

# 对选择和应用抗眩晕药的理性思考

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**摘 要:** 依据前庭性眩晕的不同病因不同病情及不同愈后结果,合理选择和应用不同的抗眩晕药物,对改善眩晕症状和促进平衡功能康复至关重要。根据各种抗眩晕药的不同药理学效应,针对眩晕症状的大部分西药可被分为促进神经代偿的药物或抑制神经代偿的药物两大类,前者属于多巴胺兴奋剂,而后者属于多巴胺抑制剂,两者的药理学机制却恰好相反。在所有引起眩晕的前庭疾病中,占总数近半的案例属于可逆性病变并可自行恢复,但另外近半病例却因发生了不可逆性前庭损害而难以自愈。对于那些可自愈的眩晕病例,应用多巴胺兴奋剂加速平衡功能的代偿是不必要的甚至是有害的;而对于那些不可逆性单侧前庭永久损害的眩晕病例,应用多巴胺兴奋剂却有助于促进平衡功能的代偿并尽早消除眩晕症状,相反,应用多巴胺抑制剂则会延长平衡障碍的过程并阻碍平衡功能的代偿性恢复。因此,在哪种眩晕条件下需要应用促进平衡代偿的药物,而在哪种眩晕条件下需要应用抑制平衡代偿的药物,以及在哪个病程阶段应该积极促进平衡代偿而在哪个病程阶段需要抑制平衡代偿,是眩晕临床工作者应该根据药理学原理和患者的病因病情及病变后果来慎重思考的问题。

**关 键 词:** 眩晕;抗眩晕药物;多巴胺激动剂;多巴胺拮抗剂

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## Rational thinking on the choice and application of anti-vertigo drugs

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**Abstract:** According to the different causes, different conditions, and different prognosis of vestibular vertigo, it is very important to select and apply different anti-vertigo drugs reasonably to eliminate the symptoms of vertigo and promote the recovery of balance function. Base on the different pharmacological effects of various anti-vertigo drugs, medicines for treatment of vertigo symptoms can be divided into two categories: one is a dopamine agonist to promote neurocompensation, the other one is a dopamine antagonist to inhibit neurocompensation. The pharmacological mechanisms of the two types of anti-vertigo drugs are exactly opposite. Nearly half of all vestibular diseases that causes vertigo are reversible and can recover spontaneously. However, nearly half of the cases have irreversible vestibular damage, which are difficult to heal by themselves. For those cases of vestibular vertigo that can heal itself, the application of dopamine agonist to accelerate the compensation of balance function is unnecessary or even harmful. For those cases of vestibular vertigo with irreversible unilateral permanent destruction, the application of dopamine agonist can promote balance compensation and eliminate vertigo symptoms. In contrast, the application of dopamine antagonists prolongs the process of imbalance and hinders the

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compensatory restoration of balance function. Therefore, under which vertigo conditions should use dopamine agonist to promote balance compensation? Under which vertigo conditions should use dopamine antagonist to suppress balance compensation? At which stage of the vertigo should promote the balanced compensation? At which stage of the vertigo should suppress the balance compensation? Clinicians should seriously consider based on pharmacological principles and the patient's cause and disease consequences.

**Keywords:** Vertigo; Anti-vertigo drugs; Dopamine agonist; Dopamine antagonist

应用药物治疗来改善眩晕症状并促进机体平衡功能的康复,是治疗眩晕的主要策略之一。目前用于治疗眩晕的中西医药物有很多种,并且不断有新的治疗眩晕药物问世。中医针对眩晕用药的填精生髓、滋补肝肾、益气养血、调补脾肾、潜阳泻火、化痰逐瘀等原则属于另外一套理论,不在本文讨论范畴。本文仅就具有不同药理效应的针对可逆或不可逆眩晕的西药选择做一些必要的思考和探讨。

## 1 前庭性眩晕的自愈比例

据文献报道<sup>[1-5]</sup>,在引起眩晕的各种内耳前庭疾病中,梅尼埃病案例的眩晕自行恢复率达到 100%;良性阵发性眩晕案例的自行恢复率达到 80%;前庭神经炎案例的自行恢复率可达 50%;双侧不对称前庭功能障碍的恢复率可达 25%;唯听神经瘤案的自行恢复率为 0%。由此可见,眩晕症状自行消失及平衡功能自行恢复的比例在所有内耳前庭疾病引起的眩晕中占 50% 左右[<https://www.dizziness-and-balance.com/treatment/drug/vestibular%20compensation.html>]。

## 2 抗眩晕药物的分类

在应用药物治疗眩晕疾病的有关专著和教科书中,对治疗眩晕药物的分类可分为两大类,一类是针对病因或者针对症状的分类方法,另一类是针对药理效应的分类方法。尤其值得注意的是,临床上对上述两种抗眩晕药物分类的应用思考竟然截然不同。如果按照针对病因或者针对症状来进行抗眩晕药的分类,抗眩晕药可分为安定镇静药类、改善微循环药类、糖皮质激素药类、利尿脱水药类、钙离子拮抗剂药类,等等<sup>[6-7]</sup>;然而如果按照促进神经代偿或抑制神经代偿的药理效应来分类,抗眩晕药又可被分为多巴胺兴奋剂和多巴胺抑制剂两大类。由于每一种抗眩晕药都具备不止一种药理学效应,因而在许多眩晕相关教科书中对抗眩晕药物的归类也不尽

相同。如果按照针对症状的原则来进行抗眩晕药物的分类,多巴胺兴奋剂和多巴胺拮抗剂难免会被混淆分散到针对不同症状的药物分类之中去。在这种分类的条件下,往往使应用者关注了针对病因或症状却忽略了对每种药物各种药理学效应机制的全面考量。例如:倍他司汀的抗眩晕药理学效应在不少眩晕相关的教科书中只是被说成是有助于增加内耳的血流量,切不论培他司汀改善内耳微循环的说法是否经过可靠的实验证实,有些教科书中竟然都没有提到倍他司汀最为重要的多巴胺神经兴奋作用和促进中枢神经元发生可塑性改变的药理学机制,难怪不少医务工作者对倍他司汀的药理学效应存在着理解误区。经本文作者在有限范围内的走访调查,发现相当一部分工作在临床第一线的医务工作者仅仅知道倍他司汀是一种抗眩晕药,却不清楚倍他司汀与其他抗眩晕药有哪些本质上的区别,甚至认为将这样的抗眩晕药应用于眩晕患者是不会有错的,殊不知倍他司汀并不适用于所有的眩晕患者。一旦用错,反而可能有损患者的健康。

根据药理学效应,针对眩晕症状的绝大部分西药可被分为促进代偿的药物或抑制代偿的药物两大类<sup>[2]</sup>。其中促进代偿的药物大都属于多巴胺兴奋剂,而抑制代偿的药物则基本都属于多巴胺抑制剂。用于治疗眩晕的多巴胺兴奋剂包括安非他命(amphetaminesm)<sup>[8]</sup>、倍他司汀(betahistine)<sup>[9-14]</sup>、麻黄碱(ephefrine)、溴麦角环肽(bromocriptine)<sup>[15]</sup>、咖啡因(caffeine)<sup>[16-18]</sup>、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)<sup>[18-19]</sup>、促甲状腺素释放激素(therotropin-releasing hormone),等,其药理效应主要适合于用在需要促进中枢神经元代偿的病例<sup>[15]</sup>。

用于眩晕治疗的多巴胺抑制剂包括抗胆碱能药、抗组胺药、苯二氮卓类药物和钙通道阻断剂等,如类固醇类或促肾上腺皮质激素抑制剂(ACTH-antagonists)<sup>[19]</sup>、异丙嗪(promethazine)<sup>[20-21]</sup>、氟哌利多(droperidol)<sup>[22-23]</sup>、美克洛嗪(meclizine)<sup>[24-25]</sup>、苯海拉明(diphenhydramine)<sup>[12, 22]</sup>、氯丙嗪(chlorpromazine)<sup>[18]</sup>、安定(diazepam)<sup>[8, 25]</sup>、舒必利(sulpiride)<sup>[15]</sup>、氯硝西泮(clonazepam)<sup>[26]</sup>、麦角乙脞

(lisuride)<sup>[15]</sup>、西比灵(sibelum)<sup>[27]</sup>、地芬尼多(difenidol)<sup>[28]</sup>、东莨菪碱(scopolamine)<sup>[8, 12]</sup>、镇静安眠剂(phenobarbital),等,其药理效应则主要适合于缓解眩晕急性发作期的症状并用在需要抑制中枢神经元代偿的病例<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 3 选择和应用抗眩晕药物的合理思考

对那些可自行恢复的眩晕病例,应用药物加速平衡代偿是不必要的甚至是有害的<sup>[2]</sup>。例如良性阵发性位置性眩晕和双侧前庭轻瘫,不应用多巴胺兴奋剂已经被证实有助于防止涉及适应性障碍综合征的发生<sup>[1]</sup>,甚至有学者提出了不需要对良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者使用任何抗眩晕药物的主张<sup>[1]</sup>,因为一旦前庭的暂时性病因消除,双侧前庭即可自动恢复到原先的正常平衡状态。然而如果对单侧前庭暂时性病变的患者应用多巴胺兴奋剂以促进其平衡代偿,将会迫使健侧前庭神经核加速降低其反应性并以最大限度趋向于接近患侧前庭核的功能低下水平。虽然此举或许可使双侧前庭核在短时间内暂时达到一个新的病态下的平衡状态,可是,当患侧前庭周边的可逆性病变恢复之后,被药物下调敏感性的健侧前庭核将无法立刻匹配康复侧前庭神经核的活动,反而使患者有可能再次发生双侧前庭之间的平衡失调和眩晕发作。据文献报道,针对可逆性前庭病变的促进平衡代偿措施对机体可能造成二次甚至三次伤害<sup>[29]</sup>。相反,如果对单侧前庭可逆性病变的眩晕病例应用类固醇类多巴胺阻滞剂,不仅可以镇吐效应缓解眩晕反应,还可以防止不必要的平衡代偿,使短暂的前庭可逆性病变在患侧前庭病因消除之后即可恢复正常<sup>[1, 30]</sup>。

对那些不可逆性单侧前庭永久损害的眩晕病例,例如单侧迷路切除,应用多巴胺兴奋剂以促进平衡代偿显然有利于加快平衡代偿的速度并尽早消除眩晕症状<sup>[8-11, 13-15, 18]</sup>,然而在这种情况下应用多巴胺抑制剂也许并不是正确的选择,因为在这种自愈无望情况下采用的抑制平衡代偿策略实际上会延长平衡障碍的过程并阻碍了平衡功能的代偿性恢复<sup>[8, 11, 15, 18]</sup>。由于多巴胺抑制剂在眩晕发作期具有一定的缓解眩晕症状的作用,因此在不可逆性单侧前庭永久性损害的眩晕发作期,短暂应用多巴胺抑制剂以缓解症状是可以考虑被接受的,然而对此类不可逆单侧内耳前庭损害病例长时期应用多巴胺抑制剂则肯定是有损无益。目前对应用平衡代偿抑

制剂治疗眩晕病得到较多赞同的观点是,无论病因是可逆性还是不可逆性内耳疾病,在眩晕症状急性发作期短时间内(例如在发病的24 h内)应用平衡代偿抑制剂(也有学者称其为前庭抑制剂)可以有助于缓解激烈的眩晕症状,然而前庭抑制剂不能作为长期用药,因为平衡抑制剂对机体代偿机制将起到压制作用,从而使平衡障碍的恢复变得异常缓慢。

虽然多巴胺兴奋剂和多巴胺抑制剂对平衡代偿的药理效应完全相反,但是,肾上腺素能的多巴胺兴奋剂有时被考虑与代偿抑制剂联合使用,其目的是考虑在适当抵消代偿抑制剂镇静作用的同时促进平衡的代偿,但是由于多巴胺兴奋剂起效较迅速而多巴胺阻滞剂的起效通常较缓慢,因此对这种联合应用多巴胺兴奋剂和多巴胺抑制剂的用药剂量和用药时机需要有一个慎重合理的考量<sup>[15]</sup>。

肾上腺素能的多巴胺兴奋剂如安非他命和麻黄碱在临床上被较多联合应用于削弱中枢神经元的抑制作用以促进其可塑性改变,但有时也被偶尔应用于抑制代偿,到底这两种多巴胺兴奋剂的联合应用是起到了促进代偿的作用还是起到了抑制代偿的作用,目前存在着不同的看法。虽然关于这个问题还没有一个肯定的答案,但是鉴于某些降压药和抑制精神药物在猴的平衡代偿实验中表现出一定的延缓代偿的作用,这个现象被理解为可能是因为具有模拟交感神经作用的儿茶酚胺的耗竭反而抑制了神经元的适应性代偿调节效应<sup>[1-2]</sup>。

由于多巴胺兴奋剂和多巴胺抑制剂对眩晕的治疗原理截然不同,因此,在何种眩晕条件下需要应用促进平衡代偿的药物,而在何种眩晕条件下需要应用抑制平衡代偿的药物,以及在何种眩晕的哪个病程阶段应该积极促进平衡代偿而在哪个病程阶段需要抑制平衡代偿,是眩晕临床工作者应该根据药理学原理和患者的病因病情及病变后果来慎重考虑的问题,以免因为用药不当或者用药时机不当给患者带来不必要的病痛折磨。

诚然,前庭外周性病变存在着可逆和部分可逆以及不可逆三种情况,目前临床眩晕诊断确实还存在着一些有待澄清的模糊概念,因此对眩晕患者所下的诊断性结论有时需要经历一个尝试性治疗过程才能达到最终的治疗性诊断。这就要求临床医生不仅要加强自身对各种眩晕药的深刻理解,还要加强对眩晕患者用药后的随访以随时调整用药的方向和剂量,从而积累丰富的造福于眩晕患者的临床经验。

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