

·临床研究·

2型糖尿病男性患者骨密度与性激素水平关系的研究

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中图分类号: R587.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2016)06-0724-04

摘要: 目的 通过比较不同骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)状态的2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)男性患者性激素水平的差异,进一步探讨性激素与T2DM男性患者BMD的关系。方法 收集2013年6月至2015年1月我院住院的男性T2DM患者84例,年龄在45~60岁。采用美国Norland双能X线骨密度检测仪对所有患者进行第1~4腰椎(L₁~L₄)、股骨颈(FN)及全髋(TH)部位BMD检测,根据BMD分为骨量正常组和骨量异常组(包括骨量减少和骨质疏松)。测定身高、体重、SBP、DBP等一般情况指标,并计算体重指数(body mass index, BMI);FBG、PBG、HbA1c等糖代谢指标;TC、TG、LDL等脂代谢指标,T、E₂、LH及FSH。结果 ①与骨量正常组相比,骨量异常组病程更长,BMI更低,E₂及T水平也显著降低。②相关分析显示,T与L₁~L₄、FN及TH三个部位BMD均呈正相关;E₂仅与TH的BMD呈正相关;TC、LDL分别与FN的BMD呈负相关。③多元线性回归分析显示,在T2DM男性患者中,T及TC是影响FN的BMD的主要因素,而E₂、LH、FSH未进入回归模型。结论 E₂、T等性激素水平,TC、LDL等脂代谢指标与男性T2DM患者BMD相关,其中性激素中T是影响T2DM男性患者BMD的独立危险因素。

关键词: 性激素;2型糖尿病;骨密度;睾酮

Study of the relationship between bone mineral density and sex hormone levels in male patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Abstract: **Objective** To discuss the relationship between bone mineral density (BMD) and sex hormone in male patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) by detecting the sex hormone at the varied BMD status. **Methods** The data of 84 45-60-year-old male patients with T2DM in our hospital from June 2013 to January 2015 were collected. BMD of the lumbar vertebrae (L1-L4), femoral neck (FN), and total hip (TH) in all patients was measured using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry. The subjects were divided into normal bone mass group and abnormal bone mass group (including bone mass loss and osteoporosis), according to BMD results. The height, weight, systolic blood pressure (SBP), and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were measured and recorded, The fasting blood glucose (FBG), postprandial blood glucose (PBG), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein (LDL), testosterone (T), estradiol (E₂), luteinizing hormone (LH), and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) were detected. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated. **Results** 1. Comparing with the normal bone mass group, the abnormal bone mass group had a longer disease duration (8.3 ± 6.9 vs 6.8 ± 6.5 , $P < 0.05$), lower BMI (22.7 ± 2.3 vs 23.9 ± 2.6 , $P < 0.05$), and significantly lower levels of E₂ and T (79.5 ± 19.0 vs 101.1 ± 28.5 , 10.9 ± 2.4 vs 15.4 ± 6.7 , respectively, $P < 0.05$). 2. Pearson correlation analysis revealed that the levels of T was positively correlated with the BMD of L1-L4, FN, and TH ($r = 0.32$, $r = 0.26$, $r = 0.26$, respectively, $P < 0.05$); E₂ was positively correlated with BMD in TH ($r = 0.026$, $P < 0.05$); TC and LDL were negatively correlated with BMD in FN ($r = -0.29$, $r = -0.28$, respectively, $P < 0.05$). 3. Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that T and TC were the main affecting factors of BMD in male patients with T2DM, while E₂, FSH, and LH did not enter the regression model. **Conclusion** E₂, T, TC, and LDL are correlated with BMD in male patients with T2DM. T of the sex hormone is the independent risk factor for BMD in male patients with T2DM.

基金项目: 兵团中青年科技创新领军人才专项(2015BC001);兵团科技支疆项目(2014AB049)

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Key words: Sex hormone; Type 2 Diabetes mellitus; Bone mineral density; Testosterone

近年来,男性骨质疏松(osteoporosis, OP)发病率不断升高,且髋部骨折发生率及死亡率也高于女性^[1,2],可见男性OP已成为一个重要的公共卫生问题。糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)除可引起糖、脂肪、蛋白质三大营养物质代谢紊乱外,还可导致骨代谢异常。普遍认为1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)易合并OP,但对T2DM骨密度的变化尚存在较多争议^[3,4]。影响T2DM患者BMD的因素较多^[5],有报道称,性激素水平的下降与男性低骨量和骨折风险增加密切相关^[6],且男性糖尿病患者中睾酮水平低于正常人^[7]。本研究通过测定我院男性T2DM患者的BMD,比较不同BMD状态下性激素及脂代谢指标差异,探讨性激素与男性T2DM患者BMD的关系及对骨代谢的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2013年6月至2015年1月在我院住院的男性T2DM患者84例,年龄在45~60岁。

1.2 诊断标准

T2DM符合1999年WHO糖尿病诊断标准。其中骨质疏松和骨量减少者44例并入骨量异常组,骨量正常的40例患者为骨量正常组。OP的诊断符合1994年WHO推荐的方法及标准划分,依据T值确定骨量状况(T值为BMD下降标准差)。OP:1个或1个以上部位T值≤-2.5;骨量减少:-2.5< T值≤-1;骨量正常:T值>-1。上述患者还排除了其他内分泌系统疾病和多发性骨髓瘤及肝、肾等影响骨代谢的疾病。本试验已通过伦理委员会批准,并且入选受试者均已签署知情同意书。

1.3 检测指标

BMD的测定:采用美国Norland双能X线骨密度检测仪检测第1~4腰椎(L₁~L₄)、股骨颈(FN)及全髋(TH)部位BMD;受试者均未进食水10~12 h,清晨空腹抽取静脉血,采用全自动生化分析仪测定空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、餐后血糖(postprandial blood glucose, PBG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(total triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL);糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)采用美国BIO-RAD公司的D-10糖化血红蛋白分析仪检测;测量身高、体重、血压,并计算体重指数(body mass

index, BMI);性激素水平测定采用化学发光法,同批测定血清雌二醇(E₂)、睾酮(T)、卵泡刺激素(FSH)及黄体生成素(LH)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0统计软件进行分析。数据以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。组间比较采用t检验,并进行线性相关分析及多元回归分析,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 骨量异常组与骨量正常组一般情况及生化指标比较

骨量异常组病程较骨量正常组更长,但BMI更低,T及E₂水平也显著低于骨量正常组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05);SBP、DBP、FBG、PBG、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL、FSH及LH比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(表1)。

表1 组间病程、生化指标、性激素及BMD水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The comparison of course of disease, biochemical index, sex hormone, and BMD between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	骨量正常组	骨量异常组
病程(年)	6.8 ± 6.5	8.3 ± 6.9 *
SBP(mmHg)	131.20 ± 22.46	134.10 ± 17.92
DBP(mmHg)	83.70 ± 15.35	86.98 ± 14.73
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.9 ± 2.6	22.7 ± 2.3 *
FBG(mmol/L)	8.5 ± 2.5	8.7 ± 3.3
PBG(mmol/L)	12.7 ± 2.4	12.6 ± 3.1
HbA1c(%)	8.6 ± 2.0	9.2 ± 2.4
TC(mmol/L)	4.2 ± 1.1	4.4 ± 1.2
TG(mmol/L)	1.3 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 0.9
LDL(mmol/L)	2.6 ± 0.9	2.8 ± 0.9
T(nmol/L)	15.4 ± 6.7	10.9 ± 2.4 **
E ₂ (pmol/L)	101.1 ± 28.5	79.5 ± 19.0 **
FSH(IU/L)	7.4 ± 5.3	8.8 ± 6.2
LH(IU/L)	4.2 ± 1.6	4.3 ± 2.2
BMD L ₁ -L ₄ (g/cm ²)	1.3 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2 **
FN(g/cm ²)	1.0 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1 **
TH(g/cm ²)	1.1 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1 **

注:与骨量正常组比较,* P<0.05,** P<0.01

Note: Compared with the normal group, * P<0.05, ** P<0.01

2.2 不同部位骨密度与各指标的相关性分析

T与L₁-L₄、FN及TH三个部位骨密度均呈正相关(r=0.32,r=0.26,r=0.26,P<0.05),E₂仅与TH骨密度呈正相关(r=0.026,P<0.05),TC及

LDL 与 FN 骨密度呈负相关($r = -0.29$, $r = -0.28$, $P < 0.05$) (表 2)。

表 2 不同部位 BMD 与各指标相关关系($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Correlation between BMD in different parts and each index($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	L1-L4		股骨颈(FN)		全髋(TH)	
	r	p	r	p	r	p
年龄	-0.01	0.95	-0.19	0.1	-0.19	0.11
病程	-0.01	0.7	-0.09	0.48	-0.21	0.08
BMI	-0.15	0.19	0.09	0.47	0.16	0.19
FBC	0.18	0.43	0.19	0.4	0.12	0.60
PBG	0.17	0.56	0.18	0.43	0.13	0.56
HbA1c	-0.23	0.06	0.01	0.93	-0.07	0.54
TC	-0.06	0.65	-0.29	0.01*	-0.16	0.19
TG	-0.09	0.47	-0.13	0.29	-0.06	0.61
LDL	-0.09	0.44	-0.28	0.02*	-0.15	0.22
HDL	0.06	0.57	0.14	0.13	0.27	0.24
T	0.32	0.01*	0.26	0.03*	0.26	0.04*
E2	0.19	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.04*
LH	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.57	0.12	0.10
FSH	-0.01	0.81	-0.02	0.23	-0.04	0.17

注:与骨量正常组比较, * $P < 0.05$

Note: Compared with the normal group, * $P < 0.05$

2.3 男性 T2DM 患者 BMD 的多元线性回归分析

分别以 L₁-L₄、FN 及 TH 三个部位骨密度为因变量,以 BMI、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL、T、E₂、FSH、LH 为自变量进行多元线性回归分析,结果显示 T 及 TC 是影响 FN 骨密度的主要因素($P < 0.01$), BMI、HbA1c、TG、LDL、E₂、FSH、LH 未进入回归模型(表 3)。

表 3 以股骨颈 BMD 为应变量的多元线性回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate linear regression analysis of BMD of the femoral neck

变量	B	标准化系数	t	P 值
(常量)	1.523		7.970	0.000**
T	0.009	0.319	2.833	0.009
TC	-0.063	-0.469	-3.984	0.000**

注:与骨量正常组比较, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

Note: compared with the normal group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

3 讨论

随着老龄化社会的到来,T2DM 和 OP 的发病率不断升高。OP 过去常被误认为是妇女疾病,尤其是绝经后女性,但近年来研究发现,男性 OP 发病率逐年上升,且骨折及骨折死亡率也明显高于女性^[8]。有研究显示,T2DM 患者无论男女,其骨折发生率均较一般健康人高^[9,10]。影响 DM 的 BMD 因素较多,除了 DM 本身所致的代谢紊乱等因素外,还包括体

内激素、BMI 等因素的影响^[11]。

本研究结果显示,男性 T2DM 患者骨量异常组病程更长,但 BMI 偏低,提示病程增加能够引起骨量丢失,高 BMI 水平可刺激骨形成,使骨量增加,对 BMD 有一定的保护作用,这与李祥禄^[12]研究发现的 T2DM 病程越长对 BMD 的影响越大,T2DM 患者的高体重对 BMD 有保护作用一致。

有些学者发现,T2DM 患者血清 T 低者易并发骨质疏松^[13];在男性,一般认为雄激素与成骨细胞的分化有关,而雌激素可能与调节骨吸收有关^[14]。T 能够转化为 E₂,使雌激素受体活跃,E₂ 通过刺激成骨细胞分泌具有激活成骨细胞、增加 BMD 作用的促生长因子,加速软骨成长为骨。本研究中,骨量异常组的 T 及 E₂ 水平显著低于骨量正常组,T 与 E₂ 水平分别与不同部位 BMD 有关,说明性激素水平中 T 及 E₂ 与 T2DM 男性 OP 有关,T、E₂ 分泌减少是男性 T2DM 骨量减少的原因之一。由于性激素之间可相互影响,不能单纯地将 BMD 的变化归因于某一种性激素,但通过多元回归分析结果可以看出,T 对男性 T2DM 患者 BMD 可单独发挥作用。在本研究中,我们还发现,TC 及 LDL 与 FN 的 BMD 呈负相关,Parhami^[15]提出,脂质氧化和高脂血症可能会抑制成骨细胞的分化,是由于不成熟的成骨细胞位于紧邻骨血管内皮下基质,这些细胞可能受到脂质过氧化产物的损伤。因此,脂代谢异常可能会影响 T2DM 男性患者的骨代谢。

综上所述,T、E₂ 激素水平,TC、LDL 脂代谢指标与男性 T2DM 患者 BMD 密切相关,其中 T 是性激素中影响男性 T2DM 患者 BMD 的独立危险因素,以性激素中 T 及 E₂ 水平为作用靶点,有利于为 T2DM 男性患者 OP 的防治提供新的依据。

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(收稿日期: 2015-12-01, 修回日期: 2016-02-02)

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(收稿日期: 2015-12-01, 修回日期: 2016-01-29)