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橄榄油延缓人工绝经后骨质疏松症
的疗效观察

Effects of olive oil on osteoporosis after
artificial menopause

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英 汉 缩 略 词 表

英文缩写	英文全称	中文译名
PMOP	Postmenopausal osteoporosis	绝经后骨质疏松
HRT	Hormone Replacement Therapy	激素替代疗法
OPG	Osteoprotegerin	骨保护素
RANKL	The receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand	细胞核因子 kB 受体
RANK	The receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B, RANK	细胞核因子 kB 受体活化因子
IL-6	Interleukin-6	白细胞介素-6
OB	Osteoblast	成骨细胞
OC	Osteoclast	破骨细胞
IL-1	Interleukin-1	白细胞介素-1
TNF- α	The tumor necrosis factor- α	肿瘤坏死因子- α
MDA	Malonyldialdehyde	丙二醛
IACUC	Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee	实验动物管理委员
BMD	Bone mineral density	骨密度
WHO	World Health Organization	世界卫生组织
CA1-25	Carbohydrate antigen 125	癌抗原 1-25
CA19-9	Carbohydrate antigen 19-9	癌抗原 19-9
AFP	α -fetoprotein	甲胎蛋白
CEA	carcino-embryonic	癌胚抗原
OP	Osteoporosis	骨质疏松
AhR	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor	芳香烃受体
OPN	Osteopontin	骨桥蛋白
BSP	Bone sialoprotein	骨涎蛋白
ER	Estrogen Receptor,	雌激素受体
ALP	Alkaline phosphatase	碱性磷酸酶
SERMs	Estrogen Receptor Modulators	雌激素受体调节剂

摘要

随着妇科恶性肿瘤发病率的逐年上升及越趋年轻化,给社会和家庭带来了巨大的经济和精神负担。妇科恶性肿瘤主要以手术为主,并辅以放化疗。随着手术切除双侧卵巢及放化疗对卵巢损害的发生,将会导致雌激素急剧下降,从而增加骨质疏松症的发病率。目前激素替代疗法(hormone replacement therapy, HRT)广泛用于防治人工绝经后骨质疏松症,但是有临床大样本研究表明,HRT虽然能够减缓绝经后骨质疏松症的发生,但也增加了心血管疾病、乳腺癌、中风、糖尿病、宫颈癌、子宫内膜癌、卵巢癌等的发病率。因此寻找更加安全有效的防治妇科恶性肿瘤术后骨质疏松症的方案是目前的当务之急。有研究表明,橄榄油不仅可以减少骨量丢失,还具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗子宫内膜癌、乳腺癌、直肠癌、增强免疫力等作用。因此本文将对橄榄油是否能够延缓绝经后骨质疏松症的疗效进行观察。

目的: 体内实验:探究橄榄油通过抗炎、抗氧化和调节骨保护素(OPG)及细胞核因子 κ B受体活化因子配基(RANKL)的表达对去势后SD(Sprague Dawley)大鼠骨丢失的延缓作用,并将其运用于临床探讨橄榄油的抗骨质流失和抗肿瘤的作用。体外实验:探讨橄榄油对离体成骨细胞增殖的影响。

方法: 将120只清洁型、6月龄的雌性SD大鼠随机分成4组:①假手术组, n=30 (Sham group, n=30); ②去势组, n=30 (OVX group, n=30); ③去势+橄榄油组, n=30 (OVX + Olive, n=30); ④去势+雌激素组, n=30 (OVX + E₂, n=30); ③组和④组除了分别每天以5ml/100g橄榄油和25ug/kg E₂灌胃,其他饮食起居与①组和②组保持一致,连续饲养12周。各组12周后,分别拉颈处死,并开胸左心室取血,检测血清中钙(Calcium, Ca²⁺)、磷(Phosphorus, P)、碱性磷酸酶(Alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、白细胞介素6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、丙二醛(Malonyldialdehyde, MDA)、硝酸盐成分、调节骨保护素(Osteoprotegerin, OPG)和细胞核因子 κ B受体活化因子配基(The receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand, RANKL)水平;运用双能X线测量各组腰椎及左侧胫骨的骨密度(Bone mineral density, BMD);将20例临床患者随机分成对照组(n=10)和实验组(n=10),实验组给予每日早上规律性的口服橄榄油50ml,实验组和对照组其他饮食起居一致。服用橄榄油一年

后,分别抽取实验组和对照组患者的静脉血,检测患者血清中肿瘤标志物CA1-25 (carbohydrate antigen 125)、CA19-9(carbohydrate antigen 19-9)、AFP(α -fetoprotein)、CEA(carcino-embryonic antigen)、OPG、RANKL的水平,并运用双能X线检测实验组和对照组患者腰椎(L3、L4)及左侧胫骨骨密度的值。采用酶消化法原代培养新出生48小时内的SD大鼠颅骨的成骨细胞,运用NBT/BCIP试剂盒进行成骨细胞碱性磷酸酶染色鉴定;将成骨细胞以每孔 5×10^3 个培养于96孔板中,并将其分为空白组(Blank)、橄榄油组(Olive)、雌激素组(E_2),橄榄油组加入含200ul/ml橄榄油的培养基100ul,雌激素组加入含5 μ g/ml E_2 的培养基100ul,另设空白对照组(加入等量的完全培养基)。并采用CCK8检测橄榄油、 E_2 不同作用时间对成骨细胞增殖的影响。

结果: 动物实验结果: ① 与去势组相比,橄榄油和 E_2 能显著地延缓去势SD大鼠的腰椎及左侧胫骨骨密度的降低,减缓骨质的流失,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),然而,橄榄油组与 E_2 组相比无明显的统计学差异($P>0.05$);与去势组相比较,橄榄油能够延缓去势SD大鼠左侧胫骨骨容量(BMC)和骨小梁体积比(BV/TV)的减少,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); ② 与去势组比较,橄榄油同时能够降低去势SD大鼠血清中P、ALP、IL-6、MDA、RANKL水平,使血清中OPG的水平升高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),然而 Ca^{2+} 水平变化不大; **临床实验结果:** ① 与对照组相比较,服用橄榄油的患者一年后腰椎(L3、L4)和左侧股骨颈骨密度下降较缓慢,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); ② 与对照相比,实验组血清中CA1-25, AFP和CEA水平显著下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),然而CA19-9水平却无明显差异($P>0.05$)。 ③ 与对照组相比,服用橄榄油组中的OPG水平上调, RANKL水平下降,有统计学差异($P<0.05$); **体外细胞实验:** 与空白对照组比较,橄榄油对成骨细胞具有增殖作用,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

结论:从实验数据分析的结果看橄榄油可能是通过抗炎、抗氧化、上调血清中OPG及下调RANKL的表达来延缓骨质的流失,从而达到防治骨质疏松的作用,同时还能防止肿瘤标志物的升高,但其深层的作用机制有待于进一步的探究。

关键词: 橄榄油 延缓 骨质疏松症 疗效 观察

Abstract

The prevalence of gynecologic malignant tumors are increasing and the age at onset has become younger in recent years, which causes a big economic burden and mental strain to the society and to families. Surgery is the most important treatment for gynecologic malignant tumors, that supplemented by radiotherapy and chemotherapy. However, an ovariectomy of both sides and the damage of radiotherapy and chemotherapy on ovarian will lead to a sharp decline of estrogen, and the reduction of sex hormones at the time of menopause is known to increase the risk of osteoporosis. Meanwhile, the adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery may also induce bone loss which could cause a fracture and seriously affect the patient's quality of life. Currently, hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is widely used for osteoporosis after artificial menopause. Although HRT may lower the rate of osteoporosis and fracture, large scale clinical research has shown that HRT was a factor in the growth of ovarian cancer and increased the incidence of breast carcinoma, cervical carcinoma, endometrial carcinoma, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and stroke. Therefore, it is imperative to seek a safer and more effective therapy that prevents and treat of osteoporosis of gynecological malignant tumor after artificial menopause. Moreover, olive oil is an integral ingredient of a Mediterranean diet, and its nutritional, medical, and cosmetic benefits are widely known and approved. Literature reviews show that in Europe, osteoporosis rarely happened in the Mediterranean region, as the traditional Mediterranean diet always has a high intake of olive oil. Indeed, olive oil has been used as a folk remedy for combating diseases due to its hypotensive, cardioprotective, antimicrobial, anti-hyperglycemic, anticancer, improved immunity and anti-inflammatory pharmacological properties. Therefore, our study will observe effects of olive oil slow osteoporosis after artificial menopause

Purpose: In vivo experiment: The goal of this study was to investigate the anti-osteoporosis effect of olive oil on SD (Sprague Dawley) in ovariectomized

rats, and explore its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties, regulation of osteoprotegerin (OPG) and receptor activator of nuclear factor κ B ligand (RANKL) expression in Sprague Dawley rats. While applied olive oil to clinical and to investigate its anticancer, slowed bone loss properties in patients. **In vitro model:** To investigate the effects of olive oil on proliferation of osteoblasts.

Materials and methods: A total of 120 healthy female Sprague Dawley rats aged 6 months were divided into four groups: 1) sham-operated control (Sham group, n=30); 2) ovariectomized (OVX group, n=30); 3) ovariectomized rats supplemented with olive oil (OVX + Olive, n=30); 4) ovariectomized rats supplemented with estrogen (OVX + E₂, n=30). Olive oil and estrogen were administered by oral gavage at a dose of 5mL/100 g weight (olive oil) and 25 μ g/kg(E₂) on a daily basis for 12 consecutive weeks. Twelve weeks later blood samples were obtained to detect the levels of calcium(Ca²⁺), alkaline phosphatase(ALP), phosphorus(P), interleukin-6 (IL-6), malonyldialdehyde (MDA), and nitrate content, osteoprotegerin(OPG), the receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand(RANKL). Dual energy X-ray absorptiometer measured bone mineral density (BMD) of ovariectomized Sprague Dawley rats that had been fed olive oil for 12 weeks; Blood samples from patients, who regularly consumed olive oil over a 1 year period were also used to measure carbohydrate antigen 125, carcino-embryonic antigen, α -fetoprotein, and carbohydrate antigen 19-9, osteoprotegerin(OPG), the receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand(RANKL) levels. BMD of lumbar spine and left femur, BMC and BV were also evaluated by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry; A total of 20 patients were divided into control group and experiment group. The experimental group took 50mL of olive oil daily in the morning with no other medicine or treatment programs, but the control group took nothing in addition to their regular diet. Both the experimental and control groups had the same diet. A follow-up telephone call was made each week instructing the experimental group to take 50mL of olive oil once every morning. All participants were asked about disease history and each participant received a thorough physical examination. After one year, blood samples were obtained to detect the levels of

carbohydrate antigen125, carcino-embryonic antigen, α -fetoprotein, and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 levels,OPG,RANKL. BMD of lumbar spine (L3、L4)and left femur was also evaluated by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry.Murine osteoblastic cells were digested from the skull of newborn SD mice were born in 48 hours,with 0.25%trypsin and 0.1%II collagenase. Osteoblasts were alkaline phosphatase staining with NBT/BCIP kit.Drug stimulation group with concentration of olive oil(200ul/ml), estrogen(E2,5 μ g/ml) group ,a blank control group. , and Cell proliferation was tested by CCK8assay.

Results: Animal experiments: ① Compared with OVX group, olive oil and E₂ significantly increased BMD of lumbar spine and left femur(P<0.05).While olive oil and E₂ are not different.At the same time olive oil could significantly slow BMC and BV/TV decreasing (P<0.05);②Compared with OVX group,olive oil decreased levels of phosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, IL-6, MDA,nitrate and RANKL ,but increased level of OPG. However, it had no significant effect on the Ca²⁺ level.**Clinical trials:** ① Olive oil also significantly improved patients' BMD levels on L3, L4, and left femoral neck(P<0.05);②Olive oil reduced carbohydrate antigen 125, α -fetoprotein,carcino-embryonic antigen and RANKL levels,and increased level of OPG(P<0.05). But it had no significant effect on the carbohydrate antigen 19-9 level.**In vitro:** Compared with control group,olive oil could facilitate proliferation of osteoblasts(P<0.05).

Conclusion: Olive oil illustrated significant anti-osteoporosis, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer properties,increased the level of OPG in serum anddown regulated the level of RANKL in serum in vivo. However, further studies are required to determine the active component(s) responsible for these effects.

Keywords: olive oil, slow,artificial menopause,osteoporosis, effect,observe

第一章 前言

随着人口老龄化的出现,骨质疏松症已成为全球卫生事业关注的重要问题,它给社会和家庭带来了巨大的精神压力和经济负担^[1]。骨质疏松是以进行性的骨量丢失、骨显微结构的退行性变为主要特征的疾病。目前骨质疏松可分为三类:绝经后骨质疏松(Postmenopausal osteoporosis, PMOP)、老年性骨质疏松、继发性骨质疏松,其中最常见的是PMOP^[2]。绝经后骨质疏松又分自然绝经后骨质疏松和人工绝经后骨质疏松。美国绝经后妇女中54%存在骨量减少,30%患有PMOP,每年由于PMOP相关疾病上的治疗费用高达130亿美元^[3]。我国人口基数庞大,60岁以上人口占我国总人口数的13.3%;50岁以上的妇女超过50%发生PMOP^[4]。由于人口老龄化,以及逐年递增的妇科恶性肿瘤患者行双侧卵巢切除术后引发的低雌激素效应,近年来PMOP的发病率呈骤增趋势。骨质疏松(Osteoporosis, OP)最常见和严重的并发症是骨质疏松性骨折,导致女性50岁以上骨折发生率达到20.7%^[5]。由骨质疏松性骨折引发的高致残率及高致死率,已成为我国面临的重大医疗卫生问题。由于绝经后雌激素水平急剧下降,绝经后女性更容易出现骨质流失^[1]。PMOP的发病机制尚不完全清楚,但是大家公认的机制是由于雌激素下降所导致骨的吸收大于骨的形成^[6]。因此,人工绝经后骨质疏松的治疗不仅要促进骨的形成还应抑制骨的吸收,同时还应该具有抗妇科肿瘤的作用。激素替代疗法(Hormone Replacement Therapy, HRT)是绝经后骨质疏松的常用治疗方法,但是近年来有大量报道显示^[7]HRT弊大于利,如增加乳腺癌、子宫颈癌、卵巢癌、子宫内膜癌、心血管疾病、中风、糖尿病等疾病的发病率,因此,HRT的临床运用也面临着很大的问题^[8]。在临床上我们除了使用雌激素还经常使用双膦酸盐和雌激素受体调节剂(Estrogen Receptor Modulators, SERMs)治疗绝经后骨质疏松症。但它们也有不良的副作用,如双膦酸盐类药物可增加骨坏死^[9],雌激素受体调节剂引起盗汗、烦闷等不适症状。因此寻找一种安全有效治疗绝经后骨质疏松症的方法已经成为了当前研究的热点。

橄榄油属于地中海居民饮食习惯的主要组成结构之一,是一种健康食用油。

相关研究表明^[10]，在地中海区域，长期实用橄榄油的居民骨质疏松症的发病率明显低于其他国家，其主要是因为橄榄油中的主要有效成分酚类物橄榄苦苷所起的作用，橄榄苦苷同白藜芦醇一样来源于植物，是天然的多酚类化合物，其具有抗骨质疏松、降血压、抗菌、抗高血糖^[11]、抗癌、抗炎^[12]、保护心脏^[13]等作用，在地中海区域经常被用于治疗一些复杂性的慢性疾病^[14]。橄榄油治疗人工绝经后骨质疏松症机制可能主要体现在以下几方面：

① 橄榄油通过调节OPG-RANKL-RANK系统来延缓骨质疏松症

调节破骨细胞及成骨细胞之间平衡的主要蛋白质包括骨保护素（OPG），核因子 κ B受体活化因子（RANK）及其配体（RANKL）。OPG及RANKL是肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族成员，RANKL和RANK结合后，将增强破骨细胞的活性及提高破骨细胞的分化能力、抑制破骨细胞的凋亡。然而OPG能够很好的同RANKL特异性结合，从而阻断RANKL与RANK结合，抑制破骨细胞的分化及其活。研究表明^[15]，橄榄油中的酚类化合物橄榄苦苷可以提高成骨细胞（Osteoblast, OB）表达OPG。我们推测橄榄苦苷通过增加成骨细胞OPG表达来与RANKL竞争结合RANK受体，从而更强的阻止RANKL与RANK之间的结合，抑制破骨细胞（Osteolast, OC）的分化、成熟，从而延缓骨量的过度吸收，防止骨质疏松症的发生。

② 橄榄油通过抗癌的作用延缓骨质疏松症

研究表明^[16]，肿瘤细胞可以诱导破骨细胞增殖分化，主要是通过刺激RANKL或RANK表达,或使得其他免疫细胞高表达RANKL，同时也可以通过抑制OPG的表达，来诱发RANKL-RANK信号通路。相关实验数据表明^[17]，橄榄油中的酚类化合物橄榄苦苷具有抗氧化和抗肿瘤的作用，大量研究数据表明^[18]，抗氧化作用可以防止DNA的损伤，而DNA的损伤在肿瘤的形成过程中起着非常重要的作用。橄榄油中的橄榄苦苷对LN-18角质瘤细胞、黑色素瘤细胞系、T-47D乳腺癌细胞都具有抑制其运动、侵袭性、生长的作用。我们推测橄榄油中的橄榄苦苷可能会通过抑制肿瘤细胞的生长，从而起到延缓骨质疏松的作用。

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