

· 脂肪性肝病 ·

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不同亚型非酒精性脂肪性肝病患者代谢性心血管病风险因素的特征分析

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摘要: **目的** 由于代谢紊乱诱发的心血管事件是非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (NAFLD) 的首位死因, 本研究旨在从代谢角度对不同亚型 NAFLD 患者的心血管病发生风险的差异进行探索。**方法** 利用整群抽样选取上海市浦东新区 3 家代表性医院进行多中心横断面研究, 共收集 2022 年 7 月—2023 年 6 月体检资料 37 122 份, 并根据 BMI 对数据分层处理。计数资料的组间比较采用 χ^2 检验, 通过多因素 Logistic 回归分析不同亚型 NAFLD 与代谢性心血管病风险因素的相关性。**结果** NAFLD 共 9 372 例 (检出率为 25.25%), 其中超 97% 的患者被诊断为代谢相关 (非酒精性) 脂肪性肝病 (MAFLD)。亚组分析显示, 瘦型、超重型和肥胖型 NAFLD 检出率分别为 7.72%、33.99% 和 63.56%。肥胖型 NAFLD 患者合并血压、血糖、TG、HDL 及尿酸异常的比例较瘦型及超重型患者高 (P 值均 < 0.001)。风险因素中, 瘦型 NAFLD 与 TC 升高相关 ($P < 0.05$), 超重型及肥胖型 NAFLD 与 TC 异常不相关 ($P > 0.05$); 肥胖型 NAFLD 与 TG 异常不相关, 瘦型及超重型 NAFLD 与 TG 异常相关 (P 值均 < 0.05); 各型 NAFLD 与腰臀比、血压、血糖、LDL、HDL 及尿酸异常均相关 (P 值均 < 0.05)。**结论** 上海市浦东地区不同亚型 NAFLD 检出率与国内外报道接近, NAFLD 的流行病学数据可类推于 MAFLD。不同亚型 NAFLD 在代谢性心血管病风险因素的分布及相关性方面存在一定差异, 需结合各型 NAFLD 的整体代谢特点制定针对性干预措施。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 人体质量指数; 心血管疾病; 危险因素**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金 (81670514); 浦东新区卫生健康委员会卫生计生科研项目 (PW2021A-39)

Characteristics of cardiometabolic risk in patients with different subtypes of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the difference in the risk of cardiovascular diseases between patients with different subtypes of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) from the perspective of metabolism, since cardiovascular events induced by metabolic disorders are the leading cause of death in NAFLD. **Methods** The cluster sampling method was used to conduct a multicenter cross-sectional study among three representative hospitals in Pudong New Area of Shanghai, China. A total of 37 122 sets of physical examination data from July 2022 to June 2023 were collected and stratified according to body mass index (BMI). The chi-square test was used for comparison of continuous data between groups, and a multivariable Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the association between NAFLD subtypes and cardiometabolic risk factors. **Results** A total of 9 372 cases of NAFLD

were detected, with a detection rate of 25.25%, and more than 97% of these patients were diagnosed with metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). The subgroup analysis showed that the detection rates of lean, overweight, and obese NAFLD were 7.72%, 33.99%, and 63.56%, respectively. Compared with the patients with lean or overweight NAFLD, the patients with obese NAFLD showed a significantly higher proportion of patients with abnormalities in blood pressure, blood glucose, triglyceride (TG), high-density lipoprotein (HDL) or uric acid (all $P < 0.001$). Among related risk factors, lean NAFLD was associated with the increase in total cholesterol (TC) ($P < 0.05$), while overweight NAFLD and obese NAFLD were not associated with TC abnormalities ($P > 0.05$); obese NAFLD was not associated with TG abnormalities, while lean NAFLD and overweight NAFLD were associated with TG abnormalities (both $P < 0.05$); all types of NAFLD were associated with the abnormalities of waist-hip ratio, blood pressure, blood glucose, low-density lipoprotein, HDL, and uric acid (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The detection rates of different subtypes of NAFLD in Shanghai Pudong are close to those reported in China and globally, and the epidemiologic data of NAFLD can be used analogously for MAFLD. There are certain differences in the distribution and association of cardiometabolic risk factors between different subtypes of NAFLD, and targeted interventions should be formulated based on the metabolic characteristics of each type of NAFLD.

Key words: Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; Body Mass Index; Cardiovascular Diseases; Risk Factors

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过去几十年来,在全球高热量食物消费增加和缺乏运动的环境因素下,非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)患病率一直呈上升趋势。截至2023年,亚洲地区NAFLD患病率高达30%^[1]。如不及时干预,该病可从单纯脂肪变性进展为脂肪性肝炎、肝硬化,甚至肝癌^[2-4]。而有学者^[5-7]指出NAFLD不仅是肝脏疾病,还是由基因-环境相互作用造成的代谢失调性疾病,NAFLD的发生在一定程度上反映了机体代谢的失衡状态。相较于肝病恶化,糖脂代谢紊乱等代谢性心血管病风险因素诱发的心血管事件是NAFLD的首位死因^[8-9]。患者整体代谢状态对NAFLD预后具有重要意义。

尽管NAFLD是一种与肥胖密切相关的代谢性疾病,但仍有相当一部分患者体质量正常^[3-4,10-12]。患者因体型不同而表现出一定的异质性,非肥胖患者的代谢相关指标优于肥胖患者,但预后却不如肥胖患者^[5,13-14]。分析不同亚型NAFLD与代谢性心血管病风险因素的相关性对探索上述看似矛盾的现象有重要意义。因此,本课题组在上海市浦东新区开展一项多中心横断面研究,旨在从代谢角度对NAFLD患者心血管病发生风险的异质性进行分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 通过体检数据信息管理系统获取上海市浦东医院、上海市浦东新区人民医院及上海市浦东新区周浦医院3所综合性医院中健康体检人群的相关信

息。纳入标准:(1)18岁及以上;(2)主要代谢指标及肝脏超声检查资料完整;(3)知情同意。排除标准:(1)男性过量饮酒30 g/d,女性过量饮酒20 g/d;(2)具有基因3型HCV感染、药物性肝炎、自身免疫性肝病、威尔逊病或任何其他可导致NAFLD的慢性病;(3)接受已知会引起脂肪变性的药物或任何肝毒性药物治疗;(4)合并恶性肿瘤等严重疾病或妊娠。

1.2 研究方法 本研究为多中心横断面研究。由于健康人群的体检周期多为1年,故数据的采集时间设为2022年7月—2023年6月,并根据BMI对数据分层处理。

1.3 质量控制 制定统一的质量控制方案,保证数据采集质量。包括:集中培训数据采集员操作步骤,培训护士矫正仪器、规范操作;明确数据采集内容及整理办法;规定体型指标测量2次取均值,血压测量3次取均值;要求全部体检对象体检前均空腹8 h及以上。

1.4 标准定义 NAFLD的诊断依据中华医学会肝病学分会脂肪肝和酒精性肝病学组制定的《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018年更新版)》^[15]。代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)的诊断依据中华医学会肝病学分会制定的《代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病防治指南(2024年版)》^[16]。根据2002年中国肥胖问题工作组建议,将人群依据BMI分为不同体型,低体质量即 $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$,正常体质量为 $18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq BMI < 24.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$,超重为 $24.0 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq BMI < 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$,肥胖为 $BMI \geq 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$;文

中低体质量和正常体质量合称瘦,低体质量、正常体质量和超重合称非肥胖。腰臀比(waist-hip ratio, WHR)以男性 ≥ 0.90 、女性 ≥ 0.85 为升高。血压、血糖、尿酸、血脂异常诊断标准依据第9版《内科学》^[17]。文中代谢相关指标仅包括代谢性心血管病风险因素涉及的相关指标,并参照体检数据中指标检测值和既往代谢病史来判断指标的异常状态。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0对数据进行统计分析。计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,采用多因素向后逐步 Logistic 回归分析各亚型NAFLD和代谢性心血管病风险因素的相关性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 体检人群的一般特征 获得完整体检资料37 122份,以中青年为主(76.35%);女性较多,占比53.37%;超重/肥胖率为52.1%;WHR过高者38.38%;NAFLD占比25.25%。其他代谢指标中,高血压、血糖异常、高尿酸血症(HUA)及TC、TG、LDL、HDL异常者占比分别为:32.25%、14.23%、16.66%、28.34%、28.41%、28.08%及12.83%(表1)。

2.2 不同亚型NAFLD的流行状况 37 122例体检人群中NAFLD共9 372例(25.25%),其中瘦型NAFLD 1 373例

(在17 779例瘦型体检人群中占比7.72%),超重型NAFLD 4 938例(在14 527例超重型体检人群中占比33.99%),肥胖型NAFLD 3 061例(在4 816例肥胖型体检人群中占比63.56%)。根据2024版最新标准,9 372例NAFLD中有9 107例(97.17%)被诊断为MAFLD,其中瘦型NAFLD中1 108例(80.70%)被诊断为MAFLD,超重型及肥胖型NAFLD共7 999例,均被诊断为MAFLD。不同体型人群中NAFLD及MAFLD的分布差异均有统计学意义(χ^2 值分别为7 227.30、7 880.06, P 值均 < 0.001)。

2.3 不同亚型NAFLD患者代谢相关指标的差异 肥胖型NAFLD者合并高血压、高血糖(IFG及DM)、HUA、TG异常(偏高及升高)和HDL降低的比例分别为61.42%、33.78%、39.92%、56.61%和32.05%,分别高于瘦型和超重型NAFLD者,尤其以瘦型NAFLD者的代谢相关指标最优(P 值均 < 0.001)(表2)。

2.4 不同亚型NAFLD的代谢相关性分析 调整年龄和性别因素后,对不同类型NAFLD的代谢相关性指标进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示:瘦型NAFLD的发生与WHR($OR=2.14, P < 0.001$)、血压($OR=1.59, P < 0.001$)、血糖(IFG: $OR=2.33, P < 0.001$;DM: $OR=3.71, P < 0.001$)、TG(偏高: $OR=2.82, P < 0.001$;升高: $OR=6.23, P < 0.001$)、LDL(偏高: $OR=2.01, P < 0.001$;升高: $OR=2.85, P < 0.001$)及尿酸($OR=1.73, P < 0.001$)正相关,与TC(升高: $OR=0.61, P=0.001$)及HDL($OR=0.64, P < 0.001$)负相关;超重型NAFLD的发生与WHR($OR=1.31, P < 0.001$)、血压($OR=1.25, P < 0.001$)、血糖(IFG: $OR=2.15, P < 0.001$;DM: $OR=2.40, P < 0.001$)、TG(偏高: $OR=1.20, P < 0.001$;升高: $OR=2.72, P < 0.001$)、LDL(偏高: $OR=1.89, P < 0.001$;升高: $OR=2.30, P < 0.001$)及尿酸($OR=1.58, P < 0.001$)正相关,与HDL($OR=0.58, P < 0.001$)负相关;肥胖型NAFLD的发生与WHR($OR=1.56, P < 0.001$)、血压($OR=1.38, P < 0.001$)、血糖(IFG: $OR=1.51, P < 0.001$;DM: $OR=1.94, P < 0.001$)、LDL(偏高: $OR=1.29, P < 0.001$;升高: $OR=1.88, P < 0.001$)及尿酸($OR=1.33, P < 0.001$)正相关,与年龄 ≥ 60 岁($OR=0.76, P < 0.001$)及HDL($OR=0.72, P < 0.001$)负相关(表3)。

3 讨论

研究表明,非肥胖型NAFLD患者的代谢表型优于肥胖患者,尤其以瘦型NAFLD者合并代谢异常的比例最低,与近期其他相关研究结论^[18-19]一致。值得注意的是,良好的代谢表型并不意味着更好的疾病结局。瘦体型患者也可表现出与肥胖患者相似的严重组织学表型

表1 体检人群的一般特征

Table 1 General characteristics of the health check-up people

| 项目 | 例数(%) | 项目 | 例数(%) |
|-------------|---------------|-----|---------------|
| 年龄 | | 性别 | |
| 18~60岁 | 28 342(76.35) | 男 | 17 309(46.63) |
| ≥ 60 岁 | 8 780(23.65) | 女 | 19 813(53.37) |
| WHR | | 血压 | |
| 正常 | 22 873(61.62) | 低 | 1 221(3.29) |
| 升高 | 14 249(38.38) | 正常 | 23 929(64.46) |
| BMI | | 高 | 11 972(32.25) |
| 低 | 1 227(3.31) | TC | |
| 正常 | 16 552(44.59) | 正常 | 26 602(71.66) |
| 超重 | 14 527(39.13) | 偏高 | 7 990(21.52) |
| 肥胖 | 4 816(12.97) | 升高 | 2 530(6.82) |
| 血糖 | | TG | |
| 低 | 123(0.33) | 正常 | 26 575(71.59) |
| 正常 | 31 717(85.44) | 偏高 | 6 093(16.41) |
| IFG | 2 493(6.72) | 升高 | 4 454(12.00) |
| DM | 2 789(7.51) | LDL | |
| 尿酸 | | 正常 | 26 699(71.92) |
| 正常 | 30 936(83.34) | 偏高 | 6 800(18.32) |
| HUA | 6 186(16.66) | 升高 | 3 623(9.76) |
| NAFLD | | HDL | |
| 无 | 27 750(74.75) | 降低 | 4 762(12.83) |
| 有 | 9 372(25.25) | 正常 | 32 360(87.17) |

注:IFG,空腹血糖受损;DM,糖尿病。

表2 不同亚型NAFLD患者一般特征及代谢指标的差异

Table 2 Characteristics and metabolic indicator of lean, overweight and obese individuals with NAFLD

| 变量 | 瘦型(n=1 373) | 超重型(n=4 938) | 肥胖型(n=3 061) | χ^2 值 | P值 |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 年龄 \geq 60岁[例(%)] | 467(34.00) | 1 605(32.50) | 847(27.67) | 26.74 | <0.001 |
| 男性[例(%)] | 525(38.24) | 3 116(63.10) | 2 027(66.22) | 340.59 | <0.001 |
| WHR升高[例(%)] | 507(36.93) | 2 657(53.81) | 2 515(82.16) | 1 013.74 | <0.001 |
| 高血压[例(%)] | 514(37.43) | 2 357(47.73) | 1 880(61.42) | 254.72 | <0.001 |
| 血糖[例(%)] | | | | 53.64 | <0.001 |
| IFG | 136(9.91) | 656(13.28) | 430(14.05) | | |
| DM | 201(14.64) | 750(15.19) | 604(19.73) | | |
| HUA[例(%)] | 231(16.82) | 1 493(30.23) | 1 222(39.92) | 241.57 | <0.001 |
| TC[例(%)] | | | | 5.78 | 0.216 |
| 偏高 | 405(29.50) | 1 462(29.61) | 863(28.19) | | |
| 升高 | 161(11.72) | 522(10.57) | 307(10.03) | | |
| TG[例(%)] | | | | 98.33 | <0.001 |
| 偏高 | 257(18.72) | 1 190(24.10) | 765(24.99) | | |
| 升高 | 303(22.07) | 1 351(27.36) | 968(31.62) | | |
| LDL[例(%)] | | | | 7.51 | 0.111 |
| 偏高 | 335(24.40) | 1 261(25.54) | 832(27.18) | | |
| 升高 | 205(14.93) | 813(16.46) | 493(16.11) | | |
| HDL降低[例(%)] | 215(15.66) | 1 271(25.74) | 981(32.05) | 133.11 | <0.001 |

表3 不同亚型NAFLD代谢相关性的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multivariable Logistic regression analysis of NAFLD among lean, overweight and obese people

| 变量 | 瘦型 | | 超重型 | | 肥胖型 | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | P值 | OR(95%CI) | P值 | OR(95%CI) | P值 | OR(95%CI) |
| 年龄 \geq 60岁 ¹⁾ | | | | | <0.001 | 0.76(0.66~0.88) |
| 男性 | 0.080 | 1.14(0.99~1.31) | | | | |
| WHR升高 ²⁾ | <0.001 | 2.14(1.87~2.44) | <0.001 | 1.31(1.22~1.41) | <0.001 | 1.56(1.35~1.81) |
| 高血压 ³⁾ | <0.001 | 1.59(1.39~1.82) | <0.001 | 1.25(1.15~1.35) | <0.001 | 1.38(1.21~1.58) |
| 血糖 ³⁾ | | | | | | |
| IFG | <0.001 | 2.33(1.86~2.91) | <0.001 | 2.15(1.90~2.44) | <0.001 | 1.51(1.24~1.84) |
| DM | <0.001 | 3.71(3.02~4.54) | <0.001 | 2.40(2.12~2.71) | <0.001 | 1.94(1.61~2.33) |
| TC ²⁾ | | | | | | |
| 偏高 | 0.221 | 0.89(0.74~1.07) | 0.402 | 1.05(0.94~1.18) | | |
| 升高 | 0.001 | 0.61(0.45~0.83) | 0.063 | 0.83(0.69~1.01) | | |
| TG ²⁾ | | | | | | |
| 偏高 | <0.001 | 2.82(2.38~3.34) | <0.001 | 1.20(1.10~1.31) | | |
| 升高 | <0.001 | 6.23(5.14~7.55) | <0.001 | 2.72(2.43~3.05) | | |
| LDL ²⁾ | | | | | | |
| 偏高 | <0.001 | 2.01(1.67~2.42) | <0.001 | 1.89(1.69~2.11) | <0.001 | 1.29(1.12~1.49) |
| 升高 | <0.001 | 2.85(2.17~3.74) | <0.001 | 2.30(1.95~2.71) | <0.001 | 1.88(1.55~2.28) |
| HDL ²⁾ | | | | | | |
| 降低 | <0.001 | 0.64(0.52~0.78) | <0.001 | 0.58(0.52~0.64) | <0.001 | 0.72(0.63~0.83) |
| 尿酸 ²⁾ | | | | | | |
| HUA | <0.001 | 1.73(1.43~2.09) | <0.001 | 1.58(1.45~1.73) | <0.001 | 1.33(1.16~1.51) |

注:1)18~60岁组为参照;2)正常组为参照;3)低/正常组为参照。

和更高的病死率^[3,20-23]。这可能与不同亚型NAFLD的病因及病情进展不同有关^[14,24-28]。

对NAFLD与代谢性心血管病风险因素的相关性研究显示,不同亚型NAFLD均与高血压、高血糖等风险因

素相互关联,具有发生心血管事件的风险。因此,对各类NAFLD的整体代谢状态应密切关注、综合干预;另一方面,由于非肥胖型患者早期症状不典型且无肥胖特征,难以被及早发现,可定期对患有代谢病的非肥胖人

群进行筛查,推进NAFLD的二级预防。此外,与其他报道^[29]不同的是,笔者还发现肥胖型NAFLD与TG水平异常升高无关,而与年龄 ≥ 60 岁呈负相关。这可能是由于本研究对NAFLD分型研究,肥胖人群中NAFLD者和非NAFLD者TG异常增加的比例均较高,二者无明显差异。另外,相比一线城市中青年人群存在较大的工作或生存压力,该地区老年人生活压力较小,能获得较为充分的卫生资源,定期接受慢病体检,且郊区老年人多有参与种菜等有氧运动的生活习惯,在一定程度上缓解了肥胖对老人造成的代谢压力^[30-32]。另有研究^[33-34]指出,中国NAFLD的发病有年轻化的趋势,45岁以下人群的发病率超过了年龄较大人群。NAFLD的筛检年龄可适当前移。

另一个值得注意的结果是该地区不同亚型NAFLD的检出率。目前,世界范围内对不同亚型NAFLD患病率的报道差异较大,而针对上海的研究相对缺乏^[35-37]。上海市浦东新区2023年末常住人口为581.11万,约占全市常住人口的23.36%。研究涉及的上海市浦东医院、上海市浦东新区人民医院及上海市浦东新区周浦医院分别位于浦东新区的南、北及中部地区,卫生服务辐射范围广。通过对3万多例体检数据统计得出,该地区的NAFLD检出率达25.25%,其中瘦型NAFLD检出率7.72%,多见青年女性,超重型及肥胖型NAFLD检出率分别是33.99%、63.56%,多见青年男性,与国内外报道范围相符^[36-38]。根据最新版MAFLD防治指南^[16],本研究中97.17%的NAFLD患者可被诊断为MAFLD,支持NAFLD的流行病学结论可类推于MAFLD的观点。由于超重/肥胖型NAFLD患者的BMI ≥ 24.0 kg/m²,均满足MAFLD的诊断条件,而瘦型NAFLD中仅有80.70%的患者可被诊断为MAFLD,因此在将瘦型NAFLD的研究结论类推于MAFLD时应注意评估。

本研究存在一定局限性,DM的诊断主要是根据自我报告或糖化血红蛋白或空腹血糖的单次测量,至少在2天内没有重复确认,这也是多数大型观察性研究的内在局限性。其次,研究中体检人群虽来源于当地不同行业、地域的常住居民,但只是基于医院社区的整群抽样,仅反映本地区NAFLD流行的估计水平。

综上所述,上海市浦东地区不同亚型NAFLD检出率与国内外既往相关报道接近。NAFLD的流行病学数据可类推用于MAFLD,但在类推瘦型NAFLD结论时还应注意评估。不同亚型NAFLD在代谢性心血管病发生风险方面存在一定异质性,需结合各型NAFLD的整体代谢特点,开展针对性干预。

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