

• 综述 •

2型糖尿病患者脆性骨折风险增加的机制

林赟赟, 程 鹏*

南京医科大学第一附属医院老年内分泌科, 江苏 南京 210029

[摘要] 2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)是以高血糖、胰岛素抵抗为特征的代谢性疾病,易导致多个系统出现并发症,如神经病变、肾病、视网膜病变和骨病等。骨质疏松性骨折具有高发病率、高病死率和高医疗资源消耗的特点,是重大公共卫生问题。与非糖尿病患者相比,T2DM患者发生脆性骨折的风险增加,尽管患者可能表现为骨密度正常或增加,但骨质量受损是该人群骨脆性增加的主要原因。T2DM患者骨脆性增加的机制很复杂,受到多种因素影响,如肥胖、高血糖、胰岛素抵抗、氧化应激、微血管并发症和晚期糖基化终产物的积累等,这些因素可能导致骨代谢、结构和强度的改变。其他因素如低血糖和随之而来的跌倒倾向增加,以及某些抗糖药物对骨骼和矿物质代谢的直接影响,可能导致该人群的骨折风险增加。文章对这些影响因素的作用机制进行简单综述。

[关键词] 2型糖尿病;脆性骨折;危险因素;机制

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Mechanisms of increased risk of fragility fractures in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

LIN Yunyun, CHENG Peng*

Department of Gerontoendocrinology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

[Abstract] Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia and insulin resistance, often leading to complications in multiple systems, including neuropathy, nephropathy, retinopathy, and bone diseases. Osteoporotic fractures are particularly concerning public health issues due to their high incidence, significant fatality rate, and substantial consumption of medical resources. Compared to non-diabetic individuals, patients with T2DM have an elevated risk of fragility fractures. Despite often having normal or increased bone density, the primary cause of this increased fracture risk is impaired bone mass. The mechanisms underlying increased bone fragility in T2DM patients are complex and multifactorial, involving obesity, hyperglycemia, insulin resistance, oxidative stress, microvascular complications, and the accumulation of advanced glycation end products. These factors can lead to alterations in bone metabolism, structure, and strength. Additionally, other factors, such as hypoglycemia and the associated increased risk of falls, as well as the direct effects of certain antidiabetic medications on bone and mineral metabolism, may further contribute to the heightened fracture risk in this population. This review provides a concise overview of the mechanisms by which these factors influence bone fragility in patients with T2DM.

[Key words] type 2 diabetes mellitus; fragility fracture; risk factor; mechanism

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由于人口老龄化进程加快,骨质疏松症和2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)的患病率和

死亡率在全世界范围内不断上升。脆性骨折被认为是T2DM的并发症之一^[1],与非T2DM患者比较,T2DM患者的骨折风险大^[2]、术后并发症增多、住院时间延长、住院病死率增加、行走能力和身体功能的恢复减慢、疼痛和抑郁的发生率增加、养老院永

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*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: cphh@sohu.com

久居住的可能性更大^[3]。现有数据表明,T2DM患者常见腕部和足部骨折,约1/3的T2DM绝经后女性存在椎体骨折。理解T2DM中骨脆性增加的机制,对预防和治疗糖尿病性骨质疏松有重要意义。慢性高血糖、肥胖、高胰岛素血症、晚期糖基化终产物(advanced glycation end product, AGE)的积累、炎症因子、氧化应激释放的脂肪因子以及微血管并发症是T2DM骨脆性增加的主要机制。降糖药物对骨代谢也有不同程度的影响。文章旨在探讨T2DM相关骨脆性增加的病理生理机制。

1 T2DM患者的骨折风险

许多研究发现,T2DM患者的骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)高于同龄非糖尿病人群^[4]。在高体重指数(body mass index, BMI)和高糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)水平的年轻男性中,BMD的增加更为明显^[5]。脊柱BMD增加需考虑弥漫性特发性骨骼肥厚症,常见于糖尿病患者,>50岁患者中女性发生率为15%和男性发生率为25%。T2DM患者骨折发生率随着年龄的增长而增加^[6-7]。既往前瞻性分析中,较低的BMD与股骨颈和全髋关节骨折风险增加相关^[8],接受胰岛素治疗及血糖控制不良(HbA1c水平高)的患者髋部骨折风险进一步增加^[9-12]。T2DM患者腕部、足部、椎体骨折较健康人多见^[13-14]。BMD可预测T2DM患者骨折风险。在BMD T评分和年龄相同的人群中,T2DM患者的骨折风险更高^[15]。骨折风险评估工具(fracture risk assessment tool, FRAX)评分在预测T2DM患者髋部和非脊柱骨折风险方面仅部分有效^[16]。

T2DM患者骨折风险增加还与低血糖事件和跌倒相关^[17]。既往研究证明,接受降糖药物和胰岛素治疗的患者易发生低血糖事件,出现视力减退、周围神经病变、慢性步态和/或平衡障碍^[18]的患者,跌倒风险增加,导致骨折风险增加。骨脆性多源于骨矿物质质量减少,还可见骨微结构改变,最终导致骨材料本身的内在特性改变。目前研究结果表明皮质孔隙度增加、横截面积减少是T2DM骨微结构的显著特征^[19-20]。

2 T2DM骨脆性增加的细胞和分子机制

骨骼在人的一生中不断重塑,以确保结构的完整性,协调成骨细胞、骨细胞以及破骨细胞的活动,维持骨吸收、骨形成的动态平衡。糖尿病患者骨脆性增加的机制复杂,由多个因素相互作用所致。1型

糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)患者因 β 细胞衰竭和胰岛素生长因子1(insulin-like growth factor 1, IGF1)水平降低,影响成骨细胞的功能,导致年轻时骨量峰值低^[21]。相反,T2DM在疾病晚期损害骨骼健康,由于胰岛素缺乏、葡萄糖毒性、AGE积累、脂肪源性因子(包括促炎细胞因子和脂肪因子)、Wnt通路抑制以及微血管疾病都损害骨细胞功能、骨转换和胶原蛋白特性^[22],各因素之间可相互增强或抵消。肥胖和高胰岛素血症是疾病早期的主要驱动因素,疾病晚期,衰老、AGE积累和微血管疾病成为关注重点。

成骨细胞分泌的骨钙素是骨形成的标志,T2DM患者骨钙素水平显著降低^[23]。脂联素是脂肪细胞分泌的胰岛素增敏激素,有益于胰岛素分泌和 β 细胞的分化^[24]。研究证实,在体外添加未羧化骨钙素可增加胰腺 β 细胞增殖、 β 细胞和脂肪细胞中胰岛素和脂联素的表达,而缺乏骨钙素的小鼠常出现高血糖、葡萄糖耐受不良、胰腺 β 细胞增殖减少、胰岛素抵抗等现象^[25]。目前,关于改善骨钙素水平能否改善葡萄糖代谢的研究有限。

2.1 肥胖

肥胖是T2DM的典型病征之一,肥胖和骨骼健康的关系复杂,肥胖患者骨骼机械负荷大,刺激骨骼形成,BMD增高,BMI增加对髋部骨折有保护作用^[26]。减震脂肪可保护骨盆,但高体重人群跌倒风险高,会增加骨折风险^[27]。内脏脂肪组织刺激炎症因子和脂肪因子分泌,抑制成骨细胞分化^[28],白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-11和肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 激活RANKL/RANK/OPG通路,刺激破骨细胞分化和骨吸收,引起骨质流失。目前,脂肪低度炎症状态被称为代谢性炎症^[29],胰岛素信号通路活性降低被认为是肥胖和胰岛素抵抗时发生低度炎症的主要机制^[30],如NF- κ B、SOCS蛋白、TLR、JNK和Wnt通路。Wnt3a抑制胰岛素刺激的酪氨酸磷酸化和胰岛素受体,减少脂肪组织中葡萄糖转运,降低胰岛素敏感性^[31]。

肥胖可以通过改变骨髓微环境对骨骼产生影响。成骨细胞和骨髓脂肪细胞来自间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cell, MSC)^[32]。肥胖促进骨髓MSC向脂肪细胞分化,造成骨髓脂肪细胞增加,成骨细胞数量减少,使骨转换减少,引发骨质疏松^[33]。

过度肥胖会使脂肪因子分泌增加。脂肪因子在骨细胞中的作用复杂,其中,瘦素是一种多肽激素,主要由脂肪组织分泌,通过下丘脑和交感神经

系统、改变体重以及其他激素(如垂体)间接影响骨骼。体外研究表明,瘦素可激活 RANKL/RANK/OPG 通路,诱导 MSC 向成骨细胞分化^[34]。而过高的瘦素水平会刺激下丘脑神经元产生抑制因子,抑制骨代谢^[35]。瘦素缺乏小鼠的 BMD、股骨长度、骨小梁体积及骨矿含量均低于正常小鼠^[36]。有研究表明,骨质疏松症患者瘦素水平低于骨量正常者,而脂联素水平高于骨量正常者^[37]。脂联素可促进成骨细胞分化,抑制破骨细胞生成。在骨质疏松患者中,脂联素诱导 IL-6 的产生,导致骨量减少^[38]。

2.2 胰岛素抵抗

胰岛素在骨代谢中发挥重要作用。体内和体外研究表明,胰岛素促进骨骼合成代谢^[39]。胰岛素与成骨细胞、破骨细胞表面胰岛素受体(insulin receptor, IR)结合,激活胰岛素受体酪氨酸激酶,聚集并磷酸化各种底物对接蛋白^[40],例如胰岛素受体底物(insulin receptor substrate, IRS)蛋白家族,特异性激活下游 PI3K/AKT 通路,促进成骨细胞增殖和分化^[41-42],诱导破骨细胞形成,增加骨吸收^[43-44]。胰岛素抵抗的病理生理学机制复杂,主要是肝脏和骨骼肌中异位脂质积累以及脂肪细胞功能障碍。Bilotta 等^[45]研究显示,胰岛素抵抗在成骨分化过程中可能与骨钙素基因启动子活性降低相关,骨钙素是由成骨细胞合成的骨特异性蛋白,对骨代谢具有调节作用,T2DM 患者血清骨钙素水平降低、骨脆性增加与长期高血糖状态及胰岛素分泌异常相关。在 T2DM 疾病早期,胰岛素敏感性降低,胰腺 β 细胞分泌能力增加,高胰岛素血症进一步发展^[46]。高胰岛素血症的合成代谢作用、肥胖机械刺激、慢性炎症和脂肪因子可增加 BMD^[47]。其他参与葡萄糖代谢调节的激素,如胰高血糖素样肽键 1 (glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1)能够提高胰岛细胞内胰岛素 RNA 的转录活性,提高胰岛素的合成量,增加胰岛素储备,T2DM 患者的 GLP-1 明显下降,胰岛素抵抗指数升高^[48-49]。

2.3 高血糖

高血糖可以通过多种方式影响骨骼健康。高血糖可引起渗透性利尿,增加尿钙排泄,影响甲状旁腺激素和维生素 D 轴,促进甲状旁腺激素分泌,从而增加骨吸收^[50-51]。体外研究表明,糖尿病大鼠骨形态发生蛋白-2、骨钙素和骨桥蛋白表达水平下降,表明骨形成受到抑制^[52]。高血糖可上调核转录因子过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR γ),影响骨髓 MSC 分

化,表现为成骨分化减少,成脂分化增多^[53-54],从而抑制成骨细胞成熟。硫化氢是一种新型气体信号分子和细胞保护剂,现已证明,成骨细胞中存在内源性硫化氢,在骨折愈合过程中,硫化氢可以降低局部炎性细胞浸润并抑制成骨细胞中的氧化应激,促进骨折愈合,而在高血糖状态下,组织中硫化氢水平降低,成骨细胞活性减弱^[55]。当机体长期处于高糖状态,会导致 ROS 增加,通过 Wnt 通路使成骨细胞分化减少,凋亡增加。骨细胞衰老和凋亡加速,会使骨骼机械感知和振荡剪切应力受损,脆性增加。高血糖对破骨细胞影响尚不完全清楚,体外研究表明,降低葡萄糖浓度可减少破骨细胞的骨吸收^[56]。在破骨分化过程中,大量线粒体在破骨细胞中产生,导致细胞对铁的需求增加,从而引起转铁蛋白受体表达上调,促进铁摄取,而高血糖诱导破骨细胞分化的同时会触发破骨细胞铁死亡,破坏成骨与破骨之间的平衡^[57]。

高血糖也可通过改变细胞外基质对骨骼健康产生负面影响,骨弹性、韧性和强度与胶原蛋白交联类型相关^[58]。慢性高血糖可使胶原蛋白周转率降低,大量 I 型胶原累积,导致骨骼的生物力学发生变化^[59]。

2.4 AGE

蛋白质、脂肪及核酸的氨基和还原糖在生理环境中发生非酶催化反应,可生成 AGE,被不同类型细胞上的 AGE 受体(advanced glycation end product receptor, RAGE)特异性识别,产生 IL-1、IL-6、TNF- α 、脂联素,增加破骨细胞活性,骨吸收增加,还可通过丝裂原活化蛋白激酶和胞质途径促进成骨细胞凋亡,降低骨形成^[60]。在 T2DM 患者中,高血糖、氧化应激水平增加,促进了 AGE 的亚群糖基氧化终产物的形成。其中与骨组织相关的是羧甲基赖氨酸(carboxymethyl lysine, CML)和戊糖素(pentosidine, PEN),这两种 AGE 是早期糖基化产物,PEN 还是评估糖化导致的骨折风险的金标准^[61]。在一项研究中,尿 PEN 的产生与 T2DM 中骨折风险增加相关,血清 PEN 水平与椎体骨折相关^[62]。另一项研究中,尿 PEN 和血清 CML 在 T2DM 队列中与临床骨折发生风险显著相关^[63]。

AGE 在骨骼中积累,成骨细胞和破骨细胞表达 RAGE。AGE-RAGE 通过炎症、氧化应激以及细胞内途径的激活而介导组织损伤发生,包括 PI3K/AKT 和 JAK/STAT。在骨细胞方面,AGE-RAGE 可促进成骨细胞分化和凋亡,上调 RANKL,破骨细胞生成增

加,骨矿化受损。AGE-RAGE可使TGF- β 表达和分泌增加,抑制Wnt/ β -catenin、PI3K和ERK等信号通路,减少成骨细胞分化和矿化^[64]。AGE对T2DM患者骨质量的影响仍需更大规模研究来证实。

2.5 炎性细胞因子

T2DM被认为是慢性低度炎症的状态^[21]。糖尿病微环境可见IL-1、TNF- α 和IL-6等炎症因子显著增加,诱导ROS的产生与积累^[65],ROS水平升高可通过RANK/RANKL/NF- κ B信号通路直接抑制成骨分化,刺激成脂分化,也可通过ROS/MAPK信号通路调节破骨细胞分化和活性^[66]。TGF- β 是诱导IL-17生成的关键因子,高浓度的TGF- β 与IL-6、IL-21联合使IL-23受体表达上调,促进IL-17的生成,IL-17可促进破骨细胞合成、抑制成骨细胞分化。TGF- β 也可直接抑制Th1、Th2,导致TNF- α 生成减少,减弱对破骨细胞的抑制作用,最终影响骨重塑^[67]。TNF- α 及其受体家族成员是细胞凋亡的主要起始因子。TNF- α 可激活转录因子NF- κ B,促进细胞凋亡^[68]。在糖尿病小鼠中,TNF- α 抑制剂可减少软骨细胞凋亡^[69]。TNF- α 升高还影响葡萄糖代谢,增加脂肪酸的释放,抑制胰岛素信号转导^[70]。IL-6是内脏脂肪组织分泌的主要细胞因子,在肥胖和T2DM患者中,其血浆浓度显著升高^[71]。IL-6可磷酸化IRS中的丝氨酸残基,阻断胰岛素信号转导^[72]。IL-6也可通过激活成骨细胞中的JAK2和RANKL的表达,来增加破骨细胞分化^[73]。

一些抗炎药在糖尿病骨病的修复中有一定作用。如肠促胰岛素相关药物通过抑制炎症、调节骨吸收和骨形成来促进糖尿病的骨修复^[74],肠促胰岛素的疗法已成为治疗T2DM的重要药物,如GLP-1受体激动剂和二肽基肽酶-4(dipeptidyl peptidase-4, DPP-4)抑制剂^[75]。

2.6 微血管并发症

糖尿病的长期并发症极具破坏性,其医疗费用占糖尿病相关医疗费用的60%~70%。糖尿病性骨病被认为是微血管并发症之一。血管系统为骨微环境提供必需的氧气、营养物质和矿物质^[76],清除组织代谢副产物。糖尿病进展可导致血管收缩,阻碍骨骼血液供应,骨形成和吸收不平衡,骨质减少和皮质孔隙增加,糖尿病患者的骨骼变化与血管低灌注有关,且糖尿病微血管病变会引起糖尿病骨病^[77]。T2DM对骨微血管系统的影响较难直接检测,现有证据表明T2DM患者衰老加速或微血管病变都会增加骨脆性^[78]。T2DM患者的微血管并发症

还与跌倒倾向增加有关,与没有微血管疾病的糖尿病患者相比,糖尿病骨病患者的骨脆性增加,跌倒风险也增加^[79]。

3 降糖药物对T2DM骨代谢的影响

部分新型降糖药物对骨质疏松有一定保护作用,如DPP-4抑制剂可提高GLP-1水平,而GLP-1能诱导成骨细胞分化并抑制破骨细胞活性^[80]。钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白-2(sodium-glucose cotransporter-2, SGLT-2)抑制剂包括恩格列净、达格列净和卡格列净,可通过抑制SGLT-2,促进肾脏对葡萄糖的排泄,达到降糖的目的,同时其也可增加肾小管对磷的重吸收,使血磷升高,刺激甲状旁腺激素分泌,造成骨吸收增加,但与骨折风险增加无显著关联,该类药物的安全性还需进一步研究^[80]。噻唑烷二酮类药物(thiazolidinedione, TZD)可激活PPAR γ ,降低胰岛素抵抗程度并改善 β 细胞对葡萄糖水平改变的反应。TZD也可以诱导成脂分化,通过改变骨形成和脂肪生成之间的平衡影响MSC分化方向,使骨髓中脂肪细胞增多,成骨细胞数量减少,导致不可逆的骨质流失^[81]。故TZD应避免用于有骨质疏松症风险的患者。在使用降糖药物的同时,还需考虑其对骨代谢的作用,充分权衡是否加用其他抗骨质疏松药物或采取相应的预防措施。

4 小结与展望

多数T2DM患者BMD较高,但骨折风险却增加。首先,肥胖、胰岛素抵抗、高血糖、微血管并发症、炎症和AGE是主要影响因素,对骨骼机械性能产生不利影响,骨脆性增加,而BMD测量和基于临床风险因素的评估很难准确体现这些影响。其次,骨骼外因素,如虚弱、肌肉无力、外源性胰岛素治疗、降糖药物应用、血糖控制和糖尿病患病时间,亦是糖尿病骨折相关危险因素。识别独立危险因素,进一步阐明T2DM中骨脆性增加的病理生理学机制,将骨骼和代谢健康联系起来,为扩展现有骨靶向治疗框架提供理论依据。

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