

(narcolepsy)

1.

1 8

1880 Gelineau가

REM

가
가 10 30

REM

0.02% 0.16%

가

2) (cataplexy)

10 30 . 70 80%

50

25

, 50

5%

가

70%

가

-가

1/3

가

1 ~ 2%

10 ~ 40

4 ~ 5%

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2.

(status catalepticus)

1)

(excessive daytime sleepiness, EDS)

15

20

EDS가

가

EDS

가

10 20%

EDS

가

가

3) (hypnagogic hallucination)

30%

가

가

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4) (sleep paralysis)

25%

1 2 , 가
 preoptic hypothalamus basal forebrain cholinergic hypersensitivity가
 가 . 10 가
 2) , HLA typing
 human leukocyte antigen (HLA) DR2 1983
 5) 50% 90~100% HLA DR2 가
 . DR DR2
 DR15 DR16, DR2 DR15
 6) (automatic behavior) DR15 DNA sequencing oligotyping
 DRB1 DNA
 DR15 DRB1*1501 DRB1*1506
 20 40% DRB1*1503
 7) (sleep drunkenness) (Fig. 1).
 10% 30 60 DRB1 85kb DQ
 HLA DQ1
 . DQ encoding DQA1
 DQB1 DQ typing
 DQA1 DQB1
 1) DQ1 DQ5 DQ6
 (1) (adrenergic system) DQ6 가 . DQ6
 DQB1 DQB1*0601 DQB1*0612
 DQB1*0602 .
 DR2가 DQB1*0602가
 locus ceruleus 가
 가
 가
 (2) (dopaminergic system) tegmentum sub-stantia nigra 가
 가 . Mesolimbic system nigrostriatal area 가
 가 ,
 (3) (cholinergic system) reticular activating system 가
 physostigmine 가

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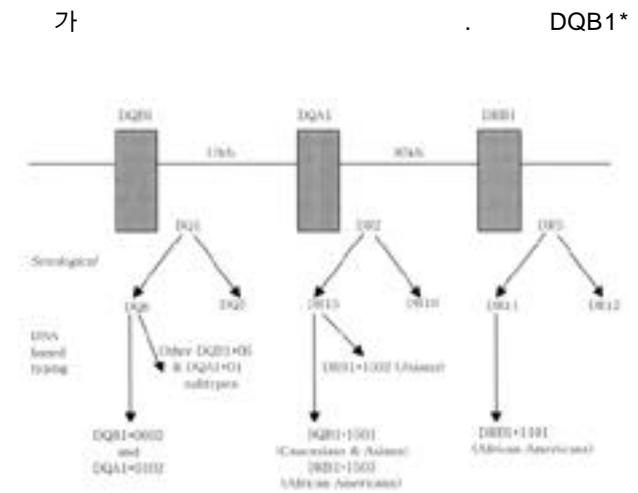


Figure 1. HLA DR HLA DQ ().

Table 1. Essential features and diagnostic criteria for narcolepsy.^A

Essential Features	
Narcolepsy is a disorder of unknown etiology that is characterized by excessive sleepiness that typically is associated with cataplexy and other REM sleep phenomena such as sleep paralysis and hypnagogic hallucinations.	
Diagnostic Criteria	
A.	The patient has a complaint of excessive sleepiness or sudden muscle weakness
B.	Recurrent daytime naps or lapses into sleep occur almost daily for at least 3 months
C.	Sudden bilateral loss of postural muscle tone occurs in association with intense emotion (cataplexy)
D.	Associated features include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sleep paralysis 2. Hypnagogic hallucinations 3. Automatic behavior 4. Disrupted major sleep episode
E.	Polysomnography demonstrates one or more of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sleep latency less than 10 minutes 2. REM sleep latency less than 20 minutes and 3. A MSLT that demonstrates a mean sleep latency of less than 5 minutes 4. Two or more sleep-onset REM periods
F.	HLA typing demonstrates DQB1*0602 or DR2 positively
G.	No medical or mental disorder account for the symptoms
H.	Other sleep disorders (e.g., periodic limb movement disorder or central sleep apnea syndrome) may be present but are not the primary cause of the symptoms.
Minimal Criteria : B plus C, or A plus D plus E plus G	

A: reproduced from ICSD-R(1997)³

0602가	DQA1*0102가
, DQA1*0102	
DQB1*0602	
HLA typing	가
HLA	90%
	40~60%
DQB1*0602	가
가	HLA-
typing	가
HLA DR5	DQ6
high resolution typing	HLA DQ
homozygote	DQB1*0602

4.	, 가	HLA	가
1930	Daniels	4	5
10	25%	가	
1997	ICSD(international classification of sleep disorders)	Table	
1	^{3,4}		
1)	(polysomnography, PSG)		
PSG			
2	4 5		
(multiple sleep latency test, MSLT)			
PSG	10		
	20	REM	
SOREM(sleep onset REM period),	1	가,	
MSLT	2	SOREM	5
SOREM			
	MSLT		
가	MSLT	2	
SOREM	MSLT	SOREM	
MSLT		SOREM	MSLT
			5
2) HLA	가		
		HLA	
HLA DR2	DQ1	DR15	DQ6가
DR2	DQw1	100%	
33.5%	68.7%	가	
HLA DR2	DQw1		
가		가	
HLA DQw1	DQB1*0602		
90%		10	35%

가 dopaminergic brain system
 Amphetamine 가
 가 (REM sleep behavior disorder, RBD)

TCA 가
 200~400 mg 가 1.
 가

(5) Mazindol
 Imidazoline dopamine REM
 3~6 mg NREM
 가 3가 가
 가

Propranolol 80~240 mg
 50% (REM sleep behavior disorder, RBD) REM

Methylsergide 가 TCA
 Benserazide 5-HT² L-Tryptophan¹ (International Classification of Sleep Disorders, 1990)
 가

가 Methylsergide가
 가
 2) 가 (, ,) REM 가
 1996 2000
 RBD 8

Norepinephrine 가
 가
 . Clomipramine, Protriptyline, Imipramine, 2.
 Desipramine, Ciloxazine, Fluoxetine Phenelzine
 MAOI, 2- Clonidine, 2- 가
 Yohimbine

3)
 Benzodiazepine -
 hydroxybutyrate(GHB)
 GHB GABA 가 1 Table
 , 3 4 가 2

4)
 3 15~20
 90~120
 REM muscle atonia locus ceruleus
 pontine center motor activity active
 inhibition
 가 lateral tegmentoreticular tract
 medulla nucleus reticularis magnocellularis
 ventral reticulospinal tract
 spinal motoneuron postsynaptic membrane
 muscle tone
 pontine tegmental lesion
 REM

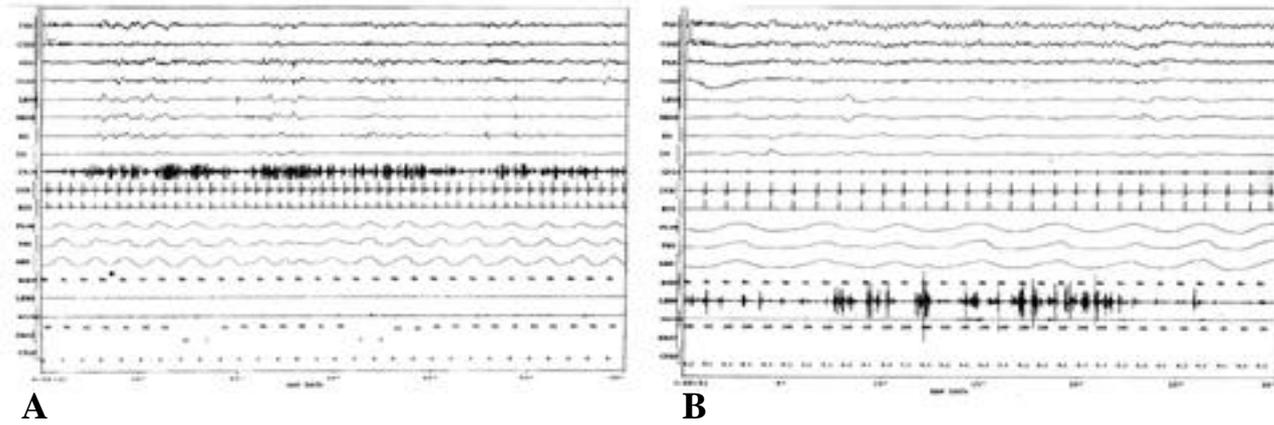


Figure 2. Polysomnographic findings of RBD patients: (A) idiopathic Parkinson's disease (patient 1) and (B) neurologically normal patient (patient 7). Note the excessive augmentation of chin EMG tone (A) and excessive leg phasic EMG twitching, irrespective of chin EMG activity (B).

Table 3. Differential diagnosis of REM sleep behavior disorder.

Disorders of arousal	
Primary	Secondary
Confusional arousals	Obstructive sleep apnea
Somnambulism	Periodic movements of sleep
Sleep terrors	Gastroesophageal reflux
Overlap parasomnia syndromes	
Nocturnal seizures	
Rhythmic movement disorder	
Post-traumatic stress disorder	
Nocturnal panic disorder	
Psychogenic dissociative disorder/conversion hysteria	
Malingering	

6.

1)

(1) Clonazepam

Clonazepam RBD
90% 가 .

가 . 0.5 mg
1 mg

(2) Desipramine

Clonazepam
가 .

L-tryptophan, carbidopa/L-dopa, clonidine
가 .

2)

가 .

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