

## 强直性脊柱炎骨量丢失的中西医结合诊治进展

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**摘要:** 强直性脊柱炎是一种慢性进行性骨关节病, 主要影响中轴骨骼并导致显著的疼痛和残疾。多见于青少年, 主要侵犯骶髂关节、髋关节和脊柱, 并且可伴有关节外表现。早期表现为肌腱、韧带附着点的炎症, 进而出现关节骨质破坏, 软骨内、韧带纤维化及异位骨化, 造成脊柱关节强直改变, 最终导致残废。在我国强直性脊柱炎的发病率约为 0.3%, 是临床最常见的风湿病之一, 发病高峰年龄为 15~30 岁, 男性的患病率比女性高 2~3 倍, 且男性平均发病年龄要早于女性平均发病年龄。骨质疏松作为强直性脊柱炎最常见的一种并发症, 以全身性骨病, 以骨各种成分等比例减少而导致骨脆性增加、易发生骨折为特征, 其发生率为 50%~92%, 并且有 35% 的强直性脊柱炎患者可发生因骨质疏松而导致椎体压缩性骨折。目前, 强直性脊柱炎的治疗主要以西医为主, 存在明显的局限性, 中医中药可以充分弥补其不足, 中西医结合多途径多靶点阻断骨量丢失, 可望能为强直性脊柱炎的治疗拓展新思路, 提供新方法。

**关键词:** 中医中药; 强直性脊柱炎; 骨丢失; 中西医结合

### The progress of treatment of bone loss in ankylosing spondylitis with combined use of traditional Chinese and western medicine

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**Abstract:** Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a progressively chronic joint disease, which involves axial skeleton and leads to pain and disability. It is commonly seen in adolescent, mainly involving the sacroiliac joint, hip and spine, and with extra-articular manifestation. It is characterized by inflammation of the tendon and ligament attachment points at the early stage, then the destruction of the joint bone, fibrosis of cartilage and ligaments, and heterotypic ossification. It causes spinal joint stiffness, and eventually leads to disability. In our country, the incidence of AS is about 0.3%, which is one of the most common clinical rheumatological diseases. The peak age incidence is from 31 to 60 years, and the prevalence in men is 2~3 times higher than in women. The average onset age in men is earlier than in women. Osteoporosis is one of the most common complications of AS, which is described as systemic skeletal disease and a reduction of bone composition, leading to the increase of the bone fragility and the fracture risk. Its incidence is 50-92%, and 35% percent of patients can happen vertebral compression fractures caused by osteoporosis. At present, There is an obvious limitation that the treatments of AS mainly occupied by western medicine. Traditional Chinese medicine can fully compensate the shortage. The combination of Chinese and western medicine to block bone loss is expected to be the new idea for the treatment of AS, and provides a new method.

**Key words:** Traditional Chinese medicine; Ankylosing spondylitis; Bone loss; Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine

强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)是一种与人类白细胞相关抗原 B<sub>27</sub> (HLA-B<sub>27</sub>) 相关的炎症性脊柱关节病, 主要侵犯骶髂关节和脊柱, 也可累及外周关节。早期表现为肌腱、韧带附着点的炎症,

进而出现关节骨质破坏, 软骨内、韧带纤维化及异位骨化, 造成脊柱关节强直改变, 最终导致残废<sup>[1]</sup>。AS 在我国的发病率约为 0.3%, 发病高峰年龄为 15~30 岁, 男性的患病率比女性高 2~3 倍, 且男性平均发病年龄要早于女性平均发病年龄<sup>[2,3]</sup>。患者平

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均在患病 15.6 年后因致残需停止工作<sup>[1,4]</sup>。骨量丢失是 AS 重要的病理改变,也是致残的重要原因,AS 普遍存在骨量减少和骨质疏松,其发生率为 50%~92%。骨质疏松是一种全身性骨病,以骨各种成分等比例减少而导致脆性增加、易发生骨折为特征<sup>[5]</sup>。AS 患者在确诊后 10 年之内骨质疏松的发病率在 13%~16%<sup>[6]</sup>,AS 患者脊柱和股骨更易出现骨质疏松,脊柱和股骨颈骨质疏松发生率分别为 28.75% 和 11.54%<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 1 骨量丢失的机制研究

### 1.1 炎症与骨量丢失

有研究表明 AS 患者免疫炎症反应可能抑制了成骨细胞活性,刺激了破骨细胞活性,从而使骨吸收增加,导致骨量减少或骨质疏松<sup>[8]</sup>。并且发现 AS 患者的骨吸收水平与炎症有明显的正相关性,急性期血沉(ESR)、超敏 C 反应蛋白(CRP)是反应炎症的指标,当 ESR、CRP 等炎症指标活动时,AS 患者的骨密度也发生相应的波动<sup>[9,10]</sup>。

### 1.2 维生素 D 与骨量丢失

有研究发现与骨密度正常的 AS 患者相比,AS 合并骨质疏松患者血清中的维生素 D(VD)水平明显较骨密度正常者低。同时还发现,VD 水平与 AS 疾病活动、炎症指标呈负相关关系。因此 AS 患者骨质疏松还与 VD 含量减少有关<sup>[11,12]</sup>。

### 1.3 废用与骨量丢失

AS 患者因为疼痛及韧带纤维化及异位骨化,导致日常活动减少及受限,从而导致骨骼相对应的机械应力减少或消失。机械应力可促进骨形成,在维持骨的结构上,机械性负重及肌肉张力均起到重要的作用,并且研究表明,外力的刺激还可以抑制破骨细胞介导的骨吸收。因此,当骨的正常负荷减少或消失时,与外力负荷相对应的骨重建随之发生,导致骨吸收量大于骨形成量、骨量平衡为负,总骨量减少,引起骨质萎缩,机械强度下降,最终导致骨量减少与骨质疏松<sup>[13,14]</sup>。

### 1.4 中医与骨量丢失

AS 以腰背痛为临床特点,属于中医学“痹证”范畴。中医学认为,肾主骨生髓,肾虚骨失所养,骨弱无力而萎弱不用,此与现代医学的骨丢失骨质疏松相吻合;腰为肾之府,肾虚督脉空虚,肾府失养,不荣则痛,同时,督脉空虚易受邪侵,筋脉痹阻不通则痛,故临床表现腰背疼痛、酸软乏力,日久僵硬、强直变形。而在病理过程中,肾督亏虚为本,并贯穿疾病

始终,筋脉痹阻为标,在疾病不同阶段,邪之夹杂有异,肾虚邪阻是 AS 最根本的病机。因此,益肾蠲痹是本病治疗之大法。

## 2 治疗

### 2.1 非药物治疗

非药物治疗包括宣教疾病相关知识,帮助患者树立信心。同时运动是治疗强直性脊柱炎最基本的方法。研究表明活动受限或运动减少会导致废用性的骨质疏松。因为通过运动,可以从各方面对骨骼产生作用,使骨产生相应应力,通过对骨的刺激和肌肉牵拉,促进成骨细胞活跃,有利于骨形成。另外运动与药物治疗相结合,并且随着生物制剂的出现大大提高了对 AS 症状的控制<sup>[15,16]</sup>。此外平时养成良好的生活习惯也很重要,比如睡硬板床,低枕甚至不用枕头。站立时抬头、挺胸、收腹,坐位时保持胸部直立来维持脊柱的正常形态。日常生活中要避免过度负重和剧烈运动<sup>[17]</sup>。

### 2.2 药物治疗

AS 的药物治疗主要从抗炎机制干预。西医疗疗 AS 的药物可分为 3 类,即:非甾体消炎药(NSAIDs)、缓解风湿病情药(DMARDs)及生物制剂 TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂等。

**2.2.1 NSAIDs:**对缓解 AS 的急性炎症疼痛有效,且相关研究表明,连续服用 NSAIDs 治疗的患者,与只有出现严重症状才服药的患者相比,可以显著延缓 AS 影像学病理发展<sup>[18]</sup>。且上述提及的 AS 患者骨吸收水平与炎症有明显的正相关性,ESR、CRP 等炎症指标活动时,AS 患者的骨密度也发生相应的波动,所以 NSAIDs 通过控制炎症来改善患者骨密度,从而控制疾病的活动。

**2.2.2 DMARDs:**DMARDs 中唯一具有循证医学证实对 AS 治疗有效的柳氮磺胺吡啶仅仅对外周关节有改善作用,而对脊柱强直进展无阻止作用<sup>[1]</sup>,目前对于 SASP 对 AS 患者的作用机制及疗效尚无明确。

**2.2.3 TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂:**TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂是近年来推广应用于临床的新型治疗药物,消炎止痛疗效确定,但对骨丢失和异位骨化以及强直进展的防治作用尚无支持证据,Sieper 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究显示 TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂未能有效阻止 AS 进展。甚至有研究<sup>[20]</sup>表明,TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂可以诱导正常小鼠 BMP-2 高表达,提示可能对 AS 的异位骨化具有促进作用。另外,生物抑制剂价格昂贵,很多患者因经济原因无法使用或不能持续

使用该类药物。

**2.2.4 沙利度胺:**沙利度胺有免疫调节、免疫抑制和抗炎作用,朱剑等<sup>[13]</sup>发现长期使用沙利度胺对控制疾病活动有显著的疗效<sup>[21]</sup>。但大部分患者服用沙利度胺后会出现头疼、嗜睡、肝功能异常等副作用,长期大量累积后,还会出现肢端麻木等现象,从而会影响其在 AS 治疗中的使用。

**2.2.5 VD:**VD 是免疫反应的一种内源性调制器,在 AS 的发病机制中发挥重要的作用,通过抑制 T 细胞和细胞增殖活跃来控制炎症反应<sup>[22]</sup>。所以 VD 一方面可以促进钙的吸收,改善患者骨密度,另一方面可通过控制炎症活动来缓解或延缓患者骨质疏松或骨量减少的情况<sup>[23]</sup>,从而控制疾病的活动。

**2.2.6 云克:**云克是微量元素锝(<sup>99</sup>Tc)和亚甲基二膦酸(MDP)的偶合物,研究发现其能有效得缓解 AS 患者的临床症状和降低 CRP 等炎症指标,且副作用较小。其作用机制是通过<sup>99</sup>Tc 的化合价变化和电子得失来清除人体内的自由基,从而减少或避免自由基破坏人体组织,同时还保护了超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的活性,调节人体自身免疫力,最终达到消炎止痛的作用。另外,MDP,是一种小分子有机磷化合物,一方面可以抑制组织胺的释放和前列腺素的产生,从而达到抗炎止痛的作用,另一方面,对骨关节,尤其是骨质生成区和具有炎症的骨关节部位,有明显的靶向作用,通过抑制破骨细胞的活性,来减少骨质的吸收<sup>[24]</sup>。

**2.2.7 中药治疗:**AS 最早期的表现与中医“肾着”、“腰痛”、“跨痛”相似<sup>[25]</sup>。强直性脊柱炎基本病理变化为外感风寒湿为因,湿热瘀阻兼肾督虚损为果。

**辨证论治:**活动期以湿热瘀阻兼肾督虚损是矛盾的主要方面<sup>[26]</sup>。主要可表现为先天不足,肝肾亏虚,外感寒湿,湿热伤阴,湿热瘀阻五个阶段。若湿热瘀阻,湿重于热,可见外周关节肿胀、疼痛等,周身沉重,舌红,苔黄腻,予四妙散加减;若热重于湿,可见关节红肿、疼痛,伴发热,舌红少津,予五味消毒饮加减;若阴虚内热,瘀血阻滞,可见关节刺痛,伴盗汗、五心烦热、舌红少苔,予滋阴活血方加减。

**辨病论治:**研究表明,益肾蠲痹法能有效改善患者脊柱关节疼痛症状,显著降低炎症指标,并能显著改善 AS 骨代谢异常,提高患者骨密度,改善 AS 患者的脊柱关节活动功能<sup>[27]</sup>,随访 2 年观察表明,益肾蠲痹法在改善 AS 骨代谢异常及防治脊柱关节强直进展方面优于单用西药治疗组<sup>[28]</sup>,大量现代

研<sup>[29,30]</sup>证实,补肾中药具有多途径调节骨代谢作用,可望对 AS 骨量丢失这一病理环节起阻止作用,从而对 AS 的脊柱驼背畸形及骨折的发生发挥防治作用,这可能是构成补肾中药在改善 AS 脊柱关节功能方面优越于传统 AS 病情缓解药的重要机制。另外研究发现在 AS 常规的治疗基础上配合中药治疗,还能减少药物副作用<sup>[31]</sup>,提示该法方药对 AS 治疗具有明显的优势和广阔的应用前景。

**单味中药:**雷公藤多苷片,作为中药雷公藤提取物,是治疗 AS 的常用免疫抑制剂,具有一定的免疫抑制和抗炎作用。但 Deng 等<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示,雷公藤多苷对 AS 的治疗优势不明显,其在改善枕墙距、指地距及降低、CRP、胸廓活动度方面与中药复方相当,且会其引起胃肠道不适、影响生殖功能、肝功异常等副作用。

### 3 结论与展望

综上所述,在 AS 患者中,骨量减少和骨量丢失十分常见,机制复杂,而仅通过运动和从抗炎单一条路径来间接调节骨代谢异常,达到控制疾病活动,缓解临床症状存在明显的局限性,并且还会出现胃肠道反应、肝功能异常等副作用。然而,中医中药可明显著弥补不足,从直接、间接两方面干预骨代谢。从病因病机角度来说,AS 外感风寒湿为因,湿热瘀阻兼肾督虚损为果,在治疗上主要从清热利湿,益肾蠲痹为主。遵循急则治其标,缓则治其本的基本原则,在疼痛明显、炎症指标异常时,清热利湿治标,同时因为 CRP、ESR 等炎症指标与 AS 患者骨密度的负相关性,通过清热利湿、控制炎症,减少骨吸收,改善患者的骨密度,从另一个方面控制疾病活动,此为间接调节骨代谢;待疼痛及炎症指标好转后,益肾生髓蠲痹治本,促进骨形成,此为直接调节骨代谢。所以中医中药既可以控制 AS 的急性发作,又可以通过间接、直接调节骨代谢,对 AS 的骨量丢失起到治疗作用。因此,中西医结合治疗 AS,不仅能提高疗效,还能减少西药治疗所带来的副作用,中西医结合多途径多靶点阻断骨量丢失可望能为 AS 治疗拓展新思路,提供新方法,但目前尚缺乏充分循证医学证据支持,有待进一步深入系统研究。

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