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【临床研究】

血糖波动与2型糖尿病合并代谢相关脂肪性肝病的相关性

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摘要: 目的 探讨血糖波动与2型糖尿病(T2DM)合并代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)的相关性。方法 选择2021年1月至2021年10月新乡医学院第三附属医院内分泌科收治的T2DM患者230例为研究对象,根据是否合并MAFLD分为单纯T2DM组($n=77$)和T2DM合并MAFLD组($n=153$)。收集所有患者的性别、年龄、身高、体质量指数(BMI)等一般临床资料;抽取患者空腹肘静脉血5 mL,应用生物化学仪器检测空腹血糖(FPG)、总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆红素、结合胆红素、未结合胆红素、白蛋白(ALB)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)及天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)水平,全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪测定糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c),全自动化学发光免疫分析仪测定空腹胰岛素(FINS)、空腹C肽(FC-P),并计算稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR);每日进行7次指尖血糖监测,并计算血糖水平标准差(SDBG)、餐后血糖波动幅度(PPGE)、最大血糖波动幅度(LAGE)。比较单纯T2DM组与T2DM合并MAFLD组患者各指标的差异,分析血糖波动与T2DM合并MAFLD的相关性。结果 T2DM合并MAFLD组患者的BMI、舒张压、总胆红素、结合胆红素、未结合胆红素、ALB、ALT、AST、FPG、TG、FINS、FC-P、HOMA-IR、SDBG、PPGE、LAGE显著高于单纯T2DM组,年龄、病程显著低于单纯T2DM组($P < 0.05$)。SDBG正常组和SDBG异常组患者MAFLD患病率分别为51.1%(23/45)、70.3%(130/185),SDBG正常组患者MAFLD患病率显著低于SDBG异常组($\chi^2 = 5.970, P < 0.05$);PPGE正常组和PPGE异常组患者MAFLD患病率分别为52.4%(22/42)、69.7%(131/188),PPGE正常组患者MAFLD患病率显著低于PPGE异常组($\chi^2 = 4.610, P < 0.05$);LAGE正常组和LAGE异常组患者MAFLD患病率分别为43.5%(10/23)、69.1%(143/207),LAGE正常组患者MAFLD患病率显著低于LAGE异常组($\chi^2 = 6.090, P < 0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,病程、BMI、总胆红素、TG、FINS、SDBG是T2DM患者并发MAFLD的独立危险因素($OR = 0.955, 1.232, 1.072, 1.771, 1.013, 1.671, P < 0.05$)。结论 血糖波动与T2DM患者合并MAFLD密切相关,控制血糖波动可能对防治MAFLD有积极作用。

关键词: 血糖波动;2型糖尿病;代谢相关脂肪性肝病;血糖

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Relationship between glycemic variability and type 2 diabetes mellitus combined with metabolic associated fatty liver disease

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the relationship between glycemic variability and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) combined with metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). **Methods** A total of 230 patients with T2DM admitted to the Department of Endocrinology, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical University From January to October 2021 were selected as the research subjects. According to the patients whether combined with MAFLD, they were divided into simple T2DM group ($n=77$) and T2DM combined with MAFLD group ($n=153$). The general clinical data such as gender, age, height, and body mass index (BMI) of all patients were collected. A total of 5 mL of fasting elbow vein blood of patients was extracted, and the levels of fasting blood glucose (FPG), total cholesterol (TC), triacylglycerol (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, unconjugated bilirubin, albumin (ALB), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were measured using a biochemical instrument; the glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) was measured with a fully automatic glycosylated hemoglobin analyzer; the levels of fasting insulin (FINS) and fasting C-peptide (FC-P) were measured with a fully automatic chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer, and the homeostasis model insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR) was calculated; the fingertip blood glucose monitoring was conducted for 7 times a day, and the standard deviation of mean blood glucose (SDBG),

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postprandial glucose excursions (PPGE) and large amplitude of glyceic excursions (LAGE) were calculated. The differences in various indicators of patients between the simple T2DM group and T2DM combined with MAFLD group were compared, and the correlation between glucose variability and T2DM combined with MAFLD was analyzed. **Results** The BMI, diastolic blood pressure, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, unconjugated bilirubin, ALB, ALT, AST, FPG, TG, FINS, FC-P, HOMA-IR, SDBG, PPGE and LAGE of patients in the T2DM combined with MAFLD group were significantly higher than those of patients in the simple T2DM group, while the age and course of disease were significantly lower than those of patients in the simple T2DM group ($P < 0.05$). The prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal SDBG and abnormal SDBG was 51.1% (23/45) and 70.3% (130/185), respectively; the prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal SDBG was significantly lower than that in patients with abnormal SDBG ($\chi^2 = 5.970, P < 0.05$). The prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal PPGE and abnormal PPGE was 52.4% (22/42) and 69.7% (131/188), respectively; the prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal PPGE was significantly lower than that in patients with abnormal PPGE ($\chi^2 = 4.610, P < 0.05$). The prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal LAGE and abnormal LAGE was 43.5% (10/23) and 69.1% (143/207), respectively; the prevalence of MAFLD in patients with normal LAGE was significantly lower than that in patients with abnormal LAGE ($\chi^2 = 6.090, P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the course of disease, BMI, total bilirubin, TG, fasting insulin and SDBG were independent risk factors for MAFLD in patients with T2DM ($OR = 0.955, 1.232, 1.072, 1.771, 1.013, 1.671; P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Glucose variability is closely related to MAFLD in T2DM patients, controlling glyceic variability may play a positive role in the prevention and treatment of MAFLD.

Key words: glucose variability; type 2 diabetes mellitus; metabolic associated fatty liver disease; blood glucose

非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 与肥胖、胰岛素抵抗 (insulin resistance, IR)、代谢障碍密切相关。2020 年国际专家达成共识正式把 NAFLD 命名为代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD), 这突出了代谢功能紊乱在 MAFLD 发病中的重要作用^[1-2]。MAFLD 在一般人群中的患病率约为 25.0%, 在 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 患者中可高达 75.0%^[3-4]; 而 T2DM 又可增加 MAFLD 发生肝硬化、肝纤维化、肝癌的风险^[5]。一项针对 50 万人的前瞻性研究发现, 高血糖水平与糖尿病患者发生 MAFLD 的风险相关, 血糖控制不佳可能会促进 T2DM 患者并发 MAFLD^[6]。近年来, 血糖波动逐渐成为评估血糖控制的重要指标, 较传统的金标准糖化血红蛋白 (glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c) 更能反映血糖变化。目前, 监测血糖的方法主要有 2 种: 一种是动态血糖监测 (continuous glucose monitoring, CGM), CGM 可连续、完整地反映血糖情况, 但因 CGM 价格昂贵、操作复杂而在临床未能普及; 另一种是自我血糖监测 (self-monitoring of blood glucose, SMBG), 每日测量 7 ~ 8 次血糖值, 这可较为准确地估计糖尿病患者的血糖波动, 且与 CGM 有较好的相关性。尽管关于血糖波动与糖尿病大血管、微血管等并发症的相关研究较多, 但探讨血糖波动与 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的相关研究较少。基于此, 本研究通过 SMBG 计算血糖水平标准差 (standard deviation of mean blood glucose, SDBG)、餐后血糖波动幅度 (postprandial glucose excursions, PPGE)、最大血糖波动幅度 (large amplitude of glyceic excursions, LAGE), 探讨血糖波动与 T2DM

合并 MAFLD 的关系, 为临床 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的防治提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2021 年 1 月至 2021 年 10 月新乡医学院第三附属医院内分泌科收治的 T2DM 患者 230 例为研究对象, 其中男 138 例, 女 92 例; 年龄 18 ~ 80 (53.91 ± 13.56) 岁。病例纳入标准: (1) 符合 2020 版《中国 2 型糖尿病防治指南》^[7] 中 T2DM 的诊断及分型标准; (2) 符合《代谢相关脂肪性肝病新定义的国际专家共识简介》^[8] 中 MAFLD 诊断标准; (3) 年龄 18 ~ 80 岁; (4) 病历资料完整; (5) 患者或家属知情同意。排除标准: (1) 合并糖尿病酮症酸中毒、高渗高血糖综合征等糖尿病急性并发症者; (2) 其他分型糖尿病患者; (3) 合并皮质醇增多症、甲状腺功能亢进等其他影响糖代谢的疾病者; (4) 近期应用糖皮质激素治疗者; (5) 合并酒精性、病毒性、自身免疫性或药物性肝病者; (6) 合并严重肝肾功能不全、恶性肿瘤、严重感染者; (7) 合并急性心肌梗死、失代偿期心力衰竭及急性脑血管病者; (8) 合并精神疾病不能配合者。本研究获得新乡医学院第三附属医院伦理委员会审核批准, 患者或家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 通过查阅病历收集患者的性别、年龄、病程、身高、体质量、收缩压、舒张压, 并计算体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)。

1.2.2 实验室指标的检测 抽取患者空腹肘静脉血 5 mL, 应用生物化学仪检测空腹血糖 (fasting blood glucose, FPG)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol,

TC)、三酰甘油(triacylglycerol TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、总胆红素、结合胆红素、未结合胆红素、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)水平;应用全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪测定HbA1c;采用全自动化学发光免疫分析仪测定空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)、空腹C肽(fasting C-peptide, FC-P),并计算稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance index, HOMA-IR), $HOMA-IR = FINS \times FPG / 22.5$ 。

1.2.3 SDBG、PPGE、LAGE的检测 所有患者于入院后进行饮食及运动指导,每日进行7次指尖血糖监测(餐前、餐后2h、睡前),计算SDBG(7次血糖值的标准差,正常参考值 $<2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、PPGE(餐后2h与所对应餐前血糖差值绝对值之和的平均值,正常参考值 $<2.2 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、LAGE(每日最大与最小血糖值之差,正常参考值 $<4.4 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)^[9]。分别以SDBG、PPGE、LAGE的参考值为标准,根据患者的SDBG、PPGE、LAGE将患者分为正常组和异常组。

表1 单纯T2DM组与T2DM合并MAFLD组患者的临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data of patients between the simple T2DM and T2DM combined with MAFLD group

临床资料	单纯T2DM组($n=77$)	T2DM合并MAFLD组($n=153$)	$t/Z/\chi^2$	P
性别				
男/例(%)	42(54.5)	96(62.7)		
女/例(%)	35(45.5)	57(37.3)	1.435	0.231
年龄/岁	58.62 ± 12.71	51.54 ± 13.39	3.850	0.000
病程/a	10.00(2.50, 18.00)	3.00(0.00, 10.00)	-3.740	0.000
BMI/($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$)	23.24 ± 3.20	25.57 ± 3.28	-5.110	0.000
收缩压/mm Hg	135.17 ± 20.54	133.24 ± 20.33	0.680	0.500
舒张压/mm Hg	83.12 ± 11.35	87.57 ± 11.21	-2.830	0.005
总胆红素/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	14.53 ± 4.46	16.45 ± 6.49	-2.630	0.009
结合胆红素/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	4.39 ± 1.55	4.88 ± 2.07	-1.990	0.048
未结合胆红素/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	10.14 ± 3.35	11.56 ± 4.82	-2.610	0.010
ALB/($\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	41.89 ± 2.70	42.82 ± 3.14	-2.220	0.027
ALT/($\text{U} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	17.00(12.50, 23.00)	22.00(16.00, 34.00)	-3.560	0.000
AST/($\text{U} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	18.00(14.50, 22.00)	20.00(17.00, 25.00)	-2.450	0.014
FPG/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	10.49 ± 4.11	12.08 ± 4.06	-2.790	0.006
TC/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	4.37(3.70, 5.30)	4.77(4.00, 5.58)	-1.730	0.084
TG/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	1.24(0.85, 1.73)	2.06(1.49, 3.09)	-6.280	0.000
HDL-C/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	1.32 ± 0.27	1.25 ± 0.26	1.830	0.068
LDL-C/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	2.77 ± 1.10	2.96 ± 1.05	-1.220	0.224
HbA1c/%	9.92 ± 2.40	10.29 ± 2.03	-1.200	0.231
FINS/($\text{pmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	25.80(14.95, 45.65)	44.40(24.25, 80.10)	-4.190	0.000
FC-P/($\text{nmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	0.53 ± 0.33	0.69 ± 0.31	-3.540	0.000
HOMA-IR	1.63(0.72, 3.22)	3.64(1.80, 5.73)	-4.530	0.000
LAGE/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	7.30 ± 2.71	8.42 ± 3.43	-2.510	0.013
SDBG/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	2.61 ± 0.97	3.04 ± 1.18	-2.760	0.006
PPGE/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	3.36 ± 1.63	3.88 ± 1.68	-2.250	0.026

注:1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa。

1.2.4 脂肪肝的检测 患者均于入院第2日清晨空腹行腹部B超检查,根据是否存在脂肪肝分为单纯T2DM组和T2DM合并MAFLD组。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SPSS 26.0软件进行数据统计与分析。正态或近似正态分布的计量数据以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,2组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;偏态分布的计量数据以中位数(四分位数) $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,2组间比较采用非参数秩和检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,2组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;采用多因素logistic回归模型分析T2DM患者发生MAFLD的影响因素; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 单纯T2DM组与T2DM合并MAFLD组患者临床资料比较 结果见表1。230例T2DM患者中,合并MAFLD患者153例(66.5%)。T2DM合并MAFLD组患者的BMI、舒张压、总胆红素、结合胆红素、未结合胆红素、ALB、ALT、AST、FPG、TG、FINS、FC-P、HOMA-IR、SDBG、PPGE、LAGE显著高于单纯T2DM组,年龄、病程显著低于单纯T2DM组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 SDBG、PPGE、LAGE 正常组与异常组患者 MAFLD 患病率比较 SDBG 正常组和 SDBG 异常组患者 MAFLD 患病率分别为 51.1% (23/45)、70.3% (130/185); SDBG 正常组患者 MAFLD 患病率显著低于 SDBG 异常组, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.970, P < 0.05$)。PPGE 正常组和 PPGE 异常组患者 MAFLD 患病率分别为 52.4% (22/42)、69.7% (131/188); PPGE 正常组患者 MAFLD 患病率显著低于 PPGE 异常组, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.610, P < 0.05$)。LAGE 正常组和 LAGE 异常组患者 MAFLD 患病率分别为 43.5% (10/23)、69.1%

表 2 T2DM 患者发生 MAFLD 影响因素的 logistic 回归分析

Tab.2 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factor for MAFLD in patients with T2DM

变量	B	标准误	Wald χ^2	P	比值比	95% 置信区间	
						下限	上限
病程	-0.047	0.021	4.748	0.029	0.955	0.915	0.995
BMI	0.209	0.059	12.311	0.000	1.232	1.096	1.384
总胆红素	0.069	0.031	5.004	0.025	1.072	1.009	1.138
TG	0.571	0.185	9.507	0.002	1.771	1.231	2.546
FINS	0.013	0.005	5.822	0.016	1.013	1.002	1.023
SDBG	0.513	0.172	8.876	0.003	1.671	1.192	2.343

3 讨论

近年来, MAFLD 的患病率与 T2DM 及肥胖人群呈现出一致的增长趋势。MAFLD 的高患病率带来了巨大的全球健康负担, 其肝脏相关并发症及其引发的心血管疾病和肝外其他器官恶性肿瘤等重大肝外疾病严重影响患者的健康^[10-12]。研究显示, MAFLD 与 T2DM 相互影响、相互促进^[13], MAFLD 影响着全球约 1/4 的成年人, 而在 T2DM 患者中其患病率更高。本研究结果显示, T2DM 患者中 MAFLD 患病率为 66.5%, 远超一般人群。T2DM 与 MAFLD 之间有着复杂双向的关系, 当 2 种疾病合并存在时, T2DM 更难控制、MAFLD 更易进展。因此, 探讨 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的危险因素并加以干预有利于这 2 种疾病的优化管理。

超重/肥胖作为 MAFLD 新定义的 3 个标准之一, 与 MAFLD 有着很强的病理联系。本研究发现, 与单纯 T2DM 组相比, T2DM 合并 MAFLD 组患者的 BMI 明显增高, 且在调整其他混杂因素后, BMI 仍是 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的独立危险因素。一项包括 10 625 411 名参与者的大型荟萃分析表明, 超重和肥胖与较高的全因死亡率密切相关^[14]。肥胖又可分为代谢健康型和代谢不健康型^[15], 区别二者的主要依据是是否存在代谢相关风险因素, 如血压、血脂、血糖异常等。与代谢不健康型肥胖相比, 代谢健康型肥胖患者发生血压、血脂、血糖异常的风险更低, 但仍有研究证明后者与 MAFLD 发生严重肝纤

(143/207); LAGE 正常组患者 MAFLD 患病率显著低于 LAGE 异常组, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.090, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 影响因素的 logistic 回归分析 结果见表 2。以是否合并 MAFLD 为因变量, 将单纯 T2DM 组与 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 组间比较有差异的变量作为自变量进行多因素 logistic 回归分析, 采用向前法拟合模型, 结果显示, 病程、BMI、总胆红素、TG、FINS、SDBG 是 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的独立危险因素 ($P < 0.05$)。

维化相关^[16]。以上结果突出了健康生活方式及进行体质量管理的重要性, 因此, 为避免 T2DM 及 MAFLD 患者病情的恶化, 医疗保健人员及临床工作者应重视超重/肥胖高风险人群的监测。

尽管有多种复杂的机制参与 MAFLD 的发生, IR 引起的肝脏脂肪堆积仍是核心问题。脂肪(主要是 TG)在肝细胞内的积聚是 MAFLD 的先决条件, IR 能促进碳水化合物转化为脂质, 同时增加糖异生, 为新生脂肪形成提供底物, 进一步加重肝内脂肪的蓄积。本研究结果显示, T2DM 合并 MAFLD 组患者的 HOMA-IR 及 TG 水平显著高于单纯 T2DM 组; 多因素分析结果显示, FINS 水平和 TG 与 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 独立相关, 提示 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者有着更严重的 IR 和血脂代谢异常。与 T2DM 患者中 MAFLD 高发病率不同, 1 型糖尿病患者中 MAFLD 发病率相对较低^[17], 这更体现了 IR 在 MAFLD 发生机制中的重要作用。

本研究结果显示, 与单纯 T2DM 组相比, T2DM 合并 MAFLD 组患者的 FPG 水平更高, 且反映血糖波动的指标 SDBG、PPGE、LAGE 也显著升高, 而 2 组患者 HbA1c 比较差异无统计学意义; 以 SDBG、PPGE、LAGE 正常参考值分组后, SDBG、PPGE、LAGE 异常组 MAFLD 的患病率均高于正常组。这提示, T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者有着更严重的糖代谢紊乱, 血糖波动越大, T2DM 患者发生 MAFLD 的风险越高; 多因素 logistic 分析显示, SDBG 是 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 的独立危险因素。有研究表明, 反映长

期血糖波动的指标 HbA1c 可变异性独立地增加糖尿病患者 MAFLD 发生的风险^[18]。日本一项对 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者进行肝活检的研究表明, HbA1c 水平与肝纤维化相关^[19]。武攸等^[20]研究发现, T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者葡萄糖目标范围内时间与肝纤维化风险呈负相关。SCHIAFFINI 等^[21]通过动态监测血糖发现, 血糖波动与肝脏纤维化程度呈正相关。由此可见, 糖尿病患者的血糖控制与 MAFLD 的临床结果联系紧密, 实现良好的血糖控制可能是预防和治疗 MAFLD 的新策略, 而糖尿病患者的血糖管理不仅要重视 HbA1c 的达标, 更要尽可能减少血糖水平的波动幅度, 使血糖在达标的同时维持平稳状态。

综上所述, 血糖波动与 T2DM 患者合并 MAFLD 密切相关, 控制血糖波动对防治 MAFLD 有积极作用。MAFLD 的普遍流行及治疗的限制性使其成为新的公共问题, 临床防治 MAFLD 不仅需要消化科医生的不懈努力, 而且更离不开糖尿病学家的密切合作。

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