

· 临床研究 ·

阿仑膦酸钠治疗老年糖尿病合并骨质疏松的临床效果

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【摘要】 目的 观察阿仑膦酸钠治疗老年糖尿病合并骨质疏松的临床效果。**方法** 选取2017年6月至2018年12月期间我院收治的100例糖尿病合并骨质疏松的老年患者作为研究对象,根据入院的奇偶顺序分别纳入对照组和治疗组,各50例。对照组给予常规方法治疗,治疗组在对照组的基础上给予口服阿仑膦酸钠治疗。两组均治疗3个月。比较2组患者治疗前后骨代谢标志物I型胶原交联氨基端肽(NTXI)、I型胶原交联羧基端肽(CTXI)、抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(TRACP5b)和骨钙素(BGP)、骨密度(BMD)和骨碱性磷酸酶(BALP)等,并比较2组患者临床治疗效果。采用SPSS 18.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。**结果** 治疗组的总有效率明显高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(92.0%和64.0%, $P<0.05$)。治疗前两组患者的NTXI、CTXI、TRACP5b、BGP、BMD和BALP等水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,2组NTXI、CTXI、TRACP5b、BGP和BALP水平均显著低于治疗前,且治疗组显著低于对照组[NTXI: (32.22±5.45)和(43.02±5.74) nmol/L; CTXI: (178.36±16.43)和(208.34±19.22) ng/L; TRACP5b: (3.10±0.81)和(3.86±0.85) ng/L; BGP: (2.16±0.46)和(5.44±1.37) μg/L及BALP: (237.33±18.28)和(270.43±21.12) U/L],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。治疗后,2组BMD均显著高于治疗前,且治疗组显著高于对照组[(0.97±0.17)和(0.82±0.13) g/cm²],差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。**结论** 阿仑膦酸钠治疗老年糖尿病合并骨质疏松的临床效果显著,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 老年人;阿仑膦酸钠;糖尿病;骨质疏松

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Clinical efficacy of alendronate in treatment of elderly diabetic patients complicated with osteoporosis

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of alendronate sodium in the treatment of senile diabetes mellitus complicated with osteoporosis. **Methods** A total of 100 elderly diabetes mellitus patients complicated with senile osteoporosis admitted in our hospital from June 2017 to December 2018 were recruited in this study, and according to the parity order of their hospitalized admission, they were assigned into control group and treatment group, with 50 cases in each group. The control group were given conventional treatment, and the treatment group were given same treatment and oral administration of alendronate sodium phosphonic acid for 3 months. Bone metabolism markers, type I collagen cross-linked aminotermi-nus peptide (NTXI), type I collagen cross-linked carboxyl terminus peptide (CTXI), anti-tartaric acid phosphatase 5b (TRACP5b), blood osteocalcin (BGP), and bone alkaline phosphatase (BALP) and bone mineral density (BMD) were detected in the 2 groups before and after treatment to compare the clinical treatment effect. SPSS statistics 18.0 was used for data analysis. **Results** The overall response rate was significantly higher in the treatment group than in the control group (92.0% vs 64.0%, $P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in NTXI, CTXI, TRACP5b, BGP, BMD and BALP between the 2 groups before treatment ($P>0.05$), and the levels were significantly decreased after the treatment, with those in the treatment group lower than those of the control group [NTXI: (32.22±5.45) vs (43.02±5.74) nmol/L, CTXI: (178.36±16.43) vs (208.34±19.22) ng/L, TRACP5b: (3.10±0.81) vs (3.86±0.85) ng/L, BGP: (2.16±0.46) vs (5.44±1.37) μg/L, BALP: (237.33±18.28) vs (270.43±21.12) U/L, all $P<0.01$]. The BMD was increased in both group, and that in the treatment group [(0.97±0.17) g/cm²] was significantly higher than that of the control group [(0.82±0.13) g/cm², $P<0.01$]. **Conclusion** Alendronate sodium is of significant efficacy in the treatment of senile diabetes mellitus combined with osteoporosis, and is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】 aged; alendronate sodium; diabetes mellitus; osteoporosis

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随着人们生活水平不断提高,生活节奏不断加快,工作压力不断加大,糖尿病的发病率逐年攀升^[1,2],我国已经形成了庞大的糖尿病群体。糖尿病最大的危害是其并发症^[3],长期的血糖增高,大血管、微血管受损并危及心、脑、肾、周围神经、眼睛、足等。据世界卫生组织统计,糖尿病并发症高达100多种^[4],是目前已知疾病中并发症种类最多的疾病。糖尿病发病后10年左右,将有30%~40%的患者至少会发生一种并发症。其中,骨质疏松是糖尿病的并发症之一^[5,6],随着患者年龄增加,糖尿病并发骨质疏松的发病率不断增高。受糖尿病性骨质疏松的影响,患者往往会出现腰膝疼痛、腰膝酸软以及无法久坐的症状^[7]。目前骨质疏松的治疗方法很多,主要包括降钙素^[8]、辛伐他汀^[9]、狄诺塞麦^[10]、中医药治疗^[11,12]等,阿伦磷酸钠是骨代谢调节剂,能抑制破骨细胞活性,从而起到抑制骨吸收的作用。临床上用于单纯的骨质疏松的治疗报道较多,但对老年性糖尿病并发骨质疏松症的治疗报道较少。我们应用阿伦磷酸钠治疗老年糖尿病合并骨质疏松患者,取得了较好的临床效果,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2017年6月至2018年12月期间我院收治的100例老年糖尿病并发骨质疏松患者,根据入院的奇偶顺序分别纳入对照组和治疗组,每组各50例。纳入标准:符合糖尿病合并骨质疏松的诊断标准;年龄60~80岁;空腹血糖>7.0 mmol/L;血浆葡萄糖水平及餐后2小时血糖>11.1 mmol/L;全身多处有不同程度的痛感,如腰痛、腰膝酸软等。排除标准:患有某些影响骨质代谢疾病的患者,如肝肾功能异常、类风湿性关节炎、结缔组织疾病、消化道疾病、骨肿瘤、甲状腺功能亢进、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等;近半年内使用过降钙素、钙剂等影响骨质代谢的药物的患者,如糖皮质激素等;对阿伦磷酸钠过敏者。所有患者均由本人或家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者给予常规饮食和生活方式指导;口服维D钙咀嚼片,1片/次,3次/d;口服骨化三醇胶丸,0.25 μg/次,2次/d。治疗组在对照组的基础上口服阿伦磷酸钠1片/次,1次/d。2组疗程均为3个月。

1.3 疼痛分级和疗效评价

1.3.1 疼痛分级^[13] 0级,无明显疼痛;1级,轻度,注意力集中时感觉疼痛不适,虽然疼痛但可以忍受;2级,中度,疼痛明显,不能忍受,要求服用止痛药;3级,重度,疼痛剧烈,为夜间有痛醒并影响睡眠。

1.3.2 疗效评价^[14] 显效:疼痛分级降低≥2级,骨密度含量提高≥10%;好转:疼痛分级降低1级,骨密度含量提高≥5%;无效:疼痛分级无改善,骨密度含量提高<5%。

1.4 观察指标

检测治疗前后2组患者骨代谢标志物I型胶原交联氨基端肽(cross linked N-telopeptide of type I collagen,NTXI)、I型胶原交联羧基端肽(cross linked C-telopeptide of type I collagen,CTXI)、抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(tartrate resistant acid phosphatase 5b,TRACP5b)和血骨钙素(bone glaprotein,BGP),以及骨密度(bone mineral density,BMD)和骨碱性磷酸酶(bone alkaline phosphatase,BALP)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用χ²检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

2组患者的性别、年龄、体质量指数、病程和空腹血糖等基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05;表1),具有可比性。

表1 2组患者基线指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups (n=50)

Group	Gender (male/female, n)	Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Disease course (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	FBG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
Control	29/21	69.6±5.2	21.8±3.5	6.9±2.7	9.2±1.1
Treatment	28/22	68.3±5.7	21.9±3.2	6.6±2.6	9.3±1.2

BMI: body mass index; FBG: fasting blood glucose.

2.2 2组患者疗效比较

治疗组显效14例,好转32例,总有效率92.0%(46/50);对照组显效6例,好转26例,总有效率64.0%(32/50),2组比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.3 2组患者骨代谢标志物 NTX、CTX、TRACP5b、BGP 的含量比较

治疗前,2组患者的 NTX、CTX、TRACP5b、BGP 含量水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,2组患者的 NTX、CTX、TRACP5b、BGP 含量水平均明显低于治疗前,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$);且治疗组的 NTX、CTX、TRACP5b、BGP 含量水平明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$;表2)。

2.4 2组患者治疗前后的 BMD 和 BALP 水平比较

治疗前,2组患者的 BMD 和 BALP 水平比较无明显差别,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,2组患者 BMD 含量均明显高于治疗前,且治疗组明显高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,2组患者 BALP 的含量均显著低于治疗前,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$);且治疗组 BALP 的含量显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$;表3)。

3 讨论

糖尿病并发骨质疏松是一种常见的老年人糖尿病并发症,其发病机制尚不明确。有文献认为,胰岛素能直接刺激成骨细胞,促进骨细胞内核苷酸合

成,刺激骨胶原形成,当患糖尿病时,胰岛素缺乏,影响了骨胶原的生产,造成骨细胞数目减少,最终造成骨质疏松^[15]。然而,现在专门治疗糖尿病的药物往往会使体内的胰岛素水平降低,加重了对骨胶原生成的影响,使得更多的钙流失,骨质疏松更加严重。

目前,临床上预防和治疗糖尿病合并骨质疏松的方法,通常是采用常规饮食和生活方式指导,结合药物治疗,药物包括补充钙剂、维生素D、降钙素等。而常规治疗具有一定的局限性,如疗效缓慢、增加癌症的发生率等。阿伦磷酸钠是一种骨吸收抑制剂,可以抑制破骨细胞对人体骨质的吸收,对其骨密度量进行改善,提高患者的骨质量^[16]。阿伦磷酸钠对原发性骨质疏松症具有良好的效果,可以增加骨含量,应用较为广泛。

目前,临床上对于骨质疏松症治疗后的疗效判断指标有很多,主要包括骨代谢标志物、BMD 和 BALP 等,其中,BALP 反映成骨细胞活性和数量,是目前最常用的评价骨形成和骨转换的指标。而 BMD 是反映骨骼强度的一个重要指标。BMD 和 BALP 的含量可以准确客观地反映出疾病的进展。骨代谢标志物主要包括 NTX、CTX、TRACP5b 和 BGP。其中 NTX 和 BGP 主要反映骨细胞的活性和骨转换的速率^[17]。CTX 是人体最丰富的胶原蛋白形式,是骨中唯一的胶原成分,占骨基质的90%以上,主要反映骨代谢的活跃程度^[18]。而 TRACP5b 则是一种酸性磷酸酶,多由破骨细胞所分泌,主要用于反映骨吸收状态及破骨细胞的活性^[19]。

表2 2组患者治疗前后骨代谢标志物含量比较

Table 2 Comparison of bone metabolic markers between two groups before and after treatment ($n=50, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	NTX(nmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)		CTX(ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)		TRACP5b(ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)		BGP(μ g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Control	60.29±6.96	43.02±5.74 [*]	317.53±32.47	208.34±19.22 [*]	6.28±1.17	3.86±0.85 [*]	5.59±1.60	3.17±0.22 [*]
Treatment	61.34±7.28	32.22±5.45 ^{*#}	315.62±31.64	178.36±16.43 ^{*#}	6.29±1.19	3.10±0.81 ^{*#}	5.44±1.37	2.16±0.46 ^{*#}

BGP: bone glaprotein; NTX: cross linked N-telopeptide of type I collagen; CTX: cross linked C-telopeptide of type I collagen; TRACP5b: tartrate resistant acid phosphatase 5b. Compared with before treatment, ^{*} $P<0.01$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.01$.

表3 2组患者治疗前后 BMD 和 BALP 水平的比较

Table 3 Comparison of BMD and BALP levels between two groups before and after treatment ($n=50, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	BMD(g/cm ³ , $\bar{x}\pm s$)		BALP(U/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control	0.77±0.11	0.82±0.13 [*]	291.62±24.56	270.43±21.12 [*]
Treatment	0.75±0.14	0.97±0.17 ^{*#}	287.99±25.33	237.33±18.28 ^{*#}

BMD: bone mineral density; BALP: bone alkaline phosphatase. Compared with before treatment, ^{*} $P<0.01$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.01$.

我们发现,老年糖尿病合并骨质疏松症患者服用阿伦磷酸钠治疗3个月后,治疗总有效率达92.0%,明显高于对照组;NTX、CTX、TRACP5b、BGP和BALP水平显著低于对照组;BMD水平显著高于对照组。本研究结果表明,服用阿伦磷酸钠可有效防止骨量丢失,增加骨密度,对老年性糖尿病合并骨质疏松有较好的防治作用,值得临床推广和使用。

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