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## 代谢综合征与非酒精性脂肪肝临床特征的关系\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)与非酒精性脂肪肝(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)临床特征之间的相关性。**方法:**从我院 2012 年 1 月-2014 年 2 月健康体检资料中抽选 326 例经超声确诊为 NAFLD 的患者,作为 NAFLD 组,并随机抽选 335 例无脂肪肝患者作为对照组;观察两组患者间的临床特征,并采用 Logistic 回归分析 MS 与 NAFLD 临床特征之间的相关性。**结果:**NAFLD 组患者体重指数(BMI)、血压、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、空腹血糖(FBG)、血尿酸(UA)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL-C)、甘油三酯(TG)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)水平显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );两组间低密度脂蛋白(LDL-C)、总胆固醇(TC)比较无显著性( $P>0.05$ )。NAFLD 组中 MS、血脂及糖代谢异常、肥胖以及高血压的检出率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。经 Logistic 回归分析显示, NAFLD、BMI、TG、HDL-C、高血压及血糖是 MS 的独立危险因素。**结论:**NAFLD 患者中存在 MS 的各种组分聚集特征,MS 患病率明显升高,NAFLD 是 MS 的独立危险因素之一,因此 MS 与 NAFLD 关系密切。

**关键词:**临床特征;超声;脂肪肝;危险因素;代谢综合征

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## The Relationship Between Metabolic Syndrome and Clinical Features of Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Diseases\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between metabolic syndrome and clinical features of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. **Methods:** 326 patients with NAFLD diagnosed via ultrasound in physical examination data from January 2012 to February 2012 were selected as the NAFLD group, and 335 patients without fatty liver were randomly selected as the control group. Clinical features between two groups of patients were observed, and the correlation between MS and NAFLD clinical features was analyzed by the Logistic regression analysis. **Results:** In NAFLD group, body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), fasting blood glucose (FBG), blood uric acid (UA), high-density lipoprotein (HDL - C), triglyceride (TG), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were significantly higher than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ), there was no significant differences in low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL - C), total cholesterol (TC) between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). In NAFLD group, the detection rates of MS, abnormal blood lipid, abnormal glucose metabolism, obesity and hypertension were much higher than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The Logistic regression analysis showed that NAFLD, BMI, TG, HDL - C, high blood pressure and blood sugar were independent risk factors of MS. **Conclusion:** There are various and gathered characteristics components in patients with NAFLD, and the prevalence of MS increased significantly. NAFLD is one of the independent risk factors of MS, so MS is closely associated with NAFLD.

**Keywords:** Clinical features; Ultrasound; Fatty liver disease; Risk factors; Metabolic syndrome

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### 前言

代谢综合征(MS)又叫作胰岛素抵抗(IR)代谢综合征,是因 IR 导致一系列生化、体液代谢障碍,从而产生多种物质代谢异常的临床综合征<sup>[1,2]</sup>。近年来,NAFLD 的临床发病率逐年升高,是健康体检患者肝酶异常的临床常见原因之一。近年来大量研

究发现 NAFLD 往往与肥胖、糖脂代谢紊乱以及高血压病等 MS 的各组成成分并存<sup>[3,4]</sup>。2002 年美国肝脏病学会 NAFLD 专题研讨会认为 NAFLD 属于 MS 的组成部分,认为 NAFLD 是 MS 在肝脏的表现<sup>[5,6]</sup>。目前临床对 NAFLD 的发病机制及其与 MS 关系的认识尚未完全明确统一。本文就 MS 和 NAFLD 临床特征之间的关系进行研究,旨在探讨可能防治措施,现报道

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如下。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

从我院 2012 年 1 月 -2014 年 2 月健康体检资料中抽选 661 例患者为研究对象。纳入标准:无病毒性以及自身免疫性肝炎、无长期饮酒或少量饮酒史、无药物性肝损害及遗传性疾病等。所有病例均行 B 超检查确诊有无脂肪肝,诊断标准<sup>[7,8]</sup>为:①肝区近场呈现弥散性点状高回声,强度明显高于脾、肾脏;少数患者表现为灶性高回声;②肝内管道结构超声图像显示不清;③远场回声衰减,呈现光点稀疏;④肝脏轻度或者是中度肿大,前缘变钝。具备第①项加其余任何 1 项即可诊断为脂肪肝。本研究中 326 例经超声确诊为 NAFLD 的患者(NAFLD 组),335 例患者均经超声显示无脂肪肝(对照组)。对照组:男 292 例,女 34 例,年龄 45-82 岁,平均(63.15±7.27)岁;NAFLD 组:男 295 例,女 40 例,年龄 34-85 岁,平均(64.28±7.86)岁;两组在性别、年龄上比较差异无显著性( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 方法

分别测量其身高、体重、血压,  $BMI=W/H^2$ , 检测其 ALT、FBG、UA、HDL-C、TG、AST、LDL-C、TC 水平。根据国际肥胖工

作组提出的标准对肥胖进行界定:  $BMI \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 。  $SBP \geq 140 \text{ mm Hg}$  和(或)  $DBP \geq 90 \text{ mmHg}$ ; 根据中华医学会糖尿病分会关于 MS 的诊断标准<sup>[9,10]</sup>: (1)  $BMI \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ; (2)  $TG \geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,  $HDL-C$  男性  $<0.9 \text{ mmol/L}$ , 女性  $<1.0 \text{ mmol/L}$  (3)  $SBP \geq 140 \text{ mmHg}$ ,  $DBP \geq 90 \text{ mmHg}$ ; (4)  $FBG \geq 6.1 \text{ mmol/L}$  或者是糖负荷后  $2hPG \geq 7.8 \text{ mmol/L}$ 。以上 4 条符合 3 条或以上者即可确诊为 MS。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS13.0 软件进行统计分析, 计量资料以  $(\bar{x} \pm s)$  表示, 采用 t 值检验, 计数资料以 n% 表示, 采用  $\chi^2$  检验; 危险因素采用逐步 Logistic 回归分析;  $P<0.05$ , 差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组临床特征比较

NAFLD 组患者体重指数(BMI)、血压、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、空腹血糖(FBG)、尿酸(UA)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL-C)、甘油三酯(TG)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)水平显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ); 两组间低密度脂蛋白(LDL-C)、总胆固醇(TC)比较无显著性( $P>0.05$ )。NAFLD 组中 MS、血脂及糖代谢异常、肥胖以及高血压的检出率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ), 详见表 1。

表 1 两组临床相关指标比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 1 Comparison of related clinical indexes in two groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

| 指标<br>Indexes                     | NAFLD 组(n=326)<br>NAFLD group(n=326) | 对照组(n=335)<br>Control group(n=335) | T/ $\chi^2$ | P      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| BMI(kg/me)                        | 27.65±2.77                           | 22.15±2.62                         | 26.2320     | 0.0000 |
| SBP(mm/Hg)                        | 131.79±17.17                         | 117.12±16.08                       | 11.3412     | 0.0000 |
| DBP(mm/Hg)                        | 83.23±9.23                           | 73.11±8.72                         | 14.4936     | 0.0000 |
| FPG(mmol/L)                       | 6.23±1.39                            | 5.01±1.35                          | 11.4475     | 0.0000 |
| TG(mmol/L)                        | 2.25±1.36                            | 1.55±1.37                          | 6.5913      | 0.0000 |
| TC(mmol/L)                        | 5.05±0.41                            | 5.02±0.44                          | 0.9063      | 0.3651 |
| LDC-L(mmol/L)                     | 2.79±0.87                            | 2.75±0.92                          | 0.5740      | 0.5661 |
| HDC-L(mmol/L)                     | 1.03±1.01                            | 1.41±0.99                          | 4.8849      | 0.0000 |
| AST(U/L)                          | 36.67±11.32                          | 34.12±12.01                        | 2.8075      | 0.0051 |
| ALT(U/L)                          | 46.98±16.19                          | 30.31±15.77                        | 13.4001     | 0.0000 |
| MS                                | 186(57.1)                            | 4(1.2)                             | 248.9954    | 0.0000 |
| 肥胖 Obesity                        | 214(65.6)                            | 44(13.1)                           | 189.2344    | 0.0000 |
| 高血压 Hypertension                  | 207(63.5)                            | 71(21.2)                           | 110.0343    | 0.0000 |
| 血脂代谢异常 Abnormal blood lipid       | 225(69.0)                            | 51(15.2)                           | 194.3883    | 0.0000 |
| 糖代谢异常 Abnormal glucose metabolism | 136(41.7)                            | 47(14.0)                           | 61.8900     | 0.0000 |

### 2.2 MS 的独立危险因素分析

经 Logistic 回归分析显示, NAFLD、BMI、TG、HDL-C、高

血压及血糖是 MS 的独立危险因素, 详见表 2。

表 2 MS 的独立危险因素 Logistic 分析

Table 2 Logistic Analysis of independent risk factors of MS

| 指标<br>Indexes    | Wald   | B      | OR    | P     | 95%CI         |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|
| BMI              | 46.237 | 0.372  | 1.517 | 0.000 | 1.297-1.586   |
| 高血压 Hypertension | 35.819 | 4.469  | 97.62 | 0.000 | 27.674-316.52 |
| TG               | 10.798 | 0.955  | 2.571 | 0.000 | 1.486-3.790   |
| 血糖 Blood glucose | 3.838  | 0.008  | 1.097 | 0.041 | 0.011-0.145   |
| UA               | 5.716  | 0.076  | 2.009 | 0.003 | 1.002-1.015   |
| HDL-C            | 26.305 | -3.087 | 0.049 | 0.009 | 0.0014-0.156  |

### 3 讨论

NAFLD 发病机制目前尚未完全明确,大多数学者认为肝脏脂肪累积和 IR 起着关键的作用;而肝脏脂肪变性又显著加重了 IR<sup>[11,12]</sup>。故认为 NAFLD 是与 IR、遗传易感因素相关的一种获得性代谢应激反应性肝病。而 MS 的病理基础为血糖血脂代谢异常、中心性肥胖,IR 是其中心环节。因此,国内外有学者<sup>[13,14]</sup>认为 NAFLD 是 IR 的早期标志,是 MS 重要组成部分;临床治疗过程中应重视 NAFLD 在 MS 疾病中的发生、发展作用。由于可见,NAFLD 与 MS 密切相关,有必要进一步对两组间的关系进行探讨。

高血压病人可能由于 IR 及 BIM 的增加而增加 NAFLD 的发病率。IR 通常在原发性高血压患者中亦有体现,而通过 RASS 系统抑制剂的应用能够减少新发 2 型糖尿病的发生,这可能是通过改善了胰岛素抵抗及氧化物酶活化受体- $\gamma$  激动剂而发挥作用<sup>[15]</sup>。国外有研究<sup>[16,17]</sup>显示采用氯沙坦治疗高血压合并 NAFLD 患者,12 个月疗程后患者肝脏脂肪含量以及肝脏组织学均有显著改善。有研究证实<sup>[18-20]</sup>肥胖是与 NAFLD 最为密切相关的代谢异常表现,无论男女,BMI 与患者脂肪肝严重程度均呈直接的相关性,如 BMI>30kg/m<sup>2</sup> 时,患者脂肪肝严重程度是体质量指数正常者的 805.6 倍。2 型糖尿病以及高脂血症是目前临床已经公认的 NAFLD 的重要危险因素;而 MS 常包括高 TG 血症、肥胖、高血压、HDL-C 血症、高血糖等几种代谢异常。本研究结果显示,和无脂肪肝的对照组患者相比,NAFLD 组患者 NAFLD 组患者 BMI、血压、ALT、FBG、UA、HDL-C、TG、AST 水平显著高于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ );两组间 LDL-C、TC 比较无显著性 ( $P>0.05$ );并且血脂及糖代谢异常、肥胖以及高血压的检出率明显高于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ ),NAFLD 合并 MS 的几率为 57.1%,而对照组仅为 1.2%。提示 NAFLD 患者具有肥胖、糖脂代谢紊乱、高血压等 IR 特征,具有 MS 的多种组分集聚,与 MS 确实存在显著相关性。

本研究进一步行 Logistic 分析显示,NAFLD、BMI、TG、HDL-C、高血压及血糖与 MS 具有显著相关性,提示 NAFLD、BMI、TG、HDL-C、高血压及血糖是 MS 的独立危险因素,与文献报道一致;进一步论证了 MS 和 NAFLD 密切关系。

综上所述,NAFLD 患者中存在 MS 的各种组分聚集特征,MS 患病率明显升高,NAFLD 是 MS 的独立危险因素之一,因此 MS 与 NAFLD 关系密切。

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