

· 述评 ·

酒精使用障碍的危害及风险

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【摘要】 酒精使用障碍(AUD)是当今影响精神心理健康的严重问题,其患病率居高不下,已受到社会各界的高度关注。AUD所带来的社会功能缺陷、司法犯罪、家庭暴力等问题不断增加,并且可导致躯体疾病和精神障碍,造成社会 and 家庭的沉重负担。AUD的遗传机制涉及众多神经递质,环境与遗传因素的交互作用对其发生、发展起着重要作用。AUD的分子标志物、发病机制及对药物治疗反应方面,仍需要更深入的研究工作。鉴于AUD的危害程度、复饮率、共病率高等特点,以预防酒精滥用为目标,探索有效干预措施将有助于减少AUD的发生,具有重要的临床和社会意义。

【关键词】 酒精使用障碍; 患病率; 危害; 遗传与环境; 综述

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【Abstract】 Alcohol use disorder (AUD) is a serious problem affecting mental health today, of which prevalence remains high with widespread concern. The problems such as social function defects, judicial crimes and domestic violence caused by AUD continue rising, and can lead to physical diseases and mental disorders, causing a heavy burden on society and families. The genetic mechanism of AUD involves many neurotransmitters, and the interaction between environment and genetic factors plays an important role in its occurrence and development. The molecular markers, pathogenesis and response to drug treatment of AUD still need more in-depth research. In view of the characteristics of AUD with high harm degree, relapse rate, and comorbidity rate, with the goal of preventing alcohol abuse, exploring effective interventions will help reduce the occurrence of AUD, which has important medical and social significance.

【Key words】 Alcohol use disorder; Prevalence; Harm; Genetics and environment; Review

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随着人们生活水平的提高,酒精消耗量日渐上升,由此导致的与酒精相关的危险性饮酒、酒精滥用、酒精依赖等逐渐增加。DSM-5不再设置酒精滥用和酒精依赖单元,统一归纳为酒精使用障碍(alcohol use disorder, AUD)范畴。AUD与一次醉酒不同,其是指对酒精使用的控制力削弱,导致生理

依赖、耐受性增加以及心理、社会功能和身体的损害。AUD造成的躯体疾病、精神障碍、社会功能缺陷、司法犯罪、家庭暴力等问题不断增加,给社会和家庭造成沉重的负担^[1-2]。

一、AUD的患病率

2009年Phillips等^[3]调查了我国4个省份的精

神障碍患病率,发现AUD的终生患病率为9.0%(酒精滥用/依赖为4%和5%),男性的AUD发生率是女性的48倍。近期我国Huang等^[4]的研究显示,2013—2015年一般人群中AUD的终生患病率为4.4%,男性(3.5%)显著高于女性(0.1%);AUD的年患病率为1.8%。2015—2016年我国西南独龙族的调查显示,AUD的终生患病率高达8.11%,AUD的月患病率为4.16%^[5]。2015年山东省的调查显示,18岁以上人群的AUD患病率达5.27%^[6]。美国约1/3的人口符合AUD的终身诊断^[7]。2001—2015年的调查提示,酒精中毒、狂饮和酒精相关问题在18~22岁呈现高峰,20岁初时年狂饮率为45%,AUD的年患病率为19%,在25岁左右患病率开始逐渐下降,21岁之前饮酒可预测终生酒精有害使用的持续性和严重性^[8]。约70%的AUD在无干预的情况下自然恢复,只有不到25%的AUD寻求酒精相关的干预服务^[7]。美国的研究显示,男性酒精消费高于女性,并带来与酒精相关的伤害和死亡^[9],但这种差距正在缩小。在青少年和成年早期,男女饮酒差距缩小的原因是男性饮酒量下降幅度大于女性;而在成年人中,女性的饮酒量正在增加,但男性的饮酒量未变化。

不同职业间AUD的风险也存在差异,芬兰的一项研究显示,手工艺、建筑和服务领域的体力劳动者AUD的风险较高^[10]。我国的研究发现,在不同职业中,工人的饮酒率最高^[11]。笔者所在课题组最新的调查显示,石家庄市藁城区的男性工人酒精依赖患病率为9.3%,酒精滥用患病率为28.3%,酒精依赖与焦虑、饮酒频繁、酒龄和不良饮酒方式有关^[12]。

二、AUD的危害

AUD与躯体疾病、精神障碍和社会危害广泛相关。2016年全球大约有300万人因有害使用酒精而死亡,占全球死亡总数的5.3%,其中大部分为男性^[13]。除此之外,AUD还会加剧贫困,导致工作效率下降、家庭暴力和交通事故等社会问题增加^[14]。南非的一项研究显示,男性酒精滥用者对亲密伴侣的躯体伤害和非亲密伴侣的暴力行为增加^[15]。巴西2013年的调查发现,酒精滥用者交通事故的发生率为6.1%,明显高于一般人群(3.1%)^[16]。虽然许多国家出台了政策、法律法规以减少酒精滥用导致的上述危害^[17],但AUD长期的躯体危害状况^[18]仍不容乐观,需多加关注。

酒精几乎对人体的每一个器官都有影响,AUD可

导致食管癌、肝癌、肝硬化、癫痫等非传染性疾病^[19]。美国的调查研究显示,近20年来成年人与AUD相关的急诊就诊、住院和死亡的比率均有增加趋势^[9]。与酒精使用模式的变迁相一致,女性的问题性饮酒增加幅度较大,并且女性较男性更容易患酒精所致的肝炎、心血管疾病、记忆力减退、宿醉效应和某些癌症等。波兰的一项针对45~69岁居民为期11年的AUD队列研究显示,用于筛查饮酒问题的4项简短CAGE问卷[Cut(减少)-有没有觉得应该减少你的饮酒量? Annoyed(生气)-有没有人批评你喝酒而惹恼你? Guilt(内疚)-你是否曾因饮酒而感到难过或内疚? Eye opener(晨饮)-你有没有在早晨一睁开眼就开始饮酒?]的评分结果发现,其与心血管疾病发生风险存在显著相关,除心血管疾病的其他风险因素之外,CAGE评分与致命性的心血管疾病相关性更大^[20]。

AUD引起的躯体损害可涉及神经系统、心血管系统、消化系统、代谢和内分泌系统等多个系统,酒精性肝病是酒精所致最常见的消化系统问题。同时,酒精滥用还会导致肠道微生物群功能障碍^[21],可能机制是由于持续酗酒会改变粪便pH值,促进病原体的过度生长,并且还通过改变与肠道屏障功能障碍相关的特定代谢物改变肠道微生物群的功能,进而激活外周血单核细胞,诱导细胞因子进入血液,在AUD患者体内引起全身低度炎症。肠道微生物群功能障碍可能通过全身炎症和营养不良(包括硫胺素缺乏)诱发脑功能障碍^[22],如韦尼克脑病、抑郁障碍、人格改变等。

AUD常与心境障碍、焦虑障碍、人格障碍、注意缺陷与多动障碍、PTSD和其他物质使用障碍共病^[23],约30%的重性抑郁障碍患者诊断终身AUD^[24],AUD与双相障碍的共病率约为42%^[25],与焦虑障碍的共病率为20%~40%^[26],与PTSD患者中的共病比率高达34%~55%^[27-28]。共病所致的临床症状表现错综复杂,在临床诊断中常存在困难。在接诊患者中应注意询问和评估精神症状与饮酒的关系,根据精神症状的特点、发病时间与饮酒前后的关系加以鉴别。以双相障碍为例,频繁饮酒是躁狂发作患者活动增加的表现还是AUD患者强制性觅酒的问题,临床医生常常混淆,因此诊断评估时需要仔细甄别,躁狂发作患者除了饮酒行为增加外,还具备其他活动增加以及情感高涨、联想加快等核心症状;特别需要关注的是AUD患者长期酒精使用情况,询问有

无对酒精渴求以及戒断的表现。由于共病其他精神障碍可能出现严重的自伤、自杀、伤人等危险行为,评估时需特别注意对这些危险行为的评估,以便安全有效地治疗。除了上述精神障碍外,AUD还会导致认知功能损害。Meredith等^[29]评估了77例AUD患者的注意力、抑制能力、情景记忆、工作记忆、语言和处理速度等认知功能,结果提示AUD组的认知功能并未显著低于健康对照组,AUD的严重程度与饮酒量、认知功能无明显相关性;但是将性别分层后发现,男性的AUD严重程度越高,注意力和抑制能力评分越差。总之,饮酒与精神障碍相互作用使临床症状复杂多样化,增加了治疗难度。

三、AUD的遗传-环境危险因素

与AUD相关的遗传过程主要位于大脑,取决于基因与环境之间的复杂交互作用^[30]。众多家系与双生子的研究发现,AUD的遗传风险度高达60%,且饮酒量、饮酒频率、中毒风险以及对药物的反应均与基因调控有关^[31]。除分子遗传学研究酒精代谢相关生化途径外,大脑的奖赏效应、成瘾机制与途径也是AUD遗传学研究的焦点和热点^[32],后者不仅有助于探索AUD的发生机制,对酒精代谢中间产物介导的肿瘤^[33]及心血管疾病^[34]的发生机制也具有的重要意义^[35]。近年来,全基因组学研究如全基因组关联研究(GWAS)、可变数量的串联重复序列(VNTR)、单核苷酸多态性(SNP)等提供了新的分子标志物,确定了基因型-表型的关系和新的精准化治疗策略^[36]。目前,研究的焦点逐渐转移到调控酒精敏感性和对药物治疗反应的新候选基因方面^[37-38]。

阿片类内源性系统调节众多生理和神经功能,并在AUD的发生和持续发展中起着重要作用^[39]。人类和动物模型的研究表明,饮酒会增加阿片肽的合成和阿片类药物介导的神经传递活性,刺激酒精消耗的增加,而阿片拮抗剂可以逆转这种效果^[40]。阿片受体基因(Oprm1)编码 μ 阿片受体,可参与奖赏和情绪调节通路以及对受体拮抗剂纳曲酮的药理反应,与AUD密切相关^[41]。多巴胺能系统深入参与大脑奖赏回路,并在酒精相关行为中发挥着重要作用^[42]。动物模型中的神经化学研究表明,饮酒会增加伏隔核中的多巴胺水平,并增加腹侧被盖区多巴胺能神经元的神经传递^[43]。在AUD患者中可见纹状体多巴胺受体密度降低,从而降低对奖赏回路的内源性效应器的敏感性,增加了酒精滥用而弥补或代偿这种奖赏效应的缺乏^[44]。多巴胺D2受体和

D4受体基因可调节多巴胺的释放和合成,同样对与饮酒相关的奖赏机制具有重要影响^[45-46]。GABA受体基因编码的亚基与严重的AUD密切相关^[47]。有研究发现,Gabra 2基因外显子5'端的rs279826-rs279836-rs279871-rs279858在AUD相关单倍体型中非常常见,且与酗酒死亡个体的脑组织中相关的mRNA表达差异有关^[48]。谷氨酸是大脑中的兴奋性神经递质,谷氨酸能神经元在大脑皮层中最为突出^[49]。一项谷氨酸能神经传递基因序列变异分析的遗传研究表明,在所选基因中,Nr2a(也称为Grin2a)和Mglur5是人类AUD最有力的预测因子^[50]。所有这些基因都会影响AUD患者的认知功能、焦虑抑郁情绪、奖赏及神经可塑性,但对AUD的影响及发生机制以及对药物治疗反应和分子标记方面仍需要更深入的研究工作。

表观遗传机制高度稳定且直接受环境因素影响^[51],众多研究表明,在AUD过程中,组蛋白修饰、DNA甲基化和mRNA修饰起着核心作用,其将基因表达的表观遗传调控与脑组织中的病理生理改变以及神经元适应性变化结合起来^[52]。经历应激或精神创伤事件,特别是童年期创伤会导致表观遗传学改变,并增加成年期患精神障碍的风险^[53]。笔者所在课题组前期的研究也显示,儿童期创伤总分、情感虐待和躯体虐待高分者终生AUD的患病率明显增加,控制年龄和受教育程度后,儿童期躯体虐待高分是酒精依赖的高风险因素($OR=2.692$)^[54]。为探讨其中的机制,团队前期研究发现,组蛋白去乙酰化酶2(HDAC2)在AUD的发生、发展机制中发挥重要的修饰作用^[55]。因此,了解表观遗传学在AUD中的作用不仅可以为AUD的基因-环境交互作用提供进一步的证据支持,同时也可作为AUD的治疗和干预提供新的途径。

四、小结

AUD可导致躯体、精神心理和社会等方面的不良影响,其患病率高、复饮率高、共病率高,治疗不仅是单纯的戒酒治疗问题,更重要的是与之相关疾病的危险因素干预,即促进患者躯体和神经水平的整体功能恢复以及酒精使用的风险管理。建议医疗机构、政府和大众应以预防酒精滥用为目标,探索实施有效的干预措施,以减少AUD的发生,并防止各种精神心理障碍和躯体疾病的发生。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

作者贡献声明 文章构思和设计、论文审校和修订为王学义,文献收集、撰写为王岚、王冉

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