

EFFECTS OF CYP2D6 GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS ON THE EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF FLUVOXAMINE IN PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSIVE DISORDER AND COMORBID ALCOHOL USE DISORDER

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Background: Alcohol addiction is often comorbid with the affective disorders, in particular - with the depressive disorder, worsening the prognosis of both diseases and their outcome. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are a widely used type of antidepressant medication and fluvoxamine is a typical representative of this group. Fluvoxamine therapy is often ineffective and some patients suffer from dose-dependent undesirable side effects: vertigo, headache, indigestion, xerostomia, increased anxiety, etc., reducing the efficacy of the therapy of depressive disorder comorbid with alcohol use disorder. CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 are involved in the biotransformation of fluvoxamine. Meanwhile the genes encoding these enzymes have a high level of polymorphism, which may affect the protein synthesis. The presence of some polymorphic markers increases the amount of isoenzyme to be expressed or enhances its activity resulting in the accelerated biotransformation and the reduced efficacy of medication. In contrast, some polymorphisms reduce the isoenzyme activity resulting in the decreased biotransformation and elimination rates of medication. It increases the risk of dose-dependent undesirable side effects.

Objective: The primary objective of our study was to investigate the effects of CYP2D6 genetic polymorphisms on the efficacy and safety of fluvoxamine in patients with depressive disorder and comorbid alcohol use disorder, in order to develop the algorithms of optimization of fluvoxamine therapy for reducing the risk of dose-dependent undesirable side effects and pharmacoresistance.

Methods: The study involved 45 male patients (average age: 36.44±9.96 years) with depressive disorder and comorbid alcohol use disorder. A series of psychometric scales were used in the research. Genotyping of CYP2D6 (1846G>A) was performed using real-time polymerase chain reaction.

Results: According to results of U-test Mann-Whitney, statistically significant differences between the efficacy and safety of fluvoxamine were obtained on 9th and 16th days of therapy in patients with GG and GA genotypes (The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression: 10.0 [10.0; 23.0] vs 25.0 [24.0; 16.0] (P<0.001) on 9th day and 4.0 [2.0; 5.0] vs 6.0 [6.0; 7.0] on 16th day; Udvald for Kliniske Undersogelser Side Effect Rating Scale: 6.0 [4.0; 6.0] vs 9.0 [9.0; 10.0] (P<0.001) on 9th day and 5.0 [1.0; 9.0] vs 19.0 [18.0; 22.0] on 16th day.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated the lower efficacy and safety of fluvoxamine in patients with depressive disorder and comorbid alcohol use disorders with GA genotype in CYP2D6 1846G>A polymorphic marker.

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ALCOHOLISM, GROUP THERAPY TREATMENT EFFICIENCY, CASE REPORT

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In this case, we can see the case report of a 35-year-old patient who has been admitted to psychiatric treatment over a year ago, due to behavioral issues, and the development of alcohol dependence. She is also part of a social care treatment, alongside a measure for protection of the personal rights and safety of her child, with intensive expert care and supervision for the caretaking of the child, and adequate help with resolving everyday issues. Among other illnesses present, there is a long-term hyperthyreosis (hyperthyroidism) present that is currently under therapy.

The patient finished an education for children with development issues. She is currently employed, unmarried, and a mother to a young child.

In the clinical picture the dominant traits are anxiety, emotional oversensitivity, and mild cognitive reduction. Due to the exaggerated reactive anxiety towards partner, existential and work issues, we can see a generalized dysfunctionality with which she copes with alcohol abuse. The patient hasn't been treated psychiatrically in the past. In our clinic, she was involved in a monthly treatment in the day hospital for alcoholism and other addictions. She regularly attended the "KLA", or Alcoholism Treatment Club, and has been regular in taking her prescribed pharmacotherapy.

She has been abstaining from substance abuse for 7 months, since the end of her treatment, and we have noticed improvements both at home and at her workplace. The team effort "Simbioza" (Symbiosis), which includes partial hospital psychiatric treatment, social work and group therapy (KLA) have shown good results in treating alcoholism.

ALKOHOLIZAM, USPJEŠNOST LIJEČENJA TIMSKIM RADOM, PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

U ovom radu dat je prikaz 35-godišnje pacijentice, koja je unazad godinu dana u psihijatrijskom tretmanu zbog problema u ponašanju i razvoja ovisnosti o alkoholu.

Također je u tretmanu socijalne skrbi, dodijeljena joj je mjera za zaštitu osobnih prava i dobrobiti djeteta, i to mjera intenzivne stručne pomoći i nadzora nad ostvarivanjem skrbi o djetetu, a uz to i suport i pomoć u adekvatnom rješavanju dnevnih problema. Od drugih bolesti prisutna je dugogodišnja hipotireoza, trenutno pod terapijom.

Pacijentica je završila školovanje po programu djece sa poteškoćama u razvoju. Zaposlena, neudata, majka jednog mladog djeteta. Kliničkom slikom dominiraju tjeskoba, emocionalna preosjetljivost, te blaža kognitivna reduciranost. Zbog pretjerane reaktivne tjeskobe na partnersku, egzistencijalnu i radnu problematiku dolazi do nefunkcioniranja na svim razinama koju kupira prekomjernom svakodnevnom konzumacijom alkohola. Bolesnica od ranije nije liječena psihijatrijski. Kod nas je bila uključena u jednomjesečni program liječenja kroz Dnevnu bolnicu za alkoholizam i druge ovisnosti, redovita u uzimanju propisane farmakoterapije, u tretmanu socijalne službe, redovito pohađa KLA.

Apstinira od završetka liječenja unazad 7 mjeseci, dolazi do vidnog poboljšanja funkcioniranja kod kuće i na poslu. Timski rad „Simbioza“ djelomično bolničkog psihijatrijskog liječenja, socijalnog rada i KLA ostvaruju dobre rezultate u liječenju alkoholizma.

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THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOSITY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS AND OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM DIABETES MELLITUS

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The World Health Organization defines quality of life as a perception of a human being, taking into consideration specific environmental and societal aspects of an individual, together with the specific cultural context. Robert Cummins states that quality of life is defined in a multidimensional way, thus implying the objective and subjective components of quality of life. The subjective component includes: emotional well-being, productivity, safety, material wealth, health and the community.

Religion has always been a system of values in human life. Religion is considered to be external, public, objective, established and rational, while religiosity is internal, private, subjective and emotional.

The aim of this paper was to investigate the influence of religiosity on the quality of life of oncologic patients and patients with diabetes.

68 respondents participated in the research, and 60 of them (88%) fully completed the questionnaires. Subjects were divided into two groups: diabetic and oncological patients. The patients were asked to complete a demographic questionnaire and a questionnaire on quality of life and the appearance of depression according to the modified and standardized World Health Organization WHO WHOQ-100 BREF questionnaire.

The results indicated that there was no difference in the quality of life between diabetic and oncological patients. Furthermore, there were no differences in the symptoms and occurrence of depression in these two groups of patients. Statistically significant differences existed between those suffering from cancer who were Catholics and those with a diabetes disorder of the same religion. Also, differences were shown to exist in a group of cancer patients between Catholics and members of another religion.

From this, we can conclude that religiosity has more significant effect on the quality of life in oncological patients than in diabetic patients, and it would be interesting to investigate which factors arising from beliefs or religiousness affect the attitudes of the diseased.