长沙地区青少年儿童男性与女性骨密度积累的比较

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摘要:目的 了解长沙地区青少年儿童男性与女性不同骨骼部位骨密度(BMD)积累的比较。方法 采用DXA骨密度仪测量1322例健康青少年儿童(年龄6~24岁,男性533例,女性789例)正位腰椎、侧位腰椎、髌部和前臂远端各骨骼区域的BMD。结果 男性青少年儿童正位腰椎BMD随年龄增长,采用二次回归曲线模型拟合优度最佳,其余骨骼部位BMD与女性青少年儿童相似,均是采用S形回归曲线模型拟合优度最佳。大约在16岁之前,女性青少年儿童正位腰椎BMD显著高于男性,18岁后又显著低于男性。在14岁之前,女性青少年儿童侧位腰椎vBMD高于男性,14岁之后两者的vBMD几乎完全相似。其余骨骼部位,大约从12岁开始,男性青少年儿童的BMD逐渐高于女性,且两者的差异随着年龄增长而逐渐扩大。结论 该研究资料为评价青少年儿童的骨量变化提供了可靠的参考值。青少年儿童不同骨骼部位BMD积累方式存在性别差异,该差异随测量的骨骼部位不同和年龄增长而变化。

关键词: 骨密度; 骨量积累; 比较; 青少年儿童

Differences in male and female children and adolescents of acquisition with bone density in Changsha WU Xiyu, WU Xianping, ZHANG Hong, et al. Institute of Metabolism and Endocrinology, The Second Xiang-Ya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

Abstract: **Objective** To explore differences in male and female children and adolescents of acquisition with bone mineral density (BMD) at different skeletal sites in Changsha. **Methods** We used the DXA bone densitometer to take BMD measurements at the posteroanterior (PA), lateral spine, hip and forearm in 1322 healthy children and adolescents (ranging from 6 to 24 years of age, 533 were males, 789 were females). **Results** BMD at the PA spine in male increased with age, which were best fit to a quadratic-regression model, whereas S regression was the best fitting model for BMD at other skeletal sites that were similar to females. In individuals younger than 16 years of age, the BMD at the PA spine were significantly higher in females than in males, whereas the converse was found in individuals older than 18 years of age. In children younger than 14 years of age, vBMD measurements taken from the lateral spine in females were higher than those in males, whereas it was similar in both genders after 14 years of age. Approximately to 12 years of age, BMD in males became gradually higher than those of females, and the difference in both genders was expanding with age increased. **Conclusion** This study provided reliable reference data to evaluate bone mass acquisition in Chinese children and adolescents. The methods of BMD acquisition at different skeletal sites showed gender difference in children and adolescents, and the gender difference changed with measurement taken from different skeletal sites and age increased.

Key words: Bone mineral density; Bone acquisition; Gender difference; Children and adolescents

骨密度(BMD)与遗传、种族、性别、环境、地域、营养和生活方式等许多因素有关^[1-9],在年龄匹配的

不同人群之间,BMD存在显著的性别差异和种族差异,如男性BMD高于女性,黑人BMD高于白人,白人BMD高于亚洲人等^[10,11]。处于骨生长发育期的青少年儿童获得较高的峰值骨量,对抵抗衰老和绝经所致的骨丢失,以及降低发生骨质疏松和骨折的风险具有重要作用^[12]。因此,研究青少年儿童的骨

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量积累方式和提高其峰值 BMD,一直受到高度重视。为了解青少年儿童不同骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄增长的关系及其性别差异,我们测量了 1322 例年龄 6~24 岁的健康青少年儿童的 BMD,选择最佳回归曲线模型分析和比较了 BMD 随增龄的变化关系,以及男性和女性青少年儿童之间 BMD 的性别差异。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

随机选择长沙地区年龄为 6~24 岁的健康青少年儿童 1322 例,其中男性 533 例,女性 789 例。所有对象均详细填写表格、询问病史和体检,排除因疾病因素和药物因素影响骨代谢者。所有受试者均准确测量身高、体重和计算体重指数(BMI)。

1.2 骨密度测量

采用美国 Hologic 公司 QDR 4500A 和 Delphi A 型扇形束双能 X 线吸收法(DXA)骨密度仪,测量后前位(正位)腰椎第 1 至第 4 椎体(L₁~L₄)、侧位腰椎第 2 至第 4 椎体(L₂~L₄)、左侧髌部(近端股骨)和前臂远端(桡骨+尺骨)各骨骼区域的 BMD。该仪器重复测量 33 例受试者 BMD 的精密度变异系数的平均方根(RMSECV)^[13]为:正位腰椎 0.86%、侧位腰椎 2.06%、侧位腰椎体积 BMD(vBMD)1.99%、髌部各区域 0.83%~1.17% 和前臂各区域 1.03%~1.35%。骨密度仪每天测量腰椎体模质控的长期(约 10 年)精密度变异系数(CV)<0.44%。

1.3 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行分析。受试者按 2 岁年龄段分组,各骨骼部位的 BMD 采用平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。从 11 种不同回归曲线模型中

选择最佳回归模型,拟合 BMD 随年龄的变化关系,两种性别之间 BMD 拟合曲线的比较采用年龄配对 *t* 检验。

2 结果

表 1 显示青少年儿童按每 2 岁年龄分组资料的基本特征。身高、体重和 BMI 的平均值均显示随年龄而增加,大约从 14 岁开始,男性青少年儿童各年龄组的身高和体重显著大于女性,22 岁之后 BMI 也显著高于女性。表 2~5 显示两种性别青少年儿童与年龄相关的各骨骼部位的 BMD,随着年龄增长,两者各骨骼部位 BMD 的平均值均显示增加。表 6 显示两种性别的青少年儿童各骨骼部位 BMD 与体格特征指标的相关性,无论是男性或是女性,侧位腰椎 vBMD 和 Ward's 区 BMD 与身高、体重和 BMI 的相关系数总是最小。

图 1 和图 2 分别显示男性和女性青少年儿童各骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄增长的散点分布及最佳模型拟合曲线。男性青少年儿童正位腰椎 BMD 随年龄增长,采用二次回归曲线模型拟合优度最佳,其余骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄的变化趋势,同女性青少年儿童相似,均是采用 S 形回归曲线模型拟合优度最佳。图 3 显示男性和女性青少年儿童各骨骼部位 BMD 拟合曲线的比较。大约在 16 岁之前,女性青少年儿童正位腰椎 BMD 显著高于男性,18 岁后又显著低于男性。在 14 岁之前,女性青少年儿童侧位腰椎 vBMD 高于男性,14 岁之后两者的 vBMD 几乎完全相似。其余骨骼部位,大约从 12 岁开始,男性青少年儿童的 BMD 逐渐高于女性,且两者的差异随着年龄增长而逐渐扩大。

表 1 青少年儿童身高、体重和 BMI 随年龄的分布($\bar{x} \pm s$)

年龄(岁)	男性				女性			
	<i>n</i>	身高(cm)	体重(kg)	BMI(kg/m ²)	<i>n</i>	身高(cm)	体重(kg)	BMI(kg/m ²)
6~7	42	119.4±7.71	23.2±4.85	16.1±1.93	43	118.8±7.20	21.7±4.34	15.3±2.18
8~9	61	131.3±7.25	30.4±7.30	17.4±2.83	44	129.5±6.51	26.4±5.06	15.7±2.02
10~11	61	139.3±6.55	33.7±6.85	17.2±2.55	47	142.5±6.75	35.8±6.67	17.5±2.47
12~13	68	155.5±10.7	47.7±14.8	19.4±4.01	79	153.7±7.59	44.7±7.06	18.8±2.32
14~15	64	165.4±6.65*	54.7±10.8*	19.9±3.23	102	158.5±5.15	51.4±7.38	20.5±3.10
16~17	66	168.6±6.20*	58.3±11.5*	20.3±3.37	67	158.7±4.70	52.5±7.54	20.8±2.60
18~19	34	168.0±5.88*	57.0±5.36*	20.2±1.30	114	158.6±5.28	51.9±5.30	20.7±2.06
20~21	47	169.3±5.20*	59.1±7.45*	20.6±2.14	118	158.3±4.93	51.1±6.25	20.4±2.30
22~23	69	169.0±5.74*	61.6±7.84*	21.5±2.09*	125	157.9±5.05	51.2±6.13	20.5±2.17
24	21	169.7±6.80*	62.5±6.94*	21.7±2.17*	50	158.5±5.63	49.7±6.73	19.7±2.22

注:与女性比较,**P*=0.002~0.000

表2 青少年儿童与年龄相关的腰椎 BMD (g/m^2 $\bar{x} \pm s$)

年龄 (岁)	男性				女性			
	<i>n</i>	正位腰椎	侧位腰椎	侧位腰椎*	<i>n</i>	正位腰椎	侧位腰椎	侧位腰椎*
6~7	42	0.417 ± 0.062	0.375 ± 0.066	0.158 ± 0.021	43	0.459 ± 0.065	0.412 ± 0.071	0.168 ± 0.024
8~9	61	0.518 ± 0.070	0.490 ± 0.064	0.177 ± 0.022	44	0.586 ± 0.067	0.507 ± 0.071	0.185 ± 0.025
10~11	61	0.610 ± 0.068	0.576 ± 0.067	0.190 ± 0.022	47	0.679 ± 0.091	0.574 ± 0.073	0.195 ± 0.021
12~13	68	0.693 ± 0.114	0.641 ± 0.108	0.199 ± 0.026	79	0.748 ± 0.109	0.623 ± 0.089	0.203 ± 0.024
14~15	64	0.767 ± 0.115	0.692 ± 0.088	0.205 ± 0.019	102	0.802 ± 0.087	0.661 ± 0.068	0.208 ± 0.020
16~17	66	0.832 ± 0.112	0.733 ± 0.093	0.210 ± 0.023	67	0.846 ± 0.089	0.691 ± 0.070	0.212 ± 0.019
18~19	34	0.888 ± 0.097	0.766 ± 0.088	0.214 ± 0.023	114	0.881 ± 0.080	0.715 ± 0.082	0.215 ± 0.023
20~21	47	0.935 ± 0.097	0.794 ± 0.082	0.218 ± 0.019	118	0.910 ± 0.085	0.735 ± 0.070	0.218 ± 0.021
22~23	69	0.973 ± 0.119	0.818 ± 0.099	0.221 ± 0.021	125	0.935 ± 0.087	0.752 ± 0.075	0.220 ± 0.021
24	21	1.002 ± 0.116	0.838 ± 0.112	0.223 ± 0.027	50	0.956 ± 0.119	0.766 ± 0.112	0.222 ± 0.029

注:* 侧位腰椎体积 BMD (g/m^3)表3 青少年儿童与年龄相关的髋部各区域 BMD (g/m^2 $\bar{x} \pm s$)

年龄(岁)	<i>n</i>	股骨颈	大转子	转子间	Ward's 区	髋部总体
男性						
6~7	42	0.486 ± 0.073	0.400 ± 0.070	0.513 ± 0.083	0.525 ± 0.105	0.495 ± 0.076
8~9	61	0.595 ± 0.068	0.488 ± 0.072	0.663 ± 0.081	0.592 ± 0.086	0.619 ± 0.069
10~11	61	0.672 ± 0.070	0.550 ± 0.075	0.773 ± 0.090	0.636 ± 0.091	0.707 ± 0.076
12~13	68	0.728 ± 0.118	0.596 ± 0.102	0.856 ± 0.133	0.667 ± 0.122	0.773 ± 0.118
14~15	64	0.772 ± 0.124	0.630 ± 0.105	0.921 ± 0.149	0.690 ± 0.130	0.824 ± 0.130
16~17	66	0.806 ± 0.138	0.658 ± 0.125	0.973 ± 0.163	0.708 ± 0.161	0.864 ± 0.136
18~19	34	0.834 ± 0.125	0.680 ± 0.121	1.016 ± 0.157	0.722 ± 0.141	0.897 ± 0.137
20~21	47	0.857 ± 0.109	0.699 ± 0.098	1.051 ± 0.134	0.734 ± 0.114	0.924 ± 0.109
22~23	69	0.876 ± 0.126	0.714 ± 0.112	1.081 ± 0.138	0.744 ± 0.129	0.947 ± 0.120
24	21	0.892 ± 0.131	0.727 ± 0.140	1.106 ± 0.162	0.752 ± 0.176	0.966 ± 0.145
女性						
6~7	43	0.515 ± 0.072	0.430 ± 0.067	0.536 ± 0.073	0.520 ± 0.094	0.516 ± 0.066
8~9	44	0.597 ± 0.067	0.494 ± 0.053	0.662 ± 0.079	0.580 ± 0.097	0.615 ± 0.067
10~11	47	0.652 ± 0.080	0.536 ± 0.067	0.752 ± 0.089	0.619 ± 0.095	0.683 ± 0.078
12~13	79	0.691 ± 0.104	0.567 ± 0.090	0.817 ± 0.133	0.646 ± 0.141	0.733 ± 0.112
14~15	102	0.721 ± 0.089	0.590 ± 0.075	0.868 ± 0.114	0.666 ± 0.110	0.771 ± 0.094
16~17	67	0.744 ± 0.098	0.608 ± 0.084	0.908 ± 0.119	0.682 ± 0.128	0.800 ± 0.101
18~19	114	0.762 ± 0.093	0.622 ± 0.081	0.941 ± 0.124	0.694 ± 0.120	0.824 ± 0.101
20~21	118	0.777 ± 0.088	0.633 ± 0.083	0.967 ± 0.110	0.705 ± 0.112	0.843 ± 0.092
22~23	125	0.790 ± 0.091	0.643 ± 0.083	0.990 ± 0.113	0.713 ± 0.112	0.860 ± 0.094
24	50	0.801 ± 0.121	0.651 ± 0.111	1.009 ± 0.172	0.720 ± 0.143	0.874 ± 0.139

表4 青少年儿童前臂远端各骨骼区域与年龄相关的BMD($g/m^2 \bar{x} \pm s$)

年龄(岁)	n	前臂超远端	前臂远端中段	前臂远端1/3处	前臂远端总体	桡骨超远端	桡骨远端中段
男性							
6~7	42	0.202 ± 0.028	0.261 ± 0.032	0.318 ± 0.035	0.262 ± 0.031	0.216 ± 0.031	0.287 ± 0.036
8~9	61	0.263 ± 0.026	0.345 ± 0.031	0.421 ± 0.039	0.344 ± 0.030	0.277 ± 0.031	0.368 ± 0.034
10~11	61	0.308 ± 0.031	0.408 ± 0.034	0.498 ± 0.042	0.405 ± 0.030	0.321 ± 0.036	0.427 ± 0.039
12~13	68	0.342 ± 0.040	0.456 ± 0.051	0.558 ± 0.057	0.452 ± 0.048	0.355 ± 0.045	0.472 ± 0.061
14~15	64	0.369 ± 0.051	0.493 ± 0.064	0.604 ± 0.044	0.489 ± 0.059	0.381 ± 0.054	0.506 ± 0.069
16~17	66	0.391 ± 0.062	0.524 ± 0.066	0.641 ± 0.039	0.518 ± 0.062	0.402 ± 0.069	0.534 ± 0.071
18~19	34	0.408 ± 0.050	0.549 ± 0.048	0.672 ± 0.038	0.542 ± 0.045	0.419 ± 0.052	0.557 ± 0.044
20~21	47	0.423 ± 0.044	0.569 ± 0.038	0.698 ± 0.038	0.562 ± 0.037	0.433 ± 0.045	0.576 ± 0.045
22~23	69	0.435 ± 0.050	0.587 ± 0.047	0.719 ± 0.045	0.580 ± 0.046	0.445 ± 0.053	0.591 ± 0.049
24	21	0.446 ± 0.060	0.602 ± 0.040	0.738 ± 0.049	0.594 ± 0.041	0.455 ± 0.059	0.605 ± 0.046
女性							
6~7	43	0.210 ± 0.026	0.280 ± 0.026	0.350 ± 0.040	0.281 ± 0.026	0.224 ± 0.029	0.305 ± 0.028
8~9	44	0.263 ± 0.027	0.355 ± 0.035	0.439 ± 0.043	0.353 ± 0.031	0.278 ± 0.030	0.378 ± 0.038
10~11	47	0.302 ± 0.030	0.410 ± 0.035	0.503 ± 0.040	0.405 ± 0.032	0.317 ± 0.033	0.430 ± 0.039
12~13	79	0.331 ± 0.047	0.451 ± 0.056	0.550 ± 0.060	0.444 ± 0.051	0.346 ± 0.051	0.468 ± 0.061
14~15	102	0.353 ± 0.044	0.483 ± 0.048	0.587 ± 0.068	0.474 ± 0.044	0.368 ± 0.049	0.497 ± 0.050
16~17	67	0.371 ± 0.039	0.508 ± 0.037	0.616 ± 0.063	0.498 ± 0.035	0.385 ± 0.043	0.521 ± 0.040
18~19	114	0.385 ± 0.036	0.529 ± 0.034	0.639 ± 0.049	0.517 ± 0.033	0.399 ± 0.041	0.540 ± 0.036
20~21	118	0.397 ± 0.032	0.546 ± 0.036	0.659 ± 0.043	0.533 ± 0.033	0.411 ± 0.034	0.555 ± 0.036
22~23	125	0.407 ± 0.039	0.560 ± 0.039	0.675 ± 0.055	0.547 ± 0.037	0.421 ± 0.043	0.568 ± 0.041
24	50	0.416 ± 0.049	0.573 ± 0.048	0.689 ± 0.044	0.559 ± 0.046	0.429 ± 0.051	0.579 ± 0.045

表5 青少年儿童前臂远端各骨骼区域与年龄相关的BMD($g/m^2 \bar{x} \pm s$)

年龄(岁)	n	桡骨远端1/3处	桡骨远端总体	尺骨超远端	尺骨远端中段	尺骨远端1/3处	尺骨远端总体
男性							
6~7	42	0.343 ± 0.043	0.278 ± 0.033	0.179 ± 0.030	0.231 ± 0.035	0.293 ± 0.042	0.240 ± 0.033
8~9	61	0.440 ± 0.043	0.357 ± 0.032	0.238 ± 0.022	0.317 ± 0.046	0.401 ± 0.048	0.325 ± 0.032
10~11	61	0.511 ± 0.042	0.415 ± 0.033	0.283 ± 0.028	0.383 ± 0.034	0.484 ± 0.047	0.391 ± 0.031
12~13	68	0.565 ± 0.067	0.459 ± 0.053	0.318 ± 0.039	0.434 ± 0.047	0.548 ± 0.059	0.441 ± 0.043
14~15	64	0.607 ± 0.070	0.493 ± 0.063	0.345 ± 0.050	0.475 ± 0.060	0.600 ± 0.073	0.482 ± 0.057
16~17	66	0.640 ± 0.065	0.520 ± 0.066	0.367 ± 0.057	0.509 ± 0.065	0.641 ± 0.070	0.514 ± 0.061
18~19	34	0.667 ± 0.047	0.542 ± 0.042	0.385 ± 0.055	0.536 ± 0.060	0.675 ± 0.059	0.541 ± 0.055
20~21	47	0.690 ± 0.051	0.561 ± 0.042	0.400 ± 0.050	0.559 ± 0.038	0.704 ± 0.049	0.564 ± 0.037
22~23	69	0.709 ± 0.059	0.576 ± 0.053	0.413 ± 0.054	0.579 ± 0.051	0.729 ± 0.055	0.583 ± 0.048
24	21	0.725 ± 0.045	0.589 ± 0.044	0.424 ± 0.069	0.596 ± 0.046	0.750 ± 0.054	0.599 ± 0.048
女性							
6~7	43	0.379 ± 0.033	0.298 ± 0.027	0.184 ± 0.025	0.247 ± 0.030	0.320 ± 0.041	0.257 ± 0.030
8~9	44	0.459 ± 0.040	0.367 ± 0.032	0.236 ± 0.027	0.325 ± 0.034	0.417 ± 0.047	0.333 ± 0.033
10~11	47	0.516 ± 0.041	0.416 ± 0.033	0.274 ± 0.030	0.383 ± 0.035	0.488 ± 0.048	0.390 ± 0.033
12~13	79	0.557 ± 0.064	0.452 ± 0.054	0.303 ± 0.045	0.428 ± 0.055	0.542 ± 0.057	0.433 ± 0.050
14~15	102	0.588 ± 0.046	0.480 ± 0.046	0.326 ± 0.041	0.462 ± 0.051	0.585 ± 0.055	0.466 ± 0.045
16~17	67	0.613 ± 0.037	0.502 ± 0.037	0.344 ± 0.043	0.490 ± 0.042	0.619 ± 0.055	0.493 ± 0.041
18~19	114	0.633 ± 0.038	0.519 ± 0.034	0.358 ± 0.038	0.513 ± 0.038	0.647 ± 0.052	0.515 ± 0.037
20~21	118	0.650 ± 0.037	0.534 ± 0.033	0.370 ± 0.038	0.532 ± 0.043	0.670 ± 0.056	0.533 ± 0.040
22~23	125	0.664 ± 0.043	0.546 ± 0.037	0.381 ± 0.041	0.549 ± 0.046	0.690 ± 0.056	0.548 ± 0.043
24	50	0.675 ± 0.047	0.557 ± 0.045	0.389 ± 0.053	0.562 ± 0.054	0.706 ± 0.057	0.561 ± 0.051

表 6 青少年儿童各骨骼部位 BMD 与身高、体重和 BMI 之间的相关性 (r^*)

骨骼部位	男性			女性		
	身高	体重	BMI	身高	体重	BMI
正位腰椎	0.830	0.832	0.605	0.750	0.775	0.601
侧位腰椎	0.828	0.819	0.584	0.692	0.677	0.500
侧位腰椎 [#]	0.597	0.616	0.464	0.422	0.440	0.362
股骨颈	0.710	0.783	0.634	0.573	0.658	0.557
大转子	0.680	0.730	0.566	0.524	0.596	0.502
转子间	0.762	0.812	0.639	0.623	0.712	0.606
Ward's 区	0.446	0.571	0.525	0.348	0.471	0.447
髌部总体	0.743	0.804	0.637	0.607	0.699	0.597
前臂超远端	0.712	0.746	0.582	0.592	0.684	0.590
前臂远端中段	0.796	0.801	0.584	0.724	0.762	0.602
前臂远端 1/3 处	0.851	0.823	0.576	0.797	0.780	0.573
前臂远端总体	0.800	0.805	0.591	0.725	0.766	0.607

注: r 的 t 检验, * 均 $P=0.000$; # 为体积 BMD

两种青少年儿童各自不同骨骼部位 BMD 拟合曲线的比较见图 4。随着年龄增长,不同骨骼部位 BMD 的增加趋势存在差异,两者正位腰椎 BMD 随年龄增加较快,股骨颈 BMD 拟合曲线的斜率较低,说明股骨颈 BMD 随年龄增加较缓慢。

3 讨论

我们的研究证实,健康青少年儿童不同骨骼部位 BMD 随增龄的变化,发现采用 S 型回归曲线模型拟合优度最佳,即拟合曲线方程的决定系数(R^2)较大及 BMD 散点的分布趋势与拟合曲线的一致性最好,只有男性青少年儿童正位腰椎 BMD 与年龄的关系采用二次回归曲线模型较佳。这种现象说明,青少年儿童在骨骼生长发育期,从正位腰椎观测,骨量的添加方式可能存在性别差异,这种差异与其他种族的青少年儿童的性别差异部分相似^[14-17]。其他研究显示,从较大的广泛年龄范围分析,女性 BMD 随年龄变化的最佳拟合模型是三次回归模型^[6, 18-21],男性为线性回归模型^[18]。Warner 等^[22]发现,处在生长发育期的儿童,骨矿含量(BMC)与骨骼的投射面积(BA)呈幂回归模型关系。

我们将男性和女性青少年儿童各骨骼部位的 BMD 拟合曲线进行比较(图 3),进一步发现两者之间的差异随年龄和骨骼部位而不同,BMD(也称面积 BMD)和 ν BMD 的差异也不同。例如,女性青少年儿童大约在 16 岁之前,正位腰椎 BMD 显著高于男性;

18 岁之后则相反;大约在 12 岁之前,两种性别的侧位腰椎 BMD 和髌部各骨骼区域的 BMD 非常相似,拟合曲线交叉重叠在一起,大约从 14 岁开始,男性青少年儿童各骨骼部位的 BMD 显著高于女性。而且,两种性别的不同骨骼部位 BMD 的差异均随着两者的年龄增加而逐渐扩大。然而,女性青少年儿童的侧位腰椎 ν BMD 在 12 岁之前显著高于男性,14 岁之后两者的拟合曲线几乎重合在一起。青少年儿童不同骨骼部位的 BMD 显示的性别差异,及这种差异随年龄变化的现象同其他种族的研究报告部分相似^[15, 23, 24]。在年龄早期,两者的 BMD(正位腰椎 BMD 和侧位腰椎 ν BMD 除外)比较接近,随着年龄增长而出现差异的主要原因,可能与两者的身高和体重发生变化有关。如在 14 岁之前,两者的平均身高和体重非常相似(表 1),而在 14 岁之后,男性青少年儿童的身高和体重显著大于女性。因为身高和体重(或个子大小)是影响 BMD 的重要因素,BMD 与反映受试者个子大小的有关指标(如身高、体重、骨骼的投射面积和体表面积等)和体成分(脂肪量和瘦组织量)密切相关^[25-29]。12 岁之后,两者的 ν BMD 没有性别差异,是因为 ν BMD 受体格特征的影响较小或不受其影响^[14, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31]。Neu 等^[17]对桡骨近端的研究发现,男性 BMC 高于女性是由于男性骨膜连续塑建的时间比女性长,女性 ν BMD 略高于男性的部分原因是由于女性桡骨的骨髓腔不随青春期增长而增加。

图 1 男性青少年儿童不同骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄的分布趋势和拟合曲线

图2 女性青少年儿童不同骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄的分布趋势和拟合曲线

图 3 男性和女性青少年儿童不同骨骼部位 BMD 随年龄变化曲线的比较

注:与女性比较,* P = 0.000, # P = 0.001

图4 青少年儿童不同骨骼部位的BMD随年龄变化拟合曲线的比较

注:PA:正位腰椎;Lat:侧位腰椎;FN:股骨颈;Tro:大转子;Hip:髋部总体;
RUUD:桡骨+尺骨超远端(前臂超远端);RU1/3:前臂远端1/3处

我们发现(图4),随着年龄增长,两种性别的青少年不同骨骼部位的BMD积累方式可能存在差异。男性在18岁之前,正位腰椎BMD总是低于髋部总体BMD;女性大约从12岁开始,两个骨骼部位的BMD曲线之间的距离随年龄增长而逐渐扩大。这种现象可能与两者的骨骼形态发育和环境因素(所受应力)不同有关。Tothill等^[32]认为,造成两者之间骨生长方式存在差异的重要原因,是由于两者的软组织成分存在差异。从本组青少年儿童BMD生长曲线的趋势观测,无论是男性或女性,他们的BMD好象仍处在继续积累过程中。我们的另一研究证实^[21],女性上述不同骨骼部位BMD达到峰值年龄大约分别在23~44岁之间。Lin等^[12]报告美国女性正位腰椎、股骨颈和大转子的BMD,达到峰值的平均年龄分别在23岁、18.5岁和14.2岁。Szulc等^[33]报告法国男性正位腰椎、髋部、全身和前臂远端的峰值BMD分别发生在25岁、29岁、37岁和40岁。英国白人男性和女性,腰椎vBMD出现峰值的年龄分别为22岁和29岁,两者股骨颈和桡骨超远端vBMD达到峰值的年龄分别为12岁和19岁^[8]。

本研究证实,青少年儿童不同骨骼部位的BMD积累方式在某些特定的年龄段存在性别差异,该差异随年龄增长而扩大,并随测量的骨骼部位不同而不同。这些资料为评价儿童青少年各种代谢性骨病的骨量变化提供了可靠的参考值。

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