

Learning unit: Antidepressants

Important terms

tricyclic antidepressants (TCA)

- amitriptyline
- imipramine
- dosulepin
- clomipramine

selective neurotransmitter uptake inhibitors

- SSRI
 - fluoxetine
 - citalopram
 - escitalopram
 - paroxetine
- NARI
 - reboxetine

dual antidepressants

- NDRI
 - bupropion
- SNRI
 - venlafaxine
 - duloxetine
- NASSA
 - mirtazapine

antidepressants influencing mainly serotonergic systems

- SARI
 - trazodone
- SMS
 - vortioxetine

NMDA receptor antagonists

- esketamine

MT receptor agonists

- MASSA
 - agomelatine

inhibitors of monoamine biodegradation

- selective MAO-A inhibitors
 - moclobemide

antidepressants used in bipolar affective disorder

- lithium
- atypical antipsychotics
- anticonvulsants

Learning outcomes

The student knows the drug's basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, side effects, indications and contraindications) of antidepressants.

The student provides an overview of the indications of individual pharmacological groups of antidepressants and knows their side effects.

The student is able to explain the choice of a specific antidepressant based on its adverse effects/side effects.

Information sources

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, 9th edition, 2020, chapter 48 Antidepressant drugs, pp. 603-622.

Study materials in the IS – subjects aVLFA0822p and aVLFA0822c.

Exam questions

Special pharmacology: 24. Antidepressants – MAOI, SSRI, NDRI

25. Antidepressants - TCA, NASSA, MASSA, SARI, SNRI, NARI, SMS

Essential drugs: escitalopram, lithium, mirtazapine