

· 临床研究 ·

不同骨量状态的 2 型糖尿病患者骨密度影响因素分析

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中图分类号: R68; R587 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2016) 10-1283-06

摘要: 目的 观察不同骨量状态的 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者的糖脂代谢、骨代谢生化指标水平,探讨 T2DM 患者的骨质疏松(OP)相关危险因素。**方法** 选择北京大学人民医院 T2DM 患者 264 例(男性 133 例,女性 131 例),采用双能 X 线骨密度仪测定患者腰椎、股骨颈及全髋 BMD,按 T 值不同分为 3 个亚组:骨密度正常组(T 值 > -1.0);骨量减少组($-2.5 < T$ 值 ≤ -1.0);OP 组(T 值 ≤ -2.5)。比较 3 组之间各种生化、骨代谢指标及 BMD 的差异并进行相关性分析。**结果** ①OP 组的年龄明显大于其余两组,体重及血尿酸水平明显低于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05)。②OP 组的血清 BALP 及 TRACP-5b 水平明显高于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05)。OP 组和骨量减少组的 L₁₋₄、股骨颈及全髋 BMD 均明显低于正常组,尤以 OP 组下降明显(P 均 < 0.05)。③男性 T2DM 患者中,OP 组的血尿酸明显低于其余两组,而血清 TRACP-5b 明显高于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05)。女性 T2DM 患者中,OP 组的血清 BALP 明显高于其余两组($P < 0.05$)。④在校正性别、年龄及体重等因素影响后,腰椎骨密度与尿酸正相关($r = 0.137, P < 0.05$),与 BALP、TRACP-5b 负相关($r = -0.281, -0.146, P$ 均 < 0.05)。股骨颈骨密度与舒张压、BALP、TRACP-5b 负相关($r = -0.135, -0.237, -0.136, P$ 均 < 0.05),全髋骨密度与 BALP 负相关($r = -0.25, P < 0.05$)。⑤ Logistic 回归分析结果显示:T2DM 患者的年龄、BALP、低体重、低血尿酸水平与 OP 发生有关($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 年龄、BALP、低体重、低血尿酸水平与 T2DM 患者发生 OP 有关。

关键词: 骨质疏松症;2 型糖尿病;骨代谢生化指标;

Analysis of factors related to bone mineral density in type 2 diabetic patients

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Abstract: **Objective** To study the levels of biochemical index and bone metabolism biochemical markers in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), to analyze their associations with bone mineral density (BMD) and to discuss risk factors for osteoporosis (OP) in T2DM patients. **Methods** Two hundred and sixty-four patients with T2DM were selected, including 133 male cases and 131 female cases. Diabetic patients were divided into 3 subgroups according to BMD T-score, normal BMD group: T-score > -1.0 ; osteopenia group: $-2.5 < T$ score ≤ -1.0 ; osteoporosis group: T-score ≤ -2.5 . Biochemical index and bone metabolism biochemical markers were measured. BMD was determined by using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). **Results** Body weight and serum uric acid in osteoporosis group were significantly lower than those in the normal BMD group and osteopenia group (all $P < 0.05$). Serum BALP and TRACP-5b in the osteoporosis group were significantly higher than those in the other two groups ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the normal BMD group, BMD of lumbar vertebrae, femoral neck and total hip in osteoporosis group and osteopenia group were significantly lower (all $P < 0.05$). In male T2DM patients, serum TRACP-5b in osteoporosis group was significantly higher than that in the normal BMD group and osteopenia group ($P < 0.05$), while serum uric acid in the osteoporosis group was lower than that in the latter. In female T2DM patients, serum BALP in the osteoporosis group was significantly higher than that in the other two groups ($P < 0.05$). After adjustment for age, sex, BMI and weight, BMD of lumbar vertebrae positively correlated with uric acid ($r = 0.137, P < 0.05$), but negatively correlated with BALP, TRACP-5b ($r =$

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-0.281 , -0.146 , all $P < 0.05$). The BMD of femoral neck negatively correlated with diastolic pressure, BALP and TRACP-5b ($r = -0.135$, -0.237 , -0.136 , all $P < 0.05$). The BMD of total hip negatively correlated with BALP ($r = -0.25$, $P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis show that age, BALP, low weight and low serum uric acid were correlated with the incidence of OP in T2DM patients ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Age, BALP, low body weight and low serum uric acid were risk factors for OP in T2DM patients.

Key words: Osteoporosis; Type 2 diabetes; Bone metabolism biochemical markers

糖尿病及骨质疏松症(osteoporosis)均为常见的代谢性疾病。早在1948年Albright等^[1]发现糖尿病与骨质疏松相关,并首次提出糖尿病性骨质疏松的概念。流行病学调查显示糖尿病患者并发骨质疏松及继发骨质疏松性骨折的危险性较普通人群明显增高^[2,3]。两者之间的关系已成为目前医学研究热点之一。2型糖尿病发病机制复杂,其引起骨代谢紊乱的机制亦不明确,目前T2DM患者骨代谢生化指标的变化及其与骨密度关系的研究仍较匮乏。故本研究观察不同骨量状态的T2DM患者糖脂代谢、骨代谢生化指标的变化,并分析骨密度的影响因素,旨在探讨T2DM患者合并骨质疏松的危险因素。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象及分组

选择2013年4月至2014年7月在北京大学人民医院内分泌科住院的,符合纳入标准且资料完整的T2DM患者264例,其中男性133例,女性131例,年龄40~86岁,平均(59.5 ± 13.1)岁。糖尿病诊断参照世界卫生组织标准(1999年):空腹血糖 ≥ 7.0 mmol/L或口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)2 h血糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L;需要排除妊娠糖尿病、1型糖尿病及其他特殊类型糖尿病。排除T2DM急性并发症者;排除肝肾功能异常者及其他继发性OP,无长期卧床史,并排除服用影响骨代谢药物者(如类固醇激素、维生素D及其衍生物、钙、双膦酸盐、噻唑烷二酮类降糖药物等)。依据1998年世界卫生组织标准,骨量正常:骨密度与健康同性别峰值骨量的比值大于1个标准差(SD),即T值 > -1.0 SD,骨量减少: $-2.5SD < T \leq -1.0SD$;骨质疏松:T值 $\leq -2.5SD$ 。按照T值大小进行分组。

1.2 方法

①④对入选者准确记录性别、年龄及糖尿病病程,测身高、体重、腰围,计算体重指数(BMI)。BMI=体重(kg)/身高的平方(m²)。

②所有患者均于清晨6:00~6:30空腹采血。血清25-羟基维生素D(25-(OH)D)、血清抗酒石酸

酸性磷酸酶(TRACP-5b)、血清骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BALP)采用ELISA法测定(EVOLIS,BIO-RAD),糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)采用高压液相层析法测定,C肽采用电化学发光法测定(Cobas E411)。空腹血糖(FPG)、甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、尿酸的测定采用美国Beckman AU5800全自动生化分析仪测定。

③BMD测定:采用美国Hologic双能x射线骨密度仪,测量每位患者正位腰椎1~4(L1~4)及左侧髋部股骨颈及全髋的BMD。所有测定均由同一技术员用同一台仪器完成,每日常规作仪器质量控制。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件进行分析。正态分布计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;多组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析;BMD与各指标相关关系的判定采用偏相关分析。骨质疏松危险因素的分析采用Logistic回归分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 T2DM患者中OP组、骨量减少组和骨量正常组的临床资料和生化指标

三组的糖尿病病程、血压、FPG、HbA1c、TG、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C及餐后2 h C肽,差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。OP组的年龄明显大于其余两组,体重、血尿酸水平明显低于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05)。OP组的空腹C肽低于骨量减少组(P 均 < 0.05)。OP组和骨量减少组的腰围、体重及BMI均小于骨量正常组,差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05)。见表1。

2.2 三组的骨代谢生化指标和骨密度

三组间的血清钙、磷、25-(OH)D,差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。OP组的血清BALP及TRACP-5b明显高于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05),OP组和骨量减少组的L_{1~4}、股骨颈及全髋BMD均明显低于正常组,尤以OP组下降明显(P 均 < 0.05)。见

表2。

2.3 按性别的T2DM患者在不同骨量状态下临床指标

男性T2DM患者中,三组间年龄无统计学差异,OP组BMI小于骨量正常组($P < 0.05$)。OP组的血尿酸及空腹C肽明显低于其余两组,而血清TRACP-5b明显高于其余两组(P 均 < 0.05);女性T2DM患者中,OP组和骨量减少组的年龄大于正常组,体重和BMI低于后者(P 均 < 0.05)。OP组的血清BALP明显高于其余两组($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 骨密度与其他变量的相关分析

在校正性别、年龄、BMI及体重等因素影响后,

腰椎骨密度与尿酸正相关($r = 0.137, P = 0.045$),与BALP、TRACP-5b负相关($r = -0.281, -0.146, P = 0.000, 0.033$)。股骨颈骨密度与舒张压、BALP、TRACP-5b负相关($r = -0.135, -0.237, -0.136, P = 0.049, 0.000, 0.047$),全髋骨密度与BALP负相关($r = -0.25, P = 0.000$)。见表4。

2.5 T2DM患者OP发生的危险因素

在所有T2DM患者中,以有无OP为应变量,以各种临床及骨代谢生化指标等为自变量,进行Logistic回归分析,结果显示:年龄、BALP、低体重、低血尿酸水平与T2DM患者发生OP有关。见表5。

表1 各组的临床资料和生化指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics and biochemical indices among the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 group	例数 (男性/女性) cases (male/female)	年龄 (岁) ages	病程 (年) course of diseases	腰围 (cm) waist	体重 (kg) weight	体重指数 (kg/m ²) BMI	糖化血红蛋白 (%) HbA1c
OP组 osteoporosis	53(17/36)	65.9 ± 10.1 *#	13.4 ± 8.5	89.8 ± 10.6 *	63.1 ± 10.3 *#	24.29 ± 3.26 *	8.68 ± 1.84
骨量减少组 osteopenia	135(70/65)	59.5 ± 12.1 *	10.9 ± 7.1	92.3 ± 9.9 *	69.7 ± 13.5 *	25.19 ± 3.45 *	8.78 ± 2.09
骨量正常组 normal bone mass	76(46/30)	54.8 ± 14.7	11.3 ± 8.1	98.5 ± 10.9	78.9 ± 13.8	27.51 ± 3.79	9.27 ± 2.08
组别 group	例数 (男性/女性) cases (male/female)	空腹C肽 (ng/ml) fasting C-peptide	尿酸 (μmol/L) uric acid	甘油三酯 (mmol/L) TG	总胆固醇 (mmol/L) TC	血钙 (mmol/L) serum calcium	血磷 (mmol/L) serum phosphorus
OP组 osteoporosis	53(17/36)	1.71 ± 0.87 *	288 ± 66 *#	2.08 ± 2.17	5.06 ± 1.33	2.21 ± 0.12	1.16 ± 0.18
骨量减少组 osteopenia	135(70/65)	2.14 ± 0.98	322 ± 75	1.92 ± 1.43	4.71 ± 1.09	2.20 ± 0.11	1.18 ± 0.21
骨量正常组 normal bone mass	76(46/30)	1.98 ± 1.14	342 ± 80	2.56 ± 3.03	4.55 ± 1.45	2.19 ± 0.10	1.19 ± 0.21

注:与骨量正常组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与骨量减少组比较,# $P < 0.05$

Note: Compared with the normal bone mass group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with the osteopenia group, # $P < 0.05$

表2 各组的骨代谢生化指标和骨密度的测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Bone metabolism biochemical markers and BMD values among the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 group	例数 (cases)	25-羟维生素D(nmol/L) 25-(OH)D	骨碱性磷酸酶 (μg/L) BALP	抗酒石酸酸性 磷酸酶(U/L) TRACP	腰椎(g/m ²) L ₁₋₄	股骨颈(g/m ²) Neck	全髋(g/m ²) Total hip
OP组 osteoporosis	53	45.03 ± 21.13	15.90 ± 7.55 *#	4.53 ± 1.33 *#	0.76 ± 0.08 *#	0.60 ± 0.09 *#	0.72 ± 0.12 *#
骨量减少组 osteopenia	135	43.97 ± 19.69	12.55 ± 5.20	3.93 ± 1.18	0.89 ± 0.08 *	0.72 ± 0.08 *	0.86 ± 0.10 *
骨量正常组 normal bone mass	76	47.35 ± 15.23	11.26 ± 6.60	3.83 ± 1.28	1.12 ± 0.14	0.87 ± 0.09	1.02 ± 0.09

注:与骨量正常组比较,* $P < 0.05$,与骨量减少组比较,# $P < 0.05$

Note: Compared with the normal bone mass group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with the osteopenia group, # $P < 0.05$

表3 不同性别的T2DM患者在3种骨量状态下的临床指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of clinical characteristics among different BMD groups in T2DM patients of each gender ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标 Index	男性			女性		
	OP组 osteoporosis	骨量减少组 osteopenia	骨量正常组 normal bone mass	OP组 osteoporosis	骨量减少组 osteopenia	骨量正常组 normal bone mass
例数(cases)	17	70	46	36	65	30
年龄(岁) ages	58.9 ± 11.3	54.6 ± 12.5	54.4 ± 15.3	69.3 ± 7.7 *	64.9 ± 9.3 *	55.7 ± 13.8
体重指数(kg/m ²) BMI	23.7 ± 4.4 *	24.9 ± 3.3 *	27.7 ± 3.9	24.6 ± 2.6 *	25.5 ± 3.7 *	27.3 ± 3.7
尿酸(μmol/L) uric acid	296 ± 64 **	338 ± 71	360 ± 78	284 ± 68	305 ± 77	315 ± 78
空腹C肽/ng/ml) Fasting C-peptide	1.42 ± 0.94 **	2.08 ± 0.97	1.96 ± 0.84	1.85 ± 0.82	2.21 ± 0.99	2.02 ± 1.52
抗酒石酸性磷酸酶-5b(U/L) TRACP-5b	4.75 ± 1.36 **	3.82 ± 1.17	3.90 ± 1.41	4.43 ± 1.32	4.06 ± 1.19	3.72 ± 1.08
骨碱性磷酸酶(μg/L) BALP	15.88 ± 5.71	12.19 ± 4.67	11.88 ± 8.09	15.91 ± 8.27 **	12.98 ± 5.78	10.28 ± 2.85
腰椎L1-4(g/m ²)	0.77 ± 0.09 **	0.92 ± 0.08 *	1.15 ± 0.15	0.76 ± 0.07 **	0.87 ± 0.08 *	1.08 ± 0.11
股骨颈(g/m ²) Neck	0.65 ± 0.12 **	0.75 ± 0.08 *	0.88 ± 0.09	0.58 ± 0.07 **	0.69 ± 0.08 *	0.84 ± 0.09
全髋(g/m ²) Total hip	0.79 ± 0.11 **	0.90 ± 0.09 *	1.04 ± 0.09	0.68 ± 0.11 **	0.81 ± 0.09 *	0.99 ± 0.09

注:与骨量正常组比较, *P < 0.05, 与骨量减少组比较, **P < 0.05

Note: Compared with the normal bone mass group, *P < 0.05; Compared with the osteopenia group, **P < 0.05

表4 T2DM患者骨密度与各指标的相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation between BMD and other markers in T2DM patients

相关因素	腰椎		股骨颈		全髋	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
尿酸 uric acid	0.137	0.045	0.061	0.377	0.099	0.149
舒张压 diastolic pressure	-0.088	0.202	-0.135	0.049	-0.131	0.056
骨碱性磷酸酶 BALP	-0.281	0.000	-0.237	0.000	-0.25	0.000
抗酒石酸性磷酸酶-5b TRACP-5b	-0.146	0.033	-0.136	0.047	-0.118	0.085

表5 T2DM患者OP危险因素的Logistic回归分析

Table 5 The multiple stepwise regression analysis of independent predictors of OP in T2DM

相关因素	B值	SE值	Wald	OR值	95%CI	P值
年龄	0.084	0.021	15.392	1.087	1.043 ~ 1.134	0.000
体重	-0.052	0.020	6.646	0.949	0.912 ~ 0.988	0.01
尿酸	-0.007	0.003	4.613	0.993	0.987 ~ 0.999	0.032
BALP	0.124	0.031	15.459	1.132	1.064 ~ 1.203	0.000

3 讨论

T2DM是全身代谢性疾病,血糖升高可引起各个系统器官的急、慢性合并症。OP是一种低骨量、

骨微结构破坏,导致骨脆性增加,易发生骨折的全身性疾病。两者之间的关系成为新的研究热点及难点。越来越多的研究表明:糖尿病影响骨转换及骨骼的完整性,但具体机制尚不明确。

众所周知,年龄、体重和 BMI 是影响 BMD 的重要因素,增龄、低体重与 OP 发生有关^[4,5]。本研究在校正性别及以上已知的影响因素后,发现 T2DM 患者的骨密度与尿酸正相关,与多个骨代谢生化指标呈负相关。

T2DM 作为一种代谢性疾病,常合并高尿酸血症。目前认为尿酸对骨代谢可能有双重作用,一方面,尿酸盐结晶可直接抑制成骨细胞的生成^[6,7],尿酸盐结晶还可沉积在肾脏引起肾功能损害,导致肾脏合成 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 减少,肠钙吸收下降;另一方面,氧化应激可以引起骨量丢失,参与骨质疏松发生机制。而生理浓度的血尿酸是一种重要的内源性抗氧化剂^[8,9],可以通过抗氧化应激效应而促进骨密度增加。多项健康绝经后妇女的研究发现,血尿酸水平与腰椎及股骨颈的骨密度正相关^[6,10,11]。Chen 等^[12]对原发性骨质疏松患者的回顾性研究显示血尿酸与腰椎骨密度正相关,高尿酸水平可能是原发性骨质疏松的保护因素。本研究显示,伴 OP 的 T2DM 患者的血尿酸水平低于不伴 OP 者,偏相关分析显示尿酸水平与腰椎骨密度正相关。Logistic 回归分析也显示,低血尿酸水平与 T2DM 患者发生 OP 有关。以上均提示低尿酸可能与 T2DM 患者骨密度降低有关。该结果与上述多项研究结果相似,但尚需大样本研究进一步证实。

骨代谢生化指标可以实时提供骨形成和骨吸收的动态改变,评价骨代谢的状态,其变化远远早于骨密度的改变。目前国内关于 T2DM 患者骨代谢生化指标与骨质疏松关系的研究很多^[13],但涉及 T2DM 患者在不同骨量状态下骨代谢生化指标的改变方面较少。血液中 TRACP 主要来源于骨吸收过程中破骨细胞的释放,是酸性磷酸酶同工酶之一,TRACP 的活性与破骨细胞活性和骨吸收状况相平行。代谢性骨病时,血清 TRACP-5b 水平升高是由于破骨细胞活性增加所致^[14]。BALP 是成骨细胞成熟和具有活性的标志,其水平与成骨细胞和前成骨细胞活性呈线性关系,在高转换型骨质疏松症可升高^[15]。TRACP-5b 和 BALP 是一对反应骨转换的标椎物,OP 时均可升高,在女性绝经期更显著。本研究中 T2DM 患者伴 OP 者的 TRACP 及 BALP 明显升高,提示 OP 组的骨代谢呈高转换状态,与本研究骨质疏松组中女性占 68% (36/53),多为绝经后骨质疏松,骨转换加快有关,提示本组 OP 患者以高转换型骨质疏松为主。张秀珍等^[16]报道 2 型糖尿病合并 OP 患者的 TRACP、BALP、骨钙素明显高于单纯

T2DM 患者,与本研究结果类似。

综上所述,T2DM 常伴超重、肥胖以及高尿酸血症,这些因素对骨代谢可能同时存在正性调节和负性调节作用。对 T2DM 合并 OP 患者,血尿酸不宜降至过低水平,以免加重骨流失。检测 2 型糖尿病患者的骨代谢指标 BALP 及 TRACP-5b 有助于早期识别和筛查骨质疏松的高危个体,以便早发现早治疗,对预防骨质疏松所造成的骨折和畸形有重要意义。

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(收稿日期: 2015-09-28, 修回日期: 2015-10-28)