Effect of fluoxetine on generalized anxiety disorder and serum disease indicators

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View from specialist: It is creative and of certain scientific and educational value.

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the efficacy of fluoxetine on patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), and on serum disease indicators. Methods: A total of 120 cases with GAD were randomly divided into two groups, the control group and the observation group by half. Patients in control group were treated with diazepam, and patients in observation group were treated with fluoxetine. HAMA was used to evaluate the efficacy score, and the serum levels of neurotransmitters such as Epinephrine (EPH), norepinephrine (NE), 5-serotonin (5-HT), dopamine (DA) and immune function related indicators such as immunoglobulins IgG, IgA, IgM, and interleukin-2 (IL-2), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) were detected and compared. Results: 2, 4, 6 weeks after treatment, HAMA total score, MA and PA score of observation group were significantly lower than control group. The serum levels of EPH, NE, 5-HT and DA, TNF-α were significantly higher than the control group, while the serum levels of IL-2 and IgG, IgA, IgM were significantly higher than the control group (P<0.05). Conclusion: Fluoxetine can effectively improve serum disease-related indicators in patients with GAD. Treatment efficacy of fluoxetine is superior to diazepam in GAD.

Key Words: Fluoxetine; Generalized anxiety disorder; Immune function