive agent	Increases aversive effects of alcohol by increasing acetaldehyde	Unknown
Disulfiram	Aversive agent	Increases aversive effects of alcohol by increasing acetaldehyde	Dopamine(?)
Naltrexone	Opioid antagonist	Reduces pleasurable, stimulating effects of alcohol, reduces craving	Opioid
Tiapride	Dopamine antagonist	Reduces pleasurable, stimulating effects of alcohol, reduces anxiety	Dopamine
Experimental			
Bromocriptine	Dopamine agonist	Reduces unpleasant effects of abstinence	Dopamine
Bupirone	Anxiolytic	Reduces anxiety in anxious alcohol-dependent patients	Serotonin
Carbamazepine	Mood stabilizer, anticonvulsant	Reduces unpleasant effects of alcohol withdrawal and abstinence	Unknown
γ-Hydroxybutyric acid	Sedative	Reduces unpleasant effects of alcohol withdrawal and abstinence	GABA
Nalmefene	Opioid antagonist	Reduces pleasurable, stimulating effects of alcohol, reduces craving	Opioid
SSRIs	Antidepressant	Reduce depression and anxiety associated with alcohol dependence in depressed patients	Serotonin
Tricyclic antidepressants	Antidepressant	Reduce depression and anxiety associated with alcohol dependence in depressed patients	Serotonin, Norepinephrine

* NMDA denotes N-methyl-D-aspartate, GABA γ-aminobutyric acid, and SSRIs selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

† These drugs have been approved by regulatory agencies in the United States, Canada, or Europe for the treatment of alcohol dependence (from Swift RM., New England Journal of Medicine 1999; 340(19): 1482-1490).

(acamprosate) 1. (Acamprosate)
 (naltrexone)
 가 가 (3). calcium acetyl ho-

mo`taurinate , taurine, gamma`-aminobu`-
tyric acid(GABA), glutamic acid

60kg 1,332mg(4) , 60kg
1 1,998mg(6) 3

가

가

6

13 . 7

,가

가

가

(with

2.

(Naltrexone)

drawal`-conditioned desire for alcohol)

oxymorphone cyclopropyl

glutamate

6`-`naltrexol

1.1 10.3

(detoxification)

2

가

가 가

(heavy

drinking) 가

가

(craving)

가

가

(binge drinking)

(high)

가

가

가

. 500

가 10%가 (nausea) , 7%
 , 4%가 , 3%가 , 3%가
 2%가 , 2%가



가 , , 가

lorazepam 가 benzodiazepine
 chlordiazepoxide
 thiamine
 가 haloperidol

30

가

, 5 7

(anticraving drug) 가

(renal failure)

가 ,



3 bilirubin
)가 ,

1. Naltrexone
 1997;1(1):14-26

1 50mg

2. 1999;1(1):123-130

2 3 1

3. 1999; 5(3)suppl:s25-s39

25mg 50mg

1 , 가 .
 (initial response)

4. 1999;391-428

4 , 8 , 12
 가

5. American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, 4th ed., 1994

가

6. Sadock B, Sadock V: Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry, 7th ed., Philadelphia, USA, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins 1999;953-970