

· 临床研究 ·

强化抗骨质疏松方案治疗老年急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症的临床研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨强化抗骨质疏松方案对急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者骨密度值、骨代谢转化指标及不良反应的影响。**方法** 研究对象选取我院2015年10月至2017年10月收治的急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者共192例,以随机数字表法分为A组(64例),B组(64例)及C组(64例),分别采用碳酸钙D3单用、唑来膦酸单用及两者联用治疗;比较3组患者治疗前后VAS评分、骨密度值、骨代谢生化指标、骨转换指标水平及不良反应发生率。**结果** C组患者治疗后VAS评分显著低于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$);C组患者治疗后腰椎和股骨颈骨密度值均显著高于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$);3组患者治疗前后血钙和血磷水平比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$);C组患者治疗后25(OH)D3、PTH及OC水平均显著优于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$);C组患者治疗后PINP、BALP及 β -CTX水平均显著优于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$);3组患者腹胀、便秘及肌肉疼痛发生率比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$);B、C组发热发生率显著高于A组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 强化抗骨质疏松方案用于急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者可有效缓解肢体疼痛症状,增加骨密度,改善骨代谢生化和骨转换指标,且安全性值得认可。

关键词: 碳酸钙 D3; 唑来膦酸; 急性脑梗死; 偏瘫; 骨质疏松

Clinical study of intensive anti-osteoporosis program in the treatment of elderly patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with osteoporosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the influence of intensive anti-osteoporosis program on bone mineral density, bone metabolic markers and adverse reactions in elderly patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with osteoporosis. **Methods** 192 elderly patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with osteoporosis were chosen in the period from October 2015 to October 2017 in our hospital and randomly divided into three groups including A group (64 patients) received calcium carbonate D3, B group (64 patients) received zoledronic acid and C group (64 patients) received calcium carbonate D3 combined with zoledronic acid. The VAS score, bone mineral density, biochemical markers of bone metabolism and bone turnover markers before and after treatment and adverse reaction incidence of the three groups were compared. **Results** The VAS score after treatment of C group was significantly lower than that of A group, B group and before treatment ($P<0.05$). The bone mineral density after treatment of C group was significantly higher than that of A group, B group and before treatment ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in the levels of serum Ca and P before and after treatment among the three groups ($P>0.05$). The after treatment levels of 25(OH)D3, PTH and OC of C group were significantly better than those of A group, B group and before treatment ($P<0.05$). The after treatment levels of PINP, BALP and β -CTX of C group were significantly better than those of A group, B group and before treatment ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in the incidence of abdominal distension, constipation and muscle pain between the three groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence of fever in C group was significantly higher than that of A group and B group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Intensive anti-osteoporosis program in the treatment of elderly patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with osteoporosis could efficiently relieve pain in limbs, increase bone mineral density, improve biochemical markers of bone metabolism and bone turnover index and the safety is worthy of recognition.

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Key words: calcium carbonate D3; zoledronic acid; acute cerebral; infarction; osteoporosis

骨质疏松症是一类主要临床特征为骨量持续减少、骨组织细微结构破坏,导致骨脆性增加,易发生骨折为特征的全身性骨病;患者多表现为骨骼疼痛,骨质脆性增加,且随年龄增加骨折发生风险升高^[1];而作为临床常见脑血管疾病之一,急性脑梗死存活患者中超过30%合并偏侧肢体瘫痪,由此引起长期卧床及活动障碍等问题极易诱发骨质疏松状态,尤以老年人群最为常见^[2]。合并骨质疏松症急性脑梗死偏瘫患者因机体活动能力和肌肉平衡调控能力下降,在活动时摔倒及继发骨折风险明显升高,给日常生活带来严重影响;此类患者以往通过口服碳酸钙D3进行治疗,然而在缓解疼痛症状和调节骨代谢水平方面效果欠佳^[3]。近年来以唑来膦酸为代表的双膦酸盐类药物开始被逐渐用于抗骨质疏松治疗,可有效改善原发性骨质疏松症患者临床预后^[4],但对于合并骨质疏松症急性脑梗死偏瘫患者是否可获得相同临床受益尚缺乏相关随机对照研究证实^[5]。本文旨在探讨强化抗骨质疏松方案对急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者骨密度值、骨代谢转化指标及不良反应的影响,为临床治疗方案制定提供更多循证医学证据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

研究对象选取我院2015年10月至2017年10月收治急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者共192例,以随机数字表法分为A组、B组及C组,每组各64例;A组患者中男性30例,女性34例,平均年龄(72.16 ± 5.80)岁,平均体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)为(22.96 ± 3.62)kg/m²,平均病程为(1.24 ± 0.53)年,平均OSTA指数为(-2.47 ± 0.89),平均基线FMA评分为(39.17 ± 5.50)分;B组患者中男性32例,女性32例,平均年龄(72.52 ± 5.94)岁,平均BMI为(22.71 ± 3.55)kg/m²,平均病程为(1.30 ± 0.57)年,平均OSTA指数为(-2.41 ± 0.86),平均基线FMA评分为(39.81 ± 5.61)分;C组患者中男性28例,女性36例,平均年龄(72.33 ± 5.85)岁,平均BMI为(22.90 ± 3.60)kg/m²,平均病程为(1.28 ± 0.55)年,平均OSTA指数为(-2.51 ± 0.92),平均基线FMA评分为(38.40 ± 5.41)分;三组患者一般资料比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$)。

1.1.1 纳入标准:符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊

治指南2014》诊断标准^[5],并合并偏侧肢体瘫痪;符合《原发性骨质疏松症诊治指南》诊断标准^[6];年龄≥65岁;方案经伦理委员会批准,且患者及家属知情同意。

1.1.2 排除标准:其他原因导致骨质疏松;长期酗酒及药物依赖;营养不良;高钙血症;肝肾功能障碍;恶性肿瘤;精神系统疾病;过敏体质。

1.2 治疗方法

三组患者均给予常规急性脑梗死偏瘫对症及康复干预;其中A组患者碳酸钙D3(山东威高药业股份有限公司生产,国药准字H20133267)口服,0.6g/次,1次/d,连用6个月;C组患者则在A组基础上加用唑来膦酸(山东新时代药业有限公司生产,国药准字H20041979)静脉滴注,总剂量5mg,输注时间在15 min以上,静滴后叮嘱多饮水。

1.3 观察指标^[6]

肢体疼痛程度评价采用VAS法;骨密度检测采用日立DCS-50型双能X线骨密度仪,检测部分包括腰椎L2-L4和股骨颈;血钙、血磷、25(OH)D3、PTH及OC检测采用美国贝克曼公司生产AU3800全自动生化分析仪;PINP、BALP及β-CTX检测采用ELISA法,试剂盒由珠海泉晖生物技术有限公司提供;不良反应类型包括腹胀、便秘、发热及肌肉疼痛。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析选择SPSS 22.0软件;其中计量资料采用方差分析,以(均数±标准差)表示;计数资料采用χ²检验,以百分比(%)表示;检验水准为α=0.05。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者治疗前后VAS评分比较

C组患者治疗后VAS评分显著低于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 三组患者治疗前后VAS评分比较(分)

Table 1 Comparison of VAS scores before and after treatment between the three groups (points)

组别	治疗前	治疗后
A组(n=64)	7.11±1.40	3.84±0.88*
B组(n=64)	7.14±1.43	3.19±0.72**#
C组(n=64)	7.08±1.37	2.10±0.62***△

注:与A组相比,[△] $P<0.05$;与B组相比,[#] $P<0.05$;与治疗前比较,^{*} $P<0.05$ 。

2.2 三组患者治疗前后骨密度值比较

C组患者治疗后腰椎和股骨颈骨密度值均显著高于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 三组患者治疗前后骨密度值比较(g/cm^2)

Table 2 Comparison of bone density values before and after treatment between the three groups (g/cm^2)

组别	腰椎骨密度		股骨颈骨密度	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A组($n=64$)	0.66±0.03	0.67±0.04	0.57±0.04	0.59±0.05
B组($n=64$)	0.66±0.03	0.69±0.04	0.57±0.04	0.61±0.05
C组($n=64$)	0.64±0.03	0.72±0.05 ^{△#*}	0.56±0.04	0.64±0.07 ^{△#*}

注:与A组相比, $^{\Delta}P<0.05$;与B组相比, $^{*}P<0.05$;与治疗前比较, $^{**}P<0.05$ 。

2.3 三组患者治疗前后骨代谢转化指标水平比较

表3 三组患者治疗前后骨代谢转化指标水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of the levels of bone metabolic markers before and after treatment between the three groups

组别	血钙(mmol/L)		血磷(mmol/L)		25(OH)D3(ng/L)		PTH(ng/L)		OC(ng/L)	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A组($n=64$)	2.19±0.23	2.17±0.23	1.35±0.22	1.39±0.25	11.85±2.70	12.44±2.33 [*]	57.16±10.72	56.27±10.36 [*]	673.94±110.89	667.32±108.32 [*]
B组($n=64$)	2.22±0.25	2.24±0.29	1.31±0.20	1.43±0.27	11595±2.63	29.07±4.16 ^{**#}	57.84±10.96	44.81±8.49 ^{**#}	679.18±113.20	744.32±114.32 ^{**#}
C组($n=64$)	2.16±0.21	2.21±0.25	1.38±0.24	1.34±0.23	11.79±2.67	41.87±8.10 ^{**#△}	56.70±10.64	33.81±6.16 ^{**#△}	675.87±111.84	810.74±134.11 ^{**#△}

注:与A组相比, $^{\Delta}P<0.05$;与B组相比, $^{*}P<0.05$;与治疗前比较, $^{**}P<0.05$ 。

表4 三组患者治疗前后骨转化指标水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of the levels of bone turnover index before and after treatment between the three groups

组别	PINP(mg/L)		BALP(mg/L)		β -CTX(ng/L)	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A组($n=64$)	12.64±3.04	12.48±2.95	5.27±1.18	5.11±1.12	140.70±13.10	139.48±12.89
B组($n=64$)	12.40±2.95	15.19±3.27 [#]	5.21±1.13	6.93±1.37 ^{**#}	139.96±12.88	117.94±11.60 ^{**#}
C组($n=64$)	12.56±3.00	17.03±4.01 ^{**#△}	5.33±1.21	8.19±1.64 ^{**#△}	142.23±13.42	93.26±10.04 ^{**#△}

注:与A组相比, $^{\Delta}P<0.05$;与B组相比, $^{*}P<0.05$;与治疗前比较, $^{**}P<0.05$ 。

表5 三组患者不良反应发生率比较($\text{n}/\%$)

Table 5 Comparison of the adverse reaction incidence between the three groups ($\text{n}/\%$)

组别	腹胀	便秘	发热	肌肉疼痛
A组($n=64$)	3/4.69	2/3.13	0/0.00	0/0.00
B组($n=64$)	2/3.13	2/3.13	11/17.19 [△]	1/1.56
C组($n=64$)	3/4.69	3/4.69	12/18.75 [△]	1/1.56

注:与A组相比, $^{\Delta}P<0.05$ 。

3 讨论

骨质疏松是急性脑梗死偏瘫患者远期常见并发症之一,与运动功能障碍多同时存在;此类患者因骨矿含量降低和骨质脆性增加,较正常人群继发骨折风险增加3~4倍^[7];已有临床报道显示^[8],急性脑

三组患者治疗前后血钙和血磷水平比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$);C组患者治疗后25(OH)D3、PTH及OC水平均显著优于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 三组患者治疗前后骨转化指标水平比较

C组患者治疗后PINP、BALP及 β -CTX水平均显著优于A组、B组及治疗前($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.5 三组患者不良反应发生率比较

三组患者腹胀、便秘及肌肉疼痛发生率比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$);C组发热发生率显著高于A组($P<0.05$),见表5;但C组患者中发热和肌肉疼痛症状经对症治疗后均快速消失,同时三组均未出现血尿常规及肝肾功能障碍。

梗死发病后1年内骨质疏松发生率接近30%,而骨折发生率更高达3%~5%。脑梗死患者在合并偏瘫时骨骼机械应力效应和成骨细胞活性均明显降低,骨质代谢平衡丧失,破骨细胞活性增高导致骨组织溶解吸收速率加快,最终导致骨质疏松发生;同时,患者局部小动脉血管痉挛还能够进一步加重致毛细血管及微循环血液淤积,促进骨矿物质溶解^[9]。如何针对急性脑梗死偏瘫合并骨质疏松患者进行积极有效的抗骨质疏松干预以提高生存质量及降低骨折发生风险已成为医学界关注的热点和难点问题。

目前对于原发或继发性骨质疏松症临床治疗主要以避免骨折发生为主要原则,即通过抑制骨质吸收和(或)刺激骨质生成达到治疗目的^[10]。双膦酸

盐是临床最为常见的抗骨质疏松药物之一,其进入人体后可有效调节骨质重塑进程,从而降低骨折发生风险。而唑来膦酸注射液作为双膦酸盐的代表药物,可通过拮抗甲羟戊酸通路,激活成骨细胞和抑制破骨细胞活性,减缓骨质破坏溶解进程,从而发挥增加骨量及抗骨质疏松效应^[11];同时其在人体内生物利用率极高,1年仅需用药1次,治疗依从性明显提高^[12]。已有研究显示^[13],唑来膦酸用于老年继发性骨质疏松症治疗可有效提高骨密度,降低骨骼破坏程度;但在急性脑梗死偏瘫患者合并骨质疏松人群治疗方面相关临床报道仍较为缺乏。

本次研究结果中,C组患者治疗后VAS评分显著低于A组、治疗前($P<0.05$);C组患者治疗后腰椎和股骨颈骨密度值均显著高于A组、治疗前($P<0.05$),说明急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者行强化抗骨质疏松方案治疗有助于缓解临床症状和提高骨质密度;而C组患者治疗后25(OH)D3、PTH及OC水平平均显著优于A组、治疗前($P<0.05$);C组患者治疗后PINP、BALP及 β -CTX水平均显著优于A组、治疗前($P<0.05$),显示唑来膦酸辅助碳酸钙D3用于急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者治疗有助于调节骨质生化代谢和转化指标水平,而这可能是该方案临床疗效更佳关键机制所在。已有研究显示^[14-15],属于I型胶原降解特异性产物 β -CTX水平与破骨细胞活性呈明显正相关,同时其亦是加重骨质疏松损伤及增加远期骨折发生风险重要的独立危险因素;PTH已被证实可对血钙浓度进行有效调节,增加肠道和肾小管对于钙离子吸收速率;而BALP则能够敏感地反映人体内骨钙盐沉积水平,其血清水平还与骨钙盐沉积速率具有相关性;同时三组患者治疗前后血钙和血磷水平比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$);三组患者腹胀、便秘及肌肉疼痛发生率比较差异无显著性($P>0.05$),则证实加用唑来膦酸治疗,急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者并未造成血钙和血磷水平异常或其他严重并发症,安全性符合临床需要,与以往报道结果相符^[16]。尽管C组发热发生率显著高于A组($P<0.05$),但经对症治疗后均快速消失,未对后续治疗产生影响。

已有研究显示^[17],老年人群脑梗死所致的骨质疏松与原发性骨质疏松机制存在着显著的差别,脑梗死导致骨质疏松具体的机制尚未明确,脑卒中导致的麻痹、运动减少和骨负荷降低是公认的重要因素。脑梗死后骨量丢失是一种局部因素和全身因素

综合影响的结果,脑梗死后的运动受限是引起骨质疏松症最主要的影响因素,废用对骨量的影响非常明显^[18]。脑梗死后尤其是老年人群,由于运动的相应减少,会出现骨密度和骨结构的改变,且研究发现这种改变可能不仅限于偏瘫侧,出院时非偏瘫侧的骨密度值与入院时相比也有不同程度的降低。对于发病前已合并骨质疏松患者其骨密度下降程度更为明显^[19]。本次研究中约27例患者脑梗死发病前合并骨质疏松状态,并在发病后骨密度下降及疼痛程度均更为严重。

综上所述,强化抗骨质疏松方案用于急性脑梗死偏瘫伴骨质疏松症老年患者可有效缓解肢体疼痛症状,增加骨密度,改善骨代谢生化和骨转换指标,且安全性值得认可。但鉴于纳入样本量不足、随访时间短及单一中心等因素制约,所得结论还有待更大规模随机对照研究证实。

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