

·综述·

锝[⁹⁹Tc]亚甲基二膦酸盐治疗骨质疏松症的研究进展

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摘要: 骨质疏松症是一种全身性代谢性骨骼疾病,临床主要表现为骨骼疼痛、骨密度降低和骨折危险性增加,严重影响患者的生活质量。现阶段我国老年人中骨质疏松患病比例超过50%以上,其中骨折发生率接近1/3。双膦酸盐是目前治疗骨质疏松的主要药物之一,因其具有强有力的破骨细胞抑制作用,临床应用广泛,而锝[⁹⁹Tc]亚甲基二膦酸盐(technetium methylenediphosphonate,⁹⁹Tc-MDP)注射液,商品名云克,是我国自主研制成功的新药,其主要成分是锝经氯化亚锡还原后与亚甲基双膦酸盐形成的螯合物,具有清除人体自由基、保护超氧化物歧化酶活力、抑制病理复合物的产生、抑制白细胞游走、降低胶原酶对软骨组织的破坏并修复破骨作用。可抑制骨吸收、改善骨质量、提高各个部位的骨密度、减低骨折风险,促进成骨,缓解骨痛。近年来已广泛应用于骨质疏松症的治疗,并已取得了较好的效果,且使用安全,无明显的副作用。本文对近年来云克应用于骨质疏松症的动物实验、临床疗效及安全性研究进行综述。

关键词: 骨质疏松症;锝亚甲基双膦酸盐;治疗

Research progress on Technetium [⁹⁹Tc] methylenediphosphonate in the treatment of osteoporosis

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Abstract: Osteoporosis is a systemic metabolic bone disease, and its main clinical manifestations are bone pain, decreased bone mineral density and increased fracture risk, which affect the quality of life of patients. At present, the prevalence rate of osteoporosis in elderly people is greater than 50% in China, and the incidence of osteoporotic fracture is approximately 1/3. Bisphosphonates is one of the main drugs for the treatment of osteoporosis at present, because of its strong effects in inhibiting bone resorption. Technetium [⁹⁹Tc] methylenediphosphonate injection (⁹⁹Tc-MDP, commodity name Yunke), is a new drug independent researched and developed in China. The main ingredient is a chelated product by stannous chloride reduction of technetium [⁹⁹Tc] and methylenediphosphonate. It has the functions of clearing free radicals of human body, protecting the activity of superoxide dismutase, suppressing the generation of pathological complex, inhibiting the migration of leukocytes, reducing the destruction of cartilage by collagenase and promoting the healing of bone. It can also inhibit bone absorption, improve bone quality, improve bone mineral density at various sites, reduce fracture risk, promote osteogenesis and relieve pain, and has an extensive clinical application. In recent years it has been widely used in osteoporosis treatment, as an effective and safe therapy without obvious side effects. In this article, recent animal experiments and studies on the clinical efficacy and safety of Yunke in treating osteoporosis have been reviewed.

Key words: Osteoporosis; Technetium [⁹⁹Tc] methylenediphosphonate; Treatment

骨质疏松症是指因骨组织微结构破坏和低骨量为特征,导致骨质的脆性增加,进而导致易发生骨折

的一种代谢性骨骼系统疾病,可分为原发性和继发性两种。该病患者的临床症状主要为腰背疼痛、身长缩短、易发生骨折等,严重影响患者的身体健康及生活质量,现阶段我国老年人中患病比例超过50%。目前治疗方法有非药物疗法和药物疗法,非药物疗法包括饮食疗法、健康教育、运动疗法、改善

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生活习惯等,治疗药物有钙剂及维生素 D、抗骨吸收药(双膦酸盐、降钙素及雌激素等)、促骨形成药(甲状腺旁腺素)、双重作用药(锶盐),以及中药等。其中,双膦酸盐(bisphosphonates)是一种人工合成的焦磷酸类似物,可静脉或口服给药,因其具有强有力的破骨细胞抑制作用,临床应用广泛。锝亚甲基二膦酸盐[technetium-⁹⁹Tc]methylenebisphosphonate,⁹⁹Tc-MDP]注射液,商品名云克,是双膦酸盐的一种,其主要成分是锝经氯化亚锡还原后与亚甲基双膦酸盐形成的螯合物。利用锝在低价态时的价态变化,通过锝元素获得或失去电子而不断清除人体的自由基,保护超氧化物歧化酶活力,抑制病理复化物的产生,防止自由基对组织的破坏,同时锝元素能抑制白细胞游走,起到抗炎作用^[1];亚甲基双膦酸盐通过鳌合金属离子可降低胶原酶对软骨组织的破坏作用,修复破骨逆转病情^[2]。现在被广泛运用于各种原因引起的骨质疏松症的治疗中,取得了较好的临床疗效,现将近年来云克治疗骨质疏松症的实验室研究及临床运用做一综述。

1 ⁹⁹Tc-MDP 治疗骨质疏松的动物实验研究

高克加等^[3]对类固醇诱发的骨质疏松动物模型分组,并分别应用⁹⁹Tc-MDP、中草药方“骨密Ⅲ号”(炙黄芪、骨碎补、鹿角片、红花等味药为主要成分按不同比例配置而配制)、⁹⁹Tc-MDP 联合骨密Ⅲ号治疗,发现各治疗组骨计量、腰椎骨密度、股骨头骨密度、生物力学均较骨质疏松对照组有不同程度上升,说明上述各方法均能改善模型动物的骨质疏松各项指标,而以⁹⁹Tc-MDP 联合骨密Ⅲ号最佳。然后该课题组在兔骨质疏松模型的基础上,分别设立⁹⁹Tc-MDP、“帕米膦酸二钠”和“氨基双膦酸盐”治疗组,治疗 16 周后发现各治疗组 X 线摄片、CT 摄片、核素骨显像半定量测定、骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)测定、骨生物力学测定和血清骨碱性磷酸酶(bone alkaline phosphatase, BALP)、骨钙素(bone glaprotein, BGP)检测结果均有改善($P < 0.01$),但⁹⁹Tc-MDP 治疗组的数据改善更明显,说明亚甲基双膦酸钠经螯合微量元素⁹⁹Tc 后,存在可降低骨骼脆性的价值^[4]。其后课题组又通过肌肉注射地塞米松磷酸钠注射液(DX)诱导不同程度骨量减少的兔动物模型,并按骨量减少的递增程度分为正常对照组、临界骨量减少对照组、骨量减少对照组、骨质疏松对照组;临界骨量减少治疗组、骨量减

少治疗组、骨质疏松治疗组共 7 组;各治疗组均采用云克治疗 16 周后发现治疗前、后骨密度、核素显像 ROI 比值、BALP、BGP 比较均有效果($P < 0.05$),同时病理组织学切片显示骨质疏松治疗组骨小梁较治疗前有改善,而临界骨量减少组骨量减少治疗组的骨小梁接近于正常对照组。说明云克治疗对不同程度的糖皮质激素诱导骨量减少都有治疗效果,尤其在临界期治疗效果明显^[5]。其后课题组再次对兔骨质疏松动物模型分别行⁹⁹Tc-MDP、阿仑膦酸钠、骨康灵(炙黄芪、骨碎补、鹿角片、红花等味药为主要成分组成)、⁹⁹Tc-MDP 联合骨康灵、阿仑膦酸钠联合骨康灵等中西药物联用的实验分析^[6]。之后分别就各组病理细胞学、骨形态计量分析、骨密度检测、生物力学试验、X 线摄片、CT 摄片、核素骨骼显像 ROI 的比值、BALP、BGP 检测进行比较。结果以⁹⁹Tc-MDP 联合骨康灵治疗疗效更明显,提示合理的中西医配伍、⁹⁹Tc-MDP 在体内具有保护过氧化歧酶(SOD)的活力,可能通过抑制诱导单核破骨细胞前体分化,降低骨钙流失,同时“骨康灵”的益气活血、补肝肾壮筋骨,可促进骨修复。宁莹等^[7]将 48 只大鼠随机分为空白组、阴性对照组、⁹⁹Tc-MDP 不同剂量治疗组和阳性对照组,除空白组,其余各组给予地塞米松诱导骨质疏松,治疗组分别予 10、5、2.5 mg/kg⁹⁹Tc-MDP,阳性对照组给予 5 mg/kg MDP。实验结束后剥离大鼠右侧胫骨行显微 CT 扫描,发现各剂量组的各项松质骨参数均有改善($P < 0.05$),皮质骨厚度均较阴性对照组升高($P < 0.01$)。说明⁹⁹Tc-MDP 能够干预糖皮质激素诱导的大鼠骨微结构的改变,小剂量即有效,作用随剂量增加而增加;⁹⁹Tc-MDP 对皮质骨厚度的改善明显优于 MDP。

2 ⁹⁹Tc-MDP 在原发性骨质疏松症中的运用

原发性骨质疏松是以骨量减少、骨的微观结构退化为特征,骨脆性增加,易于发生骨折的一种全身性骨骼疾病。随着人口老龄化的发展,原发性骨质疏松患者不断增加,而绝经后骨质疏松是原发性骨质疏松中十分常见的一种。绝经后骨质疏松症是指在绝经后妇女,由于雌激素缺乏,继发甲状腺功能亢进,降钙素分泌不足,从而导致骨量减少及骨组织结构变化,使骨脆性增多易于骨折的一种代谢性疾病。张萌萌等^[8]通过对 102 名绝经后骨质疏松患者采用⁹⁹Tc-MDP 治疗,6 个月后发现患者骨密度增加,骨钙素水平升高,白细胞介素 1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、白细胞介素 6(interleukin-6, IL-6) 水平降

低,类胰岛素样生长因子I(international go federation-1, IGF-I)、类胰岛素样生长因子II(international go federation-2, IGF-II)水平升高。说明⁹⁹Tc-MDP可抑制绝经后骨质疏松患者骨量丢失,提高成骨细胞活性,增加骨密度作用确切。赵海敏等^[9]对40例绝经后骨质疏松患者予⁹⁹Tc-MDP联合利维爱治疗后,发现BALP、IL-1、IL-6、雌二醇(estradiol, E₂)较治疗前明显降低($P < 0.01$),而骨密度明显升高($P < 0.01$)。说明⁹⁹Tc-MDP联合利维爱能明显改善骨代谢,具有抑制破骨细胞活性,抑制骨量丢失,增加BMD的作用。杜以武等^[10]对231例绝经后骨质疏松患者进行⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗,两周后患者腰背疼痛及胫膝酸软症状明显缓解;1个月后80%的患者自述骨痛症状消失;12个月后BALP、BGP、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、IL-1、IL-6均有降低而BMD有提高($P < 0.01$),提示⁹⁹Tc-MDP对骨生成区具有明显的导向性,可进入骨组织参与骨代谢调节,具有抑制破骨细胞活性、抑制骨量丢失及增加BMD的作用。姜丽燕^[11]对120例绝经后骨质疏松患者随机分为口服维D钙咀嚼片及骨化三醇胶丸和上述药物联合⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗组,治疗后每3月定期随访至1年,结果发现与常规治疗组相比联合治疗组患者BMD更高,而BALP、IL-1、IL-6水平则更低,疗效更优。胡有忠等^[12]对126例老年女性绝经后骨质疏松症输注⁹⁹Tc-MDP,发现该药可显著增加骨密度,降低骨代谢指标尿吡啶酚和升高血清骨钙素($P < 0.05$),有效率为92.9%。

老年性骨质疏松是原发性骨质疏松是在增龄衰老过程中发生的一种骨组织的生理性退变,表现为骨量明显丢失,骨脆性增加的一种代谢性疾病。其严重后果是发生骨质疏松性骨折(脆性骨折),给患者带来生理、心理和经济上的负担。而⁹⁹Tc-MDP运用能快速缓解疼痛,提高骨密度。罗莉等^[13]对60例老年骨质疏松患者随机分为⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗组和福善美对照组,两组治疗前后骨痛缓解率分别为83%和33%,认为⁹⁹Tc-MDP是治疗老年骨质疏松骨痛较有效的药物。潘卫民等^[14]将80例老年性骨质疏松症患者随机分为⁹⁹Tc-MDP和阿仑膦酸钠治疗组,共时给予钙剂及维生素D基础治疗。两组治疗后腰背痛均有缓解,且BMD均有一定增加,但⁹⁹Tc-MDP组止痛起效快,改善更显著($P < 0.05$),且以该组治疗后6个月最为显著($P < 0.05$)。提示⁹⁹Tc-MDP可在短期内迅速缓解严重的老年骨质疏

松症疼痛,增加BMD。彭燕等^[15]将48例老年性骨质疏松患者随机分为⁹⁹Tc-MDP加钙剂和仙灵骨葆治疗组及钙剂和仙灵骨葆对照组,治疗组疼痛缓解总有效率更高,腰椎骨密度上升结果更佳($P < 0.05$),提示钙剂、仙灵骨葆胶囊加用⁹⁹Tc-MDP在治疗骨质疏松中疗效确切,优于单用钙剂及仙灵骨葆胶囊。高晓空等^[16]将71例老年骨质疏松症患者随机分为鲑鱼降钙素联合应用钙制剂组和⁹⁹Tc-MDP联合应用钙制剂组,治疗3个月后两组骨密度较前均有提高,疼痛缓解有效($P < 0.05$),但两组比较无差异($P > 0.05$),提示鲑鱼降钙素与⁹⁹Tc-MDP均能有效缓解老年性骨质疏松症骨痛并提高骨密度。李文亚等^[17]将48例老年性骨质疏松患者随机分为2组,在均给予钙尔奇口服治疗的同时,治疗组联合⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗,6个月后发现治疗组腰椎骨密度值与股骨颈骨密度值均明显高于对照组,疼痛评分明显低于对照组患者($P < 0.05$),说明联合使用⁹⁹Tc-MDP注射液与钙尔奇D治疗老年骨质疏松症临床效果显著,可有效提高患者骨密度,缓解骨痛。潘卫民等^[18]将⁹⁹Tc-MDP联合低频脉冲电磁场与单纯输注⁹⁹Tc-MDP、低频脉冲电磁场及单独使用阿仑膦酸钠的骨质疏松症患者对比,该方法能短期内迅速有效的缓解疼痛(3月后疼痛改善有效率分别为67.7%、74.2%、93.5%、35.5%;治疗6月后疼痛缓解的有效率分别为80.6%、77.4%、96.8%、61.3%),提高患者的骨密度($P < 0.05$)。

3 ⁹⁹Tc-MDP在继发性骨质疏松症中的运用

继发性骨质疏松症是一种常见的全身性骨病。除了多数已知的内分泌紊乱,慢性炎症的存在及免疫抑制治疗,芳香化酶抑制剂、男性前列腺癌药物去势治疗及减重手术等,都已成为继发性骨质疏松症的重要原因。而⁹⁹Tc-MDP能提高甲亢、糖尿病、类风湿关节炎、系统性红斑狼疮、肿瘤等多种疾病继发的骨质疏松的骨密度,减轻骨痛,效果较好。朱卿鹤等^[19]将89例甲亢继发骨质疏松患者在¹³¹I治疗甲亢的基础上分别予常规口服钙剂、活性维生素D₃加用⁹⁹Tc-MDP注射联合治疗和常规口服钙剂加维生素D₃治疗。发现联合治疗组BMD值较前增加,与对照组比较差异显著($P < 0.05$),提示⁹⁹Tc-MDP与钙剂及活性维生素D₃联用,对甲亢继发骨质疏松症有较好疗效。曹晋峰^[20]将58例糖尿病并发骨质疏松症患者,选用⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗6个月后,患者疼痛

明显改善,腰椎、股骨颈和髋部骨密度增加,血清25-羟维生素D₃水平升高,骨性碱性磷酸酶水平下降,甲状旁腺素变化不明显,疗效显著($P < 0.05$)。库尔班江等^[21]将52例类风湿关节炎继发骨质疏松骨痛的患者给予⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗后疼痛缓解有效率为90.3%,疼痛VAS评分较前降低。认为经正规治疗,病情相对稳定的类风湿关节炎合并骨质疏松的患者,予补足钙剂及维生素D₃后仍有全身酸痛不适者加用⁹⁹Tc-MDP效果更为理想。杜迅等^[22]对30例系统性红斑狼疮继发骨量减少及骨质疏松患者,随机分为碳酸钙D₃片、阿法骨化醇胶囊口服对照组和上述口服药基础上加用⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗组,6个月后治疗组患者腰椎(L₁~L₄)BMD高于对照组,I型胶原羧基末端肽(type I collagen carboxyl terminal peptide,CTX)水平低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。提示⁹⁹Tc-MDP能够降低系统性红斑狼疮继发骨量减少及骨质疏松患者的CTX水平,其联合碳酸钙D₃、阿法骨化醇治疗系统性红斑狼疮继发骨量减少及骨质疏松有一定疗效。孙建民^[23]对50例绝经后乳腺癌继发骨质疏松患者随机分成⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗组和钙尔奇口服对照组,治疗6个月后⁹⁹Tc-MDP组尺、桡骨BMD上升更明显($P < 0.05$)。提示⁹⁹Tc-MDP可提高乳腺癌继发骨质疏松患者骨密度,对于不能应用雌激素治疗骨质疏松的绝经后乳腺癌患者,⁹⁹Tc-MDP无疑是很好的选择。

4 ⁹⁹Tc-MDP运用的安全性

双膦酸盐是一种强有力的破骨细胞抑制剂,在临床使用已超过15年,对于骨质疏松症、多发性骨髓瘤、骨肉瘤、乳腺癌骨转移、转移灶生长、病理性骨折等有很好的治疗作用,但其可以导致颌骨坏死,这一现象称为双膦酸盐相关性颌骨坏死。2003年Marx^[24]首次报道了长期服用唑来膦酸(商品名:择泰)的患者出现下颌骨坏死的病例。近年来,随着这类药物的广泛使用,由其导致的下颌骨坏死的病例报道也逐渐增多^[25~27]。云克,做为双膦酸盐中的一种,其对骨组织具有良好的靶向性,用药后24 h内99%以上的体内存留药物集中于骨,直接发挥治疗作用:降低溶骨细胞因子水平,抑制破骨细胞活性,降低由破骨细胞造成的骨吸收、骨形成高转换状态。从而达到抑制骨破坏、增加骨密度,修复骨侵蚀,恢复关节功能,缓解骨痛症状,其余部分能迅速以原型经肾排出,安全性高。Zhao等^[28]对卵巢切除诱导的骨质疏松模型应用⁹⁹Tc-MDP治疗研究,同时

对比了两种双膦酸盐引起下颌骨坏死的风险,结果显示,⁹⁹Tc-MDP促进BMMSC骨源细胞分化,但不抑制Treg细胞,不激活Th17细胞,不会引起下颌骨坏死相关性疾病。

云克是由微量元素锝和亚甲基二膦酸盐组成,具有稳定的P-C-P键,对骨组织有良好的靶向性,进入体内后被骨生成区和带有炎症的骨关节和软骨迅速摄取、蓄积,具有抑制破骨细胞活性及修复破骨的作用^[29]。云克静脉运用,具备了静脉应用双膦酸盐治疗骨质疏松疼痛的优点(给药方便、依从性好、安全性高、起效快、疗效优),多途径发挥其药理作用,能抑制骨吸收、改善骨质量、提高各个部位的BMD、减低骨折风险,促进成骨,缓解骨痛。无疑是各种类型骨质疏松症治疗的一个较好的选择。

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