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2型糖尿病患者心率变异性与心率减速力的相关性及 其对自主神经功能的评估价值*

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摘要 目的:探讨2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者心率变异性(HRV)与心率减速力(DC)的相关性及其对自主神经功能的评估价值。方法:选取2018年1月~2019年12月期间合肥市第一人民医院收治的120例T2DM患者为研究对象,纳入实验组,其中单纯T2DM患者69例(单纯T2DM组),T2DM伴周围神经病变(DPN)患者51例(DPN组),另选同期在我院进行心功能检查的健康志愿者120例作为对照组。所有受试者均进行24h动态心电图检查,根据检查结果计算HRV值[总标准差(SDNN)、两个相邻RR间期互差(PNN50)、差值均方根(RMSSD)]和DC值,根据各组受试者的DC值,统计对比各组的猝死风险,并分析T2DM患者DC值与HRV各项指标的相关性。结果:对照组、单纯T2DM组、DPN组的SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD、DC值依次降低(均P<0.05)。对照组、单纯T2DM组、DPN组各猝死风险等级分布整体比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),单纯T2DM组、DPN组猝死高危比例显著高于对照组,且DPN组猝死高危比例高于单纯T2DM组(均P<0.05)。经Pearson相关分析,T2DM患者的DC值与SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD呈明显的正相关(P<0.05)。结论:T2DM患者的DC值、HRV指标均低于正常人群,合并DPN的T2DM患者猝死风险明显提高,DC值与HRV指标间存在明显的正相关,可作为T2DM患者自主神经功能状态评估的重要指标。

关键词:2型糖尿病;自主神经功能;心率变异性;心率减速力;相关性;评估

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The Correlation between Heart Rate Variability and Heart Rate Deceleration in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Its Evaluation Value on Autonomic Nervous Function*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the correlation between heart rate variability (HRV) and heart rate decelerating force (DC) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and its evaluation value for autonomic nervous function. **Methods:** 120 T2DM patients who were admitted to the first people's Hospital of Hefei city from June 2018 to December 2019 were selected as the study subjects and included in the experimental group, among them, 69 patients with T2DM alone (T2DM group), 51 patients with T2DM and DPN (DPN group), another 120 healthy volunteers were selected as the control group. According to the results of 24-hour Holter, the HRV values were calculated [total standard deviation (SDNN), Interval difference between two adjacent RRs (pNN50), Root mean square of difference (RMSSD)] and DC values, the risk of sudden death in each group was statistically compared according to the DC value of the subjects in each group, the correlation between DC and HRV was analyzed. **Results:** The values of SDNN, pNN50, RMSSD and DC in the control group, T2DM group and DPN group decreased in turn ($P<0.05$). There was significant difference in the risk distribution of sudden death among the control group, T2DM group and DPN group ($P<0.05$). The proportion of high-risk sudden death patients in T2DM group and DPN group was significantly higher than that in the control group, and the proportion of high-risk sudden death patients in DPN group was higher than that in T2DM group ($P<0.05$). The DC value of T2DM was positively correlated with SDNN, PNN50 and RMSSD through Pearson correlation analysis ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The DC value and HRV index of patients with T2DM are lower than those of normal people, and the risk of sudden death of T2DM patients with DPN is significantly increased. There is a significant positive correlation between DC value and HRV index, which can be used as an important index to evaluate the autonomic nervous function of patients with T2DM.

Key words: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Autonomic nervous function; Heart rate variability; Heart rate deceleration force; Correlation study

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前言

2型糖尿病(Type 2 diabetes, T2DM)是临床常见的一种以血糖功能紊乱为主要特征的内分泌代谢性疾病,患者体内的胰岛素分泌相对不足,进而导致患者的血糖急剧升高,出现三多一少症状,对患者的生命健康和生活质量产生严重的负面影响^[1]。近些年随着生活方式的改变及不良生活习惯的增加,T2DM的发病率逐年升高,已成为危害人类健康的社会性问题^[2,3]。T2DM多为长期终身患病,在患病期间易伴发较多的并发症,进一步危害患者生命健康。其中自主神经障碍是T2DM发病的一种常见并发症,诸如引起的糖尿病周围神经病变(Diabetic peripheral neuropathy, DPN),但在T2DM患者并发自主神经功能损伤时,早期起病隐匿,难以诊断发现^[4,5]。随着病情的进展,自主神经功能障碍的病情加重,是患者猝死的重要诱因,且具有较高的致残、致死率,严重影响患者的生命健康和生活质量。因此,对于T2DM患者早期的自主神经功能的监测确诊和防治,对于降低T2DM患者恶性并发症发生有着重要的临床意义^[6,7]。心率变异性(Heart rate variability, HRV)检测技术是一种无创性、敏感度高,且用以评价机体自主神经功能的有效手段^[8]。心率减速力(Heart rate decelerating force, DC)则是近几年逐步推广的用以检测自主神经张力的新技术,可定量反映机体的自主神经张力功能。目前,DC、HRV检测广泛用于心血管疾病、心肌梗死、猝死等疾病的监测和预防中,有着良好的预测评估价值,但在糖尿病等内分泌疾病的报道相对较少^[9]。为此,本研究选取T2DM患者为研究对象,对其进行DC、HRV等观察指标的动态心电图监测,分析对T2DM患者自主神经功能的评估价值,以期为T2DM患者自主神经功能的评估提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月~2019年12月期间合肥市第一人民医院收治的120例T2DM患者为研究对象,纳入实验组,实验组男62例,女58例,年龄41~65岁,平均(52.29 ± 11.45)岁,体质量指数18.9~24.2 kg/m²,平均(21.91 ± 2.02)kg/m²。其中单纯T2DM患者69例(单纯T2DM组)、T2DM伴DPN患者51例(DPN组)。纳入标准:^①患者经诊断确诊为T2DM,符合中华医学会糖尿病学分会制定的《中国2型糖尿病防治指南》(2017

年版)中的相关诊断标准^[10],即空腹血糖>7.0 mmol/L,餐后2 h血糖>11.1 mmol/L;^②DPN的诊断参考“糖尿病周围神经病变”的相关诊断标准^[11];^③患者精神状态良好,认知功能正常,能够配合调查研究过程的进行;^④患者均自愿参加本项研究;^⑤研究方案符合《赫尔辛基医学宣言》中的伦理学要求。排除标准:^⑥I型糖尿病患者;^⑦原发性自主神经功能障碍患者;^⑧合并其他心血管疾病患者;^⑨患者部分检测结果缺失。另选同期在我院进行健康体检的受试者120例为对照组,男67例,女53例,年龄40~63岁,平均(51.79 ± 10.85)岁,体质量指数19.9~23.8 kg/m²,平均(21.83 ± 1.72)kg/m²。对照组各项生命体征指标正常,无自主神经功能损伤病史。实验组和对照组一般资料经比较无差异($P > 0.05$),同质性较好。

1.2 研究方法

实验组患者和健康对照组受试者入院后采用DMS300-4A型12导联动态心电图仪(美国迪姆公司)进行24h动态心电图检查,检查操作步骤按仪器操作规程进行,患者在检查前1d及检查当天禁饮浓茶、咖啡和酒等一些影响患者自主神经功能的食物或药物,同时在监测期间注意保持正常休息时间,避免剧烈运动。24h动态心电图监测完成后采用计算机软件系统对患者的DC值、HRV指标包括总标准差(Total standard deviation, SDNN)、两个相邻RR间期互差(Interval difference between two adjacent RRS, PNN50)、差值均方根(Root mean square of difference, RMSSD)进行计算分析处理,对数据进行去除干扰和伪差的处理,减少其对检查结果的影响。根据DC值分为猝死高危($DC < 2.5$ ms)、猝死中危($2.5 \text{ ms} \leq DC < 4.5$ ms)、猝死低危($DC \geq 4.5$ ms)三类。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 21.0进行数据处理与分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用t检验,多组间对比采用F检验,计数资料采用[n(%)],组间对比实施 χ^2 检验,等级资料的比较采用秩和检验。采用Pearson相关性分析DC与SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD之间的相关性,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 各组受试者DC值、HRV指标的对比

DPN组、单纯T2DM组患者的SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD、DC值均低于对照组($P < 0.05$),且DPN组患者上述指标均低于单纯T2DM组患者($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 各组受试者DC值、HRV指标的对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of DC value and HRV indexes of subjects in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SDNN(ms)	PNN50(%)	RMSSD(ms)	DC(ms)
Control group	120	139.28±18.23	6.62±1.76	34.10±4.98	4.79±1.86
T2DM group	69	110.34±15.46*	5.02±1.79*	27.27±4.65*	3.87±1.73*
DPN group	51	98.21±10.62**	3.09±1.58**	21.54±4.12**	2.61±1.08**
F		142.849	76.748	134.459	30.544
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with the T2DM group, ** $P < 0.05$.

2.2 三组受试者的猝死风险对比

三组猝死风险等级分布整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),单纯T2DM组、DPN组猝死高危比例显著高于对照

组($P<0.05$),DPN组猝死高危比例高于单纯T2DM组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 三组受试者猝死高危比例对比[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of high risk ratio of sudden death among subjects in three groups [n (%)]

Groups	n	High risk of sudden death	Middle risk of sudden death	Low risk of sudden death
Control group	120	4(3.33)	14(11.67)	102(85.00)
T2DM group	69	12(17.39)*	20(28.99)	37(53.62)
DPN group	51	26(50.98)**	19(37.25)	6(11.76)
U	-	33.438		
P	-	0.000		

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with the T2DM group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 相关性分析

经Pearson相关性分析,T2DM患者的DC值与HRV指标包括SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD呈明显的正相关($r=0.501, 0.487, 0.494, P=0.013, 0.019, 0.018$)。

3 讨论

随着物质生活水平的提高,不良生活习惯的增多,T2DM的发病率在逐年升高,已成为危害人类健康的社会性问题。T2DM对于人类的危害性在于可引起较多的相关并发症,患者持续的高血糖、微血管病变和代谢异常导致神经营养障碍,进而出现自主神经功能紊乱^[12,13]。而自主神经功能障碍又会增加患者猝死的风险,因此尽早的诊断和防治T2DM患者自主神经功能障碍在临床上有重要意义。如何通过检测手段对T2DM患者进行准确的检查,实现对自主神经功能状态的早期监测,已成为临床研究的重点方向^[14,15]。DC检测技术是一种新型的评估机体自主神经功能的无创检测手段,可以实现定量测定患者迷走神经的功能,HRV也是一种经典的自主神经功能监测方法,但上述两种手段在T2DM等内分泌疾病的监测应用较少^[16,17]。

在本研究中对T2DM患者进行24 h动态心电图检查,对其DC、HRV指标进行对比分析,DPN患者的SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD、DC值均低于单纯T2DM患者,单纯T2DM患者低于对照组。在T2DM患者人群中DC、HRV指标相比于正常人群有异常改变,且DPN患者的各项指标改变更为明显。初步表明DC、HRV在T2DM患者中呈现规律性改变,能反映糖尿病的自主神经功能情况^[18-20]。DC值与机体的自主神经功能及迷走神经张力有关,DC值降低提示T2DM患者的迷走神经兴奋性降低,而T2DM并发DPN患者中DC值进一步降低是因为DPN患者长期处于高血糖状态,高血糖对于机体的交感肾上腺素系统-肾素-血管紧张素系统的刺激,交感神经活性增高,副交感神经敏感度降低,进而使得患者的迷走神经、自主神经功能受损^[21-23]。在HRV指标中,SDNN反映患者自主神经功能的整体变化情况,而PNN50、RMSSD主要反映患者的迷走神经张力,SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD数值降低提示迷走神经功能降低,自主神经功能受损^[24,25]。本研究还发现DC值降低的T2DM患者猝死高危的人群比例明显更高,提示其还可用于评估T2DM

患者的猝死风险,表明在T2DM患者中随着DC、HRV指标的降低,患者猝死风险升高,这是因为部分糖尿病患者由于自主神经功能损伤后,患者的心肌因迷走神经功能低下而缺乏相应的保护,进而出现更多的心肌损伤,导致猝死风险增加^[26,27]。进一步分析DC值与HRV指标的相关性,发现T2DM患者的DC值与SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD呈明显的正相关,表明DC与HRV在自主神经功能的监测中既为相对独立的监测指标,但两者间又紧密相关,均能反映T2DM患者的自主神经功能状态,但DC定量监测主要针对于迷走神经功能的评估^[28],相比于HRV监测不易受机体或外界因素的影响,其稳定性强,敏感度高^[29,30],因此检测DC值可更准确地反映出T2DM患者自主神经功能受损情况。

综上所述,T2DM患者的DC值、HRV指标均低于正常人群,并且当T2DM患者并发周围神经病变时,患者的DC值、HRV指标会进一步降低,DC值与SDNN、PNN50、RMSSD呈正相关,临床可通过HRV指标及DC值评估T2DM患者的神经功能的损伤情况,以便及时制定相应措施降低患者的猝死风险。

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(上接第 1932 页)

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