

PGE₂(31%)和TXB₂(25%)。白三烯B₄(LTB₄)的释放不受5-ASA-Glu治疗的影响,而SASP对其有一定的抑制作用。SASP与5-ASA-Glu相比,5-ASA的释放在小肠高,在结肠低。5-ASA-Glu可有效地降低三硝基苯磺酸诱导结肠炎的肉眼可见的和组织学分数,对减少二十碳烯酸类的合成也有一定作用。研究结果说明5-ASA-Glu是一个有前途的治疗炎性肠道疾病的药物。

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偏头痛治疗新药——佐米曲坦

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摘要 综述了佐米曲坦的合成、药代动力学、临床疗效、不良反应及药物相互作用。

关键词 佐米曲坦; 合成; 药代动力学; 临床疗效

ZOLMITRIPTAN, A NEW ANTIMIGRAINE DRUG

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ABSTRACT The synthesis, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, ADRs, and drug interactions of zolmitriptan were reviewed.

KEY WORDS Zolmitriptan; Synthesis; Pharmacokinetics; Efficacy

偏头痛是一种发作性头痛,常伴有恶心和呕吐。在西方国家有10%以上的人患有此病,且大多数患者为女性;在我国偏头痛的发病率为4.2%~14.6%,男女比例为1:4。对于偏头痛一直没有理想的治疗方法,近期治疗偏头痛发作的方法包括使用止痛药、麦角生物碱和5-HT受体激动剂。

佐米曲坦(zolmitriptan, 311C90)是一种选择性很高的强效5-HT_{1B/1D}受体激动剂,具有双重作用,同时具有外围和中枢作用,并作用于脑干中枢的三叉神经核,该区域被认为是脑中的“疼痛发生器”的部位。本品对各类偏头痛均有疗效,其作用比舒马曲坦(sumatriptan)更强,起效更快,用法更简单。佐

米曲坦不仅能迅速地缓解头痛,还能缓解畏光、惧声、恶心等并发症。本品最初由葛兰素威康公司开发,后来泽尼卡公司获得了生产许可。1997年3月,佐米曲坦首次获得批准进入英国,商品名为Zomig,推荐剂量2.5 mg/次;随后又分别进入了丹麦、芬兰、德国和美国市场。

患者对佐米曲坦有较好的耐受性,不良反应轻微且短暂。此外,本品与其他药物无相互作用。

1 合成^[1]

佐米曲坦的化学名为4(S)-[3-[2-(二甲胺基)乙基]-1H-吲哚-5-基甲基]恶唑烷-2-酮。其主要合成路线见图1。

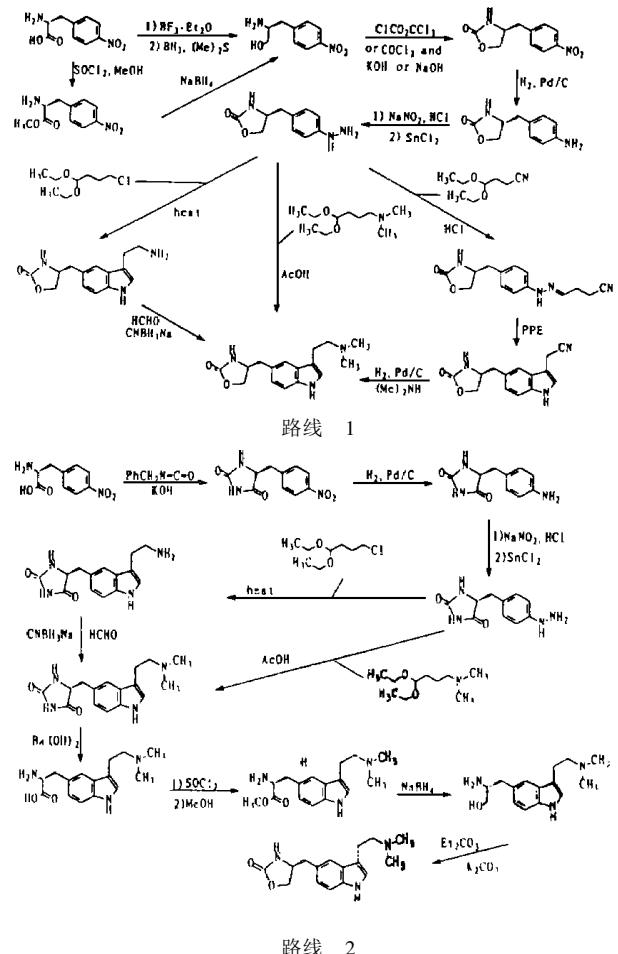


图1 主要合成路线

2 药代动力学^[2,3]

佐米曲坦是亲脂性小分子化合物,口服10mg剂量的生物利用度为(49±24)%,其中男性为(38±16)%女性为(60±28)%比舒马曲坦的口服生物利用度0.14要好。佐米曲坦既可采用静注给药,也可采用口服给药。口服本品能被迅速吸收,给药1h内达到最大血浆浓度,随后有4~6h的吸收平稳期。静注给药3.5mg,C_{max}和AUC平均值分别为

79%和77%。口服给药10mg后,个别峰浓度变化宽于静注,且观察到多重峰。口服给药的C_{max}和AUC值在男性中很低,平均值分别为61%和49%。口服给药的代谢物浓度比静注高2倍左右,且男性高于女性。静注和口服的t_{1/2}分别为2.30h和2.94h。静注给药的CL和V_d分别为(8.7±1.7)ml/(min·kg)和(122±32)L。给予25mg¹⁴C标记的佐米曲坦,7d的回收率为(91.5±7.0)%,其中尿中为(64.4±6.5)%,粪便为(27.1±6.0)%.佐米曲坦及其代谢物的大部分在给药后的最初24h排出,尿中原形药量不到10%,无活性的吲哚乙酸代谢物为(31.1±6.4)%.粪便中大部分是原形药物。3种主要代谢物为有5-HT_{1D}激动活性的N-去甲基代谢物(183C91)、无活性的N-氧化物(1652W92)及吲哚乙酸(2161W92),以上3种代谢物占血浆总放射性的86%。在血浆中未检测到其他代谢物,尿中检测到的其他代谢物含量均在5%以下。

3 临床疗效^[4~6]

口服佐米曲坦能迅速而有效地解除头痛。本品研究中最初2000例患者的资料显示:65%~81%的患者在治疗2h有效,而安慰剂是15%~34%;治疗组有47%的患者偏头痛完全消失;给药24h内头痛复发率在治疗组为21%~37%。

佐米曲坦有很好的量效曲线。研究表明,口服本品1~25mg均能取得很好的疗效。如口服2.5~10mg,1h头痛减轻率为44%~51%,2h为65%~67%,4h为75%~78%,均明显优于安慰剂。服用佐米曲坦不仅能有效地减缓头痛,还能缓解恶心、畏光、惧声等并发症。

在2.5mg剂量下(推荐剂量),疗效和耐受性“明显分离”。如219例偏头痛患者服药2h头痛减轻率为62%,4h为70%;而108例服用安慰剂者分别为36%,37%。在服用佐米曲坦的患者中头痛复发率为22%(安慰剂组为30%),未发现有严重的不良反应。

长期研究资料(>1年)表明,对于多次偏头痛发作者服用本品一样有效。

4 药物不良反应^[7,8]

患者对佐米曲坦一般均能很好耐受,不良反应轻微和短暂。最常见的不良反应为衰弱、口干、恶心、头晕、瞌睡和发热。也报道有胸部紧束与压迫感,但并未见伴随明显的心电图异常。

5 药物相互作用^[4,9]

对健康志愿者试验显示佐米曲坦与麦角胺、双

氢麦角胺、苯噻啶、胃复安等药物同时服用，其药代动力学参数和代谢物均无明显的变化。口服避孕药和抗抑郁药与本品共用，不影响佐米曲坦的疗效。与心得安共用时，佐米曲坦的 AUC 值上升 50%，而 183C91 的 AUC 值下降 11%。但当使用较小的剂量时则无以上的药代动力学参数变化。

6 结语

上述资料表明，佐米曲坦对治疗急性偏头痛发作能取得迅速的满意效果，是目前治疗偏头痛的最有效的药物之一。

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非甾体类抗炎药物的研究进展

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摘要 阿司匹林类的非甾体类抗炎药是治疗关节炎和风湿病的主要药物，其作用机制系通过抑制环氧酶(COX)而减少前列腺素合成。已发现 COX-1 和 COX-2 为同功酶，并认为抗炎药物对 COX-1 的抑制与产生不良反应有关，而对 COX-2 的抑制则带来治疗效果。因此，国外已研制出新的选择性 COX-2 抑制剂。

关键词 非甾体类抗炎药物；环氧酶

PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

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ABSTRACT Aspirin and other NSAIDs have been the main agents for treatment of pain and inflammation associated with arthritis and rheumatism. Sir John Vane suggested that these agents exerted their effects by inhibition of cyclooxygenase(COX) and resulted in reducing prostaglandins production. Following the discovery of two isoenzymes of COX in 1991, COX-1 and COX-2, it is now believed that the GI and renal side effects of NSAIDs are induced by COX-1 inhibition, whilst their therapeutic effects are produced by COX-2 inhibition. Now some highly selective COX-2 inhibitors have been marketed but whether their GI side effects were improved need to be confirmed.

KEY WORDS Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor

非甾体类抗炎药物(non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, NSAID)是指一大类具有抗炎、止痛和解热作用的非固醇类药物。1899 年，德国拜耳公司

发明阿司匹林，为 NSAID 的第 1 个产品。阿司匹林的问世标志着人类用合成药物抗炎治疗的开始。其后半个世纪，阿司匹林成为抗炎治疗的主要药物。