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血清同型半胱氨酸、胰腺衍生因子、肥胖抑制素与妊娠期糖尿病患者 血糖控制情况和妊娠结局的关系分析*

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摘要 目的: 探讨血清同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、胰腺衍生因子(PANDER)、肥胖抑制素(Obestatin)与妊娠期糖尿病(GDM)患者血糖控制情况和妊娠结局的关系。**方法:** 选择 2021 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月于我院就诊的 286 例 GDM 患者, 根据分娩前糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平分为血糖控制达标组(HbA1c<7%, 173 例)和血糖控制不达标组(HbA1c≥7%, 113 例), 检测并比较两组患者入组时血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin、空腹血糖(FPG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、胰岛素抵抗(HOMA-IR)水平, 采用 Pearson 相关分析 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 的相关性。根据妊娠结局分为妊娠结局不良组(90 例)和妊娠结局良好组(196 例), 采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析 GDM 患者妊娠结局的影响因素。**结果:** 血糖控制不达标组血清 Hcy、PANDER、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均高于血糖控制达标组, 而 Obestatin 水平低于血糖控制达标组($P<0.05$)。血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈正相关, Obestatin 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈负相关($P<0.05$)。妊娠结局不良组年龄、入组时体质质量指数(BMI)、糖尿病家族史、血糖控制不达标比例以及血清 Hcy、PANDER、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均高于妊娠结局良好组, Obestatin 水平则低于妊娠结局良好组($P<0.05$)。血糖控制不达标、血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平是 GDM 患者妊娠结局不良的危险因素, 而 Obestatin 水平是保护因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:** GDM 血糖控制不达标患者血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平增高, Obestatin 水平降低, 且与胰岛素抵抗和妊娠结局不良有关。

关键词: 同型半胱氨酸; 胰腺衍生因子; 肥胖抑制素; 妊娠期糖尿病; 血糖控制; 妊娠结局

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Relationship Analysis between Serum Homocysteine, PANDER, Obestatin and Blood Glucose Control Situation and Pregnancy Outcome in Patients with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between serum homocysteine (Hcy), PANDER, Obestatin and blood glucose control situation and pregnancy outcome in patients with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). **Methods:** 286 patients with GDM who were treated in our hospital from January 2021 to January 2022 were selected. According to the level of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) before delivery, they were divided into blood glucose control standard group (HbA1c < 7%, 173 cases) and blood glucose control non standard group (HbA1c ≥ 7%, 113 cases). The levels of serum Hcy, PANDER, Obestatin, fasting plasma glucose (FPG), fasting insulin (FINS) and insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) at the time of enrollment in the two groups of patients were detected and compared. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between Hcy, PANDER, Obestatin and FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR. According to the pregnancy outcome, they were divided into poor pregnancy outcome group (90 cases) and good pregnancy outcome group (196 cases). Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of pregnancy outcome in patients with GDM. **Results:** The levels of serum Hcy, PANDER, FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR in the blood glucose non control standard group were higher than those in the blood glucose control standard group, while the level of Obestatin was lower than those in the blood glucose control standard group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum Hcy and PANDER were positively correlated with the levels of FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR, and the level of Obestatin were negatively correlated with the levels of FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR ($P<0.05$). The age, body mass index (BMI) at enrollment, family history of diabetes, proportion of blood glucose control not up to standard and the levels of serum Hcy, PANDER, FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR in the poor pregnancy outcome group were higher than those in the good pregnancy outcome group, while the level of Obestatin was lower than that in the good pregnancy outcome group ($P<0.05$). Blood glucose control not up to standard, the levels of serum Hcy and PANDER were the risk factors of poor pregnancy outcome in patients with GDM, while the level

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of Obestatin was the protective factor ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The levels of serum Hcy and PANDER increased and the level of Obestatin decreased in patients with blood glucose control not up to standard in GDM, which are related to insulin resistance and poor pregnancy outcome.

Key words: Homocysteine; PANDER; Obestatin; Gestational diabetes mellitus; Blood glucose control; Pregnancy outcomes

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前言

妊娠期糖尿病(GDM)是妊娠期间常见的一种合并症,超重/肥胖、妊娠期体重过度增长、饮食和微量元素缺乏、高龄产妇、糖尿病家族史等是其常见的危险因素,GDM可对母亲和胎儿产生广泛的影响,包括先兆子痫、剖宫产、巨大儿、胎儿宫内缺氧、新生儿低血糖等^[1,2]。早期识别 GDM 妊娠结局不良的风险因素可改善妊娠期间管理、预防妊娠并发症,因此与 GDM 妊娠结局不良的敏感和特异性生物标志物成为研究的焦点之一^[3]。同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)是一种衍生自甲硫氨酸的非蛋白原性含硫氨基酸,Hcy 合成过多可引起氧化应激、脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)损伤、细胞凋亡,具有神经毒性作用,与心脑血管疾病、糖代谢紊乱有关^[4,5]。胰腺衍生因子(PANDER)是一种新型激素,通过促使胰腺分泌胰岛素,调节血糖水平^[6],研究发现 GDM 孕妇血清 PANDER 水平较正常孕妇明显增高,PANDER 有望成为 GDM 新型生物标志物^[7]。肥胖抑制素(Obestatin)是一种厌食激素,通过发出饱腹感信号,抑制胃肠道运动,减少膳食摄入,并调节胰岛素分泌,在血糖稳态维持中具有重要作用^[8]。本研究通过检测 GDM 患者血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 水平,分析其与血糖控制水平以及妊娠结局的关系,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2021 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月于我院就诊的 286 例 GDM 患者,年龄 22~38 岁,平均(29.06±3.09)岁;体重指数(BMI)22~29 kg/m²,平均(24.95±2.35)kg/m²;入组时孕周 24~29 周,平均(26.39±2.24)周;初产妇 102 例,经产妇 184 例。纳入标准:①符合《妊娠合并糖尿病诊治指南(2014)》^[9]中 GDM 的诊断标准;②单胎妊娠;③确诊后均遵医嘱进行饮食控制及适量运动;④在本院产检和分娩。排除标准:①合并妊娠期间高血压、子痫等其它并发症;②既往有不良生育史;③合并心脑血管疾病、恶性肿瘤;④合并精神疾病;⑤失访或因外力因素导致的妊娠结局不良。所有患者均签署知情同意书,本研究获得我院医学伦理会批准。

1.2 实验室指标检测

采集所有患者入组 24 h 空腹静脉血 3 mL,注入真空干燥试管,待血液凝固后取上层液离心处理分离血清,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 水平,试剂盒均购自深圳海思安生物技术有限公司。采用郑州安图 A2000 全自动化学发光测定仪及配套试剂盒检测空腹胰岛素(FINS)、空腹血糖(FPG)水平,稳态模型计算胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)=FPG×FINS/22.5。

1.3 分组方法

(1)分娩前采用 HLC-723GX 型全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪(上海寰熙医疗)检测所有患者的糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平,根据检测结果将患者分为血糖控制达标组(HbA1c<7%,173 例)和血糖控制不达标组(HbA1c≥7%,113 例)^[10]。(2)所有患者均在本院分娩,观察其妊娠不良结果的发生情况,如:羊水过多、早产、胎儿宫内窘迫、胎膜早破、巨大儿、新生儿低血糖等,据此将患者分为妊娠结局不良组(90 例)和妊娠结局良好组(196 例)。

1.4 基线资料收集

自制调查表收集所有患者的基线资料,包括年龄、分娩孕周、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、糖尿病家族史。

1.5 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 25.00 进行数据分析。血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 等计量资料符合正态分布(Kolmogorov-Smirnov 法)以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用独立样本 t 检验;糖尿病家族史等计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;通过 Pearson 相关系数分析 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 的相关性;采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析 GDM 患者妊娠结局的影响因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 不同血糖控制水平患者血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 及胰岛素抵抗指标比较

血糖控制不达标组血清 Hcy、PANDER、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均高于血糖控制达标组,而 Obestatin 水平低于血糖控制达标组($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

2.2 血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 的相关性

血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈正相关,Obestatin 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈负相关($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 影响 GDM 患者妊娠结局的单因素分析

妊娠结局不良组年龄、入组时 BMI、糖尿病家族史、血糖控制不达标比例以及血清 Hcy、PANDER、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均高于妊娠结局良好组,Obestatin 水平则低于妊娠结局良好组($P<0.05$);两组分娩孕周、吸烟史、饮酒史比例比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 影响 GDM 患者妊娠结局的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以 GDM 患者妊娠结局为因变量(赋值:0=妊娠结局良好,1=妊娠结局不良),以年龄、入组时 BMI、糖尿病家族史(赋值:0=无,1=有)、血糖控制(赋值:0=达标,1=不达标)、血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 为自变量,向后逐步法排除无关变量(入 $\alpha=0.05$,出 $\alpha=0.10$),最终分析结果得出:

血糖控制不达标、血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平是 GDM 患者妊娠 结局不良的危险因素,而 Obestatin 水平是保护因素($P<0.05$)。

表 1 不同血糖控制水平患者血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 及胰岛素抵抗指标差异($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Differences of serum Hcy, PANDER, Obestatin and insulin resistance indexes in patients with different blood glucose control levels($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Hcy($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	PANDER(ng/mL)	Obestatin(ng/L)	FPG(mmol/L)	FINS(mU/L)	HOMA-IR
Blood glucose control standard group	173	9.54 $\pm$ 2.19	275.35 $\pm$ 36.90	22.51 $\pm$ 5.63	5.65 $\pm$ 0.58	6.20 $\pm$ 1.43	1.01 $\pm$ 0.26
Blood glucose control non standard group	113	12.35 $\pm$ 3.06	389.45 $\pm$ 52.19	16.02 $\pm$ 3.77	8.15 $\pm$ 1.02	10.24 $\pm$ 2.26	2.25 $\pm$ 0.48
t		-9.045	-21.648	10.774	-26.377	-18.520	-28.238
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 的相关系数(r, P)

Table 2 Correlation coefficients of serum Hcy, PANDER and Obestatin with FPG, FINS and HOMA-IR(r, P)

Indexes	Hcy		PANDER		Obestatin	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
FPG	0.523	0.000	0.438	0.000	-0.489	0.000
FINS	0.439	0.000	0.417	0.000	-0.437	0.000
HOMA-IR	0.605	0.000	0.539	0.000	-0.582	0.000

表 3 影响 GDM 患者妊娠结局的单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis of pregnancy outcomes in patients with GDM

Factors		Poor pregnancy outcome group(n=90)	Good pregnancy outcome group(n=196)	t/ χ^2	P
Age(years)		32.11 $\pm$ 3.53	27.66 $\pm$ 3.22	10.526	0.000
Gestational week of delivery(weeks)		39.25 $\pm$ 1.43	39.47 $\pm$ 1.42	-1.214	0.226
BMI(kg/m^2)		27.11 $\pm$ 2.56	23.96 $\pm$ 2.26	10.491	0.000
Smoking history		12(13.33)	21(10.71)	0.415	0.520
Drinking history		10(11.11)	16(8.16)	0.649	0.421
Family history of diabetes		26(28.89)	15(7.65)	22.649	0.000
Blood glucose control	Standard	27(30.00)	146(74.49)	51.081	0.000
	Not up to standard	63(70.00)	50(25.51)		
Hcy($\mu\text{mol/L}$)		13.02 $\pm$ 2.19	9.56 $\pm$ 1.03	18.191	0.000
PANDER(ng/mL)		396.12 $\pm$ 12.53	285.68 $\pm$ 34.56	29.418	0.000
Obestatin(ng/L)		15.02 $\pm$ 1.39	22.21 $\pm$ 3.06	-21.290	0.000
FPG(mmol/L)		8.54 $\pm$ 0.76	5.76 $\pm$ 0.45	38.592	0.000
FINS(mU/L)		10.52 $\pm$ 1.36	6.55 $\pm$ 0.68	32.918	0.000
HOMA-IR		2.30 $\pm$ 0.31	1.13 $\pm$ 0.30	30.309	0.000

表 4 影响 GDM 患者妊娠结局的多因素 Logistic 回归方程

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression equation affecting pregnancy outcome of patients with GDM

Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR(95%CI)
Constant term	3.062	0.962	10.131	0.000	-
Blood glucose control	1.053	0.311	11.464	0.000	2.866(1.558~5.273)
Hcy	0.503	0.168	8.964	0.003	1.654(1.190~2.299)
PANDER	0.315	0.104	9.174	0.000	1.370(1.118~1.680)
Obestatin	-0.098	0.032	9.379	0.000	0.907(0.852~0.965)

3 讨论

正常妊娠期间母亲身体会发生一系列的生理变化以适应胎儿心血管、肾脏、血液、呼吸和代谢系统的生长发育,在妊娠早期,胰岛素敏感性增加,促进葡萄糖吸收到脂肪中储存,为后期妊娠的能量需求做准备,随着妊娠的进展,胎盘激素分泌激增,包括雌激素、孕酮、瘦素、皮质醇、胎盘催乳素和胎盘生长激素等,共同促进胰岛素抵抗状态,引起血糖的升高,为维持葡萄糖稳态,机体刺激胰腺 β 细胞增生以及胰岛素分泌,但是胰腺 β 细胞功能障碍可导致妊娠期间慢性胰岛素抵抗,葡萄糖摄取减少,进一步引起高血糖症^[11,12]。研究发现 GDM 患者即便接受降糖治疗将血糖控制在正常范围内,但妊娠结局不良的风险仍然存在^[13],因此探索与妊娠不良结局的相关生物学指标成为当下研究的热点^[14]。

Hcy 是在蛋氨酸代谢为半胱氨酸过程中形成的含硫氨基酸,Hcy 水平可因蛋氨酸代谢缺陷而增加,循环 Hcy 水平升高通过引发炎症介质的释放破坏血管内皮细胞结构,形成 S-亚硝基同型半胱氨酸来拮抗一氧化氮的血管舒张作用,导致血管内皮功能障碍,并诱导氧化应激反应,促使动脉粥样硬化斑块形成^[15]。循环血中高水平 Hcy 被认为是冠状动脉、大脑和外周动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素^[16]。糖尿病患者血清 Hcy 水平明显升高,且与进展为糖尿病肾病^[17]、非增殖性视网膜病变^[18]有关。本研究结果显示血清 Hcy 水平与 GDM 血糖控制水平和妊娠结局也存在密切关系,表现为血糖控制达标组、妊娠结局不良组血清 Hcy 水平分别高于糖控制未达标组、妊娠结局良好组,Hcy 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈正相关,表明 Hcy 过高可引起 GDM 患者胰岛素抵抗和增加不良妊娠结局风险。王静等人^[19]研究结果显示 GDM 患者血清 Hcy 升高,与 FPG、HOMA-IR 呈正相关。Zheng 等人^[20]采用胰岛素联合二甲双胍治疗降低血清 Hcy 水平后,新生儿不良结局总发生率明显降低。

PANDER 是一种分泌型蛋白质,由 235 个氨基酸组成,定位于胰腺 β 细胞的胰岛素颗粒,在胰腺内高度表达,在其他组织中低表达,葡萄糖刺激下 PANDER 与来自胰腺 β 细胞的胰岛素共同分泌,在调节血糖水平方面具有重要作用^[21]。Shehata 等人^[22]报道显示 2 型糖尿病患者血清 PANDER 水平显著升高,且与 β 细胞功能障碍有关。本研究发现 PANDER 水平增高与 GDM 患者血糖控制不良和妊娠结局不良有关,PANDER 水平与 FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR 水平均呈正相关,提示 PANDER 同样参与 GDM 胰岛素抵抗过程,是妊娠结局的预测因子。研究表明外周血循环 PANDER 表达增加可诱导小鼠模型肝葡萄糖生成、葡萄糖不耐受、血糖水平增高和胰岛素抵抗^[23]。肝脏是 PANDER 的靶组织之一,血糖增高时肝细胞 PANDER 表达增加,PANDER 通过激活叉头框转录因子 O 亚族 1(控制糖异生基因表达和糖异生的关键转录因子)诱导糖异生基因表达促进肝细胞糖异生^[24],进而导致胰岛素抵抗,血糖控制不达标,影响妊娠结局。

Obestatin 是一种由胃肠道产生的 23 个氨基酸组成的多肽,通过激活 G 蛋白偶联受体 GPR39 减少食物摄入和胃排空从而控制体重,Obestatin 还可促使胰腺 β 细胞存活和胰岛素分

泌,对葡萄糖代谢发挥积极作用^[25,26]。本研究发现 Obestatin 在 GDM 血糖控制不良患者中水平降低,低水平 Obestatin 与 HOMA-IR 呈正相关。现有报道显示 Obestatin 高表达的 2 型糖尿病患者接受 Roux-en-Y 胃旁路手术后病情缓解更为明显,与 Obestatin 增加胰岛素分泌,降低胰岛素抵抗有关^[27]。Obestatin 调节胰岛素抵抗的机制为:首先,Obestatin 通过上调肝脏中脂肪结合蛋白 5 和抑制葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶催化亚基、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶、成纤维细胞生长因子 21,影响参与葡萄糖代谢基因表达,改善胰岛素抵抗^[28]。其次,Obestatin 通过增加磷酸肌醇 3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B 和细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2 信号传导阻止脂肪细胞凋亡,Obestatin 还可促进葡萄糖转运蛋白 4 易位,增加蛋白激酶 B 磷酸化和 sirtuin 1 蛋白表达,增强葡萄糖摄取,降低胰岛素抵抗,增加胰岛素分泌^[29]。第三,Obestatin 通过调节生长素释放肽和脂联素信号降低食物摄入量,抑制肝脂质积累和胰岛素抵抗^[30]。进一步分析 Obestatin 水平是妊娠结局不良的保护因素,表明 Obestatin 缺乏可能增加 GDM 患者妊娠结局不良的风险,Obestatin 有望成为 GDM 患者妊娠结局预测的生物标志物。

综上,GDM 血糖控制不达标患者血清 Hcy、PANDER 水平增高,Obestatin 水平降低,高水平 Hcy、PANDER、低水平 Obestatin 与 GDM 患者胰岛素抵抗及妊娠结局不良有关。检测血清 Hcy、PANDER、Obestatin 水平可能对 GDM 患者血糖控制水平和妊娠结局有一定的辅助评估作用。

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