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## 慢性胰腺炎继发代谢性骨病的临床研究进展

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### Advances in research of metabolic bone disease secondary to chronic pancreatitis

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### Abstract

Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a progressive chronic inflammatory disease that can cause irreversible damage to pancreatic tissue, ultimately leading to pancreatic endocrine and exocrine insufficiency. Metabolic bone disease (MBD) is one of the systemic complications of CP, which includes osteopenia and osteoporosis, characterized by degradation of bone microstructure and an increased risk of fragility fracture. Nearly half of the patients with CP suffer from MBD, which is affected by a number of factors. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency and pancreatic diabetes mellitus, which are also systemic complications of CP, can affect bone mineral density by lowering serum calcium, and increased levels of inflammatory factors in chronic inflammatory states, as well as the use of opioids to alleviate the pain of CP, can disrupt the balance between bone formation and resorption and promote the development of MBD. In addition, known risk factors for osteoporosis, such as smoking, alcohol abuse, aging, and low body mass index, account for a higher proportion of CP cases than in the general population and contribute to the high prevalence of MBD in CP patients. Foreign guidelines recommend that CP patients be regularly screened for fat-soluble vitamin deficiency, tested for bone mineral density, and evaluated for fracture risk, and encourage all CP patients to actively take preventive measures. In this article, we present a review on the research progress of CP-related metabolic bone disease, discussing the prevalence, related risk factors, and prevention and management of MBD, which will provide a reference for clinical workers.

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**Key Words:** Chronic pancreatitis; Metabolic bone diseases;

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## 摘要

慢性胰腺炎(chronic pancreatitis, CP)是一种进行性慢性炎症性疾病,可造成胰腺组织不可逆的损伤,最终引起胰腺内、外分泌功能不全。代谢性骨病(metabolic bone disease, MBD)是CP全身并发症之一,包括骨量减少和骨质疏松症,特点是骨组织微结构退化、脆性骨折风险增加。CP中有近半数患者伴发MBD,其影响因素众多,同为CP全身并发症的胰腺外分泌功能不全和胰源性糖尿病可通过降低血钙水平对骨密度产生影响,慢性炎症状态下炎症因子水平的增加以及缓解CP疼痛的阿片类药物使用可破坏骨形成和骨吸收的平衡,促进MBD发生。此外,已知的骨质疏松的危险因素,如吸烟酗酒、年龄增长和低体重等,在CP中所占比例较普通人群更高,也成为CP患者高MBD患病率的原因之一。国外指南建议CP患者定期筛查脂溶性维生素缺乏症、检测骨密度并评估骨折风险,并鼓励所有CP患者积极采取预防措施。本文就CP相关代谢性骨病的研究进展作一综述,介绍代谢性骨病的患病率、相关危险因素和防治管理,为临床工作者提供一定的参考。

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**关键词:** 慢性胰腺炎; 代谢性骨病; 胰腺内外分泌功能不全; 流行病学; 危险因素

**核心提要:** 代谢性骨病(metabolic bone disease, MBD)是慢性胰腺炎(chronic pancreatitis, CP)的全身并发症之一,由于其高患病率和高骨折风险,目前越来越多学者聚焦于CP相关MBD的研究,本文就此研究进展作一综述,重点介绍患病率、相关危险因素和防治管理,为临床工作者提供一定参考。

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## 0 引言

慢性胰腺炎(chronic pancreatitis, CP)是一种进行性慢性炎症性疾病,可造成胰腺外分泌和内分泌组织不可逆的

损伤<sup>[1]</sup>。CP通常表现为反复发作的腹痛,常见的局部并发症包括假性囊肿、胆管狭窄、胰腺癌等,全身并发症包括胰腺内、外分泌功能不全以及代谢性骨病、肌少症等<sup>[2,3]</sup>。有文献报道<sup>[4]</sup>,CP中有近半数患者伴发代谢性骨病。

代谢性骨病(metabolic bone disease, MBD)包括一组以骨代谢、结构或矿化异常为特征性疾病,包括骨量减少和骨质疏松症。许多病理状况,如原发性甲状旁腺功能亢进症、慢性肾功能衰竭,以及炎症性肠病、乳糜泻、慢性肝病等<sup>[5]</sup>慢性胃肠道疾病可加速骨质流失,引起骨质疏松。骨质疏松症是一种全身性骨骼疾病,其特点是骨量低、骨组织微结构退化<sup>[6]</sup>,导致脆性增加,表现为日常活动中受到轻微创伤即发生骨折,也称脆性骨折<sup>[7]</sup>。临床常通过双能X射线吸收测定法(dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, DXA)测量股骨颈或腰椎骨密度,计算T评分以判断是否存在骨质疏松症。若髌部或椎体发生脆性骨折,则可直接确定诊断<sup>[8]</sup>。许多前瞻性研究表明,脆性骨折的风险随着骨密度下降而增加,骨密度每降低一个标准差,骨折风险就会增加1.5-3倍<sup>[7]</sup>。

由于CP患者代谢性骨病的高患病率和高骨折风险,目前越来越多学者聚焦于CP相关MBD的研究,本文就此研究进展作一综述,重点介绍代谢性骨病的患病率、相关危险因素和防治管理,为临床工作者提供一定的参考。

## 1 流行病学

骨质疏松症的患病率随年龄增长而升高,尤其是绝经后女性。据报道<sup>[9]</sup>,我国50岁以上人群骨质疏松症患病率为19.2%,65岁以上人群患病率可达32%。多项研究报告了CP患者代谢性骨病的患病率,美国一项纳入282名CP患者的队列研究显示<sup>[4]</sup>,56%的CP患者患有MBD,其中骨量减少者占39.0%,骨质疏松症者占17.0%,在年龄大于50岁的患者中,MBD患病率超过60%。此外,美国一项三级护理中心比较了CP与其他胃肠道疾病脆性骨折的患病率<sup>[10]</sup>,在排除年龄、性别和种族影响下,CP患者脆性骨折的发生率高于对照组和克罗恩病,并与乳糜泻、肝硬化等疾病相当。最近一项纳入21例研究的荟萃分析表明<sup>[11]</sup>,近三分之二的CP患者发生MBD,其中骨量减少和骨质疏松症的患病率分别为41.2%和20.9%,脆性骨折患病率为5.9%。国内研究报告显示<sup>[12]</sup>,我国CP患者MBD患病率为36.5%,其中30.8%患者为骨量减少,5.8%患者诊断为骨质疏松症。

## 2 危险因素

既往研究发现,CP相关代谢性骨病的影响因素众多,同

为CP全身并发症的胰腺外分泌功能不全和胰源性糖尿病可通过降低血钙水平对骨密度产生影响, 慢性炎症状态下炎性因子水平的增加以及缓解CP疼痛的阿片类药物使用可破坏骨形成和骨吸收的平衡, 促进MBD发生。此外, 已知的骨质疏松的危险因素, 如吸烟酗酒、年龄增长和低体重指数(body mass index, BMI)等, 在CP中所占比例较普通人群更高, 也成为CP患者高MBD患病率的原因之一。

**2.1 胰腺外分泌功能不全和脂溶性维生素缺乏** 由于胰腺实质功能受损、胰管阻塞以及分泌反馈失衡, CP患者可出现胰腺外分泌功能不全(pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, PEI)。胰酶和碳酸氢盐分泌的减少, 可引起营养物质、尤其是脂肪消化吸收不良, 当超过90%的胰腺外分泌功能丧失时, 临床会出现脂肪泻症状, 可通过多种方式如检测粪便弹性蛋白酶-1(fecal elastase, FE-1)水平评估胰腺外分泌功能<sup>[13]</sup>。Haas等<sup>[14]</sup>分析50例CP患者发现, 低FE-1水平与低T评分及低骨密度相关, 并观察到接受胰酶替代疗法(pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy, PERT)后患者的DXA值显著升高。Parhiala等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究也得出了类似的结论, 在伴有PEI的CP患者中, 未接受PERT的患者骨质疏松发生率较接受PERT者更高。

脂肪吸收不良可引起脂溶性维生素, 包括维生素A、D、E、K吸收减少, 且在摄入减少、阳光照射减少等影响下, CP患者维生素D不足和缺乏的患病率可达83%和65%<sup>[16]</sup>。维生素D在调节钙、磷代谢以及维持正常的骨矿化和肌肉功能方面起着重要作用, 维生素D缺乏可引起钙吸收减少和低钙血症, 导致继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进, 进而刺激破骨细胞活化、引起骨密度下降<sup>[17]</sup>。瑞典一项纳入118例CP患者的回顾性研究指出<sup>[18]</sup>, 在伴有骨折的患者中, 既往接受过维生素D治疗的患者首次骨折的中位时间显著延长。但维生素D缺乏并不总是被证明为骨质疏松的促成因素, 美国Gupta等<sup>[19]</sup>一项纳入38例CP患者的队列发现, 正常骨密度与低骨密度CP患者的维生素D水平没有差异。此外, 一项纳入9例研究的荟萃分析显示<sup>[16]</sup>, CP患者与健康对照组的维生素D水平无显著差异。由于健康人群中维生素D缺乏的高患病率, 且PEI及PERT、吸烟等多种因素均可影响维生素D水平, 目前尚不清楚维生素D缺乏是否是CP患者骨质疏松高患病率的决定性因素, 未来仍需进一步研究来确定维生素D在CP患者骨骼健康中的作用。

维生素K也在骨代谢中发挥作用, Stigliano等<sup>[20]</sup>一项纳入211名CP患者的多中心研究发现, 维生素K缺乏率可达31.46%, 且在患有骨质疏松症的CP患者中缺乏率更高。但目前关于CP患者维生素K水平与MBD的研究较少, 仍需更多研究以探讨CP状态下维生素K对骨代谢的

影响。

**2.2 胰源性糖尿病** 糖尿病是CP患者常见的全身并发症之一, 可干扰骨代谢、损害细胞功能或破坏细胞外基质, 导致骨质流失增加<sup>[17]</sup>。临床将胰腺外分泌功能障碍引起的糖尿病称为胰源性糖尿病(pancreatic diabetes mellitus, PDM), 据估计, 胰源性糖尿病的发病率在糖尿病患者中占4%-5%<sup>[21]</sup>。CP状态下糖尿病的发生与炎性环境中 $\beta$ 细胞功能障碍、胰腺纤维化引起有功能的胰腺组织减少、胰多肽缺乏引起肝胰岛素抵抗以及肠促胰岛素效应降低等有关<sup>[22,23]</sup>。与2型糖尿病相比, 胰源性糖尿病患者对胰岛素的需求更高、血糖控制更差, 且与不良结局相关<sup>[24,25]</sup>。有学者提出<sup>[26]</sup>, 胰源性糖尿病背景下骨密度降低的原因可能是血糖升高导致尿渗透压升高、引起钙离子在尿中排泄增加, 同时, 尿中葡萄糖增加也进一步破坏肾小管重吸收钙的能力, 导致血钙下降。

**2.3 慢性炎症** 有学者提出CP中慢性炎症状态与异常骨转换之间存在关联, 可能导致骨转换失衡。Duggan等通过测量骨代谢标志物, 发现与对照组相比, CP患者骨形成标志物、骨吸收标志物以及血清炎症标志物均升高, 且分析发现高C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)水平与低25(OH)D水平和低骨密度相关<sup>[27,28]</sup>。Greer等<sup>[29]</sup>比较301例CP患者和266例对照者也得出类似的结论, 与对照组相比, CP患者骨形成标志物显著降低, CRP升高。目前已证明CRP与骨质疏松的关联, 高水平的hs-CRP与骨质疏松性骨折风险显著增加相关<sup>[30]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[31]</sup>, 免疫系统和骨骼系统间存在复杂的相互作用, 其中, TNF家族RANK/RANKL/OPG通路是免疫系统和骨骼系统之间的重要环节。白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1可通过诱导成骨细胞RANKL的表达发挥破骨活性, 肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor, TNF- $\alpha$ )可直接刺激破骨细胞或通过诱导基质细胞上RANKL表达以促进破骨细胞生成, 并负向调节许多慢性和炎性疾病的骨稳态。虽然CP骨代谢变化的确切机制尚未阐明, 但在CP患者的血液或胰腺微环境中同样可观察到促炎细胞因子如IL-1、IL-6、IL-8和TNF- $\alpha$ 等表达上调<sup>[32,33]</sup>, 这些炎性因子水平的增加可诱导破骨细胞和成骨细胞分化, 引起异常骨转换, 导致骨密度降低和骨折风险增加。未来需要更多的研究来评估各种炎症介质在CP中的作用, 以解释CP慢性炎症状态下的骨转换失衡。

**2.4 性腺功能减退和阿片类药物使用** 疼痛是CP患者的主要症状, 对疼痛的管理需遵循WHO疼痛阶梯策略: 非阿片类药物是一线治疗药物, 阿片类药物用于治疗进展、持续性疼痛<sup>[13]</sup>。美国一项纳入219例CP患者的回顾性分析统计<sup>[34]</sup>, 有一半的患者接受了阿片类药物治疗。但阿片类药物可直接抑制成骨细胞活性, 引起骨密度减

低. 此外, 阿片类药物可通过抑制下丘脑促性腺激素释放激素产生和睾丸睾酮合成来降低睾酮水平. 一项针对阿片类药物依赖的男性患者的研究显示<sup>[35]</sup>, 74.3%的男性出现骨量减少.

性腺功能减退也是CP患者低BMD的危险因素之一. CP患者性腺功能减退的可能原因包括慢性疾病状态、糖尿病和阿片类药物使用等. 性激素在骨代谢中起保护作用, 雌激素可降低破骨细胞活性、抑制骨吸收, 睾酮可作用于成骨细胞以加快骨骼增殖、或通过雌激素对骨量产生影响. Gupta等<sup>[19]</sup>对38名CP患者进行了一项前瞻性研究, 研究报告非绝经期、低骨密度患者性腺功能减退症的发生率可达27%, 与骨密度正常的患者相比发生率更高. 同时, 研究发现在30岁以上的男性受试者中, 腰椎骨密度与睾酮水平呈负相关. Stigliano等<sup>[20]</sup>纳入的211例CP患者(69例为女性)中, 经过多变量分析, 发现女性与较高的骨质疏松症风险相关. 进一步分析, 该研究中88%的女性患者处于更年期, 推测可能与绝经期雌激素水平下降、对破骨细胞抑制作用减弱有关.

**2.5 吸烟、酗酒** 吸烟是CP明确的危险因素, 也是普通人群骨质疏松的独立危险因素. 美国报道CP患者中当前或既往吸烟者占68.2%<sup>[4]</sup>, 国内研究报道CP中吸烟者占43%<sup>[12]</sup>. 吸烟可加速CP病程进展、促进CP并发症发生, 国内外研究发现, 有吸烟史的CP患者PEI和糖尿病发生率更高, 且阿片类药物使用更多<sup>[36,37]</sup>. 吸烟对骨代谢的间接影响包括干扰甲状旁腺激素-维生素D轴、改变肾上腺激素和性激素水平、降低体重等, 此外, 尼古丁可直接抑制成骨及骨血管生成<sup>[38]</sup>. 美国一项纳入3257名CP患者的大型退伍军人队列发现<sup>[39]</sup>, CP患者骨折的发生率与吸烟有关, 与不吸烟者相比, 吸烟者骨折概率增加.

研究表明<sup>[40]</sup>, 酒精是普通人群骨质疏松症的危险因素, 且随酒精摄入量增加, 骨折的风险也增加. 慢性酒精中毒是西方CP最主要的病因, 美国报告酒精是42%-77% CP患者的病因<sup>[41]</sup>, 而中国CP人群中50%患者有饮酒史, 31.7%可归类为酒精性慢性胰腺炎<sup>[12]</sup>. 酒精与骨重塑有关, 可损害骨微结构、影响骨皮质厚度和骨小梁体积, 此外, 酗酒可干扰维生素D水平、影响营养物质吸收、降低性激素水平以间接损害骨骼健康<sup>[42]</sup>. 丹麦一项纳入11972名CP患者的回顾性研究报告<sup>[43]</sup>, 与非酒精性CP相比, 酒精性CP患者发生骨质疏松性骨折的风险更高.

**2.6 年龄、低BMI** 据报道<sup>[44]</sup>, 从中年开始, 男性和女性每年的骨质流失约为0.5%-1.0%, 可能与机械负荷降低、营养物质缺乏、激素水平改变、代谢紊乱、炎症等因素相关<sup>[45]</sup>. 年龄增长作为普通人群骨质疏松的危险因素, 在CP相关MBD中也起重要作用. Duggan等<sup>[46]</sup>指出CP患者年龄与MBD的发生相关, 认为年龄可预测CP患者低

骨密度的发生率, 年龄每增加1岁、T值平均下降0.46. 同样, 在我国CP患者中也观察到年龄是MBD的独立危险因素<sup>[12]</sup>. Hart等<sup>[4]</sup>研究统计发现, 入组时在年龄小于50岁的CP受试者中, 有三分之一患者存在基线DXA扫描异常. CP患者在时间上表现出更早的发病年龄, 提示CP可能引起年龄相关的骨质流失加速, 未来需要进一步验证.

一般人群中, 低BMI是骨质疏松的危险因素, 与骨折风险增加有关<sup>[47]</sup>. 在PEI、糖尿病以及吸烟酗酒等因素的影响下, CP患者营养不良、低体重的发生率可达64%<sup>[48]</sup>. 有研究指出<sup>[49]</sup>, CP患者疼痛严重程度、疼痛模式和阿片类药物治疗与BMI之间存在很强的相关性, 伴有持续、严重疼痛的患者可能会因厌食或恐惧餐后疼痛而减少摄入. 此外, 研究指出, 身体成分, 即瘦组织量(主要是肌肉)和脂肪含量与骨密度呈正相关<sup>[50]</sup>. Hart等<sup>[4]</sup>对MBD相关因素进行分析时发现, 与正常体重的CP患者相比, 低体重者发生MBD的可能性更高. Skipworth等<sup>[51]</sup>回顾性分析64例CP患者, 发现骨量减少或骨质疏松症患者的BMI较正常CP患者低, 认为低BMI是低骨密度的强预测因子. 国内研究也证实BMI是代谢性骨病的保护因素, OR为0.67<sup>[12]</sup>.

### 3 防治建议

**3.1 骨折风险评估** 骨折是骨质疏松症最重要的临床终点, 会降低患者的生活质量, 甚至引起死亡. 骨折风险评估工具(FRAX)是目前研究较为广泛的评估骨折风险的方法, 并已纳入临床实践指南, 用于评估未来10年骨质疏松性骨折或髌部骨折的概率<sup>[52]</sup>. 对FRAX评估为骨折高风险者, 建议检测骨密度, 并考虑给予治疗. 有最新研究提出<sup>[53]</sup>, CP患者常规腹部CT扫描测量的腰椎衰减可用于MBD的机会性筛查, 且研究确定了不同椎体水平筛查骨量减少和骨质疏松症的最佳阈值.

**3.2 健康管理** CP患者中代谢性骨病的发生很常见, 但DXA并未广泛用于筛查. 美国胃肠病学协会(AGA)建议CP患者每年监测营养状况, 包括BMI、脂溶性维生素水平、营养相关血清标志物以及矿物质和微量元素等, 及时识别PEI, 并推荐每2年进行DXA评估基线骨密度<sup>[54]</sup>. 欧洲CP指南提出对所有CP患者进行DXA评估基线骨密度, 并定期测量血清25(OH)D水平, 以识别骨量减少或骨质疏松症的风险<sup>[55]</sup>. 对于有额外危险因素的患者, 如绝经后女性、既往有脆性骨折史、50岁以上的男性以及吸收不良的患者, 更应行基线骨密度评估. 同时, 指南鼓励所有CP患者采取一般预防措施, 如戒烟限酒, 充足饮食等<sup>[56]</sup>.

**3.3 生活方式改变** 身体活动、锻炼和骨骼健康之间存在密切关系, 体育活动不仅能促进骨骼修复、刺激骨骼

形成以及矿物质的积累, 还可以增强肌肉、改善平衡, 降低跌倒、骨折的风险. 英国关于骨质疏松症身体活动和锻炼的共识声明建议<sup>[57]</sup>, 所有骨质疏松症患者每周进行两到三天增强肌肉的体育活动和锻炼, 以保持骨骼强度. 一项荟萃分析发现<sup>[58]</sup>, 每日补充维生素D和钙与髋部骨折风险降低16%相关, 提示每日补充维生素D和钙可能是治疗骨质疏松症、预防骨折的一种有效策略. 美国骨质疏松症临床预防和治疗指南建议<sup>[59]</sup>, 50岁及以上男性每日饮食中总钙摄入为1000 mg, 若钙摄入不足, 推荐加入钙补充剂.

3.4 药物治疗 胰酶替代治疗可纠正PEI引起的消化不良相关问题, 包括改善脂肪吸收、减轻脂肪泻症状、改善脂溶性维生素和微量营养素水平、增加体重等, 是PEI的首选治疗方法. 对继发糖尿病的CP患者, 可根据患者情况选择二甲双胍或胰岛素作为一线治疗. 但PDM患者由于缺乏生长抑素、胰高血糖素等激素的反馈调节, 在给予外源性胰岛素后可能会出现剧烈的血糖波动, 使PDM的管理存在一定挑战. 此外, 针对RANK/RANKL/OPG通路的单克隆抗体, 如地舒单抗等在骨质疏松的治疗中显示疗效, 也为CP相关代谢性骨病提供新的治疗思路, 但未来还需更多、更全面的临床试验来证实.

## 4 结论

综上所述, 代谢性骨病是CP的全身并发症之一, 由于其高患病率和高骨折风险, 目前越来越多学者聚焦于CP相关MBD的研究. 研究发现, CP相关MBD的影响因素众多, 危险因素包括胰腺外分泌功能不全和脂溶性维生素缺乏、胰源性糖尿病、慢性炎症、性腺功能减退和阿片类药物使用、吸烟酗酒以及年龄和低BMI等, 这些因素破坏骨生成和骨吸收平衡, 引起骨质流失, 导致MBD发生. 此外, 最新研究提出<sup>[26]</sup>, 肠道微生物菌群失调可能也参与了CP患者代谢性骨病的发生. 美国专家组和欧洲学会指南都建议在CP病程的早期开始筛查CP相关MBD、评估骨折风险, 并对骨折高风险者行骨密度检测、考虑给予治疗. 所有患者都应注重生活方式改变, 包括戒烟戒酒、加强体育锻炼、充足的维生素D和钙摄入、定期评估营养状态、增加体重、每2年进行一次DXA评估, 并对PEI、PDM患者进行积极干预. 随着更多基础和临床证据的出现, 我们期望未来可为CP继发MBD患者提供更精准和更有效的治疗.

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