

·临床研究·

妊娠期糖尿病对初次妊娠及再次妊娠骨密度的影响

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摘要: 目的 研究妊娠期糖尿病(gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM)孕妇初次妊娠和再次妊娠的骨密度(body mineral density, BMD)情况。方法 回顾性病例分析,入组单胎经产妇 200 人,其中 100 人初次妊娠诊断 GDM,为 GDM 组,另 100 人初次妊娠血糖正常,为对照组。查询所有孕妇初次妊娠早孕期超声骨密度结果,产褥期骨密度情况,及再次妊娠早孕期骨密度情况。结果 初次妊娠 GDM 组早孕期 BMD 与对照组无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),产褥期 BMD 与对照组无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),再次妊娠 GDM 组早孕期 BMD 与对照组无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。GDM 产妇初次妊娠产褥期 BMD 与早孕期相比下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而对照组初次妊娠产褥期 BMD 与早孕期相比无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。结论 GDM 引起孕期骨密度下降,应加强管理,减少骨质疏松的发生。

关键词: 妊娠期糖尿病;骨密度;早孕期;产褥期

The influence of gestational diabetes mellitus on bone mineral density in primigravida and multipara

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the influence of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) on bone mineral density (BMD) in primigravida and multipara. **Methods** Retrospective case analysis of 200 single birth multipara, who were divided into two groups: the GDM group had 100 women who were diagnosed GDM in primigravida, while the control group had 100 women with normal blood glucose in primigravida. All the pregnant women had BMD measured using ultrasound bone densitometer at early pregnancy and puerperium in primigravida and at early pregnancy in multipara. **Results** The two groups' early pregnancy and puerperium BMD in primigravida had no significant difference. The two groups' early pregnancy BMD in multipara had no significant difference. GDM group's puerperium BMD was lower than early pregnancy BMD, and the difference had statistical significance. The control group's puerperium BMD was not significantly different from their early pregnancy BMD. **Conclusion** GDM may cause a decline of BMD, and we should strengthen management to prevent the incidence of osteoporosis.

Key words: GDM; Bone mineral density; Early pregnancy; Puerperium

孕妇在妊娠期间受各种因素的影响会有不同程度的骨密度(body mineral density, BMD)减低,骨质变脆,使得孕期及产后骨质疏松症的发生率有所增加,影响孕妇以后的健康生活。妊娠期糖尿病(gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM)是指妊娠期首次发现或发生的糖代谢异常,是妊娠期间特有的疾病,属于高危妊娠。关于 GDM 对孕期骨密度的影响,文献报道不一^[1-2]。妊娠期糖尿病是一个妊娠相关疾病,产褥期后血糖可恢复正常。那么,GDM 产妇

的产褥期骨密度如何,GDM 病史的妇女再次妊娠的骨密度情况如何?本文研究如下。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2015 年 2 月至 2016 年 8 月在北京市海淀区妇幼保健院建档并住院分娩的单胎经产妇 200 人,入组产妇 2 次初次妊娠及再次妊娠均在我院有详细病例资料,初次妊娠诊断 GDM 者 100 人,为 GDM 组,初次妊娠血糖正常者 100 人,为对照组。入组患者无骨折史,骨代谢性疾病史及特殊职业史,

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6个月内未服用激素等影响骨代谢药物,无妊娠期高血压疾病、甲状腺功能异常等疾病。所有孕妇在孕20周补钙,每日口服维D钙600 mg。

1.2 观察指标

查找两组产妇的病例,记录其年龄、孕前体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、血糖、早孕期骨密度值、产后42天复查时骨密度值。

骨密度检测方法:采用以色列SUNLIGHT OMNISENSE阳光超声骨密度仪7000P,按操作常规进行规范操作,专人进行骨密度测量。测量部位为桡骨近腕部三分之一段,检测桡骨超声波传播速率(speed of sound, SOS),以超声传播速度SOS反映骨骼强度。骨量减少、骨质疏松判断标准源于仪器自动扫描成像后自动计算出的T值(与健康成年人群的平均值比较),定义如下:T值>-1为骨质正常,-2.5< T值≤-1为骨量减少,T值≤-2.5为骨质疏松。

1.3 诊断标准

妊娠期糖尿病诊断标准参考2010年国际妊娠合并糖尿病研究组(International Association of Diabetes and Pregnancy Study Group, IADPSG)的GDM诊断标准^[3]。75g糖耐量试验3次血糖值低于5.1、10.0、8.5 mmol/L为正常;任何1项达到或超过正常值,即可诊断为GDM。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS16.0统计软件进行统计分析。计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,计量资料比较采用t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 初次妊娠早孕期BMD比较

GDM组及对照组年龄、孕前BMI、早孕期BMD,两组结果比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 初次妊娠早孕期骨密度比较

Table 1 Comparison of primigravida early pregnancy BMD

组别(group)	年龄(岁) Age(year)	BMI(kg/m ²)	骨量正常 (normal BMD)	骨量减少 (osteopenia)	骨质疏松者 (osteoporosis)	T值
GDM组 (GDM group)	30.4 ± 3.3	22.6 ± 3.5	81(81%)	17(17%)	2(2%)	-0.3 ± 0.8
对照组 (Control group)	29.1 ± 3.6	21.5 ± 3.8	83(83%)	16(16%)	1(1%)	-0.3 ± 1.0

2.2 初次妊娠产褥期BMD比较

GDM组及对照组产褥期BMD情况,两组结果

比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 初次妊娠产褥期骨密度比较

Table 2 Comparison of primigravida puerperium BMD

组别(group)	骨量正常 (normal BMD)	骨量减少 (osteopenia)	骨质疏松者 (osteoporosis)	T值
GDM组 (GDM group)	71(71%)	26(26%)	3(3%)	-0.9 ± 0.8
对照组 (Control group)	77(77%)	21(21%)	2(2%)	-0.7 ± 0.9

2.3 再次妊娠早孕期BMD比较

GDM组及对照组年龄、孕前BMI、早孕期BMD,

两组结果比较无统计学差异($p > 0.05$)。见表3。

表3 再次妊娠早孕期骨密度比较

Table 3 Comparison of multipara early pregnancy BMD

组别(group)	年龄(岁) Age(year)	BMI (kg/m ²)	骨量正常 (normal BMD)	骨量减少 (osteopenia)	骨质疏松者 (osteoporosis)	T值
GDM组 (GDM group)	33.1 ± 3.2	23.4 ± 2.9	77(77%)	20(20%)	3(3%)	-0.4 ± 0.7
对照组 (Control group)	31.9 ± 3.7	22.0 ± 3.6	79(79%)	19(19%)	2(2%)	-0.4 ± 0.9

2.4 初次妊娠早孕期与产褥期 BMD 及再次妊娠早孕期 BMD 比较

GDM 产妇初次妊娠产褥期 BMD 与早孕期相比下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而初次妊娠早

孕 BMD 与再次妊娠 BMD 比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),对照组产妇初次妊娠早孕期、产褥期 BMD 及再次妊娠 BMD 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 初次妊娠早孕期与产褥期 BMD 和再次妊娠早孕期 BMD 比较

Table 4 Comparison of primigravida early pregnancy and puerperium BMD and multipara early pregnancy BMD

组别 (group)	初次妊娠早孕期 T 值 (primigravid early pregnancy T)	初次妊娠产褥期 T 值 (primigravid puerperium T)	再次妊娠早孕期 T 值 (multipara early pregnancy T)
GDM 组 (GDM group)	-0.3 ± 0.8	-0.9 ± 0.8	-0.4 ± 0.7
对照组 (Control group)	-0.3 ± 1.0	-0.7 ± 0.9	-0.4 ± 0.9

3 讨论

孕妇由于钙需要量增加、钙摄入不足等原因常导致缺钙,而母体为满足胎儿的生长发育,自身需要进行生理的调节,主要是甲状旁腺素分泌增加,降钙素分泌减少,破骨细胞数目增多,活性增强,从而使骨盐溶解,骨钙进入血中供给胎儿生长所需,导致孕妇的骨密度下降^[4]。而 GDM 孕妇肩负着妊娠和糖代谢异常两大负担,GDM 孕妇骨代谢受两者影响,因此,GDM 孕妇骨量减少、骨质疏松发病率较高^[5]。

本研究显示,GDM 孕妇早孕期骨密度与血糖正常孕妇无差异,与文献报道一致^[6]。究其原因,GDM 是由于中晚孕期胎盘分泌激素导致胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素分泌功能不足^[7],而早孕期尚未出现胰岛素抵抗。因此,GMD 与正常孕妇早孕期骨密度无差异。

本研究显示,不论是 GDM 孕妇还是血糖正常孕妇,产褥期骨密度均低于早孕期骨密度。文献报道,产后早期妇女存在不同程度的骨量降低现象,骨量减少发生率明显高于非孕正常妇女^[8]。Dimov 等^[9]的前瞻性研究也表明骨密度在妊娠期间整体下降。本研究报道与文献报道相符。而在 GDM 对产褥期妇女骨密度影响方面,本研究发现,GDM 妇女与血糖正常妇女相比,产褥期骨密度明显下降。

本研究显示,不论 GDM 妇女还是血糖正常妇女,再次妊娠时早孕期骨密度与初次妊娠无差别。究其原因,再次妊娠时,妇女仍处于 30~39 岁的北京市妇女峰值骨量时期^[10]。有研究认为,哺乳会影响骨密度。Akesson 等^[11]研究表明,骨吸收从早孕期开始增加并持续整个哺乳期,停止哺乳后逐渐恢复,这是妊娠期和哺乳期发生骨量减少、骨质疏松、骨质软化症的重要原因和基础。而对于分娩次数对骨密度的影响,因为我们入组的都是一次分娩史的

经产妇,对于多次分娩史对骨密度的影响,目前国内缺乏相关数据。一项对日本妇女的研究表明,连续妊娠对孕妇腰椎骨密度并未降低^[12]。我们还需要更大样本的研究,建立自己的数据。

GDM 对母儿近期和远期都会造成很多不良影响,其对母亲远期影响之一是影响母亲产后血糖,文献报道 GDM 是产后发生糖尿病最显著的风险^[13]。国外文献报道,对 GDM 产妇从产后 6 周随访至产后 28 年,随着随访时间延长 GDM 产妇发展为 2 型糖尿病的发生率从 2.6% 升高至 70% 以上^[14]。而糖尿病及其所致代谢紊乱可影响骨代谢过程,导致代谢性骨病如糖尿病性骨质疏松。因此,对于前次妊娠诊断 GDM 的经产妇,我们不仅应该关心她们的血糖情况,也要关注她们的骨健康状况,以此,才能进一步提高 GDM 产妇的骨健康情况,减少骨质疏松的发生。

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