

Ramelteon for Delayed Sleep-wake Phase Disorder: A Case Report

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Recently developed melatonin receptor agonists are expected to be effective for delayed sleep-wake phase disorder (DSWPD). To date, however, no study has described the effect of melatonin receptor agonists on DSWPD. We report the case of a 15-year-old girl with DSWPD who was successfully treated with ramelteon 4 mg at 7 PM. DSWPD symptoms were resolved; her sleep-wake and biological rhythms were normalized.

KEY WORDS: Circadian rhythm sleep disorders; Sleep disorders, circadian rhythm; Melatonin; Sleep wake disorders.

INTRODUCTION

Delayed sleep-wake phase disorder (DSWPD) is a circadian rhythm disorder characterized by persistent inability to fall asleep and wake up at conventional times. Treatment for DSWPD requires a multifactorial approach, including pharmacotherapy [1-4], chronotherapy [5], bright light therapy [6], and intervention with zeitgeber [7,8]. According to the current literature, melatonin is the preferred drug treatment for DSWPD [9]. However, reports on the effectiveness of melatonin for DSWPD have been inconsistent. Recently, the melatonin receptor agonist, ramelteon, has been developed. Ramelteon showed very high affinity for human MT1 and MT2 receptors [10]. MT1 reportedly regulates sleepiness, while MT2 is probably involved in the readjustment of the circadian rhythm [10,11]. Therefore, ramelteon is expected to be effective for DSWPD [12]. To date, however, no study has described the effect of melatonin receptor agonists on DSWPD. Here, we report the effects of a combination of ramelteon and bright light therapy on a patient with DSWPD. The patient provided written consent to publish

this report.

CASE

The patient was a 15-year-old girl. Her family and medical histories were unremarkable. On Day -290 (290 days before treatment initiation), at age 14 years, she developed difficulty falling asleep and difficulty waking for no known reason. She developed a sleep-wake rhythm of going to bed at 5 AM and waking at 1 PM, and thus, she was late for school. On Day -20, at age 15 years, she visited our department for the first time with the chief complaint of difficulty falling asleep and difficulty waking up on time; subsequently, her condition was diagnosed as DSWPD according to the International Classification of Sleep Disorders, third edition. After she and her parents agreed to off-label use of ramelteon for DSWPD with written consent, she was administered ramelteon 8 mg at 8 PM and zolpidem 5 mg at 11 PM. Her condition showed no improvement after administration. Therefore, she was admitted to our department (Day 0). At admission, her score on the Epworth Sleepiness Scale was 7 and her Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire score was 21. The hospital follows a policy of lights out at 9 PM and lights on at 6 AM, and the patient was instructed to comply with the activity rhythm of the hospital. During hospitalization, we monitored the sleep-wake rhythm of the patient using a sleep log and an actigraph (Octagonal Basic Motionlog-

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ger Actigraph; Ambulatory Monitoring Inc., Ardsley, NY, USA), and her biological rhythm was monitored by measuring the rectal temperature (Skin Temp & Humidity Logger LT8; Gram Corporation, Saitama, Japan). The sleep-wake rhythm of the patient using a sleep log before and after treatment is shown in Figure 1. Ramelteon and zolpidem were discontinued at admission and her progress was monitored. On Days 0 to 2, she fell asleep at 4 AM and woke up at 9 AM and napped during the day. The mean nadir rectal temperature was recorded at 7 AM. Accordingly, from Day 3, ramelteon 8 mg was administered at 7 PM. Subsequently, the mean nadir rectal temperature shifted to 6 AM on Days 3 to 5, which indicated a shift in the biological rhythm of the patient by 1 hour; however, no significant difference was observed in her sleep-wake rhythm. In a previous study investigating the phase advance effect of ramelteon on healthy adults, ra-

melteon 1, 2, and 4 mg ingested 30 minutes before going to sleep moved the biological clock phase forward compared to a placebo; further, no significant difference was observed between the group that received ramelteon 8 mg and the placebo group [13]. Therefore, we reduced the dose of ramelteon on Day 6 to 4 mg at 7 PM. The delayed sleep phase shifted forward after reducing the ramelteon dose, and on Day 8, she had a sleep-wake rhythm of falling asleep at 10:30 PM and waking up at 6:30 AM. In addition, the nadir rectal temperature shifted forward to 4 AM on Days 6 to 8. On Day 10, the patient was subjected to irradiation of 10,000 lux of high-intensity white light from 6 AM to 8 AM. On Day 13, the nadir rectal temperature further shifted forward to 3 AM. The patient was discharged on Day 19. She did not use the bright light therapy at home but continued administration of ramelteon 4 mg at 7 PM. The patient was examined as an outpatient on Day 34 and was found to have remained in remission.

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first report demonstrating that ramelteon is effective for the treatment of DSWPD. Consistent with the previous study investigating the phase advance effect of ramelteon on healthy adults [13], our results showed that unlike ramelteon 8 mg administered at 7 PM, ramelteon 4 mg at 7 PM effectively moved forward the sleep-wake rhythm and the biological clock of the patient. Thus, ramelteon 4 mg may be more effective than ramelteon 8 mg for patients with DSWPD, similar to findings observed in healthy adults. Further studies are warranted to investigate the appropriate dosage and timing of ramelteon administration for DSWPD.

The Zeitgeber effect, as in the hospital's policy of standard lights-off and lights-on times, may have contributed to the remission in this case. Iwamitsu *et al.* [8] reported that more than 90% of DSWPD patients with school refusal experienced improved sleep-wake rhythm just after hospitalization. In this case, the sleep-wake rhythm and the biological clock of the patient did not markedly improve by hospital admission but required the addition of ramelteon and bright light therapy in the morning, which causes phase advance. Thus, combined use of ramelteon and bright light therapy under hospitalization may enhance the therapeutic effect for DSWPD.

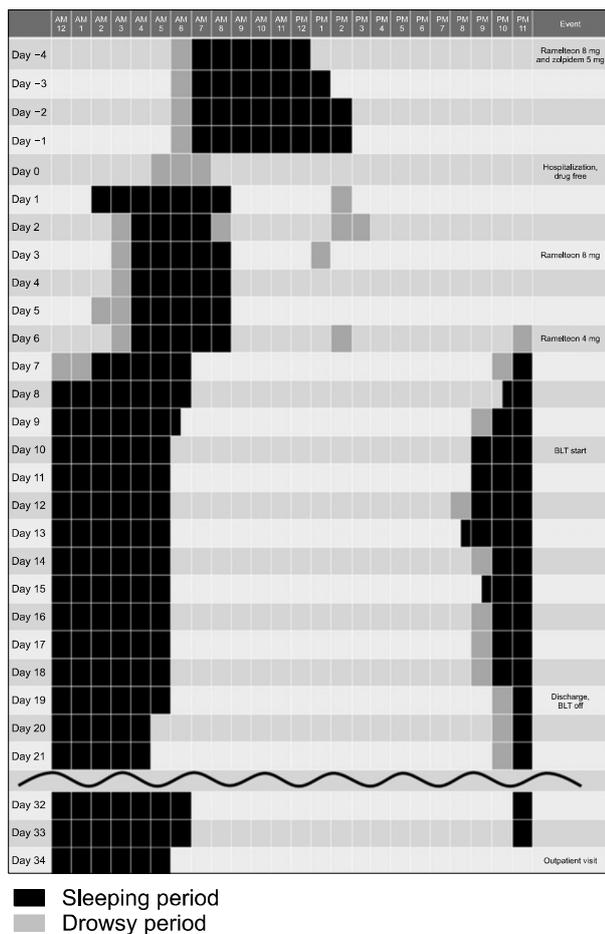


Fig. 1. The sleep-wake rhythm of the patient using a sleep log before and after treatment. BLT, bright light therapy.

The phase advance effect of hypnotics, such as zolpidem, on DSWPD has not been well investigated [9]. There are several reports describing the effect of hypnotics on DSWPD, but the results are not consistent [14-18]. Thus, the clinical practice guideline does not recommend the use of hypnotics for the treatment of DSWPD [9]. In the future, randomized placebo-controlled trials should investigate the effect of hypnotics on DSWPD.

■ Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

■ Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Masahiro Takeshima, Hiroyasu Ishikawa. Data acquisition: Masahiro Takeshima. Writing—original draft: Masahiro Takeshima. Writing—review & editing: Masahiro Takeshima, Hiroyasu Ishikawa, Takashi Kanbayashi, Tetsuo Shimizu.

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