

## · 偏头痛 ·

# 偏头痛急性期和预防性治疗进展

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**【摘要】** 偏头痛是常见的神经系统疾病,其高患病率和所导致的失能加重患者及其家庭和社会疾病负担。然而,目前的偏头痛治疗方案并不能完全满足临床需要且常伴有各种不良反应,因此亟待新的治疗方案。本文综述近年偏头痛急性期和预防性治疗的药物治疗和非药物治疗研究进展。

**【关键词】** 偏头痛; 药物疗法; 血清素受体激动剂; 降钙素基因相关肽; 垂体腺苷酸环化酶激活多肽; 抗体,单克隆; 针刺疗法; 综述

## Advances in acute and preventive treatment of migraine

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**【Abstract】** Migraine is a common and often disabling neurologic disease, its high prevalence and disability significantly impact on patients and relatives, contributing to heavy social and economic burden. However, currently available migraine treatment options are limited and are often associated with many intolerable side-effects. Therefore, it is necessary to explore new therapeutic options for migraine. This review discusses the most recent and evidence-based advances in pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment approaches for migraine.

**【Key words】** Migraine; Drug therapy; Serotonin receptor agonists; Calcitonin gene-related peptide; Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide; Antibodies, monoclonal; Acupuncture therapy; Review

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偏头痛是高度失能性原发性头痛,我国人群年患病率为9.3%<sup>[1]</sup>。目前全球约有10亿例患者,男女比例为1:3,35~39岁人群患病率达峰值<sup>[2]</sup>,亦可发生于儿童,学龄儿童年患病率为7%<sup>[3]</sup>。2016全球疾病负担(GBD2016)数据显示,偏头痛是第二大常见的神经系统失能性疾病<sup>[4]</sup>。偏头痛的治疗包括药物治疗和非药物治疗,药物治疗是主要方法,分为急性期治疗和预防性治疗;非药物治疗作为辅助方

法,用于存在药物治疗禁忌证的患者,如妊娠期女性的预防性治疗。然而,目前的偏头痛治疗方案并不能满足临床需要且常伴有各种不良反应,因此亟待探寻更为安全、有效的规范化治疗方案。随着近年偏头痛发病机制的重大进展,涌现出多种新的基于发病机制的治疗药物,本文拟详述偏头痛药物治疗和非药物治疗新进展。

### 一、急性期治疗

偏头痛的急性期治疗以药物为主,国际头痛协会(IHS)在随机对照试验中定义2种急性期治疗成功的临床结局,即治疗后2小时内疼痛消失以及治疗后2小时内偏头痛相关最困扰的症状(包括恶心、呕吐、畏光、畏声等)消失<sup>[5]</sup>。

**1. 非特异性药物** 主要为对乙酰氨基酚和非甾体抗炎药(NSAID)。其中应用最广泛的首选药物为

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非甾体抗炎药,包括对乙酰水杨酸、布洛芬和双氯芬酸钾,其有效性已获得随机对照试验的证实<sup>[6-9]</sup>。

2. 特异性药物 主要为曲坦类药物。曲坦类药物为5-羟色胺1B/1D(5-HT1B/1D)受体激动药,对偏头痛的头痛症状有特异性疗效。5-羟色胺为单胺类神经递质,其受体多样、分布和作用广泛。激活特异性5-羟色胺受体可以改善偏头痛相关病理变化,减少神经炎性介质[如P物质(SP)和降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)]的释放,抑制神经源性炎症,且作用于5-HT1B/1D受体时有收缩血管作用;阻碍脑干和上颈髓活化的三叉神经释放神经递质(如谷氨酸),可以降低外周神经元的过度兴奋<sup>[10]</sup>。目前有7种口服的曲坦类药物经美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准上市,包括阿莫曲普坦(almotriptan)、依来曲普坦(eletriptan)、夫罗曲普坦(frovatriptan)、那拉曲普坦(naratriptan)、利扎曲普坦(rizatriptan)、舒马普坦(sumatriptan)和佐米曲普坦(zolmitriptan),这些药物对疾病的任意阶段均有效,需早期应用,越早疗效越佳<sup>[11]</sup>。曲坦类药物的不良反应主要为短暂性全身感觉过敏、头晕、口干和心悸,颈部和胸部紧绷感少见,虽少有证据表明曲坦类药物可以增加血管事件的风险<sup>[12]</sup>,但因其属于血管收缩药,这一风险理论上仍然存在,因此有缺血性冠状动脉疾病、缺血性脑血管病(如缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作)、高血压和外周缺血性血管病等病史的患者禁用<sup>[13]</sup>。

3. 新型特异性治疗药物 主要包括地坦类药物(ditans)和吉泮类药物(gepants),这两种靶点药物的出现促进了偏头痛急性期治疗的发展。(1)地坦类药物:5-HT1F受体激动药是一种亲脂性、高选择性受体激动药,可以透过血-脑屏障,同时作用于外周和中枢神经系统,虽然存在中枢抑制作用,但是无激活5-HT1B受体和曲坦类药物收缩血管的不良反应<sup>[10-14]</sup>。首个地坦类药物——拉米地坦(lasmiditan)于2019年10月经FDA批准用于成人偏头痛的急性期治疗,但尚无哺乳期女性的应用经验,因此暂不推荐哺乳期女性应用地坦类药物进行急性期治疗(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK501922/>)。Ⅱ期/Ⅲ期临床试验均已证实拉米地坦作为偏头痛急性期治疗药物安全、有效<sup>[15]</sup>,除能够减轻头痛症状外,还改善畏光等偏头痛相关最困扰的症状<sup>[16]</sup>。一项Ⅲ期临床试验纳入1856例偏头痛急性期发作患者,约32.24%(167/518)患者予拉米地坦200 mg后2小时内头痛缓解,28.23%(142/503)予拉米地坦

100 mg后2小时内头痛缓解,而安慰剂组这一比例仅为15.27%(80/524,  $P < 0.001$ )<sup>[17]</sup>。但是由于中枢抑制作用,拉米地坦可以导致短暂性驾驶障碍,故建议服药后至少8小时不能驾驶车辆。值得注意的是,与绝大多数偏头痛急性期治疗药物一样,拉米地坦同样具有诱发药物过度使用性头痛(MOH)的不良反应<sup>[18]</sup>,其作用机制与诱导外周和中枢敏化有关。研究显示,拉米地坦最常见的不良反应是头晕、感觉异常、嗜睡、疲劳、恶心、肌无力和感觉迟钝等<sup>[19]</sup>。(2)吉泮类药物:属降钙素基因相关肽受体阻断药,不易透过血-脑屏障,主要作用于三叉神经节等血-脑屏障以外结构<sup>[20]</sup>。吉泮类药物既无曲坦类药物的血管收缩作用,亦无诱发药物过度使用性头痛的风险<sup>[21]</sup>。2019年12月,FDA批准首个吉泮类药物——乌布吉泮(ubrogepant)用于成人有先兆偏头痛(MA)或无先兆偏头痛(MO)的急性期治疗<sup>[22]</sup>,同样不推荐用于哺乳期女性(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK501922/>)。2019年的一项Ⅲ期临床试验纳入1672例中至重度偏头痛急性期发作患者,分别予以乌布吉泮100 mg、50 mg或安慰剂,结果显示,乌布吉泮100 mg组和50 mg组分别有21.21%(95/448)和19.19%(81/422)患者治疗2小时内头痛缓解,高于安慰剂组的11.84%(54/456,  $P < 0.001$ 和 $P = 0.002$ )<sup>[23]</sup>。另一项Ⅲ期临床试验纳入每月发作2~8次的有或无先兆偏头痛患者,分别予以乌布吉泮50 mg、25 mg或安慰剂,其结果显示,乌布吉泮50 mg组有21.77%(101/464)患者治疗2小时内头痛缓解,乌布吉泮25 mg组有20.69%(90/435)治疗2小时内头痛缓解,均高于安慰剂组的14.25%(65/456;  $P = 0.010, 0.030$ )<sup>[24]</sup>。治疗48小时内药物不良反应主要包括恶心、嗜睡、口干和头晕<sup>[22]</sup>。瑞美吉泮(rimegepant)是FDA于2020年2月批准的一种口腔崩解片。一项Ⅲ期临床试验纳入1466例中至重度偏头痛急性期发作患者,分别予以瑞美吉泮75 mg或安慰剂,结果显示,瑞美吉泮75 mg组有21.23%(142/669)患者治疗2小时内头痛缓解,安慰剂组仅10.85%(74/682,  $P < 0.0001$ )<sup>[25]</sup>。虽然乌布吉泮和瑞美吉泮耐受性良好,但以治疗2小时内头痛缓解比例作为终点事件,其疗效并不显著<sup>[23-25]</sup>。因此仅推荐吉泮类药物用于常规非甾体抗炎药和曲坦类药物禁忌或无效的患者<sup>[26]</sup>。

4. 辅助用药 推荐止吐药作为偏头痛急性期发作相关严重恶心或呕吐的辅助用药,如多潘立酮和

甲氧氯普胺<sup>[27]</sup>。

## 二、预防性治疗

对于发作频率>2次/月并影响生活质量的偏头痛患者,建议启动预防性治疗方案<sup>[13]</sup>。预防性药物的选择基于多种因素并需体现个体化原则,如有效性、耐受性、可用性、成本、安全性和患者喜好等<sup>[13]</sup>。预防性治疗的目的是减少偏头痛发作频率、持续时间和严重程度,而非根治或治愈<sup>[11]</sup>。预防性治疗的有效性指标包括发作频率、持续时间、疼痛程度、功能损害程度和急性期治疗反应<sup>[6]</sup>。常用药物包括抗癫痫药物(如托吡酯和丙戊酸)、钙拮抗药(如氟桂利嗪)、抗抑郁药(如阿米替林)和某些降压药(如β受体阻断药和血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻断药坎地沙坦)<sup>[6]</sup>。

新近出现的新型预防性药物包括4种针对降钙素基因相关肽及其受体的单克隆抗体,即瑞玛奈珠单抗(fremanezumab)、伽奈珠单抗(galcanezumab)、依普奈珠单抗(epinezumab)和厄瑞努单抗(erenumab),多项随机对照临床试验显示其预防性治疗发作性偏头痛和慢性偏头痛安全、有效,且耐受性良好<sup>[28-30]</sup>。(1)厄瑞努单抗:于2018年5月批准上市,是首个经FDA批准的用于治疗偏头痛的降钙素基因相关肽受体单克隆抗体,推荐剂量为70或140 mg/月皮下注射。(2)瑞玛奈珠单抗:为降钙素基因相关肽单克隆抗体,于2018年9月经FDA批准用于成人偏头痛的预防性治疗,推荐剂量225 mg/月或225 mg(每3个月一次)皮下注射。(3)伽奈珠单抗:为降钙素基因相关肽单克隆抗体,于2018年9月经FDA批准用于成人偏头痛的预防性治疗,于2019年6月4日批准用于成人发作性丛集性头痛的治疗。预防性治疗的推荐剂量为120 mg/月皮下注射、负荷剂量为240 mg/月。(4)依普奈珠单抗:为降钙素基因相关肽单克隆抗体,于2020年2月经FDA批准用于成人偏头痛的预防性治疗,其推荐剂量为100 mg(每3个月一次)或300 mg(每3个月一次)静脉注射。亦有研究证实,厄瑞努单抗、瑞玛奈珠单抗和伽奈珠单抗对其他类型预防性药物治疗失败的偏头痛患者有效<sup>[30-33]</sup>。一项为期5年的开放标签的扩展研究显示,厄瑞努单抗治疗发作性偏头痛是安全的,仍待更多研究评估其长期安全性。上述4种降钙素基因相关肽及其受体单克隆抗体的最常见不良反应为注射部位反应,如疼痛或红斑<sup>[28]</sup>,此外,尤应注意的是,厄瑞努单抗还可以导致便秘。现有的评估上述4种药物有效性和安全性的Ⅱ期/Ⅲ期临

床试验均未显示出心血管不良事件,有可能是由于大多数研究所纳入患者的年龄<65岁,无明显的心血管并发症,因此尚待更多长期随访研究探究降钙素基因相关肽及其受体单克隆抗体的心血管不良事件风险<sup>[30]</sup>。由于此类药物费用较高,目前仅推荐用于至少2种其他预防性药物治疗失败的患者。

此外,两种口服的小分子降钙素基因相关肽受体阻断药——瑞美吉泮和Atogepant分别于2021年5和9月获得FDA批准用于发作性偏头痛的预防性治疗。一项Atogepant预防性治疗偏头痛的临床研究纳入910例偏头痛患者,其中873例获得最终疗效分析,予以Atogepant 10 mg/d(214例)、Atogepant 30 mg/d(223例)、Atogepant 60 mg/d(222例)或安慰剂(214例),结果显示,治疗12周后,与基线期相比,Atogepant 10 mg/d组平均每月头痛发作时间减少3.7天(95%CI:-1.800~-0.600, P<0.001)、Atogepant 30 mg/d组减少3.9天(95%CI:-1.900~-0.800, P<0.001)、Atogepant 60 mg/d组减少4.2天(95%CI:-2.300~-1.200, P<0.001),多于安慰剂组的2.5天;发生率≥5%的药物不良反应包括便秘、恶心、上呼吸道感染<sup>[34]</sup>。另一项多中心随机双盲安慰剂对照Ⅱ期/Ⅲ期试验证实瑞美吉泮预防性治疗偏头痛有效,与基线期相比,瑞美吉泮组治疗期后4周平均每月头痛发作时间减少4.3天,多于安慰剂组的3.5天(P=0.0099);瑞美吉泮组发生率≥2%的药物不良反应有4种,即鼻咽炎、恶心、尿路感染和上呼吸道感染,未见其他严重不良反应<sup>[35]</sup>。值得提示的是,瑞美吉泮是目前唯一同时适用于急性期治疗和预防性治疗的药物。

## 三、中药治疗

近年来,中药在偏头痛的治疗中发挥越来越重要的作用。国内一项多中心随机双盲安慰剂对照试验显示,天舒胶囊治疗后12周,头痛发作频率降低>50%比例高于安慰剂[62.06%(422/680)对23.93%(56/234),P<0.0001],随后进行的4周随访,天舒胶囊组头痛发作频率降低>50%比例增至70.76%(392/554),仍高于安慰剂组[26.32%(60/228),P<0.0001],表明天舒胶囊是一种有效、耐受性良好的预防性药物且停药后仍有预防作用<sup>[36]</sup>。亦有研究显示,头痛宁胶囊预防性治疗偏头痛安全、有效<sup>[37]</sup>。

## 四、非药物治疗

非药物治疗主要用于存在药物治疗禁忌证的

患者,既可辅助药物治疗,又极大程度地减少不必要的药物暴露。无创性神经调控治疗、生物行为疗法和针灸均有一定的证据支持<sup>[38-39]</sup>,但少有证据支持物理疗法、脊椎按摩或饮食治疗。其中,针灸作为祖国传统医学,是国内偏头痛非药物治疗的研究热点。一项为期24周的随机对照试验纳入249例无先兆偏头痛患者,随机分为真针刺组(83例)、假针刺组(83例)和对照组(常规护理,83例),连续治疗4周,随访20周,结果显示,与治疗前相比,真针刺组随机化分组后第13~16周头痛发作次数减少3.2次、假针刺组减少2.1次、对照组减少1.4次,真针刺组头痛发作次数的减少高于假针刺组(95%CI:0.400~1.900,P=0.002)和对照组(95%CI:1.100~2.500,P<0.001),表明针灸可以有效减少偏头痛发作次数<sup>[40]</sup>。另一项多中心随机对照临床试验纳入150例未接受过针灸治疗的无先兆偏头痛患者,随机分为手法针刺组(60例)、假针刺组(60例)和对照组(常规护理,30例),经4周基线评估、8周治疗和12周随访,结果显示,与假针刺组相比,手法针刺组随机化分组后第13~20周头痛发作时间明显减少,其中随机化分组后第13~16周较基线期减少1.4天(95%CI:-2.400~-0.300,P=0.005),随机化分组后第17~20周减少2.1天(95%CI:-2.900~-1.200,P<0.001),表明手法针刺治疗可以显著减少偏头痛发作时间和频率<sup>[41]</sup>。

综上所述,偏头痛是临床常见的失能性疾病,患病率较高、确诊率较低,给患者及其家庭和社会带来极大负担。目前的偏头痛治疗方案因疗效和耐受性问题,尚无法完全解决疾病困扰。近年来,新型靶点药物的出现和非药物治疗的进展,可以更好、更全面地为患者提供适宜的选择,进而减轻疾病负担。

利益冲突 无

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