

·论著·

类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松的老年患者骨转换生化标志物水平的研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松的老年患者骨转换生化标志物的水平。方法 选择2008年1月至2014年4月在我科住院的73例患者,包括类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者35例,年龄(64.51 ± 13.27)岁,原发性骨质疏松患者38例,年龄(65.42 ± 8.86)岁。采用美国Norland双光能X线骨密度检测仪对所有患者进行腰椎L2-4和左侧股骨近端(包括Neck、Troch、Ward's三角区)骨密度测量,并测定身高、体重、血谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、肌酐(CRE)、尿素氮(BUN)。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定两组患者血清骨钙素(OC)、骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BAP)、I型胶原交联C-末端肽(S-CTX),比较两组血清OC、BAP、S-CTX水平。结果 类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松组患者骨形成指标血清OC(13.5654 ± 8.8701)ng/ml,较原发性骨质疏松患者(9.3113 ± 6.7816)ng/ml高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松组患者骨形成指标BAP(15.7274 ± 5.3279)ug/l,与原发性骨质疏松患者(16.7539 ± 7.0390)ug/l相比无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松组患者骨吸收指标S-CTX(0.7746 ± 0.7149)ng/ml,比原发性骨质疏松患者(0.3346 ± 0.1668)ng/ml高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松组患者身高(162.60 ± 6.87)cm、体重(60.54 ± 9.87)kg、ALT(20.19 ± 16.56)IU/L、AST(20.09 ± 10.41)IU/L、CRE(64.55 ± 19.51)umol/L、BUN(5.75 ± 1.97)mmol/L,与原发性骨质疏松组身高(161.92 ± 9.33)cm、体重(64.85 ± 11.86)kg、ALT(23.91 ± 15.87)IU/L、AST(21.32 ± 8.72)IU/L、CRE(63.79 ± 13.4260)umol/L、BUN(5.27 ± 1.60)mmol/L相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者L2-4、Neck、Troch、Ward's三角区的骨密度分别为(0.8600 ± 0.1637)g/cm²、($0.6840 \pm 0.0.1355$)g/cm²、(0.5831 ± 0.1225)g/cm²、(0.5181 ± 0.1304)g/cm²,与原发性骨质疏松组(0.8744 ± 0.1668)g/cm²、(0.7426 ± 0.1686)g/cm²、(0.5995 ± 0.1088)g/cm²、(0.5459 ± 0.1088)g/cm²相比,差异没有统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者较原发性骨质疏松患者骨转换活跃。

关键词: 类风湿性关节炎;骨质疏松;骨转换生化标志物;骨钙素;骨特异性碱性磷酸酶;I型胶原交联C-末端肽

Study of the levels of biochemical bone turnover markers in elderly patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis

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Abstract: Objective To study the levels of biochemical bone turnover markers in elderly patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis. Methods Seventy-three cases who attended in our hospital from Jan. 2008 to Apr. 2014 were selected, including 35 patients (64.51 ± 13.27 years old) with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis and 38 patients (65.42 ± 8.86 years old) with primary osteoporosis. Bone mineral density of L2-L4 and the left femurs (neck, Troch, and Ward's triangle) were measured using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA). The height, body weight, ALT, AST, CRE, and BUN were examined. Osteocalcin (OC), bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (BAP), and type I collagen cross-linking C terminal peptide (S-CTX) were measured with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay and the levels of bone markers were compared. Results The bone formation marker OC was higher in patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis (13.5654 ± 8.8701 ng/

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ml) than that in control group (9.3113 ± 6.7816 ng/ml), with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). The bone formation marker BAP was not statistically different between patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis (15.7274 ± 5.3279 ug/l) and in control group (16.7539 ± 7.0390 ug/l, $P > 0.05$). The bone resorption marker S-CTX was higher in patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis (0.7746 ± 0.7149 ng/ml) than that in control group (0.3346 ± 0.1668 ng/ml), with statistical difference ($P < 0.05$). The height, weight, ALT, AST, CRE, and BUN in patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis (162.60 ± 6.87 cm, 60.54 ± 9.87 kg, 20.19 ± 16.56 IU/L, 20.09 ± 10.41 IU/L, 64.55 ± 19.51 umol/L, and 5.75 ± 1.97 mmol/L, respectively) were not different compared to those in control group (161.92 ± 9.33 cm, 64.85 ± 11.86 kg, 23.91 ± 15.87 IU/L, 21.32 ± 8.72 IU/L, 63.79 ± 13.4260 umol/L, and 5.27 ± 1.60 mmol/L, respectively). The BMD of L2-4, Neck, Troch, and Ward's triangle were 0.8600 ± 0.1637 g/cm², $0.6840 \pm 0.0.1355$ g/cm², 0.5831 ± 0.1225 g/cm², and 0.5181 ± 0.1304 g/cm² in patients with rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis and 0.8744 ± 0.1668 g/cm², 0.7426 ± 0.1686 g/cm², 0.5995 ± 0.1088 g/cm², and 0.5459 ± 0.1088 g/cm² in control group, respectively. The BMD results were not different between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The bone turnover is more active in rheumatoid arthritis combined with osteoporosis patients than in primary osteoporosis patients.

Key words: Rheumatoid arthritis; Osteoporosis; Biochemical markers of bone turnover; Osteocalcin; Bone-specific alkaline phosphatase; Type I collagen cross-linking C terminal peptide

骨质疏松症(osteoporosis, OP)是一种以骨量低下,骨微结构破坏,导致骨脆性增加,易发生骨折为特征的全身性骨病^[1]。骨质疏松分为原发性和继发性两大类,其中类风湿性关节炎是导致继发性骨质疏松的常见原因之一。类风湿性关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)是一种以慢性进行性关节病变为主的自身免疫性疾病^[2],类风湿性关节炎患者发生骨质疏松的机制尚未完全阐明,目前有研究认为主要与疾病本身活动性、疾病晚期患者活动受限、糖皮质激素的使用有关^[3]。骨转换生化标志物(biochemical marker of bone turnover)是骨组织本身的代谢(分解与合成)产物,简称骨标志物,骨转换指标分为骨形成指标和骨吸收指标,前者代表成骨细胞活动及骨形成时的代谢产物,后者代表破骨细胞的活动及骨吸收时的代谢产物^[4]。这些指标在评估骨转换的类型、了解骨质疏松的进展以及抗骨质疏松药物的选择方面有重要意义。本文探讨类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者骨转换生化标志物的水平。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究中选取2008年1月~2014年4月在我院住院的类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者35例为研究组,平均年龄(64.51 ± 13.27)岁,原发性骨质疏松患者38例为对照组,年龄(65.42 ± 8.86)岁,所有入选对象均无肝、肾功能异常、甲状腺、甲状旁腺血液系统疾病等,近期无服用抗骨质疏松药、糖皮质激素史。

1.2 诊断标准

1.2.1 骨质疏松的诊断:参照1994年WHO推荐的诊断方法^[1],测得的骨密度与同性别峰值骨密度相比,其骨密度下降标准差如有1个或1个以上部位T值 $\leq -2.5SD$ 为骨质疏松; $-2.5SD < T \leq -1SD$ 为骨量减少; $T > -1SD$ 为正常骨量。

1.2.2 类风湿性关节炎的诊断:参照美国风湿病学会1987年修订的RA分类标准如下 ≥ 4 条可以确诊RA。
①晨僵至少1小时(≥ 6 周);
②3个或3个以上的关节受累(≥ 6 周);
③手关节(腕关节、掌指关节或近端指端关节)受累(≥ 6 周);
④对称性关节炎(≥ 6 周);
⑤有类风湿皮下结节;
⑥X线片改变;
⑦血清类风湿因子阳性(滴度 $> 1:32$)。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 一般情况:所有研究对象填写调查表,包括年龄、性别、身高、体重等,并录入数据库。

1.3.2 血生化指标及骨标志物测定:所有研究对象于清晨空腹抽静脉血,测定血清谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、肌酐(CRE)、尿素氮(BUN)。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定骨转换生化标志物,即骨钙素(OC)、骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BAP)、I型胶原交联C-末端肽(S-CTX),骨转换生化标志物试剂为北京荣志海达生物科技有限公司生产,检测仪器为雷伯RT6000酶标仪。

1.3.3 双能X线骨密度检测:采用美国Norland公司生产的XR-46双光能X线骨密度检测仪,测定腰椎L2-4、Neck、Ward's三角区、Troch的骨密度。该方法测定人体骨密度的精密度变异系数为1%。

1.4 统计学处理

所有数据采用 SPSS 19. 软件进行数据统计分析, 计量资料均用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验, 以 $P < 0.05$ 具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况比较

研究组与对照组年龄、身高、体重的比较无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 两组一般情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information between the two groups

组别	例数	年龄(岁)	男性	女性	身高(cm)	体重(kg)
研究组	35	64.51 ± 13.27	14	21	162.60 ± 6.87	60.54 ± 9.87
对照组	38	65.42 ± 8.86	13	25	161.92 ± 9.33	64.85 ± 11.86

2.2 生化指标比较

表 3 两组 BMD 结果比较 (g/cm²)

Table 3 Comparison of BMD between the two groups (g/cm²)

组别	I2	I3	I4	I2-4	Neck	Torch	Ward's 三角区
研究组	0.82 ± 0.17	0.87 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.18	0.86 ± 0.16	0.68 ± 0.14	0.58 ± 0.12	0.52 ± 0.13
对照组	0.84 ± 0.14	0.88 ± 0.16	0.90 ± 0.20	0.87 ± 0.17	0.74 ± 0.17	0.60 ± 0.11	0.55 ± 0.17

2.4 骨转换生化标志物比较

研究组骨钙素 (OC)、I 型胶原交联 C-末端肽 (S-CTX) 较对照组高, 且有统计学差异 ($P < 0.05$), 两组骨特异性碱性磷酸酶 (BAP) 无显著统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 两组骨转换生化标志物结果比较

Table 4 Comparison of biochemical markers of bone turnover between the two groups

组别	OC(ng/ml)	S-CTX(ng/ml)	BAP(ug/l)
研究组	13.56 ± 8.87	0.89 ± 0.18	15.72 ± 5.33
对照组	9.31 ± 6.78	0.88 ± 0.16	16.75 ± 7.31

3 讨论

类风湿性关节炎是一种全身性疾病, 以远端和对称性滑膜炎为特征。其主要并发症是对骨骼造成影响, 包括: 炎症及肿胀关节的周围骨流失、关节骨侵蚀以及全身性骨质疏松。类风湿性关节炎与骨质疏松关系密切, 是骨质疏松的高发人群。类风湿性关节炎患者的髋部、脊柱、骨盆的骨折风险明显增加。同时, 类风湿性关节炎患者不论是中轴骨还是四肢骨, 不论是男性还是女性, 其骨矿物质密度缺乏是普遍的^[4]。目前认为类风湿性关节炎导致骨质疏松的机制可能与以下几方面有关: ①RANKL 系统

研究组与对照组血生化等指标进行比较, 结果显示研究组与对照组相比, ATL、AST、CRE、BUN 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 两组血生化指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood biochemical indexes between the two groups

组别	ALT(IU/L)	AST(IU/L)	CRE(umol/L)	BUN(mmol/L)
研究组	20.29 ± 16.56	20.09 ± 10.41	64.44 ± 19.51	5.75 ± 1.97
对照组	23.91 ± 15.87	21.32 ± 8.72	63.79 ± 13.60	5.27 ± 1.60

2.3 双光能 X 线骨密度比较

研究组腰椎、Neck、Ward's 三角区、Torch 骨密度与对照组比较无明显统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 3。

激活, 促进破骨细胞的活化和分化^[2]; ②外周血 RANKL 水平升高^[5]; ③糖皮质激素的使用; ④关节功能差, 活动量减少; ⑤导致原发性骨质疏松症的其他原因等机制^[6-7]。类风湿性关节炎导致骨量丢失的类型可分为以下几种: ①血管翳直接侵害关节边缘引起的局灶性骨侵蚀; ②软骨下骨的局灶性侵蚀; ③炎症关节的关节端骨量减少^[8]等。

类风湿性关节炎患者通常具有公认的骨质疏松危险因素, 如绝经、低体重、体力活动减少、激素治疗等, 但炎性疾病活动可能是其中最主要的因素。类风湿性关节炎患者不论是否使用激素, 其椎体骨折风险是正常人群的 2 倍。另外, 在未进行治疗的患者中骨流失同样存在并伴随骨流失。

目前公认的诊断和评价骨质疏松治疗效果的金标准是双能 X 射线骨密度, 并且普遍应用于临床^[9], 但是由于类风湿性关节炎疾病的特殊性, 双能 X 射线骨密度的结果会受检查部位的骨膜、钙化区以及其他因素的影响, 难以真实、准确、及时地反映患者的骨质状况^[10]。而骨代谢标志物检查能及时且很好地反映患者体内骨组织代谢的状况, 有利于指导类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者的合理治疗^[11]。

目前, 对类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者骨

转换生化标志物的研究较少。本研究通过对类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者以及原发性骨质疏松患者的骨转换生化标志物比较发现,在骨密度无明显差异的情况下,类风湿性关节炎合并骨质疏松患者的骨转换生化标志物水平明显高于对照组,说明类风湿性关节炎患者属于高转换型骨质疏松,骨转换速度较原发性骨质疏松快,并且未来发生骨质疏松骨折的风险也可能较原发性骨质疏松患者高。综上所述,骨转换标志物是了解骨质疏松症患者骨代谢状况、预测骨折风险、选择治疗药物和评价疗效的敏感指标。

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(收稿日期: 2014-06-04)

(上接第1428页)

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