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【临床研究】

河南省新乡县农村成年居民非酒精性脂肪肝的患病现状及影响因素分析

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摘要: **目的** 调查河南省新乡县农村成年居民非酒精性脂肪肝病 (NAFLD) 的患病情况并分析其影响因素。**方法** 本研究基于 2017 年河南省农村常见慢性非传染性疾病前瞻性队列研究中新乡县横断面调查的数据,于 2017 年 4~7 月采用随机整群抽样的方法在河南省新乡县随机抽取七里营镇的 6 个村作为样本地区,对所有在该地区居住满 6 个月的 18 岁及以上居民进行问卷调查、体格检查和实验室指标检测。本研究共纳入 4 457 人作为研究对象,排除 232 人过量饮酒后,根据是否患有 NAFLD 分为 NAFLD 组和对照组。采用多因素二元 logistic 回归分析 NAFLD 的影响因素。**结果** 4 457 名研究对象中,2 157 例被诊断为 NAFLD,NAFLD 患病率为 48.40%,年龄标准化患病率为 43.37%;男性和女性患病率分别为 50.75% 和 46.71%,年龄标准化患病率分别为 50.60% 和 38.49%。4 457 名研究对象中,18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁、50~59 岁研究对象的 NAFLD 总体患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势 ($\chi^2 = 124.235, P < 0.05$),50~59 岁、60~69 岁、 ≥ 70 岁研究对象的 NAFLD 总体患病率随年龄的增加呈降低趋势 ($\chi^2 = 9.809, P < 0.05$);18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势 ($\chi^2 = 14.821, P < 0.05$),40~49 岁、50~59 岁、60~69 岁、 ≥ 70 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈降低趋势 ($\chi^2 = 20.981, P < 0.05$);18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁、50~59 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势 ($\chi^2 = 178.267, P < 0.05$),50~59 岁、60~69 岁、 ≥ 70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率比较差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 2.113, P > 0.05$);18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段女性,50~59 岁、60~69 岁、 ≥ 70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段男性 ($P < 0.05$)。不同口味人群的 NAFLD 患病率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),不同年龄、性别、体质量指数 (BMI)、文化程度、职业、牛奶摄入频率人群 NAFLD 患病率比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。NAFLD 组与对照组研究对象的 BMI、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、收缩压、舒张压以及空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c)、三酰甘油 (TG)、总胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶、碱性磷酸酶、直接胆红素、血清尿酸、血尿素、血清肌酐水平比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$)。多因素二元 logistic 回归分析显示,BMI、腰围、HbA1c、TG、LDL-C、血清尿酸为 NAFLD 患病的危险因素 ($P < 0.05$);年龄、HDL-C、血清肌酐为 NAFLD 患病的保护因素 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 河南省新乡县农村成年居民 NAFLD 患病率较高,年龄、BMI、腰围、HbA1c、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、血清尿酸和血清肌酐是 NAFLD 患病的影响因素。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪肝;横断面研究;影响因素;患病率

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Analysis of the prevalence and influencing factors of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease of adult rural residents in Xinxiang County, Henan Province

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in adult rural residents in Xinxiang County, Henan Province and analyze its influencing factors. **Methods** Based on the data from the cross-sectional survey of Xinxiang County in the prospective cohort study on common chronic non-communicable diseases in rural areas

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of Henan Province in 2017, this study randomly selected Qiliying town from Xinxiang County, Henan Province by random cluster sampling from April to July 2017. Six villages in the town were taken as sample areas, and all residents aged 18 and above who had lived in the area for 6 months were subjected to questionnaire survey, physical examination and laboratory index testing. A total of 4 457 people were included in this study as the research subjects. After excluding 232 people due to excessive drinking, the subjects were divided into the NAFLD group and the control group according to whether they had NAFLD. The influencing factors of NAFLD were analyzed by multivariate binary logistic regression. **Results** Among the 4 457 subjects, 2 157 subjects were diagnosed with NAFLD, the NAFLD prevalence rate was 48.40%, and the age-standardized prevalence rate was 43.37%; the male and female prevalence rates were 50.75% and 46.71%, respectively, and the age-standardized prevalence rates were 50.60% and 38.49%, respectively. Among the 4 457 subjects, the overall prevalence rates of NAFLD in subjects aged 18–29, 30–39, 40–49 and 50–59 years old increased with age ($\chi^2 = 124.235, P < 0.05$), the overall prevalence rates of NAFLD in subjects aged 50–59, 60–69 and ≥ 70 years old decreased with age ($\chi^2 = 9.809, P < 0.05$); the prevalence rates of NAFLD in men aged 18–29, 30–39 and 40–49 years old increased with age ($\chi^2 = 14.821, P < 0.05$), and the prevalence rates of NAFLD in men aged 40–49, 50–59, 60–69 and ≥ 70 years old decreased with age ($\chi^2 = 20.981, P < 0.05$); the prevalence rates of NAFLD in women aged 18–29, 30–39, 40–49 and 50–59 years old increased with age ($\chi^2 = 178.267, P < 0.05$); there was no significant difference in the prevalence rate of NAFLD among women aged 50–59, 60–69 and ≥ 70 years old ($\chi^2 = 2.113, P > 0.05$). The prevalence rates of NAFLD in men aged 18–29, 30–39 and 40–49 years old were significantly higher than those in women in the same age group ($P < 0.05$), and the prevalence rates of NAFLD in women aged 50–59, 60–69 and ≥ 70 years old were significantly higher than those of men in the same age group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the prevalence rate of NAFLD among the subjects with different tastes ($P > 0.05$), but there were significant differences in the prevalence rates of NAFLD among the subjects with different ages, genders, BMI, educational level, occupation and milk intake frequency ($P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in the BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference, waist-to-hip ratio, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and the levels of fasting blood glucose, glycated-hemoglobin (HbA1c), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, direct bilirubin, serum uric acid, blood urea, serum creatinine between the NAFLD group and the control group ($P < 0.001$). Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis showed that BMI, waist circumference, HbA1c, TG, LDL-C and serum uric acid were risk factors for NAFLD ($P < 0.05$); age, HDL-C and serum creatinine were protective factors for NAFLD ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The prevalence rate of NAFLD among adult rural residents in Xinxiang County, Henan Province is relatively high. The age, BMI, waist circumference, HbA1c, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, serum uric acid and serum creatinine are influencing factors for NAFLD.

Key words: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; cross-sectional study; influencing factor; prevalence rate

非酒精性脂肪肝 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 是一种排除酒精和其他明确因素所致的以弥漫性肝细胞大泡性脂肪变为主要特征的临床病理综合征^[1]。NAFLD 患者往往伴发高血压、糖尿病、心血管疾病等慢性病, 可发展为肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝癌^[2]。流行病学调查结果显示, 全球普通成年人 NAFLD 的患病率为 25.24%^[3], 亚洲人群 NAFLD 的患病率为 29.62%^[4], 我国人群 NAFLD 的患病率为 29.20%^[5]。在我国, NAFLD 患病率已经超过病毒性肝炎, 位居肝脏疾病的第 1 位^[6]。NAFLD 为常见慢性非传染性疾病, 给患者带来的家庭负担较重, 河南省作为我国的人口大省, 农村人口众多, NAFLD 疾病预防控制形势严峻^[7]。目前, 河南省农村地区 NAFLD 的流行状况依然不清楚。基于此, 本研究通过对河南省新乡县农村居民进行横断面

调查, 了解该地区人群 NAFLD 的流行状况和影响因素, 以期制定 NAFLD 的防治措施提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本研究基于 2017 年河南省农村常见慢性非传染性疾病前瞻性队列研究中新乡县横断面调查的数据^[8], 于 2017 年 4~7 月采用随机整群抽样的方法在河南省新乡县随机抽取七里营镇的 6 个村作为样本地区, 对所有在该地区居住满 6 个月的 18 岁及以上居民进行问卷调查、体格检查和实验室指标检测。排除标准: (1) 物理、生物化学指标等临床资料不全者; (2) 未完成肝脏超声检查者。本研究共纳入 4 457 人作为研究对象, 排除 232 人过量饮酒后, 根据是否患有 NAFLD 分为 NAFLD 组和对照组。NAFLD 诊断标准: 不饮酒或无过量饮酒史

且 B 超检查结果符合脂肪肝表征^[1]。本研究获新乡医学院医学伦理委员会审核批准,所有调查对象均自愿参加并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 问卷调查 采用自行设计的组合式调查问卷^[9],由经过统一培训的调查人员进行面访调查,调查内容包括年龄、性别、文化程度、职业、牛奶摄入频率、口味等。

1.2.2 体格检查 由经过统一培训的体检人员进行身高、体质量、腰围、臀围、收缩压(systolic blood pressure,SBP)和舒张压(diastolic blood pressure,DBP)的测量,并计算体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)及腰臀比。BMI=体质量(kg)/身高²(m²),腰臀比=腰围(cm)/臀围(cm)。

1.2.3 实验室指标 抽取调查对象空腹静脉血 5 mL,送往新乡雅士杰医学检验所检测空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose,FBG)、糖化血红蛋白(glycated-hemoglobin,HbA1c)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol,TC)、三酰甘油(triglyceride,TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol,LDL-C)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol,HDL-C)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase,ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase,AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase,ALP)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin,DBIL)、尿酸、血清肌酐、血清尿素等血生物化学指标。

1.3 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行统计学分析。不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(*M*)和四分位数(*P*₂₅,*P*₇₅)表示,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验;计数资料以频数、构成比或百分率

表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;采用多因素二元 logistic 回归分析 NAFLD 的影响因素;*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。采用 2010 年第六次人口普查数据对 NAFLD 患病率进行年龄标准化^[10]。

2 结果

2.1 河南省新乡县农村居民 NAFLD 患病现状 结果见表 1。4 457 名研究对象中,2 157 例被诊断为 NAFLD,NAFLD 患病率为 48.40%,年龄标准化患病率为 43.37%;男性和女性患病率分别为 50.75% 和 46.71%,年龄标准化患病率分别为 50.60% 和 38.49%。4 457 名研究对象中,18 ~ 29 岁、30 ~ 39 岁、40 ~ 49 岁、50 ~ 59 岁研究对象的 NAFLD 总体患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势($\chi^2 = 124.235, P < 0.05$),50 ~ 59 岁、60 ~ 69 岁、≥70 岁研究对象的 NAFLD 总体患病率随年龄的增加呈降低趋势($\chi^2 = 9.809, P < 0.05$);18 ~ 29 岁、30 ~ 39 岁、40 ~ 49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势($\chi^2 = 14.821, P < 0.05$),40 ~ 49 岁、50 ~ 59 岁、60 ~ 69 岁、≥70 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈降低趋势($\chi^2 = 20.981, P < 0.05$);18 ~ 29 岁、30 ~ 39 岁、40 ~ 49 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势($\chi^2 = 178.267, P < 0.05$),50 ~ 59 岁、60 ~ 69 岁、≥70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.113, P > 0.05$);18 ~ 29 岁、30 ~ 39 岁、40 ~ 49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段女性,50 ~ 59 岁、60 ~ 69 岁、≥70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段男性,差异有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05)。

表 1 河南省新乡县农村居民 NAFLD 患病现状

Tab.1 Prevalence of NAFLD in rural residents in Xinxiang County, Henan Province

年龄	<i>n</i>	患病率/%			χ^2	<i>P</i>
		总体	男性	女性		
18 ~ 29 岁	425	28.94(123/425)	41.21(75/182)	19.75(48/243)	23.294 ^a	<0.05 ^a
30 ~ 39 岁	586	37.88(222/586)	54.82(125/228)	27.09(97/358)	45.514 ^a	<0.05 ^a
40 ~ 49 岁	1 008	46.43(468/1 008)	58.13(243/418)	38.14(225/590)	39.340 ^a	<0.05 ^a
50 ~ 59 岁	1 023	57.97(593/1 023)	53.18(226/425)	61.37(367/598)	6.847 ^a	<0.05 ^a
60 ~ 69 岁	1 033	54.70(565/1 033)	47.66(214/449)	60.10(351/584)	15.856 ^a	<0.05 ^a
≥70 岁	382	48.69(186/382)	38.61(61/158)	55.80(125/224)	10.966 ^a	<0.05 ^a

注:“a”表示男性与女性比较。

2.2 不同人口学特征河南省新乡县农村居民 NAFLD 患病情况比较 结果见表 2。不同口味人群的 NAFLD 患病率比较差异无统计学意义(*P* >

0.05),不同年龄、性别、BMI、文化程度、职业、牛奶摄入频率人群 NAFLD 患病率比较差异均有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05)。

表 2 不同人口学特征河南省新乡县农村居民 NAFLD 患病情况比较

Tab.2 Comparison of NAFLD prevalence in rural residents with different demographic characteristics in Xinxiang County, Henan Province

人口学特征	<i>n</i>	患病例数	患病率/%	χ^2	<i>P</i>	人口学特征	<i>n</i>	患病例数	患病率/%	χ^2	<i>P</i>
年龄/岁						初中	1 695	818	48.26		
18 ~ 44	1 428	529	37.04			高中及以上	1 496	648	43.32		
45 ~ 59	1 614	877	54.34	108.885	<0.05	职业					
≥60	1 415	751	53.07			工人	1 252	527	42.09		
性别						农民	1 125	556	49.42	29.128	<0.05
男	1 860	944	50.75			其他	2 080	1 074	51.63		
女	2 597	1 213	46.71	50.459	<0.05	牛奶摄入频率					
BMI/kg · m ⁻²						不喝	2 579	1 324	51.34		
<18.5	77	36	46.75			偶尔喝	158	82	51.90		
18.5 ~ 23.9	1 412	651	46.10			每周喝	755	316	41.85	26.904	<0.05
24.0 ~ 27.9	1 821	855	46.95	16.556	<0.05	每天喝	965	435	45.08		
≥28.0	1 147	615	53.62			口味					
文化程度						清淡	1 746	814	46.62		
小学以下	383	213	55.61			一般	1 667	813	48.77	4.645	>0.05
小学	883	478	54.13	35.103	<0.05	咸	1 044	530	50.77		

2.3 2 组研究对象的体格检查及生物化学指标比较 结果见表 3。NAFLD 组与对照组研究对象的 BMI、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、SBP、DBP 以及 FBG、

HbA1c、TG、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、ALT、AST、ALP、DBIL、血清尿酸、血尿素、血清肌酐水平比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。

表 3 NAFLD 组和对照组人群体格检查及生物化学指标检查结果比较

Tab.3 Comparison of physical examination and biochemical indicators between NAFLD group and control group

<i>M(P₂₅,P₇₅)</i>					
指标	NAFLD 组(<i>n</i> = 2 157)	对照组(<i>n</i> = 2 068)	<i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>	
BMI/(kg · m ⁻²)	27.40(25.50,29.60)	23.20(21.40,25.20)	-38.929	<0.001	
腰围/cm	93.00(87.00,99.50)	80.00(74.00,86.00)	-40.395	<0.001	
臀围/cm	101.00(97.00,105.00)	95.00(92.00,99.00)	-27.878	<0.001	
腰臀比	0.92(0.88,0.97)	0.84(0.79,0.89)	-34.503	<0.001	
SBP/mm Hg	129.00(117.50,144.00)	119.00(108.00,135.75)	-14.758	<0.001	
DBP/mm Hg	81.00(74.00,89.00)	75.00(68.00,83.00)	-17.341	<0.001	
FBG/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	5.56(5.20,6.10)	5.27(4.94,5.60)	-16.332	<0.001	
HbA1c/%	5.70(5.20,6.10)	5.40(5.00,5.70)	-16.054	<0.001	
TG/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	1.67(1.17,2.37)	1.06(0.78,1.48)	-2.893	<0.001	
TC/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	5.30(4.60,5.90)	4.90(4.30,5.60)	-9.917	<0.001	
HDL-C/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	1.15(0.99,1.32)	1.35(1.18,1.58)	-23.559	<0.001	
LDL-C/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	3.01(2.53,3.61)	2.72(2.23,3.25)	-11.780	<0.001	
ALT/(U · L ⁻¹)	20.77(15.00,29.00)	15.00(12.00,21.00)	-19.637	<0.001	
AST/(U · L ⁻¹)	22.00(19.00,25.00)	21.00(18.00,24.00)	-6.041	<0.001	
ALP/(U · L ⁻¹)	82.00(69.00,98.00)	76.00(62.00,92.85)	-8.350	<0.001	
DBIL/(μmol · L ⁻¹)	3.80(3.00,4.70)	3.90(3.10,5.00)	-2.978	<0.001	
血清尿酸/(μm · L ⁻¹)	307.26(255.00,366.40)	263.00(221.00,312.00)	-17.326	<0.001	
血尿素/(mmol · L ⁻¹)	5.00(4.10,5.90)	4.69(3.90,5.60)	-6.525	<0.001	
血清肌酐/(μm · L ⁻¹)	62.00(54.00,72.00)	60.00(53.00,69.00)	-4.994	<0.001	

注:1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa。

2.4 河南省新乡县农村居民患 NAFLD 影响因素的多因素二元 logistic 回归分析 结果见表 4。以是否患 NAFLD 为因变量,以年龄、性别、文化程度、职业、牛奶摄入频率、口味咸淡、BMI、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、SBP、DBP、FBG、HbA1c、TG、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、ALT、AST、ALP、DBIL、血尿酸、血尿素、血肌酐为自变量进行多因素二元 logistic 回归分析(性别、文化

程度、职业、牛奶摄入频率、口味咸淡、腰围、腰臀比、SBP、DBP、FBG、TC、ALT、AST、ALP、DBIL、血尿素因 $P>0.05$ 未进入回归方程),结果显示,BMI、腰围、HbA1c、TG、LDL-C、血清尿酸为 NAFLD 患病的危险因素($P<0.05$),年龄、HDL-C、血清肌酐为 NAFLD 患病的保护因素($P<0.05$)。

表 4 河南省新乡县农村成年居民患 NAFLD 影响因素的多因素二元 logistic 回归分析

Tab.4 Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis of the influencing factors of NAFLD in rural residents in Xinxiang County, Henan province

因素	β	标准误	Wald	P	比值比	95% 置信区间	
						下限	上限
年龄	-0.011	0.004	8.857	<0.05	0.989	0.982	0.996
BMI	0.211	0.023	81.568	<0.05	1.235	1.179	1.292
腰围	0.099	0.009	131.010	<0.05	1.104	1.085	1.123
HbA1c	0.357	0.057	38.846	<0.05	1.429	1.277	1.598
TG	0.478	0.061	62.194	<0.05	1.613	1.432	1.816
HDL-C	-0.728	0.175	17.375	<0.05	0.483	0.343	0.680
LDL-C	0.122	0.053	5.427	<0.05	1.130	1.020	1.253
血清尿酸	0.003	0.001	23.321	<0.05	1.003	1.002	1.004
血清肌酐	-0.011	0.004	8.983	<0.05	0.989	0.982	0.996

3 讨论

由于各地区饮食结构和生活方式的不同,我国各省市 NAFLD 患病率存在差异。本研究结果显示,2017 年河南省新乡县农村成年居民 NAFLD 的患病率为 48.40%,年龄标准化患病率为 43.37%,高于全球 NAFLD 患病率(25.24%)^[3]、2018 年中国 NAFLD 患病率(32.9%)^[11]、2014 年山西省吕梁地区 NAFLD 患病率(23.00%)^[12]及 2014 年河北省唐山市 NAFLD 患病率(26.40%)^[13],提示河南省新乡县农村居民 NAFLD 患病率较高。分析其原因可能是研究对象来源于河南省农村地区,而农村居民文化程度和经济收入水平相对较低,卫生保健意识相对淡薄,自我患病知晓率和控制率较低,NAFLD 患病风险较高^[14]。

另外,本研究结果显示,4 457 名研究对象中,18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势,40~49 岁、50~59 岁、60~69 岁、≥70 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈降低趋势;18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁、50~59 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率随年龄的增加呈升高趋势,50~59 岁、60~69 岁、≥70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率比较差异无统计学意义;说明男性 40~49 岁年龄段的 NAFLD 患病率最高(58.13%),女性 50~59 岁年龄段的 NAFLD 患病率最高(61.37%)。此外,本研究结果显示,18~29 岁、30~39 岁、40~49 岁男性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段女性,50~59 岁、60~69 岁、≥70 岁女性的 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段男性;说明河南省新乡县农村居民 18~50 岁成年男性 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段女性,50 岁及以上女性患病率显著高于同年龄段男性。分析其可能原因是相较于青中年女性,青中年男性经常吸烟和饮酒,“三高”及

肥胖高发,继而 NAFLD 高发。另外,相较于中老年男性,中老年女性机体雌激素水平大幅下降,体内脂质代谢发生变化,影响了 NAFLD 患病率^[15]。

本研究结果显示,NAFLD 组与对照组人群体格检查及生物化学指标比较差异均有统计学意义;多因素 logistic 回归分析显示,BMI、腰围、HbA1c、TG、LDL-C 和血清尿酸为河南省新乡县农村成年居民 NAFLD 患病的危险因素,而年龄、HDL-C、血清肌酐为河南省新乡县农村成年居民 NAFLD 患病的保护因素。BMI 表示身体脂肪的比例^[16],腰围反映人体腹部皮下脂肪的堆积情况^[17],BMI 和腰围增加与 NAFLD 患病风险增加相关,这已在国内外多项研究中得到证实^[18-20]。HbA1c 指标反映机体近 2~3 个月的平均血糖水平^[21]。有研究显示,HbA1c 可能是 NAFLD 的外周血生物标志物之一,可用于预测 NAFLD 的患病风险^[22]。肝脏在脂质和葡萄糖代谢中起着中枢作用,TG 可用于评价冠状动脉性心脏病患病风险以及代谢综合征的诊断^[23];LDL-C 水平与心血管疾病的发展呈正相关,而 HDL-C 水平与心血管疾病的发展呈负相关^[24-25]。有研究表明,NAFLD 患者的 TC、TG 和 LDL-C 水平升高,HDL-C 水平降低^[26-27],与本研究结果相符。在体内新陈代谢中,腺苷酸和鸟嘌呤分解形成尿酸,尿酸可能通过诱导氧化应激,从而影响 NAFLD 的发生^[28]。肌酐是临床上用来评估肾功能的指标,有研究显示,健康成人血清尿酸/血清肌酐比值升高与 NAFLD 显著相关^[29-30],与本研究结果相符。此外,本研究发现,年龄是 NAFLD 患病的保护因素,这可能是因为年轻人饮食作息不规律,在检查出慢性病之后,饮食生活习惯变得规律,因而患病风险降低。

综上所述,河南省新乡县农村成年居民 NAFLD 患病率较高,18~50 岁男性 NAFLD 患病率显著高于同年龄段女性,50 岁及以上女性 NAFLD 患病率

显著高于同年龄段男性,年龄、BMI、腰围、HbA1c、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、血清尿酸和血清肌酐是 NAFLD 患病的影响因素。本研究反映了河南省新乡县 NAFLD 防治的严峻形势,揭示了 NAFLD 的相关影响因素,但要获得更科学、精准的数据,尚需进一步研究。

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