

· 论著 ·

成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病患者骨密度变化及影响因素分析

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摘要: 目的 探讨成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病(latent autoimmune diabetes in adults, LADA)患者骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)变化及其影响因素。方法 选取2013年4月至2016年6月于武警浙江总队杭州医院内分泌科确诊的LADA患者43例,作为LADA组,另选同期健康体检人员40名作为对照组。检测两组受试者代谢指标空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、餐后2h血糖(2 h postprandial blood glucose, 2 h PBG)、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、血钙、血磷、24 h尿钙、24 h尿磷、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、尿微量蛋白(microalbuminuria, MAU)水平,并检测腰椎2~4 BMD及股骨颈BMD进行比较。同时研究L₂₋₄ BMD及股骨颈BMD与代谢指标水平之间的关系,并分析L₂₋₄ BMD及股骨颈BMD的影响因素。结果 两组受试者血磷、24 h尿磷、ALP水平均无明显差异($P > 0.05$), LADA组FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、24 h尿钙及MAU均明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$), LADA组血钙明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$); LADA组L₂₋₄、股骨颈BMD均明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$); L₂₋₄ BMD与HbA1c、MAU呈负相关($r = -0.351$ 、 -0.242 , $P < 0.05$), 与血钙呈正相关($r = 0.396$, $P < 0.05$); 股骨颈BMD与HbA1c、MAU呈负相关($r = -0.462$ 、 -0.118 , $P < 0.05$), 与血钙呈正相关($r = 0.411$, $P < 0.05$)。结论 LADA患者的骨密度明显低于健康受试者, 性别、血钙、MAU为L₂₋₄ BMD的影响因素, 年龄、性别、血钙、MAU为股骨颈BMD的影响因素。

关键词: 成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病; 骨密度; 骨质疏松

Changes of and influencing factors of bone mineral density in patients with latent autoimmune diabetes in adults

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes in bone mineral density (BMD) in patients with latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA), and to explore the related influencing factors. **Methods** 43 adults with LADA were selected as LADA group, and 40 healthy subjects were selected as control group. Metabolic indexes including fasting plasma glucose (FPG), 2 h postprandial blood glucose (2 h PBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), serum Ca, serum P, 24 h urinary calcium, 24 h urinary P, alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and microalbuminuria (MAU), and BMD of lumbar spine (L2 - 4) and femoral neck were tested and compared between the two groups. Partial correlation analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between L2 - 4 BMD, femoral neck BMD and metabolic indexes, and linear regression analysis was used to investigate the influencing factors of BMD of L2-4 and femoral neck in patients with LADA. **Results** There were no significant differences in P, 24 h urinary phosphorus and ALP between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). FPG, 2 h PBG, HbA1c, 24 h urinary calcium and MAU of LADA group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), and serum Ca of LADA group were significantly lower than that in the control

group ($P < 0.05$). BMD of L2-4 and femoral neck of LADA group were significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). BMD of L2-4 negatively correlated with HbA1c and MAU in patients with LADA ($r = -0.351, -0.242; P < 0.05$), BMD of L2-4 positively correlated with serum Ca in patients with LADA ($r = 0.396, P < 0.05$). BMD of femoral neck negatively correlated with HbA1c and MAU in patients with LADA ($r = -0.462, -0.118; P < 0.05$). BMD of femoral neck positively correlated with serum Ca in patients with LADA ($r = 0.411, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The BMD of LADA patients was lower than that of healthy people. Sex, serum calcium and MAU are the influencing factors of L2-4 BMD, and age, sex, serum calcium and MAU are the influence factors of femoral neck BMD in patients with LADA.

Key words: Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults; Bone mineral density; Osteoporosis

成人隐匿性自身免疫糖尿病(latent autoimmune diabetes in adults, LADA)是T细胞介导1型糖尿病的亚型,其病因较复杂,受多因素影响,以胰岛 β 细胞破坏为主,但这种破坏较经典1型糖尿病相对缓慢,因此其疾病恶化速度相对较慢,临床特征介于1型糖尿病与2型糖尿病之间,患者自我管理能力强,各种急慢性并发症发生率高^[1-3]。早期研究发现长期血糖控制不佳的糖尿病患者可能促进骨质疏松的发生^[4-6]。但目前的临床研究多集中于1、2型糖尿病患者的骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)变化,而LADA患者的BMD变化研究甚少。因此本研究通过检测代谢指标等水平以及腰椎(lumbar, L)2~4节BMD及股骨颈BMD,探讨其相关性,并分析骨密度的影响因素。

1 材料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2013年4月-2016年6月于武警浙江总队杭州医院内分泌科确诊的LADA患者43例,作为LADA组,其中男性19例,女性24例,年龄31~70岁,平均年龄(55.25 ± 10.63)岁,体质指数(body mass index, BMI)为19~27 kg/m²,平均BMI为(24.46 ± 4.29) kg/m²;另选同期健康体检人员40名作为对照组,其中男性20名,女性20名,年龄30~72岁,平均年龄(54.62 ± 11.27)岁, BMI为18.5~27 kg/m²,平均BMI为(23.78 ± 4.17) kg/m²。两组受检者性别、年龄、BMI均具有可比性,所有受检者均签订知情同意书。

1.2 纳入标准及排除标准

1.2.1 LADA组纳入标准: LADA患者均符合LADA的诊断标准:①成年发病;②血清谷氨酸脱羧酶抗体等胰岛自身抗体呈阳性;③确诊后至少6个月时间内不需要或依赖胰岛素治疗;④胰岛 β 细胞功能衰竭;⑤CD4⁺T细胞DNA甲基化作用异常,患者甲状腺功能正常,3个月内无铜酸中毒、感染性疾病,患者对试验检测均耐受。

1.2.2 LADA组排除标准: 受检人员无骨折及骨折遗传史;其他内分泌系统疾病;感染性疾病;患者1年内接受过相关激素治疗;1年内有服用维生素D或相关钙制剂史;心功能、肝功能严重损伤者。

1.2.3 对照组纳入标准: 对照组受试者体检结果均正常;对照组受试者对试验检测耐受。

1.2.4 对照组排除标准: 有内分泌系统疾病病史者;有相关骨科疾病病史者;1年内接受过相关激素治疗者;1年内有服用维生素D或相关钙制剂史者。

1.3 方法

记录LADA组患者性别、年龄、BMI、病程、既往病史等一般资料,以及对照组受检者性别、年龄、既往病史等一般资料;通过葡萄糖氧化酶法测定患者空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、餐后2 h血糖(2 h postprandial blood glucose, 2 h PBG);通过高压液相色谱法测定患者糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c);采用美国雅培BN-100全自动生化分析仪检测血钙、血磷、24 h尿钙、24 h尿磷、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、尿微量蛋白(microalbuminuria, MAU);采用美国Lunar公司DPX-L型双能BMD仪检测L₂₋₄节、股骨颈BMD。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行统计分析,计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,2组间比较采用 t 检验,采用Pearson相关性分析L₂₋₄、股骨颈BMD与代谢指标FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、血钙、血磷、24 h尿钙、24 h尿磷及MAU的关系。并采用多元回归分析逐步分析L₂₋₄、股骨颈BMD的影响因素,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组受检者代谢指标水平比较

两组受检者血磷、24 h尿磷、ALP水平差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), LADA组FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、24 h尿钙及MAU均明显高于对照组

($P < 0.05$), LADA 组血钙明显低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 两组受检者代谢指标水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of metabolic index between the two groups

组别	FPG (mmol/L)	2 h PBG (mmol/L)	HbA1c (%)	血钙 (mmol/L)	血磷 (mmol/L)	24 h 尿钙 (mg)	24 h 尿磷 (mg)	ALP (U/L)	MAU (mg/24 h)
LADA 组 ($n = 43$)	11.51 ± 3.21	14.32 ± 3.46	10.17 ± 0.61	2.13 ± 0.08	1.27 ± 0.10	232.01 ± 103.46	754.47 ± 196.37	76.68 ± 22.52	228.36 ± 68.34
对照组 ($n = 40$)	4.23 ± 1.22	6.24 ± 1.03	5.57 ± 0.79	2.27 ± 0.15	1.31 ± 0.15	189.35 ± 79.32	679.21 ± 159.35	70.15 ± 16.25	23.66 ± 7.69
t 值	13.463	14.191	29.810	-5.357	-1.439	2.097	1.908	1.498	18.826
P 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.154	0.039	0.060	0.138	0.000

2.2 两组受检者的 BMD 比较

LADA 组 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 均明显低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 两组受检者的 BMD 比较 (g/cm^2)

Table 2 Comparison of BMD between the two groups (g/cm^2)

分组	例数(n)	L_{2-4} BMD	股骨颈 BMD
LADA 组	43	1.05 ± 0.22	0.85 ± 0.17
对照组	40	1.23 ± 0.20	1.13 ± 0.14
t 值	-3.891	-8.156	
P 值	0.000	0.000	

2.3 Pearson 相关性分析

分别以 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 作为因变量, 代谢指标 FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、血钙、血磷、24 h 尿钙、24 h 尿磷及 MAU 水平作为自变量, 结果显示, L_{2-4} BMD 与 HbA1c、MAU 呈负相关 ($r = -0.351$ 、 -0.242 , $P < 0.05$), 与血钙呈正相关 ($r = 0.396$, $P < 0.05$); 股骨颈 BMD 与 HbA1c、MAU 呈负相关 ($r = -0.462$ 、 -0.118 , $P < 0.05$), 与血钙呈正相关 ($r = 0.411$, $P < 0.05$)。

2.4 多元线性回归分析

分别以 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 作为因变量, 以性别、年龄、BMI、病程、FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、血钙、血磷、24 h 尿钙、24 h 尿磷及 MAU 水平作为自变量, 结果显示, 性别、血钙、MAU 为 L_{2-4} BMD 的影响因素, 年龄、性别、血钙、MAU 为股骨颈 BMD 的影响因素, 见表 3、4。

表 3 L_{2-4} BMD 影响因素分析

Table 3 Influencing factors analysis of L_{2-4} BMD

因素	β	SE	t 值	P 值	95% CI
性别	-0.012	0.005	-2.006	0.039	-0.019 ~ -0.002
血钙	0.048	0.020	2.722	0.015	0.027 ~ 0.058
MAU	-0.028	0.012	-2.862	0.008	-0.044 ~ -0.001

3 讨论

LADA 患者呈现出胰岛素严重缺乏, 且 LADA

表 4 股骨颈 BMD 影响因素分析

Table 4 Influencing factors analysis of femoral neck BMD

因素	β	SE	t 值	P 值	95% CI
年龄	-0.017	0.006	-2.770	0.031	-0.021 ~ -0.010
性别	-0.051	0.023	-2.205	0.035	-0.098 ~ -0.004
血钙	0.201	0.104	1.974	0.041	-0.054 ~ 0.337
MAU	-0.026	0.010	-3.011	0.027	-0.028 ~ -0.001

患者还存在胰高血糖素的过度分泌, 而胰岛素对此并无改善^[7-8]。中国 LADA 多中心研究统计, LADA 在我国 18 岁以上新诊断 2 型糖尿病患者中的比例约为 6%, 但由于人口基数较大, 成人隐匿性自身免疫糖尿病患者的绝对人数仍是一个庞大的人群^[9-10]。糖尿病是引起患者继发骨质疏松的重要原因, 1 型糖尿病基本伴有骨盐丢失和骨密度下降, 骨量降低及骨质疏松发生概率较高, 而 LADA 是从初诊为 2 型糖尿病患者中筛选出来的 1 型糖尿病, 理论上具有较高的骨量降低及骨质疏松发生概率^[11-13]。但是 LADA 患者 BMD 的研究较少, 因此本研究通过检测代谢指标等水平以及腰椎 (L_{2-4}) BMD 及股骨颈 BMD, 探讨 LADA 患者 BMD 变化及其影响因素。

本研究结果显示, 两组受检者血磷、24 h 尿磷、ALP 水平差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), LADA 组 FPG、2 h PBG、HbA1c、24 h 尿钙及 MAU 均明显高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), LADA 组血钙明显低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); LADA 组 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 均明显低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。这表明 LADA 患者均存在糖代谢、部分骨代谢指标以及肾代谢异常, 而且 LADA L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 明显低于正常体检者。这可能是因为 LADA 糖代谢异常影响骨的血管分布, 使毛细血管通透性增加, 毛细血管周围基底膜增厚, 影响了骨代谢, 使微血管并发症患者骨量进一步丢失, 同时导致肾脏 1- α 羟化酶缺乏, 1-25 羟化维生素 D_3 生成减少, 钙吸收下降, 破骨细胞活性增强,

骨密度降低^[14-15]。

同时,采用 Pearson 相关性分析 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 与代谢指标的关系,结果显示, L_{2-4} BMD 与 HbA1c、MAU 呈负相关($r = -0.351$ 、 -0.242 , $P < 0.05$),与血钙呈正相关($r = 0.396$, $P < 0.05$);股骨颈 BMD 与 HbA1c、MAU 呈负相关($r = -0.462$ 、 -0.118 , $P < 0.05$),与血钙呈正相关($r = 0.411$, $P < 0.05$),这表明 HbA1c、MAU、血钙可较敏感地反映 LADA 患者 BMD 情况,这与谷优优等^[7]研究结果基本相似。另外,分别以 L_{2-4} 、股骨颈 BMD 作为因变量,通过多元线性回归结果显示,性别、血钙、MAU 为 L_{2-4} BMD 的影响因素,年龄、性别、血钙、MAU 为股骨颈 BMD 的影响因素。目前,针对 2 型糖尿病患者骨密度情况的研究有许多,包括绝经后 2 型糖尿病患者^[16]、不同年龄段男性 2 型糖尿病患者^[4]以及 2 型糖尿病肾病患者^[17]骨密度的研究,但是针对 LADA 患者骨密度情况的研究少之又少,且研究并不深入,蒋兰兰等^[16]只单纯进行了相关性分析,缺乏针对性,而本研究在其基础上进一步增加了回归分析,以期临床提供依据。

综上所述,LADA 患者的骨密度低于健康受试者,伴随糖代谢、骨代谢、肾代谢异常,HbA1c、MAU、血钙可较敏感地反映 LADA 患者的 BMD 情况,性别、血钙、MAU 为 L_{2-4} BMD 的影响因素,年龄、性别、血钙、MAU 为股骨颈 BMD 的影响因素,临床可针对其独立危险因素做主要检测,同时依据相关性分析结果配合参考。另外,本研究样本量较少,研究方向具有一定的局限性,后续应扩大样本量、拓展研究方向,作进一步分析。

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