



## 關於海量基因

有部分人稍微喝酒就會明顯臉紅，其中又以亞洲黃種人居多，比例接近一半[5]。這種飲酒過後臉紅的現象，其實是酒精(乙醇)代謝不完全引起的。飲酒後，酒精經腸胃道吸收進入體內循環，接下來會在肝臟進行代謝，首先，會先乙醇會經由乙醇去氫酶(ADH1B基因)代謝成乙醛，接下來乙醛再經由乙醛去氫酶(ALDH2基因)代謝成乙酸，最後乙酸再進入人體能量代謝循環分解成二氧化碳跟水排出體外，這是人體酒精代謝主要途徑[1, 3]。一旦帶有這兩個基因的變異，會有與酒精相關的敏感性反應，包括臉部潮紅和嚴重宿醉。同時帶有這類基因特質者若有酗酒傾向也往往較容易發生肝臟方面的疾病[6, 7]。

其中，ALDH2基因若發生變異則喝酒後容易在體內累積不易代謝的乙醛，乙醛除了容易刺激皮膚微血管擴張、皮膚搔癢不適外，乙醛也是頭頸癌的高風險因子[2, 3, 8]，目前文獻評估ALDH2基因若發生單變異則可能降低酵素功能約60~80% [9]，因此不管是單變異或是雙變異最好都是避免飲酒為佳。

依世界衛生組織的定義，一個單位的酒精大約等於10到12公克的純酒精量，約相當於一瓶350c.c.罐裝啤酒。若每週飲酒量達14單位，或單次飲酒量超過4單位即為重度飲酒。女性或大於65歲以上的男女性，建議每週飲酒量不超過7單位，且每次的飲酒量不超過3單位。若檢查結果為單變異，建議至少將飲酒量減少一半；若為雙變異或多位點發生變異，戒酒就是最好的養生防癌之道。以下簡單表列常見酒類攝取一單位酒精的相對飲用量：

酒類	相對飲用量
啤酒	350c.c.
紅酒、葡萄酒	150c.c.
保力達、維士比	150c.c.
紹興酒	65c.c.
米酒	55c.c.
蔘茸酒	40c.c.
高粱酒、茅台酒	20c.c.

## Reference

1. Quillen, E.E., et al., ALDH2 is associated to alcohol dependence and is the major genetic determinant of "daily maximum drinks" in a GWAS study of an isolated rural Chinese sample. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet*, 2014. 165B(2): p. 103-10.
2. Pavanello, S., et al., Alcohol drinking, mean corpuscular volume of erythrocytes, and alcohol metabolic genotypes in drunk drivers. *Alcohol*, 2012. 46(1): p. 61-8.
3. Takeuchi, F., et al., Confirmation of ALDH2 as a Major locus of drinking behavior and of its variants regulating multiple metabolic phenotypes in a Japanese population. *Circ J*, 2011. 75(4): p. 911-8.
4. Tanaka, F., et al., Strong interaction between the effects of alcohol consumption and smoking on oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma among individuals with ADH1B and/or ALDH2 risk alleles. *Gut*, 2010. 59(11): p. 1457-64.
5. Yoshida, A., I.Y. Huang, and M. Ikawa, Molecular abnormality of an inactive aldehyde dehydrogenase variant commonly found in Orientals. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 1984. 81(1): p. 258-61.
6. Goedde, H.W., S. Harada, and D.P. Agarwal, Racial differences in alcohol sensitivity: a new hypothesis. *Hum Genet*, 1979. 51(3): p. 331-4.
7. Yokoyama, M., et al., Hangover susceptibility in relation to aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 genotype, alcohol flushing, and mean corpuscular volume in Japanese workers. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res*, 2005. 29(7): p. 1165-71.
8. Huang, C.C., et al., Investigating the Association between Alcohol and Risk of Head and Neck Cancer in Taiwan. *Sci Rep*, 2017. 7(1): p. 9701.
9. Gross, E.R., et al., A personalized medicine approach for Asian Americans with the aldehyde dehydrogenase 2\*2 variant. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol*, 2015. 55: p. 107-27.