



Methylphenidate ADHD Medications: Drug Safety Communication – Risk of Long-lasting Erections

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FDA 警告，methylphenidate (用於attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD)，可能罕見地延長陰莖勃起時間，有時會有疼痛，此情形稱為priapism。

FDA 根據最近methylphenidate的審查結果而更新藥物仿單：嚴重而罕見的priapism，若沒有及時治療，可能導致陰莖永久性損傷。

Priapism可發生於任何年紀的男性，當血液積聚在陰莖時，造成異常持久且有時疼痛的陰莖勃起。另一種ADHD藥物，Strattera (atomoxetine)，也與兒童、青少年、成人的異常勃起有關。

使用atomoxetine者產生priapism的情形，較使用methylphenidate者常見，但因為資料有限，FDA無法知道priapism分別地發生機率。

建議

醫療人員應該告知男性患者和他們的照顧者，確認他們知道陰莖異常勃起的症狀，並強調需要立即就醫，尤其還未進入青春的兒童，因為他們可能無法識別問題或是感到尷尬。

鼓勵病人閱讀用藥指南。從methylphenidate換成atomoxetine時須小心。病人不應該自行停藥。

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AUDIENCE: Psychiatry, Family Medicine, Pediatrics, Consumer

ISSUE: FDA is warning that methylphenidate products, one type of stimulant drug used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), may in rare instances cause prolonged and sometimes painful erections known as priapism. Based on a recent review of methylphenidate products, FDA updated drug labels and patient Medication Guides to include information about the rare but serious risk of priapism. If not treated right away, priapism can lead to permanent damage to the penis.

Priapism can occur in males of any age and happens when blood in the penis becomes trapped, leading to an abnormally long-lasting and sometimes painful erection. Another ADHD drug, Strattera (atomoxetine), has also been associated with priapism in children, teens, and adults.

Priapism appears to be more common in patients taking atomoxetine than in those taking methylphenidate products; however, because of limitations in available information, FDA does not know how often priapism occurs in patients taking either type of product.

See the FDA Drug Safety Communication for additional information, including a Data Summary.

BACKGROUND: Methylphenidate products are central nervous system (CNS) stimulants used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

RECOMMENDATION: Healthcare professionals should talk to male patients and their caregivers to make sure they know the signs and symptoms of priapism and stress the need for immediate medical treatment should it occur. Younger males, especially those who have not yet reached puberty, may not recognize the problem or may be embarrassed to tell anyone if it occurs.

Encourage your patients to read the Medication Guide they receive with every filled prescription. Use caution when considering switching patients from methylphenidate to atomoxetine. Patients should not stop taking a methylphenidate product without first discussing it with your health care professional.