

· 临床研究 ·

老年帕金森病患者骨质疏松危险因素分析

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摘要：目的 探讨老年帕金森病(PD)合并骨质疏松(OP)患者的影响因素。**方法** 采用回顾性研究方法,选取2021年1月至12月江苏省人民医院老年PD门诊临床确诊的PD患者62例作为PD组,同期健康体检者69例为对照组,收集并比较两组间一般资料、血清25羟维生素D[25(OH)D]浓度及骨密度结果、统一帕金森病量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)及H-Y分期(Hoehn-Yahr)评分的差异。依据骨密度结果将PD患者分为股骨颈骨密度异常和腰椎骨密度异常组,并分析年龄、性别、病程、血清25(OH)D浓度及病情严重程度等因素和PD患者发生OP的相关性。**结果** PD组患者血清25(OH)D浓度及骨密度低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,年龄高($OR=1.091, P=0.011$)、25(OH)D水平低($OR=1.412, P=0.027$)是腰椎骨密度异常的独立危险因素;女性是股骨颈骨密度检查异常($OR=3.731, P=0.016$)、腰椎骨密度检查异常($OR=7.989, P<0.01$)的独立危险因素;高龄是PD患者发生两部位OP($OR=1.176, P=0.034$)的危险因素;女性PD患者发生任一部位OP($OR=5.493, P=0.014$)及两部位OP($OR=10.837, P=0.011$)的风险均明显增加;25(OH)D减低仅和PD患者发生两部位OP的风险增高有关($OR=1.604, P=0.037$)。**结论** 老年女性伴血清25(OH)D水平降低的PD患者更容易发生OP,腰椎骨密度监测可以作为预测PD并发OP的指标之一,且PD出现多部位OP患者以补充维生素D作为治疗首选。

关键词：帕金森病；骨质疏松；女性；老年；25羟维生素D

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Risk factors of osteoporosis in elderly patients with Parkinson's disease

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the influencing factors of senile Parkinson's disease(PD) with osteoporosis(OP).

Methods A retrospective analysis was made of 62 PD patients clinically diagnosed in the elderly PD outpatient department of Jiangsu Provincial People's Hospital from January to December 2021 as the PD group, and 69 healthy people in the same period as the control group. The general data, serum 25 hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] concentration and bone mineral density, the third part of the Unified Parkinson's disease scale(UPDRSⅢ) and the score of H-Y stage (Hoehn-Yahr) were collected and compared between the two groups. According to the results of bone mineral density, PD patients were divided into two groups: abnormal femoral neck bone mineral density group and abnormal lumbar bone mineral density group. The correlation between age, sex, course of disease, serum 25(OH)D concentration and severity of disease and OP in PD patients was analyzed. **Results** The serum 25(OH)D concentration and bone mineral density in PD group were lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that old age ($OR=1.091, P=0.011$) and low 25(OH)D level ($OR=1.412, P=0.027$) were independent risk factors for abnormal lumbar bone mineral density; female was an independent risk factor for abnormal femoral neck density ($OR=3.731, P=0.016$) and abnormal lumbar bone density ($OR=7.989, P<0.01$); old age was the risk factor of two site op in PD

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patients ($OR=1.176, P=0.034$) ; the risk of OP at any site ($OR=5.493, P=0.014$) and two sites ($OR=10.837, P=0.011$) was significantly increased in female PD patients; the decrease of 25(OH)D was only associated with the increased risk of OP at both sites in PD patients ($OR=1.604, P=0.037$). **Conclusion** Elderly women with reduced serum 25(OH)D levels are more likely to have OP. Lumbar bone mineral density monitoring can be used as one of the indicators to predict PD complicated with OP, and patients with multi site OP in PD should take vitamin D supplementation as the first choice for treatment.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease; Osteoporosis; Female; Elderly; 25 hydroxyvitamin D

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帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是一种中枢神经系统退行性疾病,随着年龄的增加,患病率逐渐升高,主要的病理特点是中脑黑质(substantia nigra, SN)致密部多巴胺(dopamine, DA)神经元的变性丢失和残存的DA神经元内 Lewy 小体形成^[1]。骨质疏松症(osteoporosis, OP)是一种以低骨量与骨组织微结构破坏,由此导致骨脆性增加与骨折危险度升高为特点的一类全身代谢性骨病^[2]。国内外研究均表明,PD患者较健康对照人群更易患OP,PD患者发展为OP的比值比为2.61,估计PD患者的骨折风险增加2.28倍^[3]。PD患者存在较为明显的钙磷代谢失衡,研究显示7.4%~23.4%的PD患者由于活动减少、维生素D缺乏、日照减少、营养不良以及肌无力等多种原因而患有OP^[4],且OP可能是PD患者隐匿的非运动症状之一^[5]。骨代谢与PD的发展存在密切联系。OP是PD患者的常见并发症,其早期多无任何临床症状,易被忽略,但后期易发生骨折而影响患者生活质量。因此,评定PD患者合并OP的危险因素并早期防治,对减少骨质疏松性骨折的发生具有重要意义。本研究以老年PD患者为研究对象,分析其发生OP的风险因素,旨在为老年PD并发OP的早期诊断与发病风险评估提供新的思路。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 采用回顾性研究方法,选取2021年1月至12月江苏省人民医院老年PD专病门诊临床确诊的PD患者62例作为帕金森病组(PD组),其中男33例,女29例,年龄61~85(68.40±6.80)岁。选定在同时期健康体检中心体检的健康者69名为对照组,其中男39例,女30例,年龄62~82(66.88±6.83)岁。患者及其家属均签署知情同意书,研究符合医学伦理学原则。

1.2 纳入标准 (1) PD组诊断符合2015年国际运动障碍学会(International Movement Disorders Associa-

tion, MDS)制定的帕金森病最新诊断标准^[6]; (2) 入组人员均来自江苏省及其周边地区,饮食结构相似,年平均接受日光照射时间接近,无种族差异,肤色接近。

1.3 排除标准 (1) 近期服用影响骨代谢药物,如二膦酸盐类药物、含维生素D制剂、钙剂、激素等。(2) 合并其他引起骨密度减低疾病,如甲状腺、甲状旁腺疾病、严重肝肾功能不全、自身免疫性疾病等。(3) 存在家族性PD、帕金森叠加综合征及其他原因(如脑血管病、中毒等)诱发的PD。

1.4 血清25羟维生素D[25(OH)D]浓度测定 所有受试人员均采集空腹静脉血约2ml,离心后留取上层血清,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测患者血清25(OH)D浓度,正常参考值为52.5~117.5 nmol/L,血清25(OH)D浓度低于52.5 nmol/L,被定义为25(OH)D缺乏或不足。

1.5 骨密度测量 仪器采用DEXA(型号:discovery-W型)进行骨密度测定,由骨密度检测室专业技术人员进行股骨颈和腰椎两个部位进行骨密度测定。通过计算得出BMD和T值,选取检测结果中的股骨颈T值、腰椎总T值作为反映骨质疏松的指标。依据世界卫生组织关于骨质疏松的诊断标准,将骨密度结果分为三类,正常为T≥1,骨量减少为1>T>2.5,骨质疏松为T≤2.5。PD患者均由接受过专业培训的专科医生进行统一帕金森病量表第三部分(Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale III, UPDRS III)及H-Y分期(Hoehn-Yahr stages, H-Y stages)评分,UPDRS III评分越高患者功能越差,H-Y分期越高病情越严重。

1.6 统计学方法 所有资料采用SPSS 25.0软件进行数据处理。正态性分布的计量资料结果以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间采用独立样本t检验;计数资料采用例数(%)表示,组间采用 χ^2 检验;采用多因素logistic回归分析PD患者合并骨质疏松相关危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 PD 组和对照组的临床资料特征 PD 组和对照组的性别、年龄、体质指数(BMI)差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。PD 组患者血清 25(OH)D 平均浓度低于对照组,股骨颈、腰椎骨密度测量较对照组均明显下降,股骨颈、腰椎骨质疏松发生率均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05, P<0.01$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组基线资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of baseline data between the two groups

项目	对照组 (n=69)	PD 组 (n=62)	t/χ ² 值	P 值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	66.88±6.83	68.40±6.80	1.183	0.202
女性(例)	30	29	0.143	0.705
起病年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	60.94±9.82			
病程(年, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.87±4.76			
25(OH)D (nmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	47.58±17.99	41.33±16.65	1.997	0.042
UPDRS 总分(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	12.7±12.1			
H-Y 分级(级, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.7±1.1			
BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$)	25.30±2.94	24.57±3.55	1.191	0.201
骨密度测量值($\bar{x}\pm s$)				
T-total-L	-0.38±1.41	-1.47±1.41	4.722	<0.001
Z-total-L	0.30±1.53	-0.31±1.36	2.426	0.021
T-word's	-1.29±0.97	-2.18±1.13	4.717	<0.001
Z-word's	0.22±0.99	-0.26±0.84	2.910	0.004
T-total-N	-0.51±0.79	-1.20±0.87	4.570	<0.001
Z-total-N	0.02±0.85	-0.30±0.78	2.178	0.030
股骨颈骨密度诊断(例)				
正常	42	15		
骨量减少	26	35	23.117	<0.001
骨质疏松	1	12		
腰椎骨密度诊断(例)				
正常	46	21		
骨量减少	22	23	22.846	<0.001
骨质疏松	1	18		
股骨颈和腰椎骨密度诊断(例)				
均正常	38	13		
任一骨量减少	29	27	23.236	<0.001
任一骨质疏松	2	17		
均骨质疏松	0	5		

表 2 影响 PD 患者股骨颈或腰椎骨密度异常的风险因素
Tab. 2 Risk factors for abnormal femoral neck or lumbar spine BMD in PD patients

变量	股骨颈骨密度诊断异常		腰椎骨密度诊断异常	
	OR(95%CI)	P 值	OR(95%CI)	P 值
年龄	1.024(0.966~1.084)	0.429	1.091(1.020~1.167)	0.011
女性	3.731(1.272~10.989)	0.016	7.989(2.899~31.667)	<0.001
病程	1.062(0.956~1.179)	0.262	1.001(0.895~1.119)	0.991
25(OH)D	0.993(0.962~1.024)	0.138	1.412(1.098~1.997)	0.027
UPDRS 总分	0.987(0.922~1.058)	0.719	1.077(0.988~1.173)	0.091
H-Y 分级	0.747(0.364~1.534)	0.427	0.709(0.320~1.571)	0.397
BMI	0.992(0.857~1.150)	0.920	1.043(0.890~1.222)	0.604

表3 影响PD患者发生OP的风险因素
Tab.3 Risk factors affecting the occurrence of OP in PD patients

变量	任一部位骨量减少		任一部位OP		两部位均OP	
	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值
年龄	1.044(0.949~1.149)	0.373	1.111(0.992~1.243)	0.068	1.176(1.012~1.367)	0.034
女性	3.546(0.549~22.727)	0.183	5.493(1.712~25.001)	0.014	10.837(2.375~99.021)	0.011
病程	1.052(0.887~1.248)	0.563	1.079(0.894~1.302)	0.427	0.844(0.550~1.294)	0.436
25(OH)D	0.966(0.921~1.013)	0.152	0.985(0.934~1.038)	0.068	1.604(1.037~1.976)	0.037
UPDRS总分	1.017(0.882~1.172)	0.821	1.055(0.911~1.221)	0.474	1.038(0.831~1.296)	0.743
H-Y分级	0.612(0.195~1.920)	0.400	0.682(0.190~2.455)	0.558	0.666(0.086~5.187)	0.698
BMI	1.082(0.876~1.336)	0.465	0.978(0.755~1.268)	0.868	1.177(0.785~1.766)	0.430

3 讨论

研究表明,OP是PD常见的骨骼系统慢性并发症。传统意义上认为骨骼是支持躯体运动以及保护内脏器官的结构,现在也被认为是一种内分泌器官,其分泌的骨源性因子参与多种疾病的病理过程,如多发性硬化、急慢性肾脏疾病、阿尔茨海默病以及PD等^[7]。本研究PD组股骨颈、腰椎OP发生率均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义,表明PD患者OP发病率明显高于正常人群。年龄越大的PD患者发生腰椎OP的风险越大,易出现腰椎骨折。年龄增长使骨量减少,分泌的性激素亦减少,钙、磷调节障碍,导致OP^[8]。PD伴OP的患者多为高龄患者群,PD患者行动迟缓、运动减少、步态平衡失调及习惯性久坐,使这类人群骨量减低,患OP的概率增加^[9]。

有研究发现,PD可能与细胞衰老、表观遗传学改变和线粒体功能损伤等多种机制有关^[10]。同时PD可能通过引起中枢下丘脑—垂体—肾上腺轴导致骨代谢异常,引起骨折风险增加。年龄增长导致下丘脑—垂体—性腺轴功能变化、循环中具有生物活性的睾酮水平下降、雌激素水平相对缺乏等因素均是年龄增长相关PD伴OP的重要原因之一^[11]。作为一种遗传相关性疾病,5%~10%的PD病例与特定基因的突变有关^[12]。线粒体基因突变的小鼠与年龄和性别相匹配的野生小鼠相比,腰椎和骨骼的骨质流失加速^[9]。活性维生素D能够明显升高腰椎骨密度,但似乎对髋部骨密度无明显影响^[13]。

PD多为老年患者,进入老年期,又会发生老年性OP,绝经后OP和老年性OP叠加;所以,绝经后妇女是OP高发人群^[14~15]。雌激素可使破骨细胞的分化成熟过程减慢,降低破骨细胞数量,促进钙质吸收,且可阻止骨的再吸收,而老年女性雌激素水平降低,对骨骼的保护作用减弱^[16],可引起早期快速骨质丢失,导致OP^[17]。增龄和生活方式相关疾病引起的氧

化应激及糖基化增加会导致骨强度降低^[18~19],本研究也表明女性PD发生OP的风险最高。

一项荟萃分析显示,VitD不足的个体更有可能发展成PD,与健康人相比VitD缺乏者患PD的风险增加了2.5倍^[20]。在丘脑、下丘脑、黑质和大脑皮质中发现维生素D受体后,研究发现PD患者血清25(OH)D浓度偏低易引起骨密度下降,运动不便使户外接受阳光照射时间不足,饮食上又易缺乏维生素D,进而导致OP^[21]。25(OH)D可能会影响黑质纹状体DA能途径^[22]。有资料显示,左旋多巴的过度使用、营养缺乏、肌力下降、体重减轻、运动减少、维生素D缺乏等多种因素参与PD导致的骨代谢异常^[23]。本研究显示25(OH)D减低与一个部位OP无关,仅和PD患者发生两部位OP的风险增高有关,PD患者发生OP可能在老年女性中普遍存在,但PD患者出现多部位OP受骨代谢影响更大。

本研究显示,PD患者伴OP与H-Y、UPDRS评分无相关性。分析原因为本研究对象为门诊患者,选取的人群活动能力尚可,PD疾病晚期(H-Y分期3~5期)所占比重小。后期需进一步扩大样本量研究。

综上所述,PD患者发生OP的几率高,老年女性伴血清25(OH)D水平降低的PD患者更容易发生OP。对老年女性PD患者骨密度监测首选腰椎部位,且对出现多部位OP患者补充维生素D应作为治疗首选。

利益冲突 无

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