

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.19.032

老年原发性骨质疏松症患者血清 25-羟维生素 D 水平检测及与骨代谢指标的相关性分析*

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摘要 目的:检测并分析老年原发性骨质疏松症患者血清 25-羟维生素 D [25-(OH)D]水平及其与骨代谢指标的相关性。**方法:**选取 2013 年 4 月到 2019 年 5 月期间在我院接受治疗的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者 166 例作为骨质疏松组,另选取同期在我院进行体检的无骨质疏松老年人群 117 例作为无骨质疏松组。检测所有研究对象的血清 25-(OH)D、I 型胶原氨基酸延长肽(PINP)、 β -胶原特殊序列(β -CTX)、N-端骨钙素(N-MID)的水平,并分析血清 25-(OH)D 与骨代谢指标的相关性。**结果:**166 例老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平为 (16.82 ± 4.52) ng/mL,其中维生素 D 缺乏 64 例、占 38.56%,维生素 D 不足 72 例、占 43.37%,维生素 D 正常 30 例,占 18.07%。不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的维生素 D 缺乏、不足、正常占比比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。骨质疏松组血清 25-(OH)D 水平明显低于无骨质疏松组($P<0.05$),骨质疏松组血清 β -CTX 水平明显高于无骨质疏松组($P<0.05$),骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松组的血清 PINP、N-MID 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。经 Pearson 相关分析显示,老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 与 β -CTX 呈负相关($P<0.05$),与 PINP、N-MID 无明显的相关性($P>0.05$)。**结论:**老年原发性骨质疏松症患者存在明显的维生素 D 缺乏、不足,但无明显的性别差异,血清 25-(OH)D 与 β -CTX 呈负相关,联合检测血清 25-(OH)D 和 β -CTX 有助于老年原发性骨质疏松症的早期诊断和治疗。

关键词:原发性骨质疏松症;维生素 D;25-羟维生素 D;骨代谢;老年

中图分类号:R68;Q565 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)19-3749-04

Detection of Level of Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D Level in Elderly Patients with Primary Osteoporosis and Its Correlation with Bone Metabolism*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To detect and analysis of level of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-(OH)D) in elderly patients with primary osteoporosis and its correlation with bone metabolism. **Methods:** 166 elderly patients with primary osteoporosis who were treated in our hospital from April 2013 to May 2019 were selected as the osteoporosis group, and 117 without osteoporosis elderly people who underwent physical examination in our hospital during the same period were selected as the non-osteoporosis group. The levels of serum 25-(OH)D, I-collagen amino-terminal extension of the peptide (PINP), β -collagen specific sequences (β -CTX) and N-terminal osteocalcin (N-MID) were measured in all subjects. The correlation between serum 25-(OH)D and bone metabolism indicators was analyzed. **Results:** The level of serum 25-(OH)D of 166 elderly patients with primary osteoporosis was (16.82 ± 4.52) ng/mL, of which 64 cases were deficient, accounting for 38.55%; less than 72 cases, accounting for 43.37%; and 30 cases were normal, accounting for 18.07%. There was no significant difference in level of serum Vitamin D between different genders in patients with primary osteoporosis ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in Vitamin D deficiency, insufficient and normal proportion between different genders in patients with primary osteoporosis ($P>0.05$). The level of serum 25-(OH)D in osteoporosis group was significantly lower than that in non-osteoporosis group ($P<0.05$). The level of serum β -CTX in osteoporosis group was significantly higher than that in non-osteoporosis group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in levels of serum PINP and N-MID between osteoporosis group and non-osteoporosis group ($P>0.05$). Pearson analysis showed that serum 25-(OH)D was negatively correlated with β -CTX in elderly patients with primary osteoporosis ($P<0.05$), but it was not with PINP and N-MID ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** There are obvious vitamin D deficiency and insufficient in elderly patients with primary osteoporosis, but there is no significant gender difference. Serum 25-(OH)D is negatively correlated with β -CTX, Joint detection of serum 25-(OH)D and β -CTX is helpful for the early diagnosis and treatment of elderly patients with primary osteoporosis.

* 基金项目:贵州省科学技术基金项目(黔科合 J 字[2013]2018 号)

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(收稿日期:2019-12-19 接受日期:2020-01-16)

Key words: Primary osteoporosis; Vitamin D; 25-(OH)D; Bone metabolism; Elderly

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R68; Q565 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)19-3749-04

前言

骨质疏松症是一种因骨强度下降而导致骨折风险增加的骨骼疾病,可分为原发性和继发性两大类^[1,2]。骨质疏松性骨折是骨质疏松症的严重后果,常见骨折部位包括椎体、髋部、前臂远端、骨盆等,发生骨折后患者的生活质量明显下降,且容易并发各种并发症,该疾病是导致老年人致残和致死的主要原因之一^[3,4]。原发性骨质疏松症会严重影响患者的生命健康,但其可防、可治,即使已经发生过骨质疏松性骨折的患者,在接受及时有效的治疗后其再次骨折的风险也会明显降低,因此准确了解原发性骨质疏松症患者的病情非常重要^[5,6]。维生素 D 是骨骼健康的基本组分,老年人服用维生素 D 补充剂可降低骨折风险^[7,8]。25-羟维生素 D(25-(OH)D)是与机体维生素 D 水平密切相关的指标,可较好地反映机体的维生素 D 状态^[9,10]。本研究通过分析老年原发性骨质疏松症患者血清 25-(OH)D 水平,并进一步分析了患者血清 25-(OH)D 水平与骨代谢指标的关系,以期为临床更好地防治老年原发性骨质疏松症提供参考,现将研究结果整理报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2013 年 4 月到 2019 年 5 月期间在我院接受治疗的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者 166 例作为骨质疏松组,纳入标准:(1) 所有患者均符合《原发性骨质疏松症诊治指南(2011 年)》中关于原发性骨质疏松症的诊断标准^[11];(2) 所有患者年龄均大于 70 岁;(3) 临床资料完整;(4) 患者及其家属均知晓并同意本次研究。排除标准:(1) 合并有影响骨密度和钙磷代谢的疾病;(2) 合并有恶性肿瘤者;(3) 存在严重器质性疾病者;(4) 近期服用影响骨代谢药物的患者;(5) 继发性骨质疏松症;(6) 参与了其他学术研究者。另选取同期在我院进行体检的无骨质疏松老年人群 117 例作为无骨质疏松组。骨质疏松组男性 28 例,女性 138 例,年龄 71-84 岁,平均年龄(78.21±3.26)岁,体质指数 17.32-24.98 kg/m²,平均体质指数(20.48±1.58)kg/m²,合并疾病:高血压 48 例,糖尿病 36 例。无骨质疏松组男性 36 例,女性 81 例,年龄 71-83 岁,平均年龄(77.58±3.63)岁,体质指数 17.15-25.34 kg/m²,平均体质指数(20.89±1.67)kg/m²,合并疾病:高血压 39 例,糖尿病 28 例。两组研究对象的一般资料经统计学比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),本次研究已获得了我院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血清 25-(OH)D 检测 抽取所有研究对象的空腹静脉血 3-5 mL,在室温中静置 60 min,之后采用离心机以 3000 r/min 的转速离心 10 min,提取上层血清,将其置于 -20℃ 的冰箱中保存待测,注意避免反复冻融。采用化学发光法检测血清 25-(OH)D 水平,仪器为西门子 ADVIA centaur XP,试剂盒为仪器配套,所有检测步骤均严格参照试剂盒操作指南进行。根据血清 25-

(OH)D 的水平可分为以下 3 组^[12],维生素 D 缺乏(<20 ng/mL)、维生素 D 不足(20 ng/mL~30 ng/mL)、维生素 D 正常(>30 ng/mL)。

1.2.2 血清骨代谢指标检测 血清 I 型胶原氨基酸延长肽(I collagen amino-terminal extension of the peptide, PINP)、β-胶原特殊序列(β-collagen specific sequences, β-CTX)、N-端骨钙素(N-terminal osteocalcin, N-MID)的检测均采用电化学发光法,检测仪为罗氏 cobas8000e801 全自动化学发光免疫分析仪,试剂盒为该设备配套的骨代谢指标检测试剂盒,所有检测步骤均严格参照试剂盒操作指南进行。

1.3 观察指标

分析所有老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平,并进一步分析其维生素 D 缺乏、维生素 D 不足、维生素 D 正常的情况;分析不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者维生素 D 缺乏、维生素 D 不足、维生素 D 正常的情况;对比骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松组血清 25-(OH)D、PINP、β-CTX、N-MID 的水平,并进一步分析老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平与骨代谢指标的相关性。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS19.0 软件分析数据,计量资料均符合正态分布,以均值±标准差表示,以率的形式表示计数资料,计量资料采用 t 检验,计数资料采用卡方检验,等级资料采用秩和检验,采用 Pearson 相关分析血清 25-(OH)D 水平与骨代谢指标的相关性;若 $P<0.05$,则认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 166 例老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平

经分析,166 例老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平为(16.82±4.52)ng/mL,其中维生素 D 缺乏 64 例、占 38.56%,维生素 D 不足 72 例、占 43.37%,维生素 D 正常 30 例、占 18.07%。

2.2 不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平分析

不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的维生素 D 缺乏、不足、正常占比比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具体数据如表 1 所示。

2.3 骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松组的血清 25-(OH)D 及骨代谢水平比较

骨质疏松组血清 25-(OH)D 水平明显低于无骨质疏松组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),骨质疏松组血清 β-CTX 水平均明显高于无骨质疏松组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松组的血清 PINP、N-MID 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具体数据如表 2 所示。

2.4 老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 与骨代谢指标的相关性分析

经 Pearson 相关分析显示,老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 与 β -CTX 呈负相关($P<0.05$),与 PINP、N-MID 无明显的相关性($P>0.05$),具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 1 不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 水平分析

Table 1 The analysis of levels of serum 25-(OH)D in elderly patients with primary osteoporosis of different genders

Genders	n	25-(OH)D(ng/ml)	Deficiency [n(%)]	Insufficient [n(%)]	Normal [n(%)]
Male	28	17.02± 4.92	10(35.71)	13(46.43)	5(17.86)
Female	138	16.78± 4.63	54(39.13)	59(42.75)	25(18.12)
t/U		0.247		0.242	
P		0.805		0.814	

表 2 骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松组的血清 25-(OH)D 及骨代谢水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of levels of serum 25-(OH)D and bone metabolism between osteoporosis group and non-osteoporosis group

Groups	n	25-(OH)D(ng/mL)	PINP(ng/mL)	β -CTX(ng/mL)	N-MID(ng/mL)
Osteoporosis group	166	16.82± 4.52	51.36± 6.28	1.05± 0.27	23.25± 6.67
Non-osteoporosis group	117	24.15± 5.89	52.05± 7.36	0.38± 0.12	24.36± 5.26
t		12.720	0.919	29.216	1.684
P		0.000	0.359	0.000	0.093

表 3 老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 与骨代谢指标的相关性分析

Table 3 Analysis of correlation between serum 25-(OH)D and bone metabolism indicators in elderly patients with primary osteoporosis

Indicators	25-(OH)D	
	R	P
PINP	-0.269	0.064
β -CTX	-0.381	0.000
N-MID	-0.218	0.102

3 讨论

原发性骨质疏松症主要包括绝经后骨质疏松症以及老年骨质疏松症,由于女性在绝经之后雌激素缺乏,而雌激素不足可导致骨脆性增加,容易并发骨质疏松症。因为绝经后骨质疏松症的存在,导致原发性骨质疏松症女性患者明显多于男性^[13,14]。近年来随着我国老龄化进程不断加快,原发性骨质疏松症患者的数量不断增加,成为影响老年人生命健康的重要疾病,是我国乃至全世界的重大公共卫生问题^[15,16]。维生素 D 在钙吸收、骨骼健康中起主要作用,其参与了骨骼和矿物质代谢的调节,可有效促进骨矿化、增加肠道吸收钙和磷酸盐,并且对骨细胞有直接作用^[17,18]。缺乏维生素 D 可明显增加原发性骨质疏松症发生的风险,因此,美国、加拿大、日本、韩国以及我国等多个国家均出台了相应的指南,指出补充维生素 D 对原发性骨质疏松症防治的重要性^[19]。骨代谢指标是指可在一定程度上反映骨形成、骨吸收等现象的临床参数,虽然骨密度是诊断、评估骨质疏松症的最为重要指标,但其在评价疗效方面不如骨代谢指标敏感,通常而言,骨密度的变化较为缓慢,需要在治疗 1~3 年后才会出现明显变化,而骨代谢指标则可在治疗数月后出现变化,可较敏感地反映治疗效果^[20,21]。除此之外,检测骨代谢指标还可以较好地反映骨代谢状态、预测骨折风险,并可用于鉴别

诊断代谢性骨病^[22]。

本研究结果显示,骨质疏松组的血清 25-(OH)D 低于无骨质疏松组,且 166 例老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的维生素 D 正常占比不足 20%,由此可见老年原发性骨质疏松症患者存在明显的维生素 D 缺乏、不足,这与相关研究结果一致^[23],临床在进行诊治时应该注重患者维生素 D 的补充。维生素 D 的吸收受诸多因素影响,如气候、饮食习惯等,皮肤通过阳光照射可合成维生素 D,而在北纬 40° 以上地区,这一途径则会受到明显的抑制,尤其是在冬天和早春这段时间内^[24,25];此外饮食习惯也对人体内维生素 D 的含量有重要的影响,老年原发性骨质疏松症患者应多食用富含维生素 D 的肉、蛋、鱼肝油等食物,必要时可适当补充维生素 D、钙剂^[26]。此外,本研究结果还显示,不同性别的老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的维生素 D 缺乏、不足、正常占比比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),这说明老年原发性骨质疏松症患者维生素 D 缺乏的现象无明显的性别差异。

PINP 是 I 型胶原沉积的特异标志物,可有效反映成骨细胞合成骨胶原的能力^[27]; β -CTX 是国际上公认的代表骨吸收的标志物,其水平上升代表了骨吸收程度的增加^[28]; N-MID 是由成骨细胞分泌的一种活性多肽,可有效反映成骨细胞活性^[29]。本研究结果显示,骨质疏松组血清 β -CTX 水平均明显高于无骨质疏松组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),骨质疏松组和无骨质疏松

松组的血清 PINP、N-MID 水平比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 这说明老年原发性骨质疏松症患者存在骨代谢异常。进一步分析发现, 老年原发性骨质疏松症患者的血清 25-(OH)D 与 β -CTX 呈负相关 ($P<0.05$), 与 PINP、N-MID 无明显的相关性 ($P>0.05$), 提示血清 25-(OH)D 的水平与 β -CTX 存在一定的相关性, 这可能是因为血清 25-(OH)D 的水平过低则代表中患者体内维生素 D 缺乏, 而维生素 D 缺乏可导致机体钙吸收能力下降, 钙不足又可导致甲状旁腺激素分泌增加, 促进破骨细胞成熟, 进而导致骨吸收增加^[30]。

综上所述, 老年原发性骨质疏松症患者存在明显的维生素 D 缺乏、不足, 但无明显的性别差异, 应注意及时补充维生素 D, 血清 25-(OH)D 与 β -CTX 呈负相关, 可在一定程度上反映骨代谢的情况, 同时联合检测血清 25-(OH)D 和 β -CTX 有助于老年原发性骨质疏松症的早期诊断和治疗。然而本研究选取的病例数较少, 本研究所得出的结论还有待大样本的研究进行验证。

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