

代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险2型糖尿病患者合并代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者的临床特征及其影响因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的2型糖尿病(T2DM)合并代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)患者的临床特征及其影响因素。**方法** 收集2022年8月—2024年5月就诊于上海中医药大学附属第七人民医院内分泌科的495例T2DM合并MAFLD患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。根据肝纤维化4项(FIB-4)指数将患者分为代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化低风险组(简称低风险组, $n=311$)与代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险组(简称中高风险组, $n=184$)。比较两组患者临床特征及实验室检查指标的差异, 采用单因素及多因素二元logistic回归分析筛选T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的影响因素。采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(AUC)评估上述危险因素对T2DM合并MAFLD患者面临代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的预测价值。**结果** 与低风险组比较, 中高风险组患者的年龄和高血压占比、冠心病占比, 以及谷草转氨酶(AST)、血尿素氮(BUN)、肌酐(Cr)水平较高($P<0.05$), 男性占比, 血小板计数(PLT)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA_{1c})、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(FT₄)水平及甲状腺反馈分位数指数(TFQI)较低($P<0.05$)。单因素二元logistic回归分析显示, 男性($P=0.020$)、HbA_{1c}($P=0.014$)、BUN($P<0.001$)、Cr($P<0.001$)、TC($P=0.001$)、LDL-C($P<0.001$)、FT₃($P<0.001$)、FT₄($P<0.001$)、TFQI($P=0.039$)是T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的影响因素; 多因素二元logistic回归分析显示, BUN($OR=1.165$, 95%CI 1.006~1.348, $P=0.042$)、Cr($OR=1.020$, 95%CI 1.005~1.036, $P=0.008$)是T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立危险因素, 而男性($OR=0.574$, 95%CI 0.339~0.972, $P=0.039$)、LDL-C($OR=0.659$, 95%CI 0.483~0.898, $P=0.008$)、FT₃($OR=0.590$, 95%CI 0.404~0.864, $P=0.007$)、FT₄($OR=0.863$, 95%CI 0.762~0.977, $P=0.020$)为其独立保护因素。ROC曲线分析结果显示, 联合上述6个影响因素预测T2DM合并MAFLD患者具有代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的AUC为0.728(95%CI 0.682~0.774), 敏感度为0.620, 特异度为0.759。**结论** 性别、BUN、Cr、LDL-C、FT₃、FT₄是T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立影响因素。针对上述异常生化指标进行监测和及早干预, 有利于延缓T2DM合并MAFLD患者肝纤维化的发生发展。

[关键词] 糖尿病, 2型; 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化

Clinical characteristics and influencing factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with MAFLD at moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the clinical characteristics and influencing factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) who are at moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 495 T2DM patients with MAFLD who were treated in the Department of Endocrinology, the Seventh People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, from August 2022 to May 2024. According to the fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) index, the patients were divided into two groups: low risk group for metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis ($n=311$) and moderate-to-high risk group for metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis ($n=184$). Differences in clinical characteristics and laboratory test results between the two groups were compared. Univariate and multivariate binary logistic regression analyses were used to screen the influencing factors of moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under the curve (AUC) were employed to evaluate the predictive value of these factors for moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD. **Results** Compared with low risk group, moderate-to-high risk group had significantly higher age, proportions of patients with a history of hypertension and coronary heart disease, as well as higher levels of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and creatinine (Cr) ($P<0.05$). In contrast, moderate-to-high group had a lower proportion of male patients, and lower levels of platelet count (PLT), total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), glycated hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}), free triiodothyronine (FT_3), free thyroxine (FT_4), and thyroid feedback quantile-based index (TFQI) ($P<0.05$). Univariate binary logistic regression analysis showed that male ($P=0.020$), HbA_{1c} ($P=0.014$), BUN ($P<0.001$), Cr ($P<0.001$), TC ($P=0.001$), LDL-C ($P<0.001$), FT_3 ($P<0.001$), FT_4 ($P<0.001$), and TFQI ($P=0.039$) were influencing factors for moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD. Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis revealed that BUN ($OR=1.165$, 95%CI 1.006-1.348, $P=0.042$) and Cr ($OR=1.020$, 95%CI 1.005-1.036, $P=0.008$) were independent risk factors for moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD, while male ($OR=0.574$, 95%CI 0.339-0.972, $P=0.039$), LDL-C ($OR=0.659$, 95%CI 0.483-0.898, $P=0.008$), FT_3 ($OR=0.590$, 95%CI 0.404-0.864, $P=0.007$), and FT_4 ($OR=0.863$, 95%CI 0.762-0.977, $P=0.020$) were independent protective factors. ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the combined 6 influencing factors for predicting moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD was 0.728(95%CI 0.682-0.774), with a sensitivity of 0.620 and a specificity of 0.759. **Conclusions** Gender, BUN, Cr, LDL-C, FT_3 , and FT_4 are independent influencing factors for moderate-to-high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD. Monitoring and early intervention for the above abnormal biochemical indices are beneficial in delaying the occurrence and development of liver fibrosis in T2DM patients with MAFLD.

[Key words] diabetes mellitus, type 2; metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis

随着肥胖患者的增多，代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 的发病率也逐年增高^[1]，已成为全球慢性肝病的主要原因，且可进展为脂肪性肝炎、肝纤维化甚至肝细胞癌。MAFLD 与多种代谢性疾病的发生密切相关，在 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 人群中，50% 以上可合并 MAFLD^[2]。T2DM 与 MAFLD 两者相互促进，可导致单纯性脂肪肝进展为肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝细胞癌的风险增加^[3]。流行病学调查显示，T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者中肝纤维化和进展期肝纤维化的患病率约为 35.54% 和 14.95%^[4]。肝纤维化的加速进展是胰岛素抵抗、慢性炎症、氧化应激、遗传、环境、肠道菌群等多种危险因素共同作用的结果^[5-7]。肝纤维化晚期人群发生肝脏相关事件的风险更高，故尽早识别 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 群体中具有代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化风险的患者并采取相应的干预措施具有

重要临床意义。肝纤维化 4 项 (fibrosis-4, FIB-4) 指数是无创评估进展期肝纤维化风险的指标之一，作为肝纤维化的初筛工具，具有低成本、易操作、筛查快速的特点^[8]。2023 年美国糖尿病学会《糖尿病诊疗标准》建议对所有 T2DM 或糖尿病前期患者，尤其是肥胖或有心血管相关代谢危险因素的患者使用 FIB-4 指数进行 MAFLD 相关纤维化的风险分层^[9]。既往研究表明，FIB-4 指数对肝纤维化的诊断效能较好，且是肝脏相关事件的最佳预测因子^[10-11]。因此，本研究探讨了 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 人群中具有代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险患者的临床特征及独立影响因素，以为临床及早识别肝纤维化及预后管理提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究为回顾性研究。选取 2022 年 8 月—2024 年 5 月于上海中医药大学附属第七人民医

院内内分泌科就诊的T2DM合并MAFLD患者495例。诊断标准：T2DM的诊断参照《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020年版)》^[12]，MAFLD的诊断参照《2020年代谢相关性脂肪肝病国际专家共识》^[13]。纳入标准：(1)年龄>18岁；(2)符合T2DM的诊断；(3)符合MAFLD的诊断；(4)临床资料完整。排除标准：(1)有酗酒史，酒精摄入量男性>140g/周或女性>70g/周；(2)近1个月应用保肝药物、长期应用甲状腺激素且近1个月调整药物用量、长期应用糖皮质激素；(3)病毒性肝炎病史、药物性肝病病史、肝豆状核变性病史、自身免疫性肝病病史、全胃肠外营养史；(4)严重肾功能不全、因各系统原发性疾病导致的肝功能异常；(5)糖尿病急性并发症、感染、恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病、风湿性疾病、继发性甲状腺疾病；(6)妊娠或哺乳期。以FIB-4指数<1.3为截断值^[8]，将T2DM合并MAFLD患者分为代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化低风险(FIB-4指数<1.3)组(简称低风险组， $n=311$)与代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险(FIB-4指数 ≥ 1.3)组(简称中高风险组， $n=184$)。本研究中涉及人类参与者的所有程序均符合《赫尔辛基宣言》的要求，并获上海中医药大学附属第七人民医院医学伦理委员会审批(2019-7th-HIRB-010)。

1.2 资料收集 收集两组患者的临床资料(包括年龄、性别、身高、体重、腰围、内脏脂肪面积、皮下脂肪面积、既往病史)及入院次日空腹静脉血的实验室检查指标[包括血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、谷丙转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、谷草转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(γ -glutamyltransferase, γ -GT)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)、血尿酸(serum uric acid, SUA)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, 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)、空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、游离脂肪酸(free fatty acid, FFA)、糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin, HbA_{1c})、总三碘甲状腺原氨酸(total triiodothyronine, TT₃)、总甲状腺素(total thyroxine, TT₄)、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(free triiodothyronine, FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(free thyroxine, FT₄)、促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)]。

根据以下公式计算所有患者的相关指标：体重指数(BMI)=体重(kg)/身高(m)²；FIB-4=年龄(岁)×AST(U/L)/PLT(10⁹/L)× \sqrt{ALT} (U/L)；稳态模型评估胰岛

素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)=FPG(mmol/L)×FINS(μ U/ml)/22.5。甲状腺激素中枢敏感性评价指标：甲状腺反馈分位数指数(thyroid feedback quantile based index, TFQI)=cdfFT₄-(1-cdfTSH)，其中cdf为累积分布函数(cumulative distribution function)；促甲状腺素指数(thyroid stimulating hormone index, TSHI)=lnTSH+0.1345×FT₄；促甲状腺素甲状腺素抵抗指数(thyrotropin thyroxine resistance index, TT₄RI)=FT₄×TSH；采用FT₃/FT₄比值评估甲状腺激素外周敏感性。

1.3 指标分析 比较低风险组与中高风险组患者的一般资料和实验室检查指标，采用单因素二元logistic回归分析评估性别、HbA_{1c}、BUN、Cr、TC、LDL-C、FT₃、FT₄、TFQI与T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的关系，并采用多因素二元logistic回归分析及受试者操作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线、曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)评估性别、BUN、Cr、LDL-C、FT₃、FT₄对T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的综合预测价值。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析，其中TFQI的计算使用R 4.3.2软件进行。为减少异常值对分析的影响，采用四分位间距(IQR)方法进行处理，将超出Q₁-1.5×IQR和Q₃+1.5×IQR范围的数据点视为异常值并进行删除处理。计量资料呈正态分布者以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验，呈非正态分布者以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示，组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验；计数资料以例(%)表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。采用单因素及多因素二元logistic回归分析筛选T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的影响因素，首先通过单因素二元logistic回归分析筛选潜在的相关变量，然后将所获变量纳入多因素二元logistic回归模型，计算调整后的比值比(OR)及95%置信区间(CI)。采用ROC曲线及AUC评估T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险影响因素的综合预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者临床资料及实验室检查指标比较 与低风险组比较，中高风险组的男性占比较低，年龄、高血压及冠心病占比均较高，AST、BUN、Cr水平明显升高，PLT、TC、TG、LDL-C、HbA_{1c}、FT₃、FT₄水平及TFQI明显降低，差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，而两组间其余指标差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(表1)。

2.2 T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维

表1 两组 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者临床资料及实验室检查指标比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the general information and laboratory indices of two groups of T2DM patients with MAFLD

项目	低风险组(n=311)	中高风险组(n=184)	Z/ χ^2	P
临床资料				
年龄[岁, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	49.0(39.0, 60.0)	65.0(59.0, 71.0)	-11.297	<0.001
性别[例(%)]			5.465	0.019
男	202(65.0)	100(54.3)		
女	109(35.0)	84(45.7)		
BMI[kg/m ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	26.50(24.30, 29.40)	26.35(24.26, 28.48)	-1.116	0.265
腰围[cm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	95.50(89.00, 102.50)	96.26(90.13, 101.50)	-0.899	0.369
内脏脂肪面积[cm ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	105.00(84.00, 131.00)	107.50(87.00, 131.50)	-0.227	0.821
皮下脂肪面积[cm ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	193.00(158.00, 238.00)	200.50(161.25, 233.96)	-0.205	0.838
吸烟[例(%)]	78(25.1)	44(23.9)	0.085	0.771
饮酒[例(%)]	37(11.9)	24(13.0)	0.141	0.708
高血压[例(%)]	142(45.7)	118(64.1)	15.817	<0.001
高脂血症[例(%)]	210(67.5)	112(60.9)	2.252	0.133
高尿酸血症[例(%)]	51(16.4)	30(16.3)	0.001	0.978
冠心病[例(%)]	16(5.1)	42(22.8)	34.939	<0.001
实验室检查指标				
PLT[×10 ⁹ /L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	229.00(202.00, 269.00)	174.00(149.25, 200.00)	-12.771	<0.001
ALT[U/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	26.70(19.10, 48.50)	29.30(19.63, 57.25)	-0.755	0.450
AST[U/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	19.30(15.20, 28.50)	24.15(18.23, 42.05)	-5.331	<0.001
ALP[U/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	85.70(70.10, 105.1)	83.70(64.33, 99.45)	-1.523	0.128
γ -GT[U/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	32.00(20.00, 55.00)	26.50(18.00, 52.50)	-1.357	0.175
ALB[(g/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	42.70(40.20, 44.90)	42.00(39.70, 44.40)	-1.511	0.131
BUN[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.94(3.96, 5.95)	5.45(4.62, 6.63)	-4.300	<0.001
Cr[μ mol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	55.60(45.10, 66.80)	61.25(48.25, 72.08)	-3.280	0.001
SUA[μ mol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	323.30(275.70, 393.00)	325.05(267.93, 380.68)	-0.222	0.824
TC[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.73(3.98, 5.43)	4.24(3.45, 5.04)	-4.451	<0.001
TG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.02(1.45, 2.80)	1.73(1.22, 2.68)	-2.090	0.037
HDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.03(0.91, 1.20)	1.06(0.94, 1.22)	-1.136	0.256
LDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	3.07(2.41, 3.77)	2.52(1.70, 3.30)	-5.104	<0.001
FFA[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.57(0.46, 0.67)	0.58(0.44, 0.75)	-0.944	0.345
FPG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	8.60(6.93, 11.35)	8.34(6.83, 10.20)	-0.900	0.368
FINS[pmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	67.14(46.93, 102.30)	65.12(40.50, 102.60)	-1.084	0.279
F-CP[nmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.80(0.63, 1.05)	0.82(0.60, 1.07)	-0.055	0.956
HbA _{1c} [% , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	9.70(8.00, 11.50)	9.10(7.80, 10.80)	-2.259	0.024
HOMA-IR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.43(2.80, 6.84)	3.85(2.44, 6.88)	-1.399	0.162
TT ₃ [nmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.69(1.51, 1.87)	1.67(1.44, 1.90)	-0.490	0.624
TT ₄ [nmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	110.60(94.50, 123.10)	111.07(93.30, 127.23)	-0.877	0.380
FT ₃ [pmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	5.13(4.70, 5.54)	4.86(4.42, 5.20)	-4.974	<0.001
FT ₄ [pmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	16.49(14.98, 17.66)	15.57(14.42, 17.05)	-3.668	<0.001
TSH[μ U/ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.86(1.27, 2.52)	1.92(1.40, 2.67)	-0.981	0.327
TFQI[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.04(-0.26, 0.30)	-0.02(-0.28, 0.18)	-1.993	0.046
TSHI[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.81(2.43, 3.21)	2.80(2.37, 3.11)	-0.592	0.554
TT ₃ RI[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	29.41(21.18, 41.84)	30.26(21.11, 41.33)	-0.282	0.778
FT ₃ /FT ₄ [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.31(0.28, 0.35)	0.31(0.28, 0.33)	-1.169	0.242

T2DM. 2型糖尿病; MAFLD. 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; BMI. 体重指数; T2DM. 2型糖尿病; PLT. 血小板计数; ALT. 谷丙转氨酶; AST. 谷草转氨酶; ALP. 碱性磷酸酶; γ -GT. γ -谷氨酰转肽酶; ALB. 白蛋白; BUN. 血尿素氮; Cr. 肌酐; SUA. 血尿酸; TC. 总胆固醇; TG. 甘油三酯; HDL-C. 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; LDL-C. 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FFA. 游离脂肪酸; FPG. 空腹血糖; FINS. 空腹胰岛素; F-CP. 空腹C肽; HbA_{1c}. 糖化血红蛋白; HOMA-IR. 稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数; TT₃. 总三碘甲状腺原氨酸; TT₄. 总甲状腺素; FT₃. 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸; FT₄. 游离甲状腺素; TSH. 促甲状腺激素; TFQI. 甲状腺反馈分位数指数; TSHI. 促甲状腺素指数; TT₃RI. 促甲状腺素甲状腺素抵抗指数; FT₃/FT₄. 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸/游离甲状腺素比值

化中高风险影响因素的单因素二元 logistic 回归分析 以两组间有统计学差异且非 FIB-4 计算使用的检验指标(均为实值代入)及性别(女性=0, 男性=1)为自变量, 以是否为代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险为因变量(否=0, 是=1)进行单因素二元 logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 男性($P=0.020$)、 HbA_{1c} ($P=0.014$)、BUN($P<0.001$)、Cr($P<0.001$)、TC($P=0.001$)、LDL-C($P<0.001$)、 FT_3 ($P<0.001$)、 FT_4 ($P<0.001$)、TFQI($P=0.039$)为 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的影响因素, 而 TG 无明显影响($P=0.600$)(表 2)。

表 2 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险影响因素的单因素二元 logistic 回归分析

Tab.2 Univariate binary logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for medium and high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in patients with T2DM and MAFLD

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P
男性	-0.443	0.190	5.436	0.642(0.443-0.932)	0.020
HbA_{1c}	-0.106	0.043	5.984	0.899(0.826-0.979)	0.014
BUN	0.272	0.062	19.482	1.313(1.163-1.482)	<0.001
Cr	0.019	0.005	12.247	1.019(1.008-1.030)	<0.001
TC	-0.298	0.087	11.688	0.742(0.625-0.880)	0.001
LDL-C	-0.459	0.098	21.943	0.632(0.521-0.766)	<0.001
FT_3	-0.767	0.160	22.943	0.464(0.339-0.636)	<0.001
FT_4	-0.165	0.047	12.380	0.848(0.774-0.930)	<0.001
TFQI	-0.514	0.249	4.243	0.598(0.367-0.598)	0.039
TG	-0.025	0.047	0.275	0.976(0.890-1.070)	0.600

T2DM. 2 型糖尿病; MAFLD. 代谢相关性脂肪性肝病; HbA_{1c} . 糖化血红蛋白; BUN. 血尿素氮; Cr. 肌酐; TC. 总胆固醇; LDL-C. 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FT_3 . 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸; FT_4 . 游离甲状腺素; TFQI. 甲状腺反馈分位数指数; TG. 甘油三酯

2.3 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险影响因素的多因素二元 logistic 回归分析 将单因素二元 logistic 回归分析结果中有统计学意义的指标纳入多因素二元 logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, BUN($P=0.042$)、Cr($P=0.008$)是 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立危险因素, 男性($P=0.039$)、LDL-C($P=0.008$)、 FT_3 ($P=0.007$)、 FT_4 ($P=0.020$)是其独立保护因素, 而 HbA_{1c} ($P=0.388$)、TC($P=0.855$)、TFQI($P=0.524$)无明显影响(表 3)。在多因素 logistic 回归模型中, 通过计算方差膨胀因子(VIF)检验多重共线性, 所有自变量的 VIF 值均 <5(最大 VIF=2.78), 表明模型不存在显著共线性问题。

2.4 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的 ROC 曲线 联合上述独立影响因素——性别、BUN、Cr、LDL-C、 FT_3 、 FT_4 绘制 T2DM

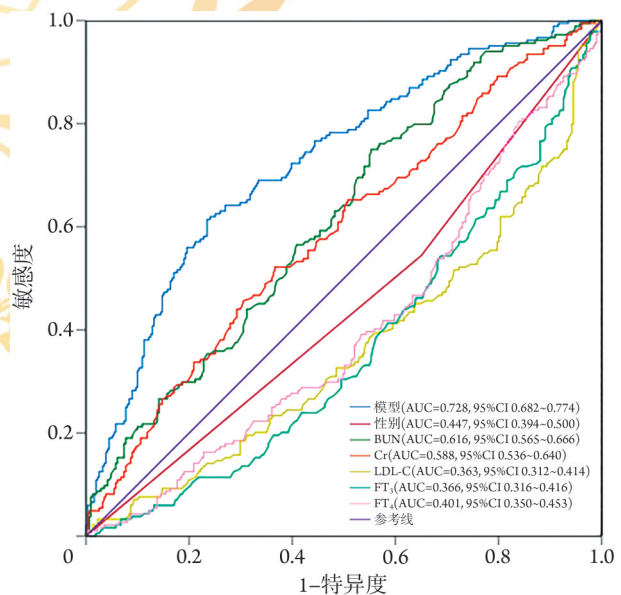
合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的 ROC 曲线, 分析显示, 预测 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的 AUC=0.728(95%CI 0.682~0.774), 敏感度为 0.620, 特异度为 0.759(图 1)。

表 3 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险影响因素的多因素二元 logistic 回归分析

Tab.3 Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for medium and high risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver fibrosis in patients with T2DM and MAFLD

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P
男性	-0.554	0.268	4.270	0.574(0.339-0.972)	0.039
BUN	0.152	0.075	4.148	1.165(1.006-1.348)	0.042
Cr	0.020	0.008	6.938	1.020(1.005-1.036)	0.008
LDL-C	-0.417	0.158	6.959	0.659(0.483-0.898)	0.008
FT_3	-0.527	0.194	7.366	0.590(0.404-0.864)	0.007
FT_4	-0.148	0.063	5.450	0.863(0.762-0.977)	0.020
HbA_{1c}	-0.043	0.050	0.744	0.958(0.868-1.057)	0.388
TC	0.025	0.138	0.033	1.026(0.782-1.345)	0.855
TFQI	0.221	0.347	0.405	1.247(0.632-2.462)	0.524

T2DM. 2 型糖尿病; MAFLD. 代谢相关性脂肪性肝病; BUN. 血尿素氮; Cr. 肌酐; LDL-C. 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FT_3 . 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸; FT_4 . 游离甲状腺素; HbA_{1c} . 糖化血红蛋白; TC. 总胆固醇; TFQI. 甲状腺反馈分位数指数



AUC. 曲线下面积; ROC. 受试者操作特征; BUN. 血尿素氮; Cr. 肌酐; LDL-C. 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FT_3 . 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸; FT_4 . 游离甲状腺素; T2DM. 2 型糖尿病; MAFLD. 代谢相关性脂肪性肝病

图 1 性别、BUN、Cr、LDL-C、 FT_3 、 FT_4 对 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者中高危代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化风险预测的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve analysis of gender, BUN, Cr, LDL-C, FT_3 , and FT_4 for medium-high-risk fibrosis in patients with T2DM and MAFLD

3 讨 论

T2DM和MAFLD的发病率逐年增高,流行病学研究发现,美国成年人群MAFLD的估算患病率从1988—1994年的22%增至2017—2020年的36%^[14],预计2030年我国MAFLD患者总数将达3.1458亿,成为全球MAFLD患病率增幅最大的国家^[15]。MAFLD可进展为脂肪性肝炎、肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝细胞癌。目前,MAFLD患者死亡的主要原因仍是心血管疾病,但随着疾病的进展,死于肝脏相关并发症的比例急剧增加^[5]。T2DM与MAFLD有共同的病理生理基础,与胰岛素抵抗、激素分泌异常、遗传易感性、肠道菌群、免疫激活等多种因素有关。与健康人群相比,糖尿病患者人群显著纤维化、晚期肝纤维化和肝硬化的风险分别增加63%、82%和99%^[16],且在MAFLD患者中,合并糖尿病者晚期肝纤维化的发生率高于合并超重/肥胖或代谢紊乱者^[17]。早期肝纤维化是MAFLD进程中最后可逆转的阶段,在此背景下,早期识别和管理糖尿病人群的肝纤维化风险具有重要意义^[18]。FIB-4指数是常用的非侵入性肝纤维化风险分层工具,较单一肝脏转氨酶的敏感性及准确度更高,且操作快速方便,成本低廉,可快速识别肝纤维化。本研究主要分析了T2DM合并MAFLD患者中代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险者的临床特点及相关影响因素,结果显示,BUN、Cr、性别、LDL-C、FT₃、FT₄是T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立影响因素。

在多项基于瞬时弹性成像评估肝纤维化的大型临床研究中,男性的晚期肝纤维化患病率均高于女性^[16,19-20],且为肝硬化的危险因素之一^[21],但在本研究中女性肝纤维化风险更高,这可能是由于样本量相对较小、性别在各组中分布不均而出现的偏倚,以及以FIB-4指数而非瞬时弹性成像评估肝纤维化程度所致,且本研究中高风险组的年龄较大,纳入患者多为绝经后女性,既往研究表明,绝经后女性肝纤维化发生风险较高^[22]。女性绝经后雌激素水平降低且受体数量减少,可使肝脏抗氧化能力下降,从而引起氧化应激反应,这是肝纤维化发生的关键^[23]。既往研究显示,高脂血症患者F4期纤维化风险明显降低^[16,24],本研究中LDL-C与肝纤维化风险呈负相关,推测与降脂药物的使用情况有关,服药后正常或偏低的血脂掩盖了与纤维化风险之间的统计学关系。

本研究发现,BUN、Cr是代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的危险因素。BUN、Cr是临床常用于反映肾功能的指标,其水平升高提示肾脏代谢能力

下降,是慢性肾脏病(CKD)的临床表现之一。MAFLD与CKD发展过程中具有共同的促炎、促纤维化机制^[25-26],如两者均受活性氧和糖基化终末产物等炎症因子的影响;MAFLD患者脂联素水平降低,AMPK活化减少,可促使肝肾炎症反应及纤维化进展;肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统和内皮细胞的激活也可通过增加氧化应激、炎症、凝血途径活性、纤维化途径活性等机制导致肝肾功能障碍,故T2DM患者CKD的发生率随肝脏硬度的增加而增高^[27],F4期肝纤维化患者肾滤过功能明显低于F0~F2期患者^[28]。本研究中BUN、Cr与肝纤维化风险相关,与上述研究结果相似。年龄亦是BUN、Cr水平的影响因素,因FIB-4指数由年龄、血小板、转氨酶计算得来,两组患者年龄虽具有统计学差异,但年龄与FIB-4指数之间存在多重共线性,故未纳入回归分析。未来可采用瞬时弹性成像等方式评估肝纤维化程度,进一步验证BUN、Cr与肝纤维化风险之间的关系。

甲状腺激素通过结合固醇元件结合蛋白1c(SREBP1c)、脂肪酸合成酶、甲状腺激素应答蛋白(Thrsp)、碳水化合物反应元件结合蛋白(ChREBP)等直接或间接地促进肝脏脂肪酸生成、甘油三酯积累^[29],小鼠补充甲状腺激素可下调肝脏促纤维化基因*Colla1*和*Colla2*的表达^[30],故甲状腺功能亢进小鼠的肝纤维化程度较低。FT₄与MAFLD的发生风险^[31]、进行性肝纤维化^[32]均呈负相关,受胰岛素抵抗的影响,FT₄与新诊断T2DM患者肝脏脂肪变性同样呈负相关关系^[33],较低水平的FT₃也与非酒精性脂肪性肝炎患者较高的肝脏硬度和纤维化评分有关^[34],均与本研究结果相似。既往研究认为,甲状腺激素敏感性指标TFQI、TT₄RI、TSHI和FT₃/FT₄是晚期肝纤维化的预测因子^[35],而本研究仅发现TFQI对代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险有一定预测价值,但在校正混杂因素后提示其并非独立影响因素,因此,甲状腺激素敏感性与代谢相关性脂肪性肝纤维化风险的关系仍需进一步探讨。

本研究仍存在一定局限性:(1)为单中心横断面研究,样本量相对较小,结果可能存在一定偏倚,未来仍需要大规模纵向研究进一步验证相关结论。(2)欧洲肝病学会、欧洲糖尿病学会和欧洲肥胖症学会联合发布的MAFLD管理临床实践指南推荐多步骤策略筛查肝纤维化^[36]——首先采用如FIB-4指数等无创血清学指标评估MAFLD患者肝纤维化的风险,进而通过弹性成像等影像技术明确MAFLD患者或高危人群的肝纤维化分期,可见FIB-4指数是临床应用较为便捷且推荐使用的肝纤维化初步分层方法之一,但其结果受转氨酶水平及年龄的影响较大,因此仅

使用FIB-4指数评估肝纤维化风险的准确性存在一定局限；未来的研究可联合瞬时弹性成像、磁共振成像等方法以更准确地评估肝纤维化。(3)本研究考虑了一些常见的混杂因素，但用药情况等其他混杂因素并未被纳入分析，存在其他混杂因素影响最终结果的可能。

综上所述，本研究发现，性别、BUN、Cr、LDL-C、FT₃、FT₄是T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立影响因素，BUN、Cr水平偏高且FT₃、FT₄水平偏低的T2DM合并MAFLD患者发生肝纤维化的风险更高，建议该患者群体定期评估肾功能及甲状腺功能情况，进行早期监测及早干预，以延缓肝纤维化的发生发展。未来可考虑开展多中心、大样本队列研究，并通过FIB-4指数联合瞬时弹性成像等影像学指标，进一步明确T2DM合并MAFLD患者代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化中高风险的独立影响因素及最佳诊断截点。

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