

## · 综 述 ·

## 药物性便秘: 常见致便秘药物总结和防治策略

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**摘要** 便秘是临床常见症状,常继发于药物或其他疾病。多种常见药物如镇痛药、抗胆碱能药、5-羟色胺受体拮抗剂等可诱发便秘,即药物性便秘。本文就诱发便秘的常见药物进行分类,对其药理机制、分型、相关临床试验和动物实验数据进行分析总结,以指导临床医师通过调整药物或用药途径、改变生活方式以及合理使用泻剂或外周作用的 $\mu$ -阿片受体拮抗剂等方式进行药物性便秘的防治。

**关键词** 便秘; 药物; 预防; 治疗

**Drug - induced Constipation: Summarization of Common Drugs Causing Constipation and Strategies for Prevention and Treatment** KANG Ying<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Meifeng<sup>2</sup>, TANG Yurong<sup>2</sup>, WANG Fangyu<sup>1</sup>, LIN Lin<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, General Hospital of Eastern Theater Command, Nanjing (210002); <sup>2</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing

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**Abstract** Constipation is a common clinical symptom, often secondary to drugs or other disorders. Various common drugs such as analgesics, anticholinergic drugs, 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor antagonists, etc., can induce constipation, namely drug - induced constipation. This article categorized the common drugs that trigger constipation, analyzed and summarized the pharmacological mechanisms, classification, relevant clinical trials and animal experiment data, in order to guide clinicians in the prevention and treatment of drug-induced constipation through adjusting drugs or administration routes, modifying lifestyles, and using laxatives or peripherally acting  $\mu$ -opioid receptor antagonists rationally.

**Key words** Constipation; Drugs; Prevention; Therapy

便秘是一种常见的临床症状,通常表现为排便困难、排便次数减少或粪便干硬<sup>[1]</sup>。慢性便秘可以分为原发性便秘和继发性便秘。继发性便秘发生的主要原因包括药物和器质性疾病,而药物性便秘则由药物所引发<sup>[2]</sup>。在治疗便秘时,临床医师应首先对诱发便秘的常见药物有充分的认识,仔细询问患者的用药史,以便制定合适的治疗方案。本文就消化内科和其他内科(心内科、神经内科、肿瘤内科等)常见导致便秘的药物进行总结,以期为临床工作者提供帮助和参考。

### 一、镇痛药

1. 阿片类药物:阿片类药物为罂粟中提取的生物碱和衍生物,如吗啡、可待因等,是治疗急性和慢性疼痛常用、有效的止痛药,其胃肠道不良反应以阿片相关便秘(opioid-induced constipation, OIC)最常见且最受关注。根据罗马IV诊断标准,OIC定义为阿片类药物开始用药、更改方案或增加剂量后出现或加重的便秘,不使用泻药时极少有松散粪便,且便秘症状需符合功能性便秘诊断标准<sup>[3]</sup>。多项研究<sup>[4-5]</sup>提示,

41%的非癌性疼痛患者使用阿片类药物8周后会发生OIC,高达81%的癌性和非癌性疼痛患者会发生OIC,且OIC会持续存在于用药的全过程。

阿片类药物主要通过与其神经元上的3种G蛋白偶联受体( $\mu$ -阿片受体、 $\delta$ -阿片受体和 $\kappa$ -阿片受体)结合而发挥作用<sup>[6]</sup>。在肠神经系统中,阿片类药物引起肠道兴奋性神经元细胞膜超极化,抑制兴奋性递质释放,阻断肠道扩张诱发的纵肌层蠕动机性收缩;同时也作用于抑制性神经元,阻断抑制性递质释放,引起环肌层产生更强、更频繁的非蠕动机性收缩。这些作用使肠道传输时间延长,肠腔内液体再吸收增加。阿片类药物可抑制黏膜下促分泌神经元,减少水和电解质的分泌,导致粪便更干燥;亦可增加肛门括约肌张力,加剧排便困难<sup>[7-8]</sup>。临床研究提示阿片类药物可延迟健康志愿者的胃排空,延长口腔-盲肠传输时间和结肠传输时间<sup>[9-10]</sup>。另一项动物实验比较了常见阿片类药物致大鼠便秘的作用,发现吗啡-6-葡萄糖苷酸、芬太尼、丁丙诺啡是阿片类受体的完全激动剂,致便秘作用呈剂量依赖性;羟考酮是部分激动剂,在特定剂量范围内引起便秘发生;吗啡产生钟形剂量-反应曲线,即一定剂量范围内呈剂量依赖性致便秘作用,超过阈值剂量后

致便秘作用则会减弱或逆转<sup>[11]</sup>。其中,吗啡-6-葡萄糖苷酸致便秘作用最强<sup>[11]</sup>。

2. 非甾体抗炎药(non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, NSAID):NSAID包括布洛芬、萘普生、吲哚美辛、保泰松片等,可通过抑制环氧合酶,减少炎性介质前列腺素的生成,从而发挥解热、镇痛、抗炎的作用。NSAID常见不良反应发生在胃肠道,尤其是上消化道,但亦有多项研究提示NSAID可致便秘<sup>[12-13]</sup>。痛风患者口服萘普生1周的便秘发生率为19.3%,口服4周的便秘发生率为6.7%<sup>[13]</sup>。多项早期实验表明,阿司匹林和吲哚美辛不仅可抑制霍乱毒素和其他病原菌,如沙门菌属和志贺菌属诱导的小肠分泌,还可促进正常小肠对水和电解质的重吸收<sup>[14-17]</sup>。

## 二、抗胆碱能药

抗胆碱能药通过拮抗中枢神经系统和外周组织中的乙酰胆碱而发挥作用,乙酰胆碱的功能包括神经肌肉连接处的化学传递、外周神经系统的自主神经功能,以及参与中枢介导的认知过程,如注意力、学习和记忆。胆碱能受体分为毒蕈碱受体和烟碱受体。毒蕈碱受体是G蛋白偶联受体,其5种亚型(M1~M5)均在大脑中表达,参与高级认知过程<sup>[18]</sup>。M2和M3受体是人类消化道、膀胱功能最重要的受体,M2受体在调节心功能中有显著作用<sup>[19]</sup>。烟碱受体属于配体门控离子通道超家族,分布于副交感神经元和神经肌肉连接处。

临床使用的抗胆碱能药包括天然的、半合成和全合成的化合物。抗胆碱能药具有多种功能,如抗分泌活性,抗过敏(如苯海拉明),抑制胃酸分泌(如西咪替丁),可松弛胃肠道(如东莨菪碱、双环维林)、膀胱(如达非那新、奥昔布宁)和支气管(如异丙托溴铵)的平滑肌,治疗胃肠道痉挛、膀胱过度活动、哮喘、慢性支气管炎等。一些抗胆碱能药具有止吐作用(如茶苯海明),可用于预防晕车或围手术期的恶心呕吐,或可提高心率(如阿托品),用于治疗心动过缓,或可以阻断中枢胆碱能受体(如苯托品、双哌啶),帮助平衡基底神经节的胆碱能传递,可用于治疗帕金森病。一些治疗精神病药物(如氯氮平、氟哌啶醇、利培酮),抗抑郁药(三环类药物如阿米替林)作用于脑内多种受体,亦有抗胆碱能活性。目前所知超过600种药物具有或高或低的抗胆碱能活性<sup>[18]</sup>。

便秘是抗胆碱能药常见的不良反应。在所有的抗精神病药物中,氯氮平的致便秘作用最强,氯氮平相关性便秘的患病率为31.2%,服用氯氮平的患者发生便秘的概率是服用其他抗精神病药患者的3倍<sup>[20]</sup>。另有研究<sup>[21]</sup>提示,服用氯氮平的患者中位结肠传输时间为110h,高于正常值4倍以上。便秘可导致患者发生肠梗阻、缺血性结肠炎、中毒性巨结肠,甚至死亡<sup>[22]</sup>。另有关于抗胆碱能药治疗膀胱过度活动症的meta分析提示,抗胆碱能药组较安慰剂组整体更易发生便秘( $OR=2.18$ ),其中索利那新致便秘的作用最强( $OR=3.02$ )<sup>[23]</sup>。

## 三、5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)受体拮抗剂

5-HT由肠黏膜嗜铬细胞合成和分泌,通过肠神经元中5-HT<sub>3</sub>和5-HT<sub>4</sub>受体,刺激肠上皮分泌、促进肠蠕动,亦可导致腹痛和腹部不适、早饱和恶心<sup>[24]</sup>。5-HT受体拮抗剂主要指5-HT<sub>3</sub>受体拮抗剂,包括昂丹司琼、格拉司琼等。5-HT<sub>3</sub>受体拮抗剂有止吐作用,降低肠道推进力,抑制肠液分泌,对治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征有效<sup>[24-26]</sup>。便秘是这类药物最常见的不良反应<sup>[24-25]</sup>。昂丹司琼可以减慢健康人的结肠传输<sup>[27]</sup>。

## 四、胆汁酸螯合剂

胆汁酸螯合剂在肠道中与胆汁酸结合形成不溶性复合物,可中断胆汁酸的肠肝循环,耗尽胆汁酸池,促进肝脏中胆固醇向胆汁酸的转化,降低血清胆固醇水平。尽管其在消化道不被吸收而避免了全身影响,但常会导致胃肠道不良反应,尤其是便秘。口服考来烯胺治疗原发性高胆固醇血症,12周后约28%的患者出现便秘,口服1年后则有39%的患者发生便秘,服用7年后仍有8%的患者存在便秘症状<sup>[28-29]</sup>。一项多中心随机对照研究<sup>[30]</sup>中,口服考来替泊治疗IIa型高脂蛋白血症半年后,26%的患者发生便秘。相较于考来烯胺和考来替泊,考来维仑致便秘作用较弱,服用该药物52周治疗糖尿病,约3.3%的患者发生便秘<sup>[31-32]</sup>。

## 五、抗高血压药

1. 钙离子拮抗剂:钙离子拮抗剂可在细胞膜去极化时阻止钙离子进入血管平滑肌和心肌细胞,主要作用是松弛血管平滑肌,促进动脉血管舒张而治疗高血压。从药理机制上可分为2类:①具有血管舒张和心脏抑制作用的药物,如维拉帕米、地尔硫卓;②具有血管舒张但没有心脏抑制的药物,如二氢吡啶类药物,包括硝苯地平、氨氯地平。导致患者便秘是钙离子拮抗剂常见的不良反应,特别是维拉帕米,便秘的发生率为10%~50%<sup>[33-34]</sup>。体外实验表明,钙离子拮抗剂也可抑制结肠平滑肌收缩,可能是影响了神经递质释放,从而改变胃肠运动<sup>[35]</sup>。临床研究还提示,维拉帕米可延迟结肠传输,硝苯地平明显延长了液体热量餐的口腔-盲肠传输时间,并且显著降低刺激后和餐后的结肠收缩活动<sup>[36-39]</sup>。

2.  $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂: $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂是 $\beta$ -肾上腺素能受体( $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor,  $\beta$ -AR)的竞争性拮抗剂,常用于治疗高血压、缺血性心脏病、心力衰竭、偏头痛、青光眼等疾病。目前已知3种 $\beta$ -AR亚型,即 $\beta_1$ -AR、 $\beta_2$ -AR和 $\beta_3$ -AR。刺激心脏 $\beta_1$ -AR可增强心肌收缩力(正性肌力作用),并增强心肌传导和提升心率。第一代 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂(如普萘洛尔)非选择性阻断 $\beta$ -AR,第二代 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂(如美托洛尔、比索洛尔)为选择性 $\beta_1$ -AR阻滞剂,第三代 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂(如卡维地洛)非选择性阻断 $\beta$ -AR,亦阻断 $\alpha_1$ -肾上腺素能受体( $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic receptor,  $\alpha_1$ -AR),所以亦有血管扩张的作用。 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂亦有致便秘作用。多项研究<sup>[40-41]</sup>报道普萘洛尔所致便秘的发生率为11%,阿替洛尔治疗增生性婴幼儿血管瘤的便秘发

生率为9.6%。

3. 可乐定: 可乐定是一种 $\alpha$ -AR激动剂, 作用于中枢神经系统心血管中枢突触后 $\alpha_2$ -AR, 致交感神经信号输出减少。可乐定并不是完全激动剂, 其部分降压效应也可能是突触前 $\alpha$ -AR的拮抗作用<sup>[42]</sup>。可乐定也作用于肠道 $\alpha_2$ -AR, 直接刺激水和电解质的吸收<sup>[43-44]</sup>。另外, 可乐定还可延长小肠传输时间, 抑制结肠运动<sup>[45-46]</sup>。研究表明, 可乐定不仅能防治泻药引起的腹泻, 亦可抑制正常排便, 甚至诱发假性肠梗阻<sup>[47-49]</sup>。

4. 利尿剂: Talley等<sup>[2]</sup>利用高质量数据库研究发现, 利尿剂是慢性便秘患者的独立危险因素( $OR=1.7$ , 人群归因风险为5.6%)。

#### 六、抗心律失常药

胺碘酮能延长心房和心室动作电位持续时间和有效不应期, 对所有类型快速型心律失常均有显著疗效, 是应用最广泛的抗心律失常药物。便秘则是胺碘酮治疗期间患者常见的主诉<sup>[50]</sup>。Greene等<sup>[51]</sup>观察的70例口服胺碘酮治疗心律失常的患者中, 38例发生便秘, 1例发生肠梗阻。

#### 七、抗癫痫药

抗癫痫药包括卡马西平、苯妥英、丙戊酸钠等, 是最常用的中枢活性药物, 不仅能治疗癫痫, 也能治疗不同类型疼痛和精神疾病。抗癫痫药可引发各种胃肠道不良反应, 包括便秘<sup>[52]</sup>。有研究<sup>[53]</sup>发现单一或联合抗癫痫药长期治疗患者的便秘发生率为27.3%。相较于其他抗癫痫药, 卡马西平具有更强的致便秘作用, 发生率为10.6%, 若联合苯二氮卓类药物则致便秘发生率升至29.0%<sup>[54]</sup>。

#### 八、化学治疗药物

在接受化学治疗的癌症患者中, 便秘总患病率为16%, 是仅次于恶心和厌食的第3常见胃肠道症状<sup>[55]</sup>。尽管化学治疗药物导致便秘的机制仍未完全明确, 但很可能是对肠神经系统的损害、肠神经元丢失、胃肠传输时间延长、抑制结肠推进性蠕动所致<sup>[55-58]</sup>。导致便秘的化学治疗药物包括长春花生物碱(如长春新碱)、铂类和沙利度胺。以长春新碱为例, 化学治疗药物可干预神经元超微结构引发神经纤维变性, 通过破坏神经小管和轴浆转运机制引起轴突损伤<sup>[57]</sup>。在多项动物实验中, 长春新碱可延迟胃排空, 亦可增加小肠张力, 导致持久的小肠痉挛, 改变小肠肌电活动、延长小肠传输时间<sup>[58-60]</sup>。

#### 九、含阳离子的药物

抗酸剂中的铝盐和钙盐通常会引起便秘。含铝抗酸剂最常见的不良反应即为便秘, 铝盐在胃中与胃酸生成氯化铝, 这种不溶性铝盐会导致便秘<sup>[61]</sup>。碳酸钙在胃中与胃酸反应生成氯化钙、二氧化碳和水, 90%的氯化钙在小肠中转化为不溶性钙盐, 而钙盐会引起便秘<sup>[61]</sup>。次水杨酸铋可拮抗前列腺素, 从而抑制肠道炎症、减少肠液分泌, 可用于治疗各种原因导致的腹泻, 有效预防和治疗旅行者腹泻。常见不良反

应包括黑便、便秘和恶心呕吐<sup>[62]</sup>。其他含阳离子的药物如硫酸亚铁, 亦可导致便秘<sup>[63]</sup>。

#### 十、药物性便秘的防治

首先建议患者调整日常生活习惯。食用包含大量高纤维的食物, 包括豆类、蔬菜、水果、全谷物和麸皮, 每日摄入25~30 g膳食纤维, 有助于保持水分, 从而促进排便。每日饮用1 500~2 000 mL水。尽可能多活动, 规律锻炼, 按摩腹部。不要忽视便意, 及时排便。养成每日早晨和餐后定时排便的习惯, 并尽量采用蹲位排便, 或脚踩小板凳的坐位排便。排便时应注意力集中, 尽量不做其他事情。

当使用非阿片类药物时, 宜增加膳食纤维、液体摄入和运动量, 以及养成良好的排便习惯, 通常可以预防便秘。如果调整生活方式后, 便秘并未改善, 则需要使用通便药和(或)泻剂, 在使用泻剂前需确保不存在肠梗阻(定期胃肠镜检查)<sup>[64]</sup>。常用的泻剂包括容积型泻药(如车前草、聚卡波非钙)、渗透性泻药(如聚乙二醇、磷酸钠盐、氢氧化镁、乳果糖)、刺激性泻药(如比沙可啶、匹可硫酸钠、番泻叶、芦荟)、促分泌剂(如利那洛肽、芦比前列酮)和促动力药物(如普芦卡必利)。

对于OIC患者, 第一步需确认阿片类药物治疗的适应证, 且为最低有效剂量。随后, 可更换其他致便秘作用较弱的阿片类药物(如他喷他多), 或更改用药途径(口服转变至经皮贴剂)。因膳食纤维较少会影响到结肠动力, 故对OIC的疗效有限。推荐泻剂作为OIC一线治疗药物, 有效的泻剂包括渗透性泻药(聚乙二醇、乳果糖等)和刺激性泻药(比沙可啶、匹可硫酸钠等)。外周作用的 $\mu$ -阿片受体拮抗剂(peripherally acting  $\mu$ -opioid receptor antagonist, PAMORA)治疗OIC患者时, 仅拮抗肠道 $\mu$ -阿片受体, 并不能穿透血脑屏障, 因此, 不影响阿片类药物的中枢镇痛作用或引起阿片类戒断症状。即使调整生活方式并服用泻剂后, 仍有超过50%服用阿片类药物的患者发生OIC。对于经验性泻剂治疗无效的OIC患者, 建议采用PAMORA治疗, 包括纳地美定、纳洛昔醇、甲基纳曲酮<sup>[65]</sup>。芦比前列酮、普芦卡必利、利那洛肽对OIC患者也有疗效, 可用于对泻剂和PAMORA治疗无效的患者<sup>[66-68]</sup>。

#### 十一、总结与展望

便秘是消化内科门诊常见的患者主诉症状之一, 许多药物的不良反应即为便秘。常见致便秘的药物包括镇痛药、抗胆碱能药、5-HT受体拮抗剂、胆汁酸螯合剂、抗高血压药、抗心律失常药、抗癫痫药、化学治疗药物、含阳离子的药物等。临床医师在开具处方时需充分考虑药物的不良反应, 尽可能避免致便秘作用强的药物。对患者耐心宣教药物导致便秘的可能性, 嘱患者不可擅自增减药量, 向患者传授便秘的预防策略, 鼓励患者出现药物性便秘后应及时与医师沟通。临床医师在诊治便秘患者时, 需仔细检查患者

的用药清单,排查曾使用过的致便秘药物。对于服用非阿片类药物的患者,通过调整生活习惯或服用泻剂通常可改善便秘症状。对于服用阿片类药物致OIC的患者,首先应检查阿片类药物的适应证、是否为最低有效剂量,其后调整阿片类药物的用药剂量或用药途径,或更换成其他致OIC较弱的阿片类药物。泻剂为OIC的一线治疗方案,如疗效不佳,则推荐使用PAMORA。对于泻剂和PAMORA治疗无效的OIC患者,可考虑三线治疗如芦比前列酮、普芦卡必利或利那洛肽。

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