

· 临床研究 ·

肾移植受者与透析患者骨代谢异常的比较

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[摘要] 目的: 评估肾移植受者及慢性肾脏病透析患者骨代谢异常情况, 探讨肾移植术后骨代谢状态的变化。方法: 回顾性分析南京医科大学第一附属医院2017年1月—2018年6月住院随访复查的156例肾移植术后半年及以上的受者, 同步纳入2018年1—5月住院的77例透析患者。比较两组骨代谢标志物及骨密度(BMD)水平。结果: 肾移植组 vs. 透析组, 各骨代谢标志物异常发生率: 低校正血钙 0.0% vs. 9.5%、高校正血钙 14.8% vs. 9.5%、低磷 25.0% vs. 2.6%、高磷 3.2% vs. 85.5%、高甲状旁腺激素(PTH) 51.4% vs. 85.9%、低25-羟基维生素D 63.7% vs. 81.9%、高骨钙素 17.8% vs. 98.6%、高I型胶原N端肽 84.6% vs. 100.0%、高I型胶原C端肽 80.8% vs. 100.0%、高抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(TRAP-5b) 18.2% vs. 46.5%, 两组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组间骨型碱性磷酸酶水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 两组右股骨颈骨量及椎骨量减少及骨质疏松发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。多因素分析BMD的影响因素, 肾移植组为与术前甲状旁腺切除史、体重指数(BMI)、总胆固醇(TC)、血磷水平呈正相关, 与中性粒细胞(NE)呈负相关($P < 0.05$), 透析组为与年龄和PTH呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。结论: 肾移植术后随着肾功能的改善, 骨代谢异常指标可得到改善, 但仍有部分患者出现持续骨代谢异常。综合各骨代谢指标的变化及趋势, 有助于评估肾移植术后矿物质与骨代谢异常。

[关键词] 肾移植; 透析; 矿物质与骨代谢异常

[中图分类号] R692

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2019)05-673-04

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNS20190509

Comparison of abnormal bone metabolism between renal transplant recipients and dialysis patients

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To evaluate the abnormalities of bone metabolism in renal transplant recipients and chronic kidney disease patients undergoing stage 5 dialysis, and to explore the changes of bone metabolism after renal transplantation. **Methods:** Retrospective analysis was performed on 156 recipients who were hospitalized for follow-up review in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from January 2017 to June 2018. All recipients had received kidney transplantation for six months or more. Total 77 dialysis patients hospitalized from January to May 2018 were simultaneously included. Serum calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), 25-hydroxy vitamin D [25(OH)D], parathyroid hormone (PTH), bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (bALP), osteocalcin (OC), type I collagen cross-linked N-terminal peptide (NTx), type I collagen cross-linked C-terminal peptide (CTx), tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase 5b (TRAP-5b), and bone mineral density (BMD) were compared between the two groups to investigate changes of bone metabolism after kidney transplantation. **Results:** The mean age of 156 kidney transplant recipients was (39.9 ± 9.5) years old, and 65.4% were male. The mean age of 77 dialysis patients was (38.2 ± 10.2) years old, and 71.4% were male. The incidence of abnormal bone metabolism markers in renal transplantation group vs. dialysis group: Low correction Ca was 0.0% vs. 9.5%, high correction Ca was 14.8% vs. 9.5%, low P 25.0% vs. 2.6%, high P 3.2% vs. 85.5%, high PTH 51.4% vs. 85.9%, low 25(OH)D 63.7% vs. 81.9%, high OC 17.8% vs. 98.6%, high NTx 84.6% vs. 100.0%, high CTx 80.8% vs. 100.0%, high TRAP-5b 18.2% vs. 46.5%. There were significant differences in those markers between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). There was no difference in bALP between two groups ($P > 0.05$). The incidence of right femur neck osteopenia and osteoporosis was 19.0% and 3.6% in the kidney transplantation group, respectively, and was 17.7% and

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金面上项目(81870512, 81570676)

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4.8% in the dialysis group, respectively. The incidence of lumbar spine osteopenia and osteoporosis was 26.5% and 4.4% in the kidney transplantation group, respectively, and was 19.4% and 4.8% in the dialysis group, respectively. Both showed no differences between two groups ($P > 0.05$). The influence factors of BMD were preoperative history of parathyroidectomy, body mass index (BMI), total cholesterol (TC), normal blood phosphorus levels and neutrophils (NE) ($P < 0.05$) in the kidney transplantation group. While, age and PTH were influence factors of BMD in the dialysis group. **Conclusion:** This study showed that the indicators of bone metabolism abnormalities could be improved after kidney transplantation, but under the condition of stable renal function, some patients still showed persistent bone metabolism abnormalities. It is helpful to evaluate mineral and bone metabolism abnormalities after kidney transplantation by synthesizing changes and trends of bone metabolism indexes.

[Key words] kidney transplantation; dialysis; mineral and bone disorder

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2019, 39(05): 673-676, 699]

肾移植是终末期肾病患者最有效的替代治疗方式。与长期透析相比,肾移植能提高患者的生活质量,显著降低病死率^[1]。肾移植术后,许多慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)相关并发症能够得到有效改善。然而,矿物质与骨代谢异常(mineral and bone disorder, MBD)仍是肾移植受者不可忽视的问题,严重影响肾移植受者的生活质量。研究表明,肾移植术后持续骨代谢异常的主要原因包括:术前长期存在的肾性骨病,术后糖皮质激素、免疫抑制剂的使用,以及移植肾功能的慢性受损等^[2]。但是肾移植术后骨代谢异常的相关发生机制还不明确,诊断和防治在国际上也还没有共识。本研究通过分析肾移植受者与慢性肾脏病5期透析患者骨代谢异常情况,比较两者差异,探讨肾移植术后骨代谢状态的变化,以期为临床上肾移植受者骨代谢异常的密切监测和防治提供参考。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性分析南京医科大学第一附属医院2017年1月—2018年6月间住院随访复查的156例肾移植术后半年及以上的受者,同步纳入2018年1—5月间住院的77例透析患者。排除标准:①恶性肿瘤患者;②严重肝脏疾病者;③临床症状明显的心脏病患者;④先天性骨发育异常者;⑤严重血液系统疾病如多发性骨髓瘤、白血病、淋巴瘤等;⑥长期卧床不起者;⑦1年内新发骨折者;⑧重度营养不良者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 骨代谢生化标志物检测

采用COULTER AU5800全自动生化分析仪(Beckman公司,美国)测定血清钙(calcium, Ca)、磷(phosphorus, P);COULTER DX1800全自动电化学发

光分析仪(Beckman公司,美国)测定骨碱性磷酸酶(bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, bALP)、甲状旁腺激素(parathyroid hormone, PTH);Cobas e602全自动电化学发光分析仪(Roche公司,瑞士)测定骨钙素(osteocalcin, OC)、25羟基维生素D[25-hydroxyvitamin D, 25(OH)D];Cobas e170全自动电化学发光分析仪(Roche公司,瑞士)测定I型胶原N端肽(type I collagen cross-linked N-telopeptide, NTx)、I型胶原C端肽(type I collagen cross-linked C-telopeptide, CTx);ELISA法测定抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶5b(tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase 5b, TRAP-5b)。

1.2.2 骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)检测

采用的Discovery-W系列双能X线骨密度仪(Hologic公司,美国)测定腰椎L1~4和右侧股骨颈BMD。

1.2.3 诊断标准

肾移植受者CKD分期根据中国人简化MDRD公式估算肾小球滤过率(estimated-glomerular filtration rate, eGFR): $eGFR = 186 \times [\text{血肌酐(Scr, mg/dL)}]^{-1.154} \times \text{年龄}^{-0.203} \times 0.742$ (女性)。将肾移植受者分为5期,CKD 1T期:eGFR ≥ 90 mL/(min \cdot 1.73 m²);CKD 2T期:eGFR 60~89 mL/(min \cdot 1.73 m²);CKD 3T期:eGFR 30~59 mL/(min \cdot 1.73 m²);CKD 4T期:eGFR 15~29 mL/(min \cdot 1.73 m²);CKD 5T期:eGFR < 15 mL/(min \cdot 1.73 m²)。校正血钙计算公式:校正血钙(mmol/L)=测定血钙(mmol/L)+[40-血白蛋白(g/L)] $\times 0.02$ ^[3]。

骨质疏松诊断标准采用世界卫生组织(WHO)1994年发布的骨质疏松诊断标准^[4]:①男性年龄 ≥ 50 岁、女性绝经后,BMD低于同性别、同种族健康成人的骨峰值不足1个标准差(以T值表示,T值 ≥ -1.0)为正常;降低1.0~2.5个标准差($-2.5 < T \text{ 值} <$

-1.0)为骨量减少;降低程度 ≥ 2.5 个标准差(T 值 ≤ -2.5)诊断为骨质疏松症。②男性年龄 < 50 岁、女性绝经前,BMD低于同年龄、同性别、同种族健康成人的骨峰值不足2个标准差(以 Z 值表示, Z 值 ≥ -2.0)为正常;降低2个标准差以上(Z 值 < -2.0)为骨量减少。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS21.0软件分析。计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用独立样本 t 检验。计数资料采用百分率表示,采用卡方检验。相关因素采用多因素线性回归分析。 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

156例肾移植受者,平均年龄(39.9 ± 9.5)岁,男性占65.4%;77例透析患者平均年龄(38.2 ± 10.2)岁,男性占71.4%。肾移植受者中,移植后时间半年、1年、2年、3年、4年、5年以上各占18.6%、21.2%、21.8%、19.2%、8.3%、10.9%;CKD 1T~5T期分别占25.6%、47.4%、23.7%、1.9%、1.3%。两组间年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、透析时间、吸烟、饮酒以及甲状旁腺切除史差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表1)。

表1 肾移植组和透析组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between kidney transplantation group and dialysis group

| 项目 | 肾移植组 ($n=156$) | 透析组 ($n=77$) | P 值 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 年龄(岁) | 39.9 ± 9.5 | 38.2 ± 10.2 | 0.191 |
| 性别(男/女) | 101/55 | 55/22 | 0.308 |
| BMI(kg/m^2) | 21.58 ± 3.04 | 21.25 ± 3.33 | 0.443 |
| 透析时间(月) | 32.12 ± 26.60 | 26.66 ± 25.98 | 0.144 |
| 吸烟[$n(\%)$] | 29(18.6) | 14(18.2) | 0.642 |
| 饮酒[$n(\%)$] | 4(2.6) | 3(3.9) | 0.575 |
| 女性绝经[$n(\%)$] | 6(5.1) | 2(2.5) | 0.214 |
| 甲状旁腺切除史[$n(\%)$] | 2(1.3) | 1(1.3) | 0.992 |

2.2 骨代谢生化标志物比较

两组骨代谢标志物异常结果见表2。肾移植组 vs. 透析组,各骨代谢标志物异常发生率:低校正血钙 0.0% vs. 9.5%、高校正血钙 14.8% vs. 9.5%、低磷 25.0% vs. 2.6%、高磷 3.2% vs. 85.5%、高PTH 51.4% vs. 85.9%、低25(OH)D 63.7% vs. 81.9%、高OC 17.8% vs. 98.6%、高NTx 84.6% vs. 100.0%、高CTx 80.8% vs. 100.0%、高TRAP-5b 18.2% vs. 46.5%,两组

间差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组间bALP水平无差异($P > 0.05$)。

表2 肾移植组和透析组骨代谢生化标志物比较

Table 2 Comparison of biochemical markers of bone metabolism between kidney transplantation group and dialysis group

| 项目 | 肾移植组 ($n=156$) | 透析组 ($n=77$) | P 值 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Ca(mmol/L) | 2.40 ± 0.17 | 2.28 ± 0.17 | < 0.001 |
| 校正Ca(mmol/L) | 2.36 ± 0.13 | 2.32 ± 0.20 | 0.118 |
| P(mmol/L) | 0.94 ± 0.23 | 1.94 ± 0.56 | < 0.001 |
| 25(OH)D(nmol/L) | 48.34 ± 19.60 | 36.32 ± 19.33 | < 0.001 |
| PTH(pg/mL) | 115.41 ± 86.74 | 336.40 ± 359.31 | < 0.001 |
| ALP(U/L) | 97.90 ± 41.90 | 106.51 ± 85.40 | 0.303 |
| bALP(U/L) | 19.30 ± 13.14 | 20.87 ± 21.15 | 0.521 |
| OC(ng/mL) | 30.42 ± 23.36 | 210.56 ± 91.32 | < 0.001 |
| NTx(ng/mL) | 87.53 ± 130.24 | 453.85 ± 372.05 | < 0.001 |
| CTx(ng/mL) | 0.67 ± 0.41 | 2.60 ± 1.43 | < 0.001 |
| TRAP-5b(U/L) | 2.85 ± 1.42 | 4.10 ± 2.28 | < 0.001 |

2.3 BMD比较

肾移植组右侧股骨颈骨量减少及骨质疏松发生率为19.0%和3.6%,透析组为17.7%和4.8%,两组间比较无差异($P > 0.05$);肾移植组腰椎骨量减少及骨质疏松发生率为26.5%和4.4%,透析组为19.4%和4.8%,两组间比较无差异($P > 0.05$,表3)。

表3 肾移植组和透析组BMD比较

Table 3 Comparison of BMD between kidney transplantation group and dialysis group

| 指标 | 肾移植组 ($n=156$) | 透析组 ($n=77$) | P 值 |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 腰椎 BMD | -1.48 ± 0.83 | -1.54 ± 0.85 | 0.615 |
| 正常[$n(\%)$] | 108(69.1) | 58(75.8) | |
| 骨量减少[$n(\%)$] | 41(26.5) | 15(19.4) | |
| 骨质疏松[$n(\%)$] | 7(4.4) | 4(4.8) | |
| 右侧股骨颈 BMD | -1.34 ± 1.18 | -1.21 ± 1.00 | 0.460 |
| 正常[$n(\%)$] | 121(77.4) | 60(77.4) | |
| 骨量减少[$n(\%)$] | 30(19.0) | 13(17.7) | |
| 骨质疏松[$n(\%)$] | 5(3.6) | 4(4.8) | |

2.4 BMD相关性分析

多因素线性回归分析结果显示,肾移植组右侧股骨颈BMD与术前甲状旁腺切除史呈正相关,与中性粒细胞(neutrophils, NE)呈负相关;腰椎BMD与BMI、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、正常血磷水平呈正相关,与NE呈负相关;透析组右侧股骨颈BMD与年龄、PTH呈负相关(表4)。

表4 两组BMD的影响因素

Table 4 Influence factors of BMD in kidney transplantation group and dialysis group

| 影响因素 | 回归系数 | 95%CI | P值 |
|-----------|--------|---------------|-------|
| 肾移植组右侧股骨颈 | | | |
| 术前甲状旁腺切除史 | 1.115 | 0.161~2.070 | 0.022 |
| NE | -0.094 | -0.185~-0.003 | 0.044 |
| 肾移植组腰椎 | | | |
| BMI | 0.074 | 0.014~0.135 | 0.016 |
| TC | 0.226 | 0.048~0.405 | 0.013 |
| 血磷水平 | 0.442 | 0.042~0.842 | 0.030 |
| NE | -0.179 | -0.302~-0.056 | 0.005 |
| 透析组右侧股骨颈 | | | |
| 年龄 | -0.027 | -0.054~0.000 | 0.048 |
| PTH | -0.001 | -0.002~0.000 | 0.045 |

3 讨论

肾移植能有效改善许多移植前的慢性肾脏病相关并发症。然而,肾移植术后部分受者矿物质与骨代谢异常的问题仍然存在。主要表现为高钙血症、低磷血症、继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进以及骨质疏松等,严重影响肾移植受者的远期预后。早期诊断和防治肾移植术后矿物质与骨代谢异常至关重要。

MBD是CKD患者最常见的并发症,在CKD早期即可出现,并逐渐进展。CKD患者由于肾脏排泄磷减少,加上未限制磷摄入,磷在体内潴留,导致高磷血症。由于活性维生素D的缺乏以及骨骼对PTH的抵抗,出现低钙血症。肾移植术后,随着肾功能的恢复,理论上术前存在的钙磷代谢紊乱能得到纠正。然而,实际上,钙磷代谢紊乱仍然存在。有文献报道,肾移植术后半年以上高钙血症的发生率是21%~48%,低磷血症的发生率是2%~39%^[5]。本研究表明肾移植受者高钙血症和低磷血症的发生率分别是14.8%和25.0%。肾移植术后,随着尿毒症毒素对PTH的抑制作用缓解,骨骼对PTH的反应性恢复,肾移植受者骨吸收加快,出现高钙血症。由于肾脏排泄磷增加,导致低磷血症。继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进是CKD患者常见的严重并发症之一。研究表明,在长期透析患者中,中重度甲状旁腺功能亢进(PTH>600 pg/mL)会增加死亡风险^[6]。肾移植术后随着肾功能的恢复,部分受者PTH水平可逐渐恢复至正常范围,但是仍有相当比例的肾移植受者存在甲状旁腺功能亢进。研究表明,PTH水平在术后3个月内迅速下降,术后1年达到相对稳定水平;

术后2年,仍有相当一部分(>50%)患者血PTH高于正常范围,并且高PTH可持续到术后5年以上。在术后肾功能恶化的患者中PTH呈升高趋势。Torres等^[7]研究表明术前PTH水平及术后良好的肾功能是肾移植受者远期PTH水平的重要决定因素。本研究中,肾移植受者甲状旁腺功能亢进的发生率是51.4%,与国外研究相似。

骨质疏松是肾移植术后的严重并发症。国内研究表明,肾移植受者骨质疏松的发生率为6%~40%^[8-9]。临床上常通过双能X线测定骨密度结合骨转换标志物(bone turnover markers, BTM)来诊断骨质疏松。BTM是反映骨骼细胞活性与骨基质代谢水平的生化产物,通常分为骨形成标志物和骨吸收标志物两类^[3]。其中骨形成标志物主要包括:bALP和OC。骨吸收标志物主要包括:NTx、CTx以及TRAP-5b。研究发现,在CKD患者中,这些骨转换标志物与成骨细胞和破骨细胞活性有显著相关性^[10]。本研究中,肾移植受者OC、NTx、CTx及TRAP-5b水平都较透析患者低,提示肾移植术后骨转换程度有所降低。bALP两组之间无明显差异,可能与肾移植术后低磷血症有关。本研究通过测定腰椎及右侧股骨颈BMD,发现肾移植组腰椎、右侧股骨颈骨量减少及骨质疏松发生率,与透析组相比较差异无统计学意义。这说明肾移植受者骨量减少和骨质疏松仍未得到明显改善。Ball等^[11]研究比较了肾移植受者和透析患者髌骨骨折的发生率,发现肾移植受者骨折发生率是透析患者的1.34倍。肾移植术后长期服用糖皮质激素以及其他免疫抑制剂是重要危险因素,尤其是糖皮质激素^[12-14]。高龄、女性、绝经作为传统骨质疏松危险因素^[15],在肾移植受者中仍然适用。术前甲状旁腺功能亢进患者进行甲状旁腺切除,术后纠正低磷血症维持正常的血磷水平、提高血清25(OH)D水平、维持良好的营养状态对骨质疏松的发生可能有预防作用。此外,本研究还发现中性粒细胞升高与骨密度异常相关,机制尚需进一步研究。

综上所述,本研究表明肾移植术后,随着肾功能的改善,术前高PTH水平、高骨转换状态(包括骨形成和骨吸收)可改善。但在移植肾功能稳定情况下,仍有部分受者出现高钙、低磷以及骨质疏松等骨代谢异常。根据本中心经验,早期监测Ca、P、PTH、BTM以及BMD,观察其动态变化,有助于肾移植受者骨代谢异常的早期诊断和治疗,从而改善生

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存质量,提高远期预后。

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