

· 综述 ·

骨质疏松症药物治疗的有限元分析研究进展

王志鹏¹ 宋敏¹ 赵文韬¹ 秦大平^{1,2} 张宏伟² 赵希云² 李娇¹ 张晓刚^{2*}

1. 甘肃中医药大学,甘肃 兰州 730000

2. 甘肃中医药大学附属医院,甘肃 兰州 730020

中图分类号: R 318.01 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2018) 07-0971-05

摘要: 骨微结构改善是骨质疏松症药物治疗的目标,可以增加骨强度,降低骨折风险,但日前来看骨微结构和骨强度的评估手段相对不足。利用有限元分析(finite element analysis, FEA)能够很好地模拟各种类型药物治疗骨质疏松症后有限元模型的各种力学状况,分析其生物力学作用机制、验证骨微结构参数变化对骨强度的影响,优化治疗方案,为药物治疗骨质疏松症的骨微结构和生物力学特性研究提供有效的研究方法。本文通过回顾近年来药物治疗骨质疏松症的有限元分析研究,探讨不同种类药物治疗骨微结构参数变化对骨强度的影响,结果发现目前关于药物治疗骨质疏松症的有限元研究有待于对骨微结构有限元模型建立进行标准化和精确化,同时进一步推广有限元研究思路,需要更多大样本的临床随机对照试验来验证疗效,更好的指导药物治疗骨质疏松症的临床运用。

关键词: 骨质疏松症;药物;治疗;骨微结构;有限元分析

Research progress of finite element analysis in drug therapy of osteoporosis

WANG Zhipeng¹, SONG Min¹, ZHAO Wentao¹, QIN Daping^{1,2}, ZHANG Hongwei², ZHAO Xiyun², LI Jiao¹, ZHANG Xiaogang^{2*}

1. Gansu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000

2. The Affiliated Hospital of Gansu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730020, Gansu, China

* Corresponding author: ZHANG Xiaogang, Email: zxcg0525@163.com

Abstract: The improvement of bone microstructure is the goal of drug treatment of osteoporosis, which can increase the bone strength and reduce the risk of fracture. However, the assessment method of bone microstructure and bone strength are relatively inadequate. Finite element analysis (FEA) can simulate the various mechanical conditions after drug treatment of osteoporosis with finite element model, analyze its biomechanical mechanism, verify the changes in bone microstructure parameters of bone strength, and optimize the treatment options. This paper reviews the finite element analysis of drug treatment of osteoporosis in recent years and explores the effect of bone microstructure parameter changes after different drug treatment on bone strength. It is found that the current finite element studies of drug treatment of osteoporosis need standardization and precision in the establishment of bone microstructure FE. More randomized controlled trials are needed to further promote the idea of finite element analysis, and to better guide the clinical application of drug treatment of osteoporosis.

Key words: Osteoporosis; Drugs; Treatment; Bone microstructure; Finite element analysis

骨质疏松症(OP)是一种以骨量低下,骨微结构破坏,骨强度下降,易发生骨折为特征的全身性骨病^[1]。目前,已经明确骨小梁和皮质骨微结构是OP骨强度的重要决定因素^[2],但药物达到治疗效果的骨微结构改变对骨强度生物力学作用机制尚不清

楚。近年来,应用FEA研究药物治疗OP的骨微结构和骨强度评估逐渐被认可。FEA应用图像扫描技术将OP骨骼进行三维建模,通过网格划分、材料赋值、边界条件设定等步骤,研究骨骼应力应变情况^[3],利用现有的工程学原理评估外周解剖部位的骨骼强度^[4],还能够精确和详细地评估骨小梁和皮质骨内的骨密度与骨强度变化。因此,通过FEA,可以研究单独或联合应用药物对骨微结构机械能力的影响,确定不同药物的生物力学作用机制。

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(81560780)

* 通讯作者: 张晓刚,Email: zxcg0525@163.com

1 促进骨形成药物

1.1 甲状旁腺激素(PTH)

特立帕肽是一种重组甲状旁腺激素,其对OP患者的髋关节有积极影响,可降低骨折的风险。Borggrefe等^[5]将QCT扫描的52例绝经后严重OP妇女胫骨建立FE模型,分析表明特立帕肽治疗24个月后股骨颈屈曲指数、弯曲强度持续改善。Nishiyama^[6]通过HR-pQCT扫描特发性OP(IOP)绝经前女性的远端桡骨和胫骨,发现18个月的特立帕肽治疗对IOP女性的中轴和外周骨骼都是有益的。Farahmand等^[7]为对比特立帕肽和利塞膦酸钠治疗男性糖皮质激素性OP(GIOP)的疗效,在基线、6和18个月通过HR-pQCT扫描建立T12非线性有限元模型,并进行前屈、轴向压缩和扭转模拟,发现骨形成标记物的变化与GIOP患者椎体强度的改善呈正相关,但不与利塞膦酸钠呈正相关。Altman等^[8]对阿仑膦酸(ALN)、PTH或PTH和ALN联合治疗的30只雌性大鼠进行标准和单独的骨小梁分割微观结构有限元分析,发现将PTH与抗骨吸收治疗相结合,可最大限度地发挥PTH的有效性。抗骨吸收联合与单独PTH治疗相比最优的解剖部位是髋关节,尤其是在PTH与双膦酸盐或狄诺塞麦组合时^[9]。有研究表明^[10]绝经后OP妇女之前用阿仑膦酸钠治疗可能会影响切换到特立帕肽对体积BMD和髋关节强度的作用。Tsai等^[11]发现,狄诺塞麦转换为特立帕肽治疗后会出现胫骨和桡骨远端BMD、皮质厚度、骨强度的下降,而特立帕肽或两者联合转换为狄诺塞麦治疗则出现升高。即使特立帕肽能成功使用在利塞膦酸钠或阿仑膦酸钠治疗的患者,也需要更长的疗程来达到治疗效果。

1.2 人类硬化蛋白单克隆抗体

骨硬化蛋白是成骨细胞介导的骨形成抑制剂,Romosozumab是结合硬化蛋白的单克隆抗体,与安慰剂、特立帕肽和ALN相比,可显著增加面积BMD^[12]。Graeff等^[13]对低BMD的32名绝经后女性和16名男性使用Romosozumab或安慰剂治疗,在基线、3和6个月时通过QCT扫描L1-2和HR-QCT扫描T12建立有限元模型,表明服用3个月的Romosozumab会使椎体骨小梁和皮质骨质量、结构快速改善,增加整体骨强度并持续6个月。Keaveny^[14]通过CT扫描Romosozumab、安慰剂或特立帕肽治疗12个月后绝经后低骨量女性的L1椎体和股骨近端,FEA表明Romosozumab对于椎体或非

椎体部位的骨强度和BMD均有改善。

2 骨吸收抑制剂

2.1 雌激素类药物

雌激素可促进骨有机质合成和骨重建,同时可直接抑制破骨细胞,在有效抑制浓度范围内可造成破骨细胞凋亡。Brouwers等^[15]切除成年雌性大鼠卵巢后,用微CT扫描近端胫骨建立第0、4周三维有限元模型,发现雌激素下降后干骺端的骨体积分数严重减少,骨量丢失明显,骨小梁数量和连接性降低、骨小梁分离度增加,刚度和骨强度均下降。而将大鼠卵巢切除后给予替勃龙治疗,微CT扫描胫骨建立有限元模型,表明在14、34、54周骨骼刚度、屈服强度、屈服应变和极限应力均显著增加,但骨量无明显增加^[16]。推断雌激素治疗后较高的骨强度可能使骨小梁结构适应骨量减少,或者它可以弥补损失的骨小梁结构。

2.2 双膦酸盐类

双膦酸盐类能在破骨细胞进行骨吸收活动时被其摄取,抑制破骨细胞的功能,并通过减少骨转换来增加骨量。由于双膦酸盐已被证明可以预防糖皮质激素诱导的骨质疏松性骨折,Inoue等^[17]将15名具有正常肾功能的免疫球蛋白A肾病患者随机分为三组:骨化三醇、四烯甲萘醌或双膦酸盐组。在治疗开始和6个月后,基于MDCT的有限元分析发现双膦酸盐在GIOP的预防中有积极作用,与骨化三醇相比,双膦酸盐明显改善了模拟骨折负荷和骨结构指标。

2.3 抗体药物

狄诺塞麦是一种人源性的RANKL单克隆抗体,通过靶向调节骨重塑失调和重塑速率来降低椎体和非椎体骨折的风险。一项^[18]FEA研究表明,髋关节强度在狄诺塞麦治疗12、36个月时均增加,椎体骨强度增加较髋关节高,骨小梁和皮层骨强度均改善。Zebaze^[19]对比狄诺塞麦和安慰剂治疗的绝经后OP女性,在基线和36个月通过MDCT扫描建立髋关节有限元模型,发现狄诺塞麦使总皮质的孔隙度(骨的强度和刚度随着孔隙度的增加而减少)相对于基线降低3.6%,髋关节强度比基线增加7.9%。同时,狄诺塞麦也可减少桡骨远端皮层孔隙度^[20]。联合特立帕肽和狄诺塞麦治疗比单独使用更能提高椎体和髋部骨密度^[21],然而,这种联合对骨微结构和骨强度的影响是未知的。Tsai等^[22]将94位绝经后OP女性随机分为特立帕肽、狄诺塞麦或两者联合组,12个月在远端胫骨和桡骨进行

HR-pQCT 扫描并进行 FEA, 结果示在特立帕肽组两个位点体积 BMD 没有变化, 但其他组均增加; 骨强度和破坏载荷在特立帕肽组中没有改变, 但在其他两组中是增加的, 联合组尤甚。

2.4 组织蛋白酶 K 抑制剂

人类组织蛋白酶 K 缺乏可导致骨量增加。奥达卡替是由破骨细胞分泌的组织蛋白酶 K 的一种选择性、可逆性抑制剂。Brixen 等^[23]在为期 2 年的随机、对照、双盲试验中, 给予 214 名具有低 BMD 的绝经后女性奥达卡替或安慰剂治疗。FEA 显示第 1 年腰椎面积 BMD 奥达卡替组较安慰剂组高出 3.5%; 6 个月后, 奥达卡替治疗组髌部体积 BMD 和椎体的抗压强度以及骨小梁体积 BMD 和骨强度均有较大的增加。Cheung 等^[24]对 214 名绝经后女性的远端桡骨和胫骨进行有限元建模, 分析发现两个位点的骨小梁和皮质层体积 BMD、厚度和骨强度在奥达卡替组显著增加, 表明奥达卡替通过增加上述指数以及降低孔隙度来改善桡骨和胫骨远端的骨强度。同时, Cabal^[25]等通过有限元分析奥达卡替对照 ALN 治疗去势雌猴桡骨远端的骨强度动态变化, 结果表明奥达卡替治疗 20 个月可维持正常的骨小梁生物力学特性, 并可与 ALN 相媲美。

3 双重作用药物

锶盐的代表药物是雷奈酸锶, 具有双重作用的抗 OP 药物。雷奈酸锶通过在保持骨形成的同时减少骨吸收来防止骨丢失, 并且可以改善骨微结构和骨强度^[26]。Boyd^[27]等用含有雷奈酸锶的饮食喂养雌性大鼠 104 周, 通过 μ CT 扫描 L₅ 椎体, 建立模拟轴向压缩试验的 FE 模型。雷奈酸锶组中的载荷转移从皮层和小梁间隔之间的相等分布转移到由小梁支撑更多负载, 水平应力平均降低, 并且更均匀分布。结果表明, 独立于骨锶含量, 骨微结构适应性对雷奈酸锶暴露增加的骨强度起主要作用, 负荷分布变化会更有利于抵抗骨折的发生。Rizzoli 等^[28]在共计 88 例样本的随机双盲、多中心研究中通过 HR-pQCT、微 FEA 和生物力学相关参数评价研究表明, 雷奈酸锶对 OP 女性胫骨远端骨微结构力学参数的改变超过 ALN。

4 促进骨矿化药物

维生素 D 和钙补充剂被推荐用于 OP 患者的基础治疗。目前来看, 还没有钙剂和维生素 D 的相关有限元研究, 但 Claire 等^[29]在测定健康绝经后白人

女性桡骨及胫骨远端的面积 BMD 后, 用 HR-pQCT 扫描建立模型, 有限元分析骨强度, 并通过食物频率问卷来评估膳食蛋白质和钙的摄入情况。结果表明, 桡骨和胫骨的预测破坏载荷(破坏载荷的差异性与面积骨密度的改变、皮质骨和骨小梁微结构改变有关)和刚度与动物和乳品蛋白质摄入量呈正相关, 但与植物蛋白摄入无关。骨微结构相关因素分析表明, 蛋白和钙的摄入对骨强度和微结构的影响是有益的, 主要与骨小梁微结构变化有关。

5 优势和局限性

目前来看, FEA 作为评估药物治疗 OP 的一种先进手段, 较以往其他方法具有明显优势。首先, 基于三维成像技术的 FEA, 是非侵入性和非破坏性的评估手段, 能够准确评估药物对骨微结构变化和重建效果的影响; 其次, FEA 可以评估药物治疗后 BMD、骨强度、骨小梁微结构参数的动态变化, 相比静态分析, 可获取高精度的骨小梁微结构参数; 最后, FEA 方法可以借助三维成像技术预测骨强度变化^[30], 为感兴趣区的骨强度评估提供有价值的信息, 并帮助我们了解不同药物的潜在作用机制。相反, 目前 FEA 应用于 OP 药物的研究中尚存在以下不足: 1、先进的图像扫描技术结合高分辨率的微电脑层析技术, 可以用于高级皮质骨参数和单个骨小梁分割参数测量^[31], 但还是会受分辨率的影响, 可能无法准确捕获更小的骨形成区域, 加上 FE 模型仍然敏感于扫描设定条件^[32], 从而对 FEA 的精准评估产生影响; 2、目前尚不清楚临床分辨率 CT 是否可以区分由药物治疗引起的皮层孔隙度和矿化等局部变化, 特别是在骨内膜表面, 难以区分组织学定义的皮质与松质骨^[33]; 3、FEA 虽然能明确一种药物较另一种药物在骨强度或骨微结构参数改变方面存在差异, 但不能明确这种差异的具体大小; 4、FEA 设定的是固定、均匀的材料性质, 而 BMD 与骨的固有材料性质直接相关, 因此联合组中 FEA 评估的骨强度和破坏载荷有可能被低估。

综上所述, FEA 不仅可以评估 BMD 的变化情况, 还能准确评估骨微结构生物力学特性的动态变化。明确单独或联合应用药物对骨微结构机械能力的微观和宏观影响, 确定这些干预措施对骨微结构的影响是如何有助于骨强度发生变化的, 指导临床药物合理、优化运用。随着新靶点、新药物的不断出现, FEA 在药物治疗 OP 应用中的潜在价值值得进一步研究。

【参 考 文 献】

- [1] Karlsson MK, Kherad M, Hasserijs R, et al. Characteristics of Prevalent Vertebral Fractures Predict New Fractures in Elderly Men. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2016, 98(5): 379-385.
- [2] Carballido-Gamio J, Harnish R, Saeed I, et al. Proximal femoral density distribution and structure in relation to age and hip fracture risk in women. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2013, 28(3): 537-546.
- [3] 王志鹏, 张晓刚, 赵文韬, 等. 有限元分析在腰椎手法治疗中的生物力学研究进展. *医用生物力学*, 2017, 32(3): 293-298.
Wang ZP, Zhang XG, Zhao WT, et al. Biomechanical research progress on finite element analysis in the treatment of spinal manipulation. *Journal of Medical Biomechanics*, 2017, 32(3): 293-298.
- [4] Vilayphiou N, Boutroy S, Szulc P, et al. Finite element analysis performed on radius and tibia HR-pQCT images and fragility fractures at all sites in men. *J Bone Miner Res*. 2011, 26(5): 965-973.
- [5] Borggreffe J, Graeff C, Nickelsen TN, et al. Quantitative computed tomographic assessment of the effects of 24 months of teriparatide treatment on 3D femoral neck bone distribution, geometry, and bone strength: results from the EUROFORs study. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2010, 25(3): 472-81.
- [6] Nishiyama KK, Cohen A, Young P, et al. Teriparatide increases strength of the peripheral skeleton in premenopausal women with idiopathic osteoporosis: a pilot HR-pQCT study. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2014, 99(7): 2418-2425.
- [7] Farahmand P, Marin F, Hawkins F, et al. Early changes in biochemical markers of bone formation during teriparatide therapy correlate with improvements in vertebral strength in men with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int*, 2013, 24(12): 2971-2981.
- [8] Altman AR, Tseng WJ, de Bakker CM, et al. A closer look at the immediate trabecula response to combined parathyroid hormone and alendronate treatment. *Bone*, 2014, 61: 149-157.
- [9] Cosman F. Combination therapy for osteoporosis: a reappraisal. *Bonekey Rep*, 2014, 3: 518.
- [10] Cosman F, Keaveny TM, Kopperdahl D, et al. Hip and spine strength effects of adding versus switching to teriparatide in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis treated with prior alendronate or raloxifene. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2013, 28(6): 1328-1336.
- [11] Tsai JN, Nishiyama KK, Lin D, et al. Effects of Denosumab and Teriparatide Transitions on Bone Microarchitecture and Estimated Strength: the DATA-Switch HR-pQCT study. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2017, 32(10): 2001-2009.
- [12] McClung MR, Grauer A, Boonen S, et al. Romosozumab in postmenopausal women with low bone mineral density. *N Engl J Med*, 2014, 370(5): 412-420.
- [13] Graeff C, Campbell GM, Peña J, et al. Administration of romosozumab improves vertebral trabecular and cortical bone as assessed with quantitative computed tomography and finite element analysis. *Bone*, 2015, 81: 364-369.
- [14] Keaveny TM, Crittenden DB, Bolognese MA, et al. Greater Gains in Spine and Hip Strength for Romosozumab Compared With Teriparatide in Postmenopausal Women With Low Bone Mass. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2017, 32(9): 1956-1962.
- [15] Brouwers JE, Lambers FM, van Rietbergen B, et al. Comparison of bone loss induced by ovariectomy and neurectomy in rats analyzed by in vivo micro-CT. *J Orthop Res*, 2009, 27(11): 1521-1527.
- [16] McNamara LM, Ederveen AG, Lyons CG, et al. Strength of cancellous bone trabecular tissue from normal, ovariectomized and drug-treated rats over the course of ageing. *Bone*, 2006, 39(2): 392-400.
- [17] Inoue K, Hamano T, Nango N, et al. Multidetector-row computed tomography is useful to evaluate the therapeutic effects of bisphosphonates in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Metab*, 2014, 32(3): 271-280.
- [18] Keaveny TM, McClung MR, Genant HK, et al. Femoral and vertebral strength improvements in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis treated with denosumab. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2014, 29(1): 158-165.
- [19] Zebaze R, Libanati C, McClung MR, et al. Denosumab Reduces Cortical Porosity of the Proximal Femoral Shaft in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2016, 31(10): 1827-1834.
- [20] Zebaze RM, Libanati C, Austin M, et al. Differing effects of denosumab and alendronate on cortical and trabecular bone. *Bone*, 2014, 59: 173-179.
- [21] Tsai JN, Uihlein AV, Lee H, et al. Teriparatide and denosumab, alone or combined, in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis: the DATA study randomised trial. *Lancet*, 2013, 382(9886): 50-56.
- [22] Tsai JN, Uihlein AV, Burnett-Bowie SA, et al. Comparative effects of teriparatide, denosumab, and combination therapy on peripheral compartmental bone density, microarchitecture, and estimated strength: the DATA-HRpQCT Study. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2015, 30(1): 39-45.
- [23] Brixen K, Chapurlat R, Cheung AM, et al. Bone density, turnover, and estimated strength in postmenopausal women treated with odanacatib: a randomized trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2013, 98(2): 571-580.
- [24] Cheung AM, Majumdar S, Brixen K, et al. Effects of odanacatib on the radius and tibia of postmenopausal women: improvements in bone geometry, microarchitecture, and estimated bone strength. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2014, 29(8): 1786-1794.
- [25] Cabal A, Williams DS, Jayakar RY, et al. Long-term treatment with odanacatib maintains normal trabecular biomechanical properties in ovariectomized adult monkeys as demonstrated by micro-CT-based finite element analysis. *Bone Rep*, 2017, 6: 26-33.

- (13): 2144-2153.
- [29] Rokavec M, Li H, Jiang L, et al. The p53/miR-34 axis in development and disease [J]. *J Mol Cell Biol*, 2014, 6(3): 214-230.
- [30] Tong X, Gu PC, Xu SZ, et al. Long non-coding RNA-DANCR in human circulating monocytes: a potential biomarker associated with postmenopausal osteoporosis [J]. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem*, 2015, 79(5): 732-7.
- [31] Li B, Liu J. LncRNA-H19 Modulates Wnt/ β -catenin Signaling by Targeting Dkk4 in Hindlimb Unloaded Rat [J]. *Orthop Surg*, 2017, 9(3): 319-327.
- [32] Kondo T, Kitazawa R, Yamaguchi A, et al. Dexamethasone promotes osteoclastogenesis by inhibiting osteoprotegerin through multiple levels [J]. *J Cell Biochem*, 2008, 103(1): 335-345.
- [33] Zhang R, Oyajobi BO, Harris SE, et al. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling activates Bone morphogenetic protein 2 expression in osteoblasts [J]. *Bone*, 2013, 52(1): 145-156.
- [34] Imajo M, Miyatake K, Iimura A, et al. A molecular mechanism that links Hippo signalling to the inhibition of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling [J]. *EMBO J*, 2012, 31(5): 1109-1122.
- [35] 高燕, 程晨. 骨形态发生蛋白 2 诱导 C2C12 和 MC3T3-E1 的成骨分化与自噬 [J]. *中国组织工程研究*, 2014, 18(20): 3236-3241.
- Gao Y, Cheng C. Bone morphogenetic protein 2-induced C2C12 and MC3T3-E1 osteoblast differentiation and autophagy [J]. *Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research*, 2014, 18(20): 3236-3241. (in Chinese)
- [36] 徐亦文, 曹阳. 自噬在破骨细胞分化过程中的调控作用 [J]. *现代免疫学*, 2016, 36(5): 400-404.
- Xu YW, Cao Y. Autophagy regulates the differentiation of osteoclasts [J]. *Current Immunology*, 2016, 36(5): 400-404. (in Chinese)
- [37] Shi K, Lu J, Zhao Y, et al. MicroRNA-214 suppresses osteogenic differentiation of C2C12 myoblast cells by targeting Osterix [J]. *Bone*, 2013, 55: 487-494.
- [38] Wang FS, Chuang PC. MicroRNA-29a protects against glucocorticoid-induced bone loss and fragility in rats by orchestrating bone acquisition and resorption [J]. *Arthritis Rheum*, 2013, 65(6): 1530-1540.
- [39] Wang T, Xu Z. miR-27 promotes osteoblast differentiation by modulating Wnt signaling [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2010, 402(2): 186-189.
- [40] Gengyang Shen, Hui Ren. Implications of the Interaction Between miRNAs and Autophagy in Osteoporosis [J]. *Calcified Tissue International*, 2016, 99: 1-12.
- [41] You L, Gu W. MiR-378 overexpression attenuates high glucose-suppressed osteogenic differentiation through targeting CASP3 and activating PI3K/Akt signaling pathway [J]. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2014, 7: 7249-7261.
- [42] Sun KT, Chen MY. MicroRNA-20a regulates autophagy related protein-ATG16L1 in hypoxia-induced osteoclast differentiation [J]. *Bone*, 2015, 73: 145-153.

(收稿日期: 2018-01-19; 修回日期: 2018-02-07)

(上接第 974 页)

- [26] Bain SD, Jerome C, Shen V, et al. Strontium ranelate improves bone strength in ovariectomized rat by positively influencing bone resistance determinants. *Osteoporos Int*, 2009, 20(8): 1417-28.
- [27] Boyd SK, Szabo E. Increased bone strength is associated with improved bone microarchitecture in intact female rats treated with strontium ranelate: a finite element analysis study. *Bone*, 2011, 48(5): 1109-1116.
- [28] Rizzoli R, Chapurlat RD, Laroche JM, et al. Effects of strontium ranelate and alendronate on bone microstructure in women with osteoporosis Results of a 2-year study. *Osteoporos Int*, 2012, 23(1): 305-315.
- [29] Durosier-Izart C, Biver E, Merminod F, et al. Peripheral skeleton bone strength is positively correlated with total and dairy protein intakes in healthy postmenopausal women. *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2017, 105(2): 513-525.
- [30] Graeff C, Marin F, Petto H, et al. High resolution quantitative computed tomography-based assessment of trabecular microstructure and strength estimates by finite-element analysis of the spine, but not DXA, reflects vertebral fracture status in men with glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Bone*, 2013, 52(2): 568-577.
- [31] Liu XS, Shane E, McMahon DJ, et al. Individual trabecula segmentation (ITS)-based morphological analysis of microscale images of human tibial trabecular bone at limited spatial resolution. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2011, 26(9): 2184-93.
- [32] 赵文韬, 蒋宜伟, 张晓刚, 等. 有限元分析在骨质疏松症临床研究的应用进展. *中国骨质疏松杂志*, 2016, 22(8): 1058-1062.
- Zhao WT, Jiang YW, Zhang XG, et al. Progress on the application of finite element analysis in clinical study of osteoporosis. *Chin J Osteoporos*, 2016, 22(8): 1058-1062.
- [33] Poole KE, Treece GM, Ridgway GR, et al. Targeted regeneration of bone in the osteoporotic human femur. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6(1): e16190.

(收稿日期: 2017-10-31; 修回日期: 2017-12-10)