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论文

T1DM、T2DM糖尿病大鼠牙槽骨骨密度变化的相关性实验研究

刘梅¹, 张君², 王旭霞³

1. 山东大学齐鲁医院口腔科, 济南 250012; 2. 山东大学口腔医学院正畸科, 济南 250012;

3. 山东大学口腔医学院口腔颌面外科, 济南 250012; 山东省口腔生物医学重点实验室, 济南 250012

摘要:

目的 比较1型、2型糖尿病大鼠牙槽骨骨密度的变化。方法 腹腔注射链脲佐菌素制备1型、2型糖尿病大鼠模型, 应用定量放免法、酶联免疫吸附法检测其血糖、血脂、胰岛素和骨代谢血清标记指标, 采用双能X线照射法测量右侧下颌牙槽骨的骨密度。结果 1型、2型糖尿病组正常对照大鼠的下颌牙槽骨骨密度无统计学差异($P>0.05$), 2型糖尿病大鼠下颌牙槽骨发生了骨质疏松($P<0.05$), 1型糖尿病治疗组大鼠下颌牙槽骨未发生骨质疏松($P>0.05$), 1型糖尿病未治疗组大鼠发生了骨质疏松($P<0.05$)。2型糖尿病大鼠下颌牙槽骨骨密度高于1型糖尿病未治疗组($P<0.05$), 与1型糖尿病治疗组大鼠下颌牙槽骨骨密度接近($P>0.05$)。结论 2型糖尿病大鼠下颌牙槽骨骨密度高于1型糖尿病大鼠下颌牙槽骨, 控制好血糖浓度可以预防骨质疏松。

关键词: 1型糖尿病; 2型糖尿病; 下颌牙槽骨; 骨密度

Changes of the mineral density of the alveolar bone between T1DM and T2DM rats

LIU Mei¹, ZHANG Jun², WANG Xu-xia³

1. Department of Stomatology, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250012, China; 2.

Department of Orthodontics,

School of Stomatology, Shandong University, Jinan 250012, China; 3. Department of Maxillofacial

Surgery, School of

Stomatology, Shandong University, Shandong Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedical, Jinan 250012,

China

Abstract:

Objective To compare the changes of the mineral density of the alveolar bone in Type 1 and Type 2 diabetic rats. Methods Models of diabetic rats were established by peritoneal injection of STZ. Blood glucose, lipid, and serum insulin, indicators of bone metabolism were determined by quantitative radioimmunoassay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, while the bone mineral density of the right alveolar bone was measured by the dual energy X-ray irradiation method. Results The changes of the mineral density alveolar bone of the mandible in normal control rats was similar($P>0.05$).

Osteoporosis did not happen to treated Type 1 diabetic rats($P>0.05$), but it happened to untreated Type 2 diabetic and Type 1 diabetic rats($P<0.05$). The changes of the mineral density of the alveolar bone of mandible in treated Type 2 diabetic and Type 1 diabetic rats were similar($P>0.05$). Conclusion The mineral density of the alveolar bone of mandible in untreated Type 2 diabetic rats was higher than that in Type 1 diabetic rats. Good control of blood glucose levels can prevent osteoporosis.

Keywords: Type 1 diabetes mellitus; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Alveolar bone of mandible; Bone mineral density

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通讯作者: 王旭霞(1962-), 女, 教授, 主要从事口腔临床医学研究。E-mail: wxx@sdu.edu.cn

作者简介: 刘梅(1968-), 女, 主治医师, 主要从事口腔临床医学研究。

作者Email:

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