

· 综述 ·

抗骨质疏松症药物对糖尿病患者糖代谢及骨代谢的影响

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摘要: 糖尿病是骨质疏松性骨折的危险因素之一,无论是1型还是2型糖尿病患者,其发生骨质疏松症和糖尿病性骨折的风险均显著升高。研究表明,糖尿病患者骨转换指标明显低于正常人群,尤其是骨形成动力不足。目前针对糖尿病合并骨质疏松症患者的抗骨质疏松治疗尚无明确的指南。抗骨质疏松症药物尤其是抗骨吸收药物,可进一步降低骨转换,同时,其可能影响骨钙素(osteocalcin, OC)等细胞因子的分泌从而对糖代谢产生不利影响。而目前许多动物实验及临床研究发现,常用抗骨质疏松症药物用于糖尿病患者不仅有抗骨质疏松作用,甚至可能对糖代谢产生积极影响。本文通过综述抗骨质疏松症药物对糖尿病患者糖代谢及骨代谢的影响,旨在为糖尿病患者抗骨质疏松治疗及避免糖尿病性骨折的发生提供有效的参考。

关键词: 抗骨质疏松症药物;糖尿病;骨质疏松;糖代谢

Effects of anti-osteoporotic drugs on glucose and bone metabolism in diabetic patients

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Abstract: Diabetes is one of the risk factors of osteoporotic fractures, and there is a significant increase in the risk of osteoporotic and diabetic fractures in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Studies have shown that the bone turnover in diabetic patients is significantly lower than that in the normal population, especially in terms of bone formation dynamics. There is no clear guidance for the treatment of osteoporosis in patients with diabetes and osteoporosis. Anti-osteoporotic drugs, particularly anti-resorptive drugs can further reduce bone turnover, and affect the secretion of cytokines such as osteocalcin, which may adversely affect glucose metabolism. Currently, many animal experiments and clinical studies have found that commonly used anti-osteoporotic drugs in diabetic patients not only have anti-osteoporosis effects but also have a positive effect on glucose metabolism. This article reviews the effects of anti-osteoporotic drugs on glucose metabolism and bone metabolism in diabetic patients, and hopes to provide an effective reference for the anti-osteoporotic treatment in diabetic patients and to avoid the occurrence of diabetic fractures.

Key words: anti-osteoporotic drugs; diabetes; osteoporosis; glycometabolism

随着人口老龄化的发生,糖尿病和骨质疏松症的患病率越来越高,由此导致的骨折等并发症给家庭、社会带来了沉重的负担。研究表明,不论是1型还是2型糖尿病患者均处于低骨转换状态^[1-2],而抗骨质疏松症药物理论上可进一步降低骨转换,并减

少骨钙素(osteocalcin, OC)分泌,从而影响胰岛素分泌及增加胰岛素抵抗,以此推想抗骨质疏松治疗可能会进一步降低糖尿病患者骨质量及增加糖尿病患者骨折风险,甚至对糖代谢产生不利影响,而临床及动物研究发现事实并非如此。因此本文就近年来常用抗骨质疏松症药物对糖尿病患者糖代谢及骨代谢的影响作一总结。

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1 糖代谢与骨代谢

越来越多的研究发现糖代谢与骨代谢之间密切相关^[3]。糖尿病患者由于其胰岛素不足或抵抗,慢性高血糖持续状态,糖基化终末代谢产物大量生成,炎性介质产生,糖尿病慢性并发症及降糖药物的使用,常常会导致骨质量下降。反之,骨作为内分泌器官亦可作用于糖代谢,其分泌的OC尤其是非羧化OC能促进胰岛素分泌、增加胰岛素敏感性、降低血糖及血脂^[4]。此外,胰岛素样生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factors-1, IGF-1)是调节骨代谢与糖代谢的另一个重要的细胞因子。研究表明,IGF-1与胰岛素敏感性相关,同时促进胰岛素分泌,从而降低血糖。IGF-1亦促进成骨细胞增殖、分化和募集,刺激骨胶原的转录和DNA合成,抑制胶原的降解,增加骨基质沉积^[5]。在糖尿病患者中,均已发现较低的IGF-1,且许多研究都证实低水平的血清IGF-1是骨折发生的危险因素^[6]。因此,保持OC、IGF-1等细胞因子的平衡与稳定对糖代谢及骨代谢十分重要。

2 抗骨质疏松症药物对糖尿病患者糖代谢及骨代谢的影响

2.1 双膦酸盐

双膦酸盐是临幊上应用最为广泛的抗骨质疏松症药物,其通过抑制破骨细胞功能抑制骨吸收,主要用于高骨转换型骨质疏松症。有研究显示双膦酸盐可降低绝经后骨质疏松症患者羧化及非羧化OC水平^[7],因此有人担心在糖尿病患者较低的骨转换环境中,其可能无法有效预防骨折,并可能对糖代谢产生不利影响。

而在链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)诱导的1型糖尿病小鼠模型中,骨形成减少,骨密度降低,用阿伦膦酸钠治疗后,虽然骨形成速率进一步降低,但最终改善了糖尿病小鼠的骨小梁和皮质厚度;在股骨的三点弯曲测试中,阿伦膦酸钠治疗的糖尿病小鼠比对照小鼠骨硬度增加,致使糖尿病小鼠骨折愈合加快^[8]。这一结果表明阿伦膦酸钠在小鼠模型中可有效逆转与1型糖尿病相关的骨丢失,且并没有因为糖尿病而影响抗骨质疏松症药物的治疗效果。

在绝经后骨质疏松症妇女中进行的3年随机干预对照试验(fracture intervention trial, FIT)的事后分析提供了临床证据^[9]:阿伦膦酸钠可减少骨转换标志物并增加腰椎和髋部骨密度(bone mineral

density, BMD),这些影响在糖尿病和非糖尿病患者中是相似的,且不会影响血糖、胰岛素敏感性及糖尿病发病率。日本一项对利塞膦酸钠治疗糖尿病、骨质疏松症共病患者的III期临床疗效分析结果也显示,其对骨形成、骨吸收及腰椎BMD在糖尿病和非糖尿病患者中有相似的作用^[10]。日本一项观察性研究^[11]也得出相似的结论,发现绝经后骨质疏松症合并糖尿病女性用阿伦膦酸钠治疗至少3年,结果报道骨转换标志物受到抑制及脊柱BMD增加程度在有和无糖尿病患者中相似,但遗憾的是,尽管BMD增加,糖尿病妇女报告非椎体骨折的发生率较高,但推测可能与糖尿病本身更快骨损失且有较高的骨折发生率有关。另外,丹麦两项大型研究都报告了与非糖尿病患者相比,糖尿病患者使用双膦酸盐有类似的抗骨折疗效^[12-13]。此外,双膦酸盐使用对新发糖尿病患病率降低也有一定的作用,一项分别使用阿伦膦酸钠、伊班膦酸钠、雷洛昔芬治疗骨质疏松症患者的研究中,结果表明阿伦膦酸钠治疗后,1型糖尿病发病风险无变化,2型糖尿病发病风险下降,且呈现剂量依赖性的风险下降,其机制目前尚不明确^[12]。我国台湾地区一项研究也得出相似的结论,但对于糖代谢的保护作用在高龄及合并高血压患者中不明显^[14]。然而任何特定实验中糖尿病患者的数据往往不足以评估其作用疗效的最终结果,但总的来看,双膦酸盐可用于治疗合并糖尿病患者,其作用与非糖尿病患者相似,且对糖代谢无不良影响甚至产生有益作用。

2.2 降钙素

降钙素(calcitonin, CT)是一种钙调节激素,其通过结合降钙素受体,抑制破骨细胞生物活性,减少骨量丢失并增加骨量。国内外已有很多研究显示,其用于糖尿病合并骨质疏松症患者,可增加钙盐沉积,减少骨量丢失,增加BMD,减少骨折发生率,且有效缓解临床症状,安全性良好^[15]。由于CT有强大的止痛作用,特别适用于伴有糖尿病性神经痛或骨骼肌肉痛的糖尿病合并骨质疏松症患者^[16]。同时,其作为胰淀素受体激动剂,通过延缓胃排空和淀粉吸收,保留胰岛β细胞功能来改善糖代谢^[17]。为此设计多项实验得出以下结论^[18]:(1)鲑鱼降钙素(salmon calcitonin, sCT)可减弱糖尿病高血糖症的发展;(2)sCT主要降低餐后血糖;(3)可降低体重,保护β细胞功能及增加胰岛素敏感性。这可能也与调节体内的瘦素、OC、IGF-1有关,但具体调节机制尚未完全阐明。因此,其被认为是一种治疗绝经

后肥胖及2型糖尿病患者的有前景药物,但考虑到药物使用剂量、给药途径、用药时间等均会影响其疗效,故需更多的实验设计来制定合理的用药方案。

2.3 雷洛昔芬

雷洛昔芬为第二代选择性雌激素受体调节剂,其在骨骼与雌激素受体结合,发挥类雌激素作用,并通过减少有害的胶原蛋白交叉连接及减少对WNT/链状信号抑制来降低骨转换,降低椎体骨折风险。随着人们预期寿命的延长,女性将度过很长一段时间的雌激素缺乏期,雌激素缺乏会导致骨质疏松症、代谢综合征、糖尿病等疾病发生,因此,雷洛昔芬用于绝经后骨质疏松症、代谢综合征、糖尿病共病患者受到了学者的关注^[19]。

一项对不考虑BMD的2型糖尿病绝经后妇女进行为期6个月的随机对照试验研究,比较安慰剂、骨化三醇和雷洛昔芬的疗效,结果显示与非糖尿病患者相似,雷洛昔芬可降低糖尿病合并骨质疏松症患者的骨转换,提高骨质量,且对葡萄糖代谢无不良反应^[20];日本一项回顾性观察研究中使用雷洛昔芬后,糖尿病对骨折的影响减小,能节省医疗资源,基于其基本原理,被认为与减少糖基化产物累计、增加脂联链形成和改善蛋白间距有关^[21]。另外,雷洛昔芬多种研究结局评价(multiple outcomes of raloxifene evaluation, MORE)为随机双盲多中心对绝经后骨质疏松症妇女骨折风险的研究,其中一个亚组分析发现,患糖尿病妇女雷洛昔芬治疗36个月后比非糖尿病妇女疗效更好($P=0.04$)^[22];雷洛昔芬作用于心脏(the raloxifene use for the heart, RUTH)实验与MORE实验结果一致,证实了其对椎体骨折的疗效,在亚组分析中,评估了雷洛昔芬抗骨折疗效在糖尿病和非糖尿病患者中一致性,且两组的非椎体骨折风险均未降低^[23]。

除此之外,基础及临床试验研究显示雷洛昔芬可能会抑制小鼠或绝经后妇女体重增加及导致脂肪重新分布,从而减少肥胖、降低胰岛素抵抗及降低糖尿病发生风险^[24]。而且雷洛昔芬可根据治疗持续时间对糖代谢产生不同效应,在绝经后有和无2型糖尿病患者中,短期(6个月)雷洛昔芬治疗不改变空腹血糖、胰岛素水平及胰岛素敏感性,相对于短期治疗,长期治疗(12个月)亦不改变空腹血糖,但会增加胰岛素敏感性,表明雷洛昔芬对糖代谢不产生负面影响,甚至可能为有利影响^[25]。

2.4 狄诺塞麦

狄诺塞麦(Denosumab)是目前用于治疗骨质疏

松症的第一种单克隆抗体药物,它能与细胞核因子κB受体活化因子配体[receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB(NF-κB) ligand, RANKL]结合,抑制破骨细胞活性、增加BMD,降低椎体和非椎体骨折风险。有研究认为RANKL除调节骨代谢外,亦与糖调节有关。意大利一项15年研究发现,2型糖尿病患者的RANKL较非糖尿病患者高,提示RANKL可作为糖尿病的预测因子^[26];另外,体内和体外研究发现RANKL抑制剂在胰岛细胞复制中扮演重要角色^[27],如狄诺塞麦用于2型糖尿病小鼠,RANKL信号的抑制可显著改善小鼠肝脏胰岛素敏感性及糖耐量受损程度;而临幊上一些针对狄诺塞麦影响糖代谢的研究大多是针对正常糖代谢人群。Freedom事后分析是唯一一个研究狄诺塞麦对糖尿病或糖尿病前期患者糖代谢影响的研究^[28],结果显示狄诺塞麦治疗可降低未口服降糖药物的糖尿病前期患者的空腹血糖,但总体来说,对糖尿病和非糖尿病患空腹血糖影响差异并无统计学意义。由于此药物上市时间不长,国内外研究较少,加上研究存在的局限性,其作用于糖尿病患者的疗效尚需更大样本的临幊研究证实。

2.5 甲状腺素类似物

甲状腺素类似物(parathyroid hormone analogue, PTHa)是当前促骨形成的代表药物,国内已上市的特立帕肽是重组人甲状腺素氨基端1~34活性片段,间断使用小剂量PTHa能刺激成骨细胞活性,促进骨形成,增加BMD,改善骨质量,降低椎体和非椎体骨折的发生风险。以往病理生理学证据表明,糖尿病患者骨形成速率较低,且有研究发现糖尿病患者PTH及OC水平低于糖代谢正常人群,PTH越低椎体骨折风险越高^[29],因此,使用促骨形成药物治疗糖尿病合并骨质疏松症引起人们的兴趣。但目前关于PTHa治疗糖尿病骨质疏松症的研究大都是动物实验,仅一项国外临幊研究。

动物实验模型中,STZ诱导的1型糖尿病大鼠使用间歇性低剂量PTHa治疗可增加大鼠骨小梁及BMD,减少了1型糖尿病所致骨质流失,使BMD恢复到正常水平^[30];在STZ诱导的2型糖尿病大鼠模型中,特立帕肽治疗可增加脊柱小梁与总BV/TV,但其不能完全逆转糖尿病负作用^[31]。由此可见,特立帕肽治疗对糖尿病小鼠产生有利作用,这可能与人胰岛细胞上发现PTH受体,即PTH可作用于胰岛细胞,促进胰岛素分泌有关。但也有研究结果与此相反,认为间歇性PTHa治疗不改变糖尿病小鼠血清非羧化OC水平、糖耐量及胰岛水平,不影响糖

代谢。同时,PTHa亦不能刺激糖尿病大鼠骨代谢,可能与糖尿病大鼠对骨骼的不利作用或已知的生理条件有关,即使在血糖控制较好的情况下,小剂量PTHa亦不能对糖尿病大鼠骨骼起作用^[32]。

近期国外的一项非盲、多中心、前瞻性临床研究^[33]比较了有或没有2型糖尿病患者使用特立帕肽后的非椎体骨折率、BMD、骨痛等。结果表明,两组之间脊柱和全髋BMD无差异,2型糖尿病股骨颈BMD较无糖尿病者增加更多,两者非椎体骨折、骨痛之间无差异。由于目前关于此方面大样本临床研究较少,因此,尚需进一步开展相关研究阐明特立帕肽在糖尿病患者中的作用。

3 小结

糖尿病合并骨质疏松症的防治不能单独依靠降低血糖,还应结合抗骨质疏松症药物和运动等多方面干预,才能最大程度地提高BMD,预防骨折。就目前研究来看,常见的抗骨质疏松症药物包括双膦酸盐、降钙素、雷洛昔芬、狄诺塞麦、甲状旁腺素类似物,虽均可用于合并糖尿病患者,且无明显不良反应,但尚缺乏明确指南规定。此外,大多数研究均是针对绝经后2型糖尿病妇女的观察性研究与事后分析,缺乏高质量的临床前瞻性研究与循证医学证据。因此,需更多大样本研究来探讨抗骨质疏松症药物对糖尿病患者的抗骨质疏松疗效及糖代谢影响,并通过探讨其中相关分子机制来指导治疗。

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