

· 临床研究 ·

老年 2 型糖尿病患者骨质疏松与肌少症的相关性

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨老年 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者骨质疏松与肌少症的相关性。**方法** 选择 2017 年 5 月至 2019 年 7 月于首都医科大学宣武医院内分泌科住院的 579 例年龄 ≥ 60 岁的 T2DM 患者为研究对象,测量患者腰椎、左股骨颈及左全髋骨密度(BMD);测量糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、握力与步速、四肢骨骼肌质量(ASM),计算四肢骨骼肌质量指数(ASMI)。按照患者是否发生骨质疏松和肌少症分别将患者分为骨质疏松组(180 例)和非骨质疏松组(399 例),肌少症组(52 例)和非肌少症组(527 例),分析骨质疏松与肌少症的相关性。采用 SPSS 24.0 统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用 *t* 检验、Mann-Whitney *U* 检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用多元 logistic 回归分析肌少症与骨质疏松的相互影响。**结果** 肌少症组体质量指数(BMI)、左股骨颈与左全髋的 BMD 和 T 值均显著低于非肌少症组($P < 0.05$);骨质疏松组 BMI、ASMI、握力、步速均显著低于非骨质疏松组($P < 0.05$)。多元 logistic 回归分析显示,老年 T2DM 患者肌少症为骨质疏松的危险因素($OR = 2.16, 95\% CI 1.131 \sim 4.125, P = 0.02$),骨质疏松为肌少症的危险因素($OR = 2.27, 95\% CI 1.121 \sim 4.596, P = 0.023$)。**结论** 老年 T2DM 患者骨质疏松与肌少症有相互促进作用。

【关键词】 老年人;骨质疏松;肌少症;2 型糖尿病**【中图分类号】** R587.1**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2022.01.003

Correlation between osteoporosis and sarcopenia in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the correlation between osteoporosis and sarcopenia in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods** Totally 579 patients aged ≥ 60 years with T2DM were enrolled from the Department of Endocrinology of Xuanwu Hospital. Bone mineral density (BMD) of lumbar vertebrae, left femoral neck and left total hip were measured. Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), appendicular skeletal muscle mass (ASM), grip strength and walking speed were also measured. The appendicular skeletal muscle mass index (ASMI) was calculated. The participants were divided into two groups according to osteoporosis and sarcopenia, with 180 cases in osteoporosis group and 399 cases in nonosteoporosis group, 52 cases in sarcopenia group and 527 cases in nonsarcopenia group. The correlation between osteoporosis and sarcopenia was assessed. SPSS 24.0 was used for data analysis. According to the different data type, *t*-test, Mann-Whitney *U* test or χ^2 test was used for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the association between sarcopenia and osteoporosis. **Results** Body mass index (BMI), BMD and T values of left femoral neck, left total hip in the sarcopenia group were significantly lower than those in the nonsarcopenia group ($P < 0.05$). BMI, ASMI, grip strength and walking speed in the osteoporosis group were significantly lower than those in the nonosteoporosis group ($P < 0.05$). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that sarcopenia was a risk factor for osteoporosis ($OR = 2.16, 95\% CI 1.131 \sim 4.125, P = 0.02$) and that osteoporosis was a risk factor for sarcopenia ($OR = 2.27, 95\% CI 1.121 \sim 4.596, P = 0.023$) in old adults with T2DM. **Conclusion** Osteoporosis and sarcopenia can interplay each other in the elderly patients with T2DM.

【Key words】 aged; osteoporosis; sarcopenia; type 2 diabetes mellitus

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2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)是一种慢性代谢性疾病,在老年人中患病率快速增长。肌少症是以肌量减少和肌肉功能减退为特征的综合征,已成为老年人重要的健康问题^[1]。研究证实T2DM患者的骨骼肌质量与肌肉功能显著低于非糖尿病患者^[2],提示T2DM与肌少症的发生有关。中国大陆社区老年人的肌少症患病率为17%^[3]。肌少症与年龄、糖尿病病程、血糖控制水平、维生素D缺乏等因素有关^[4]。肌少症可使老年人跌倒、骨折风险增加^[5],严重影响老年人的日常活动。

骨质疏松以骨密度和骨质量下降为特征,脆性增加,容易发生骨折^[6]。T2DM患者骨折风险较非T2DM患者显著增加。因此,早期发现T2DM骨质疏松的高危人群非常重要^[7]。肌肉与骨骼共同构成机体的运动系统,二者紧密关联,相互影响。随着增龄,T2DM患者骨质疏松与肌少症常合并出现。既往关于老年T2DM人群中骨质疏松与肌少症关系的研究较少,因此,本研究对老年T2DM人群骨质疏松与肌少症的相互影响进行探讨。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2017年5月至2019年7月于首都医科大学宣武医院内分泌科住院的579例T2DM患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(2)符合美国糖尿病协会(American Diabetes Association, ADA)糖尿病诊断标准,静脉血浆葡萄糖空腹 ≥ 7.0 mmol/L和(或)糖负荷后2 h ≥ 11.1 mmol/L。排除标准:(1)1型糖尿病;(2)恶性肿瘤、风湿性关节炎;(3)伴糖尿病并发症,如急性感染、酮症酸中毒、慢性肝肾肾功能损害等;(4)合并甲状腺及甲状旁腺功能异常等疾病;(5)不能完成握力测定或6 m步速实验。

1.2 观察指标

(1)测量受试者身高、体质量,计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)。BMI=体质量(kg)/身高²(m²)。 (2)采集静脉血测定生化指标(空腹10 h以上)。用高压液相离子交换层析法测定糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)。 (3)采用双能X线吸收仪(LUNAR iDXA,美国通用电气公司)测定受试者各部位骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)、肌肉质量。 (4)四肢骨骼肌质量指数(appendicular skeletal muscle mass index, ASMI)定义为四肢骨骼肌质量除以身高的平方(kg/m²)^[8]。 (5)用握力计(JAMAR, 美国)测定握力,两臂握力分别测量3次,取最大值。 (6)步速测定需测量3次患者正常行走6 m所用时间,取最小值。

肌少症诊断参考亚洲肌少症工作组(Asian

Working Group for Sarcopenia, AWGS)建议的标准,即低骨骼肌质量(ASMI:男性 < 7.0 kg/m²,女性 < 5.4 kg/m²)且伴有低握力(男性 < 28 kg,女性 < 18 kg)和(或)低步速(步速 ≤ 1.0 m/s)。

骨质疏松的诊断采用世界卫生组织诊断标准:T值 ≤ -2.5 SD(标准差)为骨质疏松症; -2.5 SD $<$ T值 < -1.0 SD为骨量减少。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;不符合正态分布使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元logistic回归分析肌少症与骨质疏松的相互影响。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者临床资料比较

579例入组患者中男性289例,女性290例;年龄(67.65 ± 7.02)岁;BMI(25.68 ± 3.60) kg/m²。其中肌少症患者52例(肌少症组),非肌少症患者527例(非肌少症组),肌少症患病率为9.0%(52/579)。肌少症组BMI、左股骨颈、左全髌BMD和T值均显著低于非肌少症组;而年龄、HbA1c显著大于非肌少症组,男性、骨质疏松的比例显著高于非肌少症组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$;表1)。

骨质疏松患者180例(骨质疏松组),非骨质疏松患者399例(非骨质疏松组),骨质疏松患病率为31.1%(180/579)。骨质疏松组BMI、ASMI、握力与步速均显著低于非骨质疏松组;而年龄、女性、肌少症比例高于非骨质疏松组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.2 骨质疏松与肌少症的相互影响

以是否有肌少症为因变量,以年龄、性别、HbA1c、骨质疏松为自变量,进行logistic回归分析,结果显示男性、年龄、骨质疏松是肌少症的独立危险因素(表3)。以是否有骨质疏松为因变量,以年龄、性别、BMI、肌少症为自变量,进行logistic回归分析,结果显示,女性、年龄、肌少症为骨质疏松的危险因素,BMI为骨质疏松的保护因素(表4)。

2.3 性别与骨质疏松及肌少症的关系

女性骨质疏松患病率为43.1%(125/290),显著高于男性的19.0%(55/289);而男性肌少症患病率为12.5%(36/289),显著高于女性的5.5%(16/290),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。男性与女性患者同时合并骨质疏松和肌少症的患病率无显著差异(图1)。

表 1 肌少症与非肌少症组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between sarcopenia and nonsarcopenia groups

Item	Nonsarcopenia group (n = 527)	Sarcopenia group (n = 52)	t/X ² /Z	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.02 ± 6.62	74.04 ± 7.79	-6.278	0.000
Male [n (%)]	253 (48.01)	36 (69.23)	8.527	0.003
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.95 ± 3.51	22.90 ± 3.37	6.206	0.000
HbA1c ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.44 ± 1.84	9.16 ± 2.17	-2.598	0.010
Lumbar vertebrae				
BMD (g/cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.12 ± 0.21	1.09 ± 0.21	1.110	0.267
T value	-1.30 (-2.20, -0.30)	-1.30 (-2.78, 0.13)	-0.299	0.765
Left femoral neck				
BMD (g/cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.88 ± 0.17	0.83 ± 0.19	2.034	0.042
T value [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	-1.60 (-2.20, -0.70)	-2.00 (-2.70, -0.83)	-2.066	0.039
Left total hip				
BMD (g/cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.95 ± 0.17	0.90 ± 0.15	2.171	0.030
T value [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	-1.10 (-1.60, -0.20)	-1.60 (-2.20, -0.70)	-2.399	0.016
Osteoporosis [n (%)]	157 (29.27)	23 (44.23)	4.606	0.032

BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; BMD: bone mass density.

表 2 骨质疏松与非骨质疏松组临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between osteoporosis and nonosteoporosis groups

Item	Nonosteoporosis group (n = 399)	Osteoporosis group (n = 180)	t/X ²	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.05 ± 6.43	68.99 ± 8.03	-2.861	0.005
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	26.19 ± 3.48	24.53 ± 3.61	5.277	0.000
Male [n (%)]	234 (58.65)	55 (30.56)	39.153	0.000
HbA1c ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.47 ± 1.87	8.59 ± 1.91	-0.725	0.469
ASMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.15 ± 4.04	17.07 ± 3.58	9.200	0.000
Handgrip strength (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	31.01 ± 10.12	24.73 ± 8.62	7.632	0.000
Gait speed (m/s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.10 ± 0.28	1.00 ± 0.30	3.881	0.000
Sarcopenia [n (%)]	29 (7.27)	23 (12.78)	4.606	0.032

BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; ASMI: appendicular skeletal muscle mass index.

表 3 骨质疏松对肌少症的影响

Table 3 Influence of osteoporosis on sarcopenia

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR (95%CI)	P value
Gender	-1.399	0.379	13.613	0.25 (0.117-0.519)	0.000
Age	0.130	0.023	32.194	1.14 (1.089-1.191)	0.000
HbA1c	0.113	0.078	2.131	1.12 (0.962-1.304)	0.144
Osteoporosis	0.820	0.360	5.189	2.27 (1.121-4.596)	0.023

HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c.

表 4 肌少症对骨质疏松的影响

Table 4 Influence of sarcopenia on osteoporosis

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR (95%CI)	P value
Gender	1.244	0.199	39.283	3.47 (2.352-5.120)	0.000
Age	0.029	0.014	4.290	1.03 (1.002-1.058)	0.038
BMI	-0.133	0.029	20.472	0.88 (0.827-0.927)	0.000
Sarcopenia	0.770	0.330	5.449	2.16 (1.131-4.125)	0.020

BMI: body mass index.

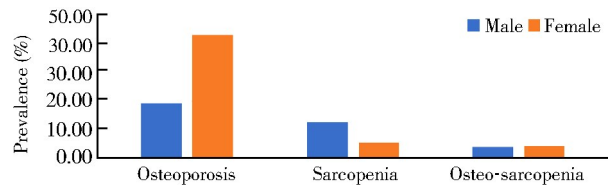


图 1 不同性别患者骨质疏松与肌少症的患病率

Figure 1 Prevalence of osteoporosis and sarcopenia according to gender

3 讨论

多项研究表明,老年 T2DM 患者罹患骨质疏松和肌少症的风险较高^[9,10]。本研究结果显示,老年 T2DM 患者肌少症患病率为 9.0%,骨质疏松患病率为 31.1%。在调整潜在影响因素后,骨质疏松与肌少症有互相促进作用。

T2DM 患者发生骨质疏松的影响因素包括年龄、性别、BMI、糖尿病病程等^[11],目前极少有研究在 T2DM 人群中去探索肌少症对骨质疏松的影响。丹麦一项居家老年人群研究发现,有肌少症者比非肌少症者 BMD 更低,患骨质疏松症的风险更高^[12]。另一项研究显示,有肌少症者患骨质疏松症的风险较非肌少症者增加 59.0%^[13]。对于骨质疏松是否为肌少症的危险因素的研究目前并不多见。一项关于日本女性的研究发现,正常人、骨量减少和骨质疏松症受试者肌少症患病率分别为 10.4%、16.8%和 20.4%,肌少症与骨质疏松呈正相关^[14]。Kim 等^[15]研究也显示肌少症显著增加骨质疏松的风险。与上述结果一致,本研究亦发现骨质疏松与肌少症互为彼此的危险因素。肌肉与骨骼相互作用机制复杂,两者之间除了机械和物理相互作用,还通过旁分泌和内分泌相互作用^[16],如骨细胞分泌的成纤维细胞生长因

子23、骨钙素等对骨骼肌起调控作用,肌肉分泌的白介素15可增加骨物质含量^[17]。因此,骨质疏松与肌少症通过多种机制相互影响。但本研究为单中心的横断面研究,不能确定骨质疏松与肌少症的因果关系。

此外,本研究还发现性别与骨质疏松和肌少症均有相关性,女性骨质疏松的患病率显著高于男性,男性肌少症的患病率显著高于女性。既往关于性别与肌少症的相关性研究结果各异,Chen等^[18]研究显示女性患肌少症的风险高于男性,Sugimoto等^[19]研究则显示肌少症与性别无相关性,与本研究结果不一致。研究结果不同可能与不同的研究人群及不同的肌少症诊断方法有关。绝经后女性骨质疏松的风险显著增加,可能与绝经后雌激素缺乏有关。

综上所述,老年T2DM患者骨质疏松与肌少症互为危险因素,因此肌少症、骨质疏松早期发现及治疗具有重要意义。提示对于老年T2DM患者要同时关注骨质疏松与肌少症,这有助于减少老年骨骼肌肉疾病导致的跌倒、骨折等不良结局,从而改善老年人生活质量。

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