

·药物研究·

唑来膦酸钠对高转换患者椎体成形术后椎体再骨折发生率影响因素的相关性分析

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摘要: 目的 分析高转换患者椎体成形术后应用唑来膦酸钠降低骨质疏松性椎体再骨折发生状况,并探讨再骨折发生率与骨转换指标、骨密度、疼痛、生活质量四者之间的相关性。方法 选取2012年7月至2014年10月于我院行椎体成形术治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的282名女性患者,治疗组于术后3 d开始在口服阿法迪三及钙尔奇D的基础上静脉点滴唑来膦酸钠,(阿法迪三和钙尔奇D用三个月,停半个月),共160名,脱落5名;对照组于术后3 d开始口服阿法迪三及钙尔奇D抗骨质疏松基础治疗,共122名,脱落7名;术前3 d行骨密度测定、抽血检测 β -胶原特殊序列(β -CTX)和总I型胶原氨基酸延长肽(t-P1NP)、为了避免由于手术时机不同而导致患者临床症状缓解不佳对调查结果的影响,术后1周后进行VAS评分及生活质量SF-36评分;于术后1年、2年回访记录患者唑来膦酸钠使用次数及再发椎体骨折情况,并再次行骨密度测定、血清检验骨转换指标、疼痛VAS、SF-36评估,统计数据并运用统计学SPSS17.0软件分析,椎体成形术后应用唑来膦酸钠对骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者再骨折、骨代谢、骨密度、疼痛、生活质量的影响,并探讨它们之间的相关性。**结果** 实验中共脱落12名,8名出现骨水泥泄露、4名再次骨折后行椎体成形术;治疗组中连续两年口服阿法迪三和钙尔奇D并使用唑来膦酸钠治疗者64例,为治疗A组;第2年由于静滴唑来膦酸钠出现肌痛,关节不适,费用等原因只口服阿法迪三和钙尔奇D而未继续使用唑来膦酸钠者91例,为治疗B组;再骨折发生率,对照组术后1年内椎体再骨折12例,骨折率10.43%,治疗A组再骨折6例,骨折率降为9.38%,治疗B组再骨折8例,骨折率为8.79%,经卡方试验分析,治疗组间差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$,而治疗组与对照组间差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;第2年内治疗A组发生椎体再骨折4例,骨折率6.25%,治疗B组再骨折9例,骨折率9.89%,两组比较A组可显著降低骨折发生, $P < 0.05$;对照组再骨折12例,骨折率10.43%,治疗B组与对照组比较,治疗B组可显著降低骨折;组间自身比较,治疗A组在第2年内降低骨折3.13%,治疗B组增加骨折1.10%。于骨转换指标,t-P1NP在实验各组中均无显著差异,均 $P > 0.05$;而 β -CTX在1、2年后治疗组相比较对照组均能显著降低;骨密度1年后治疗A组可提高1.61%,治疗B组可提高1.29%,对照组提高0.32%,两治疗组差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$,治疗组与对照组比较,差异均有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;2年后,治疗A组骨密度可增加3.53%,治疗B组增加1.61%,对照组提高0.64%,治疗组间比较骨密度的提高差异存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$,治疗B组与对照组比较,差异亦存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。疼痛VAS评分及生活质量SF-36评分在1、2年后治疗组与对照组比较,差异均有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。**结论** 椎体成形术后应用唑来膦酸钠能降低骨折发生率、提高骨密度、降低骨转换率、缓解疼痛、提高生活质量,连续使用疗效更佳;降低骨折发生率、提高骨密度在观察时间上有相关性,可能是通过降低骨转换率、提高骨密度而降低骨折的发生,从而缓解疼痛、逐步提高生活质量。

关键词: 唑来膦酸钠;椎体成形术;椎体再骨折

Correlation analysis on the influencing factors of vertebral fracture reoccurrence after vertebral plasty and zoledronic acid treatment in patients with high bone turnover

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the effect of zoledronic acid in reducing the reoccurrence of osteoporotic vertebral fractures after vertebral plasty, and to explore the relationships of fracture reoccurrence with bone turnover, bone mineral density, pain and

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quality of life. **Methods** The study participants were 282 patients who had vertebral plasty for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures in our hospital from July 2012 to October 2014. The treatment group received intravenous drip of zoledronic acid 3 days after vertebral plasty ($n = 160$, 5 cases had the plasty fell off), and oral calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation (3 months then stop for half month). The control group received oral calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation as basic anti-osteoporosis treatment 3 days after vertebral plasty ($n = 122$, 7 cases had plasty fell off). Three days before surgery, bone mineral density (BMD) and serum β -CTx and total P1NP were assessed. One week after surgery, VAS score and quality of life (SF-36 scale) were evaluated. One and two years after surgery, the zoledronic acid use frequency and recurrence of vertebral fractures were recorded, and assessments were made for BMD, serum bone turnover markers, pain VAS and SF-36 scores. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 17.0. The effects of Zoledronic acid on the reoccurrence of vertebral fracture, bone metabolism, bone mineral density, pain and quality of life, and their correlation were evaluated in patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures who had vertebral plasty. **Results** During the study, there were 12 cases who had the plasty fell off, 8 because of leaks of bone cement, and 4 fractured again after vertebral plasty. Sixty-four cases in the treatment group had zoledronic acid treatment and oral calcium and vitamin D supplementation for two consecutive years, defined as Treatment group A; 91 cases discontinued the use of Zoledronic acid during the second year due to adverse reactions or cost and had oral calcium and vitamin D supplementation only, defined as Treatment group B. For the incidence of fracture, in the first year 12 cases in the control group had vertebral fracture (fracture rate 10.43%), 6 cases in Treatment group A had fracture (fracture rate 9.38%), and 8 cases in Treatment group B had fracture (fracture rate 8.79%). There were no significant differences between the two treatment groups in the chi-square test ($P > 0.05$), but the treatment group had significantly lower re-fracture rate compared with the control group ($(P < 0.05)$). In the second year, 4 cases in Treatment group A (6.25%) re-fractured, 9 cases in the Treatment group B re-fractured (9.89%), and the re-fracture rate was significantly lower in Treatment group A compared with Treatment group B ($P < 0.05$). Control group had 12 cases (10.43%) of fracture, and the re-fracture rate of Treatment group B was significantly lower than that of the control group. For within group comparison, treatment group A had 3.13% lower re-fracture rate and treatment group B had 1.10% increase in re-fracture rate in the second year. For bone turnover markers, there were no significant differences between groups in t - P1NP ($P > 0.05$), while β -CTx levels were significantly lower at year 1 and 2 in the treatment group compared with the control group. For bone mineral density, at 1 year Treatment group A increased by 1.61%, Treatment group B increased by 1.29%, and the control group increased by 0.32%. There were no significant differences between the two treatment groups ($P > 0.05$), while there were significant differences between the treatment and the control groups ($P < 0.05$). At 2 years, bone mineral density in Treatment group A increased by 3.53%, in Treatment group B increased by 1.61% and in the control group increased by 0.64%. There were significant differences between the two treatment groups on the improvement in bone mineral density ($P < 0.05$). Also BMD of Treatment group B significantly different from that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). At 1 and 2 years, the pain VAS score and quality of life SF-36 scale of the treatment group were significantly different to those of the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of Zoledronic acid after vertebral plasty can decrease re-fracture rate, increase bone mineral density, reduce bone turnover, relieve pain, and improve the quality of life. Consecutive use had the best curative effect. Reduced fracture occurrence and increased bone density correlated with each other during observation time. Therefore, the reduced fracture rate could be related to reduce bone turnover rate and increased bone density, and thus pain were reduced and quality of life gradually improved.

Key words: Zoledronic acid sodium; Vertebral plasty; Vertebral body fracture

骨质疏松症(osteoporosis, OP)是以骨量低下、骨微结构损坏而导致骨脆性增加、易发生骨折的全身性骨代谢疾病。骨质疏松最早影响骨松质的结构,使骨小梁变细、变薄;椎体大部分是由骨松质组成,椎体压缩性骨折是骨质疏松的严重并发症,保守治疗会引起患者急慢性腰背部疼痛,身高变矮、驼背等^[1];椎体成形术是保守治疗疗效欠佳的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的常用微创手术方法,是安全有效的^[2];其20世纪80年代首先由法国医师

Galibert^[3]报道,后越来越广泛应用到各种原因引起的椎体压缩性骨折^[4]。然而随着椎体成形术在临床上的广泛应用,术后再发骨折的问题出现,骨折率甚至可达10%以上^[5,6],引起骨科界的关注。唑来膦酸能抑制破骨细胞的活性、抑制骨的吸收,阻止骨量丢失,对椎体成形术后降低椎体再骨折疗效如何呢?笔者研究应用双膦酸盐——唑来膦酸钠药物干预骨质疏松性骨折椎体成形术后再骨折发生状况,并探讨再骨折发生的可能成因及其相关影响因

素的分析。

1 材料和方法

1.1 临床资料

1.1.1 病例来源:本研究选取2012年7月至2014年10月在我院行PKP的282名女性骨质疏松骨折患者,完成统计270名,年龄56~70岁,中位数64岁。治疗组为术后在抗骨质疏松基础治疗的基础上再应用唑来膦酸钠治疗患者155例,中位数65岁,其中连续2年使用唑来膦酸钠者64例为治疗A组,中位数64岁;仅在第1年使用唑来膦酸钠者为治疗B组,中位数65岁;术后只采用抗骨质疏松基础治疗者115例,中位数63岁,为对照组。两治疗组与对照组年龄比例经统计学分析,差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$ 。

1.1.2 纳入标准:①女性;②年龄50~70岁;③绝经时间≥1年;④患者有胸腰背疼痛病史, T 值≤-2.5,符合骨质疏松症诊断标准;⑤经核磁共振明确诊断为骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折^[7]。

1.1.3 排除标准:①对骨量有影响的其他系统疾病,如类风湿性关节炎^[8]、糖尿病^[9]、卵巢切除术后^[10]、甲状腺^[11]疾病等;以及服用激素治疗者。②不能配合治疗观察者,如患有精神病、老年性痴呆、聋哑等。

1.1.4 脱落标准:调查期间使用其他抗骨质疏松药物,如其他双膦酸盐、雌激素、降钙素等;因疼痛而长期服用消炎止痛药物;椎体成形术后出现骨水泥泄露^[12,13];观察期间因再发骨折而行椎体成形术治疗者。

1.2 调查方法

术前3d行骨密度测定、抽血检测 β -胶原特殊序列(β -CTX)和总I型胶原氨基酸延长肽(t-P1NP)、术后1周评估VAS评分及生活质量SF-36评分;术后1年、2年回访记录患者唑来膦酸钠使用次数及再发椎体骨折情况,并再次行骨密度测定、骨转换指标检验、疼痛VAS、SF-36评估。

1.3 观察指标及判定标准

骨质疏松行椎体再骨折判定标准:轻微外力级可出现局部疼痛明显,活动受限,休息及保守治疗症状不能缓解者,经X线、CT、MRI证实有新发骨折;骨密度由我院双能X线骨密度度测量;骨转换指标由杭州迪安医学检验中心采用电化学发光法检测血

清所得,女性参考标准:t-PINP绝经前<58.59ng/mL,绝经后<73.87ng/mL, β -CTX绝经前<0.573pg/mL,绝经后<1.008pg/mL;疼痛评分采用VAS评分,分0~10共11等级,0级表示无痛,4级是疼痛但不影响睡眠,7级是疼痛影响睡眠,10级剧痛无法忍受;生活质量采用SF-36评分,共11个维度,36项,每项由0~5分计算。

1.4 统计学处理

通过SPSS17.0统计学软件分析,计数资料采用百分率表示,计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;经 χ^2 检验、 t 检验进行统计分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

本研究从再骨折发生、骨密度、骨代谢转换率、疼痛、生活质量4个不同方面来评估椎体成形术后使用唑来膦酸钠的疗效。

2.1 再骨折发生

使用唑来膦酸钠治疗组及VD、Ca基础治疗对照组术后再骨折情况见如下表1。

表1 术后再骨折发生情况

Table 1 The rate of fracture recurrent after operation

组别	例数	1年内		1~2年间	
		例数	百分率	例数	百分率
治疗A组	64	6	9.38%	4	6.25%
治疗B组	91	8	8.79%	9	9.89%
对照组	115	12	10.43%	12	10.43%

1年内,治疗A组骨折率9.38%,治疗B组骨折率8.79%,经卡方试验分析, $P > 0.05$;两治疗组与对照组比较,均能降低骨折发生,经卡方试验分析,差异均有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。1~2年间,治疗A组与B组比较,更能降低骨折发生,经统计学分析, $P < 0.05$,差异有统计学意义。治疗B组与对照组比较,能降低骨折发生,经统计学分析,差异不存在统计学意义, $P > 0.05$ 。组内自身比较,治疗A组第2年较第1年更可降低骨折发生,差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 骨转换指标

t-PINP、 β -CTX是骨细胞的代谢产物,t-PINP是成骨细胞活性的特异标记物, β -CTX是破骨细胞活性的特异标记物。使用唑来膦酸钠治疗组及VD、Ca基础治疗组术后骨转换指标变化见如下表2。

表2 骨转换指标

Table 2 Marker of bone turnover

组别	例数	3天前		1年后		2年后	
		t-PINP	β-CTX	t-PINP	β-CTX	t-PINP	β-CTX
治疗A组	64	39.36 ± 5.01	0.312 ± 0.041	39.88 ± 4.74	0.303 ± 0.053	40.02 ± 4.53	0.288 ± 0.074
治疗B组	91	38.89 ± 6.12	0.309 ± 0.049	39.00 ± 5.41	0.301 ± 0.061	39.72 ± 5.71	0.297 ± 0.072
对照组	115	39.11 ± 5.35	0.311 ± 0.046	38.99 ± 5.38	0.313 ± 0.042	38.61 ± 5.29	0.315 ± 0.039

椎体成形术前3天各组检验数据差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$ 。1年后治疗A组、治疗B组t-PINP值均升高,无明显差异,无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$,对照组t-PINP值降低,治疗组与对照组比较,亦无显著差异, $P > 0.05$;治疗A组与治疗B组β-CTX值均降低,无显著差异, $P > 0.05$;对照组β-CTX值升高,两治疗组与对照组比较,差异均存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;

2年后,治疗A组、治疗B组t-PINP值均升高,无明显差异, $P > 0.05$,对照组t-PINP值降低,治疗组与对照组比较,亦无显著差异, $P > 0.05$;治疗A组与治疗B组比较,β-CTX降低,差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;对照组β-CTX值升高,治疗B组与对照组比较,差异均存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;组内自身对照,治疗A组1年内与1~2年间比较,β-CTX降低,差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$,治疗B组1年内与1~2年间比较,差异无统计学意义。

2.3 骨密度

唑来膦酸钠治疗组及VD、Ca基础治疗组术后骨密度T值变化见如下表3。

表3 骨密度T值变化

Table 3 Chang of T score of bone mineral density

组别	例数	术前 BMD	1年后 BMD	2年后 BMD
治疗A组	64	-3.11 ± 0.29	-3.06 ± 0.70	-3.00 ± 0.21
治疗B组	91	-3.10 ± 0.71	-3.06 ± 0.08	-3.05 ± 0.04
对照组	115	-3.11 ± 0.31	-3.10 ± 0.81	-3.09 ± 0.01

术前3d各组骨密度值无明显差异,经T检验分析, $P > 0.05$;1年后,治疗A组骨密度值提高1.61%,治疗B组提高1.29%,两组差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$;对照组骨密度值提高0.32%,与治疗A、B组比较,差异均存在统计学意义;2年后,治疗A组骨密度值提高3.53%,治疗B组骨密度值提高1.61%,对照组骨密度值提高0.64%,治疗A组与治疗B组、治疗B组与对照组比较,差异均存在统计学意义。组内自身比较,治疗A组、治疗B组1年内与1~2年间差异存在统计学意义。

2.4 疼痛 VAS 评分

使用唑来膦酸钠治疗组及VD、Ca基础治疗对照组术后疼痛情况见如下表4。

表4 疼痛VAS评分

Table 4 VAS score on Pain

组别	例数	术后1周	1年后	2年后
治疗A组	64	5.1 ± 0.874	4.0 ± 0.864	3.1 ± 0.0351
治疗B组	91	5.2 ± 0.023	4.0 ± 0.249	3.7 ± 0.814
对照组	115	5.2 ± 0.126	4.6 ± 0.054	4.3 ± 0.061

术后1周,各组疼痛VAS评分无明显差异,经T检验分析, $P > 0.05$;1年后,治疗A组疼痛VAS评分减低21.57%,治疗B组减低23.08%,对照组减低11.54%,治疗组间差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$;两治疗组与对照组比较,差异均存在统计学意义,均有 $P < 0.05$;2年后,治疗A组疼痛评分减低39.22%,治疗B组减低28.85%,对照组减低17.31%,治疗A组与治疗B组比较,可更显著降低疼痛, $P < 0.05$;治疗B组与对照组比较,差异也存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。

2.5 生活质量SF-36评分

使用唑来膦酸钠治疗组及VD、Ca基础治疗对照组术后生活质量情况见下表5。

表5 生活质量SF-36评分

Table 5 SF-36 score on living quality

组别	例数	术后1周	1年后	2年后
治疗A组	64	95.5 ± 2.225	99.0 ± 1.213	103.2 ± 2.054
治疗B组	91	96.0 ± 3.005	99.8 ± 2.235	99.8 ± 2.002
对照组	115	96.1 ± 1.241	95.8 ± 3.008	94.9 ± 3.027

术后1周,各组生活质量SF-36评分无明显差异,经T检验分析, $P > 0.05$;1年后,治疗A组生活质量评分提高3.667%,治疗B组提高3.96%,对照组提高0.31%,治疗组间差异无统计学意义, $P > 0.05$;两治疗组与对照组比较,差异均存在统计学意义, $P < 0.05$;2年后,治疗A组生活质量评分提高8.06%,治疗B组提高3.96%,对照组骨提高1.25%,治疗A组较治疗B组比较,可更显著提高生活质量评分, $P < 0.05$;治疗B组与对照组比较也存在显著差异, $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

据世界流行病学调查,世界有近2亿人患骨质疏松,居各种多发病、常见病的第7位。绝经后妇女由于雌激素的缺乏及老年人群代谢缓慢更易发生骨质疏松症。据统计,全球每3秒发生1次骨质疏松性骨折^[14]。骨折后疼痛并伴功能受限严重影响其生活质量,生活能力的减退不仅会加速机体退化、加重骨质疏松,而且在精神情绪方面带来诸多消极的影响,如焦虑、抑郁等精神疾病,破坏人与人之间的正常关系及社会角色^[15];同时给家庭和国家医疗保健预算增加负担^[16]。保守治疗需要患者长期卧床休息,限制了正常的生命活动及肢体的生理功能,减弱骨代谢的活性,加重骨质疏松程度;且肺炎、褥疮、焦虑等疾病发生率大大提升,存在诸多不利因素。在临床中,保守治疗因众多风险因素不受推崇。手术治疗常选用微创的椎体成形术,是一种耐受、时间短、疗效显著的微创手术治疗方案,术后能迅速减轻患者疼痛,及早恢复肢体生理功能活动。有学者研究,椎体成形术后3 d即可明显缓解疼痛、提高生活质量。另有不少学者认为椎体成形术后患者病椎高度满意,疼痛缓解。在临床中,骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折更多选择椎体成形术进行治疗。

椎体成形术可以解决现有骨质疏松性椎体骨折的问题,但术后椎体再发骨折的问题一直困扰着骨科界。再次行椎体成形术固然可以,但这样会增加患者的经济负担。研究预防椎体成形术椎体再发骨折,许多学者得出不同结论。李智斐等^[17]对264例行椎体成形术病例回顾性分析后认为,骨水泥渗漏与PVP后再发骨折无明显相关性,骨质疏松可能是引发椎体成形术后再骨折的一个主要因素。张志刚^[18]选择骨转换抑制药和中成药联合干预,6个月后骨密度显著提高,骨折率未见明显降低,需要更长时间的临床观察进一步研究。膦酸盐在体内对羟基磷灰石有高度的亲和性,能选择性的迅速和骨矿物质结合,直接、间接地抑制骨的吸收,阻止骨量丢失。直接性表现为双膦酸盐进入破骨细胞后间接阻断细胞内信号转导通路,抑制破骨细胞前体向骨骼表面游走和募集,最终抑制破骨细胞的分化、增殖和成熟;对成熟的破骨细胞,双膦酸盐可诱导其凋亡,失去黏附能力。间接性表现为双膦酸盐作用于成骨细胞,抑制其分泌破骨细胞刺激因子或是促进其分泌成骨细胞抑制因子,从而抑制骨的吸收。双膦酸盐与骨有高度的亲和力,抑制破骨细胞对骨小梁的溶

解和破坏。双膦酸盐能抑制破骨细胞的活动、增加骨强度、减少骨量丢失。

本研究中,笔者观察270例行椎体成形术女性患者2年内不同组间再骨折发生率、骨转换指标、骨密度、疼痛、生活质量的变化差异,探索唑来膦酸钠能否降低术后再骨折发生及再骨折发生与骨密度、骨转换等的关系。椎体成形术后应用唑来膦酸钠治疗后骨折再发生明显降低,骨密度提升,骨转换率下降,这可能与唑来膦酸钠独特的双氮咪唑环侧链,使其可以与骨表面牢固结合,很少脱落,并强效抗骨吸收有关联;而在连续使用后,这种结合能力持续性更强,在第2年有边际效应,使得再骨折显著降低、骨密度显著提升、骨转换率显著下降。另外,再骨折发生率、骨密度、骨转换指标与疼痛、生活质量改善的时间上有很大相关性,这可能是应用唑来膦酸钠治疗后通过提升骨密度、降低骨转换率而降低椎体再骨折的发生,减少骨量丢失缓解疼痛,从而逐步提高生活质量。唑来膦酸钠可降低骨折发生、提高骨密度、降低骨转换、缓解疼痛、提高生活质量,继续使用疗效更佳;而术后更长时间的干预有效性及安全性,还需临床更多的随访观察。

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