

运动对绝经后女性骨密度的影响

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【摘要】 目的:观察运动对绝经后女性骨密度的影响。方法:绝经后女性106名分为运动组37例和对照组69例。运动组进行广场舞、爬山、慢跑等运动干预,对照组未进行任何干预。采用双能X线吸收仪测试其全身及各部位骨矿含量(BMC)和骨密度(BMD),并进行比较。结果:运动干预8个月后,运动组全身BMD和BMC值均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P<0.05$),而对照组全身BMD和BMC值均较8个月前下降,但差异无统计学意义。运动组胸椎的BMD、BMC和盆骨的BMC均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P<0.05$),而腰椎的BMD、BMC和盆骨的BMD干预后差异无统计学意义;对照组干预后腰椎、盆骨的BMD、BMC均较8个月前明显下降($P<0.05$),而胸椎的BMD、BMC8个月前后差异无统计学意义。运动组上肢优势侧BMD、BMC和下肢双侧BMD、BMC均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P<0.05$),而上肢非优势侧BMD、BMC干预前后差异无统计学意义;对照组上肢非优势侧BMD、BMC均较8个月前及上肢优势侧BMD明显下降($P<0.05$),而上肢优势侧BMC和下肢双侧BMD、BMC8个月前后差异无统计学意义。结论:常规运动可显著提高绝经后女性胸椎BMD和BMC,而只能维持其腰椎和盆骨的BMD、BMC;上下肢、优势侧与非优势侧活动不均衡可影响相关部位BMD和BMC的变化。

【关键词】 运动;骨密度;骨矿含量;骨质疏松

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【Abstract】 Objective: To study the effect of exercise on bone in postmenopausal women. Methods: 106 post-menopausal women were divided into exercise group with 37 cases and control group with 69 cases. Exercise group was interfered with square dance, mountain climbing, jogging and other exercises, and control group given no intervention. BMC and BMD were tested by dual energy X-ray and compared between two groups. Results: After 8-month intervention, BMD and BMC in exercise group were increased significantly as compared with those before 8-month and control group ($P<0.05$). In exercise group, BMD and BMC in dorsal vertebra and BMC in pelvis were increased significantly as compared with those before intervention and control group ($P<0.05$ for all), and there was no significant difference in BMD and BMC of abdominal vertebra and BMD of pelvis. In control group, BMD and BMC in abdominal vertebra and pelvis were decreased significantly as compared with those before 8-month ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in BMD and BMC of dorsal vertebra. In exercise group, BMD and BMC of dominant-side of upper limbs and dual sides of lower limbs were increased significantly as compared with those before intervention and control group ($P<0.05$), and those at the non-dominant-side of upper limbs got no statistically significant difference from those before intervention. In control group, BMD at the dominant-side of upper limbs ($P<0.05$), BMD and BMC at the non-dominant-side of upper limbs were decreased significantly as compared with those before 8-month ($P<0.05$), while BMC at the dominant-side of upper limbs, and BMD and BMC at the dual sides of lower limbs got no statistically significant difference from those before 8-month and after 8-month. Conclusion: Regular exercises can improve the BMD and BMC of dorsal vertebra in postmenopausal women significantly, but only maintain the BMD and BMC of abdominal vertebra and pelvis. The imbalance of activities between upper and lower limbs, and between dominant-side and non-dominant-side can affect the BMD and BMC of related parts.

【Key words】 exercise; bone mineral density; bone mineral content; osteoporosis

目前,随着人口老龄化的加剧,原发性骨质疏松症

(Osteoporosis, OP)发病率迅速增加。骨矿含量(Bone Mineral Content, BMC)或骨密度(Bone Mineral Density, BMD)是诊断骨质疏松的重要指标。本研究以此为切入点,进一步探讨运动、年龄因素对绝经后女性骨的影响,为预防绝经后女性OP提供理论依据。

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1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 2008年3~11月选取106名绝经后妇女为研究对象,分为2组,①运动组37例,年龄(54.2±4.6)岁;身高(156.3±3.2)cm;体质量(53.2±6.8)kg;闭经年龄(50.8±1.6)岁。②对照组69例,年龄(53.7±4.4)岁;身高(155.8±4.6)cm;体质量(54.3±7.8)kg;闭经年龄(51.4±1.8)岁。2组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义。

1.2 方法 运动组进行运动干预,运动地点选择广州市白云山云台花园,运动方式根据个人喜好可选择广场舞、爬山、慢跑三种不同运动。运动心率控制在130b/min左右,锻炼者的自觉运动强度在13~14(相当于60%~70%最大摄氧量)^[1]。运动频次>4次/周,运动时间>1h/次,运动时间一般选择16:00~19:00。对照组不做特殊干预。

1.3 评定标准 采用Hologic QDR4500型双能X线吸收仪测试,获取全身及各部位的BMC和BMD值。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行统计分析,数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

运动干预8个月后,运动组全身BMD和BMC值均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P < 0.05$),而对照组全身BMD和BMC值均较8个月前下降,但差异无统计学意义。见表1。

干预后,运动组胸椎的BMD、BMC和盆骨的BMC均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P < 0.05$),而腰椎的BMD、BMC和盆骨的BMD干预后差异无统计学意义;对照组腰椎、盆骨的BMD、BMC均较8个月前明显下降($P < 0.05$),而胸椎的BMD、BMC干预前后差异无统计学意义。见表2。

干预后,运动组上肢优势侧BMD、BMC和下肢双侧BMD、BMC均较干预前及对照组明显增加($P < 0.05$),而上肢非优势侧BMD、BMC干预前后差异无统计学意义;对照组上肢非优势侧BMD、BMC和优势侧BMD均较8个月前明显下降($P < 0.05$),而上肢优势侧BMC和下肢双侧BMD、BMC8个月前差异无统计学意义。见表3、4。

表1 2组干预前后全身BMD和BMC比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	n	干预前		干预后	
		BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)	BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)
对照组	69	0.794±0.090	1.378±0.258	0.775±0.143	1.357±0.364
运动组	37	0.790±0.087	1.371±0.261	0.819±0.102 ^a	1.412±0.279 ^a

与干预前及对照组干预后比较,^a $P < 0.05$

表2 2组干预前后胸、腰椎和盆骨BMD和BMC比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	项目	干预前		干预后	
		BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)	BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)
对照组 (n=69)	胸椎	0.695±0.099	0.077±0.009	0.685±0.103	0.075±0.010
	腰椎	0.798±0.098	0.048±0.005	0.778±0.099 ^a	0.046±0.006 ^a
	盆骨	0.874±0.099	0.137±0.015	0.843±0.111 ^a	0.130±0.019 ^a
运动组 (n=37)	胸椎	0.690±0.094	0.077±0.009	0.727±0.124 ^{ab}	0.082±0.013 ^{ab}
	腰椎	0.804±0.111	0.046±0.005	0.818±0.132	0.047±0.007
	盆骨	0.871±0.106	0.138±0.016	0.897±0.113 ^{ab}	0.143±0.026 ^{ab}

与干预前比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表3 2组干预前后双侧上肢BMD和BMC比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	项目	干预前		干预后	
		BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)	BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)
对照组 (n=69)	非优势侧	0.526±0.075	0.094±0.014	0.506±0.083 ^a	0.089±0.018 ^a
	优势侧	0.546±0.079	0.099±0.014	0.525±0.081 ^a	0.097±0.019
运动组 (n=37)	非优势侧	0.528±0.079	0.094±0.013	0.539±0.123	0.097±0.021
	优势侧	0.547±0.081	0.100±0.015	0.574±0.142 ^{ab}	0.105±0.023 ^{ab}

与干预前比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

表4 2组干预前后双侧下肢BMD和BMC比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	项目	干预前		干预后	
		BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)	BMD(g/cm ²)	BMC(kg)
对照组 (n=69)	非优势侧	0.818±0.115	0.232±0.027	0.803±0.122	0.226±0.031
	优势侧	0.839±0.125	0.235±0.031	0.818±0.131	0.229±0.033
运动组 (n=37)	非优势侧	0.814±0.124	0.228±0.028	0.846±0.132 ^{ab}	0.239±0.034 ^{ab}
	优势侧	0.835±0.132	0.233±0.030	0.876±0.156 ^{ab}	0.244±0.043 ^{ab}

与干预前比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

研究发现运动强度与骨密度呈正相关,高强度的体育锻炼,使骨密度明显增加^[2]。中等强度的体育锻炼可使骨密度改善,低强度的锻炼可预防骨质疏松,但不能改善已发生的骨质疏松症。Rutherford等^[3]研究发现闭经运动员全身骨密度均低于月经正常运动员,非运动员全身骨密度均显著低于运动员。本研究充分说明运动对绝经后女性身体BMD和BMC的良好作用。

Dalsky等^[4]对17名绝经后女性进行每周3次的有氧训练,9个月后,其腰椎骨矿物质含量增加5.2%,22个月增加6.1%,而对照组下降1.4%。Krolner等^[5]对绝经后女性进行每周2次的有氧训练发现,其腰椎骨密度增加3.5%,而对照组下降2.7%。Bloomfield等^[6]对绝经后女性进行为期8个月的自行车运动,发现腰椎骨密度增加3.6%,而股骨骨密度无明显变化。另外,Hagberg等^[7]指出,绝经后女性长期的低-中等体力活动可保持其骨密度值。Blanchet等^[8]发现在业余时间体力活动的多少是决定绝经后妇女股骨颈骨密度值高低的重要因素。同一问题的研究,有些国内外学者却得出了相左的结论。Smith等^[9]对运动组和非运动组的212名围绝经期和绝经期女性进行

了为期4年的跟踪调查,发现运动组骨矿物质含量并没有增加,但与对照者相比骨量丢失减少了。Lord等^[10]对若干名绝经后女性进行有氧训练,发现其骨折率显著降低,但骨密度增加并不显著。Adam等^[11]的研究同样显示适量的特定位点的体育活动对骨量的影响很小。本研究显示,与腰椎和盆骨相比,运动对胸椎的良好作用更明显,可有效提高其BMD、BMC值。而运动对腰椎和盆骨的作用主要表现为保持其原有的BMD、BMC值。体力活动水平严重影响着绝经后妇女BMD和BMC的变化,这与大多数国内外的研究结果是一致的^[12-13]。坚持长期的有氧运动对保持和延缓骨矿物质的自然丢失有着积极的作用^[14]。同时,运动引起骨密度的增高具有明显的专一性,力量和耐力训练可增加骨密度,冲击力负荷对骨量增加最为有利^[15]。

绝经后妇女进行负重和高冲击运动对骨量和骨结构有重要的功能性影响^[16],其对骨骼的影响因部位而异,如跑步可增加下肢BMD,但对非负重的前臂则无影响^[17]。Sanchis等^[18]对10名绝经后平均30年运动史、每周打球时间>3h的网球爱好者的研究中发现优势臂BMC比对侧高8%,骨面积大7%,且这种变化与参加锻炼时间长短有关,与对照组相比,腰部骨量和骨密度无差异。本研究发现,上下肢、优势侧与非优势侧活动不均衡可影响相关部位BMD和BMC的变化。建议处于围绝经期和绝经后的女性进行运动时,注意上下肢、优势侧与非优势侧运动量和强度的平衡。

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