

防治骨质疏松症的药物研究进展

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摘要: 骨质疏松症主要表现在骨 BMD 减少, 骨质量(骨微结构, 骨的转换, 骨矿化, 骨微损伤累积)降低, 诱导骨强度下降, 微骨折增加。在临床上, 系统性骨质疏松症的典型表现是骨质疏松性疼痛和骨折, 而最常见的骨质疏松性骨折部位是: 髋部、腰椎和腕部。骨质疏松症可预防, 如果早期诊断, 可得到治疗。目前有两大类药物可治疗和预防骨质疏松症。① 抗骨代谢类药物; ② 促骨合成药。近年来, 大量的基础、临床研究表明 vitamin D 及其类似物不仅通过抑制骨吸收, 而且有促进骨合成作用来防治骨质疏松症, 笔者就骨质疏松症的药物研究进展作一综述, 为更好的预防和治疗骨质疏松症具有很好的指导意义。

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Abstract: Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone mass, weak of bone strength and deterioration of bone microarchitecture, with a consequent increase in bone fragility and susceptibility to fracture, decreasing bone strength predispose to an increased risk of fracture. The clinical manifestation of the systemic disease of osteoporosis is fracture, and the three vulnerable principal sites of osteoporotic fractures are the hip, vertebrae, and wrist. Osteoporosis can be prevented, and if diagnosed and treated early. Generally, two kinds of drugs for prevention or treatment of osteoporosis are in the market: (1) Anti-catabolic agents (Inhibitors of bone resorption); (2) Anabolic agents (Stimulation of bone formation). Now, more and more basic and clinical studies have shown that Vit D and its analogs had an anabolic and anti-catabolic effect on bone. So we reviewed the anti-osteoporosis medications to understand better how to use the current medicine to prevent and treat osteoporosis patients.

骨质疏松症主要表现在骨矿密度(Bone Mineral Density, BMD)减少, 骨质量(骨微结构, 骨的转换, 骨矿化, 骨微损伤累积)降低, 诱导骨强度下降, 微骨折增加。在临床上, 系统性骨质疏松症的典型表现是骨质疏松性疼痛和骨折, 而最常见的骨质疏松性骨折部位是: 髋部、腰椎和腕部。据统计, 美国 50 岁以上的有 4 千 4 百万人正受这种病的威胁, 1 千万已经有骨质疏松症, 3 千 4 百万有低骨密度, 面临骨质疏松性骨折的危险^[1,2]。在中国, 在今年的第十个“世界骨质疏松日”, 权威人士公布的最新调查结果表明: 中国患骨质疏松症已跃居常见病、多发病的第七位, 发病率逐年上升, 目前已有 8 千 8 百万名患者, 预计到今年底将超过 1 亿。总患病率为 12.4%, 65 岁以上老年人患病率为 50% 以上, 其中骨折发生

率接近三分之一^[3]。

骨质疏松症可预防, 如果早期诊断, 可得到治疗。骨质疏松症的药物预防和治疗的目的: 缓解骨痛, 增加骨量, 降低骨折发生率。目前有两大类药物可治疗和预防骨质疏松症^[4,5], ① 抗骨代谢类药物: 雌激素和选择性雌激素受体调节剂、双膦酸盐类、降钙素; ② 促骨合成药: 甲状旁腺激素类似物。

1 抗骨代谢药: 雌激素(Estrogen)和双膦酸盐类(Bisphosphonates, BPs)

作用机理: 减少破骨细胞的产生(雌激素类)和降低破骨细胞的活性(双膦酸盐类), 促进破骨细胞的凋亡, 进而抑制骨吸收和骨重建空间。减缓骨吸收, 维持骨量, 不能高效的刺激骨形成和增加骨量。

1.1 雌激素(Estrogens)和选择性雌激素受体调节剂(Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators, SERMs)

雌激素替代治疗(Estrogen replacement treatment,

ERT)长期被认为预防女性骨质疏松症的一线治疗药物^[6-9]。其作用机制:第一,雌激素阻止骨代谢单位,如生长因子和白细胞介素的激活。白细胞介素 α (IL-6)是骨吸收的高效的刺激剂,雌激素抑制破骨细胞的 IL-6 的合成,阻断 IL-6 受体;第二,雌激素增加破骨细胞凋亡;第三,雌激素延缓 PTH 的骨吸收效应。因此,雌激素能抑制骨吸收,降低骨转换,而增加 BMD。但是雌激素对骨重建过程起调节作用,绝经后妇女由于雌激素缺乏而导致骨质吸收增加,特别是小梁骨吸收加速。超过骨合成的增长,造成骨合成和吸收之间的失衡,结果骨质减少,破坏骨小梁微小结构的完整性,骨骼承受正常压力的功能减弱,因此即使轻度创伤也可导致骨折。补充雌激素抑制骨高转换,降低骨重建的激活速度,雌激素可调节每个重建周期中吸收和合成之间的平衡,使骨质在短时间内增加尤其是高度转动的部位(如脊柱),并继续减少骨质的损失,据报道^[7]绝经后立即使用雌激素可使妇女骨质减少延迟约 5 年,同时也相应地延迟骨质疏松的发生,然而只有在持续使用时才有效,终止用药后立即出现骨质损失。有人给 70 岁以上妇女仅短期使用雌激素(少于 5 年)同时对骨骼状态评估,结果证实雌激素效果不持久,因此,必需长时间应用雌激素,甚至终身使用^[8]。然而,雌激素除了作用于骨外,还强烈的刺激其他组织,如:乳房和子宫,引起乳房癌和子宫出血。研究表明,接受单用雌激素替代治疗 5 年以上的妇女,其乳腺癌的发生率约增加 20%,此外,服药后常见恶心,食欲不振,还可引起子宫内膜过度增生及子宫出血^[9]。因此,在美国和其他国家,其副作用已限制了雌激素的长期应用。

SERMs^[10,11]是一类有组织选择性的雌激素受体调节剂。其作为雌激素的激动剂作用于骨,抑制骨吸收和骨转换,有效的维持骨量。作为雌激素的拮抗剂作用于乳房和子宫,减少副作用,降低乳腺癌的发生率。克服了以上雌激素的缺点,发挥其优点。目前已经有三代 SERMs (Tamoxifene, Nafoxidine, Raloxifene)在临床上应用。雷洛昔芬(Raloxifene)是第一个被美国 FDA 批准用于预防和治疗绝经后骨质疏松症的选择性雌激素受体调节剂。雌激素受体调节剂可像雌激素一样防止骨量丢失,但却没有雌激素的副作用。传统的药物是他莫昔芬(Tamoxifen),最近开发和研究的新药代表有雷洛昔芬(Raloxifen), Droloxifene, Idoxifene, Levomeloxifene 等具有明显的骨量保持作用,降低血脂,对心血管系统

具有保护作用,而不具有雌激素样的副作用^[11-13]。

1.2 双膦酸盐类(Bisphosphonates, BPs)

BPs 已经在临床上得到广泛应用^[14-17]。其作用机制:抑制破骨细胞的活性,促进破骨细胞的凋亡,进而抑制骨吸收,降低骨转换,维持骨的正平衡。BPs 能有效的降低腰椎和髌骨骨折的发生率。Actonel(risedronate sodium tablets 5 mg/片, 1 w 1 次)被美国 FDA 在 2000 年 4 月批准为预防和治疗绝经后骨质疏松症。双膦酸盐为 P-C-P 结构,能抵御生物酶解作用。在体外,双膦酸盐与羟基磷灰石有很大的亲和力,能减低新的晶粒形成,也能减少已形成晶粒的溶解和裂解,在体内的作用尚不清楚。

双膦酸盐实际上是一类骨转换抑制剂,对成骨和破骨细胞均有抑制,在发挥抗骨吸收作用的同时也抑制骨的形成和钙化。目前有四代,用于临床使用的第一代产品为羟乙膦酸盐(Etidronate, 依膦,又名邦得林),其抗骨吸收特异性较差。较近研制的第二代产品氯膦酸盐(Clodronate, 骨膦), 帕米膦酸盐(Pamidronate)和替鲁膦酸盐(Tiludronate)都具有较高的抗骨吸收特异性,副作用也明显减少,第三代产品包括阿仑膦酸盐(Alendronate, 福善美, Fosamax, 又名固邦)和利塞膦酸盐(Risedronate)等。其中 Alendronate 已在 1995 年被 FDA 批准用于骨质疏松症的防治,而 Risedronate 和 Etidronate 也被 FDA 批准用于 Paget's 骨病的治疗;第四代 BPs 有 Ibandronate (Boniva), Zoledronic acid (Reclast)。双膦酸盐的副作用包括肾脏、血液和肝脏的毒副作用、胃肠道副作用以及免疫抑制等。

1.3 降钙素(Calcitonin, CT)

作用机制:阻止破骨细胞的活性,抑制骨吸收,有强效的镇痛作用。其注射剂和鼻内吸入剂主要用于骨痛的骨质疏松症患者。在欧洲和日本,降钙素^[18,19]已被广泛用于老年骨质疏松症,尤其是合并骨折的治疗,因为它具有良好的止痛作用,也可用于雌激素治疗无效或有雌激素禁忌证的绝经后骨质疏松症的治疗。此外,对一些高转换型骨质疏松症(如激素引起的骨质疏松症等)也非常有效。目前临床常用的是人工合成的鲑鱼降钙素(密钙息)和鳗鱼降钙素(益钙宁),密钙息活性比人和猪分别高出 40 和 20 倍,且作用持久,在美国和欧洲广泛应用,而益钙宁由日本旭化成药厂制造,在日本广泛使用。一些研究^[18,19]显示,降钙素使用 12~18 月后,可出现受体下调(receptor down-regulation)现象,40%~70%病例可产生降钙素抗体和中和抗体,从而使药效降低。

也有人报道,降钙素短期使用可出现逆反作用。降钙素临床使用其副作用出现率为10%~20%,包括面部潮红、恶心、呕吐和注射部位刺激等。目前降钙素常用剂型为针剂和鼻腔喷雾剂,但后者血浓度很低,且可导致鼻黏膜鳞状上皮样化生。

2 促骨合成药(Anabolic agents)

作用机理:诱导骨衬细胞(lining cell)或成骨前体细胞变为成骨细胞,增加成骨细胞数量,提高成骨细胞的活性,阻止成骨细胞的凋亡,延长成骨细胞的生命周期。促进骨形成,增加骨量。

2.1 甲状旁腺激素(Parathyroid hormone, PTH)和PTH类似物(teriparatide)

PTH是一类促骨合成药,诱导骨衬细胞(lining cell)变为成骨细胞,增加成骨细胞数量和活性,抑制成骨细胞的凋亡,延长成骨细胞的生命周期^[20-22]。Teriparatide(商品名:Forteo, 20 mcg/d)其注射剂是2002年12月被美国FDA批准用于治疗高骨折危险性的绝经后骨质疏松的女性患者和高骨折危险性的男性患者。Teriparatide^[24-26]是第一个FDA批准用于刺激骨形成的促骨合成药,其药理作用主要是:降低骨重建空间,改善骨结构,减少骨吸收空洞,增加骨密度和骨强度,增加骨量,降低骨折。

2.2 前列腺素E₂(Prostaglandin E₂, PGE₂)

已有大量实验证据证实PGE₂是强烈的骨合成药,对松质骨、皮质骨、不同骨质疏松模型及骨组织都有作用,提高骨量,PGE₂通过刺激成骨细胞分化、增殖而促进骨合成。但因全身作用多,选择性低,未推广临床。但以PGE₂为基本结构合成的其他同系物、或靶向制剂或PGE₂激活剂等也是当今研究的热门。目前知道地诺前列酮(dinoprostone)具有刺激骨形成,减少骨吸收作用,但临床应用报道甚少^[27]。

2.3 他汀类降脂药(Statins)

基础、临床研究^[28-31]表明Statins明显增加培养基和入成骨细胞中BMP-2的表达和蛋白的合成,体内给药促进去卵巢(Ovariectomized, OVX)大鼠和老年大鼠成骨细胞的增殖,刺激骨形成,应用Statins的糖尿病患者BMD明显增加,骨折率下降,对骨代谢具有骨合成作用。目前处于大量的基础、临床研究阶段。

2.4 氟化物(Fluoride)

研究^[32, 33]显示长期使用氟化物可导致新生小梁骨的不良连接,从而增加皮质骨空洞,引起非脊柱

骨折增加。这一点很重要,因为人80%是皮质骨,松质骨仅占20%,且骨70%强度与皮质骨有关。即使在椎体,由于皮质骨承担着50%的强度,氟化物增加松质骨骨量,减低骨折发生率的作用可被其增加皮质骨空洞所抵销。因此,氟化物现已很少使用。

2.5 新靶点药物(TNF, OPG, Cathepsin K)和基因治疗(Gene therapy)

3 抗骨代谢并促骨合成药:Vitamin D及其类似物

作用机制:活性维生素D代谢物主要有阿法骨化醇Alfacalcidol [1α -(OH) D_3 , 1α -hydroxyvitamin D_3]和骨化三醇Calcitriol [$1, 25$ -(OH) $_2D_3$, $1, 25$ -dihydroxyvitamin D_3]。活性Vitamin D代谢物通过增加胃肠道钙吸收,直接和间接抑制PTH的释放而减少骨丢失,刺激成骨细胞,增加骨形成,提高骨量和骨质量来防治骨质疏松症^[34]。

体内实验证实^[35, 36]Alfacalcidol抑制破骨细胞的形成,增加成骨细胞的数量,刺激成骨细胞的活性,增加VitD受体(Vitamin D receptor, VDR)数目,直接促进骨形成,研究认为^[37, 38]Vitamin D和它的类似物通过抗骨吸收,促新骨芽形成,提高骨小梁的连接性,改善骨微结构,增加肌强度来产生明显的抗骨质疏松作用。大量临床研究^[39-43]证实Vitamin D代谢物能增加绝经后和老年性骨质疏松患者的BMD,减少骨折。Orimo等^[42]临床报道Alfacalcidol治疗能降低骨转换,维持腰椎BMD,预防绝经后骨质疏松患者的腰椎骨折。Schacht^[43]的综述报道Alfacalcidol对骨产生多方面的影响。它有效的对抗绝经后骨质疏松患者骨量丢失和骨折,它不仅降低骨转换,增加骨强度而且还提高骨质疏松患者的肌强度。

尽管在美国Vitamin D和它的类似物没有被美国FDA批准用于预防和治疗骨质疏松症。但Vitamin D代谢物Alfacalcidol已在日本和欧洲大量用于预防和治疗骨质疏松症。其有效的药理作用和口服方便驱使许多大公司投入大量资金进行研究。通过改造其结构,降低其副作用,增强其疗效。近年来许多Vitamin D类似物涌现出来。如:Ro-26-9228^[44], ED-7I^[45-47]和26, 27-hexafluoro-1, 25-(OH) $_2D_3$ ^[48], 2-methylene-19-nor-(20s)1, 25-(OH) $_2D_3$ (2MD)^[49]等药物已经进入基础、临床测试阶段。

然而,目前抗骨质疏松药物的副作用严重,如:乳腺和子宫癌的高危险性,胃肠上部不适,免疫力降低,治疗窗口窄,用药不方便等限制了骨质疏松患者

长期使用以上药物。因此,副作用小、使用方便、高效的抗骨代谢且促骨合成的骨质疏松药物的研究具有深切的社会和医学意义。

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