

临床进展

新型精神活性物质：种类、作用机制及效果

Clinical updates

Novel psychoactive substances: types, mechanisms of action, and effects

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新型精神活性物质(NPS)有一种不那么恰当称呼——“合法兴奋剂”。2016年出台的精神活性物质法案为了控制NPS的快速扩散,规定禁止对其进行买卖,但不禁止拥有当前和今后还可能出现的各类NPS。迄今为止,已有超过560种NPS处于欧洲毒品与毒品依赖监控中心的控制之下,其中仅2015年新确定的类别就达100种。兴奋剂和合成大麻素类占据其中的绝大多数,也是临床上最常遇见的类型¹。据2016年全球毒品调查,网上购买NPS的数量在持续增加²,需要相应的立法制度作出改变。NPS的整体使用情况如下:年轻人的终身消费从2011年的5%上升至2015年的8%,这些数据在不同性

来源和选择标准

- 我们以“legal highs”“NPS”和“novel psychoactive substances”为关键词搜索了Medline和Embase的公开出版物。
- 评估这一课题非常具有挑战性:我们对数以百计的新型合成物缺乏信息,很多认知都基于病例报告。毒品产生的效果就本质而言是主观的,在其使用被视为半合法行为的地区,约谈吸毒人员是比较复杂的问题,因此我们只能借助于系统性综述。
- 该主题的许多信息都来自于非科学出版物,如政府和其他机构的报告,包括欧洲毒品和毒品依赖监控中心、非同行业议的文章如全球毒品调查,以及用户论坛如Erowid。

你需要知道

- 新型精神活性物质(NPS,“合法兴奋剂”)是仿制现有软性毒品的化合物。它们可以被分成4种主要种类:兴奋剂、大麻素类、致幻剂和镇静剂。
- 对于NPS的合法性问题,国际上法律规定各有不同。目前在英国,分销、售卖NPS是非法的,但持有NPS并非犯罪行为。
- NPS并不比目前的软性毒品更安全。
- 最常见的NPS种类是兴奋剂类(如甲氧麻黄酮)和大麻素类(如spice)。
- 对精神卫生、戒毒单位、监狱和学校而言,检测和预防NPS是特殊的挑战。

别和不同国家之间基本类似³。

据专业人士报告,与软性毒品的监管情况相比,NPS显得不那么乐观⁴。2014—2015年间,在英国国家毒品信息服务网站TOXBASE上,与“合法兴奋剂”“品牌产品”合成大麻素类和甲氧麻黄酮有关的用户访问多达15 485次⁵。据英国国家药物治疗监测系统(NDTMS)报告,长期使用导致依赖,2015年已有3 048例和1 370例成人分别因问题性使用甲氧麻黄酮和“其他”NPS而被记录在案⁶。

NPS的相关信息主要来自病例报告和病例系列分析。已有证据表明,NPS的相关风险与现有软性毒品很不相同。本文将NPS分成几个主要的种类,提供其作用效果、药理学信息和风险信息。链接中的实践性文章是一些具体的

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建议⁷,告知我们在面对一个可能使用NPS的患者时,该问些什么,做些什么。

NPS是什么,如何起效?

NPS是一类仿制现有软性毒品而产生的化合物,如“摇头丸”(MDMA)和大麻素类。立法改变之前,制造商将现有化合物的药理结构扭转,从而创造出一种新的“合法”物质,“合法兴奋剂”这一家喻户晓的称呼由此而来。迄今为止,NPS还没有获得普遍认同的分类方法。然而,他们大致可以被分为4类(可能存在部分重叠):兴奋剂、大麻素类、致幻剂和镇静剂。

兴奋剂类NPS(图1)

兴奋剂NPS常被用于制造欣快和幸福感,换言之,制造一种“嗨”的感觉。这是NPS最庞大的一个类别,通常以粉末或药丸方式出售。甲氧麻黄酮是最常见的变构体。在结构上与MDMA(摇头丸的主要成分)、可卡因、安非他明类似,可以直接吞食(使用者常用“bombing”一词来形容将其包入纸中吞食)、吸入(“snorting”),很少注射或直肠给药。兴奋剂能够增加血清素、多巴胺和(或)去甲肾上腺素在突触间隙的水平。通过对神经元再摄取泵的抑制作用或促进主动释放,增加神经递质在突触间隙中的浓度^{8,9}。神经递质的释放与进一步成瘾及神经毒性作用有关¹⁰⁻¹¹。与传统的兴奋剂相比,NPS的各种变体,如庞大的卡西酮类,通常具有更强的神经毒性作用^{9,12}。血清素与多巴胺激活的比



图1 兴奋剂类新型精神活性物质(NPS)图示。5-HT:5-羟色胺

率对于是否能获得预期效果非常重要。产生血清素越多的毒品,如摇头丸,会产生更多的情感共鸣和放开状态¹³⁻¹⁴。而促使多巴胺增加的毒品,如可卡因,则会产生更多的欣快和躁狂样体验¹⁵。部分NPS兴奋剂,如NBOMe-和2C-系列,还会产生迷幻或幻觉样体验¹⁶⁻¹⁷。

风险

急性不良反应常见激越、焦虑、精神病性症状、过度警觉、心血管毒性(心律失常、高血压)和体温过高。病例报告还描述了摄入后出现癫痫发作、谵妄、肾脏和呼吸功能衰竭等情况¹⁸⁻²¹。当使用多种促血清素释放的软性毒品,或者合并使用促血清素释放的处方药或非处方药如圣约翰草时,可能导致5-羟色胺(5-HT)综合征,出现自主神经不稳、混乱和神经肌肉症状,可危及生命^{15,22}。

长期来看,传统兴奋剂与冲动行为、滥用和依赖有关¹⁵,NPS类兴奋剂与传统兴奋剂在这一点上并无差异²³。抑郁及认知损害是公认的后遗症²⁴,还有病例报告会导精神性病性症状²⁵⁻²⁶。戒断还可能导心理戒断综合征:疲劳、失眠、嗜睡、流感样症状、注意力损害和情绪不稳²³。个体之间的表现有相当大的差异,对长期与规律使用的患者而言,以上症状更易出现。

大麻素类NPS(图2)

大麻是现今使用最为广泛的软性毒品。NPS变体是指合成的各种大麻素受体激动剂(SCRAs),世界上目前有超过150种SCRAs,通常被喷在草药混合物上供吸食。它们有时被称为“spice”或“noids”。液态SCRAs也可供电子烟和蒸发器使用,能让人产生愉悦的放松状态和“极度兴奋(stoned)”的感觉。

大麻的主要精神活性成分是四氢大麻酚,它是一种大麻素受体部分激动剂,通常起到维持神经元内稳态和免疫调节的作用²⁷。然而,SCRAs会以不同的模式与大麻素受体各亚型结合,是典型的大麻素受体完全激动剂。同时,SCRAs中缺乏大麻二醇,这是大麻中所具有的可以抗精神病和抗焦虑的化合物,还能抑制四氢大麻酚的某些作用。这些药理机制的不同可以解释SCRAs与大麻在主观感受和生理效果上的差异²⁸⁻³⁰。

风险

除了主观上产生极度兴奋的感觉,大麻和SCRAs还同时具有刺激和镇静、致焦虑和抗焦虑作用^{27,31}。两者都能导致焦虑、偏执和精神病性症状³²⁻³³。

相比大麻,报道SCRAs所导致的不良反应更为频繁,而且,由于通常是喷洒到各种化合物上吸食,其作用强度和效果更难以预测。某些强效的药剂可以引发相当激越的状态³¹。与大麻不同,某些SCRAs能产生一种“宿醉”样状态³⁴。来自急诊室的案例报告还描述了使用SCRA后出现

不同于大麻的不典型特征,如紊乱和认知损害、口齿不清及过度出汗,还包括兴奋剂中毒症状(高血压、心动过速)^{32,35}、肾功能衰竭、肺损伤、心肌梗死、癫痫发作和卒中³²⁻³⁸。

传统观点认为个体不会出现躯体依赖,但会出现心理依赖³⁹。从案例报告和使用者在论坛讨论的情况来看,SCRAs有更高的成瘾性和更强的戒断作用⁴⁰⁻⁴²。

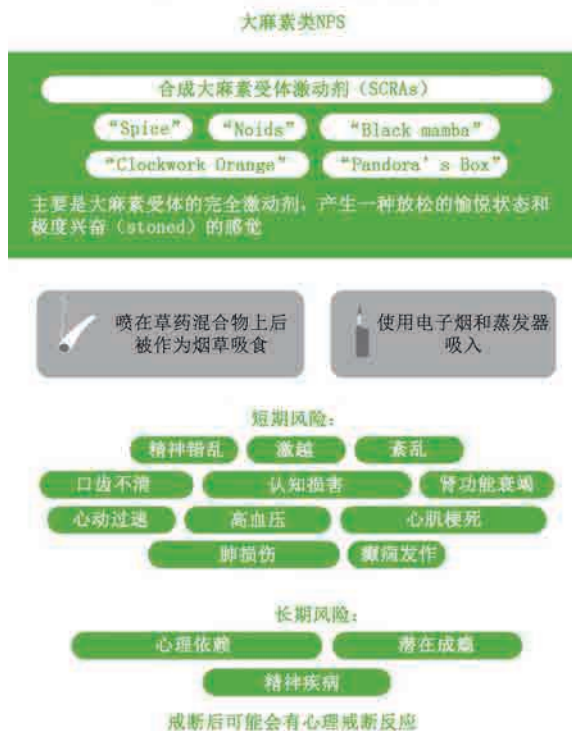


图2 大麻素类新型精神活性物质(NPS)图示

致幻剂类 NPS(图3)

致幻剂可分为两大子类别:分离剂和迷幻剂(或经典致幻剂)。分离剂与身体损害密切相关。

分离剂

分离剂能产生独特而愉悦的“分离”状态,使人失去对时间、重量的感知,并产生脱离自身躯体的知觉,可吸入、吞服或注射。这类毒品中最早的药剂是氯胺酮和苯环己哌啶,最初用作普通麻醉药,因手术后产生的分离作用而被全面停用。对于NPS类分离剂,有的作用弱于氯胺酮,而有的作用与苯环己哌啶相当¹⁰。氯胺酮的常见变构体为甲氧胺(有时称为“mexxy”),据称可以产生比氯胺酮更为激烈和持久的分离效果⁴³。在极端状态下,使用者可以进入“m洞”(类似使用氯胺酮时产生的“k洞”),这是一种深度的分离状态,置身其中会让部分人感觉愉悦,部分人感觉不适¹⁰⁻⁴⁷。分离剂主要是谷氨酸N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体的非竞争性拮抗剂⁴⁸,也可与阿片类受体和单胺能受体结合¹⁰。



图3 致幻剂类新型精神活性物质(NPS)图示

风险

虽然大部分的风险数据仅来自于氯胺酮和苯环己哌啶这两个本体化合物,NPS案例报告所显示的证据与之相符⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷。尽管有因甲氧胺毒性而直接导致死亡的报告,但主要的死亡原因还是由于冲动行为所导致的意外⁴⁹⁻⁵⁰。与氯胺酮和苯环己哌啶相似,有案例报告使用NPS分离剂后出现攻击行为、精神病性症状和紧张症,还包括急性小脑中毒、心血管意外、肾脏衰竭和急性呼吸衰竭¹⁰⁻⁵¹。甲氧胺被当做是对身体更为安全的氯胺酮的替代品而销售,但目前没有证据支持。

虽有证据表明甲氧胺的成瘾性可能轻于氯胺酮,但这些分离剂导致的强烈的渴求和疯狂消费的模式,长期使用的后遗症包括神经认知功能缺损和情绪低落⁵²⁻⁵³;躯体影响包括腹痛(“M痉挛”)、恶心、呕吐、腹泻;心血管问题包括心律失常与晕厥;重度溃疡性膀胱炎和肾脏损害⁵⁴。

迷幻剂

这类毒品通常不会产生真正的幻觉,但与一系列“迷幻”效应有关,包括知觉改变和类神秘体验,这些体验有时被冠以“海洋般无边际感”(oceanic boundlessness)和“焦虑自我瓦解”(anxious ego dissolution)⁵⁵⁻⁵⁶。

此类毒品通常是5-HT_{2A}受体激动剂,也有部分证据显示它们还可以作用于5-HT_{1A}受体和异聚体受体。传统毒品包括D-麦角酸二乙胺(也称为麦角二乙酰胺, LSD)和赛洛西宾(psilocybin)。大部分NPS类迷幻剂,诸如5-MeO-DALT和

NBOMe-或2C-系列通常也会产生兴奋剂效应。

风险

与现有软性毒品和其他种类的李PS相比,迷幻药通常给人一种低风险的印象。尽管急性中毒会导致不良情绪反应,但使用者很少需要去急诊求助⁵⁶。与传统迷幻剂不同,某些NPS类迷幻剂还具备兴奋剂特性,导致急性中毒风险增加,包括躁动、幻觉、心动过速、高血压、体温过高、横纹肌溶解、5-HT综合征和癫痫⁵⁷⁻⁶¹。目前还缺乏长期使用的健康或依赖风险的证据。

镇静剂类NPS(图4)

镇静剂NPS包括类苯二氮草类药物和阿片类药物,两者的快速作用效果虽然相似,但是对精神健康的影响有所不同。镇静剂NPS通常以药片或粉末形式销售和使用。这或许是我们认知最少的一类NPS,其原因可能是由于它们与传统药物相似,使得临床医师根本无法觉察到NPS的使用。类苯二氮草类NPS包括diclazepam和flubromazepam。阿片类NPS几乎不单独出现,它们通常作为大麻素类NPS烟草混合物的一部分进行销售,人们称其为AH-7921⁶²。



图4 镇静剂类新型精神活性物质(NPS)图示

类苯二氮草类NPS

类苯二氮草类NPS是一类 γ -氨基丁酸(简称GABA)受体的正向变构调节剂,能增强中枢神经的抑制信号。乙醇具有类似的药理机制,并有协同作用⁶⁰。类苯二氮草类NPS

给新型精神活性物质(NPS)患者的信息:

- 在英国,《精神活性物质法案》(Psychoactive Substances Bill)规定:任何个人售卖NPS将会被起诉,但持有NPS无罪。目前并不清楚在实践中如何监管和执法,但街头商店的零售供应链已经不复存在。
- 对单个品种和某一类别的李PS来说,其风险差异较大。但就短期或长期而言,NPS并不比现有软性毒品更安全或伤害性更小。
- 如果使用新型物质(任何毒品),应先从最小剂量开始,如有必要再按所需的效果逐渐增量。
- 对同一种毒品,个体反应会有所不同;如果合并其他软性毒品、处方药、非处方药或乙醇共同使用,风险还将增加。
- 如果你或你的朋友在使用NPS之后感觉不适,必须立即求医(使用软性毒品也一样),拨打999呼叫救护车。如果可能,请把所服毒品随身携带或记录下相关信息。

未来研究的重点

- 流行病学方面需要更健全的数据以及确定急性期和长期危害之间的关系。
- 须评估现有戒毒服务的需求与效果,以便对有害或存在问题的新型精神活性物质(NPS)的使用进行管理。
- 要发展对NPS成瘾的药物治疗方法:尽管在大麻素和兴奋剂方面做了一定工作,目前仅有对阿片类和苯二氮草类的药物治疗。
- 需要明确对青少年使用者可能造成的任何不利的神经发育影响。

患者如何参与本文创作

一位因长期使用新型精神活性物质(NPS)而造成伤害,包括显著精神问题的患者参与了本文的最初构思,特别有助于我们对这些化合物潜在危害的讨论。该患者希望匿名。

在临床上与安定类、抗焦虑类、催眠类和抗惊厥类药物具有相似的效果。部分使用者报告,其持续时间和作用效果远胜于传统药物,其中某些品种具有很长的半衰期(例如flubromazepam的半衰期长达100小时⁶³)。虽然这有助于降低依赖风险,但不良反应会长期持续,并增加意外过量服用的风险。有报道称,类苯二氮草类NPS曾导致长达数日的意识混乱⁶⁴,即使立即停用也可能导致癫痫发作⁶⁵。与传统苯二氮草类药物一样,长期使用会增加上瘾、认知损害⁶⁶、躯体和心理后遗症风险⁶⁵。

为卫生保健专业人员的资源

- UK National Poisons Information Service (www.npis.org) and its clinical toxicology database TOXBASE (www.toxbase.org)——If you need advice or information that is not available on TOXBASE then call NPIS for clinical support
- NEPTUNE (novel psychoactive treatment: UK network) (<http://neptune-clinical-guidance.co.uk>) —— Comprehensive clinical guidance on party drugs
- Wood DM, Dargan PI. Understanding how data triangulation identifies acute toxicity of novel psychoactive drugs. *J Med Toxicol* 2012;8:300-3
- Baumeister D, Tojo LM, Tracy DK. Legal highs: staying on top of the flood of novel psychoactive substances. *Ther Adv Psychopharmacol* 2015;5:97-132——Review of the neurobiology of NPS
- GOV.UK. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) resource pack
- (www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-psychoactive-substances-nps-resource-pack)——UK Home Office NPS resource pack for “informal educators and frontline practitioners”
- EMCDDA. EU drug markets report (www.emcdda.europa.eu/start/2016/drug-markets)——Guide to the European illicit drugs' market

毒品使用者与公共资源

- FRANK (friendly confidential drugs advice). Legal highs (www.talktofrank.com/legalhighs) —— UK based general information guide for patients and the lay public
- EROWID (www.erowid.org)——Non-profit, international, drug-consumer-led website providing non-judgmental advice and guidance
- Rise Above (<http://riseabove.org.uk/tag/drinking-smoking-drugs/>)——Website by NHS England for children and adolescents about substance misuse, mental health, and other social issues
- Bowden-Jones O. The Drug Conversation: How to talk to your child about drugs. Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2016
- Global Drug Survey (www.globaldrugsurvey.com)——Information for, and international survey of, NPS consumers
- Sumnall H, Atkinson A. The new Psychoactive Substances Bill—a quick introduction. (www.cph.org.uk/blog/the-new-psychoactivesubstances-bill-a-quick-introduction/) ——Guide to legislative changes in the UK

阿片类 NPS

阿片类 NPS 的主观效应与传统阿片类毒品有何不同, 我们目前还知之甚少。有案例报道, 某些阿片类 NPS 具有更长的作用时间⁶⁷⁻⁶⁸。这类药物通过作用于突触前 μ -阿片受体来发挥兴奋作用。AH-7921、MT-45 和新型芬太尼等新品种可能存在同样的作用机制⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹。

来自案例报告的资料显示, 超剂量使用 NPS 的结果与传统阿片类似, 动物试验则认为 AH-7921 超剂量使用的风险大于吗啡⁶⁷。而无论是案例报告还是动物试验的资料都显示, 纳洛酮可以逆转新型阿片类药物导致的毒性, 虽然其使用的剂量要大于传统阿片类, 尤其是针对新型芬太尼的

毒性⁶⁷⁻⁷¹。关于 MT-45 的罕见中毒报告, 还包括短期至中期的听力损害⁷¹。

虽然动物模型表明, AH-7921 的潜在成瘾性和戒断反应与吗啡相似, MT-45 和新型芬太尼可能与之相似, 但当前仍缺乏长期使用 NPS 的风险数据⁶⁷。

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