#### **ECAM**

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#### **STRESS RELATED SYNDROMES:**



### "Does the pharmachological treatment affect the performance?"

Performance
Clinical Syndromes
Antidepressant
Study-Methodology-Results

**Discussion** 

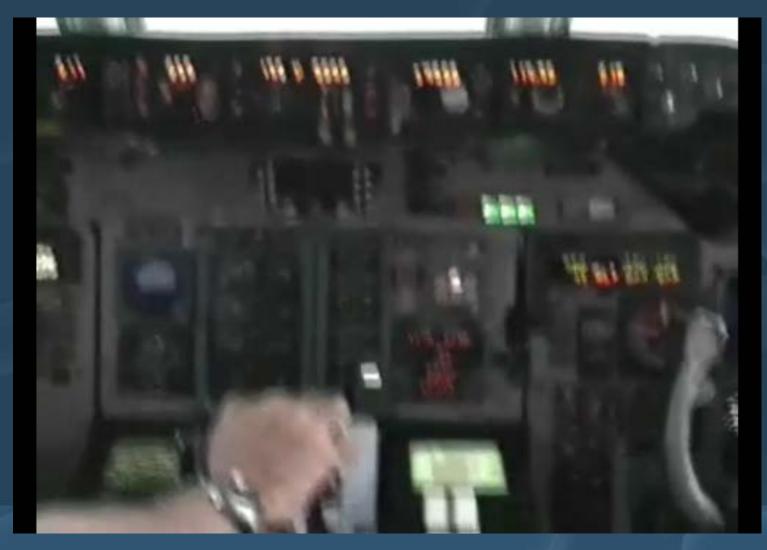
Conclusions



### What's behind every human performance ???



.... especially like these ....











With its structural complexity
Sophisticated biological mechanisms





# Brain activity is based on the global and constant comunication between its own components (trough neurotrasmitting systems)

- in "normal" or "dysfunctional" conditions



#### Functional Complexity of CNS



- More than 50 chemical compounds acting as neurotrasmitters
- Many types and subtypes of Receptor
- Billions connections/synapses
- Wide spectrum of effects (inhibition, activation, facilitation, modulation, promotion, repression)



#### Neurotransmittors & Receptors



- **⇒** SEROTONIN (modulation role)
  - Receptors: seven types: 5HT 1-7 / several subtypes (A,B,C,D,E,F)
- DOPAMINE (motivation, reward, cognitive, motor control) Receptors: two types: D1, D2 / subtype D1-D5- D2, D3, D4
- NORADRENALINE (arousal, vigilance, learning, adaptive behaviours) Receptors: two types: Alfa 1,2- Beta 1,2,3
- ACETILCHOLINE

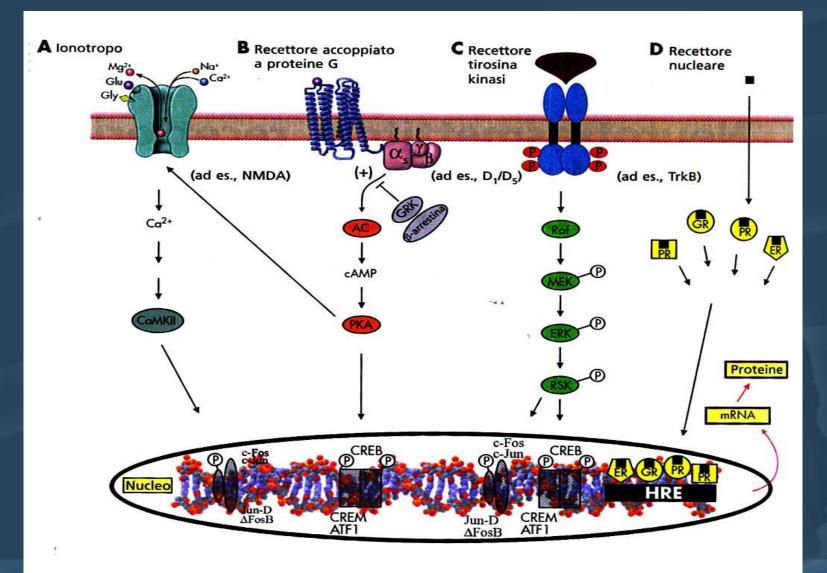
Receptors: Muscarinics M 1,2,3,4,5 – Nichotinics 1-7

- GLUTAMMATE /ASPARTATE (excitation, synaptic plasticity, learning and memory- Toxicity)
  Receptors: ionotrophics (NMDA, AMPA, Kainate), metabotrophics (mGluR1,2,3)
- **⇒** GABA (ubiquitary inhibiting system)

Receptors: GABA a, b









### What do we expect from the brain performance ???



#### Reliability !!!

....which means:

- vigilance
- attention
- situational awareness
- motivation
- endurance
- etc....





### Is there something that could interfere ???





#### Sleeping disorders ... ?







#### lack of vigilance...?







#### Impaired memory ...?





#### **EPIDEMIOLOGIC DATA**



#### **INCREASING OF:**

**MOOD DISORDERS:** 

Depression, Disthymia

**ANXIETY DISORDERS:** 

Anxiety/Phobia

Panic Disorder

Obsessive Disorder



#### **Clinical Syndromes**



### most common SYMPTOMS related to the clinical syndromes

Anxiety

Sadness

Isolation

**Tiredness** 

Irritability

Introversion

Helplessness

Hopelessness

Eating disorders

Sexual disorders

Sleeping disorders

Lack of attention Memory impairment



#### Causes ???



#### Many factors !!!

#### Changes in

- Job profile (uncertainity, risk, higher workload)
- Rules
- Commercial policy
- Economics
- Familiy
- etc







Recovery

Stability

Reliability

... for a safe performance!



#### **CLINICAL GUIDELINES**



### ANTIDEPRESSANTS use:

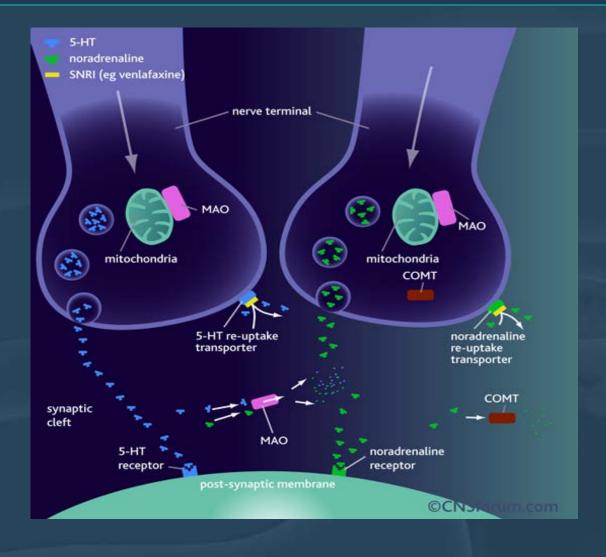
Selective Serotonine Reuptake Inhibitors (S.S.R.Is.)

Serotonine-Noradrenaline Reuptake Inhibitors (S.N.R.Is.)



#### Transporters mechanism

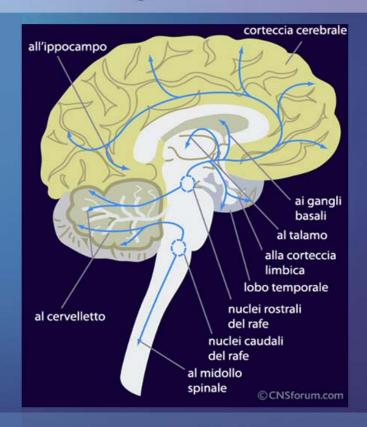








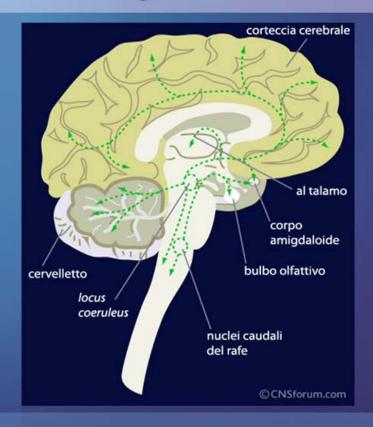
#### Vie monoaminergiche cerebrali: 5HT







#### Vie monoaminergiche cerebrali: NA









verify the impact
of
medium/long term
treatment with antidepressant
on mental performance





#### **TWO GROUPS:**

**CONTROL (CTRL):** 

50 healthy subjects.

CLINICAL (SS-N-RI):

50 subjects taking

SSRIs or SNRIs for at least 6 months.

- Male and FemaleMean age 41
- Applicants suitable for the pilot licence medical certificate

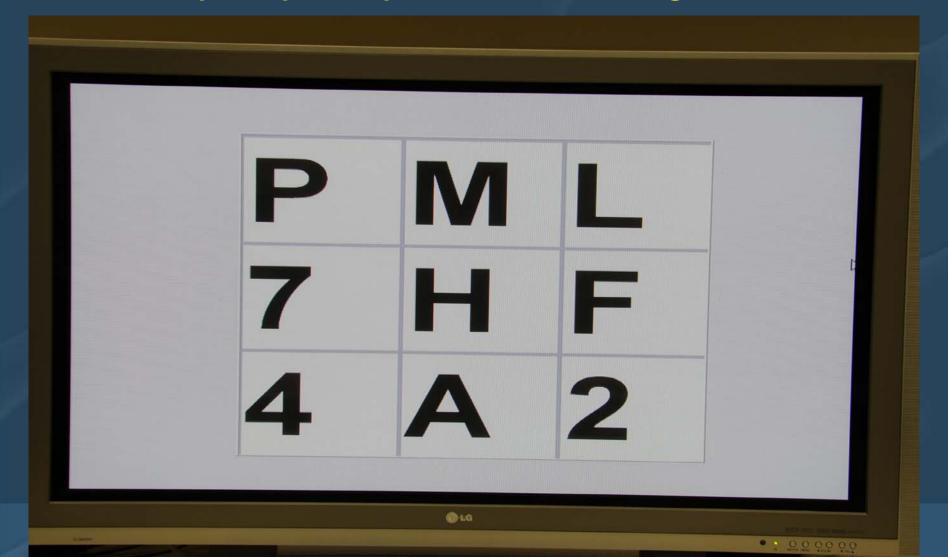
  (1st and 2nd class)
- Male and Female
   Mean age 42
- Pilots
- Flight Attendants
- Flight Engeneers
- Air traffic controllers





#### **TACHISTOSCOPE:**

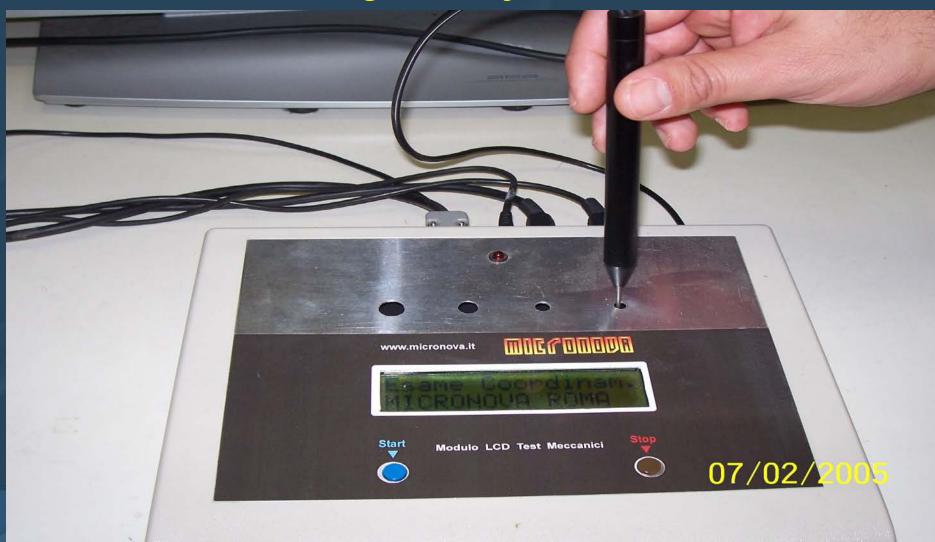
perceptual speed, attention, vigilance







### TREMOR TEST: shaking intensity of the hand







### MENTAL EFFICIENCY: short term/working memory, concentration

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▲ TRIANGOLO	* *
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### VISUAL RESPONSE TIME: vigilance, reaction time







#### **STRUCTURE of ANALYSIS:**

#### Multivariate ANalisys Of VAriance for:

- comparable groups
- repeted measures







#### -MANOVA- for groups

TACHISTOSCOPE	<b>ə</b>	CONTROL (CTRL):	٥	CLINICAL (S.S/N R.I.)
N° correct answers		34.80		33.50
TREMOR				
N° of significant shakes		6.52		7.24
MENTAL EFFICIENCY				
N° correct answers		42.08		45.68
VISUAL RESPONSE TIME				
- speed average (mmsec)		201.08		214.90*
- medium variation (mmsec)		21.28		24.30



#### **RESULTS**



#### -MANOVA- for repeted measures

*Time 1 – Time 2* 

CLINICAL (S.S/N R.I.)

TACHISTOSCOPE

N° correct answers

T1

T2

TREMOR

N° of significant shakes T1 T2

MENTAL EFFICIENCY

N° correct answers

T1

T2

**VISUAL RESPONSE TIME** 

- speed average (mmsec)
- medium variation (mmsec)

T1 T2

(F "6,14" = 1.734 p = 0.185)

any significant difference

stability of performance



#### Comments



The only statistically significant difference is the <a href="https://doi.org/10.2016/journal.org/">higher visual response time</a>
in the "clinical" group:

- speed average: 201.08 vs 214.90 (mmsec)

No differences have been found for the other parameters evaluated

The performance is stable in the follow up







Headache

Drowsiness

Dizziness

Sleplessness

Tiredness

Nervousness

**Tremors** 

Difficulty concentating

Appetite loss or increase

Weight loss or gain

Sexual disfunctions



#### **Comparison:**



#### Side Effects

VS

- Headache
- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Sleplessness
- Tiredness
- Nervousness
- Tremors
- Difficulty concentrating
- Appetite loss or increase
- Weight loss or gain
- Sexual dysfunctions

#### Clinical Symptoms

- Anxiety
- Sadness
- Isolation
- Irritability
- Tiredness
- Introversion
- Helplessness
- Hopelessness
- Eating disorders
- Sleeping disorders
- Sexual dysfunctions
- Lack of attention
- Memory impairment



### What about other drugs/medications?



#### common side effects reported

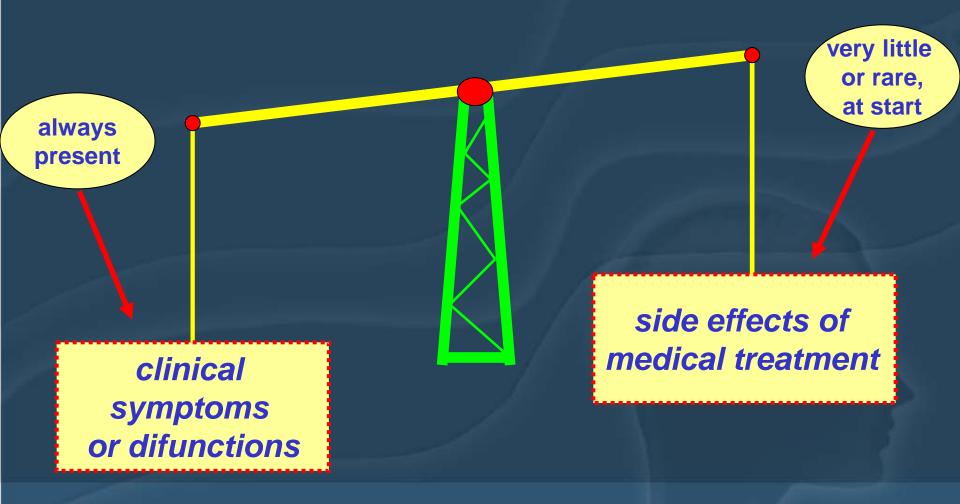
- ACE inhibitors
- Histamine- H2 Antagonists
- Proton Pump Inhibitors
- Calcium Channel Blockers
- Pain relievers-NSAIDs
- Bronchodilatators
- Cough suppressants
- Decongestants
- Some "On-the-counter drugs"

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Fainting
- Tremors
- Drowsiness
- Impaired vision





#### **IMPAIRMENT**in PERFORMANCE BALANCE





#### **Discussion**



### THESE RESULTS SEEM TO CONFIRM OTHER FINDINGS AND ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT WITH SSRIS OR SNRIS IS:

- useful for the remission of the clinical syndromes
- useful for the prevention of somatic dysfunctions
- active on neurotrophic and neuroplastic brain process
- tolerated and safe, at "least but not less" than the syndromes themselves





## F.A.A. (USA) has recently authorized use of SSRI in pilots:

- -Paroxetine
- -S-Citalopram
  - -Sertraline
  - -Fluoxetine

... with some prescriptions !!!



#### **Conclusions**



INCIDENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTIONS
( mainly those related to stress)
IS INCREASING, EVEN IN THE AIRCREW COMMUNITY

AN APPROPRIATE, STANDARDIZED AND ALLOWED PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROTOCOL

ready to be introduced in the aviation medical rules (like other treatments)





Thank you!

QUESTIONS ???





