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首发未用药精神分裂症患者糖代谢异常的情况及相关影响因素分析*

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摘要 目的:分析首发未用药精神分裂症患者伴发糖代谢异常的情况及相关影响因素。**方法:**选择 80 例首发未用药的精神分裂症患者作为病例组及同期进行体检的 80 例健康人作为对照组,根据口服 OGTT 试验将病例组分为糖代谢正常者和糖代谢异常者,收集病例组及对照组一般资料、及血糖相关指标进行分析。**结果:**病例组糖代谢异常发生率为 38.75%,明显高于对照组(26.25%)($P<0.05$);病例组糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数(IR)、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)、游离甲状腺素(FT4)、皮质醇水平均明显高于对照($P<0.05$),而 TSH 水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);病例组中,糖代谢异常者皮质醇、FT3、FT4、IR、BMI、腰臀比明显高于糖代谢正常者($P<0.05$),TSH 水平明显低于糖代谢正常者($P<0.05$);病例组中,糖代谢异常者餐后血糖>7.8 的比例随用药时间延长明显增高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**首发未经治疗的精神分裂症患者中糖代谢异常的构成比较健康人明显增高,属于 2 型糖尿病的高危人群。无抗精神病药物影响的前提下,肥胖、IR、皮质醇增高、FT4 增高、TSH 降低可能为精神分裂症患者发生糖代谢异常的危险因素。首发未经治疗的精神分裂症患者应用抗精神病药物治疗后餐后血糖会明显升高。

关键词:精神分裂症;餐后血糖;皮质醇

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Analysis of the Glucose Metabolic Abnormalities in First-episode of Schizophrenia Patients without drug treatment and Related Factors*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Analysis of factors starting abnormalities in patients with schizophrenia and glucose metabolism associated with untreated strengthen abnormal glucose metabolism may occur for the early diagnosis of schizophrenia, prevention and treatment. **Methods:** Select the first history of untreated non-diabetic patients with schizophrenia as a group (n=80), the hospital medical center for medical examination of healthy people as a control group (n=80), according to oral OGTT test the case and control groups were divided into normal glucose metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism group, the case group and the control group were collected general information, and blood sugar related indicators, univariate and multivariate regression analysis. **Results:** Abnormal glucose metabolism in the case group was statistically significant higher than that in the control group (38.75% vs 26.25%, $P<0.05$). Cases of group glycated hemoglobin, insulin resistance index (IR), free triiodothyronine (FT3), free thyroxine (FT4), cortisol levels were significantly higher($P<0.05$), and TSH levels were significantly lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). Cases of abnormal glucose metabolism groups in cortisol, waist circumference, waist-hip ratio, IR, BMI, FT4 glucose metabolism was significantly higher than the normal group ($P<0.05$), TSH levels were significantly lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). Abnormal glucose metabolism in the patient group was prolonged postprandial blood glucose with medication time > 7.8 significantly higher proportion ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Episode untreated schizophrenic patients sugar metabolism constitute relatively healthy people increased significantly, belonging to high-risk populations with type 2 diabetes. Antipsychotic effect without, obesity, IR, elevated cortisol, FT4 increased, TSH reduce the risk factors that may occur as a disorder of glucose metabolism in patients with schizophrenia. After the application of antipsychotic treatment postprandial glucose significantly increased in first-episode of schizophrenia patients.

Key words: Schizophrenia; Postprandial blood glucose; Cortisol**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R749.3; R587.2 Document code: A****Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)16-3089-05**

2 型糖尿病和精神分裂症是严重影响我国人群生命健康的两大疾病,研究表明糖尿病合并精神分裂症患者的发病率呈上升趋势^[1],2 型糖尿病在精神分裂症患者中发病率是普通人群的 2~4 倍^[2]。国内外研究显示由于精神分裂症患者长期服用抗精神病药物,可导致体内脂肪 - 胰岛素功能异常或胰岛素抵抗,从而诱发糖尿病^[3,4]。然而,未用药的首发精神分裂症患者

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的血糖异常情况尚不完全明确,患者在治疗前的代谢状况也未引起临床重视。鉴于精神分裂症与糖尿病的关系错综复杂,但大多数研究集中于抗精神病药物对代谢的影响,尚未见精神分裂症本身与糖代谢之间关系的报道^[5]。因此,本研究主要探讨了未用药的首发精神分裂症患者糖代谢异常情况及其相关影响因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2016年3月至2017年3月在哈尔滨医科大学精神卫生中心住院治疗的首发未用药的精神分裂症患者80例为病例组,均符合美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第4版(DSM-IV)中精神分裂症的诊断标准,年龄20~60岁,均为首次发病。并选择同期在本院体检中心进行体检的健康人80例作为对照组,与病例组在年龄、种族、性别、人类学特征(体重指数BMI;腰臀比)等方面进行配对。排除标准:伴发脑器质性疾病或精神发育迟缓;有饮酒或药物滥用史;妊娠或哺乳期妇女;高血压等心血管疾病;糖尿病或糖耐量异常或糖尿病家族史阳性者;其他严重躯体疾病者;不能配合研究者。所有研究对象均获得受试者和家属的书面知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 采用本院自行编制的一般情况调查表收集两组研究对象的年龄、性别、文化程度等人口学资料及相关检查的临床资料。常规测量体重(Kg)、身高(cm)、腰围(cm)、臀围(cm)及血压(mmHg)并计算体重指数(BMI)及腰臀比。

1.2.2 口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT) 在日常活动和规范饮食

的情况下进行简单的OGTT试验。半卧位休息半小时后在肘静脉处开始采集静脉血,分别采集空腹血糖,嘱受试对象5min内饮完75g葡萄糖液,并在服糖2h后采集血糖标本。根据WHO的糖耐量标准将病例组分为糖代谢正常组和糖代谢异常组:空腹血糖≥6.1mmol/l,服糖后2h静脉血糖≥7.8mmol/l作为糖代谢异常的标准。

1.2.3 临床指标 于清晨抽取空腹静脉血,葡萄糖测定应用葡萄糖氧化酶法,血清胰岛素及血清C肽应用化学发光法,糖化血红蛋白应用高压液相法测定,全自动生化分析仪测定甲状腺系列、皮质醇等。

1.3 主要仪器与试剂

血糖仪(德国ACCU-CHEK),化学发光仪(日本东京),糖化血红蛋白分析仪(美国WILLTWO公司),数字化脑电图机(意大利维迪公司)。

1.4 统计学分析

使用SAS9.1.3软件进行统计分析,正态分布的资料数据以均数 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示;非正态分布的数据以中位数M[P25,P75]表示。满足正态分布的计量资料采用成组t检验,不满足条件则采用非参数秩和检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例组与对照组糖代谢异常情况的比较

病例组糖代谢异常发生率为33/80(41.25%),对照组糖代谢异常发生率为21/80(26.25%),病例组糖代谢异常发生率明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组糖代谢异常情况的比较【例(%)】

Table 1 Comparison of the incidence of abnormal glucose metabolism between two groups[n(%)]

| Groups | n | Abnormal glucose metabolism | Normal glucose metabolism | P |
|---------------|----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Case group | 80 | 33(41.25) | 47(58.75) | 0.045 |
| Control group | 80 | 21(26.25) | 59(73.75) | |

2.2 病例组与对照组一般情况及临床特征的比较

根据研究设计,病例组在种族、年龄、性别及人类学特征[体重指数(BMI);腰臀比(Waist-to-hip ratio)等]方面与对照组进行配对。病例组糖化血红蛋白、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、血清游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)、游离甲状腺素(FT4)和皮质醇水平均明显高于对照组,而促甲状腺激素(TSH)水平低于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组收缩压(systolic blood pressure,SBP)舒张压(diastolic blood pressure,DBP)、空腹血糖、胆固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)和甘油三酯(TG)比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表2。

2.3 病例组糖代谢异常者与糖代谢正常者相关因素的比较

病例组中,糖代谢异常者的皮质醇、腰臀比、IR、BMI、FT4明显高于糖代谢正常者($P<0.05$),TSH水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),病例组中糖代谢异常者与糖代谢正常者年龄比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 病例组糖代谢异常者餐后血糖随用药时间延长的变化

病例组中糖代谢异常者在未用药、用药后2周和用药后12周三个时间点上餐后血糖 >7.8 所占比例不同,随用药时间延长,餐后血糖 >7.8 比例明显增加($P<0.05$),见表4和图1。

3 讨论

"糖尿病前期"包括空腹血糖调节受损和糖耐量异常,本文将其与2型糖尿病均视为"糖代谢异常"。本研究结果显示首发未用药的精神分裂症患者糖调节异常的发生率为41.25%,显著高于普通人群,与既往的研究结果一致^[6],提示在排除药物自身的影响外,精神分裂症患者发生血糖调节异常的风险较大,属于2型糖尿病的高危人群。

本研究病例组患者的胰岛素抵抗指数较对照组明显升高,提示精神分裂症较正常人群的糖代谢异常的发生率更高。与以往的研究相比,本研究增加了对血浆糖化血红蛋白的检测,糖化血红蛋白反映测定前2~3个月受检者的血糖平均水平,与血糖的短期波动无关^[7],弥补了空腹血糖仅能反映即时血糖水

表 2 两组一般情况及临床特征的比较
Table 2 Comparison of the general conditions and clinical features between two groups

| Indicator | Case group | Control group | P |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------|
| Age | 36.97± 11.32 | 36.25± 12.13 | - |
| Sex(men/women) | 28/52 | 28/52 | - |
| Bmi | 22.30± 2.80 | 22.24± 4.25 | - |
| Body weight | 61.83± 8.93 | 61.26± 7.88 | - |
| Height | 166.39± 7.98 | 167.42± 7.64 | - |
| Waist-to-hip ratio waist circumference(cm) | 0.81± 0.08 | 0.82± 0.12 | - |
| Hip circumference(cm) | 78.80± 4.80 | 78.85± 5.20 | - |
| SBP(mmHg) | 83.60± 5.60 | 84.22± 4.89 | - |
| DBP(mmHg) | 122.30± 8.80 | 120.30± 8.90 | 0.155 |
| TC(mmol/L) | 80.80± 6.40 | 79.20± 5.60 | 0.094 |
| Hdl-c(mmol/L) | 3.78± 0.99 | 3.59± 0.68 | 0.159 |
| Tg(mmol/L) | 1.21± 0.62 | 1.31± 0.42 | 0.234 |
| Fasting blood glucose (mmol/L) | 1.27± 0.55 | 1.24± 0.69 | 0.761 |
| Glycated hemoglobin | 5.79± 0.45 | 5.86± 0.41 | 0.305 |
| Homa-ir | 5.17± 0.41 | 4.86± 0.55 | 0.000 |
| Ft3 | 3.02± 1.28 | 2.53± 1.01 | 0.008 |
| Ft4 | 2.53± 0.32 | 2.37± 0.32 | 0.002 |
| Tsh | 1.15± 0.13 | 1.06± 0.08 | 0.000 |
| Cortisol | 1.38± 0.82 | 2.14± 1.09 | 0.000 |
| | 424.80± 125.80 | 332.80± 73.49 | 0.000 |

表 3 病例组糖代谢异常与糖代谢正常的相关因素比较

Table 3 Comparison of the factors related to glucose metabolism between patients with abnormal glucose metabolism and control group

| Indicator | Abnormal glucose metabolism (n=33) | Normal glucose metabolism (n=47) | P |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Cortisol | 450.80± 116.81 | 389.55± 78.30 | 0.006 |
| FT3 | 2.63± 0.34 | 2.34± 0.26 | 0.000 |
| FT4 | 1.18± 0.14 | 1.07± 0.11 | 0.000 |
| TSH | 0.88± 0.73 | 1.40± 0.84 | 0.005 |
| HOMA-IR | 3.44± 1.44 | 2.52± 0.86 | 0.001 |
| BMI | 23.88± 3.05 | 21.60± 2.39 | 0.000 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio | 0.85± 0.09 | 0.77± 0.08 | 0.000 |
| Age | 37.93± 10.96 | 36.38± 11.72 | 0.552 |

平的缺陷^[8]。单纯应激所致的高血糖者,其糖化血红蛋白一般不升高,若为糖尿病性高血糖,其糖化血红蛋白则会升高^[9]。本研究结果显示病例组糖化血红蛋白明显高于对照组,说明精神分裂症患者的空腹血糖及餐后血糖升高不仅是患者发病时的急性应激所致,这与国外 Ryan 等^[10]和国内陈大春等^[11]的研究结果相一致。

糖尿病等代谢疾病与精神分裂症存在共同的致病基础。在两者的致病环节中,有多个内分泌系统参与,最主要的是下丘

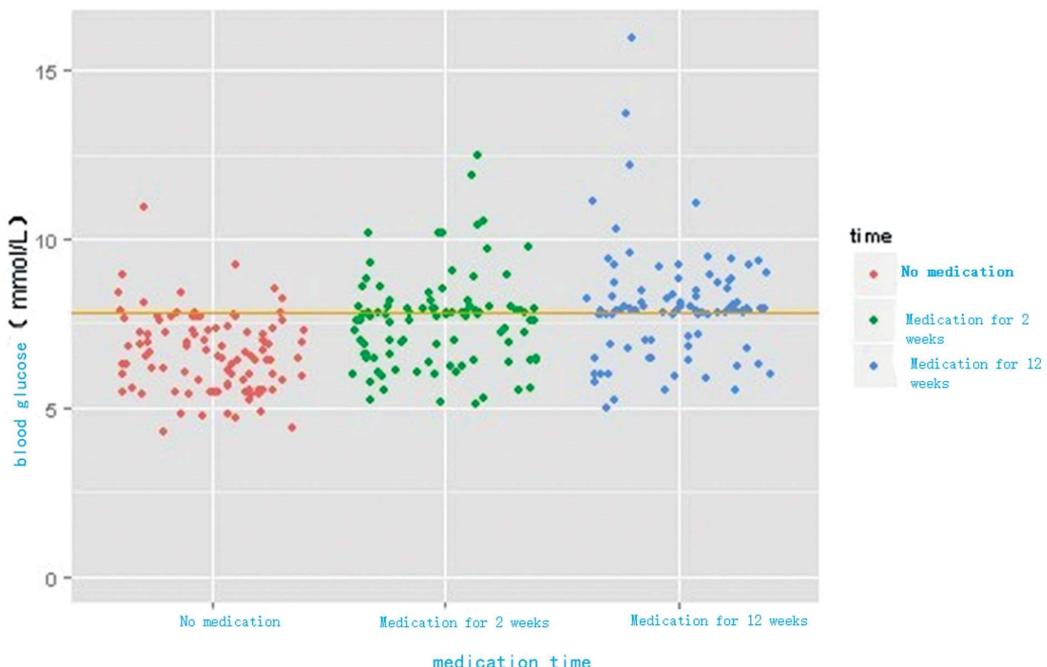
脑—垂体—肾上腺轴,精神疾病和糖尿病均会导致下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能紊乱^[12],且二者之间相互影响,精神分裂所带来的急性应激可使患者的下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴和交感肾上腺髓质轴过度活跃,导致皮质醇和肾上腺素分泌增加,而这两种激素与糖尿病的发病显著相关。本研究结果也显示病例组皮质醇浓度显著高于对照组,与此一致。

精神分裂症患者血清甲状腺激素水平异常可能由于中枢神经递质代谢紊乱所致^[13-15],本研究结果显示病例组患者血清

表 4 糖代谢异常组不同时间餐后血糖 >7.8 的比例比较

Table 4 Comparison of the proportion of postprandial blood glucose > 7.8 at different times in patients with abnormal glucose metabolism

| | Postprandial blood glucose > 7.8 | Postprandial blood glucose <= 7.8 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No medication | 8(24.24%) | 25(75.76%) |
| Medication for 2 weeks | 22(66.67%) | 11(33.33%) |
| Medication for 12 weeks | 31(93.94%) | 2(6.06%) |

图 1 用药时间和血糖水平关系图
Fig. 1 Relationship between medication time and blood glucose level

FT4、FT3 水平高于健康对照组, TSH 水平低于健康对照组, 进一步提示首发精神分裂症患者激素水平异常, 存在下丘脑 - 垂体 - 甲状腺轴的调节功能紊乱。本研究病例组中, 糖代谢异常组 FT4 高于糖代谢正常组, TSH 低于糖代谢正常组, 而 FT3 与糖代谢正常组比较无统计学差异。由于血清 FT4 转变为 FT3 后才起作用, 因此推测精神分裂症患者可能存在血清 FT4 转化为 FT3 的过程发生障碍, 可能由于长期的心境障碍导致体内神经、内分泌代谢的改变引起。甲状腺激素对神经细胞的迁移、分化、和凋亡等具有调节作用, 且有研究显示许多神经细胞迁移相关基因与甲状腺激素水平变化有关^[16,17], 首发精神分裂症患者 FT4 水平增加会导致单胺类神经递质功能亢进, 从侧面支持多巴胺假说, 但亦有学者提出精神分裂症存在甲状腺激素假说^[18]。

本研究结果表明随抗精神病药物应用时间延长, 患者餐后血糖增高的比例明显增加, 糖代谢异常患者早期通常以餐后血糖升高为主, 此时可无空腹血糖的改变^[19]。长期应用抗精神病药物显著增加患者发生糖耐量减低和罹患 2 型糖尿病的危险性。其发生机制可能为: 抗精神病药物的应用导致患者体重显著增加, 进而引起血脂水平、血瘦素和游离脂肪酸水平的显著升高, 参与胰岛素抵抗, 引起糖耐量降低, 甚至导致 2 型糖尿病的发生。此外, 某些抗精神病药阻断 5-羟色胺 1 (5-HT1) 或 5-HT2c 受体可引起体质量增加与肥胖, 特别是腹型肥胖, 导致胰岛素抵抗, 引起糖尿病^[20]。

精神分裂症患者出现糖脂代谢紊乱的比例较一般人群明显增高, 精神分裂症与糖尿病相互影响并形成恶性循环, 给患者带来沉重的精神压力, 降低治疗效果, 加速心、肾等并发症的发生, 加重了患者的痛苦, 影响病情的预后。因此, 加强针对精神分裂症患者可能出现糖代谢异常的早期诊断和防治十分必要, 希望更科学有效的预防及治疗方案能够应用于临床, 使更多患者受益。

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