

常见无创评分指标对代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者肝硬化的诊断效能分析

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摘要: **背景** 代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)是全球范围内高发的慢性肝脏疾病, 肝硬化作为其严重进展结局, 严重威胁患者健康。无创评分指标因其便捷性被临床广泛应用, 但其对MAFLD患者肝硬化风险的评估价值以及对慢性乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染的评估效能, 目前均无明确证据。**目的** 探讨天冬氨酸氨基转移酶与血小板比值指数(AST-to-platelet ratio index, APRI)、肝纤维化-4指数(fibrosis-4 index, FIB-4)等无创指标对MAFLD患者肝硬化诊断效能, 明确关联因素及慢性HBV感染的修饰作用。**方法** 收集2023年1月—2024年7月解放军总医院第五医学中心收治诊断为代谢相关脂肪性肝病的患者。收集患者一般资料、实验室指标、影像学参数以及无创评分结果, 采用单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析筛选肝硬化的独立相关因素, 通过分层分析探讨慢性HBV感染的效应修饰作用, 并利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线比较APRI、FIB-4、肝脏弹性硬度值(liver stiffness measurement, LSM)、超声衰减参数(ultrasound attenuation parameter, UAP)的诊断效能。**结果** 435例患者纳入分析, 其中男261例(60%), 女174例(40%), 平均年龄49.5岁。有肝硬化者166例, 无肝硬化者269例, 两组在性别、年龄、慢性HBV感染、血小板水平以及肝纤维化相关指标FIB-4、APRI、LSM上差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归显示: 在包含APRI的模型中, 年龄 ≥ 60 岁($OR = 3.216$)、男性($OR = 2.397$)、慢性HBV感染($OR = 2.450$)及LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa($OR = 9.183$)与肝硬化现患均独立关联($P < 0.01$), 而APRI与肝硬化无显著关联($P > 0.05$); 在包含FIB-4的模型中, FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 与肝硬化现患强关联($OR = 32.005$, $P < 0.001$), 且慢性HBV感染与FIB-4存在显著的交互效应($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示, 总体人群中FIB-4诊断肝硬化的ROC曲线下面积AUC显著高于APRI(0.735 vs 0.658, $P < 0.001$); 在无HBV感染亚组中, FIB-4的AUC优势更为显著(0.855 vs 0.740, $P < 0.001$), 而在合并HBV感染亚组中, 两者的诊断效能均下降且差异无统计学意义($P = 0.061$)。**结论** FIB-4对MAFLD患者肝硬化的诊断效能优于APRI, 且慢性HBV感染状态通过交互效应显著影响其诊断价值, 在无HBV感染时FIB-4的识别效能更优, 可作为临床无创评估MAFLD患者肝硬化风险的优选指标。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 肝纤维化; 无创诊断; 乙型肝炎病毒; 受试者工作特征曲线; 风险分层; 预后评估

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Diagnostic value of common non-invasive scoring indices for cirrhosis in patients with metabolic-associated fatty liver diseaseYANG Wucan¹, LI Le², LIU Yan², GUO Chang¹, FU Yiming¹, LI XU Yang³, GUO Yifan³, WANG Wenchang⁴, JI Dong^{1,3,4}, WANG Jianjun¹¹Senior Department of Hepatology, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China; ²Senior Department of Infectious Diseases, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China; ³Peking University 302 Clinical Medical School, Beijing 100039, China; ⁴Chinese PLA Medical School, Beijing 100853, China

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Abstract: Background Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), a highly prevalent chronic liver disease globally, has cirrhosis as its severe progressive outcome, which seriously threatens patient health. Non-invasive scoring indices are widely used in clinical practice due to their convenience; however, there is currently no clear evidence for their value in assessing cirrhosis risk in MAFLD patients or their efficacy in evaluating hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. **Objective** To investigate the associations between non-invasive indices such as the AST-to-platelet ratio index (APRI) and fibrosis-4 index (FIB-4), *et al.* and the prevalence

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status of cirrhosis in patients with metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), and identify related factors and the modifying effect of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. **Methods** Patients diagnosed with MAFLD who were admitted to the Fifth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital from January 2023 to July 2024 were enrolled. General clinical data, laboratory indicators, imaging parameters, and non-invasive scoring results of the patients were collected. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to identify independent factors associated with liver cirrhosis. Stratified analysis was conducted to explore the effect modification of chronic HBV infection. The diagnostic efficacy of APRI, FIB-4, liver stiffness measurement (LSM), and ultrasound attenuation parameter (UAP) was compared using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. **Results** Totally 435 patients were included in the analysis, comprising 261 males (60%) and 174 females (40%), with a mean age of 49.5 years. There were 166 cases with cirrhosis and 269 cases without cirrhosis. Significant differences were observed between the two groups in gender, age, chronic HBV infection, platelet levels, and liver fibrosis-related indicators (FIB-4, APRI, and LSM) (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that in the model incorporating APRI, age ≥ 60 years ($OR = 3.216$), male gender ($OR = 2.397$), chronic HBV infection ($OR = 2.450$), and LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa ($OR = 9.183$) were independently associated with prevalent cirrhosis (all $P < 0.01$), while APRI showed no significant association with cirrhosis ($P > 0.05$). In the model incorporating FIB-4, FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 was strongly associated with prevalent cirrhosis ($OR = 32.005$, $P < 0.001$), and a significant interaction effect was observed between chronic HBV infection and FIB-4 ($P < 0.05$). ROC curve analysis revealed that the area under the curve (AUC) of FIB-4 for diagnosing cirrhosis was significantly higher than that of APRI in the overall population (0.735 vs 0.658, $P < 0.001$). In the subgroup without HBV infection, the superiority of FIB-4's AUC was more pronounced (0.855 vs 0.740, $P < 0.001$). However, in the subgroup with HBV co-infection, the diagnostic efficacy of both indicators decreased, and no significant difference was found between them ($P = 0.061$). **Conclusion** The diagnostic efficacy of FIB-4 for cirrhosis in MAFLD patients is superior to that of APRI. The status of chronic HBV infection significantly affects the diagnostic value of FIB-4 through an interaction effect. In the absence of HBV infection, FIB-4 demonstrates better risk identification performance and can serve as a preferred indicator for the non-invasive clinical assessment of cirrhosis risk in MAFLD patients.

Keywords: metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; liver fibrosis; non-invasive diagnosis; hepatitis B virus; ROC curve; risk stratification; prognosis

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代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 已取代病毒性肝炎, 成为全球发病率最高的慢性肝病^[1-4]。MAFLD 可进展至肝硬化, 其严重程度直接决定患者预后与生存质量^[5-7]。因此, 精准识别 MAFLD 患者肝纤维化进展状态, 尤其是早期筛查肝硬化高风险人群, 对制定干预策略、阻断疾病终末进展至关重要。

肝穿刺活检是评估肝纤维化及肝硬化的“金标准”, 但因有创性、取样误差及患者依从性差等局限, 难以作为常规筛查手段。在此背景下, 无创评估指标备受关注, 其中天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶-血小板比值指数 (aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index, APRI)、纤维化-4 指数 (fibrosis-4 index, FIB-4) 因计算简便、成本低廉, 已在病毒性肝炎相关肝纤维化评估中建立成熟应用体系。但 MAFLD 以“代谢紊乱驱动”为核心特征, 与病毒性肝炎“病毒介导炎症损伤”的机制存在本质差异, 其炎症温和但胰岛素抵抗等代谢因素参与度高^[8], 可能导致无创指标在 MAFLD 人群中诊断效能偏移。现有证据显示 FIB-4 在 MAFLD 中具有一定预测价值^[9], 但 APRI 的适用性仍存争议。更复杂的是, 我国 MAFLD 患者常合并 HBV 感染, 这种叠加是否干扰无创指标准确性, 尚缺乏明确

证据。

本研究聚焦 MAFLD 患者肝硬化现患状态评估需求, 系统比较 APRI 与 FIB-4 以及其他无创指标的诊断效能, 明确其应用可靠性, 同时探究肝硬化进展的独立关联因素, 为构建精准便捷的 MAFLD 肝硬化筛查体系提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集 2023 年 1 月—2024 年 7 月在解放军总医院第五医学中心住院诊断为代谢相关脂肪性肝病的患者资料。纳入标准: 符合 2025 年亚太肝脏研究学会的 MAFLD 指南^[2]的代谢相关脂肪性肝病诊断, 包括存在肝脂肪变性 (通过肝脏组织学检查或腹部超声检查证实), 且同时满足以下 3 项标准中的至少 1 项: 超重或肥胖 [体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI) ≥ 23 kg/m²]; 2 型糖尿病; 体重正常但存在至少 2 项代谢风险异常 [包括男性腰围 ≥ 90 cm 或女性腰围 ≥ 80 cm; 血压 $\geq 130/85$ mmHg 或接受特定药物治疗; 血浆三酰甘油 (triglyceride, TG) ≥ 1.7 mmol/L, 或男性高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) ≤ 1.0 mmol/L、女性 HDL-C ≤ 1.3 mmol/L, 或接受特定药物治疗; 糖尿

病前期或稳态模型评估 >2.5 ；血浆高敏C反应蛋白水平 $>2\text{ mg/L}$ 。排除标准：(1)男性每周饮酒量 $\geq 210\text{ g}$ ，女性每周饮酒量 $\geq 140\text{ g}$ ；(2)合并自身免疫性肝病、药物性肝损伤、遗传性代谢性肝病等；(3)失代偿期肝硬化；(4)重要临床信息不完整。本研究经解放军总医院医学伦理委员会批准(编号：KY-2024-10-156-1)。

1.2 分析指标与分层

1.2.1 结局指标 本研究结局指标为肝硬化。肝硬化诊断依据《2019年肝硬化诊疗指南》^[10]，通过腹部CT检查结果确认，据此分为肝硬化组和非肝硬化组。

1.2.2 暴露及协变量 本研究分析的暴露主要为FIB4和APRI。APRI和FIB-4评分根据各自的计算公式得出。分别为：FIB-4=年龄(岁) \times AST(U/L)/血小板计数($10^9/\text{L}$) \times ALT(U/L)；APRI=(AST/ULN)/PLT($10^9/\text{L}$) $\times 100$ 。两评分算式结构里均包括AST和PLT。次要指标为采用FibroTouch[®](海斯凯尔，无锡，中国)瞬时弹性成像(transient elastography, TE)技术评估的肝脏硬度值(liver stiffness measurement, LSM)和超声衰减参数(ultrasound attenuation parameter, UAP)。依据2024年WHO《慢性乙型肝炎的预防、诊断、护理和治疗指南》^[11]，对无创肝纤维化指标进行分层：LSM(<8 、 $8\sim <12$ 、 $\geq 12\text{ kPa}$)；UAP($244\sim <269$ 、 $269\sim <296$ 、 $\geq 296\text{ dB/m}$)；FIB-4评分(<1.3 、 $1.3\sim <2.67$ 、 ≥ 2.67)；APRI评分(<0.5 、 $0.5\sim <1.0$ 、 ≥ 1.0)。此外，根据正常上限(40 U/L)对ALT和AST进行分层，根据检测下限($100\times 10^9/\text{L}$)对PLT进行分层。

协变量包括年龄(分层为 <44 岁、 $44\sim <60$ 岁、 ≥ 60 岁)、BMI(分层为 $<24\text{ kg/m}^2$ 、 $24\sim <28\text{ kg/m}^2$ 、 $\geq 28\text{ kg/m}^2$)、性别、血清丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、血小板(platelet count, PLT)、乙型肝炎表面抗原(hepatitis B surface antigen, HBsAg)等。

1.3 统计学方法

采用R软件(4.0.4版本)进行数据处理与分析。服从正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 的形式表示，组间比较采用独立样本的 t 检验；偏态分布的计量资料，以 $[M(IQR)]$ 表示，组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。分类资料以例数或率表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。通过多因素

logistic回归分析确定肝硬化的关联险因素，并计算比值比(odds ratio, OR)及95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线对诊断能力进行评估。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般及临床特征比较

本研究共筛查1 265例经腹部影像学诊断为脂肪肝的患者，排除132例信息不完整和698例不符合MAFLD诊断标准的患者，最终本研究纳入435例代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者。435例中男261例，占60.0%。平均年龄(49.5 ± 12.5)岁。其中无肝硬化269例、有肝硬化166例。统计分析显示，两组在多项临床指标上存在显著差异：有肝硬化组男性占比、平均年龄及 ≥ 60 岁人群占比均高于无肝硬化组($P<0.05$)；合并慢性HBV感染比例更高($P<0.001$)；血小板中位数及 $\text{PLT}\geq 100\times 10^9/\text{L}$ 占比低于无肝硬化组($P<0.001$)；肝纤维化指标(FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 、APRI ≥ 1.0 、LSM $\geq 12.0\text{ kPa}$)异常比例均显著高于无肝硬化组($P<0.001$)。而两组在BMI分组、ALT、AST水平、UAP及HBsAg水平上无显著差异($P>0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 肝硬化关联因素的logistic回归分析

肝硬化关联因素的分析设计为3套回归分析技术路线图(图1)。

2.2.1 全样本回归分析 应用本研究全部435个样本，分别进行单因素和多因素Logistic回归。因变量为MAFLD患者肝硬化患病状态(赋值1=患病，0=否)。潜在自变量为表1所列部分指标。其中：FIB-4和APRI的算式构成中均有AST和PLT(参见前述1.2节)，其重叠可致交互影响，故设计成两套回归，两个指标分别评价。又基于同样的考量，两套回归中均不纳入ALT、AST、PLT(均已包含在FIB-4或APRI中，若纳入会造成干扰)。此外针对包括FIB-4的分析，也不纳入年龄，因FIB-4的算式中有年龄因子。

(1)包括APRI的回归分析 年龄 ≥ 60 岁($OR=3.216$ ， $P=0.001$)、慢性HBV感染($OR=2.450$ ， $P<0.001$)、男性($OR=2.397$ ， $P=0.001$)及LSM($\geq 12.0\text{ kPa}$ 组 $OR=9.183$ ， $P<0.001$)是肝硬化现患的独立关联因素，关联强度明确且具有统计学意义。APRI单因素分析时显示显著关联(≥ 1.0 组 $OR=3.184$ ， $P<0.001$)，多因素分析控制混杂后无统计学意义($P>$

表1 MAFLD患者的临床特征指标

Tab. 1 Clinical characteristics of the enrolled patients

指标	全部(n=435)	无肝硬化(n=269)	肝硬化(n=166)	$\chi^2/t/Z$ 值	P值
男性/(例,%)	261(60.0)	146(54.3)	115(69.3)	9.626	0.002
年龄/(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	49.5 \pm 12.5	47.8 \pm 12.6	52.2 \pm 11.7	-3.562	0.001
年龄分组/(例,%)				8.983	0.011
<44岁	119(27.4)	85(31.6)	34(20.5)		
44~<60岁	228(52.4)	139(51.7)	89(53.6)		
\geq 60岁	88(20.2)	45(16.7)	43(25.9)		
BMI分组/(例,%)				1.808	0.405
<23 kg/m ²	48(11.0)	26(9.7)	22(13.3)		
23~<28 kg/m ²	274(63.0)	175(65.1)	99(59.6)		
\geq 28 kg/m ²	113(26.0)	68(25.3)	45(27.1)		
慢性HBV感染/(例,%)	241(55.4)	129(48.0)	112(67.5)	15.821	<0.001
HBsAg [U/mL, <i>M(IQR)</i>]	1 814(234, 3 541)	1 736(59, 3 484)	2 093(455, 3 599)	-1.567	0.117
ALT [U/mL, <i>M(IQR)</i>]	35.0(23.0, 54.0)	35.0(22.0, 63.0)	35.0(23.0, 47.0)	-0.693	0.492
AST [U/mL, <i>M(IQR)</i>]	29.0(21.0, 49.0)	28.0(20.0, 47.0)	29.0(23.0, 50.0)	-1.356	0.173
PLT [$\times 10^9/L$, <i>M(IQR)</i>]	180(123, 235)	212(162, 254)	129(77, 175)	-10.289	<0.001
PLT $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ /(例,%)	358(82.3)	249(92.6)	109(65.7)	50.999	<0.001
FIB-4分组/(例,%)				68.650	<0.001
<1.3	190(43.7)	154(57.2)	36(21.7)		
1.3~<2.67	119(27.4)	71(26.4)	48(28.9)		
≥ 2.67	126(29.0)	44(16.4)	82(49.4)		
APRI分组/(例,%)				24.798	<0.001
<0.5	227(52.2)	163(60.6)	64(38.6)		
0.5~<1.0	91(20.9)	54(20.1)	37(22.3)		
≥ 1.0	117(26.9)	52(19.3)	65(39.2)		
LSM/[kPa, <i>M(IQR)</i>]	11.9(7.8, 17.6)	9.3(7.0, 13.8)	17.0(11.4, 21.6)	9.203	<0.001
LSM分组/(例,%)				60.864	<0.001
<8.0 kPa	111(25.5)	99(36.8)	12(7.2)		
8.0~<12.0 kPa	110(25.3)	73(27.1)	37(22.3)		
≥ 12.0 kPa	214(49.2)	97(36.1)	117(70.5)		
UAP (db/m)	240(225, 265)	240(222, 267)	240(229, 258)	-0.367	0.713
UAP分组/(例,%)				5.545	0.136
<244 db/m	232(53.3)	144(53.5)	88(53.0)		
244~<269 db/m	109(25.1)	59(21.9)	50(30.1)		
269~<296 db/m	67(15.4)	47(17.5)	20(12.0)		
≥ 296 db/m	27(6.2)	19(7.1)	8(4.8)		

BMI:体重指数;ALT:丙氨酸转氨酶;AST:天门冬氨酸转氨酶;PLT:血小板;LSM:肝脏硬度值;UAP:超声衰减参数;APRI:天门冬氨酸转氨酶与血小板比值指数;FIB-4:肝纤维化4项指数。

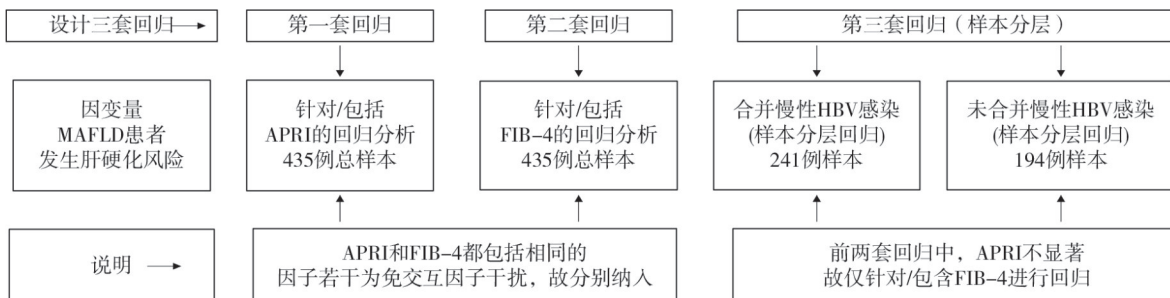


图1 肝硬化关联因素的 logistic 回归分析技术路线图

Fig. 1 Technical roadmap for logistic regression analysis of factors associated with liver cirrhosis

0.05), 提示其受其他混杂因素影响。UAP各组与肝硬化现患无显著关联($P>0.05$)。见表2。

(2)包括FIB-4的回归分析 多因素分析控制混杂后, 上一方程有统计学意义的因素仍为独立关联因素(P 均 <0.01), 其中FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 时OR值高达32.005, CHB感染OR值升至11.488, 提示其独立关联作用较强。交互项分析证实CHB与FIB-4存在显著效应修饰作用($P<0.05$), 高FIB-4水平下CHB呈负向修饰效应($OR=0.101, P=0.002$)。见表3。

2.2.2 样本分层回归分析 MAFLD患者是否合并慢性HBV感染与FIB-4的Logistic回归分析 因变

量及回归方法设计同上节。并由上节知: FIB-4是显著的关联影响因素, 而APRI不显著。故本节仅进行关于“针对/包括FIB-4”的回归。现将样本分为两层: MAFLD患者合并慢性HBV感染及未合并慢性HBV感染。前者为241例, 后者为194例(表1)。分别进行进一步的回归分析。如下:

(1)针对MAFLD合并慢性HBV感染亚组样本的回归分析: 单因素分析显示, 男性、FIB-4各升高区间及LSM各升高区间均与肝硬化现患显著相关($P\leq 0.018$)。多因素分析控制混杂后, 男性($OR=2.546, P=0.006$)、FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 ($OR=3.410, P=0.003$)、

表2 包含APRI的MAFLD患者肝硬化现患状态关联因素的logistic回归分析

Tab. 2 Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with cirrhosis in MAFLD patients, with the APRI index incorporated

指标	分层	单因素Logistic回归		多因素Logistic回归	
		OR(95% CI)	P值	OR(95% CI)	P值
UAP/(db/m)	244 ~ <269	1.387(0.875, 2.198)	0.164		
	269 ~ <296	0.696(0.387, 1.252)	0.227		
	≥ 296	0.689(0.289, 1.641)	0.400		
年龄/岁	44 ~ <60	1.601(0.992, 2.583)	0.054	1.850(1.077, 3.179)	0.026
	≥ 60	2.389(1.342, 4.254)	0.002	3.216(1.620, 6.381)	0.001
感染	CHB	2.251(1.504, 3.369)	<0.001	2.450(1.536, 3.908)	<0.001
性别	男性	1.900(1.264, 2.856)	0.002	2.397(1.455, 3.948)	0.001
APRI	0.5 ~ <1.0	1.745(1.050, 2.902)	0.032	0.938(0.504, 1.746)	0.840
	≥ 1.0	3.184(1.999, 5.070)	<0.001	1.527(0.828, 2.816)	0.175
LSM	8.0 ~ <12.0	4.182(2.040, 8.572)	<0.001	3.990(1.900, 8.379)	<0.001
	≥ 12.0	9.951(5.160, 19.191)	<0.001	9.183(4.317, 19.534)	<0.001

UAP: 超声衰减参数(db/m); LSM: 肝脏硬度值(kPa); APRI: 天门冬氨酸转氨酶与血小板比值指数。

表3 包含与FIB-4的MAFLD患者肝硬化现患状态关联因素的logistic回归分析

Tab. 3 Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with cirrhosis in MAFLD patients, with the FIB-4 index incorporated

指标	单因素Logistic回归		多因素Logistic回归	
	OR (95% CI)	P值	OR (95% CI)	P值
UAP (dB/m)				
244 ~ <269	1.387(0.875, 2.198)	0.164	—	
269 ~ <296	0.696(0.387, 1.252)	0.227	—	
≥ 296	0.689(0.289, 1.641)	0.400	—	
CHB	2.251(1.504, 3.369)	<0.001	11.488(3.306, 39.920)	<0.001
男性	1.900(1.264, 2.856)	0.002	2.420(1.448, 4.045)	0.001
FIB4				
1.3 ~ <2.67	2.892(1.727, 4.843)	<0.001	7.858(1.984, 31.126)	0.003
≥ 2.67	7.972(4.761, 13.35)	<0.001	32.005(8.603, 119.067)	<0.001
LSM (kPa)				
8.0 ~ <12.0	4.182(2.040, 8.572)	<0.001	3.531(1.631, 7.643)	0.001
≥ 12.0	9.951(5.160, 19.191)	<0.001	5.172(2.454, 10.900)	<0.001
交互项				
CHB:FIB4 1.3 ~ <2.67	2.741(1.568, 4.792)	<0.001	0.225(0.049, 1.028)	0.054
CHB:FIB4 ≥ 2.67	5.444(2.934, 10.102)	<0.001	0.101(0.024, 0.437)	0.002

UAP: 超声衰减参数; LSM: 肝脏硬度值; FIB-4: 肝纤维化-4指数。CHB: 慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染。

LSM 8.0 ~ <12.0 kPa($OR=3.736, P=0.003$)及LSM \geq 12.0 kPa($OR=5.039, P<0.001$)均为独立关联因素。FIB-4 1.3 ~ <2.67区间在多因素分析中无显著关联($P=0.091$),提示CHB感染背景下FIB-4风险阈值升高;而LSM中值区间仍具独立预测价值,表明该亚组中LSM敏感性更高(表4)。

表4 MAFLD合并慢性HBV感染患者的Logistic回归分析
Tab. 4 Logistic regression analysis of patients with MAFLD complicated with chronic HBV infection

变量	单因素Logistic回归		多因素Logistic回归	
	OR (95% CI)	P值	OR (95% CI)	P值
男性	1.995(1.127, 3.352)	0.018	2.546(1.313, 4.937)	0.006
FIB-4				
1.3 ~ <2.67	2.371(1.278, 4.398)	0.006	1.778(0.912, 3.469)	0.091
≥ 2.67	4.709(2.404, 9.223)	<0.001	3.410(1.506, 7.721)	0.003
LSM/kPa				
8.0 ~ <12.0	4.636(2.004, 10.729)	<0.001	3.736(1.579, 8.841)	0.003
≥ 12.0	8.160(3.765, 17.684)	<0.001	5.039(2.163, 11.741)	<0.001

LSM:肝脏硬度值(kPa);FIB-4:肝纤维化4项指数。

(2)针对MAFLD不合并慢性HBV感染亚组样本的回归分析:单因素分析显示,男性、FIB-4各升高区间及LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa与肝硬化现患显著相关($P<0.002$),而LSM 8.0 ~ <12.0 kPa无显著关联($P=0.084$)。多因素分析控制混杂后,FIB-4 1.3 ~ <2.67($OR=7.432, P=0.005$)、FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 ($OR=29.202, P<0.001$)及LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa($OR=5.152, P=0.046$)为独立关联因素,男性则无显著独立关联($P=0.051$)。该结果表明,无CHB感染时FIB-4风险敏感性显著升高,中值区间即具强独立诊断价值,而LSM需达 ≥ 12.0 kPa才显现独立风险,与合并CHB亚组形成鲜明对比,印证了CHB的效应修饰作用。见表5。

表5 MAFLD不合并慢性HBV感染患者的logistic回归分析
Tab. 5 Logistic regression analysis of patients with MAFLD without chronic HBV infection

变量	单因素Logistic回归		多因素Logistic回归	
	OR (95% CI)	P值	OR (95% CI)	P值
男性	1.900(1.264, 2.856)	0.002	2.262(0.997, 5.131)	0.051
FIB-4				
1.3 ~ <2.67	8.148(2.142, 30.989)	0.002	7.432(1.832, 30.142)	0.005
≥ 2.67	44.444(12.622, 156.499)	<0.001	29.202(7.360, 115.868)	<0.001
LSM/kPa				
8.0 ~ <12.0	4.2(0.826, 21.355)	0.084	2.863(0.493, 16.635)	0.241
≥ 12.0	20.769(4.779, 90.270)	<0.001	5.152(1.029, 25.783)	0.046

LSM:肝脏硬度值(kPa);FIB-4:肝纤维化4项指数。

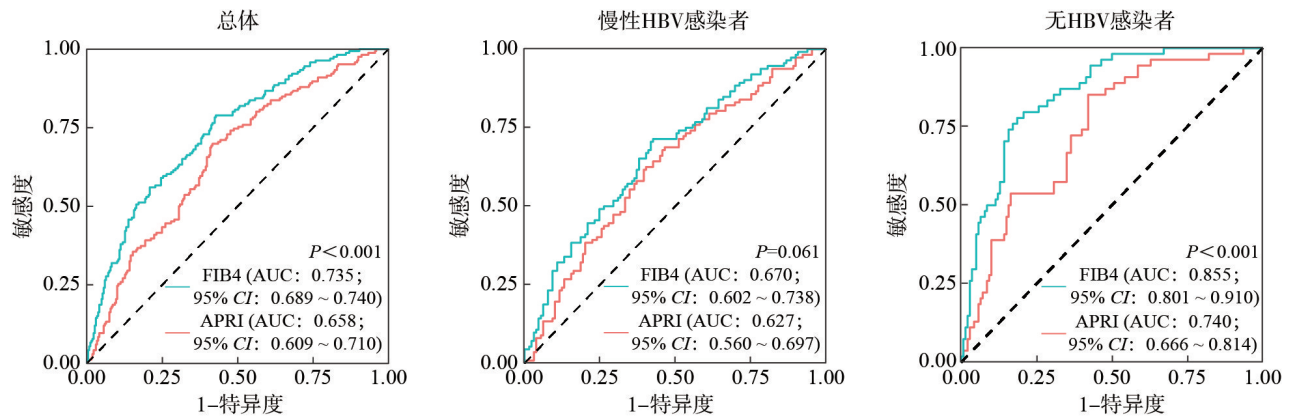
2.3 无创评分模型的诊断性能分析

采用ROC曲线分析,比较FIB-4与APRI对MAFLD患者肝硬化现患状态的诊断效能。结果显示,总体人群中,FIB-4的AUC高于APRI[0.735 (95% CI: 0.689 ~ 0.740) vs 0.658(95% CI: 0.609 ~ 0.710), $P<0.001$],说明FIB-4诊断效能更优。合并慢性HBV感染亚组中,FIB-4的AUC降至0.670 (95% CI: 0.602 ~ 0.738),高于APRI的0.627(95% CI: 0.560 ~ 0.697)($P=0.061$),两者AUC均降低。说明CHB感染削弱了两个指标的诊断效能。无HBV感染亚组中,FIB-4的AUC升至0.855(95% CI: 0.801 ~ 0.910),显著高于APRI的0.740(95% CI: 0.666 ~ 0.814),且 $P<0.001$,提示无CHB感染时FIB-4的诊断效能显著提升,是该人群的更优预测指标(图2)。

综上,CHB感染状态显著影响FIB-4的诊断效能,无CHB感染时其对肝硬化的识别价值更强。

3 讨论

MAFLD可进展为肝硬化,成为肝脏相关发病和死亡的重要驱动因素^[12-13]。本研究对435例MAFLD患者的临床数据进行分析,结果显示,合并HBV感染的患者肝硬化现患风险显著升高($OR=2.450, P<0.001$),提示HBV感染与MAFLD的病理叠加可能加剧疾病进展风险。目前学术界已明确HBV感染与MAFLD均为肝硬化的独立致病因素,但两者在肝脏病变进展中的相互作用机制仍存争议,存在两种对立的观点。部分研究认为脂肪肝变可能通过调节机体免疫微环境,提高慢性HBV感染者血清HBsAg的清除率,从而潜在减缓HBV相关肝病的进展^[14-16]。Zheng等^[17]针对6 232例慢性HBV感染患者的荟萃分析也支持这一观点,其基于组织学或瞬时弹性成像检测结果证实,脂肪肝变与肝纤维化程度无显著相关性。但与之相反的是,更多研究揭示了HBV感染与MAFLD合并存在的协同致病效应:一方面,慢性HBV感染可通过影响脂质代谢通路增加脂肪肝变风险;另一方面,两者合并时可诱发持续性活动性肝炎,加速肝纤维化进程^[18]。Seto等^[19]的研究发现,在慢性肝病患者中,重度脂肪变是重度纤维化的独立相关因素。近期一项队列研究更明确量化了这种风险叠加效应:与单纯MAFLD患者相比,MAFLD合并HBV感染患者发生进展期纤维化的风险增加2.1倍^[20],与本研究中 $OR=2.450$ 的结果高



FIB-4: 肝纤维化4项指数; APRI: 天门冬氨酸转氨酶与血小板比值指数。

图2 FIB-4和APRI对肝硬化诊断效能的ROC分析

Fig. 2 ROC analysis of the diagnostic efficacy of FIB-4 and APRI for cirrhosis

度呼应，共同印证了HBV感染对MAFLD肝硬化进展的促进作用。

本研究发现肝硬化组与非肝硬化组患者的BMI及UAP无显著差异(P 值分别为0.405、0.136)，多因素分析亦提示UAP并非肝硬化现患的独立关联因素($P > 0.05$)。这一结果为解析MAFLD合并HBV感染的致病机制提供了新视角：两者协同促进肝硬化的核心机制可能并非依赖肝脂肪变程度的加重，而更可能与MAFLD介导的慢性炎症反应密切相关。从病理生理机制上看，MAFLD引发的肝细胞损伤可释放损伤相关分子模式及炎症细胞因子(如TNF- α 、IL-6等)，这些信号分子可特异性激活肝星状细胞，使其转化为肌成纤维细胞并大量分泌细胞外基质，最终加剧肝纤维化并推动其向肝硬化进展^[20]。这一机制假说也解释了为何在脂肪变程度无显著差异的情况下，合并HBV感染仍会显著升高肝硬化风险：HBV感染可能通过放大MAFLD相关的炎症信号通路，形成“炎症叠加效应”，加速肝脏病变进程。

无创评分体系的临床价值是本研究的核心。既往研究已证实，在MAFLD患者群体中，尤其是成人患者，FIB-4预测进展期肝硬化的诊断效能通常优于APRI^[21-22]，但两者的总体诊断准确性仍受人群特征影响，在肥胖患者及青少年患者中表现欠佳^[23-24]。本研究在纳入LSM作为参照指标的基础上，系统比较了FIB-4、APRI及LSM的诊断效能，结果进一步验证并拓展了上述结论：总体人群中FIB-4诊断肝硬化的曲线下面积显著高于APRI(0.735 vs 0.658, $P < 0.001$)，分层分析显示这种优势在无HBV感染亚组中更为突出，FIB-4的AUC显著优于APRI(0.855 vs 0.740, $P < 0.001$)，

而在合并HBV感染亚组中，两者诊断效能均下降且无显著差异($P = 0.061$)。此外，多因素分析显示，FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 时患者肝硬化风险显著升高($OR = 32.005$, $P < 0.001$)，提示该临界值对肝硬化具有良好的诊断价值。

这种效能差异的本质可能源于两项指标的构成逻辑与病理关联的不同：APRI的计算仅依赖AST与PLT两项参数，其核心反映的是门静脉高压程度^[25]，而MAFLD作为代谢驱动性疾病，其肝硬化进展早期可能尚未出现明显门静脉高压，导致APRI对早期病变的识别敏感性不足；与之相比，FIB-4在APRI基础上纳入了年龄参数，而年龄本身是MAFLD患者肝硬化的独立危险因素，同时PLT参数可间接反映肝脏储备功能，这种多维度的参数组合使其更契合代谢性肝病进展性纤维化的评估需求^[26]。APRI对MAFLD患者中与代谢相关的AST轻度波动不敏感，难以精准捕捉代谢因素介导的纤维化进展，未来需要进一步探索其他指标^[27]。

作为TE技术的核心检测指标，LSM在本研究中展现出优异的风险分层能力，LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa组患者的肝硬化风险高达9.183倍($P < 0.001$)，这与既往病理研究结论一致，LSM每升高1 kPa，肝纤维化进展风险增加17%^[28]。因此我们提出FIB-4与LSM联合应用的临床策略：对于FIB-4 < 1.3 且LSM < 8.0 kPa的MAFLD患者，可暂时避免有创肝穿刺活检；而对于FIB-4 ≥ 2.67 或LSM ≥ 12.0 kPa的患者，尤其是年龄 ≥ 60 岁的男性、合并慢性HBV感染的高危人群，应立即启动临床干预措施，包括生活方式干预及必要的药物治疗，以阻断疾病向肝硬化终末期进展。该联合策略兼顾了无创评

估的便捷性与诊断的精准性,具有较高的临床转化价值。

本研究存在一定局限性。首先,本研究为横断面设计,其结果揭示的是关联性,而非因果预测,结论的因果推断需前瞻性队列研究进一步验证。另外,研究样本来源于单中心,可能存在地理和人群局限性,未来需开展更大规模、多中心研究进一步验证结果。其次,尽管本研究发现了与MAFLD患者肝硬化独立关联的因素,但这些因素之间的相互作用机制尚未完全阐明,需进一步深入研究。

综上,本研究明确了年龄、性别、慢性HBV感染、高LSM值、FIB-4与MAFLD患者肝硬化独立关联;FIB-4对MAFLD患者肝硬化的诊断效能显著优于APRI,且慢性HBV感染状态显著影响其诊断价值,无HBV感染时FIB-4的诊断效能更优。本研究结果为MAFLD患者,尤其是合并HBV感染的高危人群的肝硬化风险分层提供了量化依据,也为临床制定“无创评分联合影像学”的精准筛查策略及个体化干预方案提供了新的参考。

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