

· 论著 ·

# 血清胃饥饿素、脂肪因子与膝骨关节炎患者骨密度的相关性研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨血清胃饥饿素、脂肪因子水平与膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis)患者骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)之间的相关性。方法 本研究选取了164例有症状的膝骨关节炎患者和100位健康人群(对照组)。使用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测量受试者血清胃饥饿素、脂联素和抵抗素水平。通过双能X线吸收测定法(DXA)测量受试者全身、腰椎、髋部和股骨的BMD。结果 膝骨关节炎受试者的全身、腰椎、髋关节、股骨的BMD水平低于对照组( $P$ 均<0.05);但脂联素及胃饥饿素水平明显高于对照组( $P$ 均<0.05);在单因素分析中,血清胃饥饿素水平与所测量各个部位的骨密度之间有显著的负相关性( $P$ <0.05);脂联素与股骨干骨密度和总股骨骨密度呈显著负相关( $P$ <0.05)。进一步调整年龄、性别、体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)和骨关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)后,胃饥饿素水平与各个部位的骨密度之间仍然存在显著负相关( $P$ <0.05);脂联素与股骨干、股骨的骨密度之间有显著的相关性( $P$ <0.05)。而血清抵抗素与各部位骨密度在混杂因素调整前后未发现显著相关性。结论 血清胃饥饿素和脂联素水平与BMD呈显著负相关,提示胃饥饿素和脂联素对膝骨关节炎患者BMD有潜在的不利影响。

关键词: 脂联素; 骨密度; 胃饥饿素; 骨关节炎; 抵抗素

## Study on the correlation between serum ghrelin and adipokines, bone mineral density in patients with knee osteoarthritis

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the cross-sectional associations between serum levels of ghrelin and adipokines and bone mineral density (BMD) in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA). **Methods** This study included 164 symptomatic ROA patients and 100 healthy people (control group). Serum levels of ghrelin, adiponectin, and resistin were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The BMD of the subjects' whole body, lumbar spine, hip, and femur were measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). **Results** The bone mineral density of the whole body, lumbar spine, hip joint and femur of ROA subjects were lower than that of the control group (all  $P$ <0.05); but the levels of adiponectin and gastrin were significantly higher than that of the control group ( $P$ <0.05); In univariate analysis, the result showed a significant negative correlation between serum ghrelin levels and bone mineral density measured at various sites ( $P$ <0.05). Serum adiponectin was significantly negatively correlated with femoral shaft and total femur BMD ( $P$ <0.05). After further adjustment of age, gender, BMI and OA, there was still a significant negative correlation between the level of ghrelin and BMD in various parts ( $P$ <0.05); there was a significant correlation between adiponectin and BMD of femoral shaft and total femur ( $P$ <0.05). No significant correlation was found between serum

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resistin and bone mineral density at various sites before and after adjustment of confounding factors. **Conclusion** The serum levels of ghrelin and adiponectin were significantly and negatively associated with BMD, suggesting potentially detrimental effects of ghrelin and adiponectin on BMD in knee OA patients.

**Key words:** adiponectin; bone mineral density; ghrelin; osteoarthritis; resistin

骨关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)是目前最普遍的关节疾病,根据世界卫生组织的报告,约18%的女性和10%60岁以上的男性受到OA影响<sup>[1]</sup>。肥胖是OA的公认危险因素,特别是对于负重关节部位。然而,由于肥胖增加引起的关节负重并不能用来解释OA与非负重关节之间的相关性。最近的研究<sup>[2]</sup>认为肥胖相关的代谢性炎症可能有助于OA。脂肪因子脂联素和抵抗素由白色脂肪组织分泌<sup>[3]</sup>。胃饥饿素虽然不属于脂肪因子,由于其是内源性瘦素拮抗剂,具有促食欲、增强胃肠动力,调节糖代谢和抗炎作用<sup>[4]</sup>,因此受到人们的关注。脂联素在OA中的作用尚无定论。一些研究表明脂联素在OA中具有保护作用<sup>[5]</sup>,但也有研究<sup>[6]</sup>认为血清脂联素与疾病严重程度之间没有关联。关于抵抗素和OA之间相关性的研究很少,并且一直存在争议<sup>[7-8]</sup>。之前的研究<sup>[9]</sup>表明,骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)升高与OA风险增加有关,提示BMD增加是OA的危险因素。脂肪因子和BMD都可能参与OA的病因学,之间可能存在密切关系,并且到目前为止还没有关于OA患者胃饥饿素、脂联素、抵抗素和BMD之间关联的研究报导。因此,本研究的目的是研究膝骨关节炎患者血清胃饥饿素、脂联素、抵抗素水平与骨密度的相关性。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究选取了205例于2017年1月至2019年2月在三亚中心医院进行诊治并且根据2012年中华医学会风湿病学会诊断标准确诊的临床膝关节OA KL分级为2级或3级的34~74岁患者。排除标准:全身有关节强直、类风湿关节炎或其他炎症性疾病患者;2年内计划行膝关节置换术的严重OA患者;没有血样无法测量脂肪因子的患者以及不能进行BMD检测的患者。经筛查,41名患者达不到要求,最终纳入164名患者。同时纳入100名健康受试者作为对照组。该研究经医院伦理委员会批准,所有参与者均签署书面知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

在受试者着轻便衣服情况下使用电子秤检测其体重,精确到0.1 kg;脱掉鞋后使用测距仪测量其高度,精确到0.1 cm。计算体质质量指数[(body mass index, BMI, 体重(kg)/身高(m)<sup>2</sup>]。检测受试者血清脂肪因子水平:早晨抽取其空腹静脉血液,分离血清并等分到塑料储存管中。将等分试样储存在-80℃直至分析。根据制造商的说明书,使用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA; eBioscience, USA)试剂盒测量受试者血清脂联素和抵抗素水平。通过RIA(Ghrelin人RIA试剂盒RK-031-30,Phoenix Pharmaceuticals Inc., Belmont, CA)检测血清饥饿素水平。胃饥饿素、脂联素和抵抗素的测定内和测定间变异系数分别为5.7%和6.9%、4.2%和3.1%、5.1%和8.1%。

使用双能X线吸收测定法(DXA, Lunar Prodigy, GE Healthcare, USA)测量受试者全身、脊柱、髋部和股骨总体的BMD,包括股骨颈、Ward三角形、大转子和股骨干。BMD由骨面积(cm<sup>2</sup>)和骨矿物质含量(g)计算,并以g/cm<sup>2</sup>表示。将BMD的单位转换为kg/m<sup>2</sup>,以使脂肪因子和BMD的水平保持在相似的量级。所有受试者均经过CT检测并使用KL分级系统(0~4级)来评估OA的放射学严重程度<sup>[10]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 19.0(SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA)版本进行统计分析。分别用t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验和卡方检验比较均值、中位数和比例。在调整年龄、性别、BMI和OA后,使用单因素和多元线性回归分析脂肪因子与BMD的关系。 $P<0.05$ 或95%可信区间(CI)表示比较差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

两组受试者的年龄、身高、体重及BMI比较差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ );膝骨关节炎受试者的全身、腰椎、髋关节、股骨的骨密度水平低于对照组( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ );但脂联素及胃饥饿素水平明显高于对照组( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 参与者的特征

Table 1 Characteristics of the participants

项目	膝骨关节炎组	对照组	P值
年龄/岁	55.42±4.52	56.27±4.67	0.206
女性/%	68.4	67.1	0.075
身高/cm	158.64±6.88	157.66±7.98	0.971
体重/kg	55.07±5.88	57.08±6.13	0.082
BMI/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.84±2.56	23.68±2.18	0.084
BMD/(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )			
全身	0.76±0.14	0.93±0.29	0.011
腰椎	0.78±0.18	0.93±0.25	0.009
髋关节	0.71±0.23	0.93±0.32	0.006
股骨	0.72±0.26	0.92±0.31	0.013
胃饥饿素/(pg/mL)	455.6±67.3	308.8±56.3	0.012
脂联素/(μg/mL)	49.70±4.46	27.09±5.46	<0.001
抵抗素/(ng/mL)	2.22±0.36	2.27±0.29	0.098

在单因素分析中,显示血清胃饥饿素水平与所

测量的各个部位的骨密度之间有显著的负相关性。随后,在进一步调整年龄、性别、BMI和OA后,胃饥饿素水平与各个部位的骨密度之间仍然存在显著负相关。见表2。

在单因素分析中,血清脂联素与股骨干骨密度和总股骨密度呈显著负相关。对上述协变量进行调整后,这些负关联保持不变。本研究发现血清脂联素与股骨干、股骨的骨密度之间有显著的相关性。见表3。

在单因素分析中,血清抵抗素与各部位骨密度未发现显著相关性。在调整年龄、性别、BMI、OA后,血清抵抗素与各部位BMD的相关性均未达到统计学关联。见表4。

表2 胃饥饿素和各部位BMD之间的关系

Table 2 The relationship between ghrelin and BMD in various regions

参数	单变量		多变量 a	
	β(95% CI)	P值	β(95% CI)	P值
总体BMD	-0.011 (-0.026, 0.004)	0.015	-0.019 (-0.034, -0.005)	0.009
腰椎BMD	0.004 (-0.013, 0.021)	0.003	-0.010 (-0.028, 0.007)	0.048
全髋BMD	-0.010 (-0.025, 0.006)	0.013	-0.018 (-0.034, -0.003)	0.018
股骨总BMD	-0.007 (-0.023, 0.008)	0.002	-0.018 (-0.034, -0.002)	0.024
股骨颈BMD	-0.010 (-0.025, 0.006)	0.018	-0.016 (-0.032, 0.000)	0.048
Ward三角	-0.007 (-0.025, 0.011)	0.042	-0.012 (-0.029, 0.006)	0.019
大转子	-0.004 (-0.018, 0.009)	0.038	-0.013 (-0.026, 0.001)	0.044
股骨干	-0.008 (-0.028, 0.011)	0.006	-0.026 (-0.046, -0.006)	0.012

表3 脂联素和各部位BMD之间的关联

Table 3 The relationship between adiponectin and BMD in various regions

参数	单变量		多变量 a	
	β(95% CI)	P值	β(95% CI)	P值
总体BMD	-0.005 (-0.010, 0.000)	0.072	-0.002 (-0.007, 0.003)	0.432
腰椎BMD	-0.006 (-0.013, 0.002)	0.123	-0.002 (-0.010, 0.005)	0.518
全髋BMD	-0.006 (-0.012, 0.001)	0.100	-0.002 (-0.009, 0.004)	0.456
股骨总BMD	-0.006 (-0.012, 0.000)	0.034	-0.007 (-0.013, 0.000)	0.030
股骨颈BMD	-0.006 (-0.011, 0.000)	0.061	-0.005 (-0.011, 0.001)	0.088
Ward三角	-0.005 (-0.012, 0.002)	0.137	-0.004 (-0.010, 0.003)	0.234
大转子	-0.004 (-0.009, 0.001)	0.116	-0.002 (-0.007, 0.003)	0.436
股骨干	-0.008 (-0.015, -0.001)	0.025	-0.011 (-0.018, -0.003)	0.006

表4 抵抗素和各部位BMD之间的关联

Table 4 The relationship between resistin and BMD in various regions

参数	单变量		多变量 a	
	β(95% CI)	P值	β(95% CI)	P值
总体BMD	0.005 (-0.042, 0.053)	0.825	0.005 (-0.037, 0.048)	0.801
腰椎BMD	-0.022 (-0.117, 0.072)	0.639	-0.024 (-0.120, 0.071)	0.612
全髋BMD	-0.005 (-0.093, 0.083)	0.913	0.012 (-0.072, 0.096)	0.777
股骨总BMD	-0.010 (-0.061, 0.042)	0.712	-0.007 (-0.056, 0.043)	0.792
股骨颈BMD	-0.023 (-0.075, 0.029)	0.376	-0.023 (-0.073, 0.027)	0.358
Ward三角	-0.030 (-0.090, 0.030)	0.327	-0.031 (-0.086, 0.023)	0.257
大转子	-0.014 (-0.059, 0.031)	0.528	-0.012 (-0.054, 0.030)	0.568
股骨干	0.002 (-0.062, 0.066)	0.951	0.003 (-0.061, 0.067)	0.918

### 3 讨论

本研究探讨了膝骨关节炎患者血清中胃饥饿素及脂联素、抵抗素与各部位 BMD 的关系。膝骨关节炎受试者的全身、腰椎、髋关节、股骨的骨密度低于对照组；但脂联素及胃饥饿素水平明显高于对照组；进一步研究发现血清胃饥饿素水平与全身、髋部和股骨（包括股骨颈和股骨干）骨密度呈负相关。血清脂联素也与股骨和股骨干骨密度的降低有显著的相关性 ( $P < 0.01$ )。相反，血清抵抗素与骨密度之间没有相关性。各种研究已经证明胃饥饿素和骨密度之间的关系。关于胃饥饿素在骨代谢中的作用，大多数实验数据支持胃饥饿素刺激成骨细胞增殖和分化作用，但尚不清楚胃饥饿素是否是骨重建过程中必不可少的<sup>[11]</sup>。来自临床研究的数据不支持循环胃饥饿素和 BMD 之间的联系<sup>[12]</sup>。前述荟萃分析也没有发现胃饥饿素与各部位骨骼 BMD 之间有任何关联<sup>[13]</sup>，这与本研究的发现不一致。可能由于上述研究均是正常健康人研究中得到的结果，所以与本研究结果不一样。本研究表明，在膝骨关节炎患者中，血清胃饥饿素与骨密度降低显著相关，与年龄、性别、BMI 和 OA 无关。提示胃饥饿素可能对 OA 患者的 BMD 有潜在的不利影响。

脂联素对骨代谢有负面影响。在调整潜在混杂因素后，绝经后妇女的脂联素水平与股骨颈和全身 BMD 呈负相关<sup>[14]</sup>，且最高的脂联素水平显著高于最低的脂联素水平<sup>[15]</sup>。一项荟萃分析<sup>[16]</sup>表明，无论绝经状态和性别如何，在健康受试者中，脂联素是与骨密度呈负相关的主要相关脂肪因子。Oshima 等<sup>[17]</sup>报道脂联素通过抑制破骨细胞和激活成骨细胞增加骨小梁中的骨量<sup>[7]</sup>。相比之下，在围绝经期妇女中没有发现脂联素与腰椎骨密度之间的关系。Barbour 等<sup>[15]</sup>发现老年女性和男性的脂联素水平与全身面积骨密度或腰椎小梁体积骨密度丢失不相关。本研究首次在膝骨关节炎患者中研究了脂联素与骨密度的关系，揭示了脂联素对膝骨关节炎患者骨密度的潜在不利影响。血清瘦素水平与 BMI 呈正相关，而血清脂联素水平与 BMI 呈负相关<sup>[18]</sup>。然而，笔者发现血清瘦素和脂联素水平与 OA 的 BMD 呈负相关。其潜在机制尚不清楚，有待进一步研究。

到目前为止，有几项研究报道了抵抗素与骨密度之间的关系。232 名中国男性在调整年龄和脂肪量前后，血清抵抗素与全身、腰椎和髋部骨密度无相关性<sup>[19]</sup>，在 336 名 41~81 岁健康绝经后女性中，抵

抗素不是骨密度的独立预测因子<sup>[20]</sup>。一项研究<sup>[21]</sup>报道，在 80 名中年男性中，血清抵抗素水平与腰椎骨密度呈显著负相关。在笔者目前的研究中，没有发现血清抵抗素与膝骨关节炎患者的骨密度有显著的相关性。

当然，本研究也存在一定的局限性。首先，由于其横截面性质，不能确定脂肪因子与骨密度之间的因果关系，需进一步的纵向研究来验证笔者的发现；第二，样本量不大。这可能是为什么本研究没有发现抵抗素和骨密度之间有显著的关联的原因；最后，肌肉和脂肪质量会发生变化，可能会影响这些联系。

总的来说，本研究发现膝骨关节炎患者血清胃饥饿素和脂联素水平较正常明显升高，血清胃饥饿素和脂联素水平与骨密度呈显著负相关，提示胃饥饿素和脂联素对膝骨关节炎患者骨密度有潜在的不利影响。

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