

非酒精性脂肪性肝病 与骨密度降低研究进展

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摘要: 无论是成人还是青少年非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)患者均存在骨密度下降问题。随着肝脏纤维化与炎症加重, NAFLD患者骨密度下降程度可进一步加重。NAFLD合并骨密度下降的原因一方面在于体力活动减少和维生素D缺乏等因素可同时影响NAFLD和骨密度, 另一方面, NAFLD与骨质疏松还可通过不同细胞因子如肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、胎球蛋白B、骨桥蛋白与核因子- κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL)等相互影响。NAFLD患者骨密度下降的诊断和治疗与其他骨密度下降患者基本相同, 可依据双能X线吸收检测法等进行诊断, 在治疗中应注意NAFLD与骨质疏松的相互影响, 进一步探索NAFLD与骨密度相互影响的机制, 并探索针对NAFLD合并骨质疏松的个体化诊疗方案。

关键词: 脂肪性肝病, 非酒精性; 脂肪性肝炎, 非酒精性; 骨密度; 骨质疏松症; 维生素D

Progress on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and bone mineral density decrease

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Abstract: Both adult and adolescent with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) are related to decreased bone mineral density. With the deterioration of fibrosis and inflammation of NAFLD, the severity of bone mineral density decrease might aggravate accordingly. Vitamin D deficiency and limited physical activity contribute to both NAFLD and bone mineral density decrease. Cytokines like tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) and fetuin B upregulated in NAFLD also contributed to the decrease of bone mineral density. Osteoporosis related cytokines like osteopontin and receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand (RANKL) also contribute to NAFLD. Management of bone mineral density decrease in patients with NAFLD follows guidelines of general patients with bone mineral density decrease. Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry is suggested for evaluation of bone mineral density. Therapy for NAFLD and osteoporosis might work interactively. Further studies should focus on pathogenesis of NAFLD related bone mineral density change and individualized study for osteoporosis in patients with NAFLD.

Key words: Fatty liver disease, non-alcoholic; Steatohepatitis, non-alcoholic; Bone mineral density; Osteoporosis; Vitamin D

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)又称代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD), 是影响我国人民健康的主要肝脏疾病之一, 我国NAFLD患者约2.4亿, 其中约3000万为非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)患者^[1]。NAFLD作为代谢综合征组分之一, 患者除肝脏受累

外还可合并2型糖尿病、高血压及冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病等^[2]。近年来NAFLD合并骨密度下降, 尤其是骨质疏松症的问题引起广泛关注。骨质疏松症是一种以骨量低和骨组织微结构破坏导致的骨脆性增加、易发生骨折为特征的全身性骨病^[3]。本文拟就NAFLD合并骨密度下降的流行病学、发病机制及诊疗综述如下。

1 成人NAFLD合并骨密度下降的流行病学

NAFLD患者合并骨密度改变一直受临床广泛关注。早在2012年, Li等^[4]分析了2441例年龄 ≥ 40 岁

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男性发生骨质疏松骨折风险的相关因素, 结果提示与无NAFLD个体(1693例)相比, NAFLD患者(748例)骨质疏松骨折发生率显著升高(3.6% vs 1.7%, $P = 0.003$)。我国台湾地区Chen等^[5]回顾性分析了4318例NAFLD患者及与其年龄、性别匹配的17272例对照组个体, 分别随访了10.7年与10.8年, Cox回归分析提示NAFLD患者发生骨质疏松风险是对照组的1.35倍(95%CI: 1.20~1.53)。Shen等^[6]前瞻性入组了1064例骨密度处于正常水平的受试者, Cox回归分析表明, NAFLD患者发生骨质疏松风险是非NAFLD个体的2.24倍(95%CI: 1.18~2.81)。随着NAFLD与骨密度下降相关性研究的不断深入, 越来越多的证据表明NAFLD患者发生骨密度下降及相关事件的风险增加^[7]。

绝经后女性是发生NAFLD与骨质疏松的重要群体。女性绝经后随着激素水平变化, 发生NAFLD及骨质疏松的风险均有不同程度增加^[8]。绝经后女性合并NAFLD是否会进一步增加骨质疏松风险是研究人员关注的热点。Moon等^[9]分析了韩国265例绝经后女性NAFLD患者与非NAFLD患者发生骨质疏松的情况, 结果表明合并NAFLD患者腰椎骨密度显著低于非NAFLD患者($P = 0.046$), 在调整了饮酒、吸烟、体重指数及代谢综合征等因素后, NAFLD仍与患者骨密度下降显著相关($P = 0.031$)。Lee等^[10]进一步分析了韩国3739例绝经后女性NAFLD与骨密度下降的相关性, 结果表明合并NAFLD患者(605例)腰椎与股骨颈的骨密度显著低于无NAFLD个体(3134例, $P < 0.001$)。Chen等^[11]分析了我国938例绝经后女性患者骨质疏松发生情况, 结果表明, 合并NAFLD及代谢综合征均会增加患者发生骨质疏松的风险, 尤其是合并代谢综合征并中重度脂肪肝患者, 骨质疏松风险显著增加, 交互效应超额相对危险度(relative excess risk of interaction, RERI)为2.556(95%CI: 0.475~4.636)。因此, 绝经后女性合并NAFLD发生骨密度下降风险进一步增加, 应更加重视骨质疏松的防治。

NAFLD患者本身发生骨质疏松的风险升高, 进一步分析发现随着NAFLD患者肝脏炎症加重及纤维化程度进展, 骨质疏松发生风险会进一步升高^[12]。从肝脏炎症角度来说, NAFLD患者丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)升高与发生骨质疏松风险增加有关。Xia等^[13]分析了我国755例男性NAFLD患者ALT升高与骨质疏松发生风险的相关性, 结果表明合并NAFLD($r = -0.134$, $P <$

0.001)及ALT升高($r = -0.164$, $P < 0.001$)分别与骨质疏松风险增加有关, 在NAFLD基础上合并ALT升高, 患者发生骨质疏松风险会进一步增加($P < 0.001$)。Umehara等^[14]对6089例中老年美国人的研究表明, NAFLD合并ALT升高与骨密度下降显著相关(变异系数为-0.023, 95%CI: -0.044~-0.002)。从纤维化角度来看, 在上述Shen等^[6]研究中, 将NAFLD组患者根据APRI评分分为低APRI评分亚组与中高APRI评分亚组, 两组患者发生骨质疏松的风险较无NAFLD个体分别增加了2.16倍(95%CI: 1.71~2.73)与3.01倍(95%CI: 1.79~5.06), 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。Kim等^[15]根据肝脏弹性检查结果将129例韩国NAFLD患者分为显著纤维化组(肝脏弹性值 > 7.0 kPa)和无显著纤维化组(肝脏弹性值 ≤ 7.0 kPa)组, 结果表明NAFLD患者合并显著纤维化发生骨质疏松概率显著升高($OR = 4.10$, 95%CI: 1.02~16.45)。同样, Zhu等^[16]对绝经期女性糖尿病合并NAFLD患者的研究也表明, 肝纤维化 $> S2$ 期患者骨质疏松发生率显著高于 $\leq S2$ 期患者。

2 青少年 NAFLD 合并低骨量的流行病学

青少年NAFLD可导致肝脏疾病进展至肝硬化或肝功能失代偿, 还与2型糖尿病和动脉粥样硬化等改变有关^[17], 是临床上尤其需要关注的问题。近年来不断有研究提示青少年NAFLD会导致患儿骨密度低于同年龄段预期范围, 在双能X线吸收检测法(dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, DXA)中表现为Z值下降^[3]。Labayen等^[18]研究共纳入115例超重或肥胖患儿, 其中合并NAFLD组41例, 非NAFLD组74例, 通过DXA检测患儿骨密度发现, NAFLD组患儿DXA骨密度显著低于非NAFLD组($P = 0.028$)。Mantovani等^[19]对青少年NAFLD患儿合并骨密度下降的研究进行了荟萃分析。该荟萃分析共纳入8项研究, 共632例儿童, 其中NAFLD患儿357例。结果表明NAFLD患儿骨密度显著低于非NAFLD患儿(合并加权均数差为-0.48, 95%CI: -0.74~-0.21, $I^2 = 55.5\%$)。在排除了年龄、性别、民族及体重指数等的影响后, NAFLD与骨密度下降仍然显著相关。与成人类似, 随着NAFLD患儿肝脏病情加重, 发生骨密度下降风险及骨密度下降程度也会进一步升高。在上述Mantovani等^[19]研究中, NAFLD患儿中肝活检诊断为NASH患儿的骨密度值较未进展至NASH患儿进一步下降(合并加权均数差: -0.27, 95%CI: -0.40~-0.13, $I^2 = 0\%$)。

3 NAFLD合并骨密度下降的发病机制

NAFLD患者骨密度下降并不是简单的NAFLD导致了骨密度的改变。现有证据支持NAFLD发生骨密度下降一方面是由于这两种疾病有着共同的致病机制,宿主基因多态性、维生素D缺乏及运动减少等导致两者的发病风险均升高;另一方面是由于NAFLD与骨密度改变存在相互影响^[20]。此外,NAFLD治疗药物如吡格列酮等可加重患者骨密度下降^[21]。

3.1 含patatin样磷脂酶域3基因 含patatin样磷脂酶域3 (patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 3, PNPLA3) 基因rs738409 C/G、G/G多态性与NAFLD的关系现已基本明确,PNPLA3基因多态性不仅影响个体NAFLD的发生,还可增加NASH、肝硬化及肝癌的发生风险^[22]。Mosca等^[23]对34例经肝组织活检确诊为NAFLD的青少年患者进行了PNPLA3 rs738409基因多态性及骨密度检测,结果表明,rs738409 C/G、G/G多态性与骨密度下降独立相关($OR = 3.62$, $95\%CI: 1.21 \sim 5.53$)。这一结果初步提示PNPLA3基因多态性可能是NAFLD与骨密度下降共同的遗传背景。

3.2 运动及维生素D 运动减少不仅会导致NAFLD的发生,也会导致骨密度的下降,是NAFLD与骨密度下降共同的作用机制^[24]。维生素D代谢异常是骨密度下降的重要原因。与健康对照相比,NAFLD患者存在不同程度的维生素D水平下降。Bhatt等^[25]研究表明,NAFLD患者(162例)血清25-羟-维生素D₃水平显著低于与其年龄和性别相匹配的健康对照组(173例)。动物实验中也发现维生素D可抑制肝星状细胞的活化,减少肝组织胶原沉积^[26]。由此可见,维生素D缺乏是导致骨密度下降及NAFLD的共同机制之一。

3.3 炎症因子及细胞因子 除了共同的作用机制外,NAFLD与骨密度下降还可与不同炎症因子及细胞因子间的交互促进作用有关。NAFLD,尤其是NASH可导致白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-6和肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)等炎症因子释放增加及胎球蛋白B等因子水平升高,这些细胞因子均可促进骨密度下降。如TNF- α 不仅可抑制成骨细胞分化,促进成骨细胞及其前体细胞凋亡,还可促进破骨细胞分化并抑制其凋亡,促进骨质疏松的发生^[27]。胎球蛋白B在脂肪肝患者中显著升高,其参与胰岛素抵抗及脂质沉积等多个信号转导通路,其水平升高与骨质疏松密切相关。Xu等^[28]对650例受试者随访4年,发现基线胎球蛋白B

水平升高,患者发生骨质疏松风险显著升高($OR = 1.179$, $95\%CI: 1.119 \sim 1.243$)。

3.4 骨质疏松症相关细胞因子 骨质疏松发生过程中骨桥蛋白、核因子- κB 受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- κB ligand, RANKL)等水平升高,骨钙素和骨保护素等水平降低,这些因子的改变也与NAFLD的发生密切相关。骨桥蛋白由破骨细胞和巨噬细胞等产生,在骨代谢中可促进破骨细胞与骨基质的接触,促进细胞表面CD44的表达,增加破骨细胞的运动能力,促进骨吸收。其还可作用于肝细胞,下调STAT3活化,促进肝细胞胰岛素抵抗,并上调SREBP-1c的表达,进而促进肝细胞脂质沉积;骨桥蛋白还可作用于肝星状细胞,使转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)表达,降低细胞外基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)-13的分泌,从而促进肝纤维化的发生^[29-31]。RANKL是TNF家族II型同源三聚体蛋白,是维持破骨细胞功能分化的关键蛋白之一,RANKL表达上调可增加骨吸收和骨脆性,导致骨密度下降。除作用于骨代谢外,Zhong等^[32]研究表明,在小鼠NASH模型中,高脂饮食可促进RANKL表达,其可作用于Runx2诱导的巨噬细胞迁移,促进NAFLD炎症的进展。有趣的是,Takeno等^[33]报道了1例生长抑素缺乏相关的女性脂肪性肝炎患者,因同时合并骨质疏松应用了RANKL单抗制剂,治疗6个月后,患者在骨质疏松改善的同时,肝脏炎症也有显著改善。

骨钙素由成骨细胞分泌,是反映成骨细胞活动的重要指标,骨质疏松时骨钙素水平下降。骨钙素下降不仅与骨质疏松相关,还与NAFLD的发生相关。Deng等^[34]比较了232例成年男性NAFLD患者与308例健康对照个体,NAFLD组骨钙素水平显著低于健康对照组。Amrousy等^[35]研究表明,青少年肥胖并NAFLD患儿体内骨钙素水平显著下降,且与TNF- α 等炎症因子水平显著负相关。Zhang等^[36]研究表明,骨钙素可作用于小鼠IR β /PI3K/Akt信号转导通路,减少肝细胞内脂质沉积。

3.5 其他 在NAFLD相关骨密度改变的发病机制中还应注意治疗NAFLD药物对骨密度的影响。NAFLD合并2型糖尿病患者可考虑吡格列酮治疗。在一项吡格列酮治疗NAFLD并糖尿病的前瞻、随机、安慰剂对照临床研究中,吡格列酮组患者治疗18个月后腰椎骨密度显著低于安慰剂对照组,提示NAFLD患者使用吡格列酮治疗应警惕骨密度下降问题^[37]。

4 NAFLD 合并骨质疏松的诊疗

NAFLD患者合并骨质疏松的诊断评估与非NAFLD患者基本相同,主要基于DXA骨密度测量和(或)脆性骨折结果^[3,38]。对于绝经后女性、50岁及以上男性,建议参照世界卫生组织推荐的诊断标准:骨密度值低于同性别、同种族健康成人的骨峰值1个标准差及以内属正常;降低1~2.5个标准差为骨量低下(或低骨量);降低 ≥ 2.5 个标准差为骨质疏松;骨密度降低程度符合骨质疏松诊断标准,同时伴有一处或多处脆性骨折为严重骨质疏松。对于儿童、绝经前女性和50岁以下男性,骨密度水平的判断建议用同种族的Z值表示, $Z值 = (\text{骨密度测定值} - \text{同种族同性别同龄人骨密度均值}) / \text{同种族同性别同龄人骨密度标准差}$ 。将 $Z值 \leq -2.0$ 视为“低于同年龄段预期范围”或低骨量。

NAFLD患者合并骨质疏松的管理要同时兼顾NAFLD与骨质疏松的情况^[3,38],基础治疗应注意加强营养、均衡膳食、保证充分日照、规律运动与戒烟戒酒,注意钙剂与维生素D的补充。根据患者年龄、性别与骨质疏松情况给予双膦酸盐、降钙素、雌激素、选择性雌激素受体调节剂及RANKL抑制剂治疗。鉴于NAFLD与骨质疏松有着共同的作用机制,随着NAFLD的改善患者骨密度也可能得到改善。Campos等^[39]对18例青少年NAFLD患儿的研究表明,经过饮食、运动等综合管理,患儿在体质量及脂肪肝改善的同时,骨密度也有显著改善。另外,部分作用于骨质疏松的制剂如维生素D及RANKL抑制剂对于NAFLD的可能作用也需引起重视。一项单中心、双盲、随机、安慰剂对照的维生素D治疗NAFLD研究中,治疗组(201例)患者采用维生素D 1000 IU/d治疗,对照组患者(110例)给予安慰剂,采用Fibroscan评价患者肝脏脂肪变及纤维化情况。结果表明,治疗12个月维生素D治疗组患者肝脏弹性值及CAP值均显著下降^[40]。提示可进一步开展研究明确NAFLD合并骨质疏松患者应用维生素D及RANKL抑制剂的疗效。

5 小结

综上,无论成人还是青少年NAFLD患者均存在骨密度下降问题。随着NAFLD肝纤维化与炎症的加重,骨质疏松发生风险进一步升高。这一方面是由于体力活动减少和维生素D缺乏可同时作用于NAFLD和骨密度下降,另一方面NAFLD与骨质疏松还可通过不同细胞因子相互影响。NAFLD患者合并的骨质疏松诊断与治疗同一般骨质疏松患者基本一致,在治疗中应注意NAFLD与骨质疏松的

相互影响,进一步研究其具体机制,并探索针对NAFLD合并骨质疏松的个体化诊疗方案。

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