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【临床研究】

## 2型糖尿病患者并发微血管病变的危险因素分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 观察2型糖尿病(T2DM)并发微血管病变患者血浆同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、D-二聚体(D-D)及血小板参数的变化,探讨T2DM并发微血管病变的影响因素。**方法** 选择2020年1月至2022年1月聊城市中心医院收治的120例T2DM患者为研究对象(T2DM组),根据是否并发微血管病变将患者分为未并发微血管病变组( $n=60$ )和并发微血管病变组( $n=60$ );另选择同期在聊城市中心医院体检的60例健康者作为健康对照组。3组受试者均于清晨抽取空腹静脉血,应用ABX-120全血细胞五分类分析仪检测平均血小板体积(MPV)、血小板体积分布宽度(PDW)、血小板压积(PCT)和血小板计数(PLT)等血小板参数,全自动凝血分析仪检测血浆D-D、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)及凝血酶时间(TT)等凝血指标,糖化血红蛋白仪检测糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平,血糖仪检测空腹血糖(FPG),全自动生物化学分析仪检测Hcy水平。比较健康对照组与T2DM组、未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组受试者的血小板参数、凝血指标、HbA1c、FPG及Hcy水平。采用Pearson相关分析Hcy、凝血指标及血小板参数与FPG的相关性,多因素logistic回归分析T2DM并发微血管病变的危险因素。**结果** T2DM组患者的MPV、PDW及Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG水平显著高于健康对照组,PLT、PT、APTT及TT显著低于健康对照组( $P<0.05$ );T2DM组与健康对照组受试者的PCT比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。并发微血管病变组患者的MPV及Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG水平显著高于未并发微血管病变组,PLT、APTT显著低于未并发微血管病变组( $P<0.05$ );未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的PDW、PCT、PT和TT比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。并发微血管病变患者的Hcy与FPG呈正相关( $r=0.384, P<0.05$ ),D-D与FPG呈负相关( $r=-0.079, P<0.05$ ),FIB、PT、APTT、TT、PLT、MPV、PDW、PCT与FPG无相关性( $r=0.056、-0.368、-0.016、0.056、0.150、0.112、0.150、-0.077, P>0.05$ )。Logistic回归分析结果显示,Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c及FPG是T2DM患者发生微血管病变的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 与T2DM未并发微血管病变患者比较,T2DM并发微血管病变患者的PLT、APTT显著下降,MPV及Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG水平显著升高;Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c和FPG是T2DM并发微血管病变的独立危险因素,可作为早期判断T2DM并发微血管病变的指标。

**关键词:** 2型糖尿病;微血管病变;同型半胱氨酸;D-二聚体;血小板参数

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### Analysis of risk factors of microangiopathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To observe the changes of plasma homocysteine (Hcy), D-dimer (D-D) and platelet parameters in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with microangiopathy, and explore the influencing factors of microvascular disease in T2DM patients. **Methods** A total of 120 patients with T2DM admitted to Liaocheng City Central Hospital from January 2020 to January 2022 were selected as the research objects (T2DM group), and the patients were divided into non-microangiopathy group ( $n=60$ ) and microangiopathy group ( $n=60$ ) according to whether microangiopathy was complicated. In addition, 60 healthy people who underwent physical examination in Liaocheng City Central Hospital in the same period were selected as the health control group. The fasting venous blood was taken from the subjects in the three groups in the morning, and the mean platelet volume (MPV), platelet volume distribution width (PDW), platelet crit (PCT), platelet count (PLT) were detected by

ABX-120 whole-blood cell five-classification analyzer; the blood coagulation indexes including the plasma D-D, fibrinogen (FIB), prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and thrombin time (TT) were detected by automatic blood coagulation analyzer; glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level was detected by glycosylated hemoglobin meter; the fasting blood glucose (FPG) level was detected by blood glucose meter; and the Hcy level was detected by automatic biochemical instrument. The platelet parameters, blood coagulation indexes, HbA1c, FPG and Hcy levels of subjects between the healthy control group and T2DM group, the non-microangiopathy group and microangiopathy group were compared. The correlations between Hcy, coagulation indexes, platelet parameters and FPG were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. The risk factors of T2DM complicated with microangiopathy was analyzed by multifactor logistic regression analysis. **Results** The levels of Hcy, D-D, FIB, HbA1c, FPG and MPV, PDW of patients in the T2DM group were significantly higher than those in the healthy control group, and the PLT, PT, APTT and TT were significantly lower than those in the healthy control group ( $P < 0.05$ ); there was no significant difference in PCT of the subjects between T2DM group and healthy control group ( $P > 0.05$ ). The levels of Hcy, D-D, FIB, FPG, HbA1c and MPV of patients in the microangiopathy group were significantly higher than those in the non-microangiopathy group, the PLT and APTT were significantly lower than those in the non-microangiopathy group ( $P < 0.05$ ); there was no significant difference in PDW, PCT, PT and TT of patients between the non-microangiopathy group and microangiopathy group ( $P > 0.05$ ). The Hcy of patients with microangiopathy was positively correlated with FPG ( $r = 0.384, P < 0.05$ ), D-D was negatively correlated with FPG ( $r = -0.079, P < 0.05$ ); and FIB, PT, APTT, TT, PLT, MPV, PDW, PCT were not correlated with FPG ( $r = 0.056, -0.368, -0.016, 0.056, 0.150, 0.112, 0.150, -0.077; P > 0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that Hcy, D-D, FIB, HbA1c and FPG were independent risk factors for microvascular disease in T2DM patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Compared with T2DM patients without microangiopathy, the PLT and APTT decreased significantly in T2DM patients with microangiopathy, the MPV and the levels of Hcy, D-D, FIB, MPV, HbA1c and FPG increased significantly; Hcy, D-D, FIB, HbA1c and FPG are the independent risk factors for microangiopathy in T2DM patients, which can be used as indicators for early diagnosis of microangiopathy in T2DM patients.

**Key words:** type 2 diabetes mellitus; microangiopathy; homocysteine; D-dimer; platelet parameter

目前, 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 患病率呈增长趋势; 随着 T2DM 病程的延长, 患者可出现眼、肾、血管、神经等各种组织器官的慢性损害和功能障碍, 其中血管并发症是 T2DM 患者最常见且较为严重的慢性并发症之一。目前, T2DM 血管并发症发生机制尚不明确; 有研究报道, 血小板功能异常在糖尿病血管并发症的发展、发生中起到重要作用<sup>[1-3]</sup>。糖尿病血管并发症发生的病理基础为血栓形成、毛细血管基底膜增厚, 临床多表现为血小板异常<sup>[4-6]</sup>。研究表明, 糖尿病并发血管病变后患者主要出现血小板凝聚、黏附的异常变化<sup>[7-8]</sup>。D-二聚体 (D-dimer, D-D) 与血栓形成密切相关, 有研究表明, 糖尿病并发微血管病变患者 D-D 水平显著高于无微血管病变患者, 该研究认为, 随着糖尿病进展, 患者血液处于高凝状态, D-D 水平持续增高, 最终导致微血管病变<sup>[9-11]</sup>。同型半胱氨酸 (homocysteine, Hcy) 是反应性血管损伤氨基酸。有研究表明, 高 Hcy 水平与肾脏损害相关, 糖尿病肾病患者肾小球滤过功能受损导致 Hcy 排泄障碍, 蓄积于体内形成高 Hcy 血症<sup>[12-13]</sup>。有研究报道, T2DM 患者 Hcy 水平较健康人明显升高<sup>[14]</sup>。基于此, 本研究观察 T2DM 并发微血管病变患者 Hcy、D-D

和血小板参数变化, 分析 T2DM 并发微血管病变的危险因素, 以期对 T2DM 患者并发微血管病变的早期识别、病情评估及防治提供有价值的标志物。

1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月聊城市中心医院收治的 120 例 T2DM 患者为研究对象 (T2DM 组), 男 76 例, 女 44 例; 年龄 45 ~ 75 (61.79 ± 10.45) 岁, 体质指数 (body mass index, BMI) 19 ~ 28 (22.34 ± 2.48) kg · m<sup>-2</sup>, 病程 1 ~ 15 (7.53 ± 4.36) a。病例纳入标准: (1) 符合世界卫生组织制定的糖尿病诊断标准<sup>[15]</sup>; (2) 伴微血管病变者符合微血管病变诊断标准, 主要包括视网膜病变及肾脏病变: 眼底动脉造影证实存在 I ~ IV 期不同程度的改变即糖尿病视网膜病变<sup>[16]</sup>, 尿微量白蛋白/肌酐值大于 300 mg · mmol<sup>-1</sup> 即糖尿病肾病<sup>[17]</sup>; (3) 年龄 18 ~ 75 岁; (4) 临床资料齐全; (5) 患者或家属签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) 1 型糖尿病、妊娠期糖尿病及其他特殊类型糖尿病者; (2) 并发低血糖昏迷、急性感染、酮症酸中毒、高渗高血糖状态等糖尿病急性并发症者; (3) 并发严重肾脏、胃肠、血液、心脑血管系统等疾病, 创伤、恶性肿瘤及自

身免疫性疾病或结缔组织疾病患者;(4)增殖期视网膜病变、视网膜膜屈光介质混浊影响眼底观察者、伴有其他眼底病变患者;(5)存在活动性尿沉渣异常(血尿、蛋白尿伴血尿、管型尿)、短期内估算的肾小球滤过率迅速下降、短期内尿微量白蛋白/肌酐值迅速增高或肾病综合征等非糖尿病肾病者;(6)既往有其他肾脏疾病或影响肾脏功能的疾病、肾部原发者;(7)近 2 个月内应用其他激素等影响血糖的药物(除外胰岛素)者;(8)近 6 个月服用影响 Hcy、凝血、血小板参数水平药物者;(9)孕期或哺乳期妇女。另选择同期在聊城市中心医院体检的 60 例健康者为健康对照组,男 37 例,女 23 例;年龄 48~74(62.59±14.14)岁,BMI 19~28(22.01±2.76)kg·m<sup>-2</sup>。健康对照组与 T2DM 组受试者的年龄、性别、BMI 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。根据是否并发微血管病变将 T2DM 患者分为未并发微血管病变组和并发微血管病变组,每组 60 例。未并发微血管病变组:男 38 例,女 22 例;年龄 45~73(62.38±13.41)岁,病程 3~11(6.59±4.28)a。并发微血管病变组:男 36 例,女 24 例;年龄 47~75(61.92±15.06)岁,病程 3~10(5.89±4.93)a;糖尿病视网膜病变 33 例,糖尿病肾病 27 例。未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的性别、年龄、病程比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。本研究获得医院医学伦理委员会审核批准。

**1.2 观察指标** (1)血小板参数:3 组受试者均于清晨抽取空腹肘静脉血 5 mL,置于干燥试管及抗凝试管中,应用 ABX-120 全血细胞五分类分析仪检测平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume,MPV)、血小

表 1 健康对照组与 T2DM 组受试者的 Hcy 水平和凝血指标比较

Tab.1 Comparison of Hcy level and coagulation indexes of the subjects between healthy control group and T2DM group							
( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )							
组别	<i>n</i>	Hcy/( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	D-D/( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	FIB/( $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	PT/s	APTT/s	TT/s
健康对照组	60	72.40±7.59	79.25±6.65	2.56±0.69	12.26±2.36	29.85±5.79	15.10±2.65
T2DM 组	120	87.35±7.02	273.40±32.08	3.36±0.75	11.16±2.55	27.80±4.43	12.15±3.38
<i>t</i>		-13.111	-46.323	-6.915	2.811	2.635	5.912
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.009	0.000

**2.2 T2DM 组与健康对照组受试者血糖和血小板参数水平比较** 结果见表 2。T2DM 组患者的 PLT 显著低于健康对照组,MPV、PDW 及 HbA1c、FPG 水

表 2 健康对照组与 T2DM 组受试者的血糖和血小板参数比较

Tab.2 Comparison of blood glucose and platelet parameters of the subjects between healthy control group and T2DM group							
( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )							
组别	<i>n</i>	PLT/( $\times 10^9\text{L}^{-1}$ )	MPV/fL	PDW/fL	PCT/%	HbA1c/%	FPG/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )
健康对照组	60	190.30±22.27	9.23±1.97	16.21±2.60	0.17±0.06	5.45±0.89	3.62±0.87
T2DM 组	120	175.05±29.18	10.47±2.63	17.16±2.44	0.17±0.05	9.37±1.46	8.13±1.49
<i>t</i>		3.561	-3.509	-2.393	-0.118	-19.023	-21.708
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.001	0.018	0.906	0.000	0.000

板体积分布宽度(platelet volume distribution width,PDW)、血小板压积(platelet crit,PCT)及血小板计数(platelet count,PLT)等血小板参数;(2)凝血指标:3 组受试者均于清晨抽取空腹肘静脉血 5 mL,置于干燥试管及抗凝试管中,采用全自动凝血分析仪器(日本希森美康)检测血浆 D-D、纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen,FIB)及凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time,PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial prothrombin time,APTT)、凝血酶时间(thrombin time,TT)等血凝指标;(3)血糖指标:3 组受试者均于清晨抽取空腹肘静脉血 5 mL,应用糖化血红蛋白仪检测糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin,HbA1c)水平,血糖仪检测空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose,FPG);(4)血浆 Hcy:3 组受试者均于清晨抽取空腹肘静脉血 5 mL,应用全自动生物化学分析仪(德国罗氏公司)检测血浆 Hcy 水平。

**1.3 统计学处理** 应用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 *t* 检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验;采用 Pearson 相关性分析 Hcy 水平、凝血指标及血小板参数与 FPG 的相关性;采用多因素 logistic 回归分析 T2DM 并发微血管病变的危险因素; $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

**2.1 T2DM 组与健康对照组受试者的 Hcy 水平和凝血指标比较** 结果见表 1。T2DM 组患者的 Hcy、D-D 和 FIB 水平显著高于健康对照组,PT、APTT 和 TT 显著低于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

平显著高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。T2DM 组与健康对照组受试者的 PCT 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

**2.3 未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的 Hcy 和凝血指标水平比较** 结果见表 3。并发微血管病变组患者的 Hcy、D-D 及 FIB 水平显著高于未并发微血管病变组,APTT 显著低于未并发微

表 3 未并发微血管病变组和并发微血管病变组患者的 Hcy 水平和凝血指标比较

Tab.3 Comparison of the level of Hcy and coagulation indexes of patients between the non-microangiopathy group and the microangiopathy group							
( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )							
组别	<i>n</i>	Hcy/( $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )	D-D/( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )	FIB/( $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )	PT/s	APTT/s	TT/s
未并发微血管病变组	60	81.15 $\pm$ 8.21	245.70 $\pm$ 21.74	2.88 $\pm$ 0.52	11.26 $\pm$ 2.81	28.55 $\pm$ 5.81	12.25 $\pm$ 3.22
并发微血管病变组	60	92.20 $\pm$ 5.58	298.30 $\pm$ 30.68	3.54 $\pm$ 0.66	11.16 $\pm$ 2.66	26.05 $\pm$ 5.45	12.20 $\pm$ 2.78
<i>t</i>		-8.610	-10.802	-6.014	0.210	2.427	0.091
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.834	0.017	0.928

**2.4 未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的血糖和血小板参数比较** 结果见表 4。并发微血管病变组患者的 PLT 显著低于未并发微血管病变组,MPV、HbA1c 及 FPG 显著高于未并发微血管

表 4 未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者血糖和血小板参数比较

Tab.4 Comparison of blood glucose and platelet parameters of patients between the non-microangiopathy group and the microangiopathy group							
( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )							
组别	<i>n</i>	PLT/( $\times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ )	MPV/fL	PDW/fL	PCT/%	HbA1c/%	FPG/( $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )
未并发微血管病变组	60	183.70 $\pm$ 33.34	9.32 $\pm$ 1.81	16.63 $\pm$ 3.78	0.17 $\pm$ 0.04	8.83 $\pm$ 1.73	6.38 $\pm$ 1.95
并发微血管病变组	60	165.70 $\pm$ 29.69	11.26 $\pm$ 2.50	17.73 $\pm$ 3.66	0.18 $\pm$ 0.05	10.21 $\pm$ 3.43	10.11 $\pm$ 2.48
<i>t</i>		3.117	-4.876	-1.624	-0.903	-3.037	-11.007
<i>P</i>		0.002	0.000	0.107	0.368	0.003	0.000

**2.5 并发微血管病变患者 Hcy、D-D、血小板参数与 FPG 相关性** 并发微血管病变患者的 Hcy 与 FPG 呈正相关( $r=0.384, P<0.05$ ),D-D 与 FPG 呈负相关( $r=-0.079, P<0.05$ ),FIB、PT、APTT、TT、PLT、MPV、PDW、PCT 与 FPG 无相关性( $r=0.056$ 、 $-0.368$ 、 $-0.016$ 、 $0.056$ 、 $0.150$ 、 $0.112$ 、 $0.150$ 、 $-0.077, P>0.05$ )。

**2.6 T2DM 并发微血管病变的多因素分析** 结果见表 5。将 Hcy、D-D、FIB、APTT、PLT、MPV、HbA1c、FPG 作为自变量,将 T2DM 并发微血管病变作为因变量,采用 logistic 回归法进行多因素分析,结果显示,Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG 是 T2DM 并发微血管病变的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。

表 5 T2DM 并发微血管病变的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Tab.5 Multiple logistic regression analysis of microangiopathy in T2DM patients							
指标	$\beta$	标准误	Wald	比值比	95% 置信区间		<i>P</i>
					下限	上限	
Hcy	0.956	0.421	5.529	2.612	2.135	10.657	0.000
D-D	0.739	0.356	5.327	1.749	1.238	4.691	0.000
FIB	-0.135	0.052	6.623	0.877	0.794	0.969	0.013
APTT	-0.024	0.020	1.360	0.977	0.939	1.016	0.224
PLT	0.172	0.124	1.937	1.188	0.932	1.515	0.164
MPV	0.368	0.448	6.922	3.068	0.829	1.610	0.067
HbA1c	1.621	0.678	5.459	2.847	2.192	14.476	0.021
FPG	0.691	0.253	6.870	1.994	1.361	5.920	0.000

血管病变组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的 PT 和 TT 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

病变组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );未并发微血管病变组与并发微血管病变组患者的 PDW 和 PCT 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

3 讨论

糖尿病是一类以慢性血糖升高为特征的代谢性疾病,全球患糖尿病人数已超 4.25 亿人,且呈逐年上升趋势<sup>[18-19]</sup>。糖尿病微血管病变指血管管径 < 100  $\mu\text{m}$  的微血管及毛细血管病变,以糖尿病肾病和视网膜病变最为常见<sup>[20-21]</sup>。T2DM 多发生于中老年人,患者由于体内胰岛素分泌缺陷或(和)功能缺陷引起机体高血糖<sup>[22-23]</sup>。随着 T2DM 病程的延长,眼、肾、血管、神经等各种组织器官可出现慢性损害和功能障碍<sup>[24-25]</sup>。研究显示,微血管病变是 T2DM 患者最常见且较为严重的慢性并发症之一,尤其是病程 5 a 以上者,其微血管病变发生率显著增高,表现为管壁损害、血管通透性增高、血管硬化、狭窄等<sup>[26-28]</sup>。T2DM 并发微血管病变严重影响患者的健康和生活质量,因此,探讨 T2DM 并发微血管病变的发病机制和影响因素对于临床 T2DM 微血管病变并发症的防治有重要意义。

T2DM 并发微血管病变可能与多种因素有关,其中患者凝血-纤溶系统功能的异常发挥重要的作用。Hcy 是一种含巯基的氨基酸,可介导活性氧化物、自由基的产生,从而损伤细胞结构及功能,诱发平滑肌细胞异常增生<sup>[29-30]</sup>。Hcy 水平不仅与心脑血管疾病密切相关,而且与 T2DM 大血管病变明显相

关。D-D 是纤维蛋白的分解产物,与 APTT、PT、TT、FIB 均为临床常见的评估凝血-纤溶系统功能的指标。当机体长期处于高血糖状态,血管内皮处于炎症反应状态,易对血管内皮细胞造成损伤。已有研究证实,炎症反应、血管内皮损伤等诱发的血管活性物质增多与凝血功能紊乱密切相关<sup>[31]</sup>。PLT、MPV、PDW、PCT 是重要的血小板参数,可反映机体凝血功能<sup>[32]</sup>。HbA1c 能够反映近 3 个月血糖控制的平均水平,有助于全面了解血糖控制水平。本研究结果显示,T2DM 组患者的 MPV、PDW 及 Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG 水平显著高于健康对照组,PLT、PT、APTT 和 TT 显著低于健康对照组,表明 T2DM 患者的 Hcy、D-D 以及血小板参数已发生改变,患者存在凝血-纤溶系统功能障碍。同时,本研究结果显示,与未并发微血管病变组比较,并发微血管病变组患者的 PLT、APTT 显著下降,MPV 及 Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG 水平均显著升高;且并发微血管病变患者的 Hcy 与 FPG 呈正相关,D-D 与 FPG 呈负相关;这说明,随着 T2DM 患者病程延长,长期高血糖严重影响患者的凝血-纤溶系统,使患者机体发生显著的凝血-纤溶系统功能紊乱,而这种凝血-纤溶系统功能紊乱可能诱发患者的血管内皮发生炎症反应,进而对血管内皮细胞造成损伤,导致血管通透性增高、血管硬化、狭窄,从而引起微血管病变。此外,本研究进一步 logistic 回归分析结果显示,Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c 及 FPG 是 T2DM 患者发生微血管病变的独立危险因素。有研究表明,血小板参数、血糖均为 T2DM 并发微血管病变的危险因素,监测 T2DM 并发微血管病变患者血小板参数、血糖变化,并及时给予对症治疗,对改善预后具有积极意义<sup>[33]</sup>。戴宏斌等<sup>[34]</sup>指出,Hcy、D-二聚体联合检测对 T2DM 并发微血管早期病变具有较高的诊断价值,可为早期预防 T2DM 患者微血管病变并发症提供参考。因此,严密监测 T2DM 患者的 Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c 及 FPG 水平,可早期判断微血管病变并发症的发生,从而尽早给予干预,改善 T2DM 患者的健康状况,提高患者的生活质量。

综上所述,T2DM 并发微血管病变患者存在凝血-纤溶系统功能紊乱,PLT、APTT 显著下降,Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c、FPG 水平及 MPV 显著升高;Hcy、D-D、FIB、HbA1c 及 FPG 是影响 T2DM 患者发生微血管病变的独立危险因素,可作为早期诊断 T2DM 并发微血管病变的指标。

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