

探讨综合治疗对去势家兔骨质疏松模型 股骨上端骨折愈合的影响

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摘要 目的 探讨应用雌激素、降钙素、维生素 D₃和钙剂对去势家兔骨质疏松模型股骨上端骨折愈合的作用。方法 16只雌性青紫兰家兔去势复制骨质疏松模型,行股骨上端骨折克氏针内固定。术后随机分为两组,实验组给予益钙宁、尼尔雌醇、维生素 D₃及钙剂观察对骨折愈合的影响。结果 X射线片示实验组较对照组外骨痂生成量多,骨折愈合时间缩短。股骨的极限扭矩和最大刚度增加。QCT检测腰2~4椎体松质骨骨密度皆增加。结论 骨质疏松并骨折除内固定外,还要联合应用抑制骨吸收,并促进骨形成的药物,加速了骨折的愈合。

关键词 骨质疏松模型 联合用药 骨折愈合

Combined treatment of osteoporosis associated with upper femoral fracture; an experimental study

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Abstract Objective To investigate the effect of combined treatment of internal fixation, hormone replacement therapy (HRT), calcitonin, vitamin D₃ and calcium supplementaion on osteoporosis associated with upper femoral fracture in rabbits. **Methods** 16 seven-month-old female rabbits were bilaterally ovariectomized to set up the osteoporosis model. The upper femoral fracture and intramedullary nail fixation were made operatively. After that, the subjects were divided into two groups randomly; one received HRT, calcitonin, vitamin D₃ and calcium supplementation, and the other placebo for 8 weeks. **Results** The experimental group showed decreased bone resorption, accelerated bone formation, a shorter period of fracture healing and a higher torque and stiffness of bone, compared with the control group. X-ray showed more callus, and SPA, QCT showed higher BMD of L₂₋₄ than in the control group. **Conclusion** Patients with osteoporosis associated with upper femoral fracture may benefit from drugs used to treat osteoporosis besides operation.

Key words Osteoporosis Femur fracture Combined treatment Rabbits

原发性骨质疏松症的常见严重并发症之一为股骨颈骨折。但对此种骨折的治疗一般只是采取切开复位内固定的方法。本文探讨同时加用治疗骨质疏松症的药物治疗,观察骨折愈合的速度及对骨生物力学性能的影响,这对治疗绝经后骨质疏松症合并骨折有一定指导意义。由于家兔股骨颈短小,实验性骨折内固定困难,

所以制成股骨上端骨折模型,除用克氏针内固定外,还采用四种药物联合应用,观察对股骨上端骨折愈合的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 将16只7月龄雌性青紫兰家兔(平均体重3.2 kg),戊巴比妥钠麻醉,用QCT(日本岛津XCT-5000T)测L₂₋₄椎体松质骨骨密度;去势前为778.42±51.39 mg/cm³,去势后3个月为639.75±85.52 mg/cm²,经t检验有明显差异

($P < 0.01$), 骨质疏松模型成立。

1.2 无菌条件下, 行右股骨小转子下截骨术, 用直径1 mm 克氏针2~3根固定(因家兔股骨颈短小, 无法实施骨折及内固定)。骨折术后将其分成两组, 每组8只。

实验组进行药物治疗, 即给降钙素(益钙宁, 日本旭化成工业株式会社生产, 批号: ELB6TX)0.5U/kg. 3d, 肌注。雌激素(尼尔雌醇, 上海华联制药有限公司, 批号: 970710)0.1 mg/kg·w, 灌胃。维生素 D₃(上海第九制药厂, 批号: 961012)1万 U/kg·w, 肌注。活性钙(白求恩医科大学制药), 批号: 960508, 含元素钙20 mg/袋)10 mg/kg·d, 灌胃。

对照组分别给予等量的盐水肌注和灌胃。共8周。

1.3 观察指标

骨折术后(治疗后)第4、5周拍 X 射线片, 用刻有1 mm 正方形格的有机玻璃板放在骨折线为中线, 计数上下各10 mm 骨皮质以外骨痂所占的方格数, 见表(1)。同时观察骨折的愈合情况, 见图1、2。

治疗8周后用 QCT 测 L₂₋₄ 椎体松质骨骨密度, 见表(2)。

大体标本制备及生物力学测试: 治疗后8周, 将家兔全部处死, 取所有家兔右股骨, 剥除软组织, 拔出克氏针, 放入生物力学卡压膜具中固定测最大刚度和最大扭矩, 见表(3)。

组织学观察: 生物力学测试后, 将骨组织甲醛固定, 蚁酸脱钙, 石蜡包埋, 病理切片, He 染色后光镜观察, 见图(3)(4)。

1.4 统计方法: t 检验。

2 结果

2.1 骨折术后4周和5周分别拍截骨处 X 射线片, 用自制的方格板测量骨痂量, 结果且较对照组明显增加。术后5周实验组骨折基本愈合, 对照组骨折线清晰可见。如表1和图1、2。

2.2 治疗前及治疗后8周分别用 QCT 测 L₂₋₄ 的骨密度(BMD), 实验组明显增加($P < 0.05$),

对照组减少($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

表1 治疗后4周和5周两组骨痂量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

	例数	4周(骨痂量)	5周(骨痂量)
对照组	8	7.3±6.7	9.4±5.2
实验组	8	26.5±10.8*	32.4±7.4*

注: 实验组与对照组比较 * $P < 0.05$

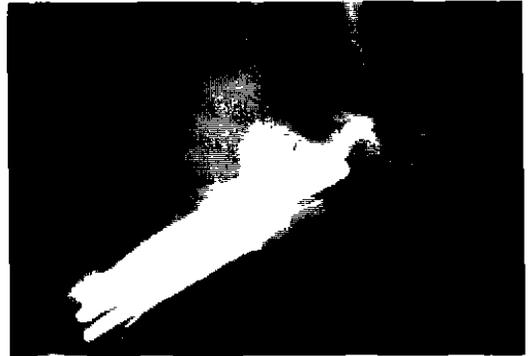


图1 术后5周对照组骨折线清晰可见

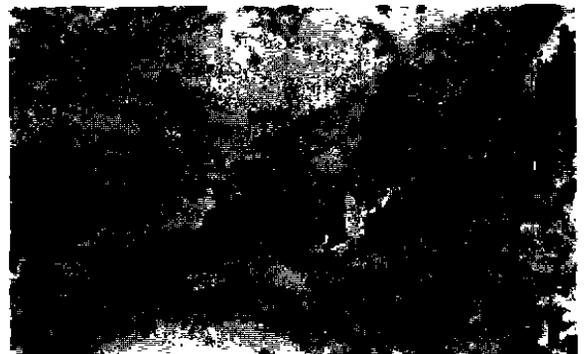


图2 实验组骨折已愈合

表2 治疗前及后8周 L₂₋₄ 的平均 BMD 变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	BMD(mg/cm ³)	
	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	639.8±80.1	638.9±65.5
实验组	636.6±96.1	749.4±35.5*

注: 实验组治疗前与治疗后比 * $P < 0.05$

2.3 治疗8周将家兔全部处死, 测右股骨干最大刚度和扭矩, 实验组明显增加。实验组4例在骨折线下方螺旋形折断, 3例在骨折线上方折断, 1例在骨折线处折断。对照组均在骨折处折断。如表3所示。

表3 治疗8周右股骨最大扭矩和最大刚度($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	最大刚度	最大扭矩
对照组	0.98±0.47	0.72±0.67
实验组	1.35±0.24*	1.47±0.38*

注:最大刚度和最大扭矩实验组均较对照组明显增加 * $P < 0.01$

2.4 右股骨上端病理切片见实验组成骨细胞肥大,增生明显,骨小梁增多、增粗,连续性好。骨皮质变宽。对照组成骨细胞增生不明显,有较多软骨细胞,且骨小梁稀疏,有断裂,骨痂量少。见图3。



图3 对照组病理变化



图4 实验组病理变化

3 讨论

原发性骨质疏松症(POP)为老年后性激素和降钙素(CT)分泌减少,骨溶解大于骨形成所

致。它分两型, I 型为绝经后骨质疏松症(PMO), II 型为老年性骨质疏松症(SOP)。去势家兔为 PMO 模型。因雌激素具有抑制骨溶解,又促进骨生成的作用。并且使骨对 PTH 的敏感性降低,所以补充尼尔雌醇可治疗 PMO。1987年 Gray 发现成骨细胞(OB)内有雌激素受体,雌激素具有促进成骨细胞增殖,促进骨胶原和转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)生成和间接抑制破骨细胞(OC)活性等作用。降钙素(益钙宁)可使破骨细胞活性降低,数量减少,从而抑制骨溶解。维生素 D₃通过对肠、骨、肾的作用调节血中钙、磷平衡,对骨代谢具有双向调节作用。钙是骨骼正常生长和达到峰值骨量的物质基础,应用钙剂,提供成骨原料,保证成骨需要。家兔切除卵巢后骨吸收大于骨形成,处于负钙平衡状态,所以应补充适量的钙剂。骨折愈合过程中骨外膜细胞和骨内膜细胞都能成骨,但需要一些因素刺激其他成骨作用。骨形成蛋白(BMP)可诱导成骨活性,而 1.25(OH)₂D₃对成骨细胞诱导产生 BMP,促进了骨折的愈合作用。本实验应用益钙宁、尼尔雌醇抑制了去势家兔骨溶解,并促进骨生成。活性钙为成骨原料,加速骨矿化,促进骨折的愈合。维生素 D₃促进肠钙的吸收,加速骨矿化,于骨折愈合。所以实验组较对照组骨折愈合快,骨痂量多和骨的强度和刚度增加。四种药物联合应用从调节骨代谢的各个环节促进了骨吸收模型向骨形成模型转换,有利于成骨作用,加速了骨折的愈合。

本实验研究表明,对于绝经后骨质疏松症合并骨折除内固定外应给予联合用药的方法治疗以加速骨折愈合。

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