

# 甲巯咪唑致肝损伤相关因素研究进展

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## 摘要

甲巯咪唑(MMI)是目前临床上应用最广泛的抗甲状腺药物之一, 肝功能损害是其最常见的不良反应, 并成为困扰临床医生治疗甲状腺功能亢进的难关。本文对药物性肝损伤(DILI)机制主要是甲巯咪唑致肝损伤(MMI-DILI)机制进行综述, 以帮助临床医生预判应用甲巯咪唑的可能带来的风险, 并为进一步研究MMI-DILI机制提供思路。

## 关键词

甲巯咪唑, 药物性肝损伤, 药物代谢, HLA

# Advances in the Study of Related Factors of Methimazole-Induced Liver Injury

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## Abstract

Methimazole (MMI) is currently one of the most widely used clinically anti-thyroid drugs, liver injury is the most common adverse reactions, and it is a serious problem for physicians to treat hyperthyroidism. However, the mechanism of methimazole-induced hepatotoxicity is not fully understood so far. In this paper, the mechanisms of drugs-induced liver injury (DILI) and methimazole-induced liver damage (MMI-DILI) were reviewed, in order to help clinical doctors to predict drugs' side effect, and provide ideas for further research on mechanism of MMI-DILI.

## Keywords

Methimazole, Drugs-Induced Liver Injury (DILI), Drug Metabolism, HLA

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## 1. 引言

甲状腺功能亢进是常见的内分泌疾病，根据病因可分为弥漫性毒性甲状腺肿(Graves 病)、结节性毒性甲状腺肿和甲状腺自主高功能腺瘤等，其中最为常见的是 Graves 病。Graves 病的治疗包括抗甲状腺药物(anti-thyroid drugs, ATD)、放射性碘和手术[1]。甲巯咪唑(Methimazole, MMI)是治疗 Graves 病的经典药物之一，其药物不良反应包括肝损害、粒细胞减少、皮疹等，最为常见的是肝功能损伤[2]。

甲巯咪唑是硫代酰胺化合物，它引起的肝损害多发生在用药 1 个月内，临床表现如黄疸、肝区疼痛等无特异性且不明显，实验室检查以转氨酶尤其是 ALT 升高为主，部分病例以胆红素升高为主，停药后可缓解[3]。目前甲巯咪唑仍是治疗甲亢最常见的药物，其肝毒性具体机制仍不明确。本文综述了目前国内研究的一些可能机制，包括药物代谢、免疫损伤等。

## 2. 药物代谢

目前认为甲巯咪唑引起胆汁淤积性肝炎[4]，其中药物代谢产物可能是重要的一环。肝脏是人体大多数药物代谢的器官，包含多种药物代谢酶，最为重要的是细胞色素 CYP450 系统，参与药物的 I 相代谢。研究表明，在包括 MMI 在内的含硫代酰胺的药物代谢中，CYP450 系统发挥着重要作用。MMI 在肝脏代谢酶的作用下产生两种中间代谢产物——N-甲基硫脲(N-methylthiourea)和乙二醛(glyoxal)，其可能与药物所致的肝脏毒性有关[5]。另一种药物代谢酶——黄素单加氧酶(flavin-containing monooxygenase, FMO)也可能在 MMI-DILI 中发挥重要作用。FMO3 是 FMO 最重要的亚型，主要参与氧化含 N 或 S 的药物，同时，FMO3 基因的某些突变降低酶活性从而增强药效[6]。甲巯咪唑是含 S 药物，其被 FMO 直接氧化，其氧化产物次磺酸及亚磺酸也可能参与肝脏损伤[7]。国内一些学者发现，山东地区汉族人群 GD 患者的 FMO3 基因 E308G 位点多态性影响酶活性而参与甲巯咪唑致肝损害[8]。

葡萄糖醛酸苷化是增强 MMI 排泄的重要代谢途径。因此，葡萄糖醛酸糖基转移酶(UGT)的活性降低导致 MMI 的 II 相新陈代谢受损，这可能会参与甲巯咪唑所致的肝脏损伤[9]。另外，MMI 的解毒过程需要还原性谷胱甘肽(GSH)参与，GSH 的缺乏可能也对肝脏有不利影响[10]。

此外，药物转运蛋白同样可能在 MMI-DILI 中发挥重要作用。目前考虑与 DILI 相关的药物转运蛋白包括胆盐输出泵(BSEP, 由 ABCC11 编码) [11]，多重耐药蛋白 2 (MRP2, 由 ABCC2 编码) [12]和有机阴离子转运多肽 B1 (OATP1B1, 由 SLCO1B1 编码) [13]等。最新研究证实，编码 OATP1B1 的基因 SLCO1B1 的多态性与 MMI-DILI 相关[14]。

## 3. 免疫损伤

目前认为药物性肝损伤的免疫损伤机制可能为：药物代谢产物作为半抗原，与血清蛋白结合后被抗原提呈细胞表面的 HLA 分子识别并处理，提呈给相应 T 细胞，介导免疫应答。因此，HLA 分子及其基因在药物性肝损伤发挥重要作用[15] [16]。HLA 复合体分为 I、II、III 类，经典的 I 类包括 HLA-A、

HLA-B、HLA-C 三个功能基因,其编码的 HLA I 类分子与 CD8+T 细胞结合;经典的 II 类包括 HLA-DP、HLA-DQ、HLA-DR 三个亚区(每个亚区内含有二至多个 A、B 基因座位),编码 HLA-DP 分子、HLA-DQ 分子、HLA-DR 分子,与 CD4+T 细胞结合[17]。目前的 GWAS 研究发现,药物所致的肝损害与人类白细胞抗原(HLA)基因密切相关[18]。比如,抗结核药物及抗逆转录药物同时产生肝毒性的患者存在 HLA-B\*57 [19]、HLA-B\*35:01 等位基因是何首乌致肝损的遗传危险因素[20]、氟氯西林所致的药物性肝损害的患者存在 HLA-B\*57:01 [21]、抗真菌药特比萘芬引起肝脏损伤与 HLA-A\*33:01 相关[22]、中枢作用非阿片样镇痛药氟吡汀所致的肝损害与 HLA-DRB\*16:01 和 HLA-DQB1\*05:02 相关[23]等。

因此,甲巯咪唑的代谢产物同样可能作为半抗原参与了免疫应答,从而介导了肝功能损伤。最新的一项病例对照研究表明,HLA-C\*03:02 在甲巯咪唑所致的肝损害中发挥重要作用[24]。

#### 4. 总结

药物性肝损伤(DILI)是临床常见且严重的药物不良反应。甲巯咪唑作为临床最常应用的抗甲状腺药物,它所致的肝功能损害为治疗甲状腺功能亢进带来了挑战。甲巯咪唑的代谢是一个连续且复杂的过程,其中需要多种代谢酶、转运蛋白、免疫分子等参与,此过程中任何参与的分子改变都有可能导致肝功能损伤[7] [25]。

目前研究发现,甲巯咪唑所致的肝功能损伤可能与药物代谢、免疫损伤相关。随着药物基因组学的发展,研究者们还发现了多种与 MMI-DILI 相关的基因,包括药物代谢基因[14]和免疫相关基因[24]。这可能帮助临床医生在治疗前找到目标基因,从而判断患者是否适合应用甲巯咪唑来治疗甲亢。但是,对于甲巯咪唑致肝功能损伤的具体机制仍不明确,且基因检测造价昂贵,仍需继续寻找简单可行的检验标志物[26]。

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