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## 不同程度老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值变化 及其与骨密度、骨折发生的相关性分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**分析不同程度老年骨质疏松患者血清骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BALP)、骨保护素(OPG)/吡啶啉(PYR)比值变化及其与骨密度、骨折发生的相关性。**方法:**选择我院自 2020 年 11 月至 2023 年 7 月接诊的 70 例老年骨质疏松患者作为观察组,其中轻 - 中度骨质疏松 44 例、重度骨质疏松 26 例;另选 70 例老年非骨质疏松者作为对照组。检测所有受试者血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值、腰椎、股骨颈和髋部的骨密度(BMD),分析 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值与不同骨骼部位 BMD 的关系,使用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值对老年骨质疏松骨折的预测效能。**结果:**观察组血清 BALP 水平高于对照组,OPG/PYR 比值小于对照组( $P<0.05$ );重度骨质疏松组血清 BALP 水平高于轻 - 中度骨质疏松组,OPG/PYR 比值小于轻 - 中度骨质疏松组( $P<0.05$ );观察组腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的 BMD 均小于对照组( $P<0.05$ );经 Pearson 相关性分析,腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的 BMD 与血清 BALP 水平呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),与 OPG/PYR 比值呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );经 ROC 曲线分析,血清 BALP 联合 OPG/PYR 比值预测老年骨质疏松骨折的 AUC 为 0.890。**结论:**老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP 水平升高、OPG/PYR 比值减小,与病情严重程度及骨密度有关,联合预测骨折的效能较好,值得进一步研究应用。

**关键词:**老年;骨质疏松;骨特异性碱性磷酸酶;骨保护素;吡啶啉

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## The Changes of Serum BALP, OPG/PYR Ratio and Their Correlation with Bone Mineral Density and Fracture in Elderly Patients with Different Degrees of Osteoporosis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analyze the changes of serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (BALP), osteopontin (OPG)/Pyridinoline (PYR) ratio and their correlation with bone mineral density and fracture in elderly patients with different degrees of osteoporosis. **Methods:** A total of 70 elderly patients with osteoporosis admitted to our hospital from November 2020 to July 2023 were selected as the observation group, including 44 cases with mild to moderate osteoporosis and 26 cases with severe osteoporosis. Another 70 non-osteoporosis elderly patients were selected as control group. Serum BALP, OPG/PYR ratio, bone mineral density (BMD) of lumbar spine, femoral neck and hip were measured in all subjects. The relationship between BALP, OPG/PYR ratio and BMD of different bone parts was analyzed. The predictive efficacy of BALP and OPG/PYR ratio in elderly osteoporotic fractures was analyzed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results:** The serum BALP level in the observation group was higher than that in the control group, and the OPG/PYR ratio was lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The serum BALP level in severe osteoporosis group was higher than that in mild-moderate osteoporosis group, and the OPG/PYR ratio was lower than that in mild-moderate osteoporosis group ( $P<0.05$ ). The BMD of lumbar spine, femoral neck and hip in observation group was lower than that of control group ( $P<0.05$ ). By Pearson correlation analysis, BMD of lumbar spine, femoral neck and hip was negatively correlated with serum BALP level ( $P<0.05$ ), and positively correlated with OPG/PYR ratio ( $P<0.05$ ). According to ROC curve analysis, serum BALP combined with OPG/PYR ratio predicted the AUC of osteoporotic fracture in elderly patients was 0.890. **Conclusion:** The increase of serum BALP level and the decrease of OPG/PYR ratio in elderly patients with osteoporosis are related to the severity of the disease and bone mineral density, and the combined prediction of fracture is good, worthy of further study and application.

**Key words:** Old age; Osteoporosis; Bone specific alkaline phosphatase; Osteoprotectin; Pyridinoline

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## 前言

骨质疏松是一种全身代谢性骨病,发病率不断攀升,以骨量丢失、骨脆性增大等为病理改变,中晚期患者发生骨折的风险较大<sup>[1]</sup>。老年人作为骨质疏松的高发人群,发病率高达36%,由于老年骨质疏松患者在疾病初期并无显著症状,易被忽视,导致患者的骨形成持续减少,骨吸收持续增加,极大地影响预后<sup>[2]</sup>。对此,临床急需寻找与老年骨质疏松病情密切相关的指标,用于评估老年骨质疏松的病情严重程度,判断骨折发生风险,指导临床诊治。近年来,越来越多研究表明,老年骨质疏松的发生、发展与性激素减少导致骨代谢异常有关,其中破骨细胞活跃、成骨细胞被抑制,造成骨量减少、骨质降低,骨骼中空隙扩大,进而形成骨折疏松,这为寻找老年骨质疏松的病理标志物提供了依据<sup>[3-5]</sup>。骨特异性碱性磷酸酶(BALP)是一种能反映成骨细胞活性和功能的骨代谢指标,其本质属于多糖蛋白,主要由成骨细胞分泌,参与骨形成、骨转换等过程<sup>[6,7]</sup>。骨保护素(OPG)是一种可抑制破骨细胞活性的骨代谢因子,吡啶啉(PYR)是一种可反映破骨细胞活性的骨代谢产物,OPG/PYR比值能够有效反映成骨与破骨之间的平衡状态<sup>[8,9]</sup>。由此可见,血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值很可能与老年骨质疏松有关,然而尚未形成统一论,相关研究鲜有报道。对此,本研究目的在于分析不同程度老年骨质疏松患者血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值变化及其与骨密度、骨折发生的相关性。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择我院自2020年11月至2023年7月接诊的70例老年骨质疏松患者作为观察组,其中男26例、女44例;年龄60~80岁,平均(68.72±4.53)岁;身体质量指数21~29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(22.85±1.43)kg;类型:轻-中度骨质疏松44例(Singh IV~VI级)、重度骨质疏松26例(Singh I~III级);纳入标准:(1)

年龄60-80岁;(2)符合骨质疏松的诊断标准;(3)未接受抗骨质疏松症治疗;(4)知情同意。排除标准:(1)合并恶性肿瘤、重要脏器功能不全者;(2)长期服用糖皮质激素或影响骨代谢的药物者;(3)有骨折史或骨关节手术史者;(4)患有骨代谢疾病、骨关节疾病者。

另选70例老年非骨质疏松者作为对照组,其中男25例、女45例;年龄60~80岁,平均(66.83±4.389)岁;身体质量指数21~28 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(22.91±1.37)kg;两组一般资料比较无差异( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 检测方法

在入组48h内,抽取患者8 mL空腹静脉血,离心处理,提取血清;使用ELISA检测血清BALP、OPG、PYR表达水平,计算OPG/PYR比值。使用双能X射线骨密度仪检测腰椎、股骨颈和髋部的骨密度(BMD),计算骨骼T值,诊断骨质疏松的标准:T值≤-2.5。

### 1.3 观察指标

比较对照组与观察组、轻-中度骨质疏松组与重度骨质疏松组的血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值,使用Pearson相关性分析老年骨质疏松患者腰椎、股骨颈和髋部的BMD与血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值的相关性;观察老年骨质疏松患者的骨折发生情况,使用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析BALP、OPG/PYR比值对老年骨质疏松骨折的预测效能。

### 1.4 数据处理

采用SPSS22.0,计量资料使用t检验;计数资料以率表示,使用 $\chi^2$ 检验;使用Delong检验比较两组ROC曲线下AUC;以 $P<0.05$ 判断为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值比较

观察组血清BALP水平高于对照组,OPG/PYR比值小于对照组( $P<0.05$ );数据见表1。

表1 血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值比较

Table 1 Comparison of serum BALP and OPG / PYR ratios

Groups	n	BALP(μg/L)	OPG/PYR ratio
Observation group	70	56.17±3.08	1.12±0.41
Control group	70	82.53±5.67	0.65±0.20
<i>t</i>		25.624	5.781
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.015

### 2.2 轻-中度骨质疏松组与重度骨质疏松组血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值比较

重度骨质疏松组血清BALP水平高于轻-中度骨质疏松组,OPG/PYR比值小于轻-中度骨质疏松组( $P<0.05$ );数据见表2。

### 2.3 对照组与观察组腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的BMD比较

观察组腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的BMD均小于对照组( $P<0.05$ );数据见表3。

### 2.4 血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值与骨密度的Pearson相关性分析

经Pearson相关性分析,腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的BMD与血清BALP水平呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),与OPG/PYR比值呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );数据见表4。

### 2.5 血清BALP联合OPG/PYR比值预测骨折的ROC曲线分析

在70例老年骨质疏松患者中,发生骨折19例,占27.14%;经ROC曲线分析,血清BALP、OPG/PYR比值预测老年骨质疏松骨折的敏感度分别为62.53%、65.08%,特异度分别为85.46%、83.17%,AUC分别为0.603、0.665,联合预测的AUC为0.890,明显大于单一指标BALP和OPG/PYR比值的

表 2 轻 - 中度骨质疏松组与重度骨质疏松组血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值比较

Table 2 Comparison of serum BALP and OPG / PYR ratios in the mild-moderate osteoporosis and severe osteoporosis groups

Groups	n	BALP(μg/L)	OPG/PYR ratio
In the mild-moderate osteoporosis group	44	70.42±4.35	0.96±0.32
Severe osteoporosis group	26	95.86±6.81	0.51±0.15
<i>t</i>		19.781	6.327
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.011

表 3 对照组与观察组腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的 BMD 比较(g/cm<sup>2</sup>)Table 3 Comparison of BMD of lumbar spine, femoral neck and hip between control and observation groups (g / cm<sup>2</sup>)

Groups	n	BMD of the lumbar spine	BMD of the femoral neck	BMD of the hip
Observation group	70	0.95±0.12	0.97±0.15	1.16±0.18
Control group	70	0.71±0.20	0.70±0.21	0.68±0.21
<i>t</i>		8.348	9.012	10.451
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000	0.000

表 4 血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值与骨密度的 Pearson 相关性分析

Table 4 Pearson correlation analysis of serum BALP, OPG / PYR ratio and bone mineral density

Index	BMD of the lumbar spine		BMD of the femoral neck		BMD of the hip	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
BALP	-0.431	0.000	-0.536	0.000	-0.418	0.000
OPG/PYR ratio	0.527	0.000	0.583	0.000	0.612	0.000

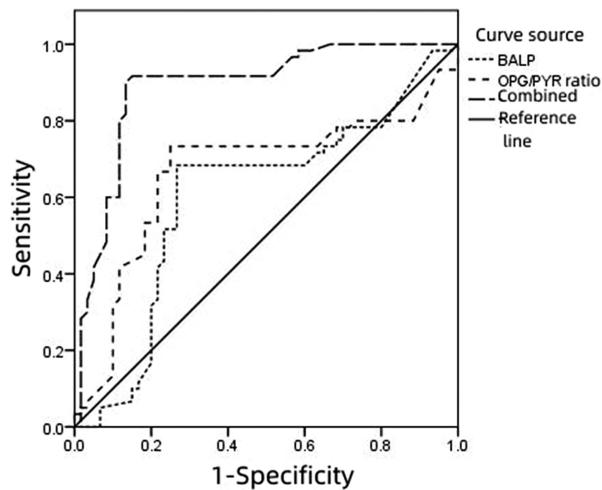
AUC(*P*<0.05); ROC 曲线见图 1。

图 1 血清 BALP 联合 OPG/PYR 比值预测骨折的 ROC 曲线分析

Fig.1 ROC curve analysis of serum BALP combined with OPG / PYR ratio for predicting fracture

### 3 讨论

骨质疏松的发生、发展与年龄密切相关,此病在老年人中发病率较高,其导致的骨折发病率亦呈上升趋势,极大地影响老年人的生活质量<sup>[10]</sup>。导致老年骨质疏松的原因较多,如内分泌疾病、性激素减少等,不管是何种原因引起老年骨质疏松,患者始终伴随着不同程度的骨吸收和骨形成之间的动态平衡遭

到破坏<sup>[11,12]</sup>。与此同时,随着老年骨质疏松病情的进展,患者的骨组织微结构必然异常,骨脆性增加,导致骨折的风险增大。对此,寻找与老年骨质疏松病情演变有关的指标,用于评估病情严重程度,判断骨折的风险,对制定更有效的诊治方案具有重要的临床意义。近年来,一些研究显示,BALP 在骨质疏松患者血清中表达明显异常,认为 BALP 表现与骨容积呈负性关联<sup>[13,14]</sup>。也有研究指出,OPG/PYR 比值能够有效反映骨吸收与骨形成之间的失衡程度,原因在于 OPG 可抑制骨质流失,PYR 可直接反映骨吸收程度<sup>[15]</sup>。然而 BALP 和 OPG/PYR 比值与老年骨质疏松的关系如何,尚未明确。对此,本研究比较了对照组与观察组血清 BALP 和 OPG/PYR 比值,结果显示:观察组血清 BALP 水平高于对照组,OPG/PYR 比值小于对照组,与 Yao<sup>[16]</sup>等的研究结果相符,提示老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP 水平升高、OPG/PYR 比值减小。出现上述结果的原因,考虑在于老年骨质疏松患者的破骨细胞活跃,成骨细胞被抑制,导致骨量减少,故必然伴随着血清 BALP 水平升高、OPG/PYR 比值减小。

BALP 是一种由成骨细胞分泌的多糖蛋白,具有水解磷酸酯和焦磷酸盐的作用,介导骨形成、骨转换等过程<sup>[17,18]</sup>。在本研究中,重度骨质疏松组血清 BALP 水平高于轻 - 中度骨质疏松组,与贾海梅<sup>[19]</sup>等的研究具有一致性。分析可知:随着老年骨质疏松病情加剧,患者的骨容积减小、骨小梁数量减少,进而增加机体代偿性骨形成,使得血清 BALP 高表达<sup>[20,21]</sup>。然而老年骨质疏松的病情影响因素较多,可能是多因素、多机制共同导致的疾病,单一指标难以有效反映患者的病情演变,仍需与其他指标结合。OPG 具有调控骨质代谢、促进骨盐沉积、拮抗破骨细

胞活性等作用,作为保护性因素,在老年骨质疏松患者血清中表达升高<sup>[22]</sup>。PYR 主要由骨吸收后的成熟胶原降解而来,且不能被重新利用,不受饮食、用药等因素,能够高度特异地反映骨吸收程度<sup>[23]</sup>。基于 OPG 和 PYR 的生理作用,不难看出,OPG/PYR 比值在反映骨形成与吸收之间的失衡程度上具有显著优势。从本研究表 2 结果可知,重度骨质疏松组 OPG/PYR 比值小于轻-中度骨质疏松组,亦佐证了上述观点,说明了 OPG/PYR 比值可作为老年骨质疏松病情的评价指标。

随着老年骨质疏松病情的进展,患者的骨量及骨质不断下降,导致骨密度减小,患者面临骨折的风险随之增大<sup>[24]</sup>。在本研究中,观察组腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的 BMD 均小于对照组,然而血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值是否与老年骨质疏松患者的 BMD 有关,有待商榷。对此,本研究使用 Pearson 相关性分析,结果显示:腰椎、股骨颈及髋部的 BMD 与血清 BALP 水平呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),与 OPG/PYR 比值呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );说明了老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP 水平升高、OPG/PYR 比值减小,均与其骨密度减小有关。出现上述结果的原因,考虑如下:(1)老年骨质疏松患者骨转换的加速,骨量丢失明显,BMD 较小,致使血清 BALP 水平代偿性升高<sup>[25]</sup>;(2)在老年骨质疏松患者 BMD 不断减小的同时,意味着成骨细胞被抑制,骨细胞被分解、吸收,导致 OPG 不断被消耗,PYR 不断积聚,致使 OPG/PYR 比值减小<sup>[26]</sup>。在临幊上,相当一部分老年骨质疏松患者因未及时得到有效诊治,导致病情持续进展,最终发生骨折,极大地增大后续治疗的难度,早期筛查、识别老年骨质疏松骨折的高危人群,具有重要的临床意义。本研究的 ROC 曲线分析结果显示:血清 BALP 联合 OPG/PYR 比值预测老年骨质疏松骨折的效能较好。由此可见,血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值与老年骨质疏松骨折有关,若老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP 水平较高和 OPG/PYR 比值较小时,应高度警惕骨折发生,有必要加强诊治,抑制病情进展,以减小骨折发生风险。

综上所述,老年骨质疏松患者血清 BALP 水平升高、OPG/PYR 比值减小,与病情严重程度及骨密度有关,联合预测骨折的效能较好,值得进一步研究应用。当然,受限于本研究样本量不多,来源于单中心,未分析老年骨质疏松患者治疗期间血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值的变化情况,有待日后扩大研究规模,深入分析血清 BALP、OPG/PYR 比值与老年骨质疏松患者远期预后的关系,为进一步提高此病的诊治水平提供依据。

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