

## ANTIDEPRESSANTS

1. Nonselective reuptake inhibitors: Inhibit norepinephrine (NE) uptake, serotonin (5-HT) also.

Tricyclics (imipramine [TOFRANIL]; amitriptyline [ELAVIL]; desimipramine [NORPRAMIN]; nortriptyline [AVENTYL]; protriptyline [VIVACTIL].....)

Tetracyclics (amoxapine [ASENDIN])

Receptor effects: side effects

amoxapine: D2 antagonist

muscarinic blockade: dry mouth, blurred vision, constipation, urinary retention, memory impairment, tachycardia

histamine-1 blockade: weight gain, hypotension, sedation, potentiation of other CNS depressants

alpha-1 blockade: postural hypertension, sedation, tachycardia, also seizures (unknown mechanism, early in treatment)

2. MAO Inhibitors: Act by inhibiting MAO-A (NE, 5-HT); deprenyl (ELDEPRYL), an MAO-B inhibitor, is ineffective in treating depression.

phenelzine (A/B) [NARDIL], tranylcypromine (A/B) [PARNATE], moclobemide (A)

Side effects: interaction with tyramine

interactions with drugs that increase intrasynaptic MAO (SSRI, cocaine)

3. SSRI (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors)

fluoxetine (PROZAC; SARAFEM), sertraline (ZOLOFT), paroxetine (PAXIL), fluvoxamine (LUVOX), citalopram (CELEXA)

Side effects: interactions with MAOI

inhibition of hepatic drug-metabolizing enzyme CYP-2D6

sexual dysfunction (impotence; anorgasmia)

nausea (via 5-HT-3 stimulation)

4. Drugs that inhibit 5-HT-2A receptors

nefazodone (SERZONE), trazodone

Side effects: inhibit H-1, alpha-1 receptors

5. Mirtazapine (REMERON): Enhanced NE transmission by blocking adrenergic autoreceptors; also potentiates alpha-1-mediated firing of 5-HT neurons.
6. Bupropion (WELLBUTRIN): Unclear mechanism of action. Possibly inhibits catecholamine uptake.
7. Venlafaxine (EFFEXOR): Inhibits both NE and 5-HT reuptake.