

·流行病学·

绵阳地区中老年人骨量减少和骨质疏松患病状况分析

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摘要: 目的 用双能X线骨密度检测仪检测绵阳地区中老人群骨密度,了解我国中老人群骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率。**方法** 对绵阳地区城市、郊区及农村5039例50岁以上人自愿者(其中男性1895例,女性3144例)进行骨密度检测,对腰椎、股骨骨密度检测,并采用世界卫生组织(WHO)标准分类:骨量正常、骨量减少和骨质疏松。结果 女性骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率分别为35%和48%,其中70~79岁骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率分别为19%和67%,80岁以上骨质疏松患病率为100%。男性骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率分别为10%和6%,70岁以下无骨量减少和骨质疏松患病患者,70~79岁骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率分别为8%和6%,80岁以上骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率分别为22%和13%。不同年龄组别间骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率差异显著有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),相同年龄组女性显著高于男性($P < 0.01$)。结论 绵阳地区中老人群中骨质减少和骨质疏松患病率高,尤其是高龄女性;80岁以上女性骨质疏松患病率为100%,男性骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率为35%。

关键词: 骨量减少;骨质疏松;流行病学

Analysis of the prevalence of bone loss and osteoporosis in the middle-aged and elderly people in Mianyang region

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Abstract: Objective To study the prevalence of bone mass loss and osteoporosis in the elderly in China by measuring bone mineral density (BMD) using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry in Mianyang. Methods BMD of the lumbar spine and the femur was detected in 5039 50-year-old and over volunteers in urban, suburban, and rural area in Mianyang (1895 males and 3144 females). According to World Health Organization (WHO) standard classification, they were diagnosed as normal bone mass, osteopenia, and osteoporosis. Results In females, the incidence of osteopenia and osteoporosis was 35% and 48%, respectively. It was 19% and 67%, respectively, in those aged from 70 to 79 years old, and 100% in those aged over 80 years old. In males, the incidence of osteopenia and osteoporosis was 10% and 6%, respectively. There was no osteopenia and osteoporosis in people under 70 years of age. The incidence of osteopenia and osteoporosis was 8% and 6%, respectively, in those aged from 70 to 79 years old, and 22% and 13%, respectively, in those aged over 80 years old. The prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis was significantly different among different age groups ($P < 0.01$). It was significantly higher in women than in men at the same age group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion The prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis is high in the elderly population in Mianyang region, particularly in older women. The prevalence of osteoporosis is 100% in women over 80 years old. The prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis in men is 35%.

Key words: Loss of bone mass; Osteoporosis; Epidemiology

骨质疏松是以骨量减少和骨脆性增加为特征,导致骨折风险增高的一种骨代谢疾病,也是中老年骨痛和骨折的主要原因^[1]。不同文献报道中国中

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老年人群骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率不同,可能与地区、职业、种族等因素有关,同时也与样本量大小有关^[1-3]。骨质疏松症基金会主持的一项最新研究显示:全国骨质疏松患病率为6.6%~19.3%,推测至2020年,中国骨质疏松症状和骨量减少患者将达2.86亿,2050年这一数字还将增值5.33亿^[2]。目前还缺乏来自川渝地区大样本的相关报道,本研究对绵阳地区5039例50岁以上人自愿者(其中男性1895例,女性3144例)进行骨密度检测,分析骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率,以填补川渝地区无相关报道的空白,为川渝地区预防和治疗骨量减少和骨质疏松提供依据;同时为了解全国骨质疏松和骨量减少流行病现状,为国家制定相关政策提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 检测对象

检测对象均来自绵阳地区及附近郊区和农村的50岁自愿者,共5039(男性1895例,女性3144例)。其中50~59岁889例(男性202例,女性687例);

60~69岁1162例(男性478例,女性684例);70~79岁1754例(男性632例,女性1122例);80岁以上共1234例(男性583例,女性651例)。

1.2 检测方法及诊断标准

采用双能X线骨密度检测仪(美国通用公司生产),用标准方法检测腰椎和双侧髋关节骨密度。参照世界卫生组织(WHO)推荐的诊断标准: T 值 ≥ -1.0 诊断为骨量正常, T 值-1.0到-2.5之间诊断为骨量减少, $T \leq -2.5$ 诊断为骨质疏松^[4]。

1.3 统计学处理

全部资料数据按性别、年龄分组,输入计算机,采用SPSS13.0软件进行数据处理和分析。患病率的比较用卡方检验, $P \leq 0.05$ 表示有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各年龄组骨量减少和骨质疏松患病情况

随着年龄增大骨量减少和骨质疏松患病逐渐增加。各龄组(50~59岁,60~69岁,79~70岁,80岁以上)间差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$,见表1)。

表1 各年龄组骨量减少和骨质疏松患病情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis between each age groups

年龄组	总人数	骨量正常	骨量减少	骨质疏松
50~59岁	889	568(64%)	296(33%)	25(3%)
60~69岁	1162	492(42%) ^{**}	589(51%) ^{**}	81(7%) ^{**}
70~79岁	1754	699(40%) ^{**##}	266(15%) ^{***#}	789(45%) ^{**##}
80岁以上	1234	380(31%) ^{***@#}	130(11%) ^{***}	724(58%) ^{***@#}

注:与50~59岁比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$,^{**} $P < 0.01$;与60~69岁比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$,^{**} $P < 0.01$;与70~79岁比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$,^{**} $P < 0.01$ 。

2.2 相同年龄组不同性别骨量减少和骨质疏松患病情况

相同年龄组,女性骨量减少和骨质疏松患病显

著高于男性。差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$,见表2)。

表2 相同年龄组不同性别骨量减少和骨质疏松患病情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of the prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis between the genders at the same age

年龄组	总人数	性别	骨量正常	骨量减少	骨质疏松
50~59岁	889	男 202	202(100%)	0	0
		女 687	366(53%) ^{**}	296(43%) ^{**}	25(4%) ^{**}
60~69岁	1162	男 478	478(100%)	0	0
		女 684	14(2%) ^{**}	589(86%) ^{**}	81(12%) ^{**}
70~79岁	1754	男 632	544(86%)	51(8%)	37(6%)
		女 1122 ^{**}	155(14%) ^{**}	215(19%) ^{**}	752(67%)
80岁以上	1234	男 583	380(65%)	181(22%)	110(13%) ^{**}
		女 651	0 ^{**}	0	651(100%) ^{**}
合计	5039	男 1895	1604(84%)	181(10%)	110(6%)
		女 3144	535(17%) ^{**}	1100(35%) ^{**}	1509(48%) ^{**}

注:男性与女性比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$,^{**} $P < 0.01$ 。

3 讨论

在绵阳地区的老年人群中,男性和女性骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率随着年龄增加显著增加。女性骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率很高,在50~59岁的女性中近50%存在骨量减少或骨质疏松,60~69岁的女性中骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率高达98%,但这两个年龄组中骨量减少患病率远高于骨质疏松患病率;但在70~79岁老年女性中骨质疏松患病率远高于骨量减少的患病率,80岁以上女性骨质疏松患病率高达100%。

通过对绵阳地区50岁以上的老年自愿者骨密度检测结果分析,该地区骨量较少和骨质疏松的患病率高,尤其是女性,与国外文献比较,远高于发达国家。国内还没有对某一地区中老年人骨量减少和骨质疏松流行病学的大样本的报道,本研究报道5039中老人的骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率,由此可以推测我国中老年人群的骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病情况。在我国骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率高于发达国家^[5-6]。

通过本研究首先我们通过大样本的数据显示了我国骨量减少和骨质疏松的流行情况,为骨量减少和骨质疏松的防治的重要性和紧迫性提供了依据。骨量减少和骨质疏松人群骨脆性增加,特别是骨质疏松患者^[1]。老年人由于视力和听力降低,跌倒风险增加,骨质疏松老人跌倒后容易发生骨折,骨折的致残率高,导致老年人生活自理能力降低和处于失能状态。随着人口老年化的加剧,我国老年人口逐渐增加,随着社会发展和医学水平提高,人的平均寿命延长,高龄老人逐渐增多。因此,为了应对人口老龄化,我们应该同重视老年跌倒风险一样重视骨质疏松的预防。

其次,本研究还发现随着年龄增加,骨量正常的人逐渐减少,骨量减少的患病率逐渐增加,70岁以前老人仍然以骨量减少为主,70岁以后则以骨质疏松为主。骨在不断的进行新陈代谢,骨形成和骨溶解是骨代谢的两方面,当骨溶解大于骨形成时骨量降低,相反,当骨形成大于骨溶解时骨量是可以增加的,因此,骨量减少和骨质疏松是可逆转的,这为临床防治骨质疏松提供了依据和手段^[6-7]。目前明确,通过健康的生活方式、膳食补充维生素D和钙等均可改善骨代谢。另外,市场有钙剂、维生素D、维生素K、双膦酸盐、降钙素、甲状旁腺激素类似物等调节骨代谢的药品,在生活干预仍然存在骨量减少或

骨质疏松时进行干预,可预防和治疗骨质疏松^[8]。在我们的临床实践中,已经成功的提升了数以百计的骨量减少和骨质疏松患者的骨密度。本研究提示,中年人及中年后重视骨骼健康特别重要。50岁以上女性及70岁以上男性每年或半年进行一次骨密度检测,当骨密度显著降低或者已经存在骨量减少或骨质疏松,及时干预可以预防骨量减少和骨质疏松的发生。

再次,本研究对男性和女性进行分类分析。普遍认为女性骨量减少和骨质疏松患病率高于男性,但本研究显示70岁以前男性为骨量减少患者和骨质疏松患者,70岁以后也显著低于女性,性别差异远大于国外报道^[9-10]。中国汉族人群中中老年女性骨质量减少和骨质疏松的患病率远高于发达国家,但男性和发达国家相似^[9-10]。我国中老年骨量减少和骨质疏松发病的性别差异,远大于发达国家,原因有待进一步研究,可能和种族或者生活习惯有关,我们将进一步探讨。我们计划对绵阳周边的藏族人群进行检测,对数据进行分析,探讨骨量降低和骨质疏松患病率的性别差异是否与种族有关。

本研究结果显示中老年女性骨量减少和骨质疏松的患病率高,远高于发达国家。本研究的重要意义在于提醒中老年女性和医务人员,为了防止骨量减少和骨质疏松的严重并发症(骨折)及导致的严重后果(失能)的发生,关注骨骼健康,每一年或半年检测骨密度,及早干预和改善骨代谢。

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