· 临床研究 ·

金天格胶囊治疗早期糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松症的临床观察

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中图分类号: R589 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2015) 04-0447-05

摘要: **目的** 观察金天格胶囊(人工虎骨粉)对早期 2 型糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松症的临床疗效。**方法** 选择 2013 年-2014 年来我院诊治的早期 2 型临床糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松症 102 例患者,随机分为 A、B、C 3 组,各组 34 例。A 组:口服金天格胶囊,每次 3 粒,每日 3 次;B 组:口服碳酸钙 D3 片 600 mg/d、骨化三醇胶丸 0.25 ug/d 及阿仑膦酸钠肠溶片 70mg/周;C 组:在西药治疗组的基础上,服用金天格胶囊,每次 3 粒,每日 3 次。各组疗程为 24 周。比较各组患者治疗前后腰椎(L1-4)及右侧股骨颈骨密度值(BMD)及骨质疏松症症状评分。**结果** 骨密度:各组治疗前骨密度检查无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。经过治疗后,各组治疗前后比较,差异明显,有统计学意义($P<0.05$);A 组与 B 组治疗后比较未见明显差异,无统计学意义($P>0.05$);C 组分别与 A 组、B 组相比,差异明显,有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。骨质疏松症症状评分:各组患者治疗前比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。A、C 两组治疗后较治疗前显著改善,有统计学意义($P<0.05$);B 组治疗后较治疗前未见明显改善($P>0.05$)。各组治疗后比较,A 组较 C 组未见明显差异,无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A、C 两组分别与 B 组比较有显著性差异,有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 金天格胶囊能显著改善早期糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松症患者腰背疼痛、腰膝痿弱、步履艰难等临床症状,促进骨形成,增加骨密度,金天格胶囊联合西药治疗疗效更佳。

关键词: 糖尿病肾病;骨质疏松症;金天格胶囊(人工虎骨粉)

Study on the clinical effect of Jintiange capsule on the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy with osteoporosis

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Abstract: Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of Jintiange capsule (bionic tiger-bone powder) on early diabetic nephropathy with osteoporosis of type 2 diabetics. **Methods** A total of 102 type 2 diabetes patients in our hospital, who were diagnosed as early diabetic nephropathy with osteoporosis during 2013-2014, were randomly divided into group A, B, and C, with 34 cases in each. The patients in group A received Jintiange capsule 3 pills per time and 3 times per day. The patients in group B received Caltrate D3 600mg per day, calcitriol capsule 0.25 ug per day, and alendronate sodium 70 mg per week. The patients in group C received Jintiange capsule on the basis of group B. The treatment lasted for 24 weeks. Bone mineral density (BMD) of the lumbar spine (L1-4) and the right femoral neck and osteoporosis symptom scores were examined before and after the treatment. **Results** BMD: BMD was not statistically different among the three groups before treatment ($P>0.05$), but it was statistically significant after treatment ($P<0.05$). No significant difference between group A and group B was found. However, statistical significance between group C and group A and B was found ($P<0.05$). Osteoporosis symptom scores: Symptom scores of patients among the three groups before treatment had no statistical difference ($P>0.05$). The scores in group A and C after the treatment improved with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). After the treatment, symptom scores in group B did not obviously improve, with no obvious difference ($P>0.05$). After the treatment, no difference was found between group A and group C ($P>0.05$). The

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symptom scores between group A, C, and group B were statistical different ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Jintiang capsule can significantly relieve the clinical symptoms of early diabetic nephropathy with osteoporosis in patients with type 2 diabetes, such as low back pain, waist knees weak impotent, and trudging. It also promotes bone formation and increases BMD. Combination of Jintiang capsule with Western treatment may achieve better efficacy.

Key words: Diabetic nephropathy; Osteoporosis; Jintiang capsule (bionic tiger-bone powder)

骨质疏松症是以骨量较少、骨的微观结构退化为特征的,致使骨的脆性增加以及易于发生骨折的一种全身性骨骼疾病。糖尿病是一种由于胰岛素分泌缺陷(和)或胰岛素抵抗引起的一组以高血糖为特征的代谢性疾病。糖尿病时长期存在的高血糖,导致各种组织特别是眼、肾、心脏、血管、神经的慢性损害、功能障碍。糖尿病亦可以引起骨代谢异常,而糖尿病肾脏损害更易导致骨质代谢紊乱,但其确切机制尚不明确。因此,糖尿病肾病患者更易发生骨质疏松。本文拟通过研究在单纯西药治疗的基础上辅以金天格胶囊治疗糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松,观察能否更有效地促进骨形成,缓解疼痛等临床症状,从而提高患者的生活质量。

1 临床资料

1.1 诊断标准

(1)糖尿病诊断标准参照1999年WHO糖尿病诊断标准。(2)糖尿病肾病诊断标准:符合Mogensen糖尿病肾病Ⅲ-Ⅳ期诊断标准。(3)骨质疏松症诊断标准:参照中华医学会骨质疏松及骨矿盐疾病专业委员会2011版《中国原发性骨质疏松防治指南》^[1]的诊断标准。

1.2 研究对象

参照上述诊断标准,选择2013年-2014年来我院门诊及住院的早期临床糖尿病肾病合并骨质疏松症102例患者,按随机数字表法随机分为A组(金天格胶囊治疗组)、B组(西药治疗组)、C组(中西医结合治疗组),每组各34例,所有患者均表现为不同程度的腰背疼痛、腰膝酸软、下肢疼痛、下肢痿弱、步履艰难等骨质疏松症表现。3组治疗前性别、年龄、病程、疼痛积分、糖化血红蛋白、BMI值、骨密度等一般资料,经统计学处理,差异无显著性($P > 0.05$)。

1.3 排除标准

(1)有甲状旁腺功能亢进、骨软化症、类风湿性关节炎、多发性骨髓瘤等继发性骨质疏松症及其他严重合并症者,或晚期畸形、残废、劳动力丧失者;

(2)合并心、脑、肺、肝、肾、造血系统等严重原发性疾病者;(3)过敏体质或对本药成分中已知有过敏者;(4)精神病或老年痴呆患者;(5)近3个月内采用糖皮质激素替代疗法治疗和使用降钙素(如密盖息、益盖宁),近6个月内连续15天使用双磷酸盐类治疗骨质疏松症的药物者,或近1个月内服用影响骨代谢的降糖药者;(6)病情危重,难以对药物的有效性和安全性作出正确评价者;(7)近3个月内参加其他药物临床试验者。

2 治疗方法

2.1 基础治疗

所有患者均予以运动、饮食健康宣教,血糖控制平稳,糖化血红蛋白在6%~9%之间。

2.2 药物治疗

A组:口服金天格胶囊(金花企业(集团)股份有限公司西安金花制药厂生产,国药准字Z20030080),每次3粒,每日3次。B组:口服钙尔奇D(碳酸钙D3片)600 mg;125 iu/日、骨化三醇胶丸0.25 ug/日及阿仑膦酸钠肠溶片70 mg/周。C组:在B组的基础上,服用金天格胶囊,每次3粒,每日3次。各组服药疗程均为24周。

2.3 指标测定

2.3.1 骨密度测定:采用双能X线骨密度测量仪(QDR-4000型美国Hologic公司生产、变异系数CV<0.1%)按照统一规定的测试方法测定腰椎(L1-4)及右侧股骨颈骨密度。

2.3.2 临床症状:自主疼痛积分标准测定采用简化McGee(麦吉氏)疼痛标尺法,该法是美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)临床研究中心沿用的测定疼痛的方法。即用0至10cm的一条画线,分成十等份,但不标明数码,让患者根据自己的感觉来判断应当画在何处,复查时,同样让患者画明疼痛所在位置,最后医生判断疼痛的增减情况^[2]。每位患者根据此标准进行症状评分情况见表1。

将以上评分结果累加后,评估病情程度。轻度:积分1~7分;中度:积分8~14分;重度:积分>14分。

表1 骨质疏松症症状评分
Table 1 Osteoporosis symptom scores.

症状 (Symptoms)	评分 (Scores)
①腰背疼痛(按简 McGee 疼痛标尺法) 分值: Low back pain score (by Jane McGee pain scale method)	
正常:无症状 Normal: asymptomatic	0
轻度:1~3度 Mild: 1~3 degrees	2
中度:4~6度 Moderate: 4~6 degrees	4
重度:7~9度 Severe: 7~9 degrees	6
②腰膝酸软分值: Soreness and weakness of waist and knees	
正常:无症状 Normal: asymptomatic	0
轻度:多行走后稍有腰膝发酸 Mild: a slightly sour waist knee after much walking	1
中度:介于两者之间 Moderate: between mild and severe	2
重度:腰膝酸软无力,持续发生,不欲站立,行走 Severe: lumbar debility, continue to occur, can not stand, walk	3
③下肢疼痛(按简 McGee 疼痛标尺法) 分值: Lower limb pain score (by Jane McGee pain scale method)	
正常:无症状 Normal: asymptomatic	0
轻度:1~3度 Mild: 1~3 degrees	2
中度:4~6度 Moderate: 4~6 degrees	4
重度:7~9度 Severe: 7~9 degrees	6
④下肢痿弱分值: weak wilting lower limbs	
正常:无症状 Normal: asymptomatic	0
轻度:多行走(≥1 km)后偶有下肢发酸 Mild: after much walking (1 km) I have cramps in lower extremities	1
中度:行走(300 m~1000 m)即感下肢酸软无力 Moderate: walk (300 m~1000 m) or lower limb weakness weakness	2
重度:站立,行走(<300 m)后即感下肢酸软无力 Severe: standing, walking (< 300 m) after lower limb weakness weakness	3
⑤步履艰难分值: Trudge	
正常:行走自如 Normal: walk freely	0
轻度:偶有行走不便感,百米之内无不快感 Light: I have a feeling of walking, no discomfort within hundreds of meters	1
中度:短距离行走(10 m~100 m)即感困难 Moderate: short walk (10 m~100 m) that is difficult	2
重度:站立行走困难,不能超过10 m Severe: stand walking difficult, no more than 10 m	3

2.3.3 统计学方法:所以计量数据均采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各组用药前后比较采用配对 t 检验,两组间比较采用 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 各组患者治疗前后骨密度情况比较

各组治疗前腰椎(L1-4)及右侧股骨颈骨密度检查无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。经过治疗后,各组骨密度较治疗前比较,差异明显($P < 0.05$);A组与B组骨密度未见明显差异($P > 0.05$);C组骨密度分别与A组、B组相比,患者骨密度差异明显($P < 0.05$),见表2。

3.2 各组患者治疗前后骨质疏松症症状评分比较

3组患者治疗前骨质疏松症症状评分无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。A、C两组治疗后骨质疏松症症状评分较治疗前显著改善($P < 0.05$);B组治疗后骨质疏松症症状评分较治疗前未见明显改善($P > 0.05$)。各组治疗后比较,A组骨质疏松症症状评分较C组未见明显差异($P > 0.05$);A、C两组分别与B组比较有显著性差异($P < 0.05$),见表3。

4 讨论

糖尿病肾病是糖尿病多种慢性并发症之一,属于微血管病变。骨质疏松症是多种原因引起的全身骨量显著减少以致自发性骨折或轻微损伤时即发生骨折的一组骨病,骨组织有正常的钙化,钙盐与基质呈正常比例,以单位体积内骨组织量减少为特点的代谢性骨病变。骨质疏松症发病机制较为复杂,有研究表明^[3],可能与糖基化终末产物增多抑制成骨细胞生长有关,Saito M等^[4]通过研究发现晚期终末期产物可以使骨结构改变,最终导致骨强度降低。但其机制目前尚未完全阐明,可能还涉及糖代谢紊乱、激素调节、骨矿物质代谢异常、微循环障碍、炎症介质、细胞因子及遗传因素等多种因素^[5]。田景坤^[6]通过研究发现,糖尿病肾功能损害与骨质疏松呈正相关,黄琼芳等^[5]亦认为糖尿病肾病与骨质疏松的发生密切相关。

中医学文献并未明确记载糖尿病肾病及骨质疏松症,不少医家依据其生理、病因病机、临床表现等方面,将其归属于“消渴、骨痿、骨痹、骨极等”。认为消渴病机主要是阴精亏损、燥热偏盛,病位以肾为关键;骨痿、骨痹等病机主要是肾虚。祖国医学认为“肾主骨、主藏精,精生髓,髓居骨中,骨骼得以濡养”。消渴病患者若出现肾精亏虚,骨和骨髓营养

表2 各组治疗前后骨密度值比较($\text{g}/\text{cm}^2, \bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of BMD among the groups before and after the treatment ($\text{g}/\text{cm}^2, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups		L1	L2	L3	L4	Neck of Right
A组 Group A	治疗前 Before treatment	0.723 ± 0.16	0.734 ± 0.15	0.720 ± 0.16	0.774 ± 0.15	0.545 ± 0.12
	治疗后 After treatment	0.776 ± 0.13 [▽]	0.785 ± 0.12 [▽]	0.764 ± 0.14 [▽]	0.823 ± 0.11 [▽]	0.587 ± 0.10 [▽]
B组 Group B	治疗前 Before treatment	0.724 ± 0.15	0.736 ± 0.14	0.720 ± 0.16	0.771 ± 0.16	0.547 ± 0.11
	治疗后 After treatment	0.765 ± 0.14 [▽]	0.769 ± 0.13 [▽]	0.771 ± 0.14 [▽]	0.820 ± 0.14 [▽]	0.579 ± 0.09 [▽]
C组 Group C	治疗前 Before treatment	0.726 ± 0.15	0.736 ± 0.14	0.724 ± 0.17	0.773 ± 0.14	0.546 ± 0.11
	治疗后 After treatment	0.804 ± 0.12 ^{▽▲}	0.813 ± 0.10 ^{▽▲}	0.798 ± 0.15 ^{▽▲}	0.856 ± 0.12 ^{▽▲}	0.608 ± 0.09 ^{▽▲}

注: [▽]: 同组治疗后比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); [▲]: 分别与A组、B组两组治疗后比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)

Note: [▽]: Compared with the same group before treatment, the difference is significant ($P < 0.05$); [▲]: compared A or B group after treatment, the difference is significant ($P < 0.05$).

表3 各组骨质疏松症临床表现比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of clinical manifestations of osteoporosis among the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups		腰背疼痛 Pain in back and loin	腰膝酸软 Soreness and weakness of waist and knees	下肢疼痛 Ache of lower limbs	下肢痿弱 Weak wilting lower limbs	步履艰难 Trudge
A组 Group A	治疗前 Before treatment	3.29 ± 1.47	1.82 ± 0.76	3.06 ± 1.32	1.79 ± 0.73	1.74 ± 0.67
	治疗后 After treatment	1.18 ± 1.11 [*]	0.88 ± 0.81 [*]	1.26 ± 1.46 [*]	0.71 ± 0.72 [*]	0.62 ± 0.65 [*]
B组 Group B	治疗前 Before treatment	3.35 ± 1.45	2.06 ± 0.81	3.06 ± 1.32	1.68 ± 0.73	1.56 ± 0.75
	治疗后 After treatment	2.94 ± 1.58 [*]	1.82 ± 0.72 [*]	2.82 ± 1.21 [*]	1.53 ± 0.66 [*]	1.44 ± 0.50 [*]
C组 Group C	治疗前 Before treatment	3.47 ± 1.50	2.00 ± 0.82	3.06 ± 1.32	1.53 ± 0.61	1.56 ± 0.75
	治疗后 After treatment	1.53 ± 1.48 [*]	0.76 ± 0.61 [*]	1.88 ± 1.22 [*]	0.47 ± 0.56 [*]	0.59 ± 0.61 [*]

注: ^{*}: 与同组治疗前比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); ^{*}: 分别与A、C两组治疗后比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)

Note: ^{*}: Compared with the same group before treatment, the difference is significant ($P < 0.05$); ^{*}: compared A or C group after treatment, the difference is significant ($P < 0.05$).

不足而出现骨质疏松, 因此, 消渴病的发生与骨的变化密切相关。

虎骨作为一种名贵中药, 具有定痛镇惊、健骨强筋、祛风散寒等功效。金天格胶囊的主要成分是人工虎骨粉, 具有明显的镇痛、抗炎、抗骨质疏松等功效, 其成分及药理作用与天然虎骨基本相近。金天格胶囊含有丰富的骨胶原, 是参与骨形成的重要物质^[7], 它还含丰富的钙、磷, 是参与骨形成的重要无机物。人工虎骨含20多种人体所需的微量元素及氨基酸, 且钙磷比例适宜有利于人体吸收。此外, 人工虎骨粉含有多种骨形成蛋白、镇痛肽、各种骨骼生长因子及

糖类等有机成分, 这些成分均可以促进骨形成, 抑制骨吸收, 增加骨密度及强度。程栋等^[8]研究证实, 人工虎骨在增加血钙及骨密度水平的同时, 可以提高骨骼强度及韧性, 减少骨吸收。有研究^[9]认为人工虎骨粉抗骨质疏松的机制可能与其组成成分有一定关系。人工虎骨能够明显缓解骨质疏松症骨痛症状, 它的镇痛机制可能与抑制周围神经有关^[10], 其疗效与临床常用的抗骨质疏松症药物降钙素相近。本次试验结果也证实, 金天格胶囊对于改善骨质疏松症出现的腰背疼痛、腰膝酸软、步履艰难等症状有显著作用, 能有效增加骨质疏松症患者腰椎及股骨的骨密度。此

外,试验结果说明,金天格胶囊联合西药治疗效果更佳,不仅在一定程度上可以减少骨折的发生,还能良好改善患者的生活质量。

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(收稿日期:2014-09-17)

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三点弯曲试验是检验大鼠股骨皮质骨的常用检验手段。最大载荷指骨断裂前所能承受的力值极限,刚性则指单位面积上所承受的载荷力值,代表骨抗变形能力。由表2可见,与正常对照组相比,低剂量激素和高剂量激素组的结构力学参数(最大载荷和刚性)均明显下降,表明骨质疏松后骨结构疏松,抵抗外力能力下降,骨脆性增加从而导致骨折风险增加。从表2和表3可见,长期使用糖皮质激素,无论剂量高低均会导致大鼠四肢骨和中轴骨骨质量下降,但由于大鼠的四肢骨与中轴骨的受力方式与人类有所不同,因此,其生物力学参数与人类相比仍有所不同,如何从现有实验本身更好地分析数据,获取更可信的资料,值得进一步深入研究。

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(收稿日期:2014-07-08)