

· 脂肪性肝病 ·

DOI: 10.12449/JCH260213

不同运动干预对代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者的影响:系统评价与网状Meta分析

马国东¹, 孙卓璟¹, 胡松², 叶子俊³, 马铭辰¹, 崔菲¹, 朱家驹⁴

1 吉林体育学院, 长春 130022

2 国立釜庆大学运动康复系, 韩国釜山 612022

3 香港中文大学生命与健康科学学院, 中国香港 999077

4 东北师范大学体育学院, 长春 130024

通信作者: 朱家驹, zhujj@nenu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0005-9000-7920); 孙卓璟, 202301033@jlsu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0004-1749-0082)

摘要: 目的 系统评价不同运动干预对代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)患者代谢与肝脏指标的影响,为临床运动康复提供循证建议。方法 依据PRISMA指南开展研究,方案已在PROSPERO平台注册(注册号:CRD42025641717)。检索PubMed、Web of Science、Scopus、Wiley Online Library、中国知网、万方数据、维普等数据库中自建库至2024年9月发表的相关文献,采用Cochrane偏倚风险评估工具评价文献质量,并运用Stata MP 17.0软件进行网状Meta分析。结果 共纳入57篇文献,涉及2648例患者。结果显示,有氧联合抗阻运动在改善体重指数(BMI)[加权均数差(WMD)=-0.97,95%置信区间(CI):-1.66~-0.28, $P<0.05$,累积排序概率曲线下面积(SUCRA)=85.4]与甘油三酯(WMD)=-29.6,95%CI:-46.66~12.54, $P<0.05$,SUCRA=87.3)方面效果最优;抗阻运动为改善总胆固醇(WMD)=-15.99,95%CI:-24.19~-7.79, $P<0.05$,SUCRA=79.9)和丙氨酸氨基转移酶(WMD)=-8.08,95%CI:-12.13~-4.02, $P<0.05$,SUCRA=87.3)的最优干预方式;低强度有氧运动在改善天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(WMD)=-4.3,95%CI:-8.45~-0.15, $P<0.05$,SUCRA=73.5)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(WMD)=-3.26,95%CI:-7.79~1.27, $P>0.05$,SUCRA=82.3)、糖化血红蛋白(WMD)=-0.6,95%CI:-2.02~0.82, $P>0.05$,SUCRA=78.8)方面效果最优;中等强度有氧运动则为改善胰岛素抵抗指数(WMD)=-0.92,95%CI:-1.51~-0.33, $P<0.05$,SUCRA=69.4)的最优干预方式。需注意的是,糖化血红蛋白与 γ -谷氨酰转移酶的各项运动干预均未呈现统计学差异(P 值均 >0.05),提示目前尚无足够统计学证据支持运动能够改善上述两项指标。结论 有氧联合抗阻运动、抗阻运动以及低、中强度有氧运动可能是改善MAFLD患者关键指标的最佳运动方式,针对不同指标可选用针对性的运动方式进行干预,但受原始研究限制,以上结论仍需进一步验证与探究。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 运动疗法; 网络Meta分析**基金项目:** 吉林省社会科学基金(2019B122);吉林体育学院研究生科研创新基金项目(YC2024022)

Effect of different exercise interventions on patients with metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease: A systematic review and network Meta-analysis

MA Guodong¹, SUN Zhuojing¹, HU Song², YE Zijun³, MA Mingchen¹, CUI Fei¹, ZHU Jiaju⁴

1. Jilin Sport University, Changchun 130022, China; 2. Department of Sports Rehabilitation, Pukyong National University, Busan 612022, Republic of Korea; 3. School of Life and Health Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong 999077, China; 4. School of Physical Education, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, China

Corresponding author: ZHU Jiaju, zhujj@nenu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0005-9000-7920); SUN Zhuojing, 202301033@jlsu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0004-1749-0082)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of different exercise interventions on metabolism and liver parameters in patients

with metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), and to provide evidence-based recommendations for clinical exercise rehabilitation. **Methods** This study was conducted according to the PRISMA guidelines, and the protocol was registered on the PROSPERO platform, with a registration number of CRD42025641717. PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, Wiley Online Library, CNKI, Wanfang Data, and VIP were searched for related articles published up to September 2024. The Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias was used to assess the quality of articles, and Stata MP 17.0 was used to perform the network meta-analysis. **Results** A total of 57 articles were included, involving 2 648 patients. The results showed that aerobic exercise combined with resistance exercise had the best effect in improving body mass index (mean difference [WMD]=-0.97, 95% confidence interval [CI]: -1.66 to -0.28), $P<0.05$, surface under the cumulative ranking curve [SUCRA]=85.4) and triglycerides (WMD=-29.6, 95%CI: -46.66 to 12.54, $P<0.05$, SUCRA=87.3); resistance exercise was the optimal intervention method for improving total cholesterol (WMD=-15.99, 95%CI: -24.19 to -7.79, $P<0.05$, SUCRA=79.9) and glutamine transaminase (WMD=-8.08, 95%CI: -12.13 to -4.02, $P<0.05$, SUCRA=87.3); low-intensity aerobic exercise had the best effect in improving aspartate aminotransferase (WMD=-4.3, 95%CI: -8.45 to -0.15, $P<0.05$, SUCRA=73.5), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) (WMD=-3.26, 95%CI: -7.79 to 1.27, $P>0.05$, SUCRA=82.3), and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) (WMD=-0.6, 95%CI: -2.02 to 0.82, $P>0.05$, SUCRA=78.8); moderate-intensity aerobic exercise was the optimal intervention modality to improve Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance (WMD=-0.92, 95%CI: -1.51 to -0.33, $P<0.05$, SUCRA=69.4). It should be noted that there were no significant differences in HbA1c and GGT across different exercise interventions (all $P>0.05$), suggesting that there was currently no sufficient statistical evidence to support that exercise could improve these two indicators. **Conclusion** Based on the comprehensive league table and cumulative probability ranking, aerobic exercise combined with resistance exercise, resistance exercise, and low- and moderate-intensity aerobic exercise may be the best exercise modality for improving key indicators in MAFLD patients, and targeted exercise modalities should be selected for intervention against different indicators; however, due to limitations of the original studies, further studies are needed for validation and exploration.

Key words: Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease; Exercise Therapy; Network Meta-Analysis

Research funding: Social Science Foundation of Jilin Province (2019B122); Graduate Student Research and Innovation Fund of Jilin Sport University (YC2024022)

代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 的命名源于国际肝病学界对疾病本质的重新认知, 标志着从“非酒精性”到“代谢相关”的范式转变^[1]。中华医学会肝病学分会于2024年发布的《代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病防治指南(2024年版)》^[2]对此更名持积极态度, 标志着全球医学界对这一疾病的认知与管理策略正逐步统一和深化。在更名前, 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 的全球流行率已高达38%^[3], 我国患病率也呈现显著代际差异, 2015—2018年总体患病率为32.3%, 其中20~39岁人群为28.6%, 较2008—2010年增长37.2%, 预计到2030年患者总数将突破3亿^[4-5]。伴随城市化进程的加快和青少年肥胖率的上升, MAFLD的低龄化倾向愈发明显^[6]。

运动干预作为MAFLD的有效防治手段, 每周超过60 min的高强度体育活动可使发病风险降低42%^[7]。然而, 不同运动模式对患者的影响存在相互矛盾的结果^[8-9], 且有研究认为有氧运动与抗阻运动对患者的改

善能力相当^[10-11]。一项大样本随机对照试验 (randomized controlled trial, RCT) 将患者分配至中或高强度运动组, 结果显示, 不同强度训练对肝脏酶指标的影响无显著差异^[12]。由此可见, 尽管运动干预在MAFLD管理中具有潜在价值, 现有证据仍存在不一致性与局限性。从当前研究来看, 各证据间缺乏直接比较, 仍需进一步探析。网状Meta分析能够综合评估多种干预措施的治疗效果差异及相对有效性, 并提供其疗效排序的概率量化结果。因此, 本文基于网状Meta分析探讨不同运动干预对MAFLD患者的影响, 旨在为临床和体育实践提供更科学的指导。

1 资料与方法

1.1 规程与注册 本文严格遵循荟萃分析PRISMA声明进行撰写, 且研究方案已在国际前瞻性系统综述注册平台PROSPERO注册(注册号:CRD42025641717)。

1.2 文献检索策略 在PubMed、Web of Science、Scopus、Wiley Online Library、中国知网、万方数据、维普数据库检索

相关文献,时间为自建库至2024年9月,最后一次检索时间为2024年9月2日。英文检索词包括:fatty liver、non-alcoholic fatty liver disease、steatohepatitis、nonalcoholic steatohepatitis、steatosis of liver、liver steatosis、NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD、exercise、training、aerobic exercise、aerobic training、moderate intensity continuous training、resistance training、resistance exercise、strength training、concurrent training、high intensity interval training、blood flow restriction、moderate intensity continuous training、physical activity;中文检索词包括:运动、训练、锻炼、干预、非酒精性脂肪肝、非酒精性脂肪肝患者、非酒精性脂肪肝病、代谢功能障碍、代谢相关脂肪性肝病、NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD。以PubMed为例,具体检索式见表1。

1.3 文献纳入及排除标准 根据PICOS原则制定文献纳入标准。(1)研究对象(P)为符合NAFLD或MAFLD诊断标准的患者,不限制性别、年龄及生活习惯;其中根据最新MAFLD诊断标准,体质正常或偏瘦人群[即高加索人体重指数(body mass index, BMI) $<25\text{ kg/m}^2$ 或亚洲人BMI $<23\text{ kg/m}^2$]存在以下两种或以上即确诊为MAFLD:a. 腰围 $\geq 102/88\text{ cm}$ (高加索男性/女性)或 $\geq 90/80\text{ cm}$ (亚洲男性/女性);b. 血压 $\geq 130/85\text{ mmHg}$ 或正接受降压药物治疗;c. 血浆甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG) $\geq 150\text{ mg/dL}$ ($\geq 1.7\text{ mmol/L}$)或正接受降脂药物治疗;d. 血浆高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(男性: $<40\text{ mg/dL}$ 或 $<1.0\text{ mmol/L}$)和(女性: $<50\text{ mg/dL}$ 或 $<1.3\text{ mmol/L}$)或正接受降脂药物治疗;e. 糖尿病前期,即空腹血糖 $100\sim 125\text{ mg/dL}$ ($5.6\sim 6.9\text{ mmol/L}$),或2h餐后血糖 $140\sim 199\text{ mg/dL}$ ($7.8\sim 11.0\text{ mmol/L}$)或糖化血红蛋白(glycated haemoglobin A1c, HbA1c) $5.7\%\sim 6.4\%$ ($39\sim 47\text{ mmol/mol}$);f. 稳态模型评估(homeostatic model assessment, HOMA),胰岛素抵抗 ≥ 2.5 ;g. 血浆高敏C反应蛋白 $>2\text{ mg/L}$ ^[13]。(2)干预措施(I)为各形式运动干预,不限制运动内容。(3)比较措施(C)包

括无干预、标准护理或拉伸运动。(4)选取与诊断标准相关指标或肝脏酶指标共计8项,主要结局指标(O)包括BMI、TG、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶(γ -glutamyltransferase, GGT),次要结局指标为稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)、HbA1c;(5)研究类型(S)限定为RCT。

排除标准:(1)动物实验;(2)无法获取全文或无法提取有效数据的文献;(3)重复发表及会议或综述论文;(4)非中英文文献;(5)涉及饮食干预或运动联合饮食干预的研究。

1.4 文献筛查及资料提取 文献管理及去重通过EndNote 20软件完成,再通过阅读标题与摘要剔除不相关文献,按照纳入及排除标准进行全文阅读后剔除不符合要求的文献。此过程由2位研究者独立完成,若出现意见分歧,则与第3位研究者讨论决定。

为探究运动强度对MAFLD患者的影响,参考美国运动医学会运动处方指南及近年相关文献,采用基于最大心率百分比(percentage of maximum heart rate, %HR_{max})的相对强度进行分类。个体最大心率计算公式为“ $220-\text{年龄}$ ”,%HR_{max}=运动时心率/个体最大心率 $\times 100\%$ 。将有氧运动划分为:低强度(%HR_{max} <64)、中等强度(%HR_{max}处于 $64\sim 76$)及高强度(%HR_{max} >76)^[14-15]。

提取资料包括:第一作者;发表年份;样本年龄、样本量、分组情况;训练特征;结局指标。

文中各指标均已换算为统一单位,血脂指标(TG、TC):mg/dL;肝脏酶学指标(ALT、AST、GGT):U/L;HbA1c:%。

1.5 偏倚风险评价 采用Cochrane偏倚风险评估工具,从以下7个方面评价文献质量:(1)随机分配方法;(2)分

表1 PubMed检索策略示例

Table 1 Search strategy using PubMed as an example

| 检索步骤 | 检索式 |
|------|---|
| #1 | ("fatty liver"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("steatohepatitis"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("nonalcoholic steatohepatitis"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("steatosis of liver"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("liver steatosis"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("NAFLD"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("MAFLD"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("MASLD"[Title/Abstract]) |
| #2 | ("exercise"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("aerobic exercise"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("aerobic training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("moderate intensity continuous training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("resistance training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("resistance exercise"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("strength training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("concurrent training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("high intensity interval training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("blood flow restriction"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("moderate intensity continuous training"[Title/Abstract]) OR ("physical activity"[Title/Abstract]) |
| #3 | #1 AND #2 |

配方案的隐藏;(3)对参与者及实现人员是否实施盲法;(4)对结果评估的盲法;(5)结果数据完整性;(6)选择性报告研究结果;(7)是否存在其他偏倚。

1.6 统计学方法 本文所纳入的指标均为连续变量且单位统一,故使用加权均数差(WMD)及其95%置信区间(CI)作为效应指标,若95%CI包含0,则表示组间干预措施比较无统计学意义。使用Stata MP 17.0软件中的“mvmeta”程序及“network”程序完成网状Meta分析:证据网络中的圆点大小代表样本量大小,圆点间的连线表示两种运动方式间存在直接比较;当证据网络图出现闭环时,需进行全局及局部不一致性检验,局部不一致性检验主要是基于节点劈裂法进行,使用基于环的不一致性检验,根据不一致性因子及95%CI判断直接比较与间接比较的差异。以累积排序概率曲线下面积(surface under the cumulative ranking curve, SUCRA)及联赛表对不同运动干预措施的治疗效果进行排序。SUCRA值越高,表明该干预措施的相对有效性越高。通过绘制比较-校正漏斗图识别网络中是否存在发表偏倚或小样本效应。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果 检索七大数据库,获取文献13 936篇,以追溯法获取文献43篇,经过EndNote 20剔除重复文献4 511篇,阅读标题及摘要后剩余379篇,阅读全文后最终纳入57篇文献(图1)。

2.2 文献基本信息与质量评价 57篇文献中,有8篇为三臂研究,剩余均为双臂研究。多数为2018年后发表的文章(含2018年发表的30篇,53%),5篇研究对象为非酒精性脂肪性肝炎人群,其余均为NAFLD或MAFLD人群,共计患者2 648例,其中试验组1 613例,对照组1 035例,患者多数为40~60岁(42篇,74%),2篇所纳入患者未成年(<18岁),2篇文献未说明年龄特征。

干预措施包括有氧运动(aerobic training, AT)、高强度间歇运动(high-intensity interval training, HIIT)、抗阻运动(resistance training, RT)、有氧联合抗阻运动(aerobic combined with resistance exercise, AT+RT)、全身振动训练(whole-body vibration training, WBV)、抗阻联合高强度间歇运动(resistance combined with high-intensity interval training, RT+HIIT)、有氧联合全身振动训练(aerobic combined with whole-body vibration training, AT+WBV)、普拉提训练(Pilates)8种;对照组(control group, CON)2篇采用拉伸,其余均为无干预或标准护理(表2)。

在纳入的57项研究中,44项明确报告了随机分配

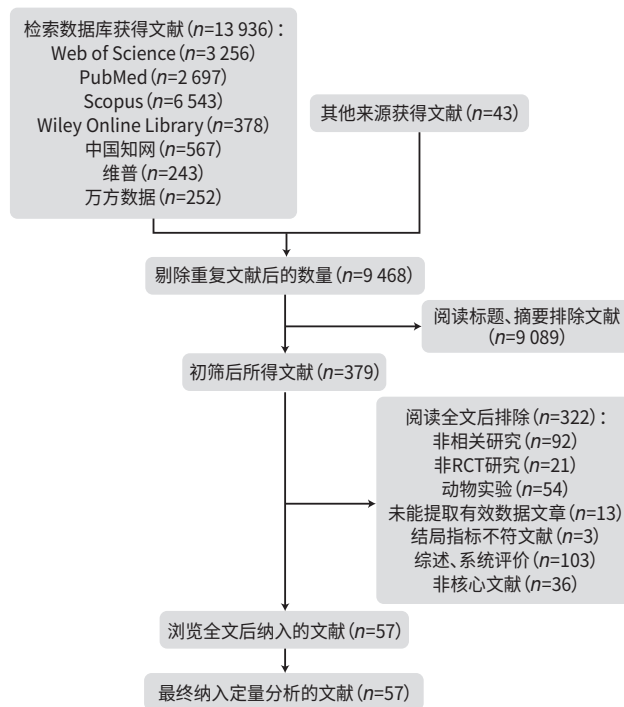


图1 文献筛选及纳入流程

Figure 1 Literature screening and inclusion flowchart

方法(如在线随机序列生成器),1项因按患者个人偏好分组而被归为高风险,其余未予说明。19项文献明确提及了分配方案的隐藏措施,例如采用不透光密封信封或明确声明对研究人员隐藏分组。所有患者均知晓自身运动方案,考虑到运动干预对受试者实施盲法较为困难及对最终结果影响有限。22项研究提出结局指标由盲法评估者或独立实验室及技术人员完成提取。6项研究因未说明患者脱落原因,数据完整性被标为未知风险;所有研究均完成试验注册,但4项因未提供原始试验方案链接,在选择性报告结果被标记为未知风险。另有17项因未报告监测细节、资助或利益冲突声明等而可能存在其他未知风险。所有研究均获当地伦理委员会批准;且患者均签署知情同意书(图2)。

2.3 证据网络图 证据网络图中,圆点表示各干预措施,圆点面积越大表示样本量越多,圆点间线条表示干预措施间存在直接比较,线条粗细与研究数量成正比。不一致性检验结果显示:全局不一致性检验各项 P 值均 >0.05 (具体为 $P_{\text{BMI}}=0.70$, $P_{\text{TC}}=0.72$, $P_{\text{TC}}=0.91$, $P_{\text{ALT}}=0.81$, $P_{\text{AST}}=0.41$, $P_{\text{GCT}}=0.66$, $P_{\text{HOMA-IR}}=0.69$, $P_{\text{HbA1c}}=0.90$);节点劈裂法亦显示所有比较各项 P 值均 >0.05 ,可采用一致性模型进行分析。基于环的不一致性检验结果:95%CI下限均包含0,表明环不一致性不显著,直接比较结果与间接比较结果具有一致性(图3)。

表2 纳入文献基本特征
Table 2 Basic characteristics of the included literature

| 第一作者(发表年) | 干预措施 | 样本量(例) | 年龄(岁) | 运动强度 | 干预周期(周)/频率(次) | 结局指标 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------|--|---------------|----------|
| Astinchap ^[10] (2021年) | AT | 15 | 51 ± 8 | 30 ~ 45 min, 60% ~ 75%HR _{max} | 8/3 | ①②③⑦ |
| | RT | 15 | | 35 ~ 50 min, 50 ~ 70%1RM | | |
| | CON | 15 | | — | | |
| de Piano ^[16] (2012年) | AT | 14 | 16.48 ± 1.42 | 60 min, 50% ~ 70%VO _{2max} | 52/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦ |
| | AT+RT | 14 | | 30 minAT; 30 min RT | | |
| Babu ^[17] (2022年) | HIIT | 20 | 59.9 ± 9.8 | 40% ~ 50 min, 85%HR _{max} , 间歇 2 ~ 4 min | 12/2 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | CON | 22 | 56.7 ± 10.7 | — | | |
| Shamsoddini ^[18] (2015年) | AT | 10 | 39.7 ± 6.3 | 45 min, 60% ~ 75%HR _{max} | 8/3 | ①④⑤ |
| | RT | 10 | 45.9 ± 7.3 | 45 min, 50% ~ 70%1RM | | |
| | CON | 10 | 45.8 ± 7.3 | — | | |
| Takahashi ^[19] (2015年) | RT | 31 | 55.5 ± 13.2 | 3组, 1组各10次俯卧撑, 深蹲 | 12/3 | ①②④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 22 | 51.4 ± 14.8 | — | | |
| Kelardeh ^[20] (2020年) | RT | 12 | 65.91 ± 3.31 | 60 ~ 70 min, 40% ~ 95%1RM | 12/3 | ① |
| | CON | 11 | 64.36 ± 2.97 | — | | |
| Eckard ^[21] (2013年) | AT | 9 | 52 ± 10 | 20 ~ 60 min, 中等强度 | 26/4 ~ 7 | ④⑤ |
| | CON | 11 | 51 ± 11 | — | | |
| Pugh ^[22] (2013年) | AT | 6 | 50 ± 11.05 | 30 ~ 45 min, 30% ~ 60%HR _{max} | 16/3 ~ 5 | ①②③④⑤⑥ |
| | CON | 5 | 48 ± 12.85 | 标准护理 | | |
| Baba ^[23] (2006年) | AT | 16 | 36.5 ± 8.6 | 45 min, 60% ~ 70%HR _{max} | 12/5 | ①④⑤ |
| | CON | 15 | 45.2 ± 9.4 | — | | |
| Houghton ^[24] (2017年) | AT+RT | 12 | 54 ± 12 | 45 ~ 60 min, 固定自行车(16 ~ 18RPE), RT(14 ~ 16RPE) | 12/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 12 | 51 ± 16 | 标准护理 | | |
| Cuthbertson ^[25] (2016年) | AT | 30 | 52 ± 16.74 | 30 ~ 45 min, 30% ~ 60%HR _{max} | 16/3 ~ 5 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦ |
| | CON | 20 | 52.5 ± 14.86 | — | | |
| Reljic ^[26] (2021年) | HIIT | 29 | 52.1 ± 9.6 | 14 min, 80% ~ 95%HR _{max} , 间歇 1 ~ 3 min | 12/2 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | CON | 17 | 56.7 ± 9.8 | 标准护理 | | |
| Bacchi ^[11] (2013年) | AT | 13 | 55.6 ± 2 | 60 min, 60% ~ 65%HR _{max} | 16/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | RT | 17 | 56 ± 1.9 | 70% ~ 80%1RM | | |
| Mohammadi ^[27] (2019年) | RT | 10 | 37.3 ± 2.87 | 40% ~ 80%1RM | 12/3 | ①④⑤ |
| | CON | 10 | 31.7 ± 3.07 | — | | |
| Moradie ^[28] (2016年) | AT+RT | 15 | 52.4 ± 2.2 | 20 ~ 60 min, 40% ~ 60%HR _{max} | 16/4 ~ 5 | ①②③④⑤⑥ |
| | CON | 12 | 52.8 ± 3 | — | | |

表 2(续)

Table 2 (continued)

| 第一作者(发表年) | 干预措施 | 样本量 (例) | 年龄(岁) | 运动强度 | 干预周期(周)/ 频率(次) | 结局指标 |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Bhat ^[29] (2012年) | AT | 12 | 40.1 ± 9 | 45 min, 70%HR _{max} | 26/5 | ①④⑦ |
| | CON | 15 | 39.6 ± 8.9 | — | | |
| Elsisia ^[30] (2015年) | AT | 16 | 44.64 ± 11.4 | 20 ~ 30 min, 60% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ①②③④⑤ |
| | RT | 16 | 43.32 ± 10.32 | 30 min, 60% ~ 80% 1RM | | |
| Iraji ^[31] (2021年) | HIIT | 11 | 12.81 ± 1.02 | 36 ~ 40 min, 100% ~ 110% MAS, 间歇 4 min | 8/3 | ① |
| | CON | 12 | 13.14 ± 1.49 | — | | |
| Zhang ^[32] (2016年) | AT | 68 | 53.2 ± 7.1 | 30 min, 65% ~ 80% HR _{max} | 26/5 | ④⑤⑥ |
| | AT | 69 | 54.4 ± 7.4 | 30 min, 45% ~ 55% HR _{max} | | |
| | CON | 74 | 54 ± 6.8 | — | | |
| Franco ^[33] (2020年) | AT | 25 | 50.45 ± 9.45 | 50 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ①②③⑦⑧ |
| | AT+RT | 23 | 46.23 ± 9.39 | 45 min AT; 3组 12项 RT | | |
| Stine ^[34] (2023年) | AT | 12 | 54.65 ± 15.81 | 30 min, 45% ~ 55% VO _{2max} | 20/5 | ①②③④⑤⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 8 | 45.9 ± 13.14 | 标准护理 | | |
| Achten ^[35] (2003年) | AT | 4 | 42 ± 5 | 30 ~ 60 min, 55% ~ 65% HR _{max} | 12/3 ~ 5 | ①②③ |
| | CON | 5 | 43 ± 4 | — | | |
| Hallsworth ^[36] (2011年) | RT | 11 | 52 ± 13.3 | 45 ~ 60 min, 50% ~ 70% HR _{max} | 8/3 | ①②③④⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 8 | 62 ± 7.4 | 标准护理 | | |
| Hallsworth ^[37] (2015年) | HIIT | 11 | 54 ± 10 | 30 ~ 40 min, 16 ~ 17RPE, 间歇 3 min | 12/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 12 | 52 ± 12 | 标准护理 | | |
| Fahmy ^[38] (2024年) | AT | 30 | 40.8 ± 3.4 | 65 min, 60% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ④⑤ |
| | AT+WBV | 30 | 41.07 ± 3.3 | 45 min AT; 30 ~ 40 min WBV | | |
| Chehreh ^[39] (2020年) | RT | 15 | 未说明 | 60 min, 50% ~ 70% 1RM | 8/3 | ① |
| | CON | 12 | 未说明 | — | | |
| Ezpeleta ^[40] (2023年) | AT | 15 | 44 ± 13 | 60 min, 65% ~ 80% HR _{max} | 12/5 | ①②③④⑤⑧ |
| | CON | 20 | 44 ± 12 | — | | |
| Norouzpour ^[41] (2021年) | AT+RT | 10 | 56.1 ± 3.21 | 15 ~ 30 min, 50% ~ 75% HR _{max} (AT); 45 min, 50% ~ 75% 1RM (RT) | 10/3 | ②④⑤⑦ |
| | CON | 12 | 56.25 ± 5.62 | — | | |
| Winn ^[42] (2018年) | AT | 8 | 46 ± 9 | 60 min, 55% VO _{2max} | 4/4 | ①②③④⑤⑦ |
| | HIIT | 8 | 41 ± 14 | 80% VO _{2max} , 间歇 3 min | | |
| | CON | 5 | 51 ± 13 | — | | |
| O'Gorman ^[43] (2020年) | AT | 16 | 61 ± 15 | 21 ~ 42 min, 40% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 12/3 ~ 5 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | CON | 8 | 58 ± 23 | 标准护理 | | |

表2(续)

Table 2 (continued)

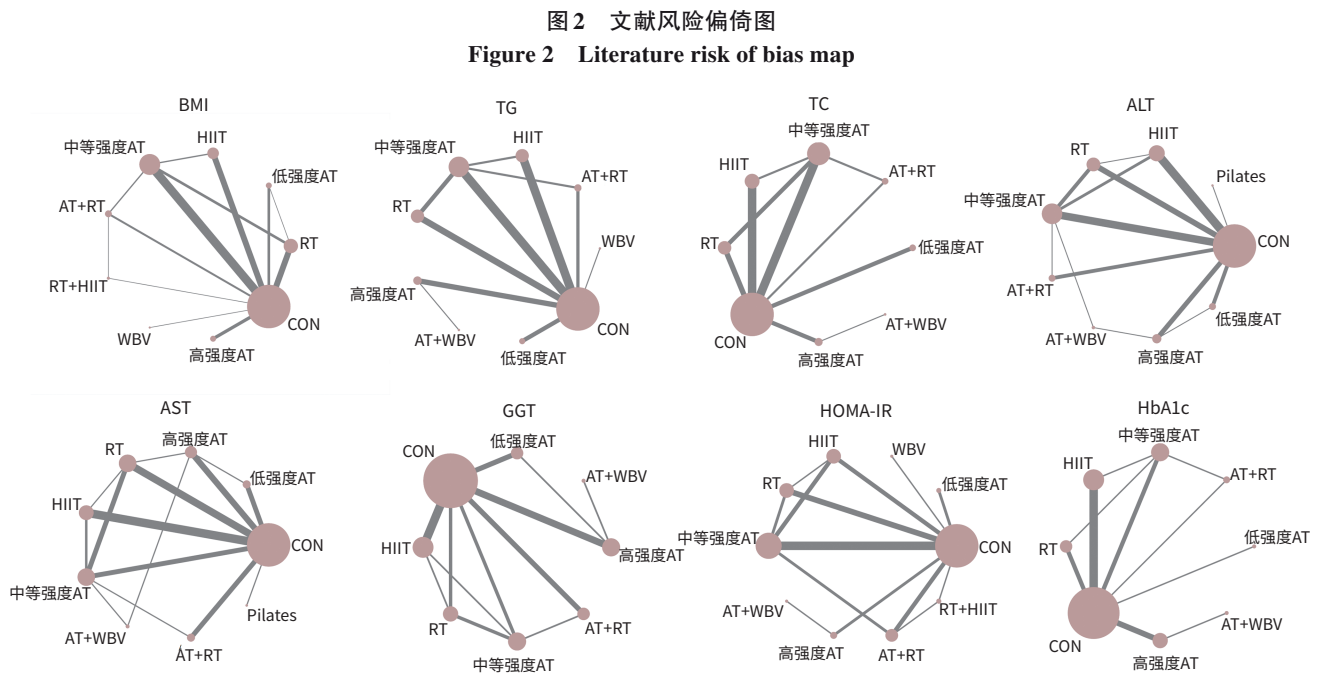
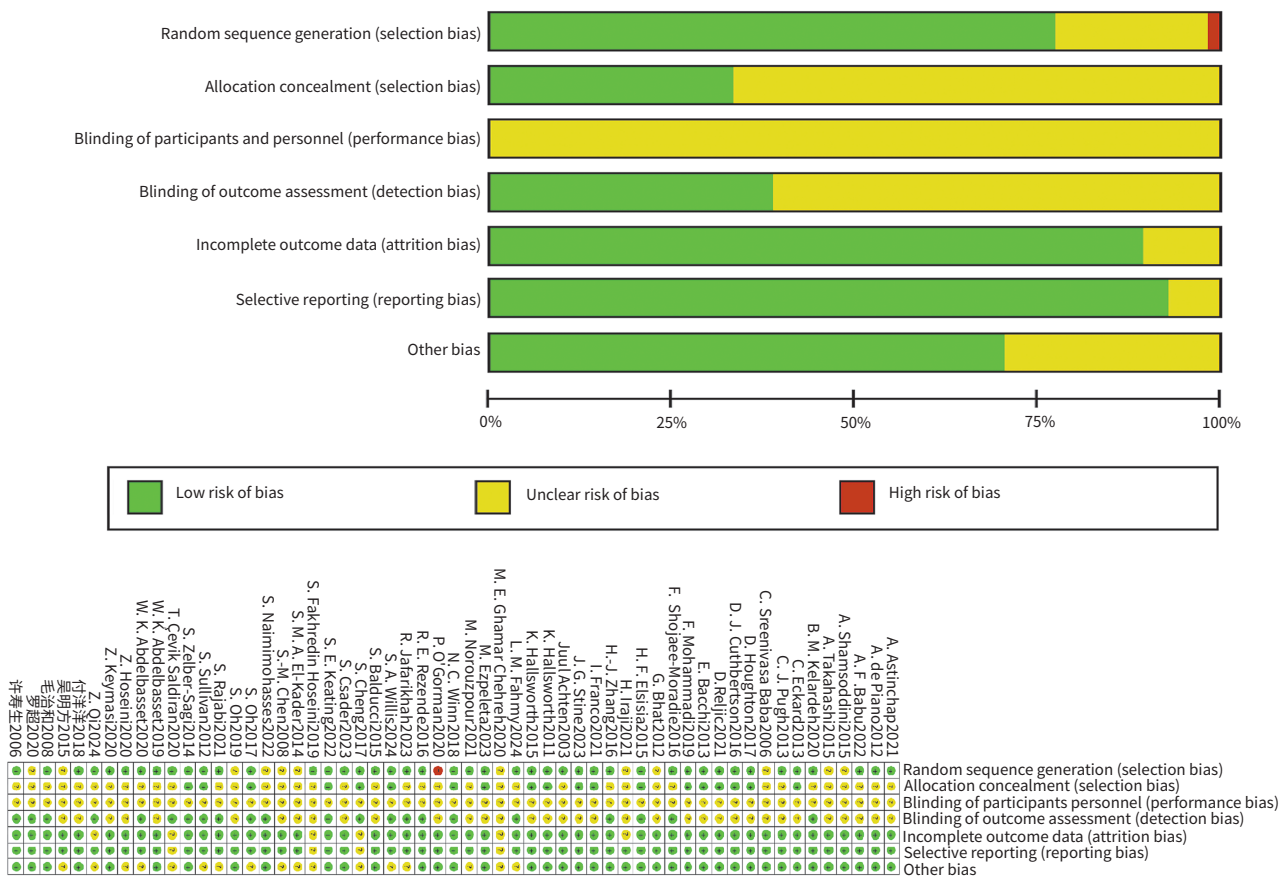
| 第一作者(发表年) | 干预措施 | 样本量(例) | 年龄(岁) | 运动强度 | 干预周期(周)/频率(次) | 结局指标 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|---|---------------|----------|
| Rezende ^[44] (2016年) | AT | 19 | 56.2 ± 7.8 | 30 ~ 50 min, 高强度有氧 | 24/2 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 21 | 54.5 ± 8.9 | — | | |
| Jafarikhah ^[45] (2023年) | RT | 8 | 48.6 ± 2.51 | 60 min, 12 ~ 14RPE | 8/3 | ①②③④⑤ |
| | CON | 8 | 46.2 ± 5.4 | — | | |
| Willis ^[46] (2024年) | AT | 11 | 61 ± 17 | 35 ~ 50 min, 70% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 6/4 | ①③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 13 | 63 ± 18 | — | | |
| Balducci ^[12] (2015年) | AT+RT | 288 | 未说明 | 55% ~ 70% VO _{2max} ; 60% 1RM | 52/2 | ④⑤⑥ |
| | CON | 275 | 未说明 | — | | |
| Cheng ^[47] (2017年) | AT | 22 | 59 ± 4.4 | 30 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 75% VO _{2max} | 38/2 ~ 3 | ②④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | CON | 18 | 60 ± 3.4 | — | | |
| Csader ^[48] (2023年) | HIIT | 7 | 56.9 ± 12.2 | 5组 2 ~ 4 min, 85% VO _{2max} , 间歇 3 min | 12/2 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑧ |
| | CON | 7 | 61.3 ± 7.1 | — | | |
| Keating ^[49] (2023年) | HIIT | 7 | 53 ± 12 | 4组 4 min, 85% ~ 95% HR _{max} , 间歇 3 min | 12/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥ |
| | CON | 5 | 61 ± 5 | 拉伸 | | |
| Hoseini ^[50] (2019年) | HIIT | 17 | 39.82 ± 5.21 | 基于 RAST 测试的 HIIT 训练 | 8/3 | ①④⑤ |
| | CON | 13 | 38.69 ± 6.7 | — | | |
| EL-Kader ^[51] (2014年) | AT | 25 | 50.87 ± 5.93 | 40 min, 60% ~ 80% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ④⑤ |
| | RT | 25 | 51.12 ± 5.58 | 40 min, 8 ~ 12组, 60% ~ 80% 1RM | | |
| Chen ^[52] (2008年) | AT | 23 | 36 ± 6.9 | 60 min, 高强度自行车 | 10/2 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦ |
| | CON | 15 | 37.7 ± 6.6 | — | | |
| Naimimohasses ^[53] (2022年) | AT | 16 | 61 ± 15 | 30 ~ 60 min, 40% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 12/3 ~ 5 | ① |
| | CON | 14 | 55 ± 20 | — | | |
| Oh ^[54] (2017年) | AT | 13 | 48.2 ± 2.3 | 40 min, 60% ~ 65% VO _{2max} | 12/3 | ④⑤⑥⑦ |
| | HIIT | 20 | 48.6 ± 1.8 | 3组, 80% ~ 85% VO _{2max} , 间歇 2 min | | |
| Oh ^[55] (2019年) | RT | 19 | 51.2 ± 1.9 | 3 ~ 5组, 40% ~ 60% 1RM | 26/2 | ①②⑦ |
| | WBV | 25 | 54.2 | 20 min, 30 ~ 50 Hz | | |
| Rajabi ^[56] (2021年) | CON | 17 | 48.4 | — | 12/3 | ①⑦ |
| | AT+RT | 11 | 44.45 ± 6.47 | 16 ~ 30 min, 70% ~ 75% HR _{max} ; 20 ~ 30 min, 60% ~ 75% 1RM | | |
| | RT+HIIT | 11 | 42.09 ± 9.04 | 8 ~ 13 min, 85% ~ 95% HR _{max} ; 20 ~ 30 min, 60% ~ 75% 1RM | | |
| | CON | 11 | 43.82 ± 7.53 | — | | |

表2(续)

Table 2 (continued)

| 第一作者(发表年) | 干预措施 | 样本量 (例) | 年龄(岁) | 运动强度 | 干预周期(周)/ 频率(次) | 结局指标 |
|--|---------|------------|---------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Sullivan ^[57] (2012年) | AT | 12 | 48.6 ± 2.2 | 30 ~ 60 min, 45% ~ 55% VO _{2max} | 16/5 | ①②③④ |
| | CON | 6 | 47.5 ± 3.1 | — | | |
| Zelber-Sagi ^[58] (2014年) | RT | 33 | 46.32 ± 10.32 | 40 min, 10 ~ 12RPE | 12/3 | ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 31 | 46.64 ± 11.4 | 拉伸 | | |
| Çevik Saldiran ^[59] (2020年) | AT | 16 | 43.75 ± 8.62 | 40 min, 60% ~ 80%HR _{max} | 8/3 | ②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧ |
| | AT+WBV | 15 | 45.07 ± 9.11 | 40 min, 60% ~ 80%HR _{max} ; 15 min, 30 Hz | | |
| Abdelbasset ^[60] (2019年) | HIIT | 16 | 54.4 ± 5.8 | 40 min, 80% ~ 85%VO _{2max} , 间歇2 min | 8/3 | ①②③④⑦⑧ |
| | CON | 16 | 55.2 ± 4.3 | — | | |
| Abdelbasset ^[61] (2020年) | AT | 15 | 54.9 ± 4.7 | 40 ~ 50 min, 60% ~ 70%HR _{max} | 8/3 | ①②③④⑦⑧ |
| | HIIT | 16 | 54.4 ± 4.8 | 3组4 min, 80% ~ 85% VO _{2max} , 间歇2 min | | |
| | CON | 16 | 55.2 ± 4.3 | — | | |
| Hoseini ^[62] (2020年) | AT | 10 | 62.6 ± 1.89 | 45 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 8/3 | ①②③⑦ |
| | CON | 10 | 62 ± 1.88 | — | | |
| Keymasi ^[63] (2020年) | Pilates | 10 | 41.67 ± 5.62 | 60 min, 50% ~ 80% HR _{max} | 8/3 | ④⑤ |
| | CON | 10 | 39.3 ± 4.64 | — | | |
| Qi ^[64] (2024年) | AT | 29 | 59 ± 4.4 | 30 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 75% VO _{2max} | 34/2 ~ 3 | ①⑧ |
| | CON | 29 | 60 ± 3.4 | — | | |
| 付洋洋 ^[65] (2018年) | AT | 28 | 61.18 ± 7.53 | 60 min, 60% ~ 70% HR _{max} | 16/3 | ①②③ |
| | RT | 27 | 55.9 ± 12.3 | 60 min, 60% ~ 80% 1RM | | |
| | CON | 30 | 58.16 ± 9.8 | — | | |
| 吴明方 ^[66] (2015年) | AT | 13 | 54.2 ± 3.1 | 40 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 75% HR _{max} | 16/4 ~ 5 | ①②⑦ |
| | CON | 13 | 55.8 ± 3.2 | — | | |
| 毛治和 ^[67] (2008年) | AT | 30 | 42.1 ± 4.6 | 30 ~ 60 min, 60% ~ 80% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ②③ |
| | CON | 30 | 43.4 ± 5.9 | — | | |
| 罗超 ^[68] (2020年) | HIIT | 26 | 29.69 ± 7.77 | 60 min, 85% ~ 95% HR _{max} | 12/3 | ②③④⑤ |
| | CON | 25 | 30.96 ± 7.15 | — | | |
| 许寿生 ^[69] (2006年) | AT | 42 | 51.93 ± 7.68 | 20 ~ 60 min, 50% ~ 70% HR _{max} | 12/4 ~ 5 | ②③ |
| | CON | 29 | 49.17 ± 8.71 | — | | |

注: AT, 有氧运动; RT, 抗阻运动; HIIT, 高强度间歇训练; WBV, 全身震动训练; Pilates, 普拉提运动; CON, 对照组; %HR_{max}, 最大心率百分比; VO_{2max}, 最大摄氧量; 1RM, 一次重复最大重量; RPE, 主观用力感知等级; MAS, 最大有氧速度; —, 无干预。结局指标: ①体重指数; ②甘油三酯; ③总胆固醇; ④丙氨酸氨基转移酶; ⑤天冬氨酸氨基转移酶; ⑥γ-谷氨酰转氨酶; ⑦稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数; ⑧糖化血红蛋白。



注: AT, 有氧运动; RT, 抗阻运动; HIIT, 高强度间歇运动; WBV, 全身振动训练; Pilates, 普拉提训练; CON, 对照组; BMI, 体重指数; TG, 甘油三酯; TC, 总胆固醇; ALT, 丙氨酸氨基转移酶; AST, 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶; GGT, γ -谷氨酰转氨酶; HOMA-IR, 稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数; HbA1c, 糖化血红蛋白。

2.4 网状Meta分析

2.4.1 BMI 纳入43项研究,样本量1 365例。结果显示,与CON组相比,AT+RT(WMD=-0.97,95%CI:-1.66~-0.28,P<0.05)、低强度AT(WMD=-0.41,95%CI:-0.82~0.00,P<0.05)、中等强度AT(WMD=-0.33,95%CI:-0.59~-0.07,P<0.05)、RT(WMD=-0.28,95%CI:-0.48~-0.07,P<0.05)对降低患者BMI具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P值均>0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较,差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(图4)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:AT+RT(SUCRA=85.4)、RT+HIIT(SUCRA=57.3)、WBV(SUCRA=57)、低强度AT(SUCRA=56.5)、高强度AT(SUCRA=51.5)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=49.7)、RT(SUCRA=41.5)、HIIT(SUCRA=40)、CON(SUCRA=11.1)(图5)。

2.4.2 TG 纳入38项研究,样本量1 311例。结果显示,与CON组相比,AT+RT(WMD=-29.6,95%CI:-46.66~-12.54,P<0.05)、中等强度AT(WMD=-20.87,95%CI:-29.79~-11.95,P<0.05)、HIIT(WMD=-20.34,95%CI:-27.87~-12.82,P<0.05)、RT(WMD=-16.13,95%CI:-28.12~-4.14,P<0.05)对降低患者TG具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P值均>0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较结果显示,AT+RT、中等强度AT、HIIT干预效果优于WBV与高强度AT(P值均<0.05),其余两干预措施间比较,差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(图6)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:AT+RT(SUCRA=87.3)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=70.2)、HIIT(SUCRA=68.1)、低强度AT(SUCRA=59.8)、RT(SUCRA=56)、AT+WBV(SUCRA=55)、WBV(SUCRA=21.3)、高强

度AT(SUCRA=18.8)、CON(SUCRA=13.5)(图5)。

2.4.3 TC 纳入34项研究,样本量1 152例。结果显示,与CON组相比,RT(WMD=-15.99,95%CI:-24.19~-7.79,P<0.05)、中等强度AT(WMD=-8.67,95%CI:-14.79~-2.56,P<0.05)、HIIT(WMD=-8.09,95%CI:-15.39~-0.78,P<0.05)对降低患者TC具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P值均>0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较,差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(图7)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:AT+WBV(SUCRA=84.9)、RT(SUCRA=79.9)、低强度AT(SUCRA=58.3)、AT+RT(SUCRA=47.5)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=44.2)、HIIT(SUCRA=41.3)、高强度AT(SUCRA=40.3)、CON(SUCRA=3.6)(图5)。

2.4.4 肝脏酶指标

(1)ALT:纳入41项研究,样本量1 993例。结果显示,与CON组相比,RT(WMD=-8.08,95%CI:-12.13~-4.02,P<0.05)、HIIT(WMD=-6.04,95%CI:-9.44~-2.63,P<0.05)、中等强度AT(WMD=-6.04,95%CI:-9.70~-2.38,P<0.05)对降低患者ALT具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P值均>0.05)。RT干预效果优于AT+RT(P<0.05),其余两干预措施间比较,差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(图8)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:RT(SUCRA=87.3)、HIIT(SUCRA=68.8)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=68.5)、Pilates(SUCRA=58.9)、AT+WBV(SUCRA=49.7)、低强度AT(SUCRA=41.8)、高强度AT(SUCRA=40.6)、AT+RT(SUCRA=24.5)、CON(SUCRA=9.7)(图5)。

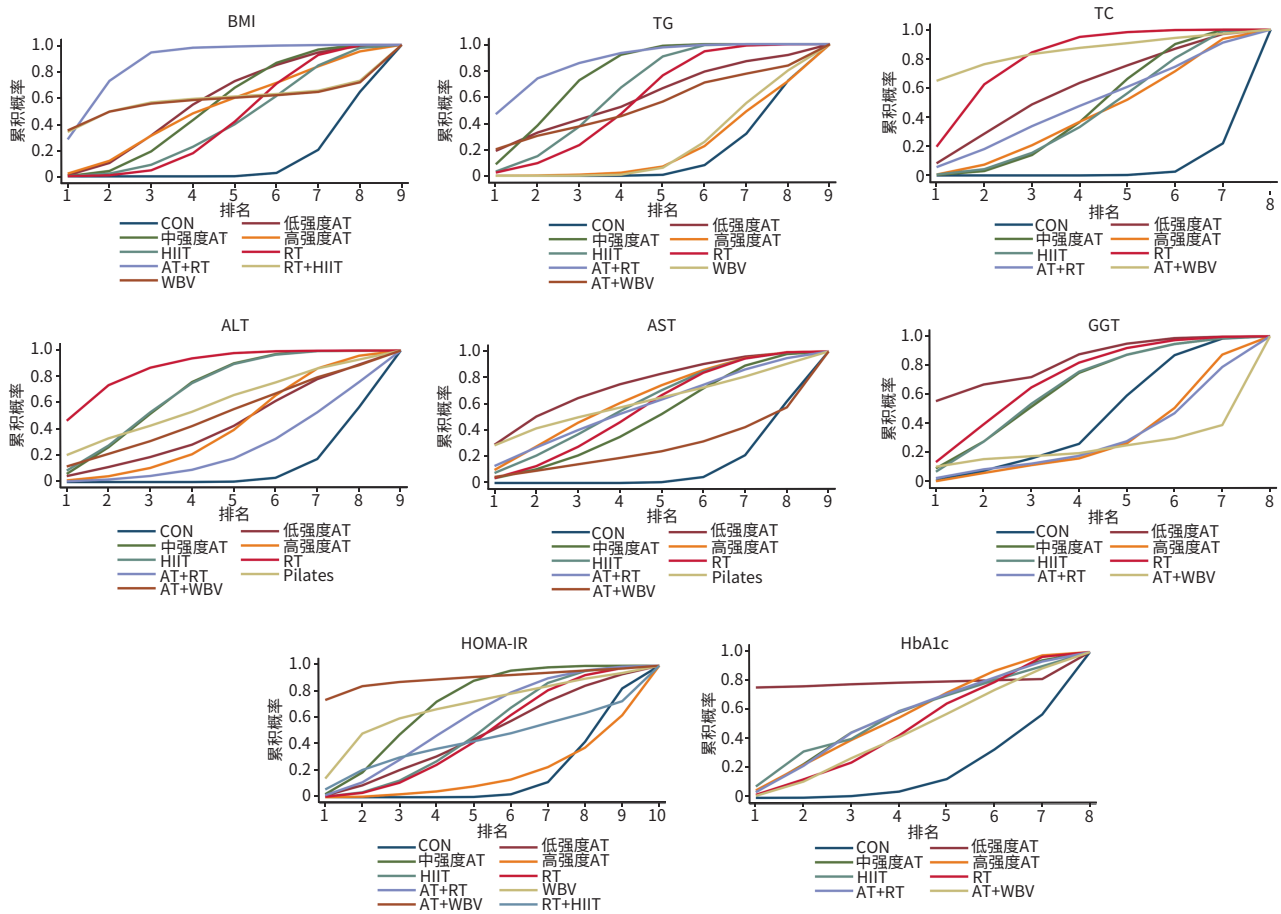
(2)AST:纳入37项研究,样本量1 889例。结果显示,

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|
| AT+RT | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.17 (-3.94 ~ 3.60) | | | | | | | | | |
| | WBV | | | | | | | | |
| -0.56 (-1.37 ~ 0.24) | -0.39 (-4.12 ~ 3.33) | | | | | | | | |
| | | 低强度AT | | | | | | | |
| -0.23 (-3.61 ~ 3.14) | -0.06 (-5.08 ~ 4.96) | 0.33 (-3.09 ~ 3.75) | | | | | | | |
| | | | RT+HIIT | | | | | | |
| -0.60 (-1.52 ~ 0.32) | -0.43 (-4.18 ~ 3.32) | -0.04 (-0.77 ~ 0.70) | -0.36 (-3.81 ~ 3.08) | | | | | | |
| | | | | 高强度AT | | | | | |
| -0.64 (-1.36 ~ 0.08) | -0.47 (-4.18 ~ 3.24) | -0.08 (-0.56 ~ 0.41) | -0.40 (-3.80 ~ 2.99) | -0.04 (-0.70 ~ 0.62) | | | | | |
| | | | | | 中等强度AT | | | | |
| -0.70 (-1.42 ~ 0.02) | -0.52 (-4.23 ~ 3.18) | -0.13 (-0.51 ~ 0.24) | -0.46 (-3.86 ~ 2.94) | -0.10 (-0.74 ~ 0.54) | -0.06 (-0.38 ~ 0.27) | | | | |
| | | | | | | RT | | | |
| -0.71 (-1.47 ~ 0.04) | -0.54 (-4.26 ~ 3.18) | -0.15 (-0.67 ~ 0.37) | -0.48 (-3.88 ~ 2.93) | -0.11 (-0.80 ~ 0.57) | -0.07 (-0.43 ~ 0.29) | -0.02 (-0.40 ~ 0.36) | | | |
| | | | | | | | HIIT | | |
| -0.97 (-1.66 ~ -0.28) | -0.80 (-4.50 ~ 2.90) | -0.41 (-0.82 ~ 0.00) | -0.74 (-4.13 ~ 2.66) | -0.37 (-0.98 ~ 0.24) | -0.33 (-0.59 ~ -0.07) | -0.28 (-0.48 ~ -0.07) | -0.26 (-0.58 ~ 0.06) | | |
| | | | | | | | | CON | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;BMI,体重指数;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;WBV,全身振动训练;CON,对照组。

图4 不同运动干预MAFLD患者BMI效果的联赛表

Figure 4 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on BMI in patients with MAFLD



注:AT, 有氧运动;RT, 抗阻运动;HIIT, 高强度间歇运动;WBV, 全身振动训练;Pilates, 普拉提训练;CON, 对照组;BMI, 体重指数;TG, 甘油三酯;TC, 总胆固醇;ALT, 丙氨酸氨基转移酶;AST, 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶;GGT, γ -谷氨酰转氨酶;HOMA-IR, 稳态模型的胰岛素抵抗指数;HbA1c, 糖化血红蛋白。

图5 各指标改善效果优劣排序

Figure 5 Ranking of the improvement effects of each indicator

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--|--|
| AT+RT | | | | | | | | | | |
| -8.73 (-26.67 ~ 9.21) | 中等强度AT | | | | | | | | | |
| -9.26 (-27.93 ~ 9.42) | -0.52 (-12.68 ~ 11.63) | HIIT | | | | | | | | |
| -11.11 (-47.62 ~ 25.40) | -2.38 (-35.81 ~ 31.05) | -1.85 (-35.06 ~ 31.36) | 低强度AT | | | | | | | |
| -13.47 (-33.90 ~ 6.96) | -4.74 (-17.64 ~ 8.16) | -4.21 (-18.61 ~ 10.18) | -2.36 (-36.78 ~ 32.06) | RT | | | | | | |
| -13.70 (-57.51 ~ 30.10) | -4.97 (-46.26 ~ 36.31) | -4.45 (-45.53 ~ 36.63) | -2.60 (-54.29 ~ 49.10) | -0.23 (-42.32 ~ 41.85) | AT+WBV | | | | | |
| -27.34 (-46.09 ~ -8.59) | -18.61 (-30.45 ~ -6.76) | -18.08 (-28.91 ~ -7.25) | -16.23 (-49.46 ~ 17.00) | -13.87 (-28.16 ~ 0.42) | -13.64 (-54.74 ~ 27.47) | WBV | | | | |
| -28.36 (-51.99 ~ -4.74) | -19.63 (-38.17 ~ -1.09) | -19.11 (-37.19 ~ -1.02) | -17.26 (-53.47 ~ 18.96) | -14.89 (-35.15 ~ 5.36) | -14.66 (-51.55 ~ 22.23) | -1.02 (-19.16 ~ 17.11) | 高强度AT | | | |
| -29.60 (-46.66 ~ -12.54) | -20.87 (-29.79 ~ -11.95) | -20.34 (-27.87 ~ -12.82) | -18.49 (-50.80 ~ 13.81) | -16.13 (-28.12 ~ -4.14) | -15.90 (-56.26 ~ 24.47) | -2.26 (-10.05 ~ 5.53) | -1.24 (-17.62 ~ 15.14) | CON | | |

注:MAFLD, 代谢相关脂肪性肝病;TG, 甘油三酯;AT, 有氧运动;RT, 抗阻运动;HIIT, 高强度间歇运动;WBV, 全身振动训练;CON, 对照组。

图6 不同运动干预MAFLD患者TG效果的联赛表

Figure 6 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on TG in patients with MAFLD

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--|--|
| AT+WBV | | | | | | | | | |
| -7.30 (-33.15 ~ 18.55) | RT | | | | | | | | |
| -11.73 (-39.05 ~ 15.58) | -4.43 (-19.11 ~ 10.25) | 低强度 AT | | | | | | | |
| -14.16 (-42.48 ~ 14.15) | -6.86 (-22.78 ~ 9.06) | -2.43 (-21.05 ~ 16.19) | AT+RT | | | | | | |
| -14.62 (-39.88 ~ 10.65) | -7.31 (-16.08 ~ 1.45) | -2.88 (-16.50 ~ 10.73) | -0.45 (-14.45 ~ 13.54) | 中等强度 AT | | | | | |
| -15.21 (-40.79 ~ 10.38) | -7.90 (-18.28 ~ 2.47) | -3.47 (-17.76 ~ 10.82) | -1.04 (-16.61 ~ 14.52) | -0.59 (-8.65 ~ 7.47) | HIIT | | | | |
| -15.48 (-37.51 ~ 6.55) | -8.18 (-21.70 ~ 5.35) | -3.75 (-19.89 ~ 12.40) | -1.32 (-19.11 ~ 16.48) | -0.86 (-13.23 ~ 11.51) | -0.27 (-13.28 ~ 12.73) | 高强度 AT | | | |
| -23.29 (-47.80 ~ 1.22) | -15.99 (-24.19 ~ -7.79) | -11.56 (-23.62 ~ 0.50) | -9.13 (-23.31 ~ 5.05) | -8.67 (-14.79 ~ -2.56) | -8.09 (-15.39 ~ -0.78) | -7.81 (-18.56 ~ 2.93) | CON | | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;TC,总胆固醇;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;WBV,全身振动训练;Pilates,普拉提训练;CON,对照组。

图7 不同运动干预MAFLD患者TC效果的联赛表

Figure 7 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on TC in patients with MAFLD

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|
| RT | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.04 (-7.07 ~ 2.99) | HIIT | | | | | | | | |
| -2.03 (-6.62 ~ 2.55) | 0.01 (-4.09 ~ 4.10) | 中等强度 AT | | | | | | | |
| -2.91 (-11.75 ~ 5.94) | -0.87 (-9.43 ~ 7.70) | -0.87 (-9.54 ~ 7.80) | Pilates | | | | | | |
| -3.92 (-12.24 ~ 4.40) | -1.88 (-9.73 ~ 5.97) | -1.89 (-8.92 ~ 5.15) | -1.02 (-12.00 ~ 9.97) | AT+WBV | | | | | |
| -4.87 (-12.13 ~ 2.38) | -2.83 (-10.11 ~ 4.44) | -2.84 (-9.97 ~ 4.29) | -1.97 (-12.01 ~ 8.07) | -0.95 (-11.13 ~ 9.23) | 低强度 AT | | | | |
| -4.87 (-10.72 ~ 0.97) | -2.83 (-8.45 ~ 2.79) | -2.84 (-8.41 ~ 2.73) | -1.97 (-10.97 ~ 7.03) | -0.95 (-9.67 ~ 7.77) | 0.00 (-6.28 ~ 6.28) | 高强度 AT | | | |
| -6.69 (-13.14 ~ -0.24) | -4.65 (-10.81 ~ 1.52) | -4.65 (-10.89 ~ 1.58) | -3.78 (-13.14 ~ 5.58) | -2.77 (-12.06 ~ 6.53) | -1.81 (-9.67 ~ 6.04) | -1.82 (-8.43 ~ 4.80) | AT+RT | | |
| -8.08 (-12.13 ~ -4.02) | -6.04 (-9.44 ~ -2.63) | -6.04 (-9.70 ~ -2.38) | -5.17 (-13.03 ~ 2.69) | -4.15 (-11.83 ~ 3.52) | -3.20 (-9.45 ~ 3.04) | -3.20 (-7.59 ~ 1.19) | -1.39 (-6.47 ~ 3.70) | CON | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;ALT,丙氨酸氨基转移酶;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;Pilates,普拉提训练;CON,对照组。

图8 不同运动干预MAFLD患者ALT效果的联赛表

Figure 8 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on ALT in patients with MAFLD

与CON组相比,低强度AT($WMD=-4.30, 95\%CI: -8.45 \sim -0.15, P<0.05$)、高强度AT($WMD=-3.38, 95\%CI: -6.68 \sim -0.08, P<0.05$)、RT($WMD=-2.81, 95\%CI: -5.56 \sim -0.06, P<0.05$)对降低患者AST具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:低强度AT(SUCRA=73.5)、高强度AT(SUCRA=62.3)、Pilates(SUCRA=60.7)、HIIT(SUCRA=58.7)、AT+RT(SUCRA=56.5)、RT(SUCRA=54.3)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=47.7)、AT+WBV(SUCRA=25.2)、CON(SUCRA=11.1)(图5)。

(3) GGT:纳入22项研究,样本量1447例。结果显示,与CON相比,各干预形式对降低患者GGT均不具统

计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:低强度AT(SUCRA=82.3)、RT(SUCRA=69.8)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=63.5)、HIIT(SUCRA=63.5)、CON(SUCRA=41.9)、高强度AT(SUCRA=28.5)、AT+RT(SUCRA=28)、AT+WBV(SUCRA=22.6)(图5)。

2.4.5 HOMA-IR 纳入24项研究,样本量824例。结果显示,与CON组相比,中等强度AT($WMD=-0.92, 95\%CI: -1.51 \sim -0.33, P<0.05$)对降低患者HOMA-IR具有统计学意义,其余干预形式不具有统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。不同运动干预措施两两比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:AT+WBV(SUCRA=90)、中等强度AT(SUCRA=69.4)、WBV

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|--|
| 低强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.92 (-5.61 ~ 3.77) | 高强度 AT | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.69 (-8.56 ~ 7.18) | 0.23 (-7.22 ~ 7.68) | Pilates | | | | | | | | |
| -1.23 (-6.43 ~ 3.96) | -0.31 (-4.74 ~ 4.11) | -0.54 (-7.93 ~ 6.85) | HIIT | | | | | | | |
| -1.29 (-7.21 ~ 4.63) | -0.37 (-5.72 ~ 4.98) | -0.60 (-8.51 ~ 7.31) | -0.06 (-5.33 ~ 5.21) | AT+RT | | | | | | |
| -1.49 (-6.36 ~ 3.38) | -0.57 (-4.39 ~ 3.25) | -0.80 (-8.03 ~ 6.42) | -0.26 (-3.85 ~ 3.33) | -0.20 (-5.22 ~ 4.82) | RT | | | | | |
| -1.91 (-7.18 ~ 3.35) | -0.99 (-5.36 ~ 3.37) | -1.22 (-8.69 ~ 6.25) | -0.68 (-4.31 ~ 2.95) | -0.62 (-5.96 ~ 4.72) | -0.42 (-3.68 ~ 2.84) | 中等强度 AT | | | | |
| -4.05 (-11.63 ~ 3.52) | -3.13 (-9.84 ~ 3.57) | -3.36 (-12.67 ~ 5.94) | -2.82 (-9.54 ~ 3.90) | -2.76 (-10.49 ~ 4.96) | -2.56 (-9.11 ~ 3.99) | -2.14 (-8.13 ~ 3.85) | AT+WBV | | | |
| -4.30 (-8.45 ~ -0.15) | -3.38 (-6.68 ~ -0.08) | -3.61 (-10.29 ~ 3.07) | -3.07 (-6.23 ~ 0.09) | -3.01 (-7.24 ~ 1.22) | -2.81 (-5.56 ~ -0.06) | -2.39 (-5.73 ~ 0.96) | -0.25 (-6.73 ~ 6.23) | CON | | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;AST,天冬氨酸氨基转移酶;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;Pilates,普拉提训练;CON,对照组。

图9 不同运动干预MAFLD患者AST效果的联赛表

Figure 9 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on AST in patients with MAFLD

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|--|
| 低强度 AT | | | | | | | | | |
| -1.36 (-7.56 ~ 4.84) | RT | | | | | | | | |
| -1.56 (-7.76 ~ 4.63) | -0.20 (-1.57 ~ 1.17) | 中等强度 AT | | | | | | | |
| -1.55 (-7.76 ~ 4.67) | -0.18 (-1.27 ~ 0.90) | 0.02 (-1.31 ~ 1.35) | HIIT | | | | | | |
| -4.55 (-9.29 ~ 0.20) | -3.19 (-9.03 ~ 2.65) | -2.99 (-8.82 ~ 2.85) | -3.00 (-8.86 ~ 2.85) | 高强度 AT | | | | | |
| -4.73 (-11.24 ~ 1.79) | -3.36 (-9.67 ~ 2.94) | -3.16 (-9.46 ~ 3.13) | -3.18 (-9.50 ~ 3.14) | -0.18 (-6.35 ~ 6.00) | AT+RT | | | | |
| -7.70 (-20.98 ~ 5.58) | -6.34 (-20.04 ~ 7.37) | -6.14 (-19.84 ~ 7.57) | -6.15 (-19.87 ~ 7.56) | -3.15 (-15.55 ~ 9.25) | -2.97 (-16.82 ~ 10.88) | AT+WBV | | | |
| -3.26 (-7.79 ~ 1.27) | -1.90 (-6.13 ~ 2.33) | -1.70 (-5.92 ~ 2.52) | -1.72 (-5.97 ~ 2.54) | 1.29 (-2.74 ~ 5.31) | 1.47 (-3.22 ~ 6.15) | 4.44 (-8.60 ~ 17.47) | CON | | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;GTT,γ-谷氨酸氨基转移酶;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;CON,对照组。

图10 不同运动干预MAFLD患者GGT效果的联赛表

Figure 10 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on GGT in patients with MAFLD

(SUCRA=67.8)、AT+RT(SUCRA=57.5)、HIIT(SUCRA=48.9)、RT(SUCRA=46.2)、低强度 AT(SUCRA=46)、RT+HIIT(SUCRA=42)、高强度 AT(SUCRA=16.7)、CON(SUCRA=15.4)(图5)。

2.4.6 HbA1c 纳入20项研究,样本量714例。结果显示,与CON相比,各干预形式对降低患者HbA1c均不具统计学意义(P值均>0.05);不同运动干预措施两两比较,差异均无统计学意义(P值均>0.05)(图12)。SUCRA由大到小依次为:低强度 AT(SUCRA=78.8)、HIIT(SUCRA=54.3)、高强度 AT(SUCRA=54.3)、中等强度 AT(SUCRA=54.1)、AT+RT(SUCRA=53.8)、RT(SUCRA=46.1)、AT+WBV(SUCRA=43.1)、CON(SUCRA=15.6)(图5)。

2.5 发表偏倚 对各指标进行漏斗图绘制,结果显示,各指标的漏斗图基本呈顶端中心对称,提示未发现明显

的发表偏倚,有部分指标出现底部不对称,表明可能存在小样本效应,总体质量尚可(图13)。

2.6 不良反应 3篇文献^[24, 46, 58](5%)报道了不良反应。在高强度 AT中,8例患者出现了心律失常,2例患者出现了胸闷;RT中,有3例患者因膝痛、肩部疼痛及背痛而退出;AT+RT中,有2例患者因膝关节及背部问题而退出。

3 讨论

本文系统评价了8类(10种)运动模式对MAFLD患者多项代谢指标[BMI、血脂指标(TG、TC)、肝脏酶指标(ALT、AST、GGT)、HOMA-IR及HbA1c]的影响。SUCRA排序显示,在降低MAFLD患者BMI及TG方面,AT+RT可能为最佳干预措施;在降低患者TC与HOMA-IR指标

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| AT+WBV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -1.86 (-5.10 ~ 1.39) | 中等强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -1.60 (-5.28 ~ 2.08) | 0.26 (-1.67 ~ 2.18) | WBV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.03 (-5.32 ~ 1.26) | -0.17 (-1.02 ~ 0.67) | -0.43 (-2.43 ~ 1.57) | AT+RT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.19 (-5.45 ~ 1.06) | -0.34 (-1.06 ~ 0.39) | -0.59 (-2.53 ~ 1.34) | -0.16 (-1.14 ~ 0.82) | HIIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.25 (-5.60 ~ 1.11) | -0.39 (-1.54 ~ 0.76) | -0.65 (-2.74 ~ 1.44) | -0.22 (-1.50 ~ 1.07) | -0.05 (-1.24 ~ 1.14) | 低强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.24 (-5.51 ~ 1.03) | -0.39 (-1.11 ~ 0.34) | -0.64 (-2.60 ~ 1.31) | -0.21 (-1.21 ~ 0.78) | -0.05 (-0.88 ~ 0.78) | 0.00 (-1.21 ~ 1.22) | RT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.35 (-6.21 ~ 1.51) | -0.49 (-2.72 ~ 1.74) | -0.75 (-3.59 ~ 2.09) | -0.32 (-2.52 ~ 1.89) | -0.15 (-2.41 ~ 2.10) | -0.10 (-2.49 ~ 2.29) | -0.10 (-2.37 ~ 2.16) | RT+HIIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.88 (-5.93 ~ 0.17) | -1.02 (-2.15 ~ 0.10) | -1.28 (-3.34 ~ 0.78) | -0.85 (-2.10 ~ 0.40) | -0.69 (-1.83 ~ 0.45) | -0.63 (-2.03 ~ 0.76) | -0.64 (-1.82 ~ 0.54) | -0.53 (-2.90 ~ 1.83) | 高强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -2.78 (-5.97 ~ 0.41) | -0.92 (-1.51 ~ -0.33) | -1.18 (-3.01 ~ 0.65) | -0.75 (-1.56 ~ 0.06) | -0.59 (-1.22 ~ 0.05) | -0.53 (-1.55 ~ 0.48) | -0.54 (-1.23 ~ 0.16) | -0.43 (-2.60 ~ 1.74) | 0.10 (-0.85 ~ 1.05) | CON | | | | | | | | | | | | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;HOMA-IR,稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;WBV,全身振动训练;CON,对照组。

图 11 不同运动干预 MAFLD 患者 HOMA-IR 效果的联赛表

Figure 11 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on HOMA-IR in patients with MAFLD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 低强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.53 (-1.95 ~ 0.90) | HIIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.54 (-1.96 ~ 0.88) | -0.01 (-0.19 ~ 0.17) | 高强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.53 (-1.95 ~ 0.90) | 0.00 (-0.18 ~ 0.19) | 0.01 (-0.18 ~ 0.20) | 中等强度 AT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.53 (-1.95 ~ 0.90) | 0.00 (-0.18 ~ 0.19) | 0.01 (-0.18 ~ 0.20) | 0.00 (-0.01 ~ 0.01) | AT+RT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.55 (-1.97 ~ 0.87) | -0.02 (-0.18 ~ 0.13) | -0.01 (-0.14 ~ 0.12) | -0.02 (-0.19 ~ 0.14) | -0.02 (-0.19 ~ 0.14) | RT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.55 (-1.97 ~ 0.87) | -0.02 (-0.20 ~ 0.16) | -0.01 (-0.04 ~ 0.02) | -0.02 (-0.22 ~ 0.17) | -0.02 (-0.22 ~ 0.17) | 0.00 (-0.13 ~ 0.14) | AT+WBV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.60 (-2.02 ~ 0.82) | -0.07 (-0.21 ~ 0.06) | -0.06 (-0.18 ~ 0.05) | -0.07 (-0.23 ~ 0.08) | -0.07 (-0.23 ~ 0.08) | -0.05 (-0.11 ~ 0.01) | -0.05 (-0.17 ~ 0.07) | CON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

注:MAFLD,代谢相关脂肪性肝病;HbA1c,糖化血红蛋白;AT,有氧运动;RT,抗阻运动;HIIT,高强度间歇运动;CON,对照组。

图 12 不同运动干预 MAFLD 患者 HbA1c 效果的联赛表

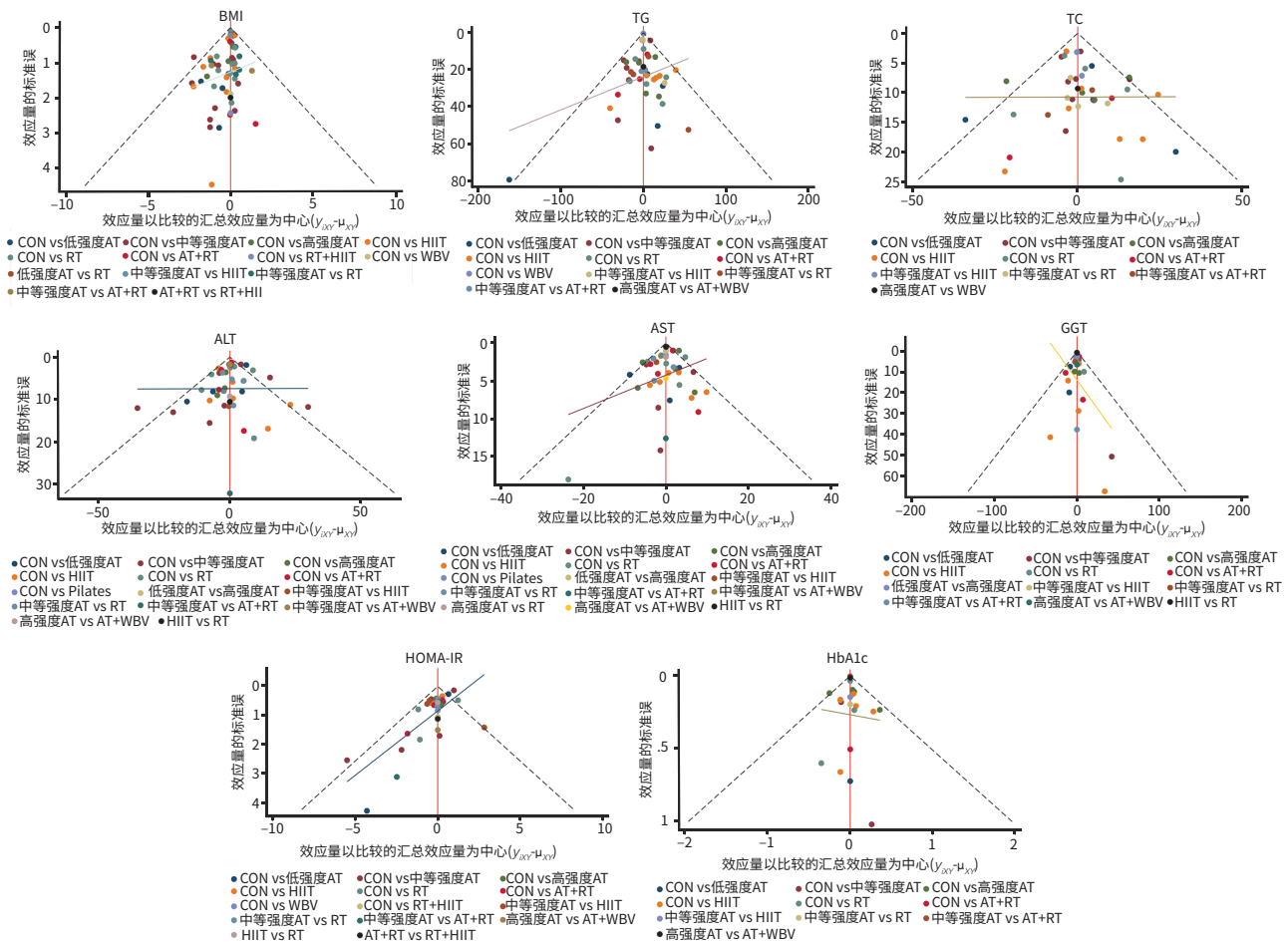
Figure 12 League table of the effect of different exercise interventions on HbA1c in patients with MAFLD

上,AT+WBV 可能为最佳干预措施;在改善患者 ALT 指标上,RT 可能为最佳干预措施;在改善患者 AST、GGT、HbA1c 方面,低强度 AT 可能为最佳干预措施。但需注意的是,GGT、HbA1c 指标各干预措施间比较联赛表显示不具统计学意义,且 SUCRA 值虽然显示 AT+WBV 对降低患者 TC、HOMA-IR 效果最好,但联赛表却不具统计学意义,说明其临床效果可能有限,未来需大样本 RCT 研究对该结果进行验证,现有文献提供了各式各样的证据基础,需谨慎对待不同的研究设计和元分析结果。

MAFLD 发病率与肥胖呈正相关性,减重是其防治的重要手段^[70]。Huang 等^[71]一项网状 Meta 分析认为,AT 是改善 MAFLD 患者 BMI 的最佳干预措施,但该研究所纳入的干预措施仅有 4 种,并未比较包括 AT+RT 等其

他干预手段,且纳入文献较少(纳入 28 篇)。相比之下,针对 MAFLD 患者 BMI,本文纳入了更多的干预措施且结果更稳定,根据联赛表及 SUCRA 值,本研究认为 AT+RT 更能有效降低患者的 BMI。

MAFLD 患者常合并血脂异常等代谢综合征表现,其体内 TG、TC 水平往往高于正常值^[72-73],而适度运动已被证实对部分高血脂患者具有降压降脂作用^[74]。本研究进一步证实该结论,并发现 AT+RT 在降低 TG 水平上效果最为显著,与 Xue 等^[75]研究结果一致。此外,尽管 SUCRA 排序提示 AT+WBV 为改善患者 TC 的最佳干预措施,但其联赛表结果却不具统计学效应,其临床意义可能有限。综合来看,本文更推荐将 RT 作为改善 TC 的最佳干预措施。相关研究亦支持这一判断:Zelber-Sagi



注: AT, 有氧运动; RT, 抗阻运动; HIIT, 高强度间歇运动; WBV, 全身振动训练; Pilates, 普拉提训练; CON, 对照组; BMI, 体重指数; TG, 甘油三酯; TC, 总胆固醇; ALT, 丙氨酸氨基转移酶; AST, 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶; GGT, γ -谷氨酰转氨酶; HOMA-IR, 稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数; HbA1c, 糖化血红蛋白。

图 13 各指标发表偏倚检验图

Figure 13 Plot of publication bias test for each indicator

等^[58]的RCT研究对64例原发性NAFLD患者进行持续3个月、每周3次的RT干预,结果显示,RT可以显著降低患者TC和ALT水平,但TG、HbA1c等指标改善没有统计学意义。Jafarikhah等^[45]研究同样证明,RT对NAFLD患者的TG、TC改善具有统计学意义,但该研究样本量较少(仅有8例),可能对最终结果产生差异。目前对运动改善血脂异常的具体机制尚未达成共识,但现有研究提示其可能涉及以下几个方面。(1)增强代谢酶活性:通过增强脂蛋白脂肪酶及肝脂酶的活性,促进脂质水解与能量代谢。其中脂蛋白脂肪酶主要负责催化血浆中TG的水解,将其分解为游离脂肪酸和甘油,这一过程不仅降低了血液中的TG水平,还为肌肉提供了游离脂肪酸作为能量来源,进一步促进脂肪的氧化分解。肝酯酶则参与胆固醇酯的水解,将其分解为游离胆固醇和脂肪酸。游离胆固醇在被转化为胆汁酸后,通过胆汁排出体

外^[76-77]。(2)激活肝脏X受体:当其被激活时,能够促进胆固醇从细胞内转运到细胞外,形成胆固醇外流,以减少细胞内胆固醇的积累^[78]。(3)调节免疫系统:血脂异常与免疫系统之间存在双向相互作用,即异常的血脂水平会加剧炎症反应,而持续的炎症状态又会进一步促进血脂代谢紊乱,二者形成恶性循环,导致炎症和血脂异常相互恶化。运动具有显著的抗炎效应,可通过改善T细胞老化、巨噬细胞极化,减少系统性炎症,进而达到调节血脂的作用^[79]。在运动干预方式中,AT+RT对TG水平的改善效果优于单纯AT,这可能与RT能促进脂肪分解、增强血液循环等方式来调节脂代谢有关^[80-81]。需要强调的是,尽管SUCRA结果显示,AT+WBV为改善患者TC与HOMA-IR的最佳干预措施,但其95%CI却包含无效线,提示该结果的稳定性有待进一步验证。在Çevik Saldıran等^[59]开展的RCT研究中,16例NAFLD患者经过

8周AT+WBV干预后,TC水平仅下降了(4.73 ± 24.13) mg/dL,且干预前后的组内比较与组间比较均不具有统计学意义。因此,综合森林图分析及SUCRA值考量,本文认为,RT可能为改善患者TC水平的最佳干预措施,而中等强度AT更可能为改善患者HOMA-IR的最佳干预措施,这两种运动形式不仅SUCRA靠前,且在混合比较中均显示出具有统计学意义的干预效果。

ALT、AST主要用于评估肝细胞损伤,二者的比值(ALT/AST)被认为是晚期肝纤维化的独立预测因素^[82],而GGT水平则与代谢异常息息相关^[83]。不同运动形式对肝脏酶改善的机制存在差异:AT通过增加肌肉细胞氧化能力,促进游离脂肪酸的高效氧化供能,减少其向肝脏转运与堆积;同时,AT可上调胰岛素受体底物表达,促进葡萄糖转运蛋白4转位至细胞膜,促进肌肉细胞对葡萄糖的摄取利用,从而降低血糖并改善胰岛素敏感性,减轻肝脏代谢负担^[25, 29]。RT的潜在机制虽尚未完全阐明,推测可能通过增加能量消耗、改善脂质水平、提升脂肪氧化率及改善胰岛素敏感性等途径改善肝细胞功能^[11]。多项研究认为,RT对MAFLD患者的病理程度改善效果与AT相当^[84-85],本研究结果亦支持该结论。付洋洋等^[65]的RCT研究证实,AT与RT均能有效改善患者血脂水平,建议对心肺功能不佳或无法进行AT的MAFLD患者设计个性化、针对性RT方案以改善病理程度。

本研究显示,运动强度变化未显著影响患者相关指标,且SUCRA值与森林图均提示, $\%HR_{max} < 64$ 的低强度AT对MAFLD患者的改善程度更优,高强度AT不仅未展现出额外益处,甚至可能损害身心健康,这与Zhang等^[32]、Keating等^[86]的研究结果类似。因此,本研究建议在推荐患者进行AT时,应当优先推荐其进行低、中强度AT,避免高强度AT。同时,高强度AT、AT+RT、RT组均报告了不良反应,提示需在确保安全的前提下进行运动康复治疗。

本研究存在以下局限性:(1)各干预频率与内容形式并不相同,可能导致疗效出现差异。(2)基于MAFLD新范式背景下解读结果,而多数文献仍沿用传统NAFLD框架进行,未系统报告MAFLD诊断所需的所有诊断指标(如腰围、血压等),提示未来研究需适配新标准并规范数据。(3)纳入的57项研究中,有12项(21.1%)来自伊朗,可能存在地区偏倚风险。(4)仅纳入中英文文献,可能带来语言偏倚。(5)大部分研究未说明MAFLD患者的严重程度,而这对于制定完善的体育

训练计划和运动干预强度至关重要。在未来研究中,应当规范实验设计严格实施和报告随机化及盲法,减少偏倚风险,并探索不同手段的具体干预效果,以明确最优方案。

利益冲突声明: 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

作者贡献声明: 马国东确定论文方向,指导论文修改与定稿;孙卓璟负责文献检索,数据处理,论文撰写;胡松负责整体论文修改;叶子俊负责文献检索及方法学检查;马铭辰负责数据提取,方法学检查;崔菲负责文献检索,方法学检查;朱家驹负责整体论文修改,提出建设性意见。

参考文献:

- [1] ZHOU XD, TIAN N, ZHENG MH. Excerpt of an international multidisciplinary consensus statement on MAFLD and the risk of CVD (2023) [J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2023, 39(10): 2336-2339. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.10.010.
- [2] 周晓东, 田娜, 郑明华. 《2023年国际多学科专家共识: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病和心血管疾病风险》摘译[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2023, 39(10): 2336-2339. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.10.010.
- [3] KONG JN, ZHANG BB, SHI JP. An excerpt of clinical practice guideline of prevention and treatment of metabolic dysfunction-associated (non-alcoholic) fatty liver disease (2024 edition) [J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2024, 40(9): 1767-1770. DOI: 10.12449/JCH240908.
- [4] 孔嘉宁, 张彬彬, 施军平. 《代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病防治指南(2024年版)》解读[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2024, 40(9): 1767-1770. DOI: 10.12449/JCH240908.
- [5] YOUNOSSI ZM, GOLABI P, PAIK JM, et al. The global epidemiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH): A systematic review [J]. *Hepatology*, 2023, 77(4): 1335-1347. DOI: 10.1097/HEP.0000000000000004.
- [6] QIN L, WU JR, LIU YQ, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease [J]. *Sci Sin Vitae*, 2024, 54(11): 2154-2166. DOI: 10.1360/SSV-2024-0098.
- [7] 秦莉, 伍俊儒, 刘雨晴, 等. 非酒精性脂肪肝病是心血管疾病危险因素 [J]. *中国科学: 生命科学*, 2024, 54(11): 2154-2166. DOI: 10.1360/SSV-2024-0098.
- [8] ZHANG Y, WEN L, DING SZ. Mechanisms in exercise intervening NAFLD: Mitohormesis of ROS-induced UPRmt [J]. *China Sport Sci*, 2022, 42(7): 74-84. DOI: 10.16469/j.css.202207007.
- [9] 张媛, 文立, 丁树哲. 运动干预NAFLD的分子机制研究述评: 基于ROS调节UPRmt的线粒体毒性兴奋效应 [J]. *体育科学*, 2022, 42(7): 74-84. DOI: 10.16469/j.css.202207007.
- [10] PAIK JM, KABBARA K, EBERLY KE, et al. Global burden of NAFLD and chronic liver disease among adolescents and young adults [J]. *Hepatology*, 2022, 75(5): 1204-1217. DOI: 10.1002/hep.32228.
- [11] KERR CJ, WATERWORTH SP, BRODIE D, et al. The associations between physical activity intensity, cardiorespiratory fitness, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2021, 36(12): 3508-3514. DOI: 10.1111/jgh.15672.
- [12] ZHOU BJ, HUANG G, WANG W, et al. Intervention effects of four exercise modalities on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A systematic review and Bayesian network meta-analysis [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2021, 25(24): 7687-7697. DOI: 10.26355/eurrev_202112_27615.
- [13] HEJAZI K, HACKETT D. Effect of exercise on liver function and insulin resistance markers in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver dis-

- ease: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2023, 12(8): 3011. DOI: 10.3390/jcm12083011.
- [10] ASTINCHAP A, MONAZZAMI A, FEREDOONFARA K, et al. Modulation of fibroblast growth factor-21 and β kltho proteins expression in type 2 diabetic women with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease following endurance and strength training[J]. *Hepat Mon*, 2021, 21(7): e116513. DOI: 10.5812/hepatmon.116513.
- [11] BACCHI E, NEGRI C, TARGHER G, et al. Both resistance training and aerobic training reduce hepatic fat content in type 2 diabetic subjects with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (the RAED2 Randomized Trial)[J]. *Hepatology*, 2013, 58(4): 1287-1295. DOI: 10.1002/hep.26393.
- [12] BALDUCCI S, CARDELLI P, PUGLIESE L, et al. Volume-dependent effect of supervised exercise training on fatty liver and visceral adiposity index in subjects with type 2 diabetes The Italian Diabetes Exercise Study (IDES) [J]. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*, 2015, 109(2): 355-363. DOI: 10.1016/j.diabres.2015.05.033.
- [13] LEI SY, LIAN LY, ZHENG MH. Excerpt and interpretation of the Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease in 2025[J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2025, 41(6): 1043-1052. DOI: 10.12449/JCH250607.
雷偲艺, 连莉优, 郑明华. 《2025年亚太肝病学会临床实践指南: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病的诊断和管理》摘译与解读[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2025, 41(6): 1043-1052. DOI: 10.12449/JCH250607.
- [14] GU ZQ, XU F, WEI J, et al. Talk test: A convenient option for prescribing exercise intensity[J]. *China Sport Sci*, 2019, 39(12): 54-61. DOI: 10.16469/j.css.201912006.
顾正秋, 徐飞, 魏佳, 等. 说话测试: 运动处方强度制定指标的便捷选择[J]. *体育科学*, 2019, 39(12): 54-61. DOI: 10.16469/j.css.201912006.
- [15] WANG ZZ. Research and application progress of exercise prescriptions[J]. *J Phys Res*, 2021, 35(3): 40-49. DOI: 10.15877/j.cnki.nsic.20210601.001.
王正珍. 运动处方的研究与应用进展[J]. *体育学研究*, 2021, 35(3): 40-49. DOI: 10.15877/j.cnki.nsic.20210601.001.
- [16] de PIANO A, de MELLO MT, de L SANCHES P, et al. Long-term effects of aerobic plus resistance training on the adipokines and neuropeptides in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease obese adolescents [J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2012, 24(11): 1313-1324. DOI: 10.1097/MEG.0b013e32835793ac.
- [17] BABU AF, CSADER S, MÄNNISTÖ V, et al. Effects of exercise on NAFLD using non-targeted metabolomics in adipose tissue, plasma, urine, and stool[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2022, 12(1): 6485. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-10481-9.
- [18] SHAMSODDINI A, SOBHANI V, GHAMAR CHEHREH ME, et al. Effect of aerobic and resistance exercise training on liver enzymes and hepatic fat in Iranian men with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Hepat Mon*, 2015, 15(10): e31434. DOI: 10.5812/hepatmon.31434.
- [19] TAKAHASHI A, ABE K, USAMI K, et al. Simple resistance exercise helps patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Int J Sports Med*, 2015, 36(10): 848-852. DOI: 10.1055/s-0035-1549853.
- [20] MORADI KELARDEH B, RAHMATI-AHMADABAD S, FARZANEGI P, et al. Effects of non-linear resistance training and curcumin supplementation on the liver biochemical markers levels and structure in older women with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *J Bodyw Mov Ther*, 2020, 24(3): 154-160. DOI: 10.1016/j.jbmt.2020.02.021.
- [21] ECKARD C, COLE R, LOCKWOOD J, et al. Prospective histopathologic evaluation of lifestyle modification in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized trial[J]. *Therap Adv Gastroenterol*, 2013, 6(4): 249-259. DOI: 10.1177/1756283X13484078.
- [22] PUGH CJA, CUTHBERTSON DJ, SPRUNG VS, et al. Exercise training improves cutaneous microvascular function in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*, 2013, 305(1): E50-E58. DOI: 10.1152/ajpendo.00055.2013.
- [23] SREENIVASA BABA C, ALEXANDER G, KALYANI B, et al. Effect of exercise and dietary modification on serum aminotransferase levels in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2006, 21(1 Pt 1): 191-198. DOI: 10.1111/j.1440-1746.2005.04233.x.
- [24] HOUGHTON D, THOMA C, HALLSWORTH K, et al. Exercise reduces liver lipids and visceral adiposity in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in a randomized controlled trial[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017, 15(1): 96-102. e3. DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2016.07.031.
- [25] CUTHBERTSON DJ, SHOJAEE-MORADIE F, SPRUNG VS, et al. Dissociation between exercise-induced reduction in liver fat and changes in hepatic and peripheral glucose homeostasis in obese patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Clin Sci*, 2016, 130(2): 93-104. DOI: 10.1042/CS20150447.
- [26] RELJIC D, KONTUREK PC, HERRMANN HJ, et al. Very low-volume interval training improves nonalcoholic fatty liver disease fibrosis score and cardiometabolic health in adults with obesity and metabolic syndrome[J]. *J Physiol Pharmacol*, 2021, 72(6). DOI: 10.26402/jpp.2021.6.10.
- [27] MOHAMMADI F, GHALAVAND A, DELARAMNASAB M. Effect of circuit resistance training and L-carnitine supplementation on body composition and liver function in men with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Jundishapur J Chronic Dis Care*, 2019, 8(4): e90213. DOI: 10.5812/jjcdc.90213.
- [28] SHOJAEE-MORADIE F, CUTHBERTSON DJ, BARRETT M, et al. Exercise training reduces liver fat and increases rates of VLDL clearance but not VLDL production in NAFLD[J]. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2016, 101(11): 4219-4228. DOI: 10.1210/jc.2016-2353.
- [29] BHAT G, BABA CS, PANDEY A, et al. Life style modification improves insulin resistance and liver histology in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *World J Hepatol*, 2012, 4(7): 209-217. DOI: 10.4254/wjh.v4.i7.209.
- [30] ELSISIA HF, ANEISB YM. High-intensity circuit weight training versus aerobic training in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Bull Fac Phys Ther*, 2015, 20(2): 181-192. DOI: 10.4103/1110-6611.174717.
- [31] IRAJI H, MINASIAN V, KELISHADI R. Changes in liver enzymes and metabolic profile in adolescents with fatty liver following exercise interventions[J]. *Pediatr Gastroenterol Hepatol Nutr*, 2021, 24(1): 54-64. DOI: 10.5223/pghn.2021.24.1.54.
- [32] ZHANG HJ, HE J, PAN LL, et al. Effects of moderate and vigorous exercise on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized clinical trial[J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2016, 176(8): 1074-1082. DOI: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.3202.
- [33] FRANCO I, BIANCO A, MIRIZZI A, et al. Physical activity and low glycemic index Mediterranean diet: Main and modification effects on NAFLD score. results from a randomized clinical trial[J]. *Nutrients*, 2020, 13(1): 66. DOI: 10.3390/nu13010066.
- [34] STINE JG, WELLES JE, KEATING S, et al. Serum fibroblast growth factor 21 is markedly decreased following exercise training in patients with biopsy-proven nonalcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Nutrients*, 2023, 15(6): 1481. DOI: 10.3390/nu15061481.
- [35] ACHTEN J, SUTEDJA D, JOHNSON J, et al. Treatment of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: The effects of regular exercise[J]. *Eur J Sport Sci*, 2003, 3(4): 1-13. DOI: 10.1080/17461390300073404.
- [36] HALLSWORTH K, FATTAKHOVA G, HOLLINGSWORTH KG, et al. Resistance exercise reduces liver fat and its mediators in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease independent of weight loss[J]. *Gut*, 2011, 60(9): 1278-1283. DOI: 10.1136/gut.2011.242073.
- [37] HALLSWORTH K, THOMA C, HOLLINGSWORTH KG, et al. Modified high-intensity interval training reduces liver fat and improves cardiac function in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized controlled trial[J]. *Clin Sci*, 2015, 129(12): 1097-1105. DOI:

- 10.1042/CS20150308.
- [38] FAHMY LM, ABD ELHADY AA, ALI AA, et al. Enhancing sleep quality in non-alcoholic fatty liver with combined accelerated aerobic training: A randomized control study[J]. Bull Rehabil Med, 2024, 23(3): 14-20. DOI: 10.38025/2078-1962-2024-23-3-14-20.
- [39] GHAMAR CHEHREH ME, SHAMSODDINI A, RAHIMI M. The effects of resistance training on body and liver fat stores and insulin resistance in peoples with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Iranian J Public Health, 2020, 49(3): 614-616. DOI: 10.18502/ijph.v49i3.3166.
- [40] EZPELETA M, GABEL K, CIENFUEGOS S, et al. Effect of alternate day fasting combined with aerobic exercise on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized controlled trial[J]. Cell Metab, 2023, 35(1): 56-70. e3. DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2022.12.001.
- [41] NOROUZPOUR M, MARANDI SM, GHANBARZADEH M, et al. Response of inflammatory biomarkers to 10 weeks of aerobic resistance training in inactive postmenopausal women with non-alcoholic fatty liver[J]. Jundishapur J Chronic Dis Care, 2021, 10(3): e114163. DOI: 10.5812/ijcdc.114163.
- [42] WINN NC, LIU Y, RECTOR RS, et al. Energy-matched moderate and high intensity exercise training improves nonalcoholic fatty liver disease risk independent of changes in body mass or abdominal adiposity - A randomized trial[J]. Metabolism, 2018, 78: 128-140. DOI: 10.1016/j.metabol.2017.08.012.
- [43] O'GORMAN P, NAIMIMOHASSES S, MONAGHAN A, et al. Improvement in histological endpoints of MAFLD following a 12-week aerobic exercise intervention[J]. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 2020, 52(8): 1387-1398. DOI: 10.1111/apt.15989.
- [44] REZENDE REF, DUARTE SMB, STEFANO JT, et al. Randomized clinical trial: Benefits of aerobic physical activity for 24 weeks in postmenopausal women with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Menopause, 2016, 23(8): 876-883. DOI: 10.1097/GME.0000000000000647.
- [45] JAFARIKHAH R, DAMIRCHI A, RAHMANI NIA F, et al. Effect of functional resistance training on the structure and function of the heart and liver in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver[J]. Sci Rep, 2023, 13: 15475. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-42687-w.
- [46] WILLIS SA, MALAIKAH S, BAWDEN SJ, et al. Greater hepatic lipid saturation is associated with impaired glycaemic regulation in men with metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease but is not altered by 6 weeks of exercise training[J]. Diabetes Obes Metab, 2024, 26(9): 4030-4042. DOI: 10.1111/dom.15755.
- [47] CHENG SL, GE J, ZHAO C, et al. Effect of aerobic exercise and diet on liver fat in pre-diabetic patients with non-alcoholic-fatty-liver-disease: A randomized controlled trial[J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(1): 15952. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-16159-x.
- [48] CSADER S, ISMAIAH MJ, KUNINGAS T, et al. Twelve weeks of high-intensity interval training alters adipose tissue gene expression but not oxylipin levels in people with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2023, 24(10): 8509. DOI: 10.3390/ijms24108509.
- [49] KEATING SE, CROCI I, WALLEN MP, et al. High-intensity interval training is safe, feasible and efficacious in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: A randomized controlled trial[J]. Dig Dis Sci, 2023, 68(5): 2123-2139. DOI: 10.1007/s10620-022-07779-z.
- [50] FAKHREDIN HOSEINI S, RAHMATI M, GOLLOP ND, et al. The effects of high intensity interval training on the levels of liver enzymes associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver and selected anthropometric indices in obese men[J]. Sci Phys, 2019, 34(1): 59-60. DOI: 10.1016/j.scispo.2018.10.008.
- [51] ABD EL-KADER SM, AL-JIFFRI OH, AL-SHREEF FM. Markers of liver function and inflammatory cytokines modulation by aerobic versus resisted exercise training for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis patients[J]. Afr Health Sci, 2014, 14(3): 551-557. DOI: 10.4314/ahs.v14i3.8.
- [52] CHEN SM, LIU CY, LI SR, et al. Effects of therapeutic lifestyle program on ultrasound-diagnosed nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. J Chin Med Assoc, 2008, 71(11): 551-558. DOI: 10.1016/S1726-4901(08)70168-0.
- [53] NAIMIMOHASSES S, O'GORMAN P, WRIGHT C, et al. Differential effects of dietary versus exercise intervention on intrahepatic MAIT cells and histological features of NAFLD[J]. Nutrients, 2022, 14(11): 2198. DOI: 10.3390/nu14112198.
- [54] OH S, SO R, SHIDA T, et al. High-intensity aerobic exercise improves both hepatic fat content and stiffness in sedentary obese men with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7: 43029. DOI: 10.1038/srep43029.
- [55] OH S, OSHIDA N, SOMEYA N, et al. Whole-body vibration for patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A 6-month prospective study[J]. Physiol Rep, 2019, 7(9): e14062. DOI: 10.14814/phy2.14062.
- [56] RAJABI S, ASKARI R, HAGHIGHI AH, et al. The effects of two different intensities of combined training on C1q/TNF-related protein 3 (CTRP3) and insulin resistance in women with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Hepat Mon, 2021, 21(2): e108106. DOI: 10.5812/hepatmon.108106.
- [57] SULLIVAN S, KIRK EP, MITTENDORFER B, et al. Randomized trial of exercise effect on intrahepatic triglyceride content and lipid kinetics in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Hepatology, 2012, 55(6): 1738-1745. DOI: 10.1002/hep.25548.
- [58] ZELBER-SAGI S, BUCH A, YESHUA H, et al. Effect of resistance training on non-alcoholic fatty-liver disease a randomized-clinical trial[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2014, 20(15): 4382-4392. DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v20.i15.4382.
- [59] ÇEVİK SALDIRAN T, MUTLUAY FK, YAĞCI İ, et al. Impact of aerobic training with and without whole-body vibration training on metabolic features and quality of life in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease patients[J]. Ann Endocrinol, 2020, 81(5): 493-499. DOI: 10.1016/j.ando.2020.05.003.
- [60] ABDELBASSET WK, TANTAWY SA, KAMEL DM, et al. A randomized controlled trial on the effectiveness of 8-week high-intensity interval exercise on intrahepatic triglycerides, visceral lipids, and health-related quality of life in diabetic obese patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Medicine, 2019, 98(12): e14918. DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000014918.
- [61] ABDELBASSET WK, TANTAWY SA, KAMEL DM, et al. Effects of high-intensity interval and moderate-intensity continuous aerobic exercise on diabetic obese patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A comparative randomized controlled trial[J]. Medicine, 2020, 99(10): e19471. DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000019471.
- [62] HOSEINI Z, BEHPOUR N, HOSEINI R. Co-treatment with vitamin D supplementation and aerobic training in elderly women with vit D deficiency and NAFLD: A single-blind controlled trial[J]. Hepat Mon, 2020, 20(2): e96437. DOI: 10.5812/hepatmon.96437.
- [63] KEYMASI Z, SADEGHI A, POURRAZI H. Effect of Pilates training on hepatic fat content and liver enzymes in middle-aged men with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Balt J Health Phys Act, 2020, 12(1): 32-40. DOI: 10.29359/bjhp.a.12.1.04.
- [64] QI Z, LE SL, CHENG RT, et al. Responses of the serum lipid profile to exercise and diet interventions in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. Med Sci Sports Exerc, 2024, 56(6): 1036-1045. DOI: 10.1249/MSS.00000000000003388.
- [65] FU YY, MENG MM, RONG N, et al. Effect of aerobic exercise and resistance exercise on patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. Acta Univ Med Nanjing Nat Sci, 2018, 38(4): 528-531. DOI: 10.7655/NYDXBNS20180422.
- 付洋洋, 孟美美, 荣宁, 等. 有氧运动与抗阻运动对非酒精性脂肪肝患者影响效果研究[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2018, 38(4): 528-531. DOI: 10.7655/NYDXBNS20180422.
- [66] WU MF, LU AM. Effects of aerobic exercise combined with controlled diet on the serum level of SREBP-1c and RBP4 in patients

- with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. Chin J Rehabil Med, 2015, 30(2): 132-137. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1242.2015.02.006.
- 吴明方, 陆阿明. 有氧运动及其联合饮食干预影响非酒精性脂肪肝患者血浆SREBP-1c、RBP4水平的研究[J]. 中国康复医学杂志, 2015, 30(2): 132-137. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1242.2015.02.006.
- [67] MAO ZH. Effect of *Oenothera erythrosepala* borb with aerobic exercise on serum lipid metabolism and liver histomorph of non-alcoholic fatty liver patients[J]. J Beijing Sport Univ, 2008, 31(8): 1087-1089. DOI: 10.19582/j.cnki.11-3785/g8.2008.08.021.
- 毛治和. 月见草联合有氧运动治疗非酒精性脂肪肝患者血脂代谢和肝脏形态的影响[J]. 北京体育大学学报, 2008, 31(8): 1087-1089. DOI: 10.19582/j.cnki.11-3785/g8.2008.08.021.
- [68] LUO C, LI HR, TIAN DH, et al. High intensity interval exercise on NAFLD under exercise and medical integration: Exercise method and evaluation[J]. J Beijing Norm Univ Nat Sci, 2020, 56(1): 132-140. DOI: 10.16360/j.cnki.jbnuns.2020.01.018.
- 罗超, 李晗冉, 田东华, 等. 医体融合模式下HIIT干预NAFLD的运动方法与效果评价[J]. 北京师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2020, 56(1): 132-140. DOI: 10.16360/j.cnki.jbnuns.2020.01.018.
- [69] XU SS. Influences of walking on some blood biochemical index of NAFLD patients[J]. J Xi'an Phys Educ Univ, 2006, 23(5): 79-81, 101. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-747X.2006.05.024.
- 许寿生. 健步走对非酒精性脂肪性肝病者血液生化指标的影响[J]. 西安体育学院学报, 2006, 23(5): 79-81, 101. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-747X.2006.05.024.
- [70] ZHAO C, WANG RW, GAO BH. Method, dose and pathway of different exercise types to intrahepatic lipid in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. J Shanghai Univ Sport, 2021, 45(6): 80-92. DOI: 10.16099/j.sus.2021.06.006.
- 赵臻, 王人卫, 高炳宏. 不同类型运动干预非酒精性脂肪性肝病者肝内脂质的方式、剂量与途径[J]. 上海体育学院学报, 2021, 45(6): 80-92. DOI: 10.16099/j.sus.2021.06.006.
- [71] HUANG MM, YANG JF, WANG YH, et al. Comparative efficacy of different exercise modalities on metabolic profiles and liver functions in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A network meta-analysis[J]. Front Physiol, 2024, 15: 1428723. DOI: 10.3389/fphys.2024.1428723.
- [72] JAMIALAHMADI O, de VINCENTIS A, TAVAGLIONE F, et al. Partitioned polygenic risk scores identify distinct types of metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease[J]. Nat Med, 2024, 30(12): 3614-3623. DOI: 10.1038/s41591-024-03284-0.
- [73] WANG YJ, CHENG HR, ZHOU WH. Correlation of body fat composition and metabolic indicators with metabolic-associated fatty liver disease in a non-obese population[J]. Chin Gen Pract, 2023, 26(6): 672-680. DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2022.0573.
- 王颖捷, 程昊然, 周卫红. 体脂成分及代谢指标与非肥胖人群代谢相关脂肪性肝病的相关性研究[J]. 中国全科医学, 2023, 26(6): 672-680. DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2022.0573.
- [74] ZHAO SP. Meta-analysis of effects of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise on blood lipid levels of patients with hyperlipidemia based on evidence from randomized controlled trials[J]. J Wuhan Inst Phys Educ, 2022, 56(3): 79-85. DOI: 10.15930/j.cnki.wtxb.2022.03.010.
- 赵少平. 中等强度有氧运动对高血脂患者血脂水平影响的元分析: 基于随机对照试验的证据[J]. 武汉体育学院学报, 2022, 56(3): 79-85. DOI: 10.15930/j.cnki.wtxb.2022.03.010.
- [75] XUE YQ, PENG Y, ZHANG LT, et al. Effect of different exercise modalities on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A systematic review and network meta-analysis[J]. Sci Rep, 2024, 14(1): 6212. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-024-51470-4.
- [76] QIN L, FU ZT, ZHANG Y, et al. The effect of exercise on lipid metabolism in metabolic diseases analyzed based on lipidomics[J]. Chin Bull Life Sci, 2024, 36(11): 1375-1385. DOI: 10.13376/j.cbls/20240167.
- 秦朗, 傅泽钰, 张燕, 等. 基于脂质组学分析运动对代谢性疾病中脂质代谢的影响[J]. 生命科学, 2024, 36(11): 1375-1385. DOI: 10.13376/j.cbls/20240167.
- [77] KELLEY GA, KELLEY KS, ROBERTS S, et al. Comparison of aerobic exercise, diet or both on lipids and lipoproteins in adults: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. Clin Nutr, 2012, 31(2): 156-167. DOI: 10.1016/j.clnu.2011.11.011.
- [78] GRONEK P, WIELINSKI D, CYGANI P, et al. A review of exercise as medicine in cardiovascular disease: Pathology and mechanism[J]. Aging Dis, 2020, 11(2): 327-340. DOI: 10.14336/AD.2019.0516.
- [79] KRÜGER K, TIREKOGLU P, WEYH C. Immunological mechanisms of exercise therapy in dyslipidemia[J]. Front Physiol, 2022, 13: 903713. DOI: 10.3389/fphys.2022.903713.
- [80] SMART NA, DOWNES D, van der TOUW T, et al. The effect of exercise training on blood lipids: A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Sports Med, 2025, 55(1): 67-78. DOI: 10.1007/s40279-024-02115-z.
- [81] LI BB, MENG ZL. Effect of exercise intervention on glucose and lipid metabolism in the pre-diabetic population: A network meta-analysis[J]. China Sport Sci Technol, 2023, 59(1): 92-103. DOI: 10.16470/j.csst.2021044.
- 李贝贝, 孟昭莉. 运动干预对糖尿病前期人群糖脂代谢影响的网状Meta分析[J]. 中国体育科技, 2023, 59(1): 92-103. DOI: 10.16470/j.csst.2021044.
- [82] SANYAL AJ, FOUCQUIER J, YOUNOSSI ZM, et al. Enhanced diagnosis of advanced fibrosis and cirrhosis in individuals with NAFLD using FibroScan-based Agile scores[J]. J Hepatol, 2023, 78(2): 247-259. DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2022.10.034.
- [83] QU JC, DOU JT, WANG AP, et al. Association between glutamyl transpeptidase and risk of new onset diabetes in middle aged and elderly population[J]. Chin J Diabetes, 2025, 33(1): 23-27. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-6187.2025.01.005.
- 曲建昌, 窦京涛, 王安平, 等. 谷氨酰转肽酶与中老年人新发糖尿病风险相关性的研究[J]. 中国糖尿病杂志, 2025, 33(1): 23-27. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-6187.2025.01.005.
- [84] HASHIDA R, KAWAGUCHI T, BEKKI M, et al. Aerobic vs. resistance exercise in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A systematic review[J]. J Hepatol, 2017, 66(1): 142-152. DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2016.08.023.
- [85] CHARATCHAROENWITTHAYA P, KULJIRATITIKAL K, AKSORNC-HANYA O, et al. Moderate-intensity aerobic vs resistance exercise and dietary modification in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized clinical trial[J]. Clin Transl Gastroenterol, 2021, 12(3): e00316. DOI: 10.14309/ctg.0000000000000316.
- [86] KEATING SE, SABAG A, HALLSWORTH K, et al. Exercise in the management of metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) in adults: A position statement from exercise and sport science Australia[J]. Sports Med, 2023, 53(12): 2347-2371. DOI: 10.1007/s40279-023-01918-w.

收稿日期: 2025-09-08; 录用日期: 2025-10-31

本文编辑: 朱晶

引证本文: MA GD, SUN ZJ, HU S, et al. Effect of different exercise interventions on patients with metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease: A systematic review and network Meta-analysis[J]. J Clin Hepatol, 2026, 42(2): 326-344.

马国东, 孙卓璟, 胡松, 等. 不同运动干预对代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者的影响: 系统评价与网状Meta分析[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2026, 42(2): 326-344.