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去卵巢大鼠腰椎骨微结构变化的动态观察 *

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摘要 目的:动态观察去卵巢大鼠腰椎骨微结构的变化。**方法:**将 90 只 3 月龄雌性 SD 大鼠按体重进行分层随机抽样分组,分为基础组(10 只)、假手术组(40 只)和去卵巢组(40 只)。手术前(0 周)处死基础组大鼠,手术后 3、6、12、24 周时,分批处死假手术和去卵巢组大鼠各 8-10 只。从每组随机取 6 只大鼠的第 5 腰椎行 micro-CT 扫描及三维结构重建,选取椎体 1 mm 处,2.0 mm×3.5 mm,厚 0.9 mm 的骨组织为感兴趣区域(interesting area),进行骨形态计量学分析。**结果:**与同一时间点假手术组大鼠比较,去卵巢 3 周时,第 5 腰椎体积骨密度(vBMD)、骨体积分数(BV/TV)、骨小梁数目(Tb.N)、骨小梁厚度(Tb.Th)、骨小梁间隙(Tb.Sp)和结构模型指数(SMI)均无显著变化;去卵巢 6 周时,Tb.Th 显著下降($P<0.05$),而其他指标均无显著变化;从去卵巢 12 周到 24 周时,不仅 Tb.Th 显著下降($P<0.05$),而且 vBMD、BV/TV 和 Tb.N 也显著下降($P<0.05$),同时 Tb.Sp 和 SMI 显著增加($P<0.05$)。**结论:**3 月龄大鼠在去卵巢后的 6 周时骨小梁厚度变薄,12 周以后,体积骨密度和骨体积分数下降,骨小梁数目减少。

关键词:卵巢切除术;骨质疏松症;微体系结构;松质骨;显微 CT

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Dynamic Change of Bone Microarchitecture in Lumbar Vertebrae of Ovariectomized Osteoporosis Rats*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the dynamic changes of bone microarchitecture in the lumbar vertebrae of ovariectomized osteoporotic rats. **Methods:** 90 healthy 3-months old female SD rats were randomly divided into the following three groups by body weight: baseline (base), sham-operation (Sham), and ovariectomized (OVX) groups. Before the surgical operation and 3, 6, 12 or 24 weeks after operation, respectively, the trabecular bone microarchitecture of the fifth lumbar vertebrae was detected by micro-CT in vitro. **Results:** At 3 weeks after operation, there were no significant differences in all detected parameters between the sham group and OVX group. At 6 weeks after operation, only the thickness of trabecular bone (Tb.Th) in the OVX group was significantly decreased compared with that of the sham group ($P<0.05$). From the 12th to 24th week after operation, the volume bone mineral density (vBMD), the fraction of bone tissues (BV/TV), the Tb.Th, and the number of trabecular bone (Tb.N) in the OVX group were significantly decreased compared with those of the sham group ($P<0.05$) while the separation of trabecular bone (Tb.Sp) and the bone structure index (SMI) were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** At 6 weeks after ovariectomy, the Tb.Th in the rat fifth lumbar trabeculae became thin. At 12 weeks after operation, the vBMD and the BV/TV was decreased and the Tb.N reduced.

Key words: Ovariectomy; Osteoporosis; Microarchitecture; Trabecular bone; Micro-CT

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前言

绝经后骨质疏松症是女性绝经后面临的一种常见慢性骨代谢紊乱疾病,随着社会人口的老龄化,其发病率在逐年上升^[1,2]。研究表明^[1,3-5],绝经后骨质疏松妇女腰椎畸形发生率要显著高于健康人。据统计,四分之一的绝经后妇女一生至少要经历一次骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折,而此骨折与腰椎的畸形相关。虽然由去卵巢诱导的大鼠骨质疏松模型已被广泛用作模拟人

类绝经后骨质疏松的动物模型,但由于鼠龄和骨骼位点的差异导致有关大鼠去卵巢后骨质疏松发生的时间,不同学者得出的实验结果并不完全统一^[1,3,6]。3 月龄大鼠是当今国内外学者常选用的模拟绝经后骨质疏松发生的鼠龄^[7]。鉴此,本文采用 micro-CT 方法,检测了 3 月龄 SD 大鼠去卵巢后腰椎骨微结构的动态变化,旨在为临床揭示绝经后骨质疏松性腰椎骨微结构的变化特点提供理论依据。

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1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

3月龄健康雌性未孕SD大鼠90只,体重 263.91 ± 11.93 g,由北京维通利华实验动物中心提供及饲养,动物合格证号SCXK(京)2011—0012。自由饮水及进食,标准啮齿类动物饲料,分笼饲养。

1.2 手术和分组

大鼠适应饲养1周后,按体重进行分层随机抽样分组,随机分为基础组(10只)、假手术组(40只)和去卵巢组(40只)。进行卵巢摘除术前均禁食12 h,腹腔注射10%水合氯醛麻醉(3 mL/kg),去卵巢组大鼠双侧背部肋下区域备皮、消毒后,在背部肋下一横指处开约1 cm切口,逐层打开筋膜后进入腹腔切除双侧卵巢。假手术组不切除卵巢,只切除卵巢下方与卵巢等质量的脂肪组织。无菌手术在北京大学医学部实验动物科学部进行[SYXK(京)2011-0039],并按实验动物使用的减少、优化和替代的3R原则(Reduction, Refinement, Replacement)给予人道的关怀。手术前(0周)处死基础组大鼠,手术后3、6、12、24周时,分批处死假手术和去卵巢组大鼠各8-10只。

1.3 样品的收集

麻醉后腹正中切口,钝性分离组织后,从腹主动脉取净大鼠血液致大鼠死亡,再开始取材。根据解剖位置截取第5腰椎,剥离多余的结缔组织,用生理盐水浸湿的纱布包裹,存储于 -80°C 的冰箱准备检测。

1.4 Micro-CT 检测

Micro-CT检测设备为中国科学院自动化研究分子影像研发中心的小动物Micro-CT扫描仪,设备型号“ZKKS-MCT-Sharp”。扫描电压设置60 kV、电流设置0.66 mA、角度增益 0.72° 、曝光时间400 ms、分辨率 $46\mu\text{m} \times 46\mu\text{m} \times 46\mu\text{m}$,固定实验材料后4帧叠加拍摄,得到Pri格式图像。最后在4张图像中选取效果最好的一张导入medproject软件得到IMO格式图像,再进行格式转换得到Dicom二维图像,导入Mimics软件将分割阈值设定为16-162,得到最终STL三维图像。

1.5 统计学处理

实验数据采用SPSS21.0软件进行统计分析。数据比较采用单因素方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著,有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠去卵巢后体重的动态变化

由图1可知,与0周组(基础组)的体重比较,假手术3周组体重无显著变化($P < 0.05$),去卵巢3周组体重显著增加($P < 0.05$);在手术3周后,假手术和去卵巢组大鼠体重随着饲养时间的延长均连续显著增加;从手术3周后开始,去卵巢组大鼠体重均显著高于假手术组大鼠($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 大鼠去卵巢后腰椎骨形态计量学参数的动态变化

由图2可知,在假手术组大鼠中,与手术后0周时比较,假手术3周时,虽然vBMD、BV/TV和Tb.N有所下降,但差异不显著;假手术6周时,Tb.Th显著增加并持续到24周($P < 0.05$);假手术12周时,SMI显著下降并持续到24周($P < 0.05$)。

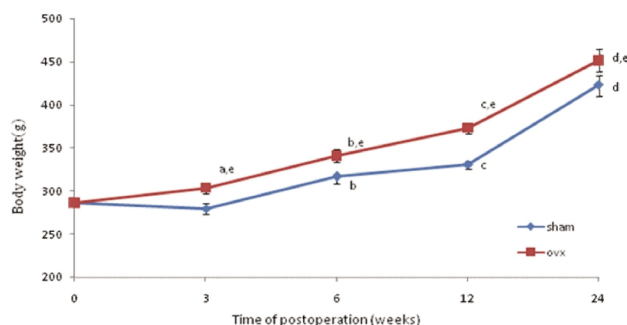


图1 各组大鼠手术后体重的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of body weight in the rats after operation

Note: a: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the baseline group; b: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the third week group; c: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the sixth week group; d: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the twelfth week group; e: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the sham group.

在去卵巢组大鼠中,与手术后0周时比较,去卵巢3-6周时,所有检测指标均无显著变化;去卵巢12周时,vBMD、BV/TV和Tb.N显著下降($P < 0.05$),Tb.Sp显著增加($P < 0.05$),而Tb.Th和SMI无显著变化,并持续到去卵巢24周时。

与同一时间点假手术组大鼠比较,手术后3周时,去卵巢大鼠各项指标均无显著差异;手术后6周时,去卵巢大鼠Tb.Th显著下降($P < 0.05$);从手术后12周到24周时,去卵巢大鼠vBMD、BV/TV、Tb.N和Tb.Th显著下降($P < 0.05$),而Tb.Sp和SMI显著上升($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 大鼠去卵巢后腰椎骨二维和三维结构的动态变化

由图3和图4可知,在假手术组大鼠中,大鼠骨微结构随周龄变化趋势较难目测;在去卵巢组大鼠中,随着去卵巢手术后时间的延长,骨小梁微结构破坏日益加重;与同一时间点假手术组大鼠比较,在手术后3周时,骨小梁骨微结构并未发生显著变化;在手术后6周时,骨小梁间出现些许空隙但并不明显;在手术后12周时,大鼠腰椎的骨微结构已经严重破坏,骨小梁间出现较大空隙与空洞;在手术后24周时,骨小梁间出现更大空隙与空洞,部分骨小梁出现断裂甚至完全消失。

3 讨论

Micro-CT是一种检测人体活组织骨骼样本以及小动物骨骼体外样本的特殊CT技术,它可以精确地展现骨组织松质骨的微细结构,不仅能提供高分辨率(20-30 μm)的二维和三维图像,还可以量化分析骨小梁厚度、骨小梁间隙、骨小梁数目、结构模型指数等与骨强度密切相关的指标^[8-10]。此外,与传统的组织形态计量学和电子显微镜扫描技术相比较,Micro-CT更加省时、省力,并且比核磁共振成像分辨率更高,是迄今为止被公认的动物体外实验三维结构分析的最优方法^[11-13]。

骨骼是人体最坚硬的组织,也是人体除血液以外的最具有动态变化的结缔组织,由松质骨与密质骨构成。已知松质骨的骨小梁是骨代谢最活跃的区域,常被用做评价骨形成、骨吸收及骨量变化的区域^[14-16]。虽然大鼠在2.5月龄时已达到性成熟,但其骨骼达到成熟要在10月龄以后^[17]。本研究中,在假手术组大鼠中,与手术后0周时比较,假手术3周时,vBMD、BV/TV和Tb.N虽有所下降,但差异不显著;假手术6周到12周时,

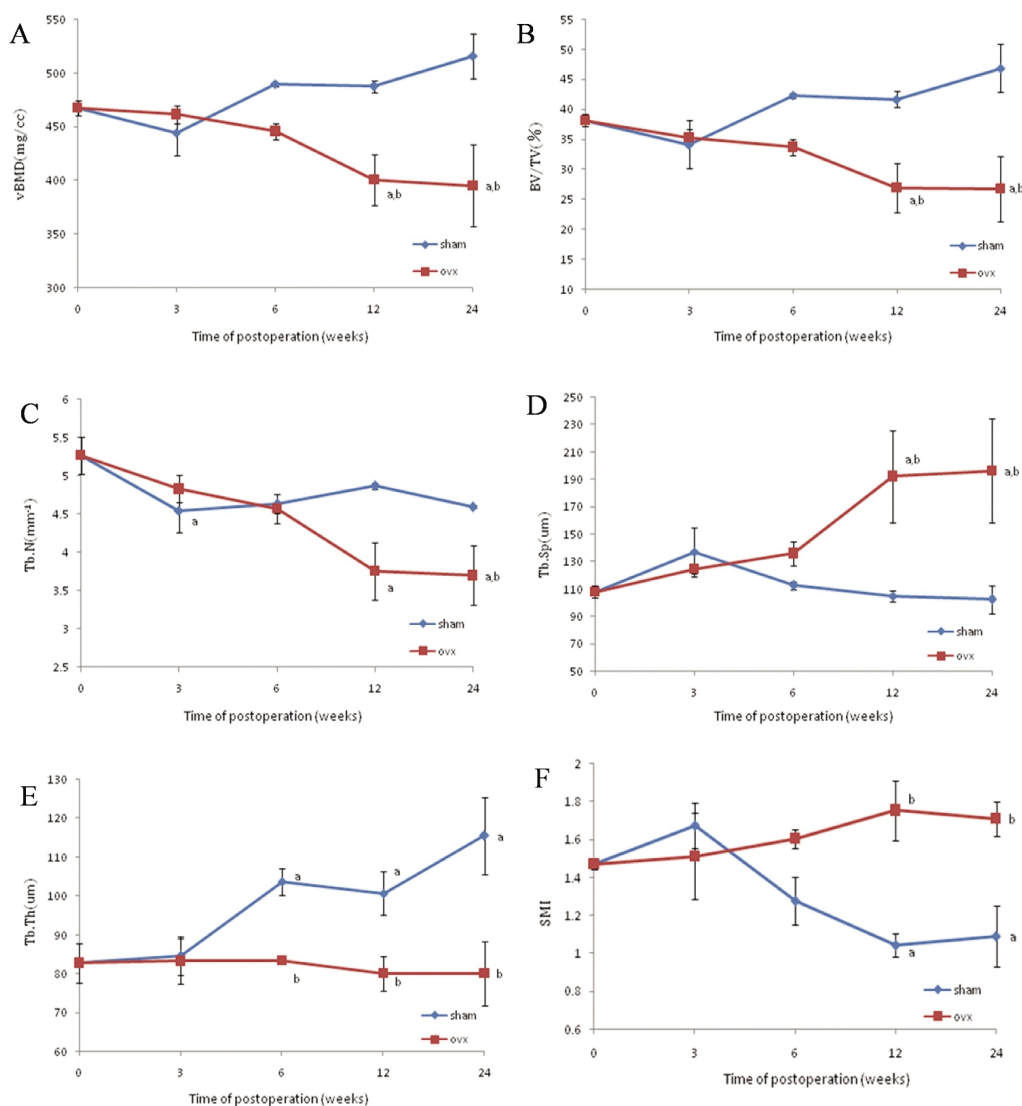


图 2 大鼠手术后不同时间段第 5 腰椎 Micro-CT 检测结果的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of the Micro-CT results in the fifth lumbar vertebra of the rats after operation

Note: A: the volume bone mineral density; B: the fraction of bone tissues; C: the number of trabecular bone; D: the separation of trabecular bone; E: the thickness of trabecular bone; F: the bone structure index. a: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the baseline group; b: $P < 0.05$, Compared with the Sham group.

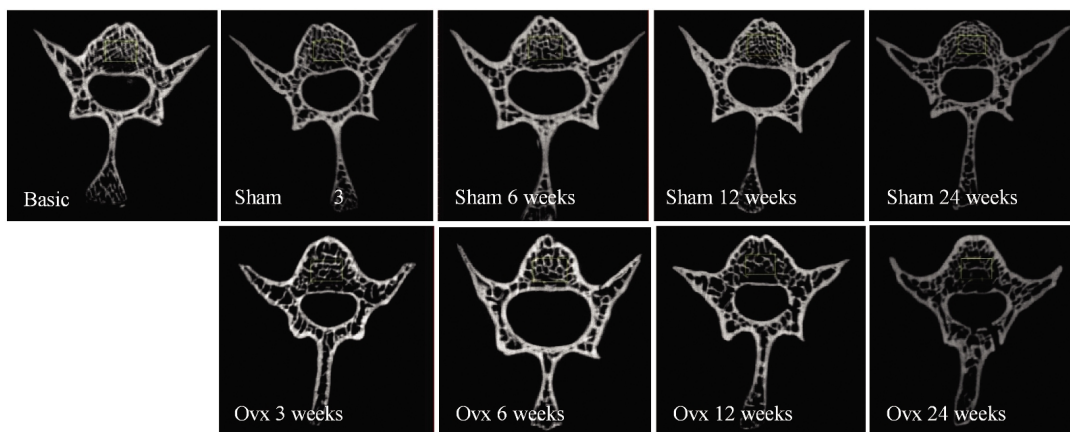


图 3 各组大鼠第五腰椎 micro-CT 矢状切面扫描截图

Fig. 3 The scanning pictures of micro-CT in the fifth lumbar vertebra of rats in each group

Note: One picture was chosen randomly from each group. The yellow rectangular box was interested area.

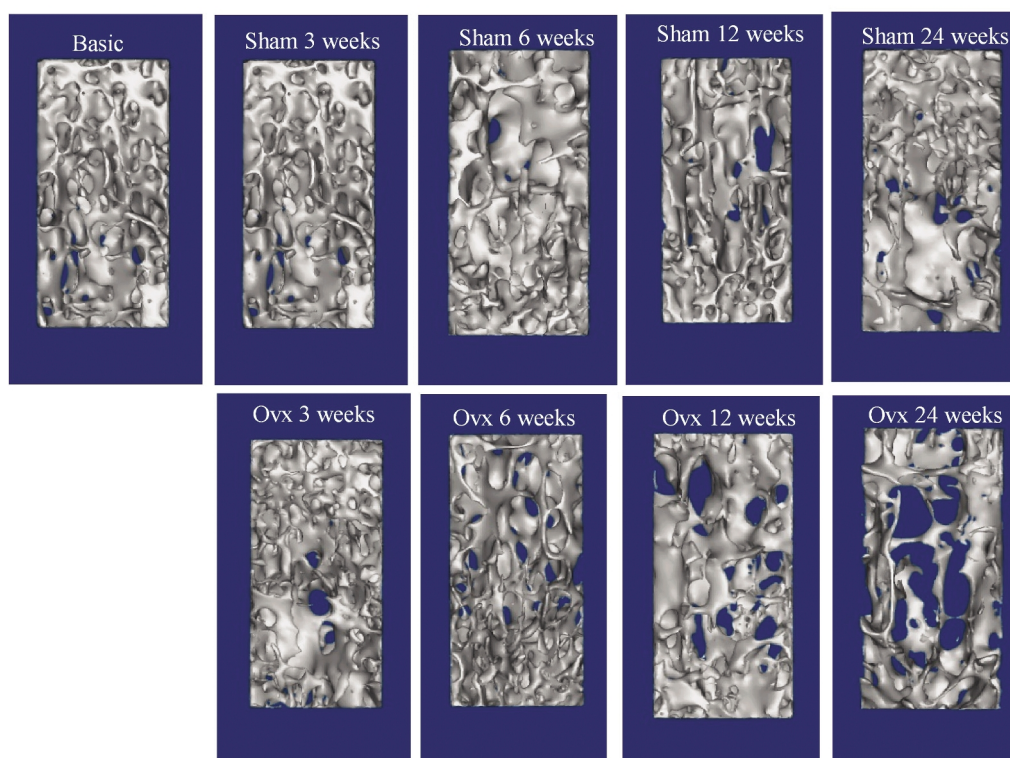


图4 大鼠手术后第五腰椎松质骨感兴趣区域三维结构重建图的变化

Fig. 4 Changes of the three dimensional reconstruction in fifth lumbar vertebra of rats after operation

Note: One picture was chosen randomly from each group.

vBMD、BV/TV 和 Tb.N 虽有所增加,但差异不显著,而 Tb.Th 显著增加;假手术 12 周到 24 周时,SMI 出现显著下降。提示,3 月龄大鼠随着月龄的增加,虽然其 Tb.Th 显著增加,但 vBMD、BV/TV 和 Tb.N 不再发生显著变化。换句话说,大鼠 3 月龄以后骨小梁厚度的增加并不能使骨量显著增加。结果提示,3 月龄 SD 大鼠腰椎骨骼已基本达到峰值骨量,能被用来建立去卵巢骨质疏松动物模型。至于 3 月龄大鼠的后肢骨是否也适用于建立去卵巢骨质疏松动物模型,有待进一步研究。因为,雄性和雌性大鼠骨量丢失的速度与诱导骨质疏松的方法和评价的位点紧密有关^[17,18]。此外,本实验中,3 月龄大鼠在假手术 3 周时出现的骨量轻微下降可能是假手术造成的。

大鼠去卵巢后,开始骨吸收大于骨形成,导致骨量丢失。而后,骨重塑达到一个稳定状态。Yoon 等人的研究表明^[14,19],与假手术组大鼠相比,去卵巢组大鼠在 8 周时腰椎就会出现骨密度的显著降低。本研究的骨形态计量参数结果中,与同一时间点假手术组大鼠比较,手术后 3 周时,去卵巢大鼠各项指标均无显著变化;手术后 6 周时,去卵巢大鼠 Tb.Th 显著下降;从手术后 12 周开始到 24 周时,去卵巢大鼠不仅 vBMD、BV/TV、Tb.N 和 Tb.Th 显著下降,而且 Tb.Sp 和 SMI 显著上升。此外,从第五腰椎矢状切面扫描截图和椎体松质骨三维模型重建图中也可以观察到,随着去卵巢手术后时间的延长,骨小梁形态结构的破坏日益严重,在去卵巢手术后 12 周时,骨小梁间出现较大空隙与空洞,大鼠腰椎的骨微结构已经被严重破坏,至 24 周时,部分骨小梁出现断裂甚至完全消失。此结果与 Boyd 等人^[20]运用 Micro-CT 初步阐述的去卵巢骨质疏松大鼠模型骨量丢失的

时间进程相吻合。可见,3 月龄大鼠的腰椎骨只有在去卵巢 12 周时,骨质疏松症状才能完全体现。提示,在进行抗骨质疏松药物或非药物治疗方法的筛选中,如果选用 3 月龄 SD 大鼠,应该在大鼠去卵巢 12 周后进行。

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