

幽门螺旋杆菌感染与骨质疏松症的研究进展

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【摘要】 幽门螺旋杆菌是一种易侵犯胃黏膜的传染性病原体, 感染机体后, 可刺激体内肿瘤坏死因子及白细胞介素等细胞因子的释放。这些细胞因子调控骨的吸收或转化, 促进破骨细胞形成及骨吸收, 从而导致局部或全身的骨质疏松。幽门螺旋杆菌感染后可能引起血清雌激素、维生素 B₁₂ 等的降低, 后两者可能是影响骨质疏松发病的重要因素。同时, 幽门螺旋杆菌感染与胃炎、消化道溃疡、胃癌的发病密切相关, 而这些疾病及治疗可能与骨质疏松相关, 质子泵抑制剂 (proton pump inhibitor, PPI) 的应用可能会影响肠道钙的吸收, 降低血钙以及增加骨折风险, 胃切除术可能导致骨代谢障碍。

【关键词】 螺杆菌, 幽门; 骨质疏松; 质子泵; 钙通道阻滞药; 胃切除术; 骨密度; 细胞因子类

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ABSTRACT Helicobacter pylori (HP) is an infectious pathogen which can easily infringe gastric mucosa. If the body is infected by HP, it can release cytokines, such as TNF- α , IL-1 and IL-6. These cytokines can regulate the absorption and transformation of bone, promote the formation of osteoclast, and then cause localized or systemic osteoporosis. HP infection may decrease the level of estrogen and vitamin B₁₂, which is considered as a risk factor for osteoporosis. Helicobacter pylori infection is related with the occurrence of gastritis, peptic ulcer and gastric malignancies, and these diseases and treatments are associated with osteoporosis. Meanwhile the application of proton pump inhibitor (PPI) can influence absorption of calcium, decrease the level of serum calcium and increase the risk of fracture. Gastrectomy may cause bone metabolism disorders.

KEYWORDS Helicobacter pylori; Osteoporosis; Proton pumps; Calcium channel blockers; Gastrectomy; Bone density; Cytokines

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骨质疏松症是一种以骨量低下、骨微结构破坏导致脆性增加、易发生骨折为特征的全身性骨病^[1]。骨质疏松症发病率高, 危害性大, 但骨质疏松症的具体病因目前尚未完全明确, 一般认为与内分泌、遗传、废用、疾病、生活习惯、环境等密切相关^[2-3]。近 10 年, 关于幽门螺旋杆菌 (helicobacter pylori, HP) 感染及相关消化道疾病可能引起骨质疏松症关系的研究有所报道, 但未进行系统分析和整理。因此, 本文回顾了近期关于 HP 感染及相关消化道疾病与骨质疏松症关系的研究进展。

1 HP 与骨质疏松症的关系

HP 是一种革兰阴性杆菌, 感染人体后, 黏附到胃黏膜上皮细胞, 刺激各种炎症细胞因子的产生, 如肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 (IL-1) 和白细胞介素-6 (IL-6) 等, 并诱导这些炎症细胞因子浸润、播散, 从而引起胃和全身的炎症反应^[4-5]。这些细胞因子常常调控骨的吸收或转化, 在破骨细胞生成的早期, 能诱导骨组织中破骨细胞活化因子的表达, 刺激较原始的破骨细胞前体分裂和增殖, 促进破骨细胞形成及骨吸收, 从而导致局部或全身的骨质疏松^[6-9]。在这个过程中, 骨骼系统的内分泌稳态直接或间接被打破。在临床研究方面,

Figura 等^[10]证实 HP 感染细胞毒素相关蛋白表达阳性 (CagA+HP) 组与细胞毒素相关蛋白表达阴性 (CagA-HP) 组相比, 前者表现为全身雌激素水平的降低, 尤其是雌二醇降低更加明显, 以及骨转化的提高, 并且被 CagA+HP 感染的男性更易发生骨质疏松症。而雌激素与骨质疏松的发病和治疗相关^[11-13]。因此, Figura 等^[10]推测 CagA+HP 感染可能是男性骨质疏松症发病的一个重要因素。

另外, Ozdem 等^[14]对儿童感染 HP 后骨代谢标记物改变的研究中, 发现 HP 感染阴性组与阳性组相比, 后者血清维生素 B₁₂ 水平明显降低, 差异具有统计学意义, 但甲状旁腺激素、总碱性磷酸酶、骨特异性碱性磷酸酶、I 型胶原、钙、磷、铁蛋白和雌二醇之间没有明显差异。维生素 B₁₂ 可能是骨质疏松发病的一个独立危险因素^[15-17]。因此, 推测 HP 感染可能与骨质疏松有关。但 Ozdem 的研究存在一定的局限性, 儿童活跃的骨代谢可能掩盖了 HP 感染后对骨代谢的影响, 且随访时间较短。因此, 还需进一步的研究明确 HP 感染与骨质疏松症之间的联系。

2 HP 感染相关性消化道疾病与骨质疏松症的关系

目前, 许多研究表明 HP 感染与胃炎、消化道溃疡和胃癌的发病机制具有密切的相关性^[18-22]。这些 HP 感染相关性消化系统疾病可以引起人体对各种物质消化与吸收不良, 导致

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钙、维生素 D 的吸收减少,从而导致骨质疏松症^[23]。在一些研究中,关于 HP 感染相关消化道疾病与骨质疏松症的关系却得出了相反的结论。Takehasi 等^[24]进行了一个有代表性的关于女性慢性胃炎和骨密度之间关系的研究,骨密度通过双能 X 线测定,报告显示骨密度在 HP 感染性胃炎和健康女性患者之间没有差异,推测 HP 感染性胃炎不是降低女性患者骨密度的危险因素。并且在另一个研究中也证实了慢性胃炎和 HP 感染不是导致绝经后女性骨质疏松的危险因素^[25]。因此,HP 感染相关消化道疾病是否是骨质疏松症的一个危险因素还需进一步的研究。

3 HP 感染的治疗与骨质疏松症的关系

在 HP 感染的治疗上首选质子泵抑制剂(proton pump inhibitor, PPI)与阿莫西林或甲硝唑和克拉霉素的三联方案。而抑酸药物主要是 PPI,虽然 PPI 得到了广泛应用,但是 FDA 警告:使用质子泵抑制剂可能增加骨折风险。例如,在关于奥美拉唑的短期使用是否会影响骨代谢的研究中,主要有两种观点。以 O'Connell 等为代表的学者研究认为短期使用奥美拉唑可导致低胃酸、肠道钙的吸收减少,血钙降低^[26-28]。而 Diskin 等^[29]和 Hansen 等^[30]研究发现奥美拉唑并未降低血钙,但其研究样本比较小,不具有代表性,需要更大样本的研究。

另外,一些研究表明长期应用 PPI 会增加髌骨、腕骨或脊柱骨折的危险,风险与剂量和治疗时间呈正相关,并且降低钙和维生素的吸收^[31-35]。Roux 等^[36]的多中心前瞻性研究结果显示:奥美拉唑是脊柱骨折的明确独立危险因素, $R=3.10(1.14\sim 8.44)(P=0.027)$,奥美拉唑使用和非使用者的年龄调整的脊柱骨折发生率分别为 1.89/100 和 0.60/100($P=0.009$),但这个试验的缺点是研究对象仅限于绝经后妇女,且服用奥美拉唑的比例较低,仅 5%。今后的研究还应该包括有非绝经妇女和男性患者参与的试验。另外,Gray 等^[37]对美国 40 家医学中心的 161 806 名 50~79 岁的绝经后妇女进行了平均 7.8 年的观察研究,在校正混杂因素后,全身骨折的调整后风险比(AHR)为 1.25,髌骨骨折的 AHR 为 1.00,脊柱骨折的 AHR 为 1.47,前臂或腕骨骨折的 AHR 为 1.26,两组骨密度之间没有差异,认为应用 PPI 并未增加绝经后妇女髌骨骨折风险,但可能与脊柱、前臂或腕部、全身骨折有相关性。Targownik 等^[38]为探讨应用 PPI 与骨质疏松或加速骨密度流失的关联,调查了 1 500 例应用 PPI>5 年的患者,发现无论髌骨还是脊柱骨质疏松者,均与 PPI 无关,也未观察到使用 PPI 导致骨密度降低的情况。

根据上述研究,PPI 短期应用是否可能导致血钙降低以及长期应用是否可能导致髌骨或脊柱等骨折的风险增加仍然不很明确。

此外,胃切除术也是治疗消化道疾病的常用方法,但是胃切除术后远期并发症之一就是骨质疏松症。1941 年 Sarasia 首先报道了胃切除术后骨代谢障碍。有研究发现胃癌切除术能降低患者的骨密度和骨矿含量,从而更容易发生骨质疏松症^[39-41]。

根据上述研究,虽然一些研究表明 HP 感染、相关消化道疾病及其治疗与骨质疏松的发病无相关性,但是也有研究表明两者之间密切相关。在我国乃至全球,HP 感染和骨质疏松症都是值得关注的健康问题。因此,需要深入的开展前瞻性的随机双盲对照研究或队列研究,便于进一步明确两者的关系,

这将帮助我们更好地明确骨质疏松症的发病机制并进行早期预防。

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