



DXA 检测糖尿病性骨质疏松大鼠骨密度的部位选择

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【摘要】目的:通过观察糖尿病性骨质疏松大鼠模型骨密度(BMD)下降部位随时间的变化规律,探讨双能X线BMD仪(DXA)检测糖尿病性骨质疏松大鼠BMD的最佳部位。**方法:**选取无特定病原体级雌性3月龄SD大鼠30只,采用数字表决法随机分成对照组和I型糖尿病(T1DM)组,每组15只。对照组不做任何处理,T1DM组一次性腹腔注射链脲佐菌素50mg/kg,制作T1DM大鼠模型。应用DXA每月测定一次全身及局部感兴趣区BMD。3月末处死大鼠,测定离体腰椎、股骨等感兴趣区的BMD。**结果:**与对照组相比,T1DM组大鼠各腰椎和股骨各段的BMD随时间变化均有明显下降;与离体BMD相比,T1DM组大鼠腰椎L2-L5和股骨远心端的BMD最稳定,而腰椎L1、L6在体BMD和离体BMD相差较大。**结论:**腰椎的L2-L5和股骨远心端为DXA测量T1DM骨质疏松大鼠BMD的最佳部位。

【关键词】I型糖尿病;骨质疏松;双能X线骨密度仪;骨密度

【中图分类号】R312;R681

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Optimal site for DXA to detect bone mineral density in diabetic osteoporosis rats

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Abstract: Objective To observe the time-dependent changes of bone mineral density (BMD) in different parts of rats with diabetic osteoporosis, and to explore the best site for dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) measurement of BMD in rats with diabetic osteoporosis. Methods Thirty female Sprague-Dawley rats aged 3 months without specific pathogens were randomly divided into control group and type I diabetes mellitus (T1DM) group, with 15 rats in each group. The rats in control group received no treatment, while those in T1DM group was injected intraperitoneally with 50 mg/kg streptozotocin once to establish T1DM rat models. DXA was used to measure the BMD of the whole body and regions of interest once a month. Three months later, the rats were killed and the BMD of the lumbar, femur and other regions was measured *in vitro*. Results Compared with the control group, the T1DM group showed that the BMD in each segment of the lumbar and the femur was significantly decreased with time. Compared with *in vitro* BMD, the BMD of lumbar L2-L5 and distal femur in T1DM rats was the most stable, while the *in vivo* BMD and *in vitro* BMD of lumbar L1 and L6 showed significant differences. Conclusion Lumbar L2-L5 and distal femur were the optimal sites for DXA to detect BMD in rats with T1DM osteoporosis.

Keywords: type I diabetes mellitus; osteoporosis; dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; bone mineral density

前言

糖尿病及其并发症是最严重和花费较高的影响

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人类健康的疾病之一,随着人口老龄化、居民生活水平的提高以及饮食结构的改变,糖尿病的发病率和患病率呈逐年上升的趋势^[1]。2017年全球糖尿病患者医疗支出约为8 500亿美元,根据世界卫生组织的预测报告,到2045年,全球将会有6.3亿人患糖尿病,约占世界总人口的9.9%^[2-3]。糖尿病性骨质疏松症是糖尿病的慢性并发症之一,属于继发性骨质疏松^[4],主要表现为血糖升高、全身骨量减少、骨组织细微结构破坏、骨骼脆性增加和骨折发生率增高^[5],这不仅会带来沉重的经济负担,而且严重影响了生活质量。





量。目前大多数研究集中于糖尿病性骨质疏松的治疗,而对糖尿病性骨质疏松症骨密度(Bone Mineral Density, BMD)的动态变化研究甚少且局限在某一选定时间点^[6-7],并没有对整个疾病进程中BMD变化情况进行系统的研究分析。双能X线BMD仪密度仪(Dual-energy X-ray Absorptiometry, DXA)主要由X线发射器、X线接收器和信号处理装置组成^[8]。DXA工作时,可发射两种不同能量大小的光子,这两种不同能量的光子透过组织时,不同组织对其的吸收量不同^[9],能够区分由羟基磷灰石组成的矿化骨和皮肤、脂肪、肌肉等软组织^[10],最后经计算机处理,即可得出BMD。DXA测量精度高、速度快,约10 min即可完成扫描^[11],此外还具有低辐射剂量等优点^[12],使得其在临床和科研中得到广泛的应用。本研究通过建立I型糖尿病(Type I Diabetes Mellitus, T1DM)大鼠模型,模拟临幊上T1DM的病理过程,通过BMD测定分析糖尿病性骨质疏松大鼠BMD变化特点,并探讨随着病情进展,T1DM致骨质疏松大鼠BMD变化规律,确定DXA检测糖尿病性骨质疏松大鼠BMD的最优部位,为临幊上糖尿病性骨质疏松症的干预和治疗提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

无特定病原体级SD雌性大鼠30只,3月龄,体质量为180~220 g,由中国农业科学院兰州兽医研究所实验动物中心提供。实验动物合格证号为:SCXK(甘)2014-0006-152。饲养于甘肃省骨关节疾病研究重点实验室,单笼饲养,动物房保持合适的温度(21~25 ℃)和湿度(50%~60%),12 h昼夜交替,给与充足的饮水、食物和足够的活动空间。

1.2 实验主要仪器及试剂

Accu-Chek Active罗氏血糖仪、试纸(罗氏诊断有限公司);数字精密酸度计(PHS-3C,上海);电子体重秤(GM1302型,Mettler Toledo生产);净水系统(Milli-Q Biocel, Millipore, 美国);BMD检测仪(HOLOGIC Discovery Ci, 美国);戊巴比妥钠(上海哈灵生物科技有限公司);1%链脲佐菌素注射液(pH=4.2~4.5),用链脲佐菌素(Sigma公司)和柠檬酸钠、柠檬酸(Sigma公司)和双蒸水配制。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 实验分组及造模 雌性SD大鼠30只,适应性饲养1周后采用随机数字表法将大鼠随机分为对照组、T1DM组。T1DM组采用一次性腹腔注射链脲佐

菌素制备糖尿病大鼠模型,将注射后72 h随机血糖≥16.7 mmol/L作为成模标准。对照组不做任何处理。

1.3.2 检测指标 定期观察实验大鼠的一般情况,如饮食、活动、毛色、精神状态等。每周称重并监测血糖值。每隔一个月(共3次)测量全身BMD及局部感兴趣区,处死大鼠后,剥离双侧股骨及1~6腰椎,放置于特定容器内,浸没于0.9%生理盐水中,在DXA上进行测量,由专门人员对设备进行调试并统一进行所有样本检测,最终由BMD仪自带的小动物BMD分析相关软件分析所获取的数据,得出感兴趣区的BMD值,其中,股骨按三等分分为股骨近心端、股骨中段、股骨远心端;腰椎感兴趣区为腰椎全段、L1、L2、L3、L4、L5、L6。

1.4 统计学方法

所有实验数据均使用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行统计学处理,计量数据用均数±标准差表示。组内两样本均数比较采用独立样本的t检验,组间差异采用单因素方差分析,若方差齐性,组间则采用LSD检验;方差不齐则采用welch校正后做方差分析。组间采用Dunnett's T多重检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 T1DM组与对照组大鼠体质量变化情况

T1DM组体质量下降明显,0~1周的差异无统计学意义,但2~12周的T1DM组体质量明显低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详细数据见表1。

表1 T1DM组和Control组大鼠体质量变化情况
($\bar{x} \pm s$, g)

Tab.1 Body weight changes of T1DM and Control rats (Mean±SD, g)

Time/week	Control	T1DM
0	200.4±10.5	199.3±12.1
1	220.2±9.0	202.4±12.2
2	243.1±11.9	211.9±9.0*
3	258.0±11.5	212.8±9.8*
4	261.6±12.2	213.6±9.3*
6	265.4±12.1	215.0±10.8*
8	295.9±14.3	221.3±9.9*
12	315.7±13.6	231.8±9.6*

T1DM: Type I diabetes mellitus; Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$



2.2 BMD 指标变化情况

1月在体BMD检测结果表明,与对照组相比,T1DM组腰椎以L5、L6的BMD下降最为显著,腰椎全段BMD下降明显;股骨BMD下降以右股骨全段最为显著,左右股骨近心端和远心端下降明显(表2)。2月在体BMD检测结果则表明,与对照组相比,T1DM组腰椎以L5、L6的BMD下降最为显著,L3、L4的BMD下降明显;股骨BMD下降以右股骨近心端最为显著,左右股骨近心端和远心端下降明显(表3)。3月在体BMD检测结果表明,与对照组相比,T1DM组腰椎以

L4、L6的BMD下降最为显著,腰椎全段BMD下降也较为明显;股骨BMD下降以左右股骨远心端最为显著,其余各段下降也较为明显(表4)。3月末离体BMD检测结果表明,与对照组相比,T1DM组腰椎以L1-L5下降最为显著,腰椎全段BMD下降明显(表5)。由T1DM组3月在体BMD与3月末离体BMD值对比可知,腰椎L1、L6在体BMD和离体BMD相差较大,且具有统计学差异;左右股骨近心端在体BMD与离体BMD相差较大,且具有统计学差异;腰椎L2-L5和左右股骨远心端BMD最为稳定(图1)。

表2 1月在体DXA扫描结果($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=15, g/cm²)

Tab.2 *In vivo* dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) measurements in the first month (Mean±SD, n=15, g/cm²)

Region of interest	Control	T1DM	Decline rate/%
The whole body	0.185±0.003	0.185±0.003	0.120
Left femur (ZQ)	0.254±0.003	0.233±0.002*	8.346
Left middle femur (ZZ)	0.259±0.005	0.244±0.006*	5.521
Right middle femur (YZ)	0.260±0.005	0.229±0.003*	12.175
Right femur (YQ)	0.281±0.007	0.226±0.004*	19.679
Left proximal femur (ZJ)	0.250±0.007	0.207±0.005*	17.192
Left femur distal (ZY)	0.264±0.009	0.233±0.004*	11.598
Right proximal femur (YJ)	0.256±0.006	0.208±0.004*	18.734
Right femur distal (YY)	0.264±0.005	0.224±0.005*	15.107
Lumbar segments (YZQ)	0.195±0.016	0.159±0.005*	18.819
L6	0.224±0.006	0.159±0.005*	29.284
L5	0.211±0.011	0.163±0.005*	22.872
L4	0.205±0.014	0.167±0.004*	18.487
L3	0.186±0.012	0.156±0.008*	16.173
L2	0.166±0.005	0.146±0.009*	11.636
L1	0.162±0.003	0.144±0.013*	10.835

Compared with control group, *P<0.05

3 讨论

T1DM患者骨质疏松症发病率高达48%~72%,临床常表现为髓部、股骨颈和脊柱等部位骨量减少、BMD降低,严重时发生病理性骨折,其骨折发生率是正常人的7~12倍^[13-14],患者易发生骨折的原因较多,但主要与BMD相关。随着患者病程的延长,胰岛功能逐渐减退,病程超过8年时,骨质疏松的发生风险明显上升^[15]。合并周围神经病变时,骨组织供血下降,骨组织重建受阻,可加速骨量丢失^[16]。本研究观察了T1DM骨质疏松大鼠模型BMD下降部位随时

间的变化规律,对糖尿病性骨质疏松的合理干预时机和检测部位具有潜在的参考意义。

DXA的工作原理为,高低不同能量的X线透过人体组织时,会产生不同的衰减系数,利用计算机换算和分析,即可得出BMD^[17]。DXA最大的缺点就是其所测得的BMD是面积BMD,不能区分皮质骨和松质骨,且易受骨骼尺寸和周围软组织密度改变的影响^[18],而且不能测定骨微结构参数。近年来,随着DXA分析软件的进步,现DXA分析软件能自动测定多个近端股骨几何形态参数,包括股骨颈长度、股骨颈横截面积及惯性矩、颈干角等,这些参数和骨强度

表3 2月在体DXA扫描结果($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=15, g/cm²)Tab.3 *In vivo* DXA measurements in the second month (Mean \pm SD, n=15, g/cm²)

Region of interest	Control	T1DM	Decline rate/%
The whole body	0.190 \pm 0.010	0.173 \pm 0.004*	8.852
Left femur (ZQ)	0.265 \pm 0.021	0.225 \pm 0.003*	15.187
Left middle femur (ZZ)	0.265 \pm 0.009	0.244 \pm 0.006*	8.080
Right middle femur (YZ)	0.261 \pm 0.008	0.228 \pm 0.002*	12.575
Right femur (YQ)	0.283 \pm 0.011	0.216 \pm 0.005*	23.792
Left proximal femur (ZJ)	0.256 \pm 0.021	0.199 \pm 0.005*	22.134
Left femur distal (ZY)	0.267 \pm 0.015	0.218 \pm 0.004*	18.203
Right proximal femur (YJ)	0.268 \pm 0.017	0.199 \pm 0.007*	25.497
Right femur distal (YY)	0.265 \pm 0.007	0.203 \pm 0.003*	23.248
Lumbar segments (YZQ)	0.195 \pm 0.016	0.154 \pm 0.004*	20.914
L6	0.227 \pm 0.015	0.155 \pm 0.004*	31.409
L5	0.217 \pm 0.013	0.158 \pm 0.004*	27.430
L4	0.205 \pm 0.020	0.157 \pm 0.005*	23.233
L3	0.186 \pm 0.020	0.147 \pm 0.005*	21.091
L2	0.164 \pm 0.003	0.138 \pm 0.012*	15.970
L1	0.160 \pm 0.003	0.136 \pm 0.003*	14.967

Compared with control group, *P<0.05

表4 3月在体DXA扫描结果($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=15, g/cm²)Tab.4 *In vivo* DXA measurements in the third month (Mean \pm SD, n=15, g/cm²)

Region of interest	Control	T1DM	Decline rate/%
The whole body	0.202 \pm 0.004	0.156 \pm 0.002*	23.080
Left femur (ZQ)	0.304 \pm 0.010	0.202 \pm 0.007*	33.654
Left middle femur (ZZ)	0.287 \pm 0.011	0.228 \pm 0.004*	20.765
Right middle femur (YZ)	0.312 \pm 0.009	0.225 \pm 0.007*	27.834
Right femur (YQ)	0.294 \pm 0.014	0.205 \pm 0.012*	30.238
Left proximal femur (ZJ)	0.272 \pm 0.011	0.199 \pm 0.007*	26.789
Left femur distal (ZY)	0.296 \pm 0.012	0.177 \pm 0.006*	40.183
Right proximal femur (YJ)	0.283 \pm 0.010	0.188 \pm 0.005*	33.593
Right femur distal (YY)	0.290 \pm 0.016	0.161 \pm 0.006*	44.328
Lumbar segments (YZQ)	0.198 \pm 0.008	0.152 \pm 0.006*	23.235
L6	0.249 \pm 0.006	0.159 \pm 0.004*	36.115
L5	0.212 \pm 0.009	0.154 \pm 0.007*	27.739
L4	0.256 \pm 0.003	0.152 \pm 0.004*	40.545
L3	0.193 \pm 0.003	0.150 \pm 0.003*	22.480
L2	0.176 \pm 0.012	0.133 \pm 0.003*	24.116
L1	0.164 \pm 0.003	0.128 \pm 0.008*	22.003

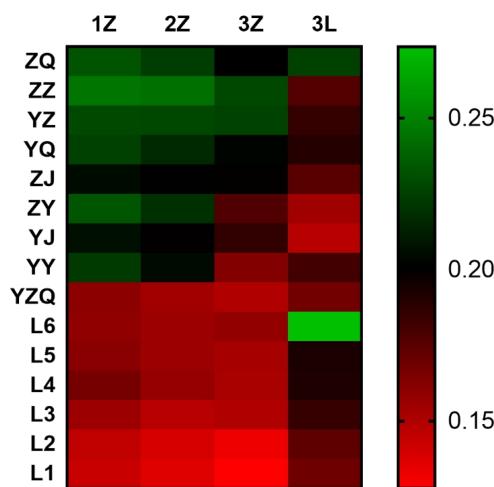
Compared with control group, *P<0.05



表5 3月离体DXA扫描结果($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=15, g/cm²)Tab.5 *In vitro* DXA measurements in the third month (Mean \pm SD, n=15, g/cm²)

Region of interest	Control	T1DM	Decline rate/%
Left femur (ZQ)	0.256 \pm 0.006	0.225 \pm 0.003*	12.156
Left middle femur (ZZ)	0.233 \pm 0.015	0.177 \pm 0.004*	24.331
Right middle femur (YZ)	0.215 \pm 0.015	0.185 \pm 0.002*	13.854
Right femur (YQ)	0.254 \pm 0.008	0.190 \pm 0.003*	25.240
Left proximal femur (ZJ)	0.293 \pm 0.020	0.176 \pm 0.003*	39.997
Left femur distal (ZY)	0.278 \pm 0.013	0.155 \pm 0.002*	44.185
Right proximal femur (YJ)	0.267 \pm 0.016	0.148 \pm 0.003*	44.722
Right femur distal (YY)	0.254 \pm 0.009	0.183 \pm 0.005*	28.646
Lumbar segments (YZQ)	0.251 \pm 0.008	0.168 \pm 0.005*	33.286
L6	0.334 \pm 0.010	0.272 \pm 0.011*	18.702
L5	0.320 \pm 0.015	0.191 \pm 0.011*	40.279
L4	0.296 \pm 0.016	0.188 \pm 0.013*	36.603
L3	0.278 \pm 0.015	0.183 \pm 0.010*	34.315
L2	0.270 \pm 0.014	0.171 \pm 0.011*	36.562
L1	0.264 \pm 0.011	0.166 \pm 0.009*	36.963

Compared with control group, *P<0.05

图1 1、2、3月在体及3月离体BMD检测结果(g/cm²)Fig.1 *In vivo* bone mineral density (BMD) in the first, second and third month and *in vitro* BMD in 3 third month (g/cm²)

1Z: *In vivo* BMD in the first month; 2Z: *In vivo* BMD in the second month;
3Z: *In vivo* BMD in the third month; 3L: *In vitro* BMD in the third month

密切相关^[19]。DXA仍是目前世界卫生组织颁布的骨质疏松症诊断的“金标准”^[20]。本研究分析了T1DM骨质疏松大鼠不同部位的BMD随时间变化的数据,发现某些部位在体BMD和离体BMD差异较大,可能是在体BMD易受周围软组织和结缔组织的影响

所致。因此,DXA检测BMD时需充分评价各影响因素,以选取最佳部位。本研究结果表明,与对照组相比,1月、2月和3月在体BMD检测结果表明,T1DM组腰椎L4、L5、L6的BMD均下降较为明显,腰椎则以全段BMD、股骨远心端、股骨近心端下降明显;但将T1DM组3月在体BMD与3月末离体BMD值对比可知腰椎L1、L6和左右股骨近心端的在体BMD和离体BMD相差较大,不适合作为DXA检测BMD的部位,而腰椎L2~L5和左右股骨远心端BMD最为稳定且下降均较为明显,适合选取。基于稳定性和敏感性考虑,我们建议,在T1DM性骨质疏松大鼠模型采用DXA检测BMD时应该选取腰椎L2~L5和股骨远心端为最佳部位。

综上所述,T1DM骨质疏松模型大鼠骨丢失部位随时间的改变而改变,T1DM骨质疏松大鼠的腰椎L2~L5和股骨远心端是DXA进行BMD检测的最佳选择部位。DXA测量T1DM骨质疏松大鼠BMD部位选择的探讨对于骨质疏松症动物模型的评价及后续相关研究有重要的意义。

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