

1. 60% 89% 가
 71%(60%) (mood disorder)가 가
 (major depression) 가 가
 17% 8% 48% 6% 가
 depression 가
 depression 가 (MMPI) , Beck, Zung, Hamilton 가
 가 DSM-IV, ICD-10
 melancholia 가
 () 가 가
 (underrecognized) 가
 (undertreated) 가
 45% 67%

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(Table 1).¹³
 가

Table 1. Risk factors for depression in epilepsy in 19 studies¹³

	Number of studies showing association	Number of studies showing no association
Epilepsy variables		
Seizure type	1	4
Temporal focus	3	1
Left-sided focus	3	7
High seizure frequency	1	4
Long duration of epilepsy	1	4
Treatment variables		
Polytherapy	3	3
Barbiturates	3	-
Low folate	3	-
Demographic and psychiatric variables		
Male gender	2	3
Loss of control	1	1
Hereditary predisposition	1	1

가¹⁹

가

¹⁴ 가 가

가 norepinephrine(NE), NE가 NE가 NE가

dopamine, 5-hydroxytryptophan(serotonin, 5-HT), NE 가 NE가

GABA (hypothalamic-pituitary axis) 5-HT 가 5-HT

(prodromal period),

(postictal period)^{16,17}

(periictal period)

(helplessness) 가

(negative cognitive set), (loss of reinforcement), (loss of role status)

(dysphoria) 가

(interictal)

Seligman 가

(learned helplessness) (interictal)²⁰⁻²²

가¹⁷

(retarded depression)

(forced normalization) (agitated depression)

phenobarbital, primidone, vigabatrin, topiramate, tiagabin

¹⁸ 가 가 가 가

(MAOIs), MAO type A 가 (RIMAs), 5-HT (SSRIs), 5-HT NE ethosuximide valproate, phenobarbital³¹

(SNRIs), NE dopamine (Na) (Table 3).³²

(NDRIs), NE 5-HT synaptic cleft NE 5-HT carbamazepine,

HT 가 postsynaptic valproate lamotrigine

-noradrenergic 5-HT2

down regulation 0.2 4%

TCAs , SSRI serotonin 9000

가 GABA

(viloxazine)

(mianserin, doxepine, tranylcypromine) Imipramine 가 200

TCAs, SSRIs, MAOIs 가

trazodone GABA mg/d 0.1%, 200

cytochrome p450(CYP) mg/d 0.6%

가³³

가

(Table 2). fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, viloxazine MAOIs carbamazepine TCAs doxepine³⁴

phenytoin TCAs mianserin 가 가

sertraline venlafaxine 가 가 가³¹

phenobarbital amoxapine 24.5% maprotiline

phenytoin TCAs, mianserin paroxetine 12.5%

Fluvoxamine valproate trazodon 6% SSRIs

가 valproate clomipramine 가

Table 3. Psychotropic effects of antiepileptic drugs.³²

	Positive psychotropic effects	Negative affective effects	Psychoses and other complications
Barbiturates, Primidone	Sedative	Aggression, depression, withdrawal syndromes	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children
Benzodiazepines	Anxiolytic, sedative	Withdrawal syndromes	Psychoses possible, disinhibition
Ethosuximide	-	Insomnia	Alternative psychoses
Phenytoin	-	-	Toxic schizophreniform psychoses
Carbamazepine	Mood stabilizing, impulse control	Rarely mania and depression	-
Valproate	Mood stabilising, antimanic	-	Acute and chronic encephalopathy
Vigabatrin	-	Aggression, depression, withdrawal syndromes	ADHD, acute and chronic encephalopathy, alternative psychoses
Lamotrigine	Antidepressive	Insomnia	Rarely psychoses (alternative ?)
Felbamate	Stimulating ?	Agitation ?	Psychoses possible
Gabapentin	Anxiolytic, antidepressive ?	Rarely aggression in children	-
Tiagabine	-	Depression	Non-convulsive status epilepticus
Topiramate	-	Depression (dose-related ?)	Psychoses (dose related ?)

