PRELIMINARY COMMUNICATION

EFFECT OF JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF IMIPRAMINE AND AMANTADINE ON BINDING OF [3H]7-OH-DPAT TO DOPAMINE D3 RECEPTORS IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTES OF THE PATIENTS WITH DRUG-RESISTANT UNIPOLAR DEPRESSION

Marta Dziedzicka-Wasylewska1,2, Zofia Rogóź1, Joanna Solich1, Dominika Dudek2, Andrzej Wróbel2, Andrzej Zięba2

1Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Smeńa 12, PL 31-343 Kraków, Poland; 2Department of Psychiatry, Collegium Medicum, Jagiellonian University, Kopernika 21b, PL 31-501 Kraków, Poland


Treatment of the patients suffering from therapy-resistant unipolar depression with joint administration of imipramine (twice daily, 100–150 mg/day) and amantadine (twice daily, 150 mg/day) for four to six weeks resulted in the significant increase in the binding of [3H]7-OH-DPAT to dopamine D3 receptors in the peripheral blood lymphocytes. This effect correlated well with the clinical improvement, estimated with Hamilton’s Depression Rating Scale. In the light of the above data, it seems justified to postulate that joint therapy with imipramine and amantadine may be successful in the treatment-resistant unipolar depression.

Key words: therapy-resistant depression, imipramine, amantadine, peripheral blood lymphocytes, [3H]7-OH-DPAT binding, dopamine D3 receptors

# correspondence