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代谢相关脂肪性肝病多器官损伤的病理机制

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摘要: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)及其进展形式代谢相关脂肪性肝炎(MASH)已成为全球慢性肝病的重要类型,且与代谢综合征密切相关。肝脏-肝外相关器官/组织轴与肝内炎症的“溢出效应”在MAFLD/MASH的发生发展中起关键作用,并对多器官代谢稳态产生显著影响,导致包括心血管疾病、肌少症、慢性肾病、非酒精性脂肪性胰腺病、多囊卵巢综合征、肝细胞癌及多种相关实体瘤等肝外多器官损伤。MAFLD与肝癌及肝外恶性肿瘤的发生发展存在显著流行病学关联,相关肿瘤发生风险与持续的代谢紊乱、慢性低度炎症、肠道微生物生态失调等多因素相关。最新研究视角已从单纯肝脏病变扩展到全身代谢网络失调,强调肝脏与肝外器官的交互作用在疾病进展中的核心地位。本文重点探讨MAFLD/MASH的发病机制,并对相关肝外多器官损伤机制进行述评。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 多器官损伤; 病理学

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Pathological mechanism of multi-organ injuries in metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease

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Abstract: Metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) and its progressive form, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH), have emerged as significant types of chronic liver disease worldwide and are closely associated with metabolic syndrome. The liver-extrahepatic organ/tissue axis and the “spill-over effect” of intrahepatic inflammation play pivotal roles in the pathogenesis and progression of MAFLD/MASH, significantly impacting multi-organ metabolic homeostasis and leading to various extrahepatic injuries. These include cardiovascular diseases, sarcopenia, chronic kidney disease, non-alcoholic fatty pancreas disease, polycystic ovary syndrome, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various related solid tumors. There is a notable epidemiological link between MAFLD and the development of both liver cancer and extrahepatic malignancies. The risk of associated tumorigenesis is related to multiple factors, including persistent metabolic disorders, chronic low-grade inflammation, and gut microbiota dysbiosis. Recent research perspectives have shifted from focusing solely on hepatic pathology to recognizing systemic metabolic dysregulation, emphasizing the central role of liver-extrahepatic organ interactions in disease progression. This article aims to explore the pathogenesis of MAFLD/MASH and to review the mechanisms underlying related multi-organ extrahepatic injuries.

Key words: Metabolic Dysfunction-associated Fatty Liver Disease; Multi-organ Injuries; Pathology

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代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)已成为全球范围内肝脏疾病谱中的主要慢性肝病之一,患病率高达31%,并与代谢综合征密切相关^[1]。代谢相关脂肪性肝炎(metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis, MASH)是MAFLD的进展阶段,组织学特征包括肝脂肪变性、炎症和纤维化。约20%的MASH患者可进展为肝硬化,进而增加肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)及肝移植的风险^[2]。流行病学数据显示,MAFLD/MASH患者中50%~80%合并胰岛素抵抗、2型糖尿病或血脂异常,而肥胖合并糖尿病患者中MASH的患病率甚至超过90%^[3]。

MAFLD/MASH的发病机制与脂肪组织、肌肉组织、肝脏之间的复杂相互作用密切相关^[4]。肝脏作为代谢调控的关键器官,其炎症和纤维化可导致促炎因子和代谢产物的“溢出效应”,进而导致肝外多器官损伤^[5],包括心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)、肌少症、慢性肾病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)、非酒精性脂肪性胰腺病(non-alcoholic fatty pancreas disease, NAFPD)、多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)、HCC及多种实体瘤的风险增加^[6-7]。本文重点探讨MAFLD/MASH的发病机制,并对相关肝外多器官损伤机制进行综述。

1 MAFLD的病理学特征及评估体系

MAFLD的组织学特征表现为肝细胞脂肪变性比例≥5%,主要累及肝腺泡3区,以大泡性脂肪变性为主,可伴有小泡型混合性脂肪变性。MASH的典型病理改变包括小叶内炎症,表现为局灶性炎症坏死、肝细胞凋亡、以淋巴细胞为主的混合性炎细胞浸润、脂性肉芽肿及微型肉芽肿形成。微型肉芽肿由活化的Kupffer细胞环绕凋亡肝细胞形成,具有重要的组织学诊断价值。I型MASH(成人型)多见于成人,典型表现为以大泡性脂肪变性为主,小叶内炎症显著重于汇管区炎症。II型MASH(儿童型)多见于儿童患者,表现为以腺泡1区为主的大小泡混合性脂肪变性,且汇管区炎症较成人更为严重,疾病进展速度也可能更快。成人患者也可出现儿童型MASH的病理表现,但汇管区炎症较轻。MASH的纤维化进展始于肝腺泡3区的窦周纤维化,逐渐发展为桥接纤维化,最终导致肝小叶结构重构。

目前,临床常用的MAFLD/MASH组织病理学评分体系主要包括:(1)NASH-CRN(NASH临床研究网络)评分系统:包含NAS评分,可对脂肪变性(0~3分)、小叶炎症(0~3分)和肝细胞气球样变(0~2分)进行综合评价,并整合了纤维化分期(0~4期)评估,具有全面性和标准

化程度高的优势,临床最为常用;(2)SAF/FLIP(脂肪变性-活动度-纤维化/脂肪肝进展抑制)评分系统:通过创新的加权计分法整合脂肪变性(S)、炎症活动(A)和纤维化程度(F)等指标,具有诊断准确性高和结果可重复性优势;(3)Brunt评分系统:作为基础的MAFLD评估体系,其组织学特征描述清晰,主要适用于成人病例的评估;(4)儿童MAFLD评分系统:针对儿童患者的病理特点,特别强化了汇管区炎症(0~2分)的评分权重,以更好地反映儿童疾病的特征。

现有的病理评分体系尚未充分纳入脂性肉芽肿等特征性病理改变,且MAFLD/MASH疾病更名对合并其他肝病(如病毒性肝炎)患者的诊断标准产生了重要影响,亟需进一步研究和规范^[8]。在临床病理诊断中,儿童MAFLD患者更易合并严重肝纤维化及相关代谢疾病^[9],儿童MAFLD/MASH与成人的差异可能正体现在这种早期纤维化快速进展的独特病理过程中^[10]。近年来,MAFLD/MASH的无创检测技术发展迅速^[11],但组织学仍是MASH诊断与评估的“金标准”,MAFLD/MASH的病理诊断须结合病理学特征、临床表现、实验室检查和无创检测结果进行综合判断^[12]。

2 MAFLD/MASH病理损伤机制

近年来,MAFLD/MASH的病理机制研究取得了显著进展。自1998年Day等^[13]提出传统的“二次打击”假说以来,该理论逐渐由多位学者共同完善,发展为整合代谢、遗传、表观遗传及环境等多种因素的“多重打击”假说^[14-15],并创新性地提出了“脂肪-肌肉-肝脏轴”概念。MAFLD/MASH的发生发展与脂肪组织、肌肉组织和肝脏这三大代谢器官之间复杂的相互作用密切相关,三者通过分泌脂源性因子(如瘦素、脂联素、抵抗素等)、肌源性因子(如鸢尾素、肌肉生长抑制素、IL-6等)及肝源性因子(如成纤维细胞生长因子-21、血管生成素样蛋白、铁调素等)构成调控网络,发挥维持系统性代谢稳态和调控低水平炎症反应的枢纽作用^[4]。

MAFLD/MASH通过肝脏介导的全身性炎症反应及其“溢出效应”在多器官损伤机制中发挥核心作用。作为代谢调控中枢,肝脏在脂质蓄积和细胞损伤(脂毒性)的病理基础上释放细胞因子及促炎介质^[16],这些介质包括促炎细胞因子(TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 等)、趋化因子(如单核细胞趋化蛋白-1)以及异常代谢产物(游离脂肪酸、氧化脂质、晚期糖基化终末产物),通过循环系统扩散至远端器官^[5,15,17-18]。这些介质不仅对心脏、骨骼肌和肾

脏等靶器官功能产生直接影响,还通过加剧局部病理改变,导致多系统受累的临床表现^[5]。MAFLD/MASH的核心代谢紊乱包括胰岛素抵抗、脂毒性和慢性低水平炎症状态^[12],通过多重机制导致肝功能障碍和病理性损伤,涉及关键信号通路(如胰岛素受体底物/PI3K/Akt通路、AMPK通路、NF- κ B通路等)的功能失调,以及线粒体功能障碍、内质网应激、自噬异常等病理改变,形成恶性循环,持续加重肝内外组织的代谢负担和功能损伤^[19]。持续性肝损伤和慢性炎症刺激会促进MAFLD/MASH患者肝纤维化的发生。肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cell, HSC)从静止的维生素A储存细胞转分化为肌成纤维细胞,上调 α 平滑肌肌动蛋白表达,并大量分泌胶原等细胞外基质成分,导致窦间隙内纤维状蛋白异常沉积^[20]。肝纤维化过程主要由TGF- β (转化生长因子- β)、PDGF(血小板衍生生长因子)等促纤维化因子驱动,形成“损伤-炎症-纤维化”的恶性循环^[21]。最新研究表明,MAFLD/MASH的纤维化机制具有特殊性。单细胞技术揭示了肝脏免疫微环境的异质性,包括定居性与募集性巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞、T细胞亚群以及固有淋巴样细胞等免疫细胞群体的动态变化^[21-22]。这些免疫细胞通过分泌趋化因子和细胞因子,与HSC形成复杂的相互作用网络。特别值得注意的是,MAFLD/MASH中所有肝细胞群体均发生代谢重编程,表现为糖酵解和脂肪生成速率增加的类瓦伯格效应^[22]。同时,肠-肝轴的改变也参与其中,肠道菌群及其代谢产物通过门静脉循环影响肝脏免疫微环境^[23]。这些机制的深入研究,为开发靶向代谢通路和免疫调节的新型抗纤维化策略提供了理论依据。

3 MAFLD/MASH相关CVD

MAFLD/MASH患者的CVD是最常见且最重要的肝外表现和主要的死亡原因。在MAFLD/MASH患者中,CVD导致的死亡风险显著高于肝脏疾病本身。统计数据显示,CVD导致的MAFLD/MASH患者死亡占全因死亡的40%~45%^[3,24-25]。MAFLD患者的CVD总体发病率和冠心病发病率分别为8.5/1 000人年和4.0/1 000人年,显著高于普通人群^[26]。病理学上表现出明显的多系统、多器官受累特征,疾病谱不仅包括经典的冠状动脉粥样硬化性疾病和急性冠脉综合征,还累及心肌结构(如心室重构和心肌肥厚等)、心脏电生理系统(如房性和室性心律失常等)以及心脏泵功能(如射血分数保留型和降低型心力衰竭等)^[27]。

MAFLD/MASH与CVD的病理生理机制密切相关。在代谢层面,胰岛素抵抗导致的慢性高胰岛素血症通过激活血管平滑肌细胞增殖、促进血管壁炎症等机制,加速动脉粥样硬化的进展;在炎症层面,肝脂肪变性诱发的系统性低水平炎症通过TNF- α /NF- κ B信号通路,可导致内皮功能障碍和斑块不稳定性增加;在脂质代谢层面,肝脏极低密度脂蛋白分泌异常可导致动脉粥样硬化性脂蛋白表型的形成,如小而密的低密度脂蛋白增多、高密度脂蛋白功能异常^[28]。MAFLD/MASH患者心血管并发症的高死亡风险,提示临床干预须兼顾肝脏保护和心血管风险控制,形成双重靶向治疗策略。针对这一心肝共病的特殊性,从发病机制到临床管理均需突破传统单器官疾病的认知框架,建立跨学科的诊疗路径。

4 MAFLD/MASH相关肾损伤

流行病学证据表明,MAFLD/MASH可使CKD发生风险增加近50%(校正风险比1.49,95%CI:1.1~2.2)^[29]。MAFLD/MASH是CKD发生发展的独立危险因素,且这种关联呈显著的剂量-效应关系:随着肝病严重程度的加重(从单纯性脂肪变性发展到MASH,再到肝纤维化),患者的CKD患病率和发病率显著升高,同时eGFR(估算肾小球滤过率)呈进行性下降趋势。该相关性在调整传统危险因素后依然具有统计学显著性,提示肝脏特异性病理改变在肾损伤中发挥独特作用^[30]。

病理机制方面,在代谢层面,胰岛素抵抗和脂肪毒性通过诱导肾小球高压和足细胞损伤促进蛋白尿的形成;在炎症层面,肝脏释放的促炎细胞因子(如TNF- α 、IL-6等)通过循环系统作用于肾脏,激活局部炎症反应和纤维化进程;在肠-肝-肾轴层面,菌群失调导致的有害代谢产物[如TMAO(氧化三甲胺)、硫酸吲哚酚等]经肝脏修饰后产生肾毒性。值得注意的是,肝脂肪变性的程度与尿毒症毒素水平呈正相关,这些毒素通过激活AhR(芳香烃受体)、诱导氧化应激等机制加速肾功能恶化^[31,32]。MAFLD/MASH与CKD的关联提示肝脏病变可作为CKD的风险标志,其独立于传统代谢因素的特性揭示了肝脏特异性机制(炎症/脂肪毒性)对肾脏的直接损伤作用。关于肝-肾轴通过代谢紊乱、系统性炎症和尿毒症毒素(如TMAO-AhR通路等)介导多器官损伤的相关研究,为开发肝-肾双靶向治疗提供了理论依据,未来须进一步阐明肝源性因子在肾脏的特异性作用机制。

5 MAFLD/MASH 相关肌肉病变

MAFLD/MASH的肌肉病变主要包括肌少症和炎症性肌病两种临床病理类型。慢性MAFLD患者中,43%存在肌少症,26%伴发少肌性肥胖,52%出现肌脂肪变性^[33-34]。组织学上,肌少症表现为肌纤维萎缩、I型与II型肌纤维比例失衡及间质增生等特征。病理机制方面,肌肉组织在胰岛素依赖性葡萄糖摄取和脂肪酸 β 氧化等关键代谢途径中发挥重要作用^[35]。骨骼肌还具有内分泌功能,其分泌的肌因子(如IL-6、鸢尾素、肌肉生长抑制素等)通过“肝-肌轴”参与全身炎症和代谢调控,这一双向通信在MAFLD/MASH的病理进程中起关键作用。MAFLD/MASH相关肌少症患者可表现出显著的激素失衡:肝脏合成的胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factor, IGF)1水平降低导致PI3K/Akt/mTOR合成信号通路受抑,而肌肉生长抑制素水平升高则过度激活SMAD2/3介导的蛋白分解途径^[36]。同时,脂肪组织功能紊乱引发的脂联素减少和瘦素抵抗进一步加剧肌肉胰岛素抵抗和蛋白代谢失衡。MAFLD/MASH患者肌肉病变的高患病率及与代谢紊乱(如肌脂肪变性、少肌性肥胖等)的紧密关联,提示骨骼肌不仅是胰岛素抵抗的靶器官,更是代谢失衡的重要驱动因素。肌因子介导的“肝-肌轴”调控网络为理解MAFLD全身多器官受累提供了新视角。从治疗角度而言,针对肌少症的干预(如改善IGF-1/PI3K/Akt/mTOR合成代谢信号或抑制肌肉生长抑制素/SMAD2/3分解途径)可能成为MAFLD/MASH多系统管理的新策略,尤其需关注骨骼肌与脂肪组织的交互作用对全身代谢的影响。

6 MAFLD相关胰腺损伤

近年来,NAFLD与MAFLD的共病现象正成为代谢性疾病研究领域的热点。Wongtrakul等^[37]研究发现,MAFLD患者合并NAFLD的风险增加了6.18倍,且这一关联在不同诊断方法、国家、研究场所、样本量、混杂因素调整及分层分析中均保持稳定;同时,NAFLD患者发生MAFLD的风险亦显著升高了9.56倍;腹部超声显示,NAFLD患者罹患重度MAFLD的概率增加1.75倍;此外,MAFLD人群中NAFLD的共存现象与MASH及进展性肝纤维化风险的升高呈显著正相关。

组织学上,胰腺脂肪沉积可分为小叶内型和小叶间型。小叶内型表现为内分泌细胞脂滴、腺泡细胞脂滴及脂肪细胞替代凋亡的腺泡细胞;小叶间型则以小叶间脂肪细胞浸润和静止期HSC微小脂滴为特征。这些脂肪

沉积主要分布于间质隔内,不累及腺泡和胰岛组织,但具有显著的空间分布异质性。Taylor^[38]提出的“双循环假说”强调两者通过“胰腺-肝脏代谢轴”形成双向恶性循环。研究显示,长期热量过剩及高果糖、饱和脂肪酸等特定饮食成分通过激活SREBP-1c(固醇调节元件结合蛋白-1c)等转录因子促进脂肪新生,同时诱发内质网应激和线粒体功能障碍,导致肝脏、胰腺及内脏脂肪组织的异位脂肪沉积^[39]。这种病理改变呈现显著的双向恶性循环特征:胰腺脂肪沉积不仅通过降低 β 细胞功能加重胰岛素抵抗,其分泌的异常脂肪因子(如脂联素减少、瘦素抵抗)还会进一步促进肝脂肪堆积,形成“胰腺-肝脏代谢轴”的正反馈调节,加速MAFLD/MASH的进展^[37,38]。NAFLD与MAFLD的强共病关联及“双循环假说”对胰腺-肝脏双向恶性循环机制的阐述,揭示了代谢性疾病跨器官协同损伤的本质,亟需开发同步靶向多器官脂肪沉积的精准治疗策略。

7 MAFLD相关PCOS

MAFLD与PCOS可能通过胰岛素抵抗形成双向关联,且两者在多种病理生理机制上存在显著重叠。研究表明,PCOS是女性患者发生MAFLD时肝脂肪变性加重和纤维化进展的独立危险因素。PCOS患者的MAFLD患病率高达34%~70%,显著高于普通人群(14%~34%),这一差异在调整BMI后仍然存在^[40]。

PCOS与MAFLD的双向交互作用涉及下丘脑-垂体-卵巢轴功能紊乱和代谢-生殖轴的相互调控。脂肪组织功能障碍导致异常脂肪因子(如瘦素抵抗、脂联素降低等)及炎症因子(如TNF- α 、IL-6等)过度分泌,构成连接肝脏与卵巢病理改变的关键分子桥梁^[41]。在分子机制方面,PCOS患者的胰岛素抵抗通过上调卵巢局部胰岛素样生长因子系统促进高雄激素血症,同时激活肝脏中的SREBP等转录因子,加剧肝脂肪变性。同时,MAFLD的进展(从单纯性肝脂肪变性发展至MASH)可通过降低性激素结合球蛋白的合成、扰乱胆汁酸代谢和加剧氧化应激等途径,进一步恶化PCOS的内分泌异常^[42]。

MAFLD与PCOS通过“代谢-生殖轴”形成双向恶性循环,不仅解释了两者的共病率及肝纤维化进展风险,还为开发同时靶向肝脏保护与生殖内分泌调控的精准干预策略提供了理论依据。

8 MAFLD与肿瘤

MAFLD与肝癌及肝外恶性肿瘤的发生发展存在显

著的流行病学关联^[43]。MAFLD患者的HCC总体发病率为1.25/1 000人年,而合并晚期纤维化时骤升至14.46/1 000人年(风险增加10.6倍)^[44]。MAFLD与肿瘤的相关性不仅限于HCC,还涉及多器官恶性肿瘤;即使校正肥胖和2型糖尿病等混杂因素后,MAFLD仍可能独立增加总体癌症负担^[45]。研究证据表明,MAFLD显著增加肝外癌症风险:瑞典队列研究($n=8\ 500$,中位随访6年)显示,MAFLD患者总体癌症发病率较对照组升高22%(9.7/1 000人年 vs 8.6/1 000人年),其中结直肠癌(38%)、肾癌(200%)、膀胱癌(250%)及子宫癌(78%)风险显著增加^[46];美国研究(中位随访8年)发现总体癌症风险增加达90%^[45];而韩国研究则揭示了性别差异的风险特征,即男性以HCC和结直肠癌为主,女性乳腺癌风险最高^[47-48]。

MAFLD/MASH相关肿瘤的病理生理机制涉及代谢紊乱、慢性炎症、肠道菌群失调及遗传/表观遗传因素的交互作用^[49]。在代谢紊乱方面,高胰岛素血症通过激活IR/IGF-1R(胰岛素受体/IGF-1受体),直接刺激PI3K/AKT/mTOR和Ras/MAPK信号通路,促进肿瘤细胞增殖,同时通过升高IGF-1/2水平协同促进肿瘤发生^[50-52]。脂肪细胞因子失衡(如瘦素/脂联素)加剧脂质蓄积,并削弱脂联素对Wnt/ β -catenin等致癌通路的抑制作用^[53-54]。系统性慢性炎症通过TNF- α 、IL-6等激活NF- κ B/JNK/STAT3通路,直接促进炎症反应和纤维化进程,同时与胰岛素抵抗、内脏肥胖形成恶性循环,共同塑造促肿瘤微环境^[55]。肠道菌群失调通过肠-肝轴增加脂多糖进入肝脏,激活Toll样受体4/9介导的炎症反应^[56];同时改变胆汁酸代谢,导致致癌性次级胆汁酸蓄积,通过法尼醇受体/G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体5促进肿瘤发生^[57]。遗传多态性影响脂肪沉积和纤维化进展^[58-59],而表观遗传调控(如DNA甲基化、非编码RNA等)则可调节p53、c-Myc等致癌基因的表达^[60]。上述机制相互作用,共同驱动MAFLD/MASH相关肿瘤的发生发展。

8.1 MAFLD/MASH与肝内肿瘤 随着乙型肝炎疫苗的普及和丙型肝炎直接抗病毒药物的应用,病毒性肝炎相关HCC发病率持续下降,MAFLD已跃升为肝癌的主要病因^[61]。MAFLD相关的HCC主要发生于肝硬化阶段,但仍有少数患者在无肝硬化背景下发展为HCC^[62]。流行病学数据显示,MASH相关肝硬化患者的HCC年发病率为0.5%~2.6%,而非肝硬化MAFLD患者的发病率则显著降低(0.1~1.3/1 000人年)^[63-64]。在胆管癌方面,荟萃分析进一步证实MAFLD患者胆管癌的发病风险显著升

高($OR=1.95$,95% CI :1.36~2.79),其中肝内胆管癌(intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma,ICC)的风险尤为突出^[65]。值得注意的是,MAFLD相关ICC患者的5年总生存率(24.0%)显著低于HBV相关ICC患者(48.9%)^[66]。

组织学上,MASH亚型HCC不仅表达磷脂酰肌醇蛋白聚糖3、谷氨酰胺合成酶、热休克蛋白70、肝细胞核因子-1 α 等典型HCC生物标志物,还表达与炎症相关的生物标志物(如血清淀粉样蛋白A、C反应蛋白),提示MAFLD/MASH相关HCC是一种炎症相关亚型,其生物学行为和预后通常较差。MAFLD相关肝内肿瘤的危险因素涵盖多重代谢异常,包括肥胖、2型糖尿病、代谢综合征和胰岛素抵抗等。单纯肥胖可使HCC风险增加2倍,当BMI>35 kg/m²时,风险升高至4倍^[61]。2型糖尿病不仅使HCC发病风险倍增($OR=2.01$),还导致HCC相关死亡率增加50%^[67-68]。遗传多态性在MAFLD相关HCC发病过程中可能发挥关键调控作用,如PNPLA3等风险等位基因可显著增加肝纤维化进展至肝硬化乃至HCC的易感性^[69-70]。此外,MAFLD相关HCC风险可能存在家族聚集性,其机制可能与遗传易感性或共同环境暴露因素有关^[71-72]。而MAFLD/MASH相关ICC的发病机制可能涉及胆汁酸代谢紊乱导致的慢性胆管炎症及法尼醇X受体信号通路异常激活^[65]。

目前,MAFLD/MASH已成为肝内恶性肿瘤的重要病因。相关的HCC和ICC不仅发病率呈上升趋势,还表现出特征性的分子表型和较差的临床预后。这类肿瘤的发生机制体现了代谢紊乱、遗传背景与慢性炎症微环境三者的交互作用,为临床针对肥胖、糖尿病和进展期肝纤维化等高危人群的早期筛查与个体化管理提供了重要依据。

8.2 MAFLD/MASH与肝外肿瘤 MAFLD与多种肝外恶性肿瘤的发生发展密切相关。对于结直肠癌,MAFLD患者腺瘤发生风险增加28%~57%,在MASH和显著纤维化患者中尤为明显;其病理机制包括胰岛素抵抗激活的IGF-1通路、脂肪组织分泌的促炎因子(如IL-6)通过STAT3通路抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡,以及肠道菌群失调引发的Toll样受体4介导的慢性炎症^[73-74]。Mantovani等^[75]对超过8万人的荟萃分析(中位随访7.7年,新发病例1 347例)显示,MAFLD使乳腺癌风险增加约40%($HR=1.39$,95% CI :1.13~1.71),可能与MAFLD引发的全身代谢紊乱、癌症相关性激素水平改变和营养重构等因素有关^[76-77]。关于肺癌,一项纳入5项研究、共14万人群的荟萃分析显示,MAFLD患者肺癌风险增加30%($RR=1.30$)^[75],其关联可能受吸烟状态和性别等因素影响^[43]。胰腺癌方面,虽然绝对发病率较低(0.38/1 000人年),但观

察性研究显示 MAFLD 患者风险增加 84%, 可能与系统性低水平炎症和胰岛素抵抗相关, 但遗传学研究未证实直接因果关系^[75,78]。值得注意的是, MAFLD 患者总体恶性肿瘤风险增加 90% ($HR=1.9$), 显著高于单纯肥胖人群, 提示 MAFLD 特有的代谢紊乱和慢性炎症微环境在肿瘤发生中起关键作用^[45]。这些发现为理解 MAFLD 相关肝外恶性肿瘤的发病机制提供了重要线索。

9 总结与展望

目前, 对 MAFLD/MASH 发病机制的认识已从单纯肝脏病变扩展至多器官代谢功能紊乱。肝脏与肝外器官/组织轴之间的相互作用及肝内炎症的“溢出效应”在 MAFLD/MASH 的发生发展中起关键作用, 并对多器官代谢稳态产生显著影响。MAFLD/MASH 与肝外多器官损害的复杂关联, 凸显了建立多学科协作诊疗模式的重要性。针对特定分子通路(如炎症及代谢信号调控等)的新型疗法, 有望为患者提供更精准、更有效的治疗选择。应积极推动早期筛查、精准风险评估以及个体化治疗方案的实施, 以延缓相关并发症的进展, 最终改善患者整体预后并降低疾病负担。

在组织学评估方面, 现有 MAFLD/MASH 病理评分系统虽能有效反映肝脏病变特征, 但在代谢相关指标整合及肝外病变评估方面仍存在不足。亟需建立融合代谢参数及无创诊断标志物的新型病理评估标准, 并通过涵盖大量亚裔人群的多中心长期队列高质量循证医学研究, 系统阐明疾病自然史、肝外病变特征及最佳干预窗口期。

随着多组学技术的发展, 转录组学和代谢组学等研究手段正逐步揭示这一复杂网络的分子机制, 为发现新的治疗靶点和生物标志物提供重要线索, 并推动新型靶向药物(如过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体激动剂等)、无创诊断技术和多模态评估体系的临床转化, 从而建立以代谢调控为核心的综合治疗策略, 实现从基础研究到临床应用的全链条创新。

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· 消息 ·

《临床肝胆病杂志》2026年1~2期重点号选题及执行主编

为使作者了解本刊的编辑出版计划,及时惠赐稿件,《临床肝胆病杂志》编委会确定了2026年1~2期重点号选题及各期执行主编:

1期 消除乙型肝炎危害:基础研究领域的挑战与突破.....李文辉

2期 消除丁型肝炎的进展与挑战.....贾继东,牛俊奇

对于围绕重点号选题的文章,本刊将择优优先发表。欢迎广大作者踊跃投稿。

《临床肝胆病杂志》编辑部

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