

·论著·

可待因类止咳水成瘾治疗前后骨矿密度研究

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摘要: 目的 应用双能 X 线骨密度仪,研究复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾者脱毒康复治疗前后骨矿密度的变化。方法 以国际临床骨测量学会制定的骨密度测定方法学为标准,分别测量 34 例止咳水成瘾者经 6 个月以上脱毒康复治疗前后的骨密度,同时测量 31 例健康志愿者骨密度。测量体位包括腰椎、股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨 1/3 段。比较止咳水成瘾者康复治疗前后骨矿密度的变化及测量 Z 值的差异。**结果** 复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组腰椎、左侧股骨近端和左侧前臂骨 1/3 段骨矿密度绝对值减低,皆明显低于健康对照组($t = -8.33, -10.14, -10.41, P$ 均 = 0.000),测量 Z 值减低,超过正常值 -2.0 标准差 (-2.0 SD) 范围,皆明显低于健康对照组($t = -10.84, -9.98, -13.07, P$ 均 = 0.000),差异有统计学意义。经 6 个月以上脱毒康复治疗后,该成瘾组 3 组体位骨矿密度绝对值增加,皆高于治疗前水平($t = 8.54, 9.42, 9.45, P$ 均 = 0.000),测量 Z 值未见异常,在正常值 -2.0 标准差 (-2.0 SD) 范围内,皆高于治疗前水平($t = 7.74, 8.21, 8.79, P$ 均 = 0.000),差异有统计学意义。**结论** 经 6 个月以上的脱毒康复治疗后,滥用复方磷酸可待因止咳水产生成瘾的患者腰椎、股骨近端和前臂骨类似骨质疏松的病理变化得到明显改善。

关键词: 可待因;止咳水;成瘾;脱毒康复治疗;骨密度;双能 X 线骨密度仪

Bone mineral density in codeine cough syrup addicts before and after detoxification rehabilitation treatment

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Abstract: **Objective** To study the changes in bone mineral density (BMD) measured using Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) in compound codeine phosphate cough syrup addicts before and after detoxification rehabilitation treatment. **Methods** Using the International Society for Clinical Densitometry (ISCD) guideline for BMD assessment, 34 addicts and 31 healthy volunteers were recruited into the study. BMD of lumbar spine, proximal femur and distal 1/3 forearm of the non-dominant side was assessed in the 34 addicts before and after detoxification rehabilitation treatment, and in the health volunteers. Quantitative analysis was made to compare differences in the BMD and Z-scores between the two groups. **Results** The BMD absolute values of lumbar spine, proximal femur and distal 1/3 forearm of the non-dominant side in addicts were reduced. They were significantly lower than those of the healthy controls, with t values of -8.33, -10.14 and -10.41, respectively, and P values all 0.000. Z-scores in addicts reduced more than -2.0 SD from the normal reference. They were significantly lower than those of the healthy controls, with t values -10.84, -9.98 and -13.07, respectively, and P values all 0.000. The differences were statistically significant. After over 6 months of rehabilitation following detoxification treatment, the BMD values of addicts increased. They were significantly higher than those of before treatment, with t values 8.54, 9.42 and 9.45, respectively, and P value all 0.000. In addition, Z-scores in treated addicts were in the normal range (> -2.0 SD). Z-scores were significantly higher than those of pre-treatment ($t = 7.74, 8.21, 8.79, P = 0.000$). The differences were statistically significant. **Conclusion** After over 6 months of rehabilitation following detoxification treatment, the pathological changes similar to osteoporosis in lumbar spine, proximal femur and forearm of the addicts improved significantly.

Key words: Codeine; Cough syrup; Addiction; Detoxification rehabilitation treatment; Bone mineral density; Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry

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含中枢镇咳药可待因的止咳水在青少年中的滥用备受媒体和大众的密切关注,由此引起的成瘾问题比较严峻,无论是滥用人数分布还是地区分布都呈不断扩大蔓延之势,严重危害着青少年的身心健康。这类止咳水主要成分是磷酸可待因^[1],属精神活性物质,文献报道大剂量使用这类止咳水产生成瘾对全身多种器官和系统可产生损害^[2-3]。为此,在前期研究发现这类成瘾者腰椎、股骨近端和前臂骨类似骨质疏松的病理变化的基础上^[4],本研究对34例成瘾者进行6个月以上脱毒康复治疗后,发现以上部位的骨矿密度(bone mineral density, BMD)测定值明显改善。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

1.1.1 复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾者组:为本院就诊的男性复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾者34例,年龄14~25岁,平均(18.2 ± 4.3)岁,滥用时间8~60月,平均(38.3 ± 15.9)月,平均滥用量相当于400~1200 ml联邦止咳露/次。

1.1.2 健康对照组:采用简单随机抽样方法,抽取广州31例男性青少年,年龄15~25岁,平均(18.0 ± 3.5)岁,全身体格检查未见异常,否认烟酒嗜好,否认精神活性物质滥用史。两组受检者在检查前均签订本研究的《知情同意书》,求得患者配合。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 检查设备。采用美国Hologic公司Discovery A双能X线骨密度仪4500。

1.2.2 测定方法。以国际临床骨测量学会制定的

骨密度测定方法学为标准^[5],由我科资深骨密度仪操作技术员进行,患者采用零度体位扫描,选择腰椎、左侧股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段等常见体位。诊断标准参考WHO的标准,结合我国国情,依据中国骨质疏松诊断标准,Z值 ≥ -2.0 SD,为骨矿密度正常;Z值 < -2.0 SD,为低于同性别、同年龄健康人组正常水平,即类骨质疏松改变^[6]。

1.2.3 脱毒康复治疗。以药物治疗、心理行为矫治和定期复诊和随访为主要内容的综合戒治方案,持续6个月以上时间。

1.2.4 数据分析。样本的统计量用均数±标准差的形式表述,使用SPSS 20.0软件包,两组受试者腰椎、左侧股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段测量BMD绝对值及测量Z值的均数差异使用t检验检测。 $P < 0.05$ 被认为具有显著水平。

2 结果

34例复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾者脱毒康复治疗前后及31例健康志愿者腰椎、左侧股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段BMD值见表1。复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组腰椎BMD值($t = -8.33, P = 0.000$)、左侧股骨近端BMD值($t = -10.14, P = 0.000$)和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段BMD值($t = -10.41, P = 0.000$)值皆明显小于健康对照组。经6个月以上脱毒康复治疗后,成瘾组3组体位BMD测量值增加,皆明显高于治疗前水平(t 值分别为8.54、9.42、9.45, P 均=0.000),差异均有统计学意义。

表1 复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗前后和健康对照组腰椎、左侧股骨近端和左侧前臂骨1/3段BMD值(g/cm^2)

Table 1 The BMD absolute value of lumbar spine, proximal femur and distal 1/3 forearm of the non-dominant side in compound codeine phosphate cough syrup addicts and healthy volunteers before and after detoxification rehabilitation treatment (g/cm^2)

组别 Group	腰椎 Lumbar spine	左侧股骨近端 Proximal femur	左前臂骨1/3段 Forearm 1/3 bone
成瘾组脱毒康复治疗前 Before treatment in addicts ($n = 34$)	0.564 ± 0.170	0.411 ± 0.110	0.507 ± 0.130
成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后 After treatment in addicts ($n = 34$)	$0.702 \pm 0.200^{**}$	$0.611 \pm 0.140^{**}$	$0.614 \pm 0.150^{* \&}$
健康对照组 Healthy volunteers ($n = 31$)	0.719 ± 0.210	0.630 ± 0.120	0.722 ± 0.160

注:复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与脱毒康复治疗前比较, $^*P < 0.01$;复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与健康对照组比较, $^*P > 0.05$;复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与健康对照组比较, $^{&}P < 0.05$ 。

成瘾者组脱毒康复治疗前后及健康志愿者组腰椎、左侧股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段测量Z

值见表2。成瘾者组腰椎Z值($t = -10.84, P = 0.000$)、左侧股骨近端测量Z值($t = -9.98, P = 0.000$)和非优势侧前臂骨测量Z值($t = -13.07, P = 0.000$)皆明显小于健康对照组。经6个月以上脱

毒康复治疗后,成瘾者组3组体位测量Z值增加,皆明显高于治疗前水平(t 值分别为 $7.74, 8.21, 8.79, P$ 均 $=0.000$),差异均有统计学意义。

表2 复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗前后和健康对照组腰椎、左侧股骨近端和左侧前臂骨1/3段测量Z值

Table 2 The Z-scores of lumbar spine, proximal femur and distal 1/3 forearm of the non-dominant side in compound codeine phosphate cough syrup addicts and healthy volunteers before and after detoxification rehabilitation treatment

组别 Group	腰椎 Lumbar spine	左侧股骨近端 Proximal femur	左前臂骨1/3段 Forearm 1/3 bone
成瘾组脱毒康复治疗前 Before treatment in addicts ($n = 34$)	-3.8 ± -0.5	-3.7 ± -0.4	-4.3 ± -0.6
成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后 After treatment in addicts ($n = 34$)	$0.3 \pm 0.1^{**}$	$0.4 \pm 0.2^{**}$	$-0.5 \pm -0.1^{*&}$
健康对照组 Healthy volunteers ($n = 31$)	0.6 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.2

注:复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与脱毒康复治疗前比较, $^*P < 0.01$;复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与健康对照组比较, $^{**}P > 0.05$;复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾组脱毒康复治疗后与健康对照组比较, $^{*&}P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

本研究初步显示,复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾患者腰椎、左侧股骨近端和非优势侧前臂骨1/3段BMD值及测量Z值明显减低,低于同性别、同年龄健康人组正常水平,可理解为类骨质疏松改变,与我国老年人群骨质疏松情况相似。然而,经过持续6个月以上的以药物治疗、心理行为矫治和定期复诊和随访为主要内容的综合脱毒康复方案治疗后,34例成瘾者各个部位BMD值及测量Z值得到明显改善,并且腰椎及左侧股骨近端BMD值及测量Z值与健康志愿者相似,两者之间无统计学差异,仅左侧前臂骨1/3段骨密度值低于健康组人群。

目前我国骨质疏松的发病率已跃居各种常见病的第7位^[7],滥用复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾后不仅对用药者个体身心造成损害,还导致严重的公共卫生和社会问题^[8]。复方磷酸可待因止咳水是国家食品药品监督管理总局批准上市的处方药^[9],诸如联邦止咳露、新泰洛其、克斯林等^[10]。这类止咳水的主要有效成分是磷酸可待因(1 mg/ml)、盐酸麻黄碱(0.8 mg/ml)^[11]。天然可待因来自罂粟,其化学名称为甲基吗啡,属阿片类麻醉镇痛剂,是成瘾性较低的麻醉药品,具有较好的镇咳、镇痛作用,是临幊上应用较广泛的中枢性镇咳药。麻黄碱是从中药麻黄中提取的生物碱,它是制造甲基苯丙胺,即冰毒的前体,属苯丙胺类兴奋剂,具有中枢兴奋作用和拟肾上腺素作用。但两者都具有兴奋大脑皮质多巴胺能神经元的作用,使人精神振奋,有消除抑郁,增

快感的效果。复方磷酸可待因止咳水本是处方药,按医嘱使用是不会成瘾的,然而大剂量使用可以产生快感和成瘾,其在青少年中滥用引起的依赖问题早已备受关注^[3,11],文献报道复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾患者,其脑内多巴胺内神经元受损明显^[12],这可能是成瘾的神经机制。

这些青少年因为滥用止咳水引起机体内骨矿密度急剧下降,达到类似骨质疏松的程度,这种社会问题值得关注和研究。应用双能X线骨密度仪测量骨矿密度是目前公认的诊断骨质疏松的主要方法,骨质疏松的发生部位以腰椎及股骨多见,另外试验设计中还选取了非优势侧前臂骨1/3段作为研究体位。研究可待因止咳水成瘾脱毒康复治疗前后骨矿密度的变化,检索范围内尚未见相关的报道。研究中,成瘾组治疗后,左侧前臂骨1/3段改善不如腰椎及股骨明显,这与老年骨质疏松患者经过药物治疗后改善情况相吻合^[13-14]。

滥用这类止咳水产生成瘾的同时,还会对全身各脏器或器官也能造成损害,尤其损伤神经系统、内分泌系统和免疫系统三大支柱系统^[15]。媒体的报道及相关个案分析,比如止咳水滥用对肾脏、肝脏等的损害的个案分析。文献分析发现,止咳水滥用还没有进行系统化的科学研究。对于已经成瘾的青少年,应该及早发现,及时治疗。从医药学角度看,滥用中枢性镇咳药也属于药物滥用范畴,但其成瘾性比海洛因等弱得多,对人体的危害也相对较小,戒除也比海洛因等毒品容易得多。

引起骨质疏松的原因很多,骨质疏松基本的病

理改变是骨基质和骨矿物质含量减少,滥用复方磷酸可待因止咳水成瘾引起青少年骨质疏松的原因可能有待于进一步研究。双能X线骨密度仪BMD的测定方法简便无创,在骨质疏松患者的针对性治疗过程中,动态监测骨矿密度的变化可为合适的治疗方案并及时进行调整、评价治疗效果提供客观科学的依据^[16]。

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