

· 论著 ·

血尿酸与骨质疏松性骨折的相关性

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摘要: 目的 系统评价血尿酸与骨质疏松性骨折之间的关系。**方法** 通过 PubMed 数据库、Cochrane Collaboration 数据库、中国知识资源总库(CNKI)、万方数据知识服务平台和 Sino Med 数据库进行检索,查找关于高血尿酸与骨质疏松性骨折发生风险的相关文献。**结果** 依纳入标准,共纳入 7 个研究,含 30 855 例患者。Meta 分析结果显示:高血尿酸水平患者发生骨质疏松性骨折风险明显下降($HR = 0.88, 95\% CI$ 为 $0.83 \sim 0.93, P < 0.001$)。发表偏倚及敏感性分析显示:漏斗图及 Egg 检验未见明显发表偏倚,敏感性分析提示结果较稳定。**结论** 高血尿酸可降低骨质疏松性骨折发生风险。

关键词: 血尿酸;骨质疏松;骨折

Association between serum uric acid and osteoporotic fracture

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Abstract: Objective To systematically evaluated the association between serum uric acid and osteoporotic fracture. **Methods** The PubMed database, the Cochrane Collaboration database, China Knowledge Resource Database(CNKI), Wang fang Knowledge Service Platform, and Sino Med databases were used to search for relevant literature on the risk of high blood uric acid and osteoporosis fractures. **Results** By inclusion criteria, seven studies with 30 855 participants were finally included in the meta-analyses. The meta-analysis result showed that: pooled relative risk of osteoporotic fracture for the high serum uric acid was 0.80 ($95\% CI$, 0.83–0.93, $P < 0.001$). The publication bias and sensitivity analysis showed that there was no obvious publication bias in the funnel chart and the Egg test, and the sensitivity analysis indicated that the result were more stable. **Conclusion** Serum uric acid could reduce the risk of osteoporotic fractures.

Key words: serum uric acid; osteoporosis; fracture

据统计 60 岁以上女性和男性骨质疏松发生率分别为 25% 和 10%^[1-3],由此可见,随着老年人比率的增加,骨质疏松导致的社会和经济负担不断升高,已成为全球性问题。骨质疏松是一种退行性疾病,发病机制至今仍不清楚,但有研究^[4-5]提示氧化应激可改变骨微结构及骨代谢,进而诱导骨质疏松;同时,氧化应激的代谢产生活性氧(ROS)、超氧化物也影响骨代谢,脂质过氧化反应亦会损伤细胞膜、抑制成骨细胞分化,提高破骨细胞活性^[6]。

尿酸是人体嘌呤代谢的终末产物,一直以来人们认为血尿酸水平升高是代谢性疾病、心血管疾病、

糖尿病、肥胖、痛风、高血压的风险因素,影响预后结局^[7-8]。然而,人体细胞外抗氧化能力约 50% 由尿酸产生^[9],近年来尿酸的强抗氧化性成为研究热点,大量研究^[10-11]提示高尿酸血症具有保护退行性疾病及高氧化应激疾病的作用,如急性缺血性脑卒中、帕金森、亨廷顿病等疾病。虽有研究^[12-14]认为尿酸可以降低骨质疏松性骨折发生率,但也有学者^[15]认为两者间并无统计学意义,因此血尿酸是否具有保护骨质疏松性骨折的作用仍存在较大争议。本研究中笔者将通过系统、综合性检索文献,探讨骨质疏松性骨折与尿酸之间潜在的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

通过 PubMed 数据库、Cochrane Collaboration 数

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究>7分。

2.3 高尿酸血症与骨质疏松性骨折关系

通过Meta进行异质性分析中 $Q=8.30, P=0.339, I^2=15.6\%$,提示异质性小,因此使用固定效

应模型。对纳入研究进行数据合并,高尿酸水平患者发生骨质疏松性骨折风险下降($HR=0.88, 95\% CI$ 值为 $0.83\sim0.93, P<0.001$),见图2。

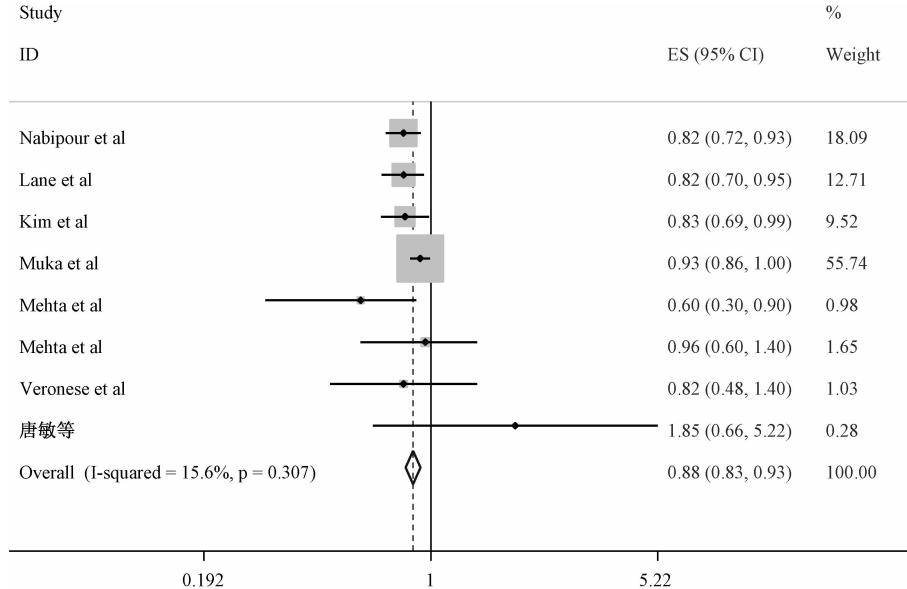


图2 血尿酸与骨质疏松性骨折森林图

Fig.2 The forest map of serum uric acid and osteoporotic fracture

2.4 发表偏倚

使用漏斗图观测法进行判断,漏斗图成对称分布,提示无发表偏倚。通过Egger回归进行量化分析,回归分析常数项的95%CI包含0($P=0.612$) (见图3、图4),也提示无发表偏倚。

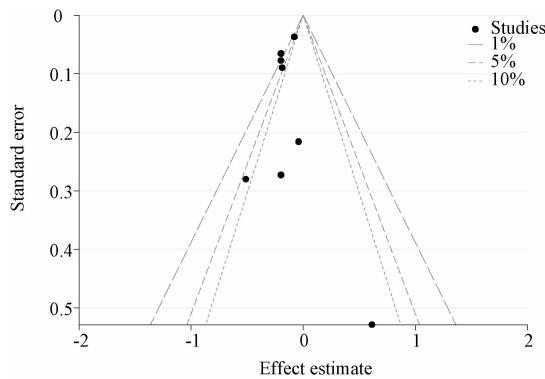


图3 漏斗图

Fig.3 Funnel chart

本研究进行了敏感性分析,将纳入的研究逐一剔除,剩余研究结果无明显改变,提示研究结果较稳定。

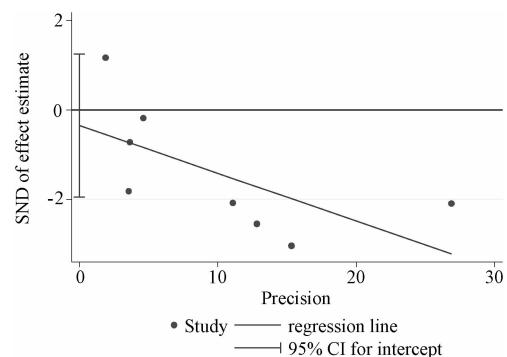


图4 Egger回归图

Fig.4 Egger regression diagram

3 讨论

尿酸在体内具有较强的抗氧化作用,对很多的氧化应激性疾病有益,但对于骨质疏松性骨折的影响一直以来存在较大的争议。有学者^[12-14]认为高尿酸血症可减少老年人骨质疏松进程,从而降低骨折发生风险,但也有研究^[15]认为不同血尿酸人群骨折发生风险无统计学意义。因此血尿酸升高的老年患者是否需要迅速降低尿酸浓度,成为循证诊疗中的难题之一。本文通过系统性文献检索,纳入期刊数据库中公开发表的血尿酸与骨质疏松相关骨折文

献,对数据进行合并($HR = 0.88, 95\% CI$ 值为 $0.83 \sim 0.93, P < 0.001$),提示血尿酸具有保护骨质疏松性骨折的作用。

骨质疏松性骨折及血尿酸的抗骨折发生机制主要包括以下两方面:骨折发生的分子机制:(1)骨质疏松是老年患者骨折的主要原因,而氧化应激是骨质疏松重要因素,氧化应激产物可直接损伤蛋白质、脂质和 DNA 大分子,从而导致骨代谢失衡,抑制骨细胞的分化,提高破骨细胞的活性^[4,5];(2)细胞中氧自由基可通过泛素蛋白连接酶(MAFbx/atrogin-1)和肌肉环指蛋白-1(MuRF1)促进纤维蛋白水解,导致肌肉萎缩肌力下降,肌源性细胞因子调节骨代谢下降^[21-22];(3)衰老细胞中活性氧簇不断升高,诱导叉头状转录因子 O 细胞核的活化,干扰 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路,达到抑制成骨细胞增殖的目的^[23-24];血尿酸作为强抗氧化剂,抗骨折发生机制包括:(1)尿酸可以与金属离子螯合,清除超氧化物等活性氧化物,进而减少氧化应激产物对细胞的直接损伤^[9,25-26];(2)尿酸也可结合氧自由基,从而减少泛素蛋白连接酶(MAFbx/atrogin-1)、肌肉环指蛋白-1(MuRF1)水解纤维蛋白,肌源性细胞因子可通过旁分泌和内分泌通路调节骨代谢,从而间接提高成骨细胞分化与估量^[27];(3)有研究^[6]显示尿酸可降低活性氧簇及丙二醛的含量,抑制破骨细胞活性,诱导成骨细胞分化;(4)高血尿酸可激活抗氧化酶活性,减少氧化应激损伤,使骨代谢达到平衡^[28-29]。

本研究分析结果表明,高血尿酸水平患者发生骨质疏松性骨折风险下降,高尿酸主要通过氧化应激作用影响骨质疏松的发生发展。最近的研究也支持这个分析结论,Yan 等^[30]研究表明血尿酸浓度较低可能与骨密度低、临床骨折发生率高有关,且骨折患者血尿酸水平较无骨折患者低,提示高血尿酸是一个重要的保护因子;此外,2016 年 Veronese 等^[31]研究显示较高的血尿酸水平对骨折和绝经后骨质疏松症的骨质流失具有保护作用;再者 Dalbeth、Dennison 等^[32-33]研究发现氢氯噻嗪和别嘌呤醇药物能够通过降低血尿酸浓度,进而使骨密度降低,最终导致骨质疏松性骨折发生率升高。上述研究在样本量和方法学上存在一定的局限性,此次研究全面搜集中外文献,增加样本量,最终共纳入 6 篇高质量文献,分析结果($I^2 = 15.6\%, P = 0.339$)表明高血尿酸可降低骨质疏松性骨折的风险,且未见任何发表偏移。当然,此次研究结果可能受患者基础疾病、性别、种族及地区等因素的影响,今后将针对这些影响

因素进一步研究,以期明确高血尿酸与骨质疏松性骨折的关系。通过本次荟萃分析,笔者认为高尿酸血症可通过其氧化应激作用于成骨细胞转化的分子机制,提高成骨细胞的数量,从而增加骨密度,使骨质疏松性骨折的风险显著降低。

本研究存在的局限性:(1)文献纳入的患者有部分进行了抗骨质疏松药物治疗,治疗可能导致患者间不均衡;(2)高尿酸血症患者肾功能损伤相对较重,这可能也是混杂因素;(3)尿酸是痛风的风险因素,痛风又是骨质疏松的风险因素,很多文献并没有对这一因素进行分析。因此,本研究的局限性可能会产生偏倚,但由于样本量的扩增,且纳入研究的设计较严谨、差异性小,所以检验效能得到了提升。

综上所述,高尿酸血症可降低骨质疏松相关骨折的发生风险,临床医生在降低老年人血尿酸时需慎重考虑。

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