

Nivelet e përpunimit të dhimbjeve

Albanisch / albanais

Truri:

Përpunimi i dhimbjes

Korja e trurit:
Përpunim racional dhe
nënrenditje lokale

Sistemi Limbus:
Përpunimi emocional

Talamus (Truri i ndërmjetëm):
Perceptimi (ndjenja) e dhimbjes

Hipotalamus:
Pasojat fizike (p. sh. djersitje, rritje
e tensionit të gjakut)

Locus Coeruleus:

E pasur me noradrenalin (norepinefrin)

Medulla oblongata:

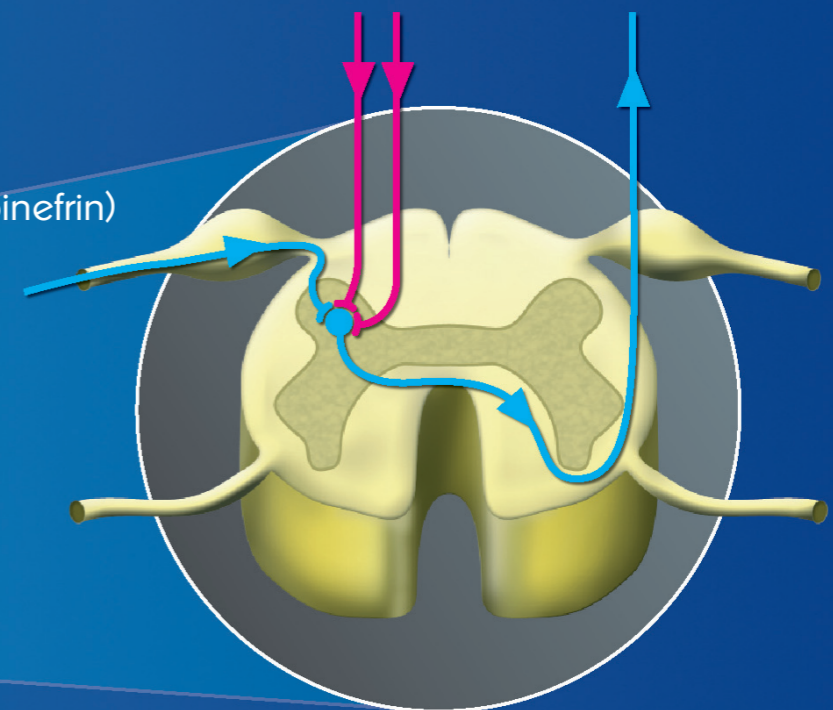
E pasur me serotonin

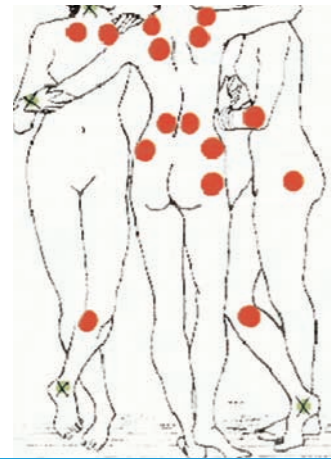
Palca kurrizore:

Frenimi i vazhdimit të dhimbjes
përmes serotoninit dhe noradre-
nalinit (norepinefrin)

Kanale nervash që
frenojnë dhimbjet.

Kanale nervash
që përçojnë dhimbjet.





Fibromialgji
(sëmundje kronike
me dhimbje)^{1,5}

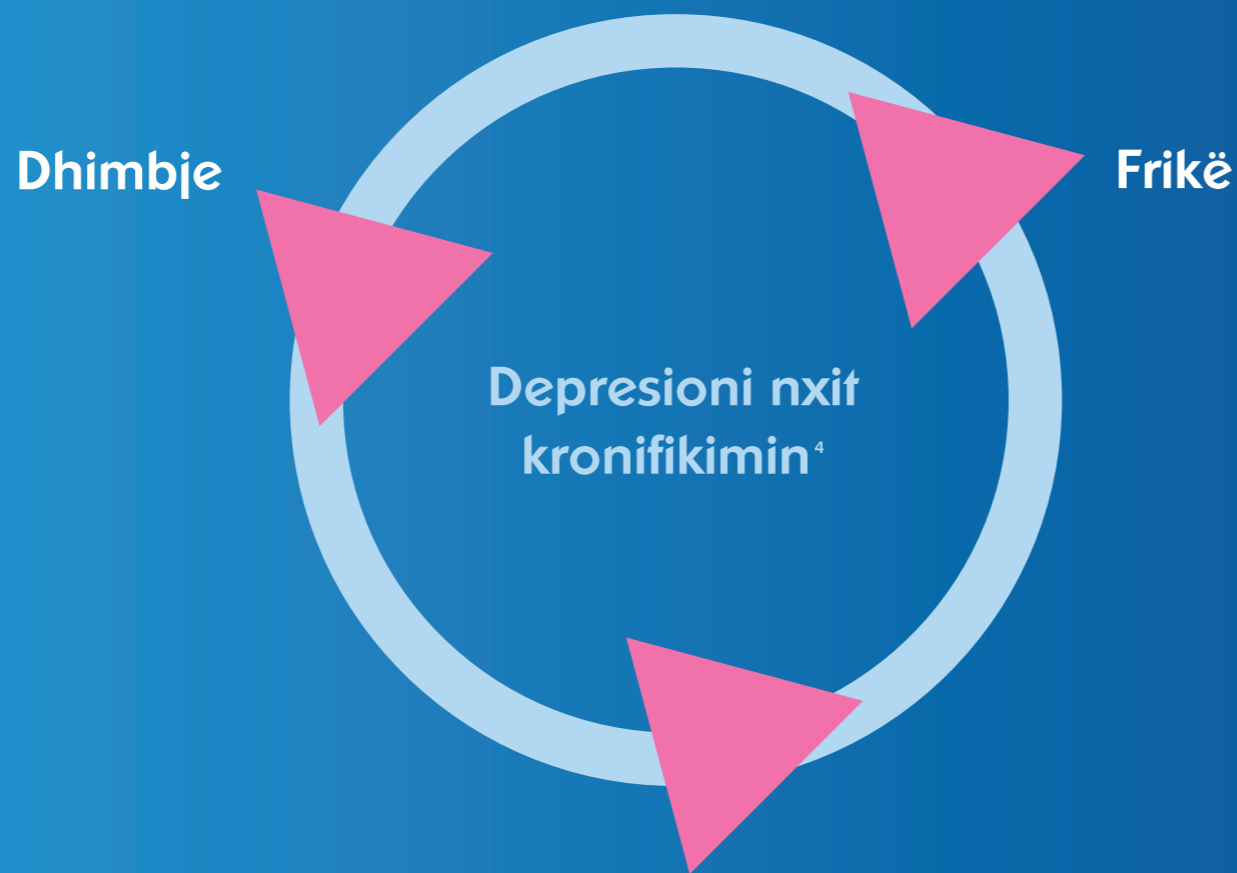


Dhimbje koke^{2,6}



Dhimbje shpine^{3,7}

Rrethi vicioz në rast depresioni me dhimbje (Kronifikimi i dhimbjeve)



Tendosje, pengesa në gjumë

Terapia e drejtë antidepressive ndihmon çarjen e rrethit vicioz

1) Benkert O et al. Mirtazapine compared with paroxetine in major depression. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2000;61:9:656-663. 2) Schatzberg AF et al. Double-Blind, randomized comparison of mirtazapine and paroxetine in elderly depressed patients. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2002;10:541-550. 3) Samborski W et al. Open trial of mirtazapine in patients with fibromyalgia. *Pharmacopsychiatry* 2004;37:168-170. 4) Bendisen L, Jensen R. Mirtazapine is effective in the prophylactic treatment of chronic tension-type headache. *Neurology* 2004;62:1706-1711. 5) Schiltecatte M et al. Effects of mirtazapine on sleep polygraphic variables in major depression. *Neuropsychobiology* 2002;46:197-201. 6) Winokur A et al. Acute effects of mirtazapine on sleep continuity and sleep architecture in depressed patients: a pilot study. *Society of Biological Psychiatry* 2000;48:75-78. 7) Montejo AL et al. Incidence of sexual dysfunction associated with antidepressant agents: a prospective multicenter study of 1022 outpatients. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2001;62(Suppl3):10-21. 8) Arzneimittel-Kompendium der Schweiz 2006. Documed AG, Basel. 9) Frazer A. Pharmacology of antidepressants. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* 1997;17(Suppl1):25-185. 10) Guelli JD et al. Mirtazapine versus venlafaxine in hospitalized severely depressed patients with melancholic features. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2001;21(4):425-431. **Gekürzte Fachinformation Remeron® WS:** Mirtazapin. **GF/WpE:** Filmtabletten zu 30mg resp. 45mg, Schmelztabletten zu 15mg resp. 30mg, Trinklösung zu 15mg pro ml. **I:** Episoden einer unipolaren Depression. **D:** 1x täglich 15 - 45mg, abends. **KI:** Überempfindlichkeit gegenüber Mirtazapin oder Hilfsstoffen. **WH/VM:** Agranulozytose, Epilepsie und organische Hirnsyndrome, Leber- oder Niereninsuffizienz, Herzerkrankungen, Hypotonie, Schwangerschaft, Stillzeit, Mikti-onsstörungen, akutes Engwinkelglaukom und erhöhter intraokularer Druck, Diabetes mellitus, Icterus, psychotische Symptome. Anwendung bei Kindern und Jugendlichen nicht empfohlen. **IA:** Cimetidin, ketoconazol, Alkohol, Benzodiazepine, MAO-Hemmer, Carbamazepin, Phenytoin, Warfarin. **Häufigste UAW:** Sedation, trockener Mund, Gewichtszunahme, gesteigerter Appetit, Obstipation. **Asthenie, Schwindel.** **VK:** Liste B. **P:** 10, 30, 100 und 3x100 Filmtabletten zu 30mg, 30 und 100 Filmtabletten zu 45mg, 6 und 30 Schmelztabletten zu 15mg, 30 und 96 Schmelztabletten zu 30mg, 66ml Trinklösung zu 15mg/ml. **ZI:** Organon AG, 8808 Pfäffikon. Ausführliche Angaben siehe Arzneimittel-Kompendium der Schweiz. Studien auf Anfrage erhältlich.

