

伴腹型肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗指数与脂肪细胞脂肪酸结合蛋白、血尿酸水平密切相关

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摘要 目的:探讨新诊断伴腹型肥胖的 2 型糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗与脂肪细胞脂肪酸结合蛋白(A-FABP)、血尿酸水平(sUA)的相关性。方法:选取 2018 年 10 月-2019 年 11 月在中国人民解放军第九六〇医院淄博院区住院的新诊断 2 型糖尿病患者 218 例,根据患者腰围分为腹型肥胖组(男性 ≥ 90 cm;女性 ≥ 85 cm,98 例)和非腹型肥胖组(120 例)。比较 2 组患者的基础资料、实验室指标、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)及胰岛素分泌指数(HOMA- β)的差异。采用 Pearson 检验分析 HOMA-IR 与 A-FABP、sUA、HOMA- β 的相关性。Logistic 回归分析用于新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者的危险因素分析,决策树模型用于确定连续变量 Logistic 分析时的分层分界点。结果:腹型肥胖组体质指数(BMI)、腰围、腰臀比、舒张压及收缩压显著高于非腹型肥胖组(P 均 < 0.05);极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(VLDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、空腹血清胰岛素(FINS)、A-FABP、sUA、HOMA-IR 及 HOMA- β 显著升高(P 均 < 0.05),高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)显著降低($P < 0.05$)。HOMA-IR 与 A-FABP、sUA 和 HOMA- β 呈显著性正相关(P 均 < 0.01)。TG ≥ 1.7 mmol/L、A-FABP ≥ 12.5 μ g/L、sUA ≥ 280.0 μ mol/L、HOMA-IR ≥ 4.1 对新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖预测价值更大(P 均 < 0.05)。结论:新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者 HOMA-IR 与 A-FABP 和 sUA 水平呈正相关性。

关键词 新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖; 胰岛素抵抗; 脂肪细胞脂肪酸结合蛋白; 血尿酸; 相关性

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Correlation between insulin function and adipocyte fatty acid-binding protein and serum uric acid level in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with adipocyte obesity LIU Li-hui¹, ZHOU Bo², WANG Shuang¹, REN Hui-jie³, JIA Wei^{1*}.

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the correlation between insulin function and adipocyte fatty acid-binding protein (A-FABP) and serum uric acid (sUA) in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patients with abdominal obesity. Methods: A total of 218 newly diagnosed patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were hospitalized in the Department of Endocrinology of our hospital from October 2018 to November 2019 were selected, and the patients were divided into abdominal obesity group (98 cases) and non-abdominal obesity group (120 cases) according to waist circumference. The differences in basic data, laboratory indexes, insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR) and insulin secretion index (HOMA- β) between the two groups were compared. The correlation between HOMA-IR and A-FABP, sUA and HOMA- β was analyzed by Pearson test. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus with abdominal obesity, and the decision tree model was used to determine the stratification cut-off point of continuous variable Logistic analysis. Results: Body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, waist-hip ratio, diastolic blood pressure and systolic blood pressure in the abdominal obesity group were significantly higher than those in the non-abdominal obesity group ($P < 0.05$). Very low density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDL-C), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), triacylglycerol (TG), total cholesterol (TC), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), fasting serum insulin (FINS), A-FABP, sUA, HOMA-IR and HOMA- β were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), and high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). HOMA-IR was significantly positively correlated with A-FABP, sUA, and HOMA- β .

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(all $P < 0.01$). $TG \geq 1.7$ mmol/L, $A\text{-FABP} \geq 12.5$ $\mu\text{g/L}$, $sUA \geq 280.0$ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and $HOMA\text{-IR} \geq 4.1$ had greater predictive value for newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus with abdominal obesity ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Insulin resistance was positively correlated with A-FABP and sUA levels in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patients with abdominal obesity.

Key words Newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus; Abdominal obesity; Insulin resistance; Adipocyte fatty acid-binding protein; Serum uric acid; Correlation

腹型肥胖被认为是2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)的危险因素^[1]。机体发生肥胖时,胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)加重,胰岛 β 细胞损伤或功能活性下降,进而发展为T2DM^[2]。研究发现,脂肪细胞型脂肪酸结合蛋白(adipocyte fatty acid-binding protein, A-FABP)在胰岛素敏感性和糖脂代谢调节中发挥重要作用^[3]。T2DM患者尿酸酸(serum uric acid, sUA)被证实与胰岛素抵抗密切相关^[4]。本研究分析新诊断T2DM伴腹型肥胖患者血清A-FABP和sUA水平与IR指数的相关性,报道如下。

资料与方法

一般资料 选取2018年10月-2019年11月中国人民解放军第九〇医院淄博院区内分泌科住院的新诊断2型糖尿病患者218例,患者均符合1999年WHO对2型糖尿病的诊断标准^[5]:有或无典型症状出现,仅糖耐量实验2h或随机血糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L(200 mg/dL),或空腹血糖 ≥ 7.0 mmol/L(126 mg/dL)者,重复测量值仍达上述值者均可诊断为2型糖尿病。分型标准^[6]:IR伴随相对胰岛素不足,或胰岛素分泌缺陷伴有或不伴IR。根据2016年版《中国成人血脂异常防治指南》^[7],将男性腰围 ≥ 90 cm,女性腰围 ≥ 85 cm的患者分为腹型肥胖组(98例),男性腰围 < 90 cm,女性腰围 < 85 cm的患者分为非腹型肥胖组(120例)。纳入标准:新诊断为2型糖尿病;未接受任何方式的降血脂、降血糖、降尿酸治疗;无其他内分泌疾病、免疫性疾病史,无重要脏器疾病和肿瘤;无高血压、精神疾病;近期末发生骨折或外伤。排除标准:继发性糖尿病或既往糖尿病;继发性高尿酸血症;严重的糖尿病急、慢性并发症;孕妇及哺乳期妇女。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会审核批准,患者及家属均知情并签署同意书。

体格检查 患者体检由同一检测者采用统一方式完成,测量舒张压(DBP)、收缩压(SBP)、腰围、臀围、身高、体重,计算腰臀比=腰围/臀围,体质指数(body mass index, BMI)=体重(kg)/身高²(m²)。测量腰围时,用无弹性皮尺测量第12肋下缘与水平

位髂前上棘连线中点的周径,紧贴但不压迫皮肤^[8]。测量臀围时,用无弹性皮尺测量臀大肌最凸处与耻骨联合的周径^[6]。以上项目均取重复测量3次的平均值。

实验室检测 次日清晨抽取患者空腹静脉血,采用日立7600型全自动生化分析仪测定空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(VLDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、尿酸(sUA)、血肌酐(sCr)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、同型半胱氨酸(HCY)。采用美国伯乐UARIANT II型糖化血红蛋白分析仪测定糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)。采用罗氏Cobas-601电化学发光仪测定空腹血清胰岛素浓度(FINS)。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清A-FABP浓度,试剂盒购自美国abcam公司。

胰岛素功能评估 IR、胰岛 β 细胞分泌功能评价采用稳态模式评估法(homeostasis model assessment, HOMA)^[9],胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)=FBG(mmol/L) \times FINS(mU/L)/22.5。胰岛素分泌指数(HOMA- β)=FINS(mU/L) \times 20/[FBG(mmol/L)-3.5]。

统计学分析 采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件,计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,2组间比较采用独立 t 检验;计数资料以百分数(%)表示,2组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。HOMA-IR与A-FABP、sUA和HOMA- β 的相关性分析采用Pearson检验。Logistic回归用于分析新诊断2型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者的影响因素。采用决策树模型确定连续变量Logistic分析时的分层分界点,最终得出对新诊断2型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖预测价值更大的因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

基础资料 2组患者的性别、年龄差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。腹型肥胖组BMI、腰围、腰臀比、DBP及SBP高于非腹型肥胖组(P 均 < 0.05),见表1。

实验室指标 2组患者的FPG、sCr、HCY和

HbA1c 差异无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。腹型肥胖组 VLDL-C、LDL-C、TG、TC、AST、ALT、FINS、A-FABP 及 sUA 水平显著高于非腹型肥胖组(P 均 <0.05); HDL-C 低于非腹型肥胖组($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

HOMA-IR 和 HOMA- β 与非腹型肥胖组相比,腹型肥胖组 HOMA-IR 和 HOMA- β 升高(P 均 <0.05),见表 3。

A-FABP、sUA、HOMA- β 与 HOMA-IR 的相关性 HOMA-IR 与 A-FABP、sUA 和 HOMA- β 呈显著正相关(r 分别为 0.703,0.710,0.762,均 $P < 0.01$)。

新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者的影响因素多因素回归分析结果显示,TG、A-FABP、sUA 及

HOMA-IR 是新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者的危险因素(P 均 <0.05),见表 4。

连续变量分层结果 决策树模型分析显示,TG 1.7 mmol/L、A-FABP 12.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、sUA 280.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、HOMA-IR 4.1 时对新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖预测性更高(P 均 <0.05)。对 TG、A-FABP、sUA 及 HOMA-IR 进行分层,将 TG 分为 ≥ 1.7 mmol/L 和 < 1.7 mmol/L, A-FABP 分为 ≥ 12.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 和 < 12.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$,sUA 分为 ≥ 280.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和 < 280.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,HOMA-IR 分为 ≥ 4.1 和 < 4.1 ,结果 TG ≥ 1.7 mmol/L、A-FABP ≥ 12.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、sUA ≥ 280.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、HOMA-IR ≥ 4.1 对新诊断 2 型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖发生的预测价值更大,见图 1。

表 1 2 组患者的基础资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	腹型肥胖组	非腹型肥胖组	χ^2/t	P
例	98	120		
男/女	63/35	78/42	0.012	0.913
年龄(岁)	46.7 \pm 4.6	47.1 \pm 4.7	0.620	0.536
BMI (kg/m ²)	26.85 \pm 2.59	22.36 \pm 2.17	13.927	0.000
腰围(cm)	94.91 \pm 6.74	81.45 \pm 5.73	15.935	0.000
腰臀比	0.95 \pm 0.07	0.84 \pm 0.05	13.507	0.000
DBP(mmHg)	84.61 \pm 8.83	73.39 \pm 7.21	10.329	0.000
SBP(mmHg)	145.38 \pm 14.16	128.57 \pm 12.48	9.311	0.000

表 2 2 组患者的实验室指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

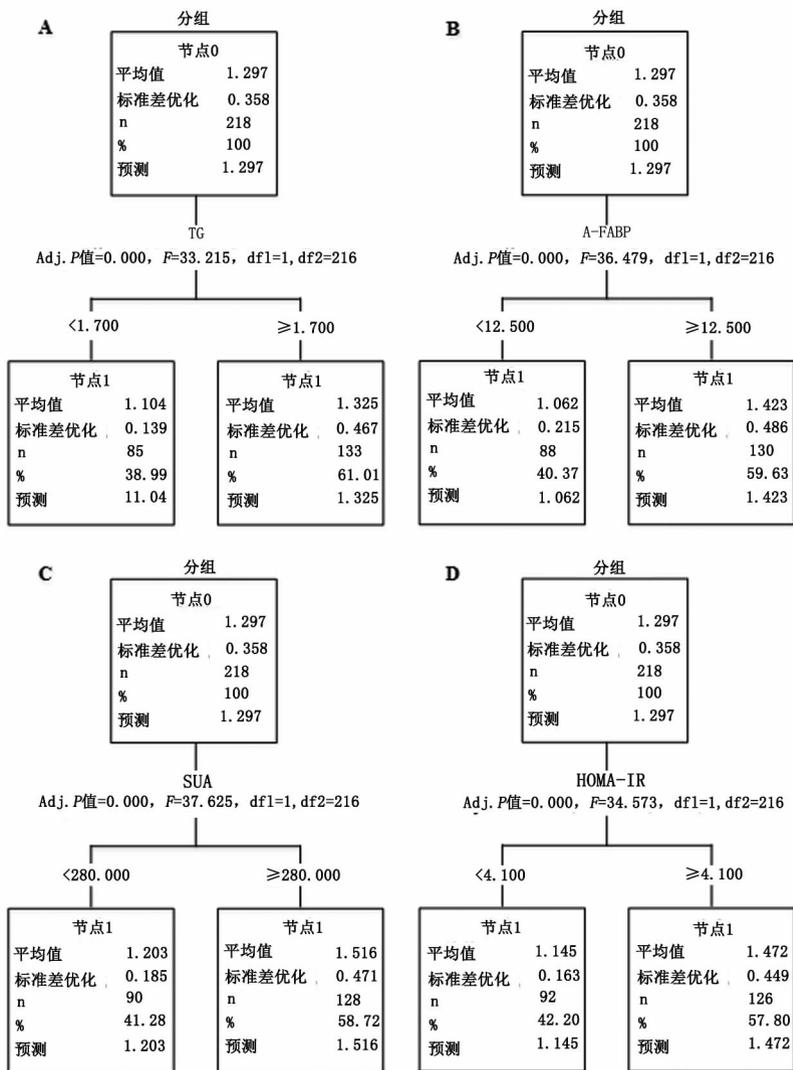
项目	腹型肥胖组	非腹型肥胖组	t	P
例	98	120		
FPG (mmol/L)	10.41 \pm 0.92	10.25 \pm 0.97	1.240	0.216
VLDL-C (mmol/L)	1.07 \pm 0.35	0.86 \pm 0.21	5.477	0.000
LDL-C (mmol/L)	3.68 \pm 0.74	2.79 \pm 0.53	10.327	0.000
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.05 \pm 0.29	1.48 \pm 0.36	9.559	0.000
TG (mmol/L)	2.59 \pm 1.56	1.37 \pm 0.65	7.783	0.000
TC (mmol/L)	5.32 \pm 0.68	4.24 \pm 0.43	14.258	0.000
sCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	67.47 \pm 12.35	68.13 \pm 13.22	0.378	0.706
AST (U/L)	43.56 \pm 30.27	31.52 \pm 20.16	3.508	0.001
ALT (U/L)	32.74 \pm 19.38	26.43 \pm 13.51	2.825	0.005
HCY ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	14.69 \pm 3.52	15.07 \pm 3.64	0.778	0.437
HbA1c (%)	9.83 \pm 1.04	9.67 \pm 0.95	1.185	0.237
FINS ($\mu\text{U/L}$)	46.72 \pm 4.58	25.37 \pm 2.61	43.205	0.000
A-FABP ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	15.36 \pm 3.27	9.85 \pm 2.04	15.194	0.000
sUA ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	312.45 \pm 30.69	257.51 \pm 26.93	14.070	0.000

表 3 2 组患者的 HOMA-IR 和 HOMA- β 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	腹型肥胖组	非腹型肥胖组	t	P
例	98	120		
HOMA-IR	5.83 \pm 1.06	3.71 \pm 0.82	16.646	0.000
HOMA- β	79.54 \pm 7.87	58.45 \pm 5.69	22.926	0.000

表4 新诊断2型糖尿病伴腹型肥胖患者的影响因素分析

因素	β	SE	Wald 值	P 值	OR 值(95% CI)
TG	0.587	0.659	1.748	0.006	3.124(2.267 ~ 5.438)
A-FABP	1.225	0.956	2.371	0.005	2.543(1.435 ~ 3.982)
sUA	2.136	0.742	4.285	0.004	4.876(3.217 ~ 6.541)
HOMA-IR	0.759	0.683	3.426	0.000	2.675(1.624 ~ 4.173)



注:A 节点表示 TG;B 节点表示 A-FABP;C 节点表示 sUA;D 节点表示 HOMA-IR

图1 决策树模型分析连续变量分层节点

讨论

腹型肥胖是因脂肪在内脏器官、主动脉周围以及腹腔内肠系膜囤积而成。早期研究表明,腹型肥胖患者的腹部脂肪细胞既能储备能量,还能通过分泌大量炎性物质参与炎症反应,从而诱发代谢综合征^[8]。腹部脂肪积聚导致的腹围增加是2型糖尿病发生的高危因素^[10]。目前,腰围被认为是反映腹部内脏脂肪积聚程度进而诊断腹型肥胖最简单、经济、

实用的指标^[11]。内脏脂肪组织炎症化诱发一系列炎症介质释放,使肝脏胰岛素的敏感性降低,肝脏脂肪浸润增强,进而破坏肝细胞的完整性,最终引起血清酶学水平改变。

胰岛素抵抗是腹型肥胖导致2型糖尿病的中心环节,机体脂肪过多,皮下储存空间不足可增加腹内脂肪储存,因而形成腹型肥胖,但为了维持机体正常的血糖水平仍需要大量分泌胰岛素,在多种机制作用下导致胰岛素抵抗的发生,进而使胰岛β细胞功

能不全甚至凋亡,最终发展为2型糖尿病^[12]。本研究采用稳态模式评估法评价胰岛素抵抗和胰岛 β 细胞功能,证实2型糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗因腹型肥胖而加重,胰岛 β 细胞分泌功能升高是由于胰岛素抵抗而发生的一种代偿性反应,最终可对胰岛 β 细胞造成损伤。A-FABP主要参与脂肪酸的吸收、转运,有利于体内能量的贮存^[13]。本研究发现腹型肥胖组A-FABP和sUA水平均显著高于非腹型肥胖组。A-FABP水平在腹型肥胖组高的原因与其参与脂肪酸的吸收、转运,利于体内能量贮存密不可分。分析腹型肥胖组尿酸水平升高的可能原因有:过多摄入高嘌呤食物的同时伴随大量能量的摄入,导致腹部脂肪堆积;腹型肥胖组胰岛素抵抗的加重诱发高胰岛素血症,直接作用于肾脏近曲小管细胞,增加了尿酸的重吸收,减少其排泄。

以往研究发现,敲除A-FABP基因后的小鼠胰岛素敏感性增强,胰岛 β 细胞功能有所恢复,胰岛素浓度下降,提示A-FABP与胰岛素抵抗密切相关^[14]。本研究显示,HOMA-IR与A-FABP水平、sUA水平和HOMA- β 均呈显著性正相关(P 均 < 0.01),证实A-FABP、sUA在胰岛素抵抗和糖代谢紊乱过程中具有重要作用。

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