

암환자에 있어서 통증의 약물요법

Pharmacologic Management of Cancer Pain

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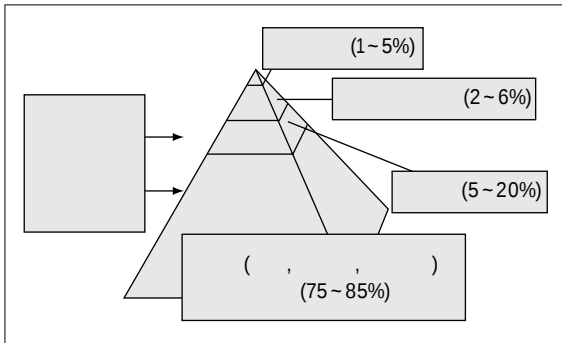
Abstract

Flexibility is important in managing cancer pain. As patients vary in diagnosis, stage of disease, responses to pain and treatments, and personal likes and dislikes, management of cancer pain must be individualized. Patients, their families, and their health care providers must work together closely to manage a patient's pain effectively. The World Health Organization (WHO) developed a 3 - step approach for pain management based on the severity of the pain : For mild to moderate pain, the doctor may prescribe a Step 1 pain medication such as aspirin, acetaminophen, or a nonsteroidal anti - inflammatory drug (NSAID). When pain lasts or increases, the doctor may change the prescription to a Step 2 or Step 3 pain medication. Most patients with cancer - related pain will need a Step 2 or Step 3 medication. The doctor may skip Step 1 medications if the patient initially has moderate to severe pain. The patient should take doses regularly, "by mouth, by the clock" (at scheduled times), to maintain a constant level of the drug in the body ; this will help prevent recurrence of pain. If the patient is unable to swallow, the drugs are given by other routes (for example, by infusion or injection).

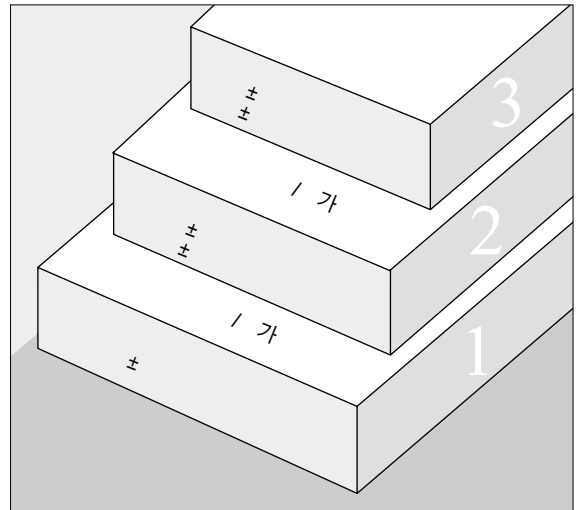
Keywords : Cancer; Pain;
Pharmacologic Management;
Morphine; Analgesics

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11 가
6
2~3
2001
가
(1).
1.
1) 가
가



1.



2. WHO

2)

3) WHO 3

가 (2).

2.

가 .

acetaminophen

(NSAIDs)

. NSAIDs

acetaminophen

가 .

가 , 가

가

4)

2

1)

가

가

가

5)

가 ,

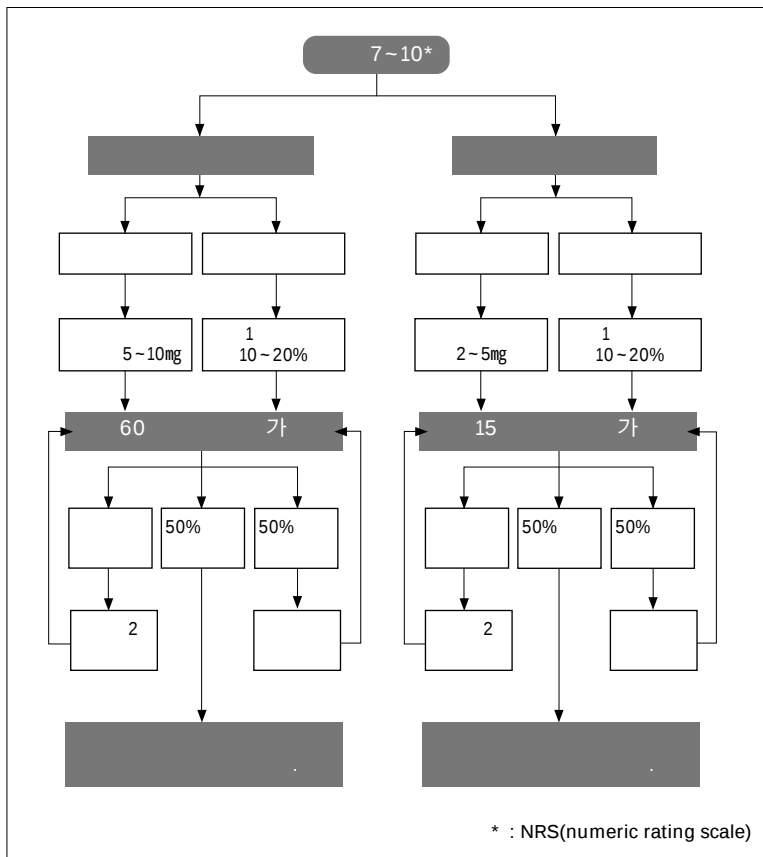
2)

- 7) (warfarin), methotrexate, digoxin, lithium, aminoglycoside
- (2) 가 aldactone
- 가 ibuprofen
- 400mg po qid
- 3.
- 1)
- 3) 가 , (tolerance) (physical dependence) (addiction)
- () NSAIDs 가 가
- NSAIDs (ceiling effect)가
- WHO 3 가
- 4) NSAIDs , pentazocine, nalbuphine
- 5) NSAIDs - 가
- Meperidine(Demerol)
- , BUN/Cr, CBC,
- 3
- 가 가
- BUN Cr 가
- NSAIDs 가
- NSAIDs COX - 2
- 6) 가 가 가
- 가

1.

Drug	Dose equianalgesic to 10 mg IV/SC morphine		IV/SC : PO ratio	Half - life (hr)	Duration of action (hr)
	IV/SC	PO			
Morphine	10	30	3:1	2 ~ 3.5	3 ~ 6
Codeine	-	200	-	2 ~ 3	2 ~ 4
Oxycodone	-	30	-	3 ~ 4	2 ~ 4
Fentanyl *	0.1 *	-	-	1 ~ 2	1 ~ 3
Tramadol	100	120	1.2:1	-	4 ~ 6

* Empirically, transdermal fentanyl 100 µg/h = 2~4 mg/h intravenous morphine



(incomplete cross tolerance)

50 ~ 75%

75 ~ 100%

3).

(breakthrough

pain)

1

10 ~ 15%

(prn)

(4).

3)

3.

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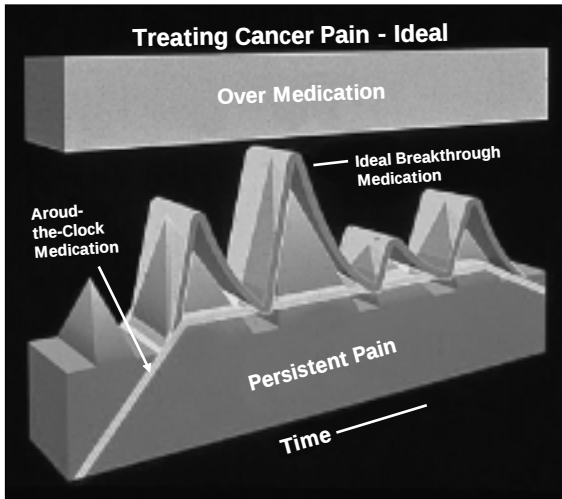
2)

(equianalgesic dose table)

tor oil, sennoids, bisacodyl, dulcolax,

: lactulose, magnesium sulfate).

(1).



4. (long - acting analgesics)
around - the - clock medication (imme-
diate - release)

/ (Sedation/Somnolence)

가

methylphenidate(5~10mg,

2~3 ,), dextro - amphetamine(2.5~7.5mg,

2 ,), caffeine

/ (Nausea/Vomiting)

1~2

(metoclopramide, prochlorperazine, chlorpromazine,
haloperidol, scopolamine).

가

가

가

0.02 mg , 가 2~3
(0.8 mg
250 ml 5% DW).

가

, , 가 , , ,
(myoclonus), (dysphoria),
(euphoria), (sleep disturbances),
(sexual dysfunction)

4) (2)

4.

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• WHO 3

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1)

(Antidepressants)

• Amitriptyline : (10~25 mg),
(150 mg)

• Imipramine : (25~75 mg),
(300 mg)

2.

Codeine phosphate	4~6	(20 mg/ tab), 250 mg + ibuprofen 200 mg), . . . (codeine 10 mg + paracetamol (acetaminophen 250 mg + ibuprofen 200 mg + codeine phosphate 10 mg)
Dihydrocodeine	4~6	. . . , 12 . . . , 60 mg/ tab
Tramadol	4~6	(50 mg/ cap), (50 mg/ 1ml, 100 mg/ 2 ml), (150 mg/ tab, 200 mg/ tab, 1 1)
Morphine	2~3	(10 mg/ ml), (15 mg/ tab) (10 mg, 30 mg/ tab)
Oxycodone	2~4	(10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg/ tab), (5 mg/ tab)
Fentanyl	72	(25 µg/ h, 50 µg/ h)

(immediate - release) , (long - acting analgesics) around - the - clock medication

- Nortriptyline : (30 ~ 75 mg), 2 ~ 3 mg), (10 mg
(150 mg) [500 µg/kg])
- Paroxetine : (20 mg), (50 mg) (Phenothiazines)
- (Anticonvulsants)
- Chlorpromazine : (30 ~ 100 mg/day),
(1,000 mg/day)
- Gabapentin : (300 mg QD 1 , 300
mg BID 1 , 300 mg TID 2~3),
(3,600 mg)
- Haloperidol : (1 ~ 6 mg/
day), (0.05 ~ 0.15 mg/kg),
(0.05 ~ 0.15 mg/kg/day(2 ~ 8 mg/day)),
(100 mg/day)
- Diphenylhydantoin : (5 ~ 6 mg/kg),
(600 mg)
- Carbamazepine : (200 ~ 400 mg),
(1,200 mg)
- 2)
- (Corticosteroids) (Bisphosphonates)
- Dexamethasone : (16 ~ 24 mg/day)
- Pamidronate : (1 90 mg 4
, 1 300 ~ 600 mg), (
- Prednisolone : (40 ~ 100 mg/day)
(Benzodiazepines)
- 1,200 mg/day)
- Diazepam : (4 ~ 40 mg/day)
- Etidronate : (5 ~ 10 mg/kg/day
, (10 ~ 20 mg/kg/day), (
- Lorazepam : (1 ~ 4 mg/day),
(20 mg/day)
- 1,200 mg/day)
- Midazolam : (5 mg[100 ~ 150 µg/kg] (Calcitonin)

3)

Hydroxyzine

- 가
- : , , , 가 .

Hyoscine N - Butyl Bromide(Buscopan)

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- , ,
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- .

1. WHO. Cancer pain relief. 2nd ed, 1996

2. - . :
 . , 2001

3. . , 2004

4. Pain (PDQ). <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/pdq/supportive-care/pain>