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钠-葡萄糖转移蛋白抑制剂 2 治疗糖尿病合并牙周病的临床观察

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摘要 目的:探讨钠-葡萄糖转移蛋白酶抑制剂 2 对 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)伴牙周病患者疗效。**方法:**选择近三年来北京中医药大学第三附属医院、北京市和平里医院口腔科收治的 72 例 T2DM 伴牙周病为研究对象,观察组(A 组)患者行牙周基础治疗并加用列净类药物,对照组(B 组)40 例患者接受牙周基础治疗加用磺脲类降糖药物。两组治疗前及治疗后 3 个月牙周探诊深度(ID)、龈沟出血指数(SBI)、附着丧失(AL)值、空腹血糖(CFPG)糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、内脂素、瘦素及肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 水平的变化。**结果:**治疗后,两组 FPG、HbA1c 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组 TC、TG、LDL 及 HDL 均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)血清内脂素、瘦素及 TNF- α 水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**钠-葡萄糖转移蛋白酶抑制剂 2 可显著改善 T2DM 伴牙周病患者的糖脂代谢紊乱水平。

关键词:钠-葡萄糖转移蛋白抑制剂 2;牙周病;糖脂代谢;2 型糖尿病

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The Clinical Effect of Sodium Glucose Transfer Protein Inhibitor 2 in the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus with Periodontal Disease Observation

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the therapeutic effect of sodium glucotransferase inhibitor 2 on type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with periodontal disease. **Methods:** 372 cases of T2DM patients with periodontal disease admitted to the stomatology department of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University of traditional Chinese medicine and Beijing Hepingli hospital in the past three years were selected as the study object. The patients in the observation group (group A) were treated with periodontal basic treatment and added with detergent drugs. 40 patients in the control group (group B) received basic periodontal treatment plus sulfonylurea. The depth of periodontal exploration (ID) before and after treatment (3 months), sulcus bleeding index (SBI), attachment loss (AL), fasting blood glucose (cfpg), glycohemoglobin (HbA1c), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein (LDL), high density lipoprotein (HDL), endolipid, leptin and tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α) - or. **Results:** there was no significant difference in the FPG, HbA1c between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The serum levels of TC, TG, LDL and HDL were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$), and the serum levels of lipoproteins, leptin and TNF- α water were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Sodium glucotransferase inhibitor 2 can significantly improve the glycolipid metabolism disorder in T2DM patients with periodontal disease.

Key words: SGLT2; Periodontal; Glycolipid metabolism; Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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前言

牙周病是糖尿病的并发症之一^[1-3]新型降糖药物 SGLT2 抑制剂(以下简称列净类药物)不通过血糖和胰岛素依赖降糖直接通过肾脏把葡萄糖排除体外,具有较好的降糖效果^[4]此外,其

还具有心血管和肾脏溢出性保护作用,但其对于糖尿病合并牙周病的效果是否有别于其它传统降糖药物尚不清楚。因此,本研究选择近三年来北京中医药大学第三附属医院、北京市和平里医院口腔科收治的 372 例牙周炎患者中 32 例 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)伴牙周病患者为研究对象并将其分为两组,观察组

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(A组)患者行牙周基础治疗并加用列净类药物,对照组(B组)40例患者接受牙周基础治疗加用磺脲类降糖药物,主要探讨了列净类药物对T2DM伴牙周病的临床疗效,结果如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选择近三年来在北京中医药大学第三附属医院、北京市和平里医院口腔科进行治疗的32例T2DM伴牙周病患者,观察组(A组)患者行牙周基础治疗并加用列净类药物包括男13例,女19例平均年龄 47.3 ± 11.2 岁。对照组(B组)40例患者接受牙周基础治疗加用磺脲类降糖药物,包括男19例,女21例平均年龄 49.2 ± 10.2 岁。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 患者入选条件 按照WHO1997年诊断标准确诊2型糖尿病患者排除使用SGLT2不适应症者,如长期使用胰岛素者,血压过低者,体重偏低者以及有糖尿病酮症发生者。

1.2.2 口腔检查 牙周病的诊断由口腔牙周病专科医师依据牙科临床症状和体征确诊^[7,8]。基于凹处现状考虑牙周探诊深度严重程度并将其分为无/轻度、中度/重度和无齿。为了尽量减少探针插入时龈下结石的干扰,所有临床测定的再现性使用"双向"法来加以改善^[3]。

1.3 观察指标

牙周基础治疗相关指数水平测定:治疗前及治疗后3个月,对患者进行全口牙周检查,记录患者牙周探诊深度(probing depth, PD)、龈沟出血指数(sulcus bleeding index SBI)及附着丧失(attachment level AL)值。比较两组治疗前及治疗后治疗3个月后空腹血糖(葡萄糖氧化酶法)、餐后二小时血糖(葡萄糖氧

化酶法)、糖化血红蛋白(高效液法)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride TG)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein HDL)、内脂素、瘦素及肿瘤坏死因子- α (endolipid, leptin and tumor necrosis factor-1. TNF- α)水平(免疫生化法)。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS13.0统计软件行独立样本t检验、卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察组与对照组牙周炎观察指标

对照组牙周探诊深度(PD)、龈沟出血指数(SBI)、附着丧失(AL)值阈值得分低于观察组 $[(9.9 \pm 3.2)$ 比 (10.0 ± 2.5) 分, $t=2.618, P < 0.05$]。

2.2 两组控糖水平

观察组与对照组控糖水平(空腹血糖、餐后二小时血糖、糖化血红蛋白)无显著差异($P > 0.01$),见表1。

2.3 两组血液流变学

观察组与对照组血液流变学水平观察各项指标均有统计学意义($P > 0.0$)见表2。

2.4 观察组与对照组多项生化指标

两组治疗前各指标比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.0$)。本组治疗后和对照组FPG, HbA1c水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.0$)。TC, TG, LDL及HDL差值均高于对照组($P < 0.05$);治疗后血清内脂素、瘦素及肿瘤坏死因子- α 差值 4.07 ± 1.0 、 92.4 ± 20.1 、 1.68 ± 0.12 均高于对照组 2.58 ± 0.19 、 70.10 ± 17.72 、 0.42 ± 0.18 ($P < 0.05$)。

表1 观察组患者SGLT2药物治疗前后生化水平观($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Observation of biochemical level of patients in observation group before and after SGLT2 drug treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Before treatment (n=32)	After treatment (n=32)	P
HbA1C(%)	8.12 ± 2.64	7.21 ± 2.46	< 0.05
FMN(umol/L)	286.5 ± 42.8	218.4 ± 44.6	< 0.05
TC(mmol/L)	6.45 ± 1.48	6.14 ± 1.54	< 0.05
TG(mmol/L)	1.88 ± 1.24	1.52 ± 1.10	< 0.05
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.6 ± 1.1	1.2 ± 1.0	< 0.05
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.34 ± 1.26	3.10 ± 1.28	> 0.05
INS(pmol/L)	161.24 ± 24.82	142.33 ± 22.64	> 0.05
ALT(u/L)	20.14 ± 10.24	19.2 ± 10.26	> 0.05
AS(u/L)	22.62 ± 12.30	22.46 ± 12.44	> 0.05

表2 观察组血液流变学水平观察($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Observation of Hemorheology level in observation group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Before treatment (n=32)	After treatment (n=32)	P
Whole blood high shear viscosity	8.84 ± 2.63	7.99 ± 2.20	< 0.05
Whole blood low shear viscosity	9.18 ± 2.96	8.82 ± 2.84	< 0.05
Specific viscosity of plasma	1.99 ± 0.16	1.88 ± 0.19	< 0.05
Hematocrit	0.58 ± 0.02	0.48 ± 0.04	< 0.05

3 讨论

本研究采用新型降糖药物 SGLT2 控糖, 配合牙周基础治疗糖尿病伴牙周病, 迄今尚未见到国内文献报道也鲜见国外文献报道。牙周病与 2 型糖尿病的关系已经得到世界医学界专家共识^[5,6]。

本研究表明对使用新型降糖药物治疗组(观察组)与使用传统磺脲类降糖药物组(对照组)治疗前后主要糖尿病控制指标水平(空腹血糖餐后二小时血糖 糖化血红蛋白)进行统计学分析, 结果并无显著性差异。但经 SGLT2 药物治疗糖尿病牙周病患者, 血脂及微循环系列指标水平均较使用传统磺脲类降糖药物组有明显改观(见表 2), 有统计学意义。

本研究还发现, 本组有利于糖尿病牙周病康复。此外, SGLT 抑制剂还可能有效预防糖尿病并发症 SGLT2 抑制剂类药物对微循环系统生化指标改善较传统磺脲类降糖药物更胜一筹, 究竟是钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2(SGLT)抑制剂类药物独立发挥地降糖外作用? 还是对于微循环系统的溢出或叠加保护作用^[9]有待今后于大系列临床病例和基础医学研究证实。

需要特别提及是在使用 SGLT-2 抑制剂类药物最常见的并发症 --- 泌尿系统感染。是因为此类药物降糖机制所致, 此药通过创新性排糖机制, 实现快速降糖。传统的降糖药物将糖留在人体内, 而 SGLT-2i 直接通过肾脏将糖排出体外, 因为只有当血糖超过肾糖阈时, SGLT2i 才发挥降糖效果, 这样就产生各有利弊结果, 在降糖同时, 由于有大量葡萄糖曾经在肾脏中聚集, 各种细菌提供足够养分, 使其繁衍侵袭导致泌尿系统的感染。正确处理方法是服药时应多喝水, 平时应加强身体局部卫生防护, 同时注意随时做尿常规检查, 一旦出现尿道感染, 就要及时停药。需要指出是本组观察病例中有 1/3 的患者因为伴发严重地泌尿系感染而被迫中止使用钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 (SGLT)抑制剂类药物。2018 年 8 月 29 日, 美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)发布警示信息, 称其收到钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 (SGLT)抑制剂类 2 型糖尿病治疗药的罕见、严重的生殖器和生殖器周围区域感染病例。这种罕见的严重感染称为会阴坏死性筋膜炎, 也称作福尼尔坏疽 (Fournier's gangrene)FDA 认为需要在所有 SGLT2 抑制剂的处方信息和患者用药指南中添加关于这种风险的新警告; 英国有关部门也发出类似警告^[22-25]。

本组观察与对照组患者平均年龄 65 ± 9.14 , 病程 10.63 ± 5.22 , 血糖 15.28 ± 4.63 (mmol/L) 血压收缩压 159 ± 10.4 , 舒张压 110 ± 20.3 (mmHg)。此与国外文献报道相一致^[26-30]。此项研究提示对于口腔专业临床医师来说, 在诊治糖尿病伴牙周病患者时患者年龄、病程、血糖、血压以及同时伴有心脑血管并发症均为预警信号, 需加倍注意, 必要时应提请心脑血管专业医师进行病情评估, 以防突发事件发生。

本文研究表明钠 - 葡萄糖转移蛋白酶抑制剂 2 可显著改善 T2DM 伴牙周病患者的糖脂代谢紊乱水平, 有利于 T2DM 伴牙周病患者的康复。

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