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Utjecaj vortioksetina na smanjenje seksualne želje – prikaz slučaja

/ *Effect of Vortioxetine on Reduced Sexual Desire – A Case Report*

Ivan Mustapić[1], Tonći Mastelić[1,2,3], Dora Lovrinčević[4], Eliana Burilović[1], Trpimir Glavina[1,2], Davor Lasić[1,2]

[1]Klinika za psihijatriju, Klinički bolnički centar Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [2]Katedra za psihijatriju, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Splitu, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [3]Katedra za psihološku medicinu, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Splitu, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [4]Dom zdravlja Splitsko-dalmatinske županije, Kavanjinova 2, 21000 Split, Hrvatska

/ *[1]Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Croatia; [2]Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Split, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia; [3]Department of Psychological Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Split, Šoltanska 2, 21000 Split, Croatia; [4]Split-Dalmatia County Health Centre, Kavanjinova 2, 21000 Split, Croatia*

ADRESA ZA KORESPONDENCIJU / *CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS*:
ivan.mustapic@kbsplit.hr

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Vortioksetin je multimodalni antidepresiv s povoljnim učinkom na depresivne i kognitivne simptome. Zbog svojega jedinstvenog mehanizma djelovanja kao serotoninski modulator i stimulator, u literaturi se opisuje kao lijek s nižom učestalošću seksualnih nuspojava u odnosu na klasične SSRI antidepresive, poput sertralina, escitaloprama i paroksetina. Cilj je rada prikazati slučaj pacijentice koja je razvila smanjenje libida tijekom liječenja vortioksetinom. Pacijentica se javila u kasnim dvadesetim

Vortioxetine is a multimodal antidepressant with favorable effects on depressive and cognitive symptoms. Owing to its unique mechanism of action as a serotonergic modulator and stimulator, it is described in the literature as a medication with a lower frequency of sexual side effects compared with classical SSRI antidepressants such as sertraline, escitalopram, and paroxetine. The aim of this report is to present the case of a female patient who developed decreased libido during treatment with vortioxetine. The patient, in her

godinama na psihijatrijsko liječenje zbog anksiozno-depresivnih smetnji i graničnog poremećaja ličnosti, uz ranije neuspješne pokušaje liječenja različitim antidepresivima i nedovoljnu terapijsku suradljivost. Započeto je liječenje vortioksetinom u dozi od 5 mg dnevno, uz postupnu titraciju na 10 mg i 15 mg dnevno te ambulantno praćenje. Nakon šest tjedana terapije dolazi do smanjenja anksiozno-depresivnih simptoma, rjeđih promjena raspoloženja i subjektivnog poboljšanja psihičkog stanja. Istodobno pacijentica prvi put primjećuje smanjenje libida pri dozi od 10 mg dnevno. Unatoč tome, nastavlja terapiju zbog dobrog kliničkog odgovora, a nakon povećanja doze na 15 mg dolazi do daljnjeg poboljšanja bez dodatnog pogoršanja seksualne disfunkcije. Iako se vortioksetin smatra antidepresivom s povoljnim profilom seksualnih nuspojava i usporedivim s placebom u većini studija, dostupni podatci iz kliničkih ispitivanja upućuju na nisku učestalost seksualnih nuspojava, uključujući rijetko prijavljeno smanjenje libida, uz mogući blagi porast incidencije s povećanjem doze. Ovaj prikaz slučaja upućuje na mogućnost smanjenja libida tijekom liječenja vortioksetinom, čak i pri nižim terapijskim dozama, što naglašava važnost individualnog praćenja seksualnog funkcioniranja u kliničkoj praksi.

late twenties, presented for psychiatric treatment due to anxiety-depressive difficulties and borderline personality disorder, with previously unsuccessful attempts at treatment with various antidepressants and insufficient therapeutic adherence. Treatment with vortioxetine was initiated at a dose of 5 mg daily, with gradual titration to 10 mg and 15 mg daily and outpatient follow-up. After six weeks of therapy, there was a reduction in anxiety-depressive symptoms, less frequent mood swings, and a subjective improvement in her mental state. At the same time, the patient, for the first time, noticed a decrease in libido at the dose of 10 mg daily. Despite this, she continued the therapy due to the good clinical response, and after increasing the dose to 15 mg, there was further improvement without additional worsening of sexual dysfunction. Although vortioxetine is considered an antidepressant with a favorable profile of sexual side effects and comparable to placebo in most studies, available clinical trial data indicate a low frequency of sexual adverse effects, including the rarely reported decreased libido, with a possible slight increase in incidence with higher doses. This case report points to the possibility of decreased libido during treatment with vortioxetine, even at lower therapeutic doses, underscoring the importance of individual monitoring of sexual functioning in clinical practice.