

·临床研究·

鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂治疗老年骨质疏松症的临床研究

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摘要: 目的 观察鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂对老年骨质疏松症患者的疗效和安全性。方法 本研究将伴有疼痛症状的老年骨质疏松症患者95例,分为治疗组47例;对照组48例,其中对照组维D钙咀嚼片+骨化三醇软胶囊;治疗组在对照组基础上,使用鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂。测量治疗前及治疗半年骨密度;抽血检查治疗前及治疗半年的生化指标和骨代谢标志物;评估治疗前及半年疼痛程度;同时观察两组间不良反应发生情况。结果 ①治疗组治疗半年与治疗前及对照组比较骨密度变化极显著差异($P < 0.01$);②治疗组治疗半年疼痛缓解总有效率与对照组相比均有极显著差异($P < 0.01$);③治疗组治疗前后与对照组治疗前后比较血钙水平及BALP水平无显著差异($P > 0.05$);治疗组治疗前后和对照组治疗前后 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 水平均有显著提高($P < 0.05$);治疗后两组 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 水平无显著差异($P > 0.05$);治疗组治疗前后和治疗后两组TRACP5b水平极显著差异($P < 0.01$);但治疗组治疗前后和治疗后两组IL-6水平均无显著改变($P > 0.05$)。④治疗组不良反应与对照组相比无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂治疗老年骨质疏松症是有效和安全的。

关键词: 鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂;老年骨质疏松症;骨密度;骨代谢生化标志物

Clinical study of the effect of salmon calcitonin nasal spray on senile osteoporosis

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Abstract: Objective To observe the efficacy and safety of salmon calcitonin nasal spray on senile osteoporosis. Methods Ninety-five patients with senile osteoporosis and pain were divided into two groups: the treatment group ($n = 47$) and the control group ($n = 48$). Patients in the control group were given calcium supplement with vitamin D chewable tablets plus calcitriol daily. With the same treatment in the control group, patients in the treatment group were given daily salmon calcitonin nasal spray additionally. Bone mineral density of patients was detected before the treatment and half a year after the treatment. Biochemical indicators and bone metabolic and biochemical makers were also measured before the treatment and half a year after the treatment. The degree of pain was assessed before the treatment and half a year after the treatment. Adverse reactions of both groups were observed. Results After half a year treatment, the bone mineral density in the treatment group increased significantly, and it had significant difference compared with that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate of pain relieving in the treatment group was significant different compared with that in the control group after half a year treatment ($P < 0.01$). Serum concentrations of calcium and BALP showed no significant changes before and after the treatment in both groups ($P > 0.05$), while the serum levels $1,25-(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ in both groups increased significantly after the treatment ($P < 0.05$), but no significant difference was observed between the two groups. The serum levels TRACP5b increased significantly before and after the treatment ($P < 0.01$), and serum levels of TRACP5b in the treatment group were higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The serum levels of IL-6 showed no significant difference before and after the treatment ($P > 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in both groups showed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion The usage of salmon calcitonin nasal spray in the treatment of

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senile osteoporosis is effective and safe.

Key words: Salmon calcitonin nasal spray; Senile osteoporosis; Bone mineral density; Bone metabolic biochemical makers

流行病学研究表明骨质疏松症在全球常见疾病中排第6位,全球约2亿人患者,在我国60~70岁老人中约1/3有骨质疏松症,80岁以上老人半数患骨质疏松症^[1],由于其对全身骨质的破坏,骨强度降低,抗骨折能力下降,而出现骨痛、骨折、驼背等临床症状,严重威胁到老年人的健康和生活质量,故世界卫生组织把骨质疏松症与高血压、脂代谢紊乱列为同等重要的疾病,需要积极克服的疾病。鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂多应用于绝经后骨质疏松症,而在老年骨质疏松症截然相反的结果,故我们设计本课题,旨在探讨鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂对老年骨质疏松症的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本研究入选病例均为2008年7月至2010年7月在胜利油田胜利医院门诊就诊或住院治疗伴有疼痛症状的老年骨质疏松症患者,共95例。患者均经骨密度仪测定显示骨量低于峰骨量2个标准差(2SD)^[2],同时存在不同程度的疼痛:腰背部静息痛、前屈后仰痛、翻身痛和负重痛。疼痛程度根据世界卫生组织(WHO)分级分为4级^[3],以上对象均排除继发性骨质疏松症、其他疾病导致的疼痛、有心肝肾及肿瘤疾病者、近6个月未使用影响骨代谢药物。两组患者均为≥65岁的老年人,分为治疗组47例,其中男性21例,女26例,年龄65~81岁,平均72.43±6.89岁,发病时间6.0±4.96年;对照组48例,男性22例,女性26例,年龄65~83岁,平均72.7±4.87岁,发病时间6.71±3.76年。两组间在性别、年龄、发病时间、体质指数、饮酒、吸烟、使用乳制品、伴随疾病及骨密度等方面无显著差异。

1.2 研究方法

对照组每晚咀嚼2片维D钙咀嚼片(迪巧,美国安士制药有限公司,进口药品证号:H20090960,每片含碳酸钙750mg,维生素D₃100IU),晨起空腹服骨化三醇软胶囊1粒(罗盖全,罗氏有限公司生产,进口药品证号:H20091084,每粒含骨化三醇0.25μg);治疗组在对照组基础上,使用鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂(密盖息,诺华有限公司生产,进口药品证号:H20080148,每喷200IU)每日1喷连用半月,改为隔日1次使用半年。骨密度由从事骨密度检查

10年的专职医师完成,使用EXA-3000数字双能X射线骨密度仪(韩国Osteosys公司生产)测量非优势尺桡骨远端1/3处BMD,分别测量治疗前及治疗后半年骨密度。每位患者入选前使用Aeriset全自动生化仪(雅培公司)检查空腹肝肾功能及血钙、血磷。而抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(TRACP5b)、骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BALP)、1,25双羟基维生素D(1,25(OH)₂D₃)、白细胞介素(IL-1)采用酶联免疫分析法(试剂盒均有英国IDS公司提供),分别于治疗前及治疗后半年抽取空腹外周静脉血10ml,不抗凝,离心(3000r/min)10分钟分离出血清,将处理好的样本储于-70℃低温冰箱内保存,样本收集后在同一实验室同一操作者在Freedom EVOlyzer全自动酶免工作站(瑞士TECAN公司生产)中完成。评估治疗前及治疗半年疼痛程度,同时观察两组间不良反应发生情况。

1.3 统计分析

采用SPSS10.0统计软件包进行统计分析,主要统计指标均进行正态性检验,正态分布的各种统计指标以均数±标准差;两组均数的比较采用t检验;率的比较用χ²检验;检验水准为α=0.05(双侧)。

2 结果

2.1 两组的治疗前后骨密度对比

治疗半年治疗组与对照组骨密度相比有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$);治疗组治疗半年与治疗前比较骨密度变化极显著差异($P < 0.01$);对照组治疗前后差异不显著($P > 0.05$),见表1。

表1 鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂组和对照组骨密度治疗前后变化

Table 1 Comparison of the changes of bone mineral density between salmon calcitonin nasal spray group and control group before and after the treatment

	治疗组 (g/cm ²)	对照组 (g/cm ²)	t值	P值
治疗前	0.295±0.091*	0.321±0.116**	1.21	$P > 0.05$
治疗后半年	0.447±0.143	0.338±0.125	3.96	$P < 0.01$

注: *治疗组治疗前后比较($t=6.15, P < 0.01$), **对照组治疗前后($t=0.86, P > 0.05$)

2.2 两组的治疗后疼痛缓解比较

治疗组治疗半年疼痛缓解总有效率与对照组同期相比均有极显著差异($P < 0.01$),见表2。

2.3 两组的治疗前后骨代谢标志物变化情况

治疗组治疗前后血钙变化比较($t=0.69, P > 0.05$)；对照组治疗前后血钙比较($t=0.44, P > 0.05$)，治疗半年后两组血钙比较($t=1.52, P > 0.05$)。治疗组治疗前后 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 水平比较($t=2.06, P < 0.05$)；对照组治疗前后 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 水平比较($t=2.01, P < 0.05$)；治疗半年后两组 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 水平比较($t=0.39, P > 0.05$)。治疗组治疗前后BALP水平比较($t=2.56, P < 0.05$)；对照组治疗前后BALP水平比较($t=1.82, P > 0.05$)；治疗半年后

两组BALP水平比较($t=2.20, P < 0.05$)。治疗组治疗前后TRACP5b水平比较($t=5.52, P < 0.001$)；对照组治疗前后TRACP5b水平比较($t=1.89, P > 0.05$)；治疗半年后治疗组与对照组TRACP5b水平比较($t=10.01, P < 0.001$)。治疗组治疗前后IL-1水平比较($t=1.14, P > 0.05$)；对照组治疗前后IL-1水平比较($t=0.05, P > 0.05$)；治疗半年后治疗组与对照组IL-1水平比较($t=0.01, P > 0.05$)，见表3。

表2 鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂组和对照组治疗前后疼痛缓解情况

Table 2 Comparison of the alleviation of pain between salmon calcitonin nasal spray group and control group before and after the treatment

	显效		有效		无效		总效率	
	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组
治疗后半年	31/47	7/48	13/47	10/48	3/47	31/48	93.6%	35.4%

表3 鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂组和对照组治疗前后血钙、 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 、BALP、TRACP5b、IL-1变化Table 3 The changes of serum calcium, $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$, BALP, TRACP5b, and IL-1 in salmon calcitonin nasal spray group and control group before and after the treatment

组别	血钙		$1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$		BALP		TRACP5b		IL-1	
	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组	治疗组	对照组
治疗前	2.35 ± 0.25	2.36 ± 0.23	68.37 ± 57.67	73.35 ± 65.02	13.30 ± 5.19	12.04 ± 4.03	5.24 ± 1.95	5.69 ± 0.99	62.91 ± 27.46	56.29 ± 28.79
治疗后半年	2.32 ± 0.16	2.38 ± 0.22	96.25 ± 72.56	99.85 ± 64.43	16.45 ± 6.67	13.76 ± 5.14	3.67 ± 0.74	5.33 ± 0.87	56.65 ± 25.66	56.59 ± 26.14

2.4 两组药物不良反应发生情况对比

不良反应两组共17例，以消化道反应如恶心、腹胀便秘多见，对照组多于治疗组，恶心患者把骨化三醇改为早饭后服用，两组患者恶心症状消失，腹胀便秘未做处理自行缓解；两组半年后复查肝肾功能均有GPT升高的患者，但没超过80U/L，未处理，半月追踪复查GPT恢复正常。治疗组9例不良反应发生，占19.1%；而对照组8例，占16.7%，进行 χ^2 检验($0.10, P > 0.05$)，两组间无统计学意义。见表4。

表4 两组药物不良反应发生情况及对比

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions between the two groups

症状	治疗组例数	对照组例数
恶心	1	2
腹胀便秘	2	3
皮疹瘙痒		1
鼻部不适	1	
心慌	1	
头晕头痛	1	1
面色潮红	1	
GPT异常	2	1
Cr异常	0	0
总数	9	8

3 讨论

骨质疏松症是一种全身性骨骼疾病，是多因素共同作用的结果，其中年龄与骨质疏松症密切相关，故骨质疏松症好发于老年人，随着年龄的增长全身各器官功能退行性改变，内分泌激素水平也发生相应的改变，并在骨质疏松症的发生和发展中扮演了重要角色^[4,5]。基础研究^[6]已表明降钙素的分泌和储备功能随年龄的增长逐渐降低，参与了骨质疏松症的发生，降钙素主要通过直接抑制破骨细胞来实现其抑制骨吸收的生理作用，所以人们人工合成了降钙素，用于治疗骨质疏松症，但是在临床应用中发现在不同的人群对骨密度的影响不一致^[7,8]，何勇^[7]等报道鲑鱼降钙素明显改善患者的骨密度，而林纯毅^[8]报道治疗3个月及半年骨密度变化不明显。通过本研究我们可以看到治疗组治疗半年与治疗前比较骨密度变化极显著差异($P < 0.01$)、治疗半年治疗组与对照组骨密度相比有极显著性差异($P < 0.01$)，说明鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂明显改善老年骨质疏松症的骨密度，与何勇等的报道相一致；对照组治疗前后骨密度均值升高，这与钙剂和 $1,25$

(OH)₂D₃也可促进骨矿化和成骨细胞形成有关系,但在研究中治疗前后骨密度改变无显著性差异($P > 0.05$),说明仅使用钙剂和1,25(OH)₂D₃或1,25(OH)₂D₃衍生物不能有效改善老年骨质疏松症的骨密度。

疼痛是老年骨质疏松症最常见和最早的临床症状,也是到医院就诊的主要原因,疼痛占老年骨质疏松症患者的75%~85%,主要发病机制为:其一方面主要因骨吸收增加及骨转化过快致骨小梁破坏和继发性肌肉痉挛;其二是骨折,以非暴力性的脊椎压缩性骨折为最常见,从而影响患者的生活质量,甚至生命^[9]。降钙素被公认是中等以上骨痛患者的首选药物,具有快速和良好的缓解疼痛作用,但其抑制骨痛的机理尚不完全明了,可能与降钙素提高中枢性痛阈、抑制前列腺素的合成有关、具有β-内啡肽作用等有关^[10,11]。两组治疗半年总有效率93.6% v35.4%,具有极显著差异($P < 0.01$),与林纯毅及张权^[8,12]的研究基本一致,证实鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂具有快速和良好的缓解疼痛作用。对照组治疗半年疼痛缓解总有效率35.4%,钙剂、1,25(OH)₂D₃和1,25(OH)₂D₃衍生物减少骨破坏、增加骨形成,疼痛症状也会有所减轻。

骨质疏松症是骨形成减少、骨吸收增加、骨矿流失等病理变化的结果,在这些过程中会产生和分泌许多代谢标志物,反映骨代谢情况,许多指标具有特异性高、重复性好,被广泛应用于临床,协助骨质疏松症的诊断和疗效的评价,目前比较认可的指标有反映骨形成的骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BLAP);骨吸收的抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(TRACP5b)^[13,14]。本研究治疗半年后两组血钙比较无显著差异($P > 0.05$)及治疗组治疗前后血钙变化差异不显著($P > 0.05$),表明和钙剂合用鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂对血钙没有产生影响^[10]。老年人1,25(OH)₂D₃偏低,所以在课题研究中,两组我们均使用了1,25(OH)₂D₃和1,25(OH)₂D₃衍生物,两组治疗前后1,25(OH)₂D₃水平都出现了显著差异($P < 0.05$)。在BLAP水平变化方面,治疗组治疗前后显著差异($P < 0.05$),而对照组治疗前后无显著差异($P > 0.05$),治疗后半年治疗组与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),说明鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂促进老年骨质疏松症患者的骨形成,而钙剂和1,25(OH)₂D₃不具备此作用。治疗组治疗前后TRACP5b水平极显著差异($P < 0.001$),治疗后治疗组与对照组TRACP5b水平极显著差异($P <$

0.001),对照组治疗前后TRACP5b水平无显著差异($P > 0.05$),TRACP5b的变化可以看出鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂能减少破骨细胞形成,抑制骨吸收,与Delmas等^[14]研究一致。炎症因子白细胞介素1是骨吸收的刺激物,促进破骨细胞的分化和繁殖,加速骨质疏松症的进展^[15,16],在本研究中,IL-1水平不管是治疗组与对照组比较,还是治疗组治疗前后比较均无显著差异($P > 0.05$),说明鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂对老年骨质疏松症患者炎性因子无影响,与Hughes等^[15]的报道出现相反的结果,尚需大样本的证实。

以往的研究显示鲑鱼降钙素致不良反应临床表现多为面部潮红、发热,占总例数的62.07%;其次为胃肠道反应,临床表现为恶心、呕吐、纳差等,占总例数的41.38%;此外,皮疹、神经系统和循环系统药品不良反应(ADR)也有发生,临床表现为四肢大面积红斑、伴瘙痒,胸闷心悸、血压变化、四肢麻木等,虽然发生例数较少,但症状较为严重。发生ADR最短是在用药后15 min出现,最长在持续用药第18d出现^[17,18]。而在本研究中,两组不良反应发生例数共17例,其中治疗组9例,对照组8例,两组不良反应发生率19.1% v16.7%,两组间无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.10, P > 0.05$)。两组以胃肠道不良反应多见,共8例,调整骨化三醇使用时间或坚持服用,症状均缓解,其他为皮疹瘙痒、鼻部不适及心慌、头晕、面色潮红、肝功异常等,无特殊处理,都完成了试验,未见发热、四肢抽搐发生。通过本研究显示鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂在老年骨质疏松症治疗过程中,患者的不良反应发生率低,而且大部分可耐受,具有良好的依从性。

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鲑鱼降钙素鼻喷剂治疗老年骨质疏松症的临床研究

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