

·论著·

初发结缔组织病患者低骨量及其相关危险因素分析

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摘要: 目的 探讨初发结缔组织病患者低骨量的发生率,分析骨量减低的相关危险因素。方法 共纳入初发结缔组织病患者726例,其中系统性红斑狼疮127例,类风湿关节炎232例,多发性肌炎/皮肌炎84例,系统性硬化45例,混合性结缔组织病70例,原发性干燥综合征69例,系统性血管炎99例。采用双能X线法测定患者腰椎和髋部骨密度,分别分析腰椎和髋部低骨量与年龄、体重指数、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白、高密度脂蛋白、25-羟基维生素D、骨钙素、I型胶原C端交联肽的相关性。结果 726例患者平均年龄 46.9 ± 16.3 岁,平均病程 49.4 ± 84.1 月,体重指数 $21.27 \pm 4.35 \text{ kg/m}^2$,绝经后女性占47.7%,骨量减低的发生率为35.5%,骨质疏松发生率为25.2%。患者年龄、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白与腰椎骨量显著负相关($r = -0.179, P = 0.000; r = -0.113, P = 0.011; r = -0.096, P = 0.037$);血清高密度脂蛋白与腰椎骨量显著正相关($r = 0.144, P = 0.003$);年龄与髋部骨量呈显著负相关($r = -0.156, P = 0.000$)。结论 血清总胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白增高可能是结缔组织病患者腰椎骨量减低的危险因素,高龄是结缔组织病患者腰椎和髋部低骨量的危险因素。

关键词: 结缔组织病;骨密度;骨量减低;骨质疏松;总胆固醇;低密度脂蛋白;高密度脂蛋白

Prevalence and possible risk factors of low bone mineral density in untreated patients with connective tissue diseases

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the prevalence and possible risk factors of low bone mineral density (BMD) in untreated patients with connective tissue diseases (CTD). **Methods** A total of 726 untreated patients with CTD were included: 127 patients with systemic lupus erythematosus, 232 patients with rheumatoid arthritis, 84 patients with polymyositis/dermatomyositis, 45 patients with systemic sclerosis, 70 patients with mixed connective tissue disease, 69 patients with primary Sjogren syndrome, and 99 patients with systemic vasculitis. BMD was measured at lumbar spine and at hip with dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Osteoporosis was defined as a T score less than -2.5 standard deviations (SD) and osteopenia as a T score less than -1.0 SD in at least one region of measurements. The associations between decreased BMD and age, bone mass index, total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c), 25-hydroxyvitaminD ($25[\text{OH}]D$), osteocalcin (OC), and C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen (CTX) were analyzed. **Results** The mean age of the 726 patients was 46.9 ± 16.3 years. The mean disease duration was 49.4 ± 84.1 months. The body mass index (BMI) was $21.27 \pm 4.35 \text{ kg/m}^2$. There were 47.7% of postmenopausal women. The incidence of osteopenia and osteoporosis was 35.5% and 25.2%, respectively. Age, TC, and LDL-c were negatively correlated with BMD of the lumbar spine ($r = -0.179, P = 0.000; r = -0.113, P = 0.011; r = -0.096, P = 0.037$). HDL-c was positively correlated with BMD of the lumbar spine ($r = 0.144, P = 0.003$). Age was negatively correlated with BMD of the hip ($r = -0.156, P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** The increase of TC and LDL-c may be important risk factors for low BMD at the lumbar spine. The increase of age may be a risk factor for low BMD of both the lumbar spine and hip in untreated CTD patients.

Key words: Connective tissue disease; Bone mineral density; Osteopenia; Osteoporosis; Total cholesterol; Low density lipoprotein cholesterol; High density lipoprotein cholesterol

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结缔组织病(connective tissue disease, CTD)是一组以结缔组织慢性炎症为特征的自身免疫性疾病,包括系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)、类风湿关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)、多发性肌炎/皮肌炎(polymyositis/dermatomyositis, PM/DM)、系统性硬化(systemic sclerosis, SSc)、混合性结缔组织病(mixed connective tissue disease, MCTD)、原发性干燥综合征(primary sjogren syndrome, pSS)和系统性血管炎(systemic vasculitis)等。临床研究发现,结缔组织病患者伴发不同程度的骨量减低或骨质疏松,甚至脆性骨折发生率增高。多项横断面研究显示SLE患者骨量减低发生率为4%~74%,骨质疏松发生率为3%~48%,椎体骨折的发生率为20%~29%^[1,2]。Mobini等对女性RA患者的研究发现,椎体骨质疏松高达32.3%,髋部骨质疏松为16.5%^[3]。RA患者的队列研究显示,在5年随访期内16%患者发生新发非椎体骨折,19%患者椎体X线片显示新发椎体骨折^[4]。de Andrade等报道,成年女性PM/DM患者椎体和髋部骨质疏松发生率分别为20%和27.5%,骨折发生率高达17.9%^[5]。除此之外,骨量减低和骨质疏松在系统性硬化^[6]和原发性干燥综合征^[7]患者中均有报道。但是,目前有关结缔组织病骨代谢异常的研究报道仍较少。

结缔组织病患者骨量减低的原因涉及多个方面,除高龄、低体重、绝经、活动和日晒减少等,疾病的炎症活动、免疫异常、维生素D缺乏、使用糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂都可能影响骨转换,导致骨丢失、骨折风险增高^[8]。墨西哥女性SLE患者横断面研究显示,疾病慢性损伤、低体重指数(body mass index, BMI)和激素累积剂量是患者腰椎和髋部低骨量的危险因素^[9]。在女性RA患者,骨质疏松的危险因素包括高龄、绝经、低BMI及血清类风湿因子阳性^[3]。系统性硬化患者的研究发现,不但高龄和低BMI是腰椎和髋部低骨量的危险因素,而且指端溃疡、抗着丝点抗体阳性也是骨微结构损伤的独立危险因素^[6]。由此可见,导致结缔组织病患者异常骨转换因素的多样性和复杂性。

在前期的工作中我们发现女性初发SLE患者低骨量发生率高达39.2%,相关危险因素分析显示血清低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-c)增高可能是SLE患者腰椎和髋部骨量减低的重要危险因素^[10]。多项研究证实了在健康人群中血脂对骨代谢的影响,Sarkis等发现低

脂摄入、均衡的LDL-c可以使健康女性骨密度增高35%^[11]。大规模人群调查显示,在男性、绝经前和绝经后女性LDL-c和总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)增高是腰椎和髋部骨量减低的危险因素^[12,13]。基于以上的研究,我们纳入多种不同类型初发CTD患者,观察患者骨量减低和骨质疏松的发生率,通过分析低骨量和血脂、骨代谢指标的相关性,探讨CTD患者低骨量的危险因素。

1 材料和方法

1.1 临床资料

所有患者均为初发结缔组织病患者,选自2012年6月到2015年2月在西安交通大学第一附属医院风湿免疫科门诊和住院确诊的患者,其中SLE 127例,RA 232例,PM/DM 84例,SSc 45例,MCTD 70例,pSS 69例,系统性血管炎99例。所有患者均符合欧洲抗风湿病联盟/美国风湿病学会(EULAR/ACR)疾病分类标准,排除各种感染包括病毒性肝炎、结核及肿瘤等疾病,并排除入组前六个月内曾服用影响骨代谢药物包括糖皮质激素、免疫抑制剂、抗凝药等或使用抗骨质疏松药物包括双膦酸盐、降钙素等的患者。临床资料包括患者性别、年龄、病程、BMI、绝经状态、TC、甘油三酯、LDL-c、高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-c)、25-羟基维生素D(25-hydroxyvitaminD, 25[OH]D)、骨钙素(osteocalcin, OC)、I型胶原C端交联肽(C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen, CTX)。

1.2 骨密度检测

采用双能X线骨密度测定仪(LEXXOS-LX381, 法国DMS)检测患者腰椎(L1-L4)和髋部骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)。骨量减低定义为腰椎或髋部任一部位T值<-1.0,但>-2.5;骨质疏松定义为腰椎或髋部任一部位T值≤-2.5。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料采用均值±标准差(mean±SD)表示,多个组间的比较采用方差分析(ANOVA)。率的比较采用卡方检验。相关性分析采用直线相关分析和秩相关分析,当P<0.05认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者临床资料

共纳入初发CTD患者726例,其中SLE 127例,RA 232例,PM/DM 84例,SSc 45例,MCTD 70

例,SS 69 例,系统性血管炎 99 例。所有患者中男性 145 例,女性 581 例,平均年龄 46.9 ± 16.3 岁,平均病程 49.4 ± 84.1 月,BMI 21.27 ± 4.35 kg/m²,绝经

后女性 277 例,占 47.7%。各组 CTD 患者的血脂和骨代谢指标见表 1。

表 1 人口学和临床资料在不同 CTD 患者中的特征

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics in patients with different CTD

资料	SLE (n=127)	RA (n=232)	PM/DM (n=84)	SSc (n=45)	MCTD (n=70)	pSS (n=69)	系统性血管炎 (n=99)	总计 (n=726)
年龄(岁)	31.2 ± 11.7	53.6 ± 13.6	48.3 ± 15.0	47.9 ± 15.2	44.1 ± 12.6	55.7 ± 12.1	48.7 ± 18.2	46.9 ± 16.3
性别(男/女)	0 / 127	65 / 167	21 / 63	8 / 37	6 / 64	3 / 66	42 / 57	145 / 581
病程(月)	17.8 ± 29.3	66.4 ± 109.6	18.0 ± 29.3	67.9 ± 72.8	40.3 ± 43.2	86.2 ± 93.8	39.8 ± 65.9	49.4 ± 84.1
BMI(kg/m ²)	20.36 ± 3.16	22.3 ± 6.08	21.95 ± 3.62	20.16 ± 3.68	21.36 ± 3.15	21.43 ± 3.41	21.33 ± 3.04	21.27 ± 4.35
绝经后女性(n, %)	12 (9.4)	107 (46.1)	35 (55.6)	20 (54.1)	28 (43.8)	49 (74.2)	26 (45.6)	277 (47.7)
TC(mmol/L)	3.61 ± 1.51	3.78 ± 0.89	4.09 ± 1.18	3.81 ± 0.93	3.54 ± 1.20	3.93 ± 1.30	3.92 ± 1.02	3.78 ± 1.15
甘油三酯(mmol/L)	2.04 ± 1.37	1.31 ± 1.01	2.01 ± 1.25	1.53 ± 0.87	1.57 ± 0.71	1.58 ± 2.41	1.08 ± 0.49	1.54 ± 1.27
LDL-c(mmol/L)	2.09 ± 1.02	2.23 ± 0.67	2.19 ± 0.82	2.27 ± 0.77	2.16 ± 1.09	2.12 ± 0.91	2.24 ± 0.88	2.16 ± 0.87
HDL-c(mmol/L)	0.84 ± 0.42	0.97 ± 0.38	0.88 ± 0.31	0.99 ± 0.32	0.93 ± 0.41	1.11 ± 0.76	1.07 ± 0.37	0.96 ± 0.44
$25[\text{OH}]D(\text{ng/ml})$	11.87 ± 4.48	13.57 ± 8.59	9.73 ± 7.79	13.61 ± 8.25	11.48 ± 5.4	15.42 ± 8.61	15.59 ± 9.78	12.99 ± 8.54
OC(ng/ml)	11.00 ± 8.34	26.63 ± 56.82	10.59 ± 7.86	20.50 ± 10.21	14.25 ± 8.14	18.57 ± 7.75	15.96 ± 8.98	18.32 ± 33.87
CTX(pg/ml)	586.9 ± 431.8	693.3 ± 462.1	534.2 ± 274.8	674.1 ± 337.1	597.8 ± 391.8	520.2 ± 276.4	662.6 ± 474.9	624.7 ± 411.6

2.2 骨密度

所有 CTD 患者腰椎 BMD 为 0.84 ± 0.19 g/cm², 髋部骨密度为 0.82 ± 0.16 g/cm², 腰椎 T 值为 -1.23 ± 1.58 , 髋部 T 值为 -0.63 ± 1.31 。初发 CTD 患者中骨量减低发生率为 35.5%, 骨质疏松发生率为 25.2%。在不同 CTD 患者中, 骨量减低发生率分别为:SLE 31.1%, RA 37.9%, PM/DM 50.0%,

SSc 38.5%, MCTD 26.3%, SS 36.5%, 系统性血管炎 43.2%; 骨质疏松发生率分别为 SLE 5.5%, RA 32.4%, PM/DM 16.7%, SSc 41.0%, MCTD 36.8%, pSS 40.4%, 系统性血管炎 52.9%, SLE 患者骨质疏松发生率明显低于其他各组($P < 0.05$)。各组 CTD 患者腰椎、髋部骨密度以及骨量减低、骨质疏松发生率见表 2。

表 2 骨量减低和骨质疏松在不同 CTD 患者中的发生率

Table 2 Prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis in patients with different CTD

项目	SLE (n=127)	RA (n=232)	PM/DM (n=84)	SSc (n=45)	MCTD (n=70)	pSS (n=69)	系统性血管炎 (n=99)	总计 (n=726)
BMD(g/cm ²)								
腰椎(L ₁ -L ₄)	0.92 ± 0.15	0.82 ± 0.17	0.80 ± 0.22	0.78 ± 0.14	0.87 ± 0.31	0.77 ± 0.18	0.83 ± 0.16	0.84 ± 0.19
髋	0.88 ± 0.12	0.81 ± 0.16	0.80 ± 0.19	0.74 ± 0.16	0.78 ± 0.16	0.78 ± 0.16	0.83 ± 0.14	0.82 ± 0.16
T 值								
腰椎(L ₁ -L ₄)	-0.45 ± 1.40	-1.34 ± 1.68	-1.25 ± 1.43	-1.84 ± 1.33	-1.30 ± 1.47	-1.85 ± 1.70	-1.32 ± 1.54	-1.23 ± 1.58
髋	-0.20 ± 1.20	-0.78 ± 1.41	-0.59 ± 0.93	-1.34 ± 1.38	-0.75 ± 1.53	-0.94 ± 1.33	-0.62 ± 1.12	-0.63 ± 1.31
骨量减低(%)	31.1	37.9	50.0	38.5	26.3	36.5	43.2	35.5
骨质疏松(%)	5.5	32.4	16.7	41.0	36.8	40.4	52.9	25.2

2.3 低骨量相关危险因素分析

年龄、TC 和 LDL-c 与 CTD 患者腰椎骨量呈显著负相关($r = -0.179$, $P = 0.000$; $r = -0.113$, $P = 0.011$; $r = -0.096$, $P = 0.037$), HDL-c 与患者腰椎骨量呈显著正相关($r = 0.144$, $P = 0.003$); 年龄与患者髋部骨量呈显著负相关($r = -0.156$, $P = 0.000$), 方差分析显示各组间 TC 和 LDL-c 无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。在 RA、SSc、MCTD、pSS 和系

统性血管炎患者年龄与腰椎和髋部骨量呈显著负相关; SLE 患者 LDL-c 与腰椎骨量显著负相关($r = -0.228$, $P = 0.038$); 系统性血管炎患者 TC、LDL-c 与髋部骨量显著负相关($r = -0.298$, $P = 0.035$; $r = -0.519$, $P = 0.001$), 而 HDL-c 与髋部骨量显著正相关($r = 0.373$, $P = 0.018$)。CTD 患者 25[OH] D、OC 和 CTX 与腰椎和髋部骨量均无显著相关性, 但初发 PM/DM 患者 CTX 与腰椎和髋部骨量显著正

相关($r = 0.310, P = 0.049$; $r = 0.368, P = 0.018$);初发系统性血管炎患者OC与腰椎和髋部骨量显著

负相关($r = -0.360, P = 0.008$; $r = -0.287, P = 0.039$),见表3和表4。

表3 各种危险因素与不同CTD患者腰椎低骨量的相关性分析

Table 3 Association between different risk factors with low BMD at lumbar spine in patients with CTD

项目	SLE (n=127)		RA (n=232)		PM/DM (n=84)		SSc (n=45)		MCTD (n=70)		pSS (n=69)		系统性血管炎 (n=99)		总计 (n=726)	
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P
年龄	0.061	0.528	-0.169	0.020	-0.098	0.480	-0.424	0.006	-0.276	0.036	-0.334	0.015	-0.251	0.047	-0.179	0.000
BMI	0.105	0.280	0.274	0.003	0.219	0.136	0.044	0.810	0.163	0.279	0.414	0.087	0.197	0.217	-0.052	0.289
TC	-0.127	0.198	0.115	0.847	0.027	0.859	-0.123	0.517	-0.124	0.428	-0.150	0.313	0.076	0.598	-0.113	0.011
甘油三酯	0.048	0.646	0.024	0.759	0.128	0.463	-0.139	0.473	0.011	0.951	-0.031	0.843	-0.060	0.711	0.093	0.052
LDL-c	-0.228	0.038	0.043	0.589	-0.023	0.901	-0.115	0.591	-0.095	0.610	-0.201	0.196	-0.267	0.096	-0.096	0.037
HDL-c	-0.049	0.644	-0.020	0.803	-0.230	0.184	-0.048	0.803	-0.120	0.515	0.114	0.468	-0.173	0.280	0.144	0.003
25[OH]D	-0.017	0.864	0.033	0.665	0.042	0.770	0.094	0.585	0.014	0.922	-0.007	0.964	-0.047	0.596	0.026	0.059
OC	-0.026	0.038	-0.134	0.080	0.101	0.493	-0.210	0.241	-0.016	0.913	-0.004	0.976	-0.360	0.008	-0.011	0.806
CTX	-0.148	0.170	-0.145	0.092	0.310	0.049	0.017	0.932	-0.043	0.781	-0.068	0.660	0.171	0.267	-0.086	0.078

表4 各种危险因素与不同CTD患者髋部低骨量的相关性分析

Table 4 Association between different risk factors with low BMD at total hip in patients with CTD

项目	SLE (n=127)		RA (n=232)		PM/DM (n=84)		SSc (n=45)		MCTD (n=70)		pSS (n=69)		系统性血管炎 (n=99)		总计 (n=726)	
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P
年龄	-0.049	0.626	-0.347	0.000	-0.207	0.132	-0.548	0.000	-0.271	0.041	-0.221	0.112	-0.333	0.009	-0.156	0.000
BMI	0.214	0.032	0.464	0.000	0.329	0.024	0.304	0.096	0.258	0.087	0.609	0.007	0.339	0.033	-0.016	0.752
TC	-0.063	0.536	0.139	0.074	0.049	0.748	-0.187	0.321	-0.04	0.801	-0.084	0.574	-0.298	0.035	0.006	0.889
甘油三酯	-0.001	0.990	0.102	0.206	-0.022	0.900	0.267	0.161	-0.149	0.417	0.087	0.575	-0.062	0.702	0.080	0.102
LDL-c	-0.184	0.092	0.136	0.095	-0.027	0.883	-0.018	0.934	-0.042	0.825	-0.126	0.421	-0.519	0.001	0.018	0.722
HDL-c	-0.012	0.912	-0.019	0.811	0.183	0.293	-0.317	0.093	0.141	0.450	0.044	0.781	0.373	0.018	-0.088	0.070
25[OH]D	0.060	0.566	0.073	0.345	0.086	0.553	0.123	0.482	0.384	0.005	0.049	0.740	-0.157	0.266	0.011	0.815
OC	-0.057	0.586	-0.077	0.329	0.249	0.088	-0.272	0.132	-0.271	0.052	-0.102	0.496	-0.287	0.039	-0.020	0.665
CTX	-0.108	0.338	-0.122	0.162	0.368	0.018	-0.121	0.540	-0.251	0.101	-0.129	0.402	0.077	0.625	-0.055	0.272

3 讨论

3.1 CTD患者有不同程度骨量减低

本研究观察了包括SLE、RA、PM/DM、SSc、MCTD、pSS和系统性血管炎等多种初发CTD患者骨量减低和骨质疏松的发生率,结果发现726例CTD患者中骨量减低发生率为35.5%,骨质疏松发生率为25.2%。关于CTD患者骨密度降低、骨折风险增高的研究国内外均有文献报道。地中海地区女性SLE患者队列研究表明,骨量减低发生率28%~46%,骨质疏松发生率3%~9%,脆性骨折发生率4.4%^[14]。RA患者骨质疏松的危险性约是正常人群的2倍,其腰椎骨质疏松发生率17%~32%,髋部骨质疏松发生率15%~36%^[15]。RA患者还可

以伴有受累关节局部骨量减低和骨质疏松,甚至出现非中轴骨(桡骨、胫骨)脆性骨折^[16]。据文献报道,SSc骨量减低和骨质疏松的发生率分别为27%~53.3%和3%~51.1%^[17],ANCA相关血管炎骨量减低和骨质疏松发生率高达57%和21%^[18]。我们的研究结果与上述文献报道是一致的,即不同类型的CTD患者均有不同程度的骨丢失。研究发现,在CTD患者中RA、SSc、MCTD、pSS和系统性血管炎患者骨质疏松发生率均超过30%,而SLE患者骨质疏松发生率仅5.5%,这些差异可能由于CTD发病年龄不同所致,RA、SSc、MCTD、pSS和系统性血管炎多发于中老年人,而SLE患者以年轻育龄期女性多见。

3.2 血脂异常是CTD患者骨量减低的重要危险因

素

本研究纳入初发 CTD 患者, 目的是排除药物治疗对疾病炎症状态及骨代谢的影响。CTD 患者低骨量相关危险因素的分析显示, TC、LDL-c 与患者腰椎骨量显著负相关($r = -0.113, P = 0.011$; $r = -0.096, P = 0.037$), 这些结果与我们前期关于 SLE 患者低骨量相关因素的研究结论一致^[10], 表明血清 TC 和 LDL-c 增高可能是初发 CTD 患者腰椎骨量减低的重要危险因素。血脂与骨密度的相关性在普通人群中得到多项研究证实, 如 2008–2010 韩国健康和营养调查显示, 韩国男性 TC/HDL-c、LDL-c/HDL-c 增高与腰椎、总髋及股骨头骨量减低有关^[19]。印度人群研究显示, TC、LDL-c 与腰椎和股骨骨密度呈显著负相关^[12], 这与我们在 CTD 患者中的研究结果也是一致的。Yamauchi 等则进一步研究发现, 绝经后女性血清 LDL-c 增高甚至是椎体骨折的危险因素^[20]。

3.3 血脂异常可能是骨质疏松和心血管疾病的共同危险因素

由于骨质疏松与心血管疾病 (cardiovascular diseases, CVDs) 有着共同的危险因素, 两者具有双向相关性。普通人群研究发现, 患有 CVDs 的女性骨质疏松性骨折风险增高^[21], 有髋部骨折的老年人 CVDs 发生率高达 63.3%, 继发甲状腺功能亢进和骨吸收增加分别是 CVDs 和髋部骨折双向相关的两个重要因素^[22]。结缔组织病患者的研究表明, SLE 患者血脂异常的发生率高于正常人群^[23], 不但 LDL-c、TC 增高是 SLE 患者发生冠心病的重要危险因素^[24], 全身低骨量甚至是年轻女性 SLE 患者早期冠状动脉钙化独立的预测因子^[25]。Mak 等检测 SLE 患者肱动脉舒张功能、颈动脉内-中膜厚度以及腰椎、髋部骨密度发现, SLE 患者腰椎低骨量与肱动脉舒张功能下降有显著相关性^[26]。同样在女性 RA 患者中的前瞻性横断面研究表明, 全身骨量与心血管风险呈显著负相关^[27]。因此, 在普通人群、SLE 和 RA 患者中 CVDs 与全身或腰椎低骨量密切相关, 血脂异常则可能是两者相关的主要因素。

3.4 血脂异常引起骨丢失的机理

2000 年学者们提出“骨免疫学”概念, 认为共同起源于骨髓的免疫细胞和骨细胞从分化、成熟到活化存在着相互的影响, 免疫系统失调可以导致骨代谢异常^[28]。实际上, 骨骼、脂肪系统和免疫系统存在共同的交叉机制, 不但骨细胞是调节淋巴细胞和脂肪代谢的关键因子^[29], 脂肪系统通过作用于成骨

细胞或破骨细胞影响骨重塑的方向, 即“lipid hypothesis of osteoporosis”。早期的动物实验表明, 氧化低密度脂蛋白 (oxidized low density lipoprotein, OxLDL) 可以抑制小鼠骨髓间质细胞向成骨细胞分化、减少骨矿化^[30, 31]。进一步的研究表明, OxLDL 可以通过氧化应激途径抑制成骨细胞分化过程中无机磷诱导的骨矿化, 影响骨形成^[32]。OxLDL 还可以通过激活细胞外信号调节激酶 (extracellular signal regulated kinase, ERK), NF κ B 和 NFAT 等核因子信号途径促进成骨细胞表面表达受体激活的核因子- κ B 配体 (receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa ligand, RANKL) 表达, 从而诱导破骨细胞分化和激活, 增加骨吸收^[33]。日本一项对照研究显示, 高胆固醇血症的患者骨转换较正常人群增高^[34]。动物研究发现, 甲状旁腺素 (parathyroid hormone, PTH) 不能增加高胆固醇血症小鼠皮质骨密度, 说明高胆固醇干扰 PTH 的促成骨作用^[35], 而 HDL 中载脂蛋白成分不但逆转高胆固醇血症对 PTH 促成骨作用的影响, 并且显著降低血清骨吸收标志物^[36]。可见, OxLDL、胆固醇通过抑制成骨、促进破骨引起骨丢失。

3.5 总结

本研究发现 SLE、RA、PM/DM、SSc、MCTD、pSS 和系统性血管炎等多种 CTD 患者中均有不同程度的低骨量, 相关危险因素的分析表明血清 TC 和 LDL-c 增高可能是 CTD 患者腰椎骨量减低的重要危险因素。骨质疏松与 CVDs 双向相关性, 以及 OxLDL 和胆固醇对成骨细胞和破骨细胞影响的研究证实了本研究结论的可靠性。在 CTD 患者中探讨血脂对骨代谢影响的机制也将是我们进一步的研究重点。

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