

· 论著 ·

2 型糖尿病合并下肢动脉疾病患者血清 FGF-23 与骨钙素的关系研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并下肢动脉疾病(LEAD)患者血清成纤维细胞生长因子-23(FGF-23)与骨钙素的关系。**方法** 选择 2017 年 11 月到 2018 年 5 月在哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院内分泌科住院的 T2DM 患者 178 例。通过彩色多普勒超声评估下肢动脉粥样硬化斑块程度。根据 LEAD 的发生情况,将患者分为单纯糖尿病组(98 例)、糖尿病合并 LEAD 组(80 例),根据血管病变严重程度将糖尿病合并 LEAD 组再分为非闭塞组(55 例)、闭塞组(25 例)。对所有患者的一般资料进行收集整理;对患者的糖化血红蛋白、血脂、尿素氮、肌酐等生化指标以及空腹 C 肽进行测定。使用 ELISA 法检测血清 FGF-23 及血清骨钙素含量。应用 logistic 回归分析探讨 LEAD 的危险因素。**结果** 与单纯糖尿病组相比,糖尿病合并 LEAD 组年龄、血尿素氮、肌酐、尿酸、胆固醇、甘油三酯、空腹 C 肽、FGF-23 水平均升高($t = 2.036 \sim 6.249$, P 均 < 0.01),且糖尿病合并 LEAD 组高血压病史($\chi^2 = 11.193$, $P = 0.001$)、神经病史($\chi^2 = 10.382$, $P = 0.001$)、饮酒史($\chi^2 = 4.589$, $P = 0.032$)、颈动脉彩超阳性率($\chi^2 = 33.386$, $P < 0.001$)也较高;但骨钙素水平降低($\chi^2 = 4.189$, $P < 0.001$)。与非闭塞组相比,闭塞组骨钙素水平降低($t = 3.001$, $P < 0.05$), FGF-23 水平升高($t = 2.233$, $P < 0.05$)。Logistic 回归分析发现,年龄($OR = 1.112, 95\% CI: 1.041 \sim 1.188$, $P < 0.05$)、饮酒史($OR = 3.415, 95\% CI: 1.116 \sim 10.452$, $P < 0.05$)、FGF-23($OR = 9.128, 95\% CI: 3.610 \sim 23.080$, $P < 0.05$)、骨钙素($OR = 0.369, 95\% CI: 0.223 \sim 0.612$, $P < 0.05$)和颈动脉粥样硬化($OR = 4.801, 95\% CI: 1.552 \sim 14.855$, $P < 0.05$)是 LEAD 的独立影响因素。在整体和糖尿病合并 LEAD 组中,FGF-23 水平与骨钙素水平均呈正相关($r = 0.327, 0.585$, P 均 < 0.001)。**结论** T2DM 合并 LEAD 患者血清骨钙素水平降低、血清 FGF-23 水平升高,且与 LEAD 的严重程度相关。T2DM 合并 LEAD 患者血清 FGF-23 与血清骨钙素水平呈正相关。

【关键词】 2 型糖尿病;下肢动脉疾病;骨代谢;成纤维细胞生长因子-23;骨钙素

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the relationship between serum fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23) and osteocalcin level in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) complicated with lower extremity arterial disease (LEAD). **Methods** A total of 178 patients with T2DM admitted to the Department of Endocrinology in the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University from November 2017 to May 2018 were selected. Atherosclerotic plaque in lower extremity was evaluated by color Doppler ultrasound. All patients were divided into simple diabetes mellitus group ($n = 98$) and diabetes complicated with LEAD group ($n = 80$) according to the status of LEAD. According to the severity of vascular disease, diabetes complicated with LEAD group were further divided into non-occlusion group ($n = 55$) and occlusion group ($n = 25$). The general data of all patients were collected, and the biochemical indicators including glycated hemoglobin, blood lipid, urea nitrogen, creatinine and fasting C peptide were measured. Serum FGF-23 and serum osteocalcin levels were measured by ELISA. Logistic regression analysis was used to in-

vestigate the risk factors of LEAD. **Results** Compared with simple diabetes group, age, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, uric acid, cholesterol, triglyceride, fasting C peptide, and FGF-23 were increased ($t = 2.036\text{--}6.249$, all $P < 0.01$) in diabetes complicated with LEAD group. The positive rate of hypertension ($\chi^2 = 11.193$, $P = 0.001$), neuropathy ($\chi^2 = 10.382$, $P = 0.001$), drinking history ($\chi^2 = 4.589$, $P = 0.032$), and abnormal carotid color ultrasound ($\chi^2 = 33.386$, $P < 0.001$) were also higher but osteocalcin level was lower ($\chi^2 = 4.189$, $P < 0.001$) in diabetes complicated with LEAD group. Compared with non-occlusion group, osteocalcin level was decreased ($t = 3.001$, $P < 0.05$), whereas FGF-23 level was elevated ($t = 2.233$, $P < 0.05$) in occlusion group. Logistic regression analysis found that age ($OR = 1.112$, 95% CI: 1.041–1.188, $P < 0.05$), drinking history ($OR = 3.415$, 95% CI: 1.116–10.452, $P < 0.05$), FGF-23 ($OR = 9.128$, 95% CI: 3.610–23.080, $P < 0.05$), osteocalcin ($OR = 0.369$, 95% CI: 0.223–0.612, $P < 0.05$) and carotid atherosclerosis ($OR = 4.801$, 95% CI: 1.552–14.855, $P < 0.05$) were independent influencing factors of LEAD. The level of FGF-23 was positively related with osteocalcin level in all patients diabetes as well as in diabetes complicated with LEAD group ($r = 0.327$, 0.585, all $P < 0.001$).

Conclusions The level of serum osteocalcin is lower while the level of serum FGF-23 is higher in patients with T2DM and LEAD. Both osteocalcin and FGF-23 are associated with the severity of LEAD. Serum FGF-23 level is positively correlated with serum osteocalcin level in patients with T2DM and LEAD.

【Key words】 Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Lower extremity arterial disease; Bone metabolism; Fibroblast growth factor-23; Osteocalcin

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研究表明,动脉硬化与骨密度降低存在相关性,提示骨量减少、骨质疏松可能与血管病变的发生密切相关^[1]。糖脂代谢紊乱可能导致骨量的丢失及下肢血管动脉斑块的形成;而下肢动脉疾病(LEAD)会导致骨的血供减少影响骨重建,进而加重骨质疏松并形成恶性循环^[2]。

骨钙素是在骨重建及骨形成阶段由成骨细胞合成的蛋白质,在2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者中作为骨形成过程的标志物^[3-4]。成纤维细胞生长因子-23(FGF-23)主要是由骨细胞和成骨细胞表达的蛋白,在调节矿物质代谢(钙磷平衡)中起重要作用,在T2DM患者中与下肢动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展密切相关^[5-6]。本研究意在通过研究在T2DM患者中骨钙素和FGF-23的关系,探讨T2DM骨代谢与大血管病变的关系。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 2017年11月至2018年5月哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院内分泌科住院的178例患者入选,男113例,女65例,年龄(54.58 ± 11.32)岁。糖尿病的诊断基于2009年WHO糖尿病诊断标准^[7]。根据曼海姆共识,动脉粥样硬化斑块被定义为侵入动脉腔的局灶性结构存在至少0.5 mm,或至少比周围血管壁厚度大50%^[8]。当所检查的任何下肢动脉段中存在动脉粥样硬化斑块时,定义LEAD^[9]。

排除标准:1型糖尿病、妊娠糖尿病或其他特定类型糖尿病、长期使用激素等影响骨代谢药物、肝肾功能障碍;甲状腺功能减退症或甲状腺功能亢进症、急性感染、恶性肿瘤或精神疾病。记录所有受试者糖尿病病程、饮酒、吸烟状况及糖尿病家族史。本研究得到了哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院伦理委员会的批准(201863)。所有参与者在注册前都提供了知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组 根据LEAD诊断标准,将患者分为单纯糖尿病组98例;糖尿病合并LEAD组80例,根据血管病变严重程度(管腔闭塞:通过下肢彩色多普勒检查血管内径减少>95%,无血流信号通过^[10]),将糖尿病合并LEAD组分为非闭塞组(55例)和闭塞组(25例)。

1.2.2 检测指标 计算受试者的体重指数。在受试者休息至少10 min后,用血压计测量血压。使受试者处于站立姿势,在最低肋骨和髂嵴之间的中间测量腰围,在臀部向后最突出部位的水平围长测量出臀围。禁食10 h后收集空腹血样用于测量空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白、空腹C肽、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇(LDL-C)、肝功能、肾功能、尿常规、C反应蛋白(CRP)、25(OH)D₃、甲状旁腺激素、钾、钠、钙、磷和氯水平。采用ELISA法检测受试者血清骨钙素、

FGF-23 水平。

1.2.3 超声检查 所有参与者使用配备有5-13MHz线性阵列换能器的 Acuson Sequoia 512 扫描仪(Siemens Medical Solutions, Mountain View, CA, USA)对下肢动脉及颈动脉进行彩色多普勒超声检查。超声检查包括测量动脉粥样硬化斑块,分别检查双侧下肢的6条动脉,包括股总动脉、股深动脉、股浅动脉、胫前动脉、胫后动脉和腘动脉。检查双侧颈动脉的3条动脉,包括颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 23.0 统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间差异性分析采用两独立样本 *t* 检验;计数资料采用构成比表示,两组间差异性分析采用卡方检验;两指标间相关性分析采用 Pearson 相关,采用 logistic 回归分析 LEAD 的独立影响因素, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般临床资料比较 糖尿病合并 LEAD 组年龄、血尿素氮、肌酐、尿酸、胆固醇、甘油三酯、空腹 C 肽、FGF-23 水平均高于单纯糖尿病组,且高血压病史、神经病变史、饮酒史、颈动脉彩超阳性率高于单纯糖尿病组,而骨钙素水平低于单纯糖尿病组(表 1),两组间性别、体重指数等其他指标差异均无统计学意义。

2.2 影响患者 LEAD 多因素 logistic 回归分析 以单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的指标为自变量,患者是否存在 LEAD 为因变量(0 = 无,1 = 有)进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,分析 LEAD 的独立影响因素,结果显示年龄、饮酒史、FGF-23 和颈动脉粥样硬化为危险因素,而骨钙素为保护因素,高血压病史、神经病变史等指标对下肢血管病变无影响(表 2)。

2.3 糖尿病合并 LEAD 组 血清骨钙素、FGF-23 水平的分析 与非闭塞组相比,闭塞组 FGF-23 水平升,而骨钙素水平降低(P 均 < 0.05),见表 3。

2.4 骨钙素与 FGF-23 相关性分析 相关性分析显示,在整体和糖尿病合并 LEAD 组中骨钙素水平与 FGF-23 水平均呈正相关($r = 0.327, 0.585, P$ 均 < 0.001),见图 1。

2.5 骨钙素与其他指标间相关性分析 相关性分析显示,在糖尿病合并 LEAD 组中骨钙素与糖化血红蛋白、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、HDL-C、LDL-C 均无相关性(P 均 > 0.05)。

3 讨论

骨为新型的内分泌器官,具有内分泌功能。骨

组织分泌两种激素:FGF-23 和骨钙素^[11]。新近研究证实,FGF-23 是人体钙、磷代谢的重要调节因子,通过对血管钙化和内皮功能障碍的影响诱导动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展,成为 LEAD 的独立危险因素^[12]。血清 FGF-23 水平可提示 T2DM 患者早期出现动脉粥样硬化^[13]。

T2DM 时骨转换、骨形成、骨吸收均减少^[14-15]。骨转换标志物可以反映 T2DM 的骨代谢异常。最近研究表明,血清骨钙素水平与外周血管疾病的发生呈负相关^[7]。研究发现,血清低羧形式骨钙素、总骨钙素水平是 T2DM 血管并发症发展的独立保护因素^[8]。骨钙素通过调节血管内皮功能,影响炎性因子的作用,抑制动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展^[16]。本研究显示,T2DM 合并 LEAD 患者血清骨钙素水平明显下降;并且随着 LEAD 加重骨钙素水平越来越低。

骨钙素能促进胰岛素和脂联素的表达与分泌^[17-19]。同样胰岛素和脂联素可以通过反馈调节调控骨钙素的分泌^[20]。T2DM 患者胰岛素分泌不足,这种反馈效应会导致骨钙素水平降低。现已充分证实,血流对骨血管功能和成骨至关重要,骨骼血液供应中断与骨量减少、骨坏死和骨再生受损有关^[21]。在 T2DM 合并 LEAD 的患者中,由于血管动脉粥样硬化的发生影响骨骼供血,可进一步影响骨代谢。体外研究通过使用腺病毒过表达系统使胎鼠成骨细胞过表达 FGF-23,发现 FGF-23 可直接作用于骨细胞,抑制骨细胞分化。提示 FGF-23 对骨代谢的影响一方面源于对动脉粥样硬化的作用,一方面可能为自身直接作用于骨组织,抑制骨细胞分化,导致骨软化及骨密度降低^[22]。FGF-23 是动脉粥样硬化的独立影响因素,在 T2DM 中可预示着动脉粥样硬化程度;骨钙素是骨形成过程的标志物,在 T2DM 中预示着骨代谢程度。本研究表明,在 T2DM 合并 LEAD 患者中血清 FGF-23 和骨钙素水平呈正相关,进一步提示 T2DM 患者大血管病变和骨代谢过程密切相关。

本研究受到横截面设计和样本量相对较小的限制,难以阐明血清骨钙素水平降低与 LEAD 之间的因果关系。其次,研究人群仅限于 T2DM 患者。因此,有必要进一步开展前瞻性研究,以确认和推广更多人群中的现有研究结果,包括那些没有患糖尿病的人群。本研究仅调查了血清 FGF-23 和骨钙素水平的关系,未来的研究需要探讨血清 FGF-23 水平与糖尿病骨代谢其他指标之间的关系,如骨密度、总骨 I 型前胶原氨基酸延长链、I 型胶原 C 端肽。

表 1 糖尿病合并 LEAD 组与单纯糖尿病组间一般临床指标比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%)$]

指标		糖尿病合并 LEAD 组 (n=80)	单纯糖尿病组 (n=98)	χ^2/t 值	P 值
性别	男	58(59.2)	55(68.8)	1.739	0.187
	女	40(40.8)	25(31.3)		
年龄(岁)		50.23 ± 10.64	59.90 ± 9.79	6.249	<0.001
糖尿病家族史	无	52(53.1)	47(58.8)	0.577	0.447
	有	46(46.9)	33(41.3)		
BMI (kg/m ²)		25.76 ± 3.32	25.59 ± 3.32	0.321	0.749
腰臀比		0.93 ± 0.05	0.94 ± 0.05	1.007	0.316
高血压史	无	65(66.3)	33(41.3)	11.193	0.001
	有	33(33.7)	47(58.7)		
神经病变史	无	83(84.7)	51(63.8)	10.382	0.001
	有	15(15.3)	29(36.2)		
神经传导速度	无	83(84.7)	64(80.0)	0.675	0.411
	有	15(15.3)	16(20.0)		
吸烟史	无	66(67.3)	44(55.0)	2.844	0.092
	有	32(32.7)	36(45.0)		
饮酒史	无	68(69.4)	43(53.8)	4.589	0.032
	有	30(30.6)	37(46.2)		
颈动脉彩超	无	48(49.0)	7(8.7)	33.386	<0.001
	有	50(51.0)	73(91.3)		
下肢动脉彩超	无	44(44.9)	0(0.0)	47.712	<0.001
	有	54(55.1)	80(100.0)		
肝胆脾彩超	无	22(22.4)	10(12.5)	2.957	0.086
	有	76(77.6)	70(87.5)		
ALT(IU/L)		23.57 ± 13.15	23.93 ± 13.07	0.178	0.859
AST(IU/L)		21.49 ± 9.58	22.52 ± 9.98	0.698	0.486
血尿素氮(mmol/L)		5.61 ± 1.49	6.09 ± 1.62	2.036	0.043
肌酐(μmol/L)		61.92 ± 14.02	70.54 ± 19.29	3.448	0.001
尿酸(μmol/L)		311.11 ± 73.02	341.61 ± 84.27	2.549	0.012
总胆固醇(mmol/L)		4.62 ± 1.07	5.02 ± 1.40	2.134	0.035
甘油三酯(mmol/L)		2.09 ± 1.35	2.73 ± 1.80	2.619	0.010
HDL-C(mmol/L)		1.21 ± 0.26	1.19 ± 0.24	0.534	0.594
LDL-C(mmol/L)		2.72 ± 0.70	2.87 ± 0.76	1.362	0.175
载脂蛋白 A(g/L)		1.22 ± 0.23	1.23 ± 0.23	0.289	0.773
载脂蛋白 B(g/L)		0.97 ± 0.26	1.02 ± 0.28	1.112	0.268
载脂蛋白 A/载脂蛋白 B		1.32 ± 0.42	1.30 ± 0.47	0.259	0.796
25(OH)D ₃ (mg/L)		16.03 ± 6.54	16.47 ± 6.73	0.444	0.657
PTH(ng/L)		46.26 ± 20.02	44.02 ± 17.68	0.783	0.435
骨钙素(μg/L)		8.27 ± 1.87	7.33 ± 1.08	4.189	<0.001
FGF-23(μg/L)		1.64 ± 0.56	2.25 ± 0.91	5.304	<0.001
尿糖	阴性	43(43.9)	36(45.0)	0.022	0.881
	阳性	55(56.1)	44(55.0)		
尿白蛋白	阴性	74(75.5)	59(73.7)	0.072	0.788
	阳性	24(24.5)	21(26.3)		
酮体	阴性	84(85.7)	70(87.5)	0.120	0.729
	阳性	14(14.3)	10(12.5)		
钾(mmol/L)		3.99 ± 0.42	4.04 ± 0.42	0.903	0.368
钠(mmol/L)		139.15 ± 3.54	139.35 ± 2.94	0.396	0.693
氯(mmol/L)		101.36 ± 9.05	101.98 ± 3.05	0.579	0.563
钙(mmol/L)		2.38 ± 0.11	2.36 ± 0.20	0.543	0.588
磷(mmol/L)		1.18 ± 0.18	1.15 ± 0.17	1.401	0.163
空腹 C 肽(μg/L)		1.93 ± 1.18	2.68 ± 1.77	3.265	0.001
糖化血红蛋白(%)		8.53 ± 1.87	8.38 ± 1.72	0.547	0.585

注:LEAD:下肢动脉疾病;BMI:体重指数;ALT:谷丙转氨酶;AST:谷草转氨酶;HDL-C:高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇;LDL-C:低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇;CRP:C 反应蛋白;PTH:甲状腺激素;FGF-23:成纤维细胞生长因子-23

表 2 影响 LEAD 的多因素 logistic 回归分析

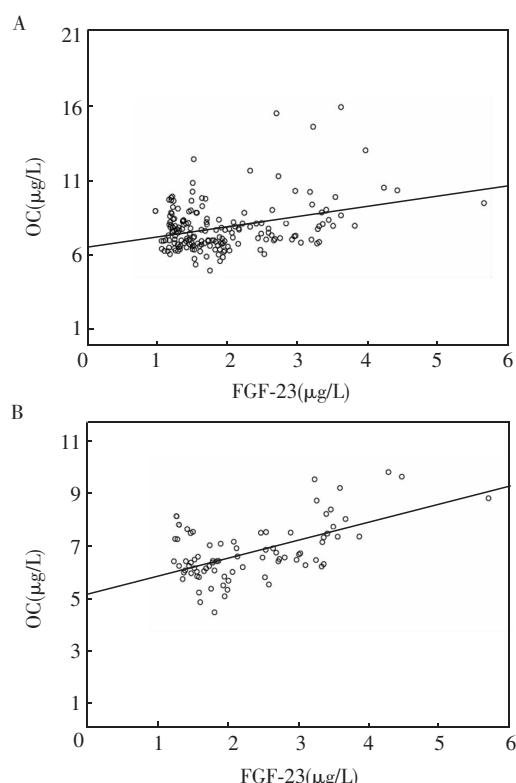
指标	B 值	SE 值	Walds 值	P 值	OR 值	95% CI	
						下限	上限
年龄	0.106	0.033	10.055	0.002	1.112	1.041	1.188
高血压史	0.635	0.503	1.599	0.206	1.888	0.705	5.056
神经病变史	0.500	0.570	0.770	0.380	1.649	0.540	5.038
饮酒史	1.228	0.571	4.633	0.031	3.415	1.116	10.452
血尿素氮	-0.230	0.184	1.553	0.213	0.795	0.554	1.141
肌酐	0.027	0.018	2.216	0.137	1.027	0.992	1.063
尿酸	0.003	0.003	0.769	0.380	1.003	0.996	1.010
胆固醇	0.204	0.209	0.955	0.328	1.227	0.814	1.847
甘油三酯	0.062	0.165	0.144	0.705	1.064	0.771	1.470
空腹 C 肽	0.243	0.190	1.638	0.201	1.276	0.879	1.852
骨钙素	-0.997	0.258	14.945	0.000	0.369	0.223	0.612
FGF-23	2.211	0.473	21.828	0.000	9.128	3.610	23.080
颈动脉粥样硬化	1.569	0.576	7.412	0.006	4.801	1.552	14.855

注:LEAD:下肢动脉疾病;FGF-23:成纤维细胞生长因子-23

表 3 非闭塞组与闭塞组间 FGF-23 和骨钙素水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	OC(μg/L)	FGF-23(μg/L)
非闭塞组	55	7.56 ± 1.08	2.10 ± 0.92
闭塞组	25	6.82 ± 0.88	2.58 ± 0.81
t 值		3.001	2.233
P 值		0.004	0.028

注:OC:骨钙素;FGF-23:成纤维细胞生长因子-23



注:A:整体;B:糖尿病合并 LEAD 组;LEAD:下肢动脉疾病;
FGF-23:成纤维细胞生长因子-23;OC:骨钙素

图 1 FGF-23 与骨钙素相关性

血清 FGF-23 和骨钙素水平与 T2DM 患者 LEAD 及骨代谢的发生和发展密切相关。在 T2DM 合并 LEAD 患者中, 血清 FGF-23 水平与骨钙素水平呈正相关。提示糖尿病大血管病变与骨代谢之间具有一定的联系;T2DM 大血管病变可能参与了 T2DM 骨代谢异常的发生和发展。

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