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利拉鲁肽联合达格列净对超重或肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者肾功能、氧化应激以及内脏脂肪含量的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨利拉鲁肽联合达格列净对超重或肥胖 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者肾功能、氧化应激以及内脏脂肪含量的影响。**方法:**选取我院于 2018 年 1 月~2020 年 5 月期间接收的 108 例超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者,按照随机数字表法分为对照组(n=54)和观察组(n=54)。对照组给予利拉鲁肽治疗,观察组给予利拉鲁肽联合达格列净治疗,均治疗 12 周。对比两组肾功能[血胱抑素 C(CysC)、血肌酐(Scr)、血尿酸(SUA)],氧化应激[丙二醛(MDA)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-PX)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)],体质指数(BMI)、腰围、血糖指标[空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后 2 h 血糖(2hPBG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)]以及体成分指标(全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量),记录两组治疗期间不良反应情况。**结果:**两组治疗后 BMI、腰围、2hPBG、FBG、HbA1c 均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后 MDA 均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$),两组治疗后 SOD、GSH-PX 均升高,且观察组较对照组高($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$)。两组治疗前后 CysC、Scr、SUA 组内及组间对比均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者利拉鲁肽治疗基础上联合达格列净,降糖效果确切,减轻机体氧化应激,降低内脏脂肪含量,对肾功能无显著影响,且不增加不良反应发生率。

关键词:利拉鲁肽;达格列净;超重或肥胖 2 型糖尿病;肾功能;氧化应激;内脏脂肪含量

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Effects of Liraglutide Combined with Dapagliflozin on Renal Function, Oxidative Stress and Visceral Fat Content in Overweight or Obese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of liraglutide combined with dapagliflozin on renal function, oxidative stress and visceral fat content in overweight or obese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods:** 108 overweight or obese patients with T2DM who came to our hospital from January 2018 to May 2020 were selected, they were randomly divided into control group (n=54) and observation group (n=54). The control group was treated with liraglutide, and the observation group was treated with liraglutide combined with dapagliflozin, all were treated for 12 weeks. The renal function [serum cystatin C (CysC), serum creatinine (Scr), blood uric acid (SUA)], oxidative stress [malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX), superoxide dismutase (SOD)], body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, blood glucose indexes [fasting blood glucose (FBG), 2 h postprandial blood glucose (2hPBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c)] and body composition index (body fat percentage, visceral fat content) in the two groups were compared. Adverse reactions during treatment in the two groups were recorded. **Results:** BMI, waist circumference, 2hPBG, FBG and HbA1c in the two groups after treatment decreased, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). MDA in the two groups after treatment decreased, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). SOD and GSH-PX increased in both groups after treatment, and the observation group were higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the percentage of body fat and visceral fat in the two groups decreased, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). There were no differences in CysC, Scr and SUA within and between the two groups before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Liraglutide combined with dapagliflozin in the treatment of overweight or obese patients with T2DM can effectively reduce blood glucose, reduce body's oxidative stress, reduce visceral fat content, and have no significant effect on renal function, and do not increase the incidence of adverse reactions.

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Key words: Liraglutide; Dapagliflozin; Overweight or obese type 2 diabetes mellitus; Renal function; Oxidative stress; Visceral fat content

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前言

糖尿病是一种常见的代谢类慢性疾病,现已成为临床继肿瘤和心脑血管疾病之后的第三大健康杀手^[1]。相关研究预测到2025年^[2],全球的糖尿病患者数量将达到3.66亿,而在这之中约有90%的患者为2型糖尿病(T2DM),其中超重或肥胖者的T2DM患病率约为正常体重群体的2倍。肥胖和T2DM并存的代谢紊乱可提升T2DM并发症的发生风险,严重者可危及患者性命^[3]。利拉鲁肽是新型的胰高血糖素样肽1类似物,因其在降低血糖方面具有一定的优势,被临床广泛应用于T2DM的治疗中^[4]。由于超重或肥胖T2DM患者较为特殊,应用大剂量单纯降糖药物常导致其低血糖风险增加,而严重低血糖事件有可能抵消患者降糖获益甚至威胁生命^[5]。达格列净是一种新型药物,具有减轻体重、降低血糖、降低血压等多重作用^[6]。本研究通过研究超重或肥胖T2DM患者在利拉鲁肽治疗基础上联合达格列净的疗效,以期为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月~2020年5月期间我院收治的超重或肥胖T2DM患者108例。纳入标准:(1)T2DM符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2017年版)》^[7]中的相关标准;(2)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署同意书,本研究经医院伦理委员会审核通过;(3)年龄 ≥ 19 岁;(4)近3个月内,超重或肥胖即体质指数(Body mass index, BMI) ≥ 24 kg/m²。排除标准:(1)1型糖尿病或继发性糖尿病;(2)合并急性肾损伤和肾功能损害患者;(3)严重感染、恶性肿瘤及免疫性疾病患者;(4)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(5)合并严重心、肝、胰腺疾病患者;(6)合并精神类疾病患者;(7)合并糖尿病并发症者。经随机数字表法分为对照组(n=54)和观察组(n=54)。其中对照组女20例,男34例,病程9个月~4年(2.31 $\pm$ 0.62)年;年龄19~59(35.59 $\pm$ 4.81)岁。观察组女22例,男32例,病程6个月~5年(2.24 $\pm$ 0.53)年;年龄20~57(35.47 $\pm$ 5.68)岁。两组一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。

1.2 方法

两组患者均接受糖尿病知识健康教育及糖尿病饮食教育,并给予盐酸二甲双胍片(国药准字H20023370,中美上海施贵宝制药有限公司,规格:0.5 g/片)口服,1片/次,2次/d。在此基础上,对照组给予利拉鲁肽注射液[(Novo Nordisk A/S, 国药准字J20160037,规格:3 mL:18 mg(预填充注射笔)]0.6 mg/d起始剂量治疗,经皮下注射,1次/d。每周监测空腹血糖(FBG)和餐后2 h血糖(2hPBG),根据血糖水平按0.6 mg/d的变化幅度进行剂量调整。观察组在对照组的基础上联合达格列净片(国药准字J20170040, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, 规格:10 mg/片)治疗,1片/次,1次/d。两组均治疗12周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)收集两组治疗前、治疗12周后(治疗后)的腰围、体重、身高,计算BMI, BMI=体重/身高²。采用强生稳豪型血糖仪监测患者FBG、2hPBG。(2)记录不良反应发生率。(3)采集两组5 mL治疗前后空腹肘静脉血,经离心处理后分离上清液(3900 r/min的速率离心18 min,半径13.5 cm),置于冰箱中待测。采用日本ARKRAY公司生产的Arlaray HA-8160型全自动糖化血糖分析仪检测糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c),采用日立集团生产的日立3100型全自动生化分析仪检测血脂抑素C(CysC)、血肌酐(Scr)、尿酸(SUA)水平。采用比色法检测血清丙二醛(MDA)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-PX)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平,严格按照试剂盒(武汉博士德生物科技有限公司)说明书进行。(4)采用双能X线法测量两组治疗前后体成分指标:全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量。

1.4 统计学分析

应用SPSS 25.0统计软件处理数据。以比或率表示计数资料,采用卡方检验。计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组t检验,组内比较采用配对t检验。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组BMI、腰围和血糖指标对比

两组治疗前BMI、腰围和FBG、2hPBG、HbA1c组间对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),两组治疗后BMI、腰围和FBG、2hPBG、HbA1c均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$),详见表1。

2.2 两组氧化应激指标对比

两组治疗前MDA、GSH-PX、SOD组间对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),两组治疗后MDA均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$),两组治疗后SOD、GSH-PX升高,且观察组较对照组高($P<0.05$),详见表2。

2.3 两组体成分指标对比

两组治疗前全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量组间对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),两组治疗后全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量均下降,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$),详见表3。

2.4 两组肾脏功能指标对比

两组治疗前、治疗后CysC、Scr、SUA组间对比无差异($P>0.05$),且两组治疗前后CysC、Scr、SUA组内对比均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),详见表4。

2.5 两组不良反应发生率对比

治疗期间,观察组出现呕吐及低血糖各2例,头痛、尿路感染各1例,不良反应发生率为11.11%(6/54)。对照组出现2例低血糖,呕吐、头痛各1例,不良反应发生率为7.41%(4/54)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比无差异($\chi^2=0.441, P=0.507$)。

3 讨论

T2DM的发病机制及其复杂,由多种因素共同作用形成^[8]。

表 1 两组 BMI、腰围和血糖指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of BMI, waist circumference and blood glucose indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	BMI (kg/m ²)		Waist circumference (cm)		FBG (mmol/L)		2hPBG (mmol/L)		HbA1c (%)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Control group (n=54)	27.34±1.63	25.28±1.13 ^a	104.87±1.52	90.71±1.46 ^a	8.68±0.71	7.02±0.57 ^a	10.23±1.47	8.21±1.39 ^a	8.34±0.92	7.14±0.81 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	27.38±1.42	23.79±1.36 ^a	104.79±1.36	78.49±1.07 ^a	8.62±0.74	6.21±0.69 ^a	10.18±1.26	7.03±0.95 ^a	8.37±0.89	6.09±0.78 ^a
t	0.136	6.192	0.288	9.012	0.430	6.651	0.190	5.150	0.172	6.862
P	0.892	0.000	0.774	0.000	0.668	0.000	0.850	0.000	0.864	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.表 2 两组氧化应激指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of oxidative stress indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	MDA (μmol/L)		GSH-PX (U/mL)		SOD (U/mL)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	4.72±0.26	3.86±0.38 ^a	128.54±19.26	145.91±17.27 ^a	65.63±6.15	82.31±5.46 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	4.77±0.28	2.75±0.35 ^a	127.96±21.25	173.60±20.23 ^a	65.59±7.21	113.42±6.12 ^a
t	0.962	15.879	0.149	11.689	0.056	9.954
P	0.338	0.000	0.882	0.000	0.956	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.表 3 两组体成分指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of body composition indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Body fat percentage (%)		Visceral fat content (g)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	36.27±2.35	33.81±1.25 ^a	906.15±63.19	862.76±79.31 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	36.21±2.21	31.34±1.26 ^a	913.24±82.16	828.35±88.35 ^a
t	0.137	10.227	0.503	2.130
P	0.892	0.000	0.616	0.036

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.表 4 两组肾脏功能指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of renal function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CysC (mg/L)		Scr (μmol/L)		SUA (μmol/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	0.69±0.08	0.71±0.12	71.53±8.29	71.86±9.38	344.27±58.25	342.12±46.35
Observation group (n=54)	0.71±0.12	0.72±0.09	71.46±9.22	72.27±10.35	344.45±52.34	341.75±34.11
t	1.019	0.490	0.041	0.216	0.017	0.047
P	0.310	0.625	0.967	0.830	0.807	0.962

目前不少研究显示^[9-11],血糖代谢紊乱、氧化应激参与了疾病的发生、发展。人体高水平血糖可生成一氧化氮自由基的同种异构体,此类同种异构体具有促进由活性氧自由基所介导的葡萄糖和脂质的氧化反应的作用,当患者体内抗氧化剂的含量和产生的自由基失衡时会导致氧化应激。同时,持续的高血糖还可

增多血管壁沉淀物,降低血管弹性,损伤内皮功能,使 T2DM 并发症发生风险增加^[12-14]。肥胖与 T2DM 的关系密切,肥胖可促进胰岛素抵抗的产生,参与着 T2DM 的疾病进展^[15]。超重或肥胖 T2DM 者起初多应用传统口服降糖药物,但效果一般,加用胰岛素治疗又易导致体重进一步上升、低血糖风险增加等情

况发生^[16,17]。由于肥胖、低血糖可损害人体脑、心、肾等重要器官,威胁患者生命。因此,在治疗超重和肥胖 T2DM 患者时,除了需要有较好的降糖效果外,还需兼顾患者氧化应激反应、体重、继发性脏器损伤等多个方面。

利拉鲁肽可作用于胰岛 β 细胞和 α 细胞,抑制细胞凋亡,促进胰岛 β 细胞分化,发挥胰岛 β 细胞保护作用,有效降低体内血糖水平^[18]。达格列净通过抑制肾小管近端上皮的钠-葡萄糖共转运蛋白 2,减少尿糖重吸收,降低血糖^[19]。这种降糖机制不同于现有降糖药机制,胰岛素依赖的风险不会增加。既往的研究证实达格列净还具有降低血压和体重的优势^[20]。故本研究尝试在利拉鲁肽治疗基础上联合达格列净,以期优化治疗效果。研究结果显示,观察组治疗后 HbA1c、2hPBG、腰围、BMI、FBG 的改善效果优于对照组。BMI、腰围是监测患者是否超重及肥胖的客观指标^[21]。HbA1c 可反映人体近 3 个月的血糖水平^[22]。全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量降低可使患者胰岛 β 细胞对胰岛素的敏感性和活动度改善^[23]。利拉鲁肽除了本身具备的降糖效果外,还可通过使下丘脑弓状核 CART mRNA 水平提高,增加饱腹感,从而胃排空速率减缓,利于 BMI、腰围的下降^[24]。联合达格列净可限制患者能量摄入,减少糖类利用,同样也有利于减轻体重与改善肥胖。此外,联合治疗后,超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者的全身脂肪百分比、内脏脂肪含量改善效果更为显著,这可能与利拉鲁肽联合达格列净治疗可达到更好的血糖控制效果,同时达格列净可能对脂肪代谢过程产生影响等有关^[25]。以往的研究发现脂肪脂联素的生成与钠-葡萄糖共转运蛋白 2 受体抑制有关^[26]。然而有关达格列净对体内脂肪因子的具体作用机制尚不十分明确,仍需进一步分子试验验证。氧化应激可引起血管内皮细胞以及神经系统造成不可逆损伤,MDA 是常用的膜脂过氧化指标,SOD 是一种用于清除体内自由基的酶,GSH-PX 是机体内广泛存在的一种重要的过氧化物分解酶,上述三指标均在 T2DM 的并发症发病过程中起到重要作用^[27]。本研究结果显示达格列净联合利拉鲁肽治疗可有效减轻超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者的氧化应激反应。可能与达格列净可增强细胞抗氧化能力,并改善氧自由基生成等有关^[28]。有研究认为^[29],达格列净对 BMI 的降低作用可能与增加尿量而导致脱水有关。本研究通过观察两组肾功能指标发现,利拉鲁肽联合达格列净治疗对患者肾功能无显著影响。以往还有研究显示^[30],达格列净可能增加尿路感染和外阴感染的风险。而本研究中两组不良反应发生率对比无差异。提示二者联合治疗在为期 12 周的治疗中尚属安全,有关其确切的结论有待进一步的大样本量、长时间随访结果来验证。

综上所述,超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者采用达格列净与利拉鲁肽联合治疗,降糖效果显著,减轻机体氧化应激,降低内脏脂肪含量,对肾功能无显著影响,且不增加不良反应发生率。

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