

成都地区健康人群骨密度的变化及不同 T-score 截断值对骨质疏松症患病率的影响

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摘要: 目的 观察成都地区健康人群骨密度的变化及不同 T-score 截断值对骨质疏松患病率的影响。方法 用美国 GE LUNAR 公司生产的 Prodigy advance 双能 X 线骨密度仪 (DXA) 测定成都地区 15273 例健康人群骨密度, 其中男 7117 例, 女 8156 例, 年龄 20~96 岁。测量部位包括腰椎 (L1-L4)、左股骨颈 (Neck)、大转子 (Troch)、Wards 区、股骨干 (Shaft)、全髋 (Total)。按年龄、性别分别输入数据, 以 10 岁为一组, 分别计算各组骨密度值。对比以 T-score $\leq -2.5SD$ 及 T-score $\leq -2.0SD$ 为骨质疏松诊断截断值的骨质疏松的发生率。结果用 spss17.0 统计软件处理。结果 1. 男性腰椎、股骨各部位骨密度峰值出现在 20~29 岁, 女性骨密度峰值出现在 30~39 岁, 随年龄增加骨密度逐渐降低。同年龄组女性骨密度累积丢失率明显高于男性。2. 男、女随增龄骨质疏松检出率增加, 女性 50 岁组以后骨质疏松发病率明显增高。同年龄组女性骨质疏松检出率明显高于男性。3. 以 T-score $\leq -2.0SD$ 为截断值, 骨质疏松检出率均明显高于 T-score $\leq -2.5SD$ 。腰椎 + 股骨联合检测提高骨质疏松检出率。结论 1. 本组健康人群腰椎、股骨骨密度为成都地区骨质疏松防治提供参考依据。2. 随年龄增长伴随骨密度丢失, 以女性更为明显。3. 腰椎 + 股骨联合检测提高骨质疏松检出率。

关键词: 健康人群; T-score 截断值; 骨矿物密度; 骨质疏松症

Changes of the bone mineral density and effects of different T-score cut-off on the diagnosis of osteoporosis in healthy people in Chengdu

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes of the bone mineral density (BMD) and the effects of T-score cut-off on the diagnosis of osteoporosis in healthy people in Chengdu. **Methods** BMD of 15273 healthy people (7117 men and 8156 women) aged 20-96 years old was measured using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). The measuring location included the spinal vertebrae (L1-L4), the left femoral neck (Neck), great trochanter (Troch), Wards region, femoral shaft, and total hip. All persons were divided into 10-year subgroups. The prevalence of osteoporosis was compared between T-score $\leq -2.5SD$ and T-score $\leq -2.0SD$ as the cut-off. The results were analyzed with SPSS version 17.0. **Results** 1) The peak bone mass of male and female was in age groups of 20-29 and 30-39, respectively. The accumulative bone loss percentage in female was much higher than that in male in same age-group. 2) The prevalence of osteoporosis increased with age in both genders, and in women was higher than that in men. 3) The prevalence of osteoporosis in cut-off of T-score $\leq -2.0SD$ was higher than that in T-score $\leq -2.5SD$. The detection rate of osteoporosis in combined detection of the lumbar spine and proximal femur was higher than that in the lumbar spine or proximal femur alone. **Conclusions** 1) The data of BMD of the lumbar spine and the femur provide reference for the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis in Chengdu. 2) BMD in women shows more evident declined trend with age than that in men. 3) Combined detection of various skeletal sites improves detection rate of osteoporosis.

Key words: Healthy people; T-score cut-off; Bone mineral density; Osteoporosis

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随着人口的老齡化加剧, 骨质疏松 (OP) 发病率逐年增加并已成为世界公共卫生问题^[1]。双能 X

线骨密度测定(DXA)对OP的诊治、骨折风险估计等方面有重要价值^[2]。中国大陆地区骨质疏松患病率男性超过10%,女性更高可达31.2%。目前普遍采用的骨质疏松的诊断标准是低于峰值骨-2.5SD^[3]。中国老年学学会骨质疏松委员会在2009年-2014年多次提出国内骨质疏松症诊断标准采用峰值骨量下降-2.0SD,而不是采用-2.5SD,原因在于中国黄色人种峰值骨量一般较白人女性峰值骨量低10%-15%左右^[4]。本文观察成都地区健康人群骨密度变化,同时对比两种不同诊断标准对成都地区OP患病率的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

选择2009年8月-2015年12月来我院的成都地区居民共15273例,男性7117例,女性8156例,年龄20-96岁,均为来我院健康体检者。通过问诊及检查排除以下情况:①有骨折病史。②引起继发性骨质疏松的各种疾病:糖尿病、内分泌疾病、其他慢性疾病。③服用影响骨代谢的药物。④严重肝肾功能损害。⑤女性子宫或卵巢手术切除术后。

1.2 方法

用GE LUNAR公司生产的Prodigy advance双能X线骨密度仪,每天按常规作仪器质量控制,仪器测量变异系数<1%。按常规的骨密度检测方法,

测定部位包括腰椎(L₁-L₄)、左侧股骨颈(Neck)、大转子(Troch)、Wards区、股骨干(Shaft)、全髌(Total)骨密度值(aBMD),单位为g/cm²,变异系数(CV)分别为:0.87%、2.20%、2.97%、1.60%、0.97%、0.99%。

1.3 骨质疏松诊断标准

WHO标准:T-score ≤ -2.5SD为骨质疏松,-2.5SD < T-score < -1.0SD为骨量减少,T-score ≥ -1.0SD为骨量正常。中国老年学学会骨质疏松委员会(OCCGS)骨质疏松诊断标准(2014版):T-score ≤ -2.0SD为骨质疏松,-2.0SD < T-score < -1.0SD为骨量减少,T-score ≥ -1.0SD为骨量正常。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0统计软件。按年龄、性别分别输入数据,以10岁为一龄组,分别计算各组骨密度值,结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。

2 结果

2.1 男性腰椎、股骨各部位骨密度峰值出现在20~29岁,随增龄骨密度减低。女性L₁-L₄、Neck、Shaft、Total骨密度峰值出现在30~39岁,Wards区骨密度峰值在20~29岁组,随年龄增加骨密度逐渐降低。男、女>80岁年龄组腰椎骨密度均无明显下降。(见表1、表2)。

表1 男性不同年龄组腰椎、股骨骨密度(g/cm²)

Table 1 BMD of L₁-L₄ and the femur in different age groups in men

Item	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>80
n	462	2407	1925	1043	552	355	373
Height(cm)	171.4 ± 6.53	169.5 ± 5.72	169.0 ± 5.78	168.2 ± 6.21	165.6 ± 6.21	165.8 ± 6.41	164.5 ± 6.91
Weight(kg)	68.2 ± 12.0	71.1 ± 10.4	71.4 ± 9.94	70.5 ± 9.57	66.5 ± 10.46	63.7 ± 9.90	61.0 ± 10.58
L ₁ (g/cm ²)	1.027 ± 0.138	1.012 ± 0.130	0.994 ± 0.135	0.965 ± 0.150	0.956 ± 0.180	0.923 ± 0.195	0.933 ± 0.222
L ₂ (g/cm ²)	1.116 ± 0.152	1.108 ± 0.144	1.085 ± 0.151	1.057 ± 0.172	1.039 ± 0.193	1.005 ± 0.212	1.007 ± 0.244
L ₃ (g/cm ²)	1.179 ± 0.157	1.164 ± 0.146	1.142 ± 0.154	1.119 ± 0.176	1.104 ± 0.197	1.082 ± 0.222	1.087 ± 0.262
L ₄ (g/cm ²)	1.152 ± 0.154	1.140 ± 0.146	1.128 ± 0.156	1.111 ± 0.180	1.113 ± 0.202	1.097 ± 0.230	1.122 ± 0.283
L ₁ -L ₄ (g/cm ²)	1.122 ± 0.144	1.110 ± 0.134	1.091 ± 0.142	1.068 ± 0.162	1.057 ± 0.184	1.032 ± 0.206	1.043 ± 0.242
Neck(g/cm ²)	1.011 ± 0.170	0.967 ± 0.147	0.951 ± 0.143	0.931 ± 0.146	0.884 ± 0.153	0.832 ± 0.160	0.779 ± 0.167
Wards(g/cm ²)	0.919 ± 0.209	0.859 ± 0.192	0.867 ± 0.202	0.843 ± 0.209	0.792 ± 0.213	0.738 ± 0.198	0.658 ± 0.209
Troch(g/cm ²)	0.826 ± 0.150	0.813 ± 0.129	0.832 ± 0.140	0.828 ± 0.137	0.812 ± 0.140	0.759 ± 0.145	0.712 ± 0.161
Shaft(g/cm ²)	1.206 ± 0.195	1.171 ± 0.165	1.155 ± 0.167	1.137 ± 0.178	1.106 ± 0.177	1.034 ± 0.186	0.999 ± 0.208
Total(g/cm ²)	1.031 ± 0.166	1.001 ± 0.140	1.003 ± 0.141	0.992 ± 0.146	0.963 ± 0.144	0.901 ± 0.155	0.801 ± 0.186

2.2 男性骨密度累积丢失率顺序为:Wards区 > Neck > Total > Shaft > Troch > L₁-L₄。女性丢失率顺序为:Wards区 > Neck > Troch,而Shaft、Total、L₁-L₄

相近。同年龄组女性骨密度累积丢失率明显高于男性(见表3、表4)。

表2 女性不同年龄组腰椎、股骨骨密度(g/cm²)

Table 2 BMD of L₁-L₄ and the femur in different age groups in women

Item	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>80
n	433	1933	1456	1625	1190	834	685
height(cm)	160.0 ± 6.00	159.0 ± 5.20	158.6 ± 5.58	156.8 ± 5.74	153.9 ± 5.72	152.2 ± 6.63	151.1 ± 7.38
weight(kg)	52.2 ± 7.82	55.2 ± 7.96	57.6 ± 8.16	57.6 ± 8.92	56.7 ± 9.12	55.4 ± 9.83	52.1 ± 9.74
L1(g/cm ²)	1.034 ± 0.140	1.050 ± 0.125	1.011 ± 0.136	0.876 ± 0.139	0.781 ± 0.140	0.752 ± 0.149	0.758 ± 0.164
L2(g/cm ²)	1.089 ± 0.155	1.108 ± 0.134	1.069 ± 0.148	0.921 ± 0.158	0.809 ± 0.152	0.780 ± 0.160	0.786 ± 0.179
L3(g/cm ²)	1.158 ± 0.162	1.188 ± 0.138	1.151 ± 0.153	1.003 ± 0.166	0.885 ± 0.160	0.850 ± 0.183	0.854 ± 0.202
L4(g/cm ²)	1.121 ± 0.161	1.160 ± 0.142	1.129 ± 0.157	1.002 ± 0.170	0.902 ± 0.170	0.871 ± 0.189	0.888 ± 0.203
L1-L4(g/cm ²)	1.104 ± 0.149	1.131 ± 0.128	1.095 ± 0.142	0.955 ± 0.151	0.849 ± 0.147	0.818 ± 0.160	0.827 ± 0.177
Neck(g/cm ²)	0.921 ± 0.145	0.931 ± 0.128	0.909 ± 0.126	0.834 ± 0.126	0.744 ± 0.123	0.682 ± 0.120	0.634 ± 0.118
Wards(g/cm ²)	0.844 ± 0.179	0.828 ± 0.156	0.811 ± 0.164	0.715 ± 0.155	0.604 ± 0.143	0.537 ± 0.136	0.461 ± 0.120
Troch(g/cm ²)	0.724 ± 0.138	0.746 ± 0.118	0.757 ± 0.120	0.696 ± 0.119	0.634 ± 0.121	0.579 ± 0.122	0.533 ± 0.122
Shaft(g/cm ²)	1.121 ± 0.181	1.141 ± 0.152	1.129 ± 0.157	1.045 ± 0.160	0.962 ± 0.166	0.879 ± 0.163	0.826 ± 0.179
Total(g/cm ²)	0.949 ± 0.147	0.965 ± 0.126	0.960 ± 0.127	0.889 ± 0.129	0.808 ± 0.132	0.740 ± 0.130	0.714 ± 0.154

表3 男性腰椎及股骨骨密度累积丢失率(%)

Table 3 The accumulative bone loss percentage in different skeletal sites in men (%)

Age(year)	n	L ₁ (%)	L ₂ (%)	L ₃ (%)	L ₄ (%)	L ₁₋₄ (%)	Neck(%)	Wards(%)	Troch(%)	Shaft(%)	Total(%)
30-39	2407	1.46	0.72	1.27	1.04	1.07	4.35	6.53	1.57	2.90	2.91
40-49	1925	3.21	2.78	3.14	2.08	2.76	5.93	5.66	-0.73	4.23	2.72
50-59	1043	6.04	5.29	5.09	3.56	4.81	7.91	8.27	-0.24	5.72	3.78
60-69	552	6.91	6.90	6.36	3.39	5.79	12.56	13.82	1.69	8.29	6.60
70-79	355	10.13	9.95	8.23	4.77	8.02	17.71	19.70	8.11	14.26	12.61
>80	373	9.15	9.77	7.80	2.60	7.04	22.95	28.40	13.80	17.16	22.31

表4 女性腰椎及股骨骨密度累积丢失率(%)

Table 4 The accumulative bone loss percentage in different skeletal sites in women (%)

Age(year)	n	L ₁ (%)	L ₂ (%)	L ₃ (%)	L ₄ (%)	L ₁₋₄ (%)	Neck(%)	Wards(%)	Troch(%)	Shaft(%)	Total(%)
40-49	1456	3.71	3.52	3.11	2.67	3.18	2.36	3.91	0.00	1.05	0.52
50-59	1625	16.57	16.88	15.57	13.62	15.56	10.42	15.28	8.06	8.41	7.88
60-69	1190	25.62	26.99	25.51	22.24	24.93	20.09	28.44	16.25	15.69	16.27
70-79	834	28.38	29.60	28.45	24.91	27.67	26.75	36.37	23.51	22.96	23.32
>80	685	27.81	29.06	28.11	23.45	26.88	31.90	45.38	29.59	27.61	26.01

2.3 男、女随增龄 OP 检出率逐渐增加, 腰椎 + 股骨联合检测提高 OP 检出率(见表5、表6)。

表5 男性不同年龄组、不同 T-score 截断值骨质疏松(OP)分布情况

Table 5 Prevalence of OP in different T-score cut-off in men of different age groups

Age(year)	n	腰椎 ≤ -2.5SD			股骨 ≤ -2.5SD			腰椎 + 股骨 ≤ -2.5SD		
		正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP
40-49	1925	1557	335	33	1441	466	18	1289	587	49
50-59	1043	777	226	40	709	324	10	605	393	45
60-69	552	378	147	27	304	228	20	254	260	38
70-79	355	218	98	39	133	192	30	114	187	54
>80	373	222	106	45	73	165	135	67	158	148
Age(year)	n	腰椎 ≤ -2.0SD			股骨 ≤ -2.0SD			腰椎 + 股骨 ≤ -2.0SD		
		正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP
40-49	1925	1557	301	67	1441	413	71	1289	520	116
50-59	1043	777	184	82	709	276	58	605	319	119
60-69	552	378	114	60	304	182	66	254	200	98
70-79	355	218	72	65	133	133	89	114	130	111
>80	373	222	77	74	73	106	194	67	100	206

表 6 女性不同年龄组、不同 T-score 截断值骨质疏松(OP)分布情况

Table 6 Prevalence of OP in different T-score cut-off in women o different age groups

Age(year)	n	腰椎 ≤ -2.5SD			股骨 ≤ -2.5SD			腰椎 + 股骨 ≤ -2.5SD		
		正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP
40-49	1456	1106	310	40	973	462	21	831	587	52
50-59	1625	610	727	288	685	844	96	420	885	320
60-69	1190	166	507	517	202	724	264	84	540	566
70-79	834	108	304	422	60	419	355	30	291	513
>80	685	112	235	338	15	206	464	10	154	521

Age(year)	n	腰椎 ≤ -2.0SD			股骨 ≤ -2.0SD			腰椎 + 股骨 ≤ -2.0SD		
		正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP	正常	低骨量	OP
40-49	1456	1106	272	78	973	404	79	831	504	121
50-59	1625	610	507	508	685	666	274	420	616	589
60-69	1190	166	330	694	202	454	534	84	297	809
70-79	834	108	178	548	60	231	543	30	133	671
>80	685	112	156	417	15	96	574	10	72	603

2.4 以 T-score ≤ -2.0SD 为 OP 诊断截断值,男、女腰椎、股骨、腰椎 + 股骨 OP 检出率均明显高于 T-score ≤ -2.5SD。腰椎 + 股骨 OP 检出率高于单独腰椎或股骨 OP 检出率。(见图 1、图 2)。

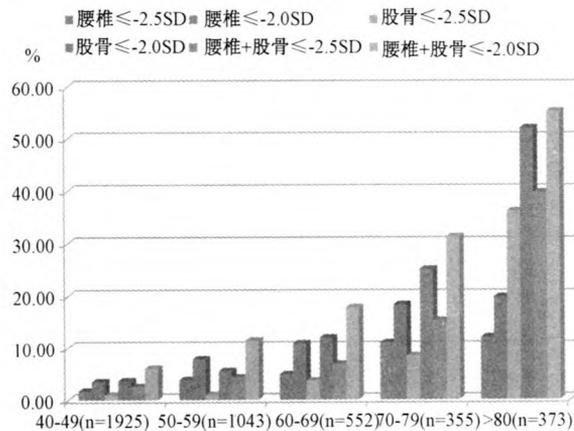


图 1 男性不同 T-score 截断值 OP 的患病率
Fig. 1 Prevalence of OP in different T-score cut-off in men

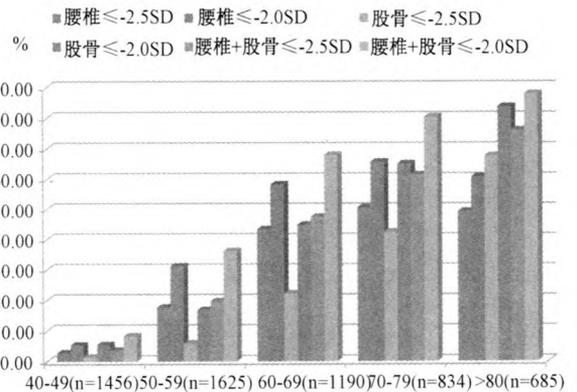


图 2 女性不同 T-score 截断值 OP 的患病率
Fig. 2 Prevalence of OP in different T-score cut-off in women

3 讨论

峰值骨量即人一生所获得的最高骨量,与遗传因素、环境、营养、运动、生活方式等多种因素有关^[5],健康人群达峰值骨密度以后随增龄骨密度降低,不同骨骼部位达到峰值骨年龄及水平不同^[6]。本组结果示男性腰椎、股骨各部位骨密度峰值出现在 20~29 岁,女性腰椎、股骨骨密度峰值出现在 30~39 岁,与 Zhu H 等的报道一致^[7]。不同文献报道的差异可能与不同地区、人群选取、样本大小、仪器差异等多种因素有关。张智海等^[8]通过对国内文献分析给出了不同厂家、不同仪器间的换算公式,尝

试建立中国人标准化的骨密度。但目前骨质疏松诊断、治疗随访仍以同一中心骨密度检测为主。同年龄组女性骨密度累积丢失率明显高于男性,女性 50 岁以后骨矿物快速丢失可能与绝经后雌激素水平的迅速下降、破骨细胞活性增强有关。本组资料男、女 >80 岁年龄组腰椎骨密度均无明显下降,考虑腰椎退行性变影响,脊柱后 1/3 是棘突、横突、椎弓根等富含皮质骨区域,随着年龄增加,腰椎小关节退变、椎间盘钙化、腹主动脉钙化等都可引起腰椎骨密度假性增高使其诊断 OP 敏感性降低。Tenne M^[9]等报道老年女性腰椎退行性变很普遍,并对 OP 的诊断产生明显影响。本文男、女 Wards 区骨密度累积丢失率最高,分别达 28.4%,45.4%,Wards 区以松质骨为主,为髌部 OP 检出最敏感的部位,但多由机器自动定位,面积小、取样和重复性、精确度相对较差,建议髌部以股骨颈或全髌部骨密度作为 DXA 诊

断或治疗随访指标^[10]。

男、女腰椎、髌部 OP 检出率均随增龄逐渐升高,同年龄组女性 OP 检出率明显高于男性。不同文献报道 OP 检出率不同^[11,12]。张智海^[11]通过对 6 篇使用 GE-LUNAR 骨密度仪的文献分析,得出大陆地区骨质疏松发病率的估算。以 -2.5SD 为诊断的骨质疏松截断值,40 岁以上男性随增龄不同年龄组骨质疏松发病率分别为 4.11%、12.90%、19.90%、28.97%、39.78%,明显高于本文成都地区同年龄组男性骨质疏松发病率。女性不同年龄组骨质疏松发病率为 6.37%、21.75%、46.37%、64.32%、76.74%,与本组资料相近。其差异可能与骨密度测定方法、仪器型号、数据库选择、样本大小等有关。不同部位骨丢失率不同,对骨质疏松的检出率亦存在明显差异。腰椎、股骨 T 值的差异归可为:生理上的差异,主要与骨骼对内外压力等因素产生适应性反应有关;病理生理原因,包括引起腰椎骨密度假性增高的疾病,如腰椎骨赘、终板硬化、骨软化、主动脉钙化等,腰椎压缩骨折等;解剖因素:主要指检测部位骨成分差异、人为因素、技术因素如仪器、操作人员变化、患者位置移动等五方面^[13]。腰椎、髌部骨密度联合检测提高骨质疏松检出率。

1994 年世界卫生组织(WHO)推荐骨质疏松诊断标准为 DXA 骨密度低于同性别人群峰值骨量均值 -2.5SD 以上,国内共识^[14]及 ISCD^[3]均推荐此标准。中国老年学学会骨质疏松委员会(OCCGS)提出以 T-score \leq -2.0SD 骨质疏松诊断标准基于中国人特点,黄色人种峰值骨量一般较白人女性峰值骨量低 10-15%左右^[15],临床工作中也常发现骨密度尚未下降到 -2.5SD 时就出现了很多骨折病例,以 -2.5SD 为诊断截断值可能漏诊^[4]。目前大多诊断仍然以 -2.5SD 作为骨质疏松诊断标准。本文男性腰椎、股骨、腰椎+股骨以 -2.5SD 为截断值 OP 患病率分别为 4.33%、5.01%、7.86%,以 -2.0SD 为截断值 OP 检出率明显增高,分别为 8.19%、11.3%、15.3%。女性上述部位 OP 检出率分别为 27.72%、20.72%、33.82%,以 -2.0SD 为截断值 OP 分别达 38.77%、34.61%、48.24%。而文献回顾性分析发现以 T-score \leq -2.0SD 为截断值,40 岁以上人群 OP 约为 24.62%,仅仅比 -2.5SD 高 5%左右^[16]。本文以 T-score \leq -2.0SD 为截断值,OP 检出人次及患病率明显增加,部分低骨量患者进入 OP 诊断范围,但对这部分患者的骨折风险评估及处理等缺乏长期流行病学证据。

本组健康人群骨密度变化为成都地区骨质疏松防治提供参考依据。随年龄增长伴随骨密度丢失,女性更应注意骨质疏松的防治。腰椎+股骨联合检测提高骨质疏松检出率。

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