

ANALIZA OČEKIVANIH ISHODA POTENCIJALNO KLINIČKI ZNAČAJNIH INTERAKCIJA KOD PSIHIJATRIJSKIH PACIJENATA

ANALYSIS OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF POTENTIALLY CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT INTERACTIONS IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Jedan od najznačajnijih neželjenih dejstava psihotropnih lekova koji se mogu ispoljiti pri interakciji sa drugim lekovima je depresija centralnog nervnog sistema. Jaka sedacija kao posledica aditivnog efekta lekova sa sedativnim svojstvima predstavlja ozbiljan problem, naročito kod starijih i slabih pacijenata, jer može dovesti do padova ili povreda. Iako se često smatra slabijim i manje značajnim neželjenim efektom psihijatrijskih lekova, hipotenzija može biti opasna, a naročito treba biti oprezan kod starijih ljudi. Ona predstavlja aditivni rezultat kombinacije lekova koji imaju hipotenzivne efekte, na primer, kombinacija antidepresiva i diuretika, ACE inhibitora itd.

Cilj ovog istraživanja je da se analiziraju mogući očekivani ishodi potencijalnih značajnih interakcijado kojih može doći primenom politerapije u lečenju psihijatrijski oboljenja.

Metod rada: Podaci koji su analizirani prikupljeni su iz istorija bolesti pacijenata koji su hospitalizovani na Klinici za psihijatrijske bolesti "Dr Laza Lazarević" u Beogradu u periodu od godinu dana, tokom 2022. godine.

Rezultati: Najčešći mogući klinički ishod potencijalnih interakcija između lekova Lexicomp® i Medscapes® baze je depresija CNS-a. Dok je prema Epocrates® bazi podataka najčešći klinički ishod interakcija bio antiholinergički efekat, depresija CNS-a je bila na drugom mestu. Redosled učestalosti ostalih mogućih kliničkih ishoda nije se u velikoj meri razlikovao među bazama, pa su tako prema Lexicomp® i Epocrates® bazi na trećem mestu bili kardiovaskularni efekti koji mogu dovesti do promena u krvnom pritisku, frekvenciji i ritmu rada srca.

Zaključak: Ishodi interakcija zavise od lekova koji stupaju u interakcije, tako da se podaci dobijeni u drugim istraživanjima razlikuju međusobno. Tako npr. kod nekih je najviše zastupljena sedacija, zatim produženje QT intervala i hepatotoksičnost, dok je kod drugih najizraženiji antiholinergički efekat i produženje QT intervala. Od kliničkog značaja je pratiti u realnom vremenu ishod interakcija, t, mogućnost pojave neželjenih efekata interakcija lekova na osnovu preporuka dobijenih pretragom baza podataka lekova.

Ključne reči: klinički značajne interakcije, psihotropni lekovi, ishodi interakcija

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the most significant side effects of psychotropic drugs that can occur when interacting with other medications is depression of the central nervous system. Strong sedation as a consequence of the additive effect of drugs with sedative properties is a serious problem, especially in elderly and weak patients, because it can lead to falls or injuries. Although it is often considered a weaker and less significant side effect of psychiatric drugs, hypotension can be dangerous, and you should be especially careful in older people. It represents an additive result of a combination of drugs that have hypotensive effects, for example, a combination of antidepressants and diuretics, ACE inhibitors, etc.

This research aims to analyze possible expected outcomes of potential significant interactions that can occur with the use of polytherapy in the treatment of psychiatric diseases.

Method: The data that were analyzed were collected from the medical histories of patients who were hospitalized at the Clinic for Psychiatric Diseases "Dr. Laza Lazarević" in Belgrade for a period of one year, during the year 2022.

Results: The most common possible clinical outcome of potential drug interactions between Lexicomp® and Medscapes® base is CNS depression. While according to the Epocrates® database, the most common clinical outcome of interactions was an anticholinergic effect, CNS depression came second. The order of frequency of other possible clinical outcomes did not differ greatly between databases, so according to Lexicomp® and Epocrates® databases, cardiovascular effects that can lead to changes in blood pressure, frequency, and rhythm of the heart were in third place.

Conclusion: The outcomes of interactions depend on the interacting drugs, so the data obtained in other studies differ from each other. For example, in some, sedation is most prevalent, followed by prolongation of the QT interval and hepatotoxicity, while in others the most pronounced anticholinergic effect and prolongation of the QT interval. It is of clinical importance to monitor in real-time the outcome of interactions, and the possibility of the occurrence of adverse effects of drug interactions based on recommendations obtained by searching drug databases.

Keywords: clinically significant interactions, psychotropic drugs, interaction outcomes