

·综述·

国外骨折风险评估工具 FRAX 的应用进展

刘素香*

浙江大学医学院附属第四医院,义乌 322000

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摘要: 骨质疏松性骨折是骨质疏松最严重的后果,世界卫生组织推荐使用简单易行的骨折风险预测工具 FRAX 评估患者的骨折风险,针对高风险人群进行及时干预,大大降低其危害。国外有关 FRAX 应用研究逐渐精细和深入,有关 FRAX 在不同疾病患者中的适用性,及结合、不结合股骨颈 BMD 对 FRAX 预测结果影响的研究逐渐增多。本文就 FRAX 在国外类风湿关节炎、绝经后女性和糖尿病患者中的应用现状进行综述,FRAX 在不同病种的应用为临床医生及护士积极采取防治及护理措施提供决策和依据。

关键词: 骨质疏松性骨折;骨折风险性;风险因子;FRAX

Application progress of fracture risk assessment tool FRAX in foreign countries

LIU Suxiang*

The Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University Medical College, Yiwu 322000, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding author: LIU Suxiang, Email: liusuxiang97@163.com

Abstract: Osteoporotic fracture is the most serious consequence of osteoporosis. World Health Organization recommends the use of simple fracture risk prediction tool FRAX. Timely intervention for high-risk groups can greatly reduce the damage. In foreign countries, the application study of FRAX gradually elaborates and in-depth. The study of FRAX scores calculated with or without femoral neck bone mineral density gradually increases. This article reviews the application status of FRAX in rheumatoid arthritis, postmenopausal women, and patients with diabetes mellitus. FRAX application in different kinds of disease provides decision-making and basis for clinical doctors and nurses to take active measures.

Key words: Osteoporotic fracture; Fracture risk; Risk factors; FRAX

骨质疏松(osteoporosis, OP)是以骨量减少、骨的微观结构退化为特征的,致使骨的脆性增加以及易于发生骨折的全身性骨骼疾病^[1]。发生骨质疏松性骨折(osteoporosis fracture, OF)是 OP 最严重的后果,其具有高发病率、高死亡率的特点^[2],有研究预计到 2025 年欧洲人群之中每年发生 OF 的次数可达 450 万次^[3],由 OF 产生的直接费用在美国为 190 亿美元^[4],由此产生的治疗和护理费用给家人及社会带来巨大的经济和照护负担。因此,早期识别 OF 的高危人群,及时进行干预和药物治疗,可以大大降低骨折的发生率。随着国外有关 OF 风险评估研究深入发展,2008 年世界卫生组织推荐使用骨折风险预测工具 FRAX 进行评估,本文就国外骨折风险评估工具 FRAX 的应用现状进行综述。

1 Frax 简介

骨折风险评估工具(fracture risk assessment tool, FRAX)是由英国 Kanis 教授等人在 2008 年研发的一种计算骨折风险的评估工具,该工具是根据骨折危险因素和股骨颈骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD),通过一系列大样本循证医学原始数据计算建立,用来评价未来 10 年骨质疏松性骨折风险的一个计算机评估软件^[5]。该工具纳入了年龄、性别、身高、体重、及其他 7 个骨折风险因子:既往低能量骨折史、双亲髋部骨折史、吸烟、长期服用糖皮质激素药物、风湿性关节炎病史、每日饮酒量和继发性骨质疏松。同时可以在软件中选择输入股骨颈 BMD 来提高其风险预测值。FRAX 中骨折相关危险因素是通过对北美、欧洲、亚洲、澳洲等多个独立的大样本的前瞻性人群研究的原始资料和大样本荟

*通讯作者: 刘素香,Email: liusuxiang97@163.com

萃分析后确定的,因此是有共性的。但 FRAX 计算模型中还需要相应国家人群的骨折发生率和人群死亡率的流行病学资料,已知骨折发生率和人群死亡率流行病学资料的国家和地区已经对 FRAX 进行了校准^[6],WHO 建议那些没有本国资料的国家和地区可使用与自己国家最接近的计算工具,同样具有良好参考价值。目前 FRAX 可应用于 31 个国家和地区,并提供 13 种语言支持。美国指南中骨质疏松性骨折高风险患者标准:10 年主要部位 OF 发生概率 $\geq 20\%$ 或 10 年髋部骨折发生概率 $\geq 3\%$,针对这些高风险患者及时干预,而且 FRAX 可以不结合 BMD 进行骨折风险评估,在一些骨密度检测仪器稀缺地区也可以应用^[7],FRAX 已成为拥有大量独立研究并被广泛使用骨折风险评估工具^[8]。近年来,国外有关 FRAX 应用研究越来越精细化、深入化,越来越多的研究在探讨 FRAX 在不同疾病患者中的适用性,及结合、不结合股骨颈 BMD 对 FRAX 预测结果的影响。

2 在类风湿关节炎患者中的应用

类风湿关节炎患者(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)的常见并发症是低 BMD,可引起 OP 或骨量减少,早在 2000 年国外学者 Haugeberg 等^[9]报道发现 RA 患者中 OP 的发生率是正常人的 2 倍。Curtis 等^[10]对 324 名非洲裔美国 RA 患者的研究发现,RA 患者的骨折风险在逐年增加,而应用 FRAX 工具在 RA 患者中筛选出的高危骨折人群,可以对其进行有针对性的检查及治疗。Lee 等^[11]对 545 名韩国 RA 患者进行为期 30 个月的随访发现,男性 RA 患者 10 年骨折风险高于绝经后女性,可以根据美国界定的高危患者 FRAX 阈值来决定患者是否需要进行药物治疗。韩国另一项对 234 例 RA 患者的研究则显示 RA 患者有较高的骨折风险,有一半的 RA 患者需要进行骨质疏松治疗^[12]。Furuya 等^[13]对 3 970 名日本 RA 患者进行 FRAX 评估研究发现,尽管 723 (18%) 的患者在研究中属于发生主要部位骨折的高危人群,但使用骨质疏松症药物和双膦酸盐治疗的患者分别只有 453 (63%) 和 320 (44%),由此可知,RA 患者对 OP 及其危害认识不足,需进一步对其进行宣教及治疗,以减少 OF 的发生。Watt 等^[14]依据 FRAX 值将 737 名加拿大 RA 患者划分为高、中等、低风险骨折人群,结果显示,高、中等风险骨折与低风险骨折 RA 患者相比,更倾向于接受钙、维生素 D 及骨密度检测,而且骨折风险越高,依从性越

好。

3 在绝经后女性患者中的应用

女性绝经后 OP 及其引起的骨折发病率越来越高。Catalano 等^[15]将 80 名绝经后女性划分为 3 个年龄组 <55 岁,55-65 岁,>65 岁,10 年主要部位骨折概率分别为 4.9%、7.3%、17.5%;髋部骨折概率分别为 0.6%、1.5%、7.2%。

Sarikaya 等^[16]发现,结合与不结合 BMD 比较,绝经后女性髋部骨折高风险人群比例降低,与 Yoon 等^[17]研究结果一致,Ilias 等^[18]对希腊女性研究发现,结合与不结合 BMD 比较,髋部骨折高风险人群比例升高,分析原因可能为研究者们均无基于本国的 FRAX 模式,均使用基于意大利流行病学资料的 FRAX 模式。Bastos-Silva 等^[19]对 402 名绝经后巴西女性研究发现,根据美国指南中主要部位或髋部高低骨折风险界定标准,在不结合 BMD 情况下,高风险人群分别占 1% 和 11.44%,而巴西另一项对 40 岁以上女性大样本数据研究发现高风险人群占 15%,其他国家主要部位骨折高风险人群为 23.3%-31.0%,髋部骨折高风险人群为 7.7%-27.2%,分析原因可能为:研究对象年龄范围不同,不同国家民族特色不同,此外,巴西尚无依据 FRAX 结果计算的高风险和干预阈值,借用美国推荐阈值也可能是导致差异的原因。此外,美国预防服务工作队推荐:50-65 岁女性的 10 年主要部位 FRAX 值 $\geq 9.3\%$ 时需要进行骨质疏松筛查,Bansal 等^[20]通过对 465 名研究对象进行骨密度检测发现,美国预防服务工作队推荐的进行骨质疏松筛查的 FRAX 阈值灵敏度较低(37%),需要进一步深入研究。

4 在糖尿病患者中的应用

相关证据表明:糖尿病影响骨骼代谢,长期高血糖水平对骨骼的副作用应视为糖尿病严重并发症。传统上仅认为 1 型糖尿病可以增加骨折风险^[21],随着近年来 2 型糖尿病患病率增加,有关 2 型糖尿病与骨折风险关系的研究引起学者们极大关注。Ma 等^[22]研究发现,与对照组健康人群相比,2 型糖尿病患者在股骨颈、髋部和椎体部位 BMD 较高,另外一些学者发现,2 型糖尿病患者 BMD 较对照组低或者近似^[23-24]。Schwartz 等^[25]的研究发现,在成人 2 型糖尿病患者中,股骨颈 T-值和 FRAX 评分均与髋部和非髋部骨折风险相关,但是与非糖尿病患者相比,对于同样的股骨颈 T-值和 FRAX 评分,2 型糖尿

病患者的骨折风险更高。Carnevale 等^[26]研究发现,尽管糖尿病患者既往骨折次数较多,2型糖尿病患者FRAX骨折风险却低于健康对照组;Bhattoa等^[27]则发现,2型糖尿病患者FRAX骨折风险与对照组健康人群相比差异无统计学意义。Giangregorio等^[28]的研究发现,在糖尿病患者中,与实际观测到的主要部位骨折风险和髋部骨折风险相比,FRAX评分会低估糖尿病患者的骨折风险,建议将糖尿病作为一项独立危险因素加入FRAX评分工具中。传统的DXA测量诊断方法和目前的FRAX骨折风险评估模型对糖尿病患者骨折风险评估是不适用的,需要对FRAX骨折风险评估模式进行校正。

FRAX是一种简单易行的骨折风险评估工具,可以结合或不结合股骨颈BMD对未来10年骨折风险进行预测。国外学者对有关FRAX骨折风险评估工具在类风湿关节炎、绝经后女性和糖尿病患者中应用的研究比较多,但在其他疾病中的研究较少,比如HIV、强制性脊柱炎等。FRAX在不同病种的应用为临床医生及护士积极采取防治及护理措施提供了决策,针对高风险人群进行及时干预,可以大大降低骨折发生率。但是由于FRAX仅在2008年才被用于骨折风险评估,运用过程中发现的一些问题尚需要更多学者投入更多时间去解决。

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