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· 论著 ·

肿瘤坏死因子 α 抑制剂治疗强直性脊柱炎合并骨质疏松症5年随访研究

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[摘要] 目的 评估TNF- α 抑制剂(TNFi)治疗强直性脊柱炎(AS)合并骨质疏松症(OP)的远期疗效及其对骨代谢、骨密度、炎症因子水平的影响。方法 回顾性收集2010年1月1日至2017年12月31日于海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院风湿免疫科收治的158例AS伴OP患者的资料。将患者根据治疗方法分为双膦酸盐组(54例)、TNFi组(58例)、TNFi联合双膦酸盐组(46例),所有患者均使用钙剂联合骨化三醇作为补钙背景治疗。治疗5年后,评估患者的Bath强直性脊柱炎疾病活动性指数(BASDAI)和Bath强直性脊柱炎功能指数(BASFI)评分,检测炎症指标、骨代谢标志物、骨密度等。结果 治疗5年后,TNFi联合双膦酸盐组、TNFi组患者的BASDAI评分、BASFI评分、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、CRP、TNF- α 、IL-17A均较治疗前降低(均 $P<0.05$);双膦酸盐组患者仅ESR和CRP较治疗前降低(均 $P<0.05$),其余炎症指标及BASDAI评分、BASFI评分与治疗前相比差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。3组患者治疗5年后的骨密度均较治疗前升高(均 $P<0.05$),且TNFi联合双膦酸盐组高于其余2组(均 $P<0.05$)。TNFi联合双膦酸盐组、双膦酸盐组患者治疗5年后甲状旁腺激素(PTH)、I型胶原氨基端延长肽(P1NP)、 β -胶原降解产物(β -CTX)较治疗前下降(均 $P<0.05$),骨钙素氨基端中分子片段(N-MID)、25羟维生素D(25VitD)较治疗前上升(均 $P<0.05$);TNFi组患者仅PTH和P1NP下降(均 $P<0.05$), β -CTX、N-MID、25VitD与治疗前相比差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。结论 AS伴OP患者长期使用TNFi治疗可有效降低疾病活动性、改善躯体功能、降低炎症因子水平、缓解骨代谢异常、升高骨密度,联合应用双膦酸盐疗效更佳。

[关键词] 强直性脊柱炎; 骨质疏松症; 肿瘤坏死因子 α 抑制剂; 炎症因子

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Tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitors in treating ankylosing spondylitis complicated with osteoporosis: a 5-year follow-up study

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the long-term efficacy of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) inhibitor (TNFi) in the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis (AS) complicated with osteoporosis (OP) and the impact on bone metabolism, bone density, and inflammatory factors. **Methods** The data of 158 patients with AS and OP, who were admitted to Department of Rheumatology and Immunology of The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University) from Jan. 1, 2010 to Dec. 31, 2017, were retrospectively collected. The patients were divided into bisphosphonate group ($n=54$), TNFi group ($n=58$), and TNFi+bisphosphonate group ($n=46$) according to the treatment methods. All patients were treated with calcium combined with calcitriol as the background treatment. After 5 years of treatment, Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index (BASDAI) and Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index (BASFI) scores were evaluated, and inflammatory indexes, bone metabolism markers, and bone mineral density were detected. **Results** After 5 years of treatment, the BASDAI and BASFI scores, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C reactive protein (CRP), TNF- α ,

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and interleukin-17A of the TNFi+bisphosphonate group and TNFi group were significantly lower than those before treatment (all $P<0.05$); in the bisphosphonate group only ESR and CRP were significantly lower than those before treatment (both $P<0.05$), and the other inflammatory indexes and BASDAI and BASFI scores showed no significant changes (all $P>0.05$). The bone mineral density of the 3 groups after 5 years of treatment was significantly higher than that before treatment (all $P<0.05$), and the bone mineral density of the TNFi+bisphosphonate group was significantly higher than that of the other 2 groups (both $P<0.05$). After 5 years of treatment, the levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH), procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide (P1NP) and β -C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen (β -CTX) in the TNFi+bisphosphonate group and bisphosphonate group were significantly decreased compared with those before treatment (all $P<0.05$), while the levels of N-terminal midfragment of osteocalcin (N-MID) and 25-hydroxy-vitamin D (25VitD) were significantly increased (all $P<0.05$); in the TNFi group only PTH and P1NP levels were significantly decreased (both $P<0.05$), while β -CTX, N-MID and 25VitD levels showed no significant differences (all $P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Long-term use of TNFi in patients with AS and OP can effectively reduce disease activity, improve physical function, decrease the level of inflammatory factors, alleviate abnormal bone metabolism, and increase bone mineral density; and the combined use of TNFi and bisphosphonates has better efficacy.

[Key words] ankylosing spondylitis; osteoporosis; tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitors; inflammatory factors

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强直性脊柱炎 (ankylosing spondylitis, AS) 主要累及脊柱和骶髂关节, 常导致脊柱僵硬和畸形, 其特征包括新骨形成、关节强直、骨质流失等^[1]。AS 是骨质疏松症 (osteoporosis, OP) 的常见继发原因^[2], 有研究报道 AS 患者的 OP 发病率超过 50%^[3], 即使在早期和轻度 AS 中, OP 的患病率也较一般人群高^[4-5]。由于 AS 发病人群较 OP 发病人群年轻, 且以青年男性高发^[6], OP 是 AS 患者一个容易被忽视的合并症^[7]。骨密度 (bone mineral density, BMD) 是诊断 OP 的重要参考指标, 研究发现 BMD 低的 AS 患者躯体功能更差, 疾病活动度、炎症标志物更高^[8-9]。因此, 对 AS 患者的 OP 进行针对性治疗很有必要。

肿瘤坏死因子 α 抑制剂 (tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitor, TNFi) 被用于治疗包括 AS 在内的多种自身免疫病^[10]。TNFi 不仅可以改善 AS 患者的症状、减轻炎症, 对 BMD 也有一定的改善作用, 有研究发现 AS 患者在使用 TNFi 后腰椎和髋关节 BMD 增加^[11]。然而, 以上研究的人群较宽泛, 纳入了 BMD 正常的患者, 也没有评估该药物在 AS 合并 OP 患者中的疗效。本研究回顾性分析了 TNFi 联合双膦酸盐及 2 类药物单用治疗 AS 合并 OP 患者 5 年随访的临床疗效, 以及它们对骨代谢、BMD、炎症因子的影响, 为 AS 合并 OP 患者的治疗提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例资料 回顾性选择 2010 年 1 月 1 日至

2017 年 12 月 31 日在海军军医大学 (第二军医大学) 第一附属医院风湿免疫科住院治疗的 AS 合并 OP 患者。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁; (2) AS 的诊断符合 1984 年修订的 New York 标准^[12]; (3) 服用至少 2 种非甾体抗炎药治疗 4 周后症状未得到充分改善; (4) 治疗开始前 Bath 强直性脊柱炎疾病活动性指数 (Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index, BASDAI) 评分 >4 分; (5) 治疗前 6 个月内未接受过 TNFi 治疗; (6) 符合 OP 诊断标准^[13]; (7) 治疗时间 >5 年, 随访资料完整。排除标准: (1) 口服或静脉使用糖皮质激素; (2) 合并其他自身免疫病; (3) 合并心、脑、肾等重要器官疾病; (4) 合并血液病、肿瘤等全身性疾病; (5) 近期使用过双膦酸盐等影响骨代谢的药物。

1.2 治疗方法 根据患者 BMD (如 BMD-T 值 ≤ -3.0 考虑率先使用唑来膦酸) 和患者用药便捷性制定治疗方案。158 例患者根据治疗方法分为 TNFi 联合双膦酸盐组 (46 例)、TNFi 组 (58 例)、双膦酸盐组 (54 例)。所有患者均使用钙剂联合骨化三醇作为补钙背景治疗。TNFi 治疗: 在使用稳定剂量的 2 种非甾体抗炎药治疗 4 周无效的情形下启动 TNFi 治疗 [注射用重组人 II 型肿瘤坏死因子受体抗体融合蛋白 (25 mg/支, 1 支/次, 2 次/周) , 三生国健药业 (上海) 股份有限公司, 批号为 202108039; 阿达木单抗 (40 mg/支, 隔周皮下注射 1 支) , 美国艾伯维公司, 批号

为2120231125]。双膦酸盐治疗：使用阿仑膦酸(70 mg/片，1片/次，1次/周；美国默沙东公司，批号为Y000021)或唑来膦酸(5 mg/瓶，1瓶/年；瑞士山德士公司，批号为SJMV8)进行抗OP治疗。

1.3 评价指标

1.3.1 疾病活动及功能评估 于治疗前、治疗后1年、治疗后5年，采用BASDAI评估疾病活动度，采用Bath强直性脊柱炎功能指数(Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index, BASFI)评估躯体功能。

1.3.2 炎症指标 于治疗前、治疗后1年、治疗后5年，采集患者血液样本送医院检验科检测红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)、CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-17A。

1.3.3 BMD测定 于治疗前、治疗后5年，采用双能X线BMD仪(Lunar Prodigy Advance，美国GE公司)检测患者腰椎(L₁~L₄)、股骨颈和全髋的BMD-T值和BMD。

1.3.4 骨代谢标志物检测 于治疗前、治疗后1年、治疗后5年，采集患者空腹静脉血约5 mL，采用化学发光法检测血清甲状旁腺激素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)、 β -胶原降解产物(β -C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen, β -CTX)、I型胶原氨基端延长肽(procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide,

P1NP)、骨钙素氨基端中分子片段(N-terminal midfragment of osteocalcin, N-MID)和25羟维生素D(25-hydroxy-vitamin D, 25VitD)水平。

1.3.5 安全性观察 随访期间，观察并记录治疗相关的不良反应，如死亡、骨折、低钙血症、间质性肺炎、肠炎等；严重不良反应指出现危及生命的症状，如休克、严重心脑血管事件、死亡。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，组间比较采用单因素方差分析(两两比较采用Bonferroni法)，不同时间点之间比较采用配对t检验；计数资料以例数和百分数表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 3组患者基本特征 共筛选到1231例AS患者，其中184例患者合并OP，排除不符合条件的患者后共纳入AS合并OP患者158例，其中TNFi联合双膦酸盐组46例，TNFi组58例，双膦酸盐组54例。3组患者在性别、年龄、病程、随访时间、受累关节、吸烟史、饮酒史、物理治疗史等方面差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ，表1)，具有可比性。

表1 3组AS合并OP患者的基本特征对比

Tab 1 Comparison of basic characteristics of patients with AS complicated with OP in 3 groups

Index	TNFi+bisphosphonate N=46	TNFi N=58	Bisphosphonate N=54	Statistic	P value
Gender, n (%)				$\chi^2=0.756$	0.685
Male	13 (28.3)	14 (24.1)	17 (31.5)		
Female	33 (71.7)	44 (75.9)	37 (68.5)		
Age/year, $\bar{x}\pm s$	56.37±11.70	53.71±9.81	53.44±10.32	t=1.147	0.320
Duration of disease/year, $\bar{x}\pm s$	10.23±3.22	9.78±4.46	11.42±4.15	t=2.436	0.091
Follow-up period/month, $\bar{x}\pm s$	64.82±3.76	65.18±4.78	66.17±3.71	t=1.460	0.235
Joints involved, n (%)				$\chi^2=0.944$	0.624
Axial	34 (73.9)	38 (65.5)	36 (66.7)		
Axial & peripheral	12 (26.1)	20 (34.5)	18 (33.3)		
Smoking, n (%)	9 (19.6)	7 (12.1)	10 (18.5)	$\chi^2=1.303$	0.521
Drinking, n (%)	10 (21.7)	12 (20.7)	14 (25.9)	$\chi^2=0.476$	0.788
Physiotherapy, n (%)	13 (28.3)	9 (15.5)	8 (14.8)	$\chi^2=3.637$	0.162

AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; OP: Osteoporosis; TNFi: Tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitor.

2.2 3组患者临床评分比较 治疗前，3组患者的BASDAI评分和BASFI评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。治疗1年、5年后，TNFi联合双膦酸盐组和TNFi组患者BASDAI评分及BASFI评分均较治疗前下降(均 $P<0.05$)，但两组之间比较、治疗5年后与治疗1年后比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)；治疗1年、5年后，双膦酸

盐组BASDAI评分和BASFI评分与治疗前相比差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)，并且均高于TNFi联合双膦酸盐组和TNFi组患者(均 $P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 3组患者炎症因子比较 治疗前，3组患者的各项炎症因子水平差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。治疗1年、5年后，TNFi联合双膦酸盐

组和TNFi组患者ESR、CRP、TNF- α 、IL-17A均较治疗前下降(除TNFi联合双膦酸盐组治疗1年后IL-17A外均 $P<0.05$)，但两组之间比较、治疗5年后与治疗1年后比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)；治疗1年、5年后，双膦酸盐组ESR均较治疗前降低(均 $P<0.05$)，CRP也较治疗前

下降但仅在治疗5年后与治疗前相比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)；治疗1年、5年后，TNFi联合双膦酸盐组和TNFi组ESR、CRP、TNF- α 、IL-17A均低于双膦酸盐组(均 $P<0.05$)；3组患者治疗后IL-6与治疗前相比均无明显变化(均 $P>0.05$)，组间差异也无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。见表3。

表2 3组AS合并OP患者治疗前后临床评分比较

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical scores of patients with AS complicated with OP in 3 groups before and after treatment

Index	TNFi+bisphosphonate n=46	TNFi n=58	Bisphosphonate n=54	F value	$\bar{x} \pm s$
BASDAI score					
Baseline	7.78±1.32	7.67±1.68	7.17±1.87	2.001	0.138
After 1 year of treatment	3.02±1.31 ^{*△}	3.24±1.24 ^{*△}	6.79±1.33	124.067	<0.001
After 5 years of treatment	2.82±1.23 ^{*△}	3.04±1.19 ^{*△}	6.69±1.26	166.473	<0.001
BASFI score					
Baseline	4.83±2.18	4.49±2.02	4.17±1.89	1.320	0.270
After 1 year of treatment	1.20±0.44 ^{*△}	1.11±0.40 ^{*△}	3.94±1.41	174.201	0.001
After 5 years of treatment	0.93±0.43 ^{*△}	0.86±0.39 ^{*△}	3.54±1.47	147.056	0.001

* $P<0.05$ vs baseline in the same group; [△] $P<0.05$ vs bisphosphonate group at the same time point. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; OP: Osteoporosis; BASDAI: Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index; BASFI: Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index; TNFi: Tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitor.

表3 3组AS合并OP患者治疗前后炎症因子比较

Tab 3 Comparison of inflammatory factors of patients with AS complicated with OP in 3 groups before and after treatment

Index	TNFi+bisphosphonate n=46	TNFi n=58	Bisphosphonate n=54	F value	$\bar{x} \pm s$
ESR/(mm•[1 h] ⁻¹)					
Baseline	28.52±7.32	28.49±8.15	26.78±6.24	0.991	0.374
After 1 year of treatment	7.20±3.54 ^{*△}	9.17±4.04 ^{*△}	15.48±6.46 [*]	42.097	0.001
After 5 years of treatment	7.22±3.03 ^{*△}	8.89±3.19 ^{*△}	22.47±5.78 [*]	206.351	0.001
CRP/(mg•L ⁻¹)					
Baseline	11.07±4.74	11.73±5.71	10.43±3.41	1.052	0.351
After 1 year of treatment	4.22±2.40 ^{*△}	5.13±2.79 ^{*△}	9.55±2.16	69.157	0.001
After 5 years of treatment	4.32±2.25 ^{*△}	5.26±2.88 ^{*△}	7.43±2.31 [*]	20.516	0.001
TNF- α /(pg•mL ⁻¹)					
Baseline	8.93±2.91	9.14±3.41	8.56±3.05	0.482	0.618
After 1 year of treatment	7.21±3.56 ^{*△}	7.54±2.56 ^{*△}	8.84±2.75	4.444	0.013
After 5 years of treatment	6.05±2.01 ^{*△}	6.33±3.19 ^{*△}	8.15±2.88	8.793	0.001
IL-6/(pg•mL ⁻¹)					
Baseline	7.59±2.36	7.87±2.56	7.17±2.24	1.524	0.221
After 1 year of treatment	7.23±2.38	7.16±2.71	7.85±3.15	1.006	0.368
After 5 years of treatment	7.56±2.37	7.46±2.19	7.35±2.23	0.108	0.898
IL-17A/(pg•mL ⁻¹)					
Baseline	7.28±3.32	7.38±3.15	7.41±3.34	0.021	0.979
After 1 year of treatment	6.30±3.06 [△]	6.15±2.31 ^{*△}	7.89±3.41	5.784	0.004
After 5 years of treatment	5.89±2.24 ^{*△}	6.06±2.54 ^{*△}	7.33±3.24	3.764	0.025

* $P<0.05$ vs baseline in the same group; [△] $P<0.05$ vs bisphosphonate group at the same time point. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; OP: Osteoporosis; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C reactive protein; TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor- α ; IL: Interleukin; TNFi: Tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitor.

2.4 3组患者BMD比较 治疗前，3组患者股骨颈和全髋的BMD-T值及BMD差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。治疗5年后，3组患者各部位的BMD-T值和BMD均较治疗前升高(均 $P<0.05$)，

且治疗5年后TNFi联合双膦酸盐组患者各部位的BMD-T值和BMD均高于TNFi组和双膦酸盐组(均 $P<0.05$)。见表4。

表4 3组AS合并OP患者治疗前后BMD比较

Tab 4 Comparison of BMD of patients with AS complicated with OP in 3 groups before and after treatment

Index	TNFi+bisphosphonate n=46	TNFi n=58	Bisphosphonate n=54	$\bar{x} \pm s$	F value	P value
Lumbar spine BMD-T						
Baseline	-2.87±0.29	-2.97±0.31	-3.01±0.34	2.562	0.080	
After 5 years of treatment	-2.53±0.26*	-2.75±0.29*△	-2.71±0.25*△	9.443	0.001	
Lumbar spine BMD/(g·cm ⁻²)						
Baseline	0.65±0.27	0.61±0.15	0.59±0.12	1.332	0.267	
After 5 years of treatment	0.78±0.20*	0.68±0.22*△	0.67±0.23*△	3.801	0.025	
Femoral neck BMD-T						
Baseline	-2.65±0.30	-2.59±0.31	-2.61±0.30	1.146	0.321	
After 5 years of treatment	-2.36±0.27*	-2.48±0.29*△	-2.50±0.25*△	5.608	0.005	
Femoral neck BMD/(g·cm ⁻²)						
Baseline	0.62±0.34	0.58±0.35	0.56±0.34	0.387	0.679	
After 5 years of treatment	0.81±0.20*	0.70±0.24*△	0.71±0.21*△	3.797	0.024	
Total hip BMD-T						
Baseline	-2.65±0.23	-2.64±0.23	-2.67±0.26	0.223	0.801	
After 5 years of treatment	-2.35±0.22*	-2.55±0.21*△	-2.55±0.24*△	13.052	0.001	
Total hip BMD/(g·cm ⁻²)						
Baseline	0.57±0.20	0.55±0.23	0.53±0.21	0.459	0.633	
After 5 years of treatment	0.71±0.14*	0.63±0.16*△	0.60±0.16*△	5.888	0.003	

*P<0.05 vs baseline in the same group; △P<0.05 vs TNFi+bisphosphonate group at the same time point. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; OP: Osteoporosis; BMD: Bone mineral density; TNFi: Tumor necrosis factor-α inhibitor.

2.5 3组患者骨代谢指标比较 治疗前, 3组患者的骨代谢指标差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。治疗1年、5年后, TNFi联合双膦酸盐组、双膦酸盐组患者PTH、P1NP、β-CTX较治疗前下降(均P<0.05), N-MID、25VitD较治疗前上升(均

P<0.05), 但治疗1年后与治疗5年后比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05);治疗1年、5年后, TNFi组患者仅PTH和P1NP下降(均P<0.05), β-CTX、N-MID、25VitD与治疗前相比差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。见表5。

表5 3组AS合并OP患者治疗前后骨代谢指标比较

Tab 5 Comparison of bone metabolic indexes of patients with AS complicated with OP in 3 groups before and after treatment

Index	TNFi+bisphosphonate n=46	TNFi n=58	Bisphosphonate n=54	$\bar{x} \pm s$	F value	P value
PTH/(pg·mL ⁻¹)						
Baseline	42.27±13.65	44.38±15.42	40.73±15.47	0.843	0.432	
After 1 year of treatment	35.69±15.37*	35.14±15.14*	34.97±16.16*	0.481	0.621	
After 5 years of treatment	34.06±8.20*△	36.68±16.47*	33.92±7.94*△	4.129	0.001	
N-MID/(ng·mL ⁻¹)						
Baseline	11.01±3.20	12.41±3.47	12.71±4.37	2.883	0.059	
After 1 year of treatment	14.08±5.67*	14.09±3.51	14.38±4.61*	0.761	0.592	
After 5 years of treatment	13.61±3.36*	13.27±3.69	14.61±3.97*	0.832	0.431	
β-CTX/(ng·mL ⁻¹)						
Baseline	0.18±0.06	0.18±0.05	0.19±0.06	0.556	0.575	
After 1 year of treatment	0.10±0.06*	0.13±0.08	0.09±0.05*	1.281	0.291	
After 5 years of treatment	0.10±0.05*	0.13±0.09	0.10±0.04*	1.421	0.232	
P1NP/(ng·mL ⁻¹)						
Baseline	32.60±6.24	33.17±7.16	33.81±6.71	0.402	0.670	
After 1 year of treatment	21.13±8.39*	24.52±8.61*	23.14±7.36*	1.291	0.281	
After 5 years of treatment	20.74±5.84*	24.19±7.97*	22.81±8.61*	1.594	0.392	
25VitD/(ng·mL ⁻¹)						
Baseline	15.07±3.53	16.28±4.15	15.84±3.64	1.308	0.273	
After 1 year of treatment	22.18±9.12*	18.36±3.45	22.14±8.47*	2.019	0.104	
After 5 years of treatment	21.29±4.56*	18.23±3.48	23.14±4.98*	3.291	0.062	

*P<0.05 vs baseline in the same group; △P<0.05 vs TNFi group at the same time point. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; OP: Osteoporosis; PTH: Parathyroid hormone; N-MID: N-terminal midfragment of osteocalcin; β-CTX: β-C-terminal telopeptide of type I collagen; P1NP: Procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide; 25VitD: 25-hydroxy-vitamin D; TNFi: Tumor necrosis factor-α inhibitor.

2.6 安全性评价 所有患者治疗期间未发生治疗相关的严重不良反应。

3 讨 论

AS 是一种长期的炎症性疾病，主要影响轴关节和其他关节结构，如葡萄膜、胃肠道、皮肤黏膜组织和心脏^[14]。该疾病多见于青中年人群，往往存在延迟诊断的情况。随着病情恶化，患者的残疾风险逐渐增加，这不仅给患者带来了生活质量下降的问题，也给社会经济带来了负担。因此，AS 的早期诊断和治疗至关重要。

目前，AS 的发病机制尚不十分清楚，但研究发现其发病机制包括遗传因素及环境因素，即 AS 可能是有遗传危险因素的人群对环境或细菌抗原的免疫反应所引起，同时导致 IL-12、IL-17 和 TNF- α 等过度表达^[15]。已知人白细胞抗原 (human leukocyte antigen, HLA) -B27 在 AS 的发病机制中发挥重要作用，估计遗传率超过 20%^[16]。研究表明，脊柱关节炎患者自然杀伤细胞和 CD4 $^{+}$ T 细胞明显增多，并且这些细胞表达识别细胞表面 HLA-B27 同型二聚体的受体 KIR3DL2，也产生 TNF- α 和干扰素 γ ；当 KIR3DL2 $^{+}$ CD4 $^{+}$ T 细胞受到表达 HLA-B27 同型二聚体的抗原呈递细胞刺激时会产生更高水平的 IL-17，而 IL-17 与 TNF- α 协同作用会影响骨代谢^[17]。TNF- α 主要由单核细胞和巨噬细胞分泌，其他免疫细胞如自然杀伤细胞、T 细胞、中性粒细胞和非免疫细胞如成纤维细胞也可以产生。TNF- α 参与多种风湿性疾病的发病，可促进 IL-1、IL-6 等炎症介质释放并激活巨噬细胞、B 细胞或 T 细胞等的免疫机制。有研究者在 AS 患者的新骨形成部位附近检测到大量的 TNF- α ，这表明 TNF- α 可能在 AS 的发病机制中起直接作用^[18]。

针对 AS 的药物治疗方案包括非甾体抗炎药和生物制剂，而传统缓解病情的抗风湿药疗效欠佳，且缺乏延缓疾病进展的证据。TNF- α 是自身免疫和炎症级联反应的关键蛋白质，TNFi 可部分阻断其相关的炎症途径，已被证明可以延缓 AS 患者病情进展和减少疾病活动^[19]。目前已有一种 TNFi 获批用于治疗 AS，如英夫利西单抗、依那西普、阿达木单抗、戈利木单抗和赛妥珠单抗等^[20]，它们的作用机制相似。已有权威指南推荐 TNFi 用于至少 2 种非甾体抗炎药治疗无效的活动性 AS 患者^[21]。

许多研究报道了抗 TNF 疗法对 AS 患者骨质流失的积极作用。如 Siderius 等^[22] 研究显示在接受长期 TNFi 治疗的 AS 患者中，治疗前 2 年的骨转换平衡有利于胶原和骨化的形成；Durnez 等^[23] 发现在接受抗 TNF 治疗的 AS 患者中，平均随访 6.5 年，腰椎 BMD 增加了 11.8%，股骨近端 BMD 增加了 3.6%。本研究纳入的是 AS 合并 OP 患者，研究结果显示，TNFi 治疗 5 年可有效降低患者的疾病活动性、改善躯体功能、降低炎症因子水平、缓解骨代谢异常、升高 BMD，并且联合应用双膦酸盐疗效更佳，表明抗 TNF 治疗具有预防甚至逆转 AS 患者骨质流失的效果。研究发现双膦酸盐不仅通过细胞凋亡途径调节破骨细胞的骨吸收活性，还能调节 Akt 通路，而 Akt 通路与破骨细胞的细胞骨架相关^[24]。因此，TNFi 联合双膦酸盐可能有助于抑制 AS 患者关节周围骨侵蚀，协同发挥抗 OP 作用。

综上所述，抗 TNF- α 治疗对 AS 合并 OP 患者的远期疗效良好，可降低疾病活动性，改善患者的躯体功能，降低炎症因子水平，缓解骨代谢异常、提升 BMD。但本研究是单中心的回顾性研究，存在一定的局限性，未来可开展大样本量、多中心的前瞻性队列研究，进一步验证 TNFi 与其他药物联合使用对 AS 合并 OP 患者的疗效。

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