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2 型糖尿病患者糖化血红蛋白水平与颈动脉内 - 中膜厚度的相关性 *

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摘要 目的:分析 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平与颈动脉内 - 中膜厚度(CIMT)的相关性。**方法:**选择在我院内分泌科住院的 T2DM 患者 328 名,对入组患者进行 HbA1c、血生化指标检测以及 CIMT 测量等。根据 CIMT 值分为 CIMT 正常组(<0.9 mm)和 CIMT 增厚组(>0.9 mm),并对 CIMT 的相关危险因素进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。**结果:**(1)328 名 T2DM 患者中,CIMT 正常 154 例,CIMT 增厚 174 例;(2)Pearson 相关分析显示,总胆固醇(TC)、HbA1c 水平与 IMT 值呈正相关($P<0.05$)。(3)单因素分析示,CIMT 正常组和 CIMT 增厚组两组间年龄($t=4.132, P=0.041$)、收缩压($t=8.456, P<0.01$)、HbA1c $\geq 9.0\%$ ($\chi^2=9.912, P<0.01$)、总胆固醇($t=5.549, P=0.018$)、甘油三酯($t=6.592, P=0.008$)、尿酸($t=9.618, P<0.01$)、空腹血糖($t=4.592, P=0.037$)间差异有统计学意义;(4)多因素 Logistic 回归分析示,年龄、HbA1c $\geq 9\%$ 、收缩压、总胆固醇是 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**HbA1c 与 CIMT 增厚明显相关;且 HbA1c $\geq 9\%$ 是 CIMT 增厚的独立危险因素。

关键词:2 型糖尿病;糖化血红蛋白;动脉粥样硬化;内 - 中膜厚度;危险因素

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The Relationship between Carotid Intima-Media Thickness and HbA1c Control in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the relationship between carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) and hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) control in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients. **Methods:** 328 cases with T2DM were selected from the endocrinology department of our hospital. All patients underwent assessment, biochemical test and CIMT measurement. According to the value of CIMT, patients were divided into normal CIMT group (<0.9 mm) and abnormal CIMT group (>0.9 mm). A multi-factor Logistic regression was performed to analyze the risk factors associated with the abnormal CIMT. **Results:** (1) Among the 328 T2DM patients, 154 cases had normal CIMT and 174 cases had abnormal CIMT. (2) Pearson correlation analysis indicated that the cholesterol and HbA1c levels were positively correlated with CIMT ($P<0.05$). (3) Univariate analysis showed that the incidence of CIMT was associated with age ($t=4.132, P=0.041$), systolic blood pressure ($t=8.456, P<0.01$), HbA1c $\geq 9.0\%$ ($\chi^2=9.912, P<0.01$), cholesterol ($t=5.549, P=0.018$), triglyceride ($t=6.592, P=0.008$), UA($t=9.618, P<0.01$), fasting plasma glucose ($t=4.592, P=0.037$). (4) Multi-factor Logistic regression indicated that age, systolic blood pressure, cholesterol and HbA1c $\geq 9.0\%$ were the independent risk factors for the onset of CIMT ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The level of HbA1c in T2DM patients was associated with CIMT; And HbA1c $\geq 9\%$ was the independent risk factors for the increase of CIMT.

Key words: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Hemoglobin A1c; Atherosclerosis; Intima-media thickness; Risk factors

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前言

随着人们物质生活水平的提高,糖尿病的发病率近年来亦随之升高,严重威胁患者生命健康,临床上可分为 1 型糖尿病(T1DM)和 2 型糖尿病(T2DM),其中老年人以 T2DM 为主^[1]。T2DM 主要以空腹血糖及餐后 2 小时血糖升高为主的代谢性疾病,是内分泌科常见疾病之一,多数患者以“三多一少”(多饮,多食,多尿,体重减轻)就诊。研究证实,T2DM 与遗传、环境、免疫及代谢多种因素有关^[2],但其具体发病机制尚未阐明。

而动脉粥样硬化(Atherosclerosis, AS)是 T2DM 大血管的常见并发症之一,因糖类代谢异常所致动脉内脂质过多沉积而使管壁弥漫性硬化^[3],严重时可致急性心肌梗死及缺血性脑血管病等,占 T2DM 患者致死率的 60%左右,故积极预防 AS 显得至关重要^[4,5]。而颈动脉内 - 中膜厚度(carotid intima-media thickness, CIMT)是 AS 的早期反映指标之一^[6]。Li 等^[7]研究表明,AS 患者 CIMT 与糖尿病、高血压、高血脂等慢性疾病密切相关。而糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)是反映 T2DM 患者近期 2~3 个月内整体血糖控制情况,且不受外界干扰,较空腹血

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糖稳定^⑧,是监测糖尿病控制状况的指标之一。本研究共收集 328 例 T2DM 患者的 HbA1c、血生化指标等,并进行颈部血管彩色多普勒检查,旨在探讨 T2DM 患者 HbA1c 水平与 CIMT 的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集 2013 年 1 月至 2016 年 1 月我院内分泌科住院的 328 名经确诊的 T2DM 患者,并行颈部血管彩色多普勒检查,依据超声检查结果将所有患者分为 CIMT 增厚组 (IMT>0.9 mm)174 例和 CIMT 正常组(IMT≤ 0.9 mm)154 例。CIMT 增厚组中男性 113 例,女性 61 例,平均年龄为 (57.69± 16.45)岁; CIMT 正常组中男性 97 例,女性 57 例,平均年龄为 (49.54± 10.34)岁。两组患者在性别、年龄、体质量方面差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),具有可比性;入组标准:(1)年龄≥ 40 岁;空腹血糖≥ 6.5 mmol/L 或 HbA1c≥ 7.0%或随机血糖≥ 11.0 mmol/L;(2)具有 5 年及以上的 T2DM 病史;(3)患者既往均未经有效抗动脉粥样硬化治疗;(4)无合并有恶性肿瘤、急性感染等及严重的心、肝、肾功能不全者;(5)患者及家属均知情同意并签署授权委托书。

1.2 研究方法

记录 328 名患者的一般资料(如姓名、性别、年龄、既往高血压病史、冠心病,有无吸烟或饮酒嗜好等);患者均空腹检测相关血生化指标,如空腹血糖、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)等,采用我院提供的日立 7170 全自动生化分析仪进行检测;HbA1c 由我院 BIO-RAD 全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪完成检测;以上指标检测的试剂盒均由美国利德曼生化技术公司提供,以上相关操作均按说明书执行。CIMT 的测量:患者均由我院超声科飞利浦 iE Elite 彩色多普勒超声仪进行颈部动静脉血管检查,依次记录双侧颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉等各血管 CIMT,根据超声结果对 CIMT>0.9 mm 定为 CIMT 增厚组,CIMT<0.9 mm 定为 CIMT 正常组。

1.3 统计学方法

符合正态分布的计量资料采用 (均数± 标准差)($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,方差齐的计量资料,两组间比较采用单独样本 t 检验,方差不齐的计量资料,两组间比较采用 t' 检验;计数资料采用率或构成比表示,组间比较采用卡方检验;两变量间的相关关系采用 Pearson 相关分析;与 CIMT 增厚相关的危险因素采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析。均行双侧检验,以 P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 入组患者 AS 发生率

入组 328 名 T2DM 患者中,经超声检查 CIMT 增厚组 174 例,CIMT 正常组 154 例,AS 检出率为 53.05%。

2.2 HbA1c、FBG、TC、TG 与 IMT 的 Pearson 相关分析结果

HbA1c 及 TC 水平与 CIMT 呈正相关(r=0.753,P<0.05;r=0.415,P<0.05)(表 1)。

表 1 相关指标与 T2DM 患者 CIMT 的 Pearson 相关分析
Table 1 Related indicators and CIMT of T2DM patients by Pearson correlation analysis

Indicators	r	P
HbA1c	0.753	<0.05
Fasting plasma glucose	0.572	0.071
Total cholesterol	0.415	<0.05
Triglyceride	0.150	0.089

2.3 单因素分析结果

CIMT 增厚组和 CIMT 正常组两组间年龄(t=4.132,P=0.041)、收缩压(t=8.456,P<0.01)、HbA1c≥ 9.0%($\chi^2=9.912$,P<0.01)、TC (t=5.549,P=0.018)、TG (t=6.592,P=0.008)、UA (t=9.618,P<0.01)、FBG(t=4.592,P=0.037)差异有统计学意义(表2)。

表 2 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚组与 CIMT 正常组一般资料分析

Table 2 Baseline data between Normal CIMT group and Abnormal CIMT group

Factors($\bar{x} \pm s$ / %)	Normal CIMT group (n=154)	Abnormal CIMT group (n=174)	χ^2 / t value	P	
Male	97(62.99)	113(64.94)	2.554	0.131	
Age(years old)	49.54± 10.34	57.69± 16.45	4.132	0.041	
Smoking	123(79.87)	142(81.61)	0.236	0.620	
Drinking	67(61.47)	125(65.97)	0.987	0.331	
Hypertension	94(61.04)	97(55.75)	1.712	0.214	
Systolic blood pressure(mmHg)	102± 24.67	145± 47.97	8.456	<0.01	
Diastolic blood pressure(mmHg)	74± 12.78	80± 16.34	1.786	0.617	
HbA1c(%)	6.94± 1.32	8.68± 1.92	9.912	<0.01	
HbA1c (%)	7.0~	132(85.71)	145(83.33)	1.554	0.264
	8.0~	103(66.88)	121(69.54)	1.354	0.309
	≥ 9.0	65(42.21)	106(60.92)	7.554	0.011
Low density lipoprotein -cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.67± 0.44	5.13± 1.09	8.176	<0.01	
Fasting plasma glucose(mmol/L)	7.1± 1.60	9.2± 2.15	4.592	0.037	

Triglyceride (mmol/L)	0.97± 0.07	1.20± 0.61	6.592	0.008
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.64± 1.36	6.43± 1.67	5.549	0.018
Uric acid (umol/)	310.87± 66.44	387.64± 89.43	9.618	<0.01

2.4 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

年龄、收缩压、总胆固醇及 HbA1c≥ 9% 是 T2DM 患者并

CIMT 的独立危险因素 ($P<0.05$) (表 3)。

表 3 T2DM 患者并 CIMT 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression was performed to analyze the risk factors associated with the abnormal CIMT

Risk factors	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	P	95% CI
Age	0.0145	0.775	13.765	5.453	0.043	2.545~9.776
Systolic blood pressure	3.965	1.567	15.554	3.765	0.016	2.647~8.764
Total cholesterol	1.654	0.566	18.764	4.760	0.026	5.753~12.765
HbA1c≥ 9%	4.564	1.854	25.643	5.456	0.0312	12.533~26.542

2.5 T2DM 患者不同 HbA1c 水平的 CIMT 增厚率

以 HbA1c 不同水平值为界限 (6.5%~ , 7.0%~ , 8.0%~ , 9.0%~ , 9.5%~ , 10.0%~), 其 CIMT 增厚率分别为 16.85% , 18.42% , 20.71% , 28.83% , 34.52% , 41.21% (图 1)。

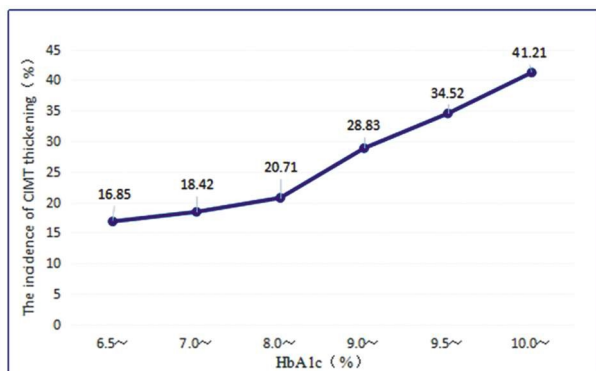


图 1 T2DM 患者不同 HbA1c 水平的 CIMT 增厚率

Fig. 1 The incidence of CIMT thickening in different HbA1c levels

3 讨论

T2DM 的主要并发症之一为大血管动脉粥样硬化,可累及颈动脉、冠状动脉、股动脉等,最终可致脑血管病、冠心病及下肢坏疽等^[9,10]。合并有糖尿病患者其动脉斑块稳定较差^[11]。CIMT 为颈动脉中膜与内膜之间平滑肌的厚度,即管腔中膜外界界面与内膜交界面的垂直距离^[12]。而临床上常用 CIMT 来判断颈动脉粥样硬化严重程度。本研究中,328 名 T2DM 患者中 CIMT 正常 154 例,CIMT 增厚有 174 例,CIMT 增厚发生率为 53.05%。而欧亚萍等^[13] 对入组 55 例 T2DM 患者进行探讨 CIMT 增厚与代谢性疾病的研究中发现,CIMT 增厚发生率为 56.40%。与本研究 CIMT 增厚发生率极为接近。

本研究显示,CIMT 正常组与 CIMT 增厚组两组间年龄、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、血尿酸、空腹血糖、收缩压、HbA1c≥ 9% 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),上述结果与徐笑洋等^[14,15] 研究结论相一致。年龄是 CIMT 增厚的主要危险因素之一,随着患者年龄或病程的延长,全身血管不同程度的粥样硬化,最终引起 CIMT 增厚甚至血管狭窄,尤其是高龄患者最易引起心脑血管疾病^[16],是致死的主要原因。而本研究亦证实年龄是 CIMT 增

厚的独立危险因素。故对高龄患者做好预防至关重要。总胆固醇升高使血液粘稠度增加,局部易形成原位血栓,另外过多的总胆固醇沉积可致颈动脉内膜受损,后者增加吞噬细胞聚集促进颈动脉粥样硬化形成。尿酸是体内嘌呤的最终代谢产物,黄嘌呤在黄嘌呤氧化酶的作用转变成尿酸。体内尿酸过多最终形成尿酸结晶,后者沉积于血管内壁,最终损伤血管内膜,导致颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成^[17]。高血压病患者,尤其是收缩压水平持续升高会使血管弹性减弱,管壁内膜受损,此类患者多合并有胆固醇及甘油三酯聚集,内膜损伤及机体炎症反应使巨噬细胞吞噬脂肪细胞,后者形成脂纹及纤维硬化斑块,最终可致 CIMT 增厚。

HbA1c 是反映 T2DM 患者近 8~12 周内机体平均血糖水平,可以作为 T2DM 患者近期血糖控制情况。2014 年美国糖尿病协会将血糖控制严格及宽松的目标分别定为 HbA1c<6.5% 及 HbA1c<8.0%^[18]。本研究发现 HbA1c 与 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚成明显相关性 ($r=0.753, P<0.05$)。且 HbA1c≥ 9% 是 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的独立危险因素,与文献报的基本类似^[19]。本研究亦发现随着 HbA1c 的升高,CIMT 增厚率亦随之上升,当 HbA1c≥ 9% 时,其上升越明显,说明 HbA1c 若控制不佳是形成 CIMT 增厚的重要因素。

综上所述,HbA1c 与 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚明显相关,当 HbA1c≥ 9% 是 CIMT 的独立危险因素,故可通过控制 HbA1c 水平以降低 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的发生率。这是控制 T2DM 并发脑血管疾病的重要预防措施,值得临床推广。但本研究仍然存在不足之处,如纳入样本量不够庞大,部分患者依从性差、数据收集过程中难免漏报等,故尚需进一步大样本研究证实 HbA1c 与 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的相关性。

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