

TG/HDL-C 与胰岛素抵抗的相关性研究

孙水雅 吴加华 林细华 郑芬萍 李红 周嘉强

【摘要】目的 探讨 TG/HDL-C 与胰岛素抵抗(IR)的相关性。**方法** 选取杭州市某社区 40~65 岁的自然居民 960 例为研究对象, 收集体检检查、实验室检测资料, 计算稳态模型评估的 IR 指数(HOMA-IR)。分析 IR 影响因素以及其对 IR 的预测效能。**结果** 960 例受试者中, IR(HOMA-IR≥2.69)389 例, 非 IR 571 例。经单因素 logistic 回归分析显示, 年龄、BMI、腰围、臀围、收缩压、舒张压、腹内脂肪面积(VFA)、皮下脂肪面积、TG、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、TG/HDL-C、TC/HDL-C、LDL-C/HDL-C 与 IR 有关(均 $P < 0.05$)。经多因素 logistic 回归分析显示, 腰围、收缩压、VFA、TG、TG/HDL-C 是 IR 的独立影响因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。单独 TG/HDL-C、TG 预测 IR 的效能较低, AUC 分别为 0.674、0.664; TG/HDL-C、收缩压、腰围联合预测 IR 的 AUC 为 0.755, TG、收缩压、腰围联合预测 IR 的 AUC 为 0.751, 较单独 TG/HDL-C、TG 预测 IR 的效能明显提升。**结论** TG/HDL-C 是 IR 的独立影响因素, 其与腰围、收缩压联合预测 IR 的效能较好。

【关键词】 甘油三酯与高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值 胰岛素抵抗 相关性

Association between TG/HDL-C and insulin resistance SUN Shuiya, WU Jiahua, LIN Xihua, ZHENG Fenping, LI Hong, ZHOU Jiaqiang. Department of Endocrinology, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310016, China
Corresponding author: ZHOU Jiaqiang, E-mail: zjq8866@zju.edu.cn

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the relationship between triglyceride to high density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (TG/HDL-C) and insulin resistance (IR). **Methods** A total of 960 community-dwelling individuals aged 40 to 65 in Hangzhou city were enrolled. Physical examination and laboratory data were collected, and the homeostasis model assessment of IR (HOMA-IR) was calculated. The influencing factors of IR and their predictive value were analyzed. **Results** There were 389 individuals with IR ($HOMA-IR \geq 2.69$, IR group) and 571 without IR (non-IR group). Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that age, BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, abdominal visceral fat area (VFA), subcutaneous fat area, triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), TG/HDL-C, total cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (TC/HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (LDL-C/HDL-C) were related to IR (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, VFA, TG, TG/HDL-C were independent risk factors of IR (all $P < 0.05$). The AUC of TG/HDL-C and TG in predicting IR were 0.674 and 0.664, respectively. The AUC of TG/HDL-C combined with systolic blood pressure and waist circumference was 0.755, and the AUC of TG combined with systolic blood pressure and waist circumference was 0.751, which were significantly higher than that of TG/HDL-C or TG alone. **Conclusion** TG/HDL-C is an independent influencing factor of IR. The combination of TG/HDL-C with waist circumference and systolic blood pressure can be more effective in predicting IR.

【Key words】 Triglyceride to high density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio Insulin resistance Association

30 多年来, 我国成人糖尿病患病率逐年升高。胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是 2 型糖尿病的主要发病

机制之一。高 TG、低 HDL-C 是糖尿病和糖尿病前期的常见危险因素。多项研究表明, TG/HDL-C 可能是 IR 的预测因子^[1-3]。本研究通过分析杭州市某社区居民的健康调查数据, 对 TG/HDL-C 与 IR 的相关性作进一步探讨, 现将结果报道如下。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 选取杭州市某社区 40~65 岁的自然居民

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作者单位:310016 杭州, 浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院
内分泌科

通信作者:周嘉强, E-mail:zjq8866@zju.edu.cn

960例为研究对象,排除患有严重的心脏病、中风、肾病、肝病、炎性疾病,正在使用糖皮质激素或可能干扰血脂代谢的药物者。其中男379例,女581例;年龄(52.88±6.86)岁。本研究经浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院医学伦理委员会审查通过,所有受试者签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 体格检查 对所有受试者行标准化的病史采集和体格检查,测量并记录BMI、腰围、臀围、血压、腹内脂肪面积(abdominal visceral fat area, VFA)、皮下脂肪面积(subcutaneous fat area, SFA)。其中VFA、SFA采用日本Shimadzu公司SMT-100 MRI仪器进行测量。

1.2.2 实验室检测 采集所有受试者空腹静脉血,检测血清TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C及血糖水平。对于无糖尿病病史的受试者,行口服葡萄糖耐量试验;对于既往明确诊断为糖尿病的受试者行馒头餐试验,分别检测FPG、餐后2 h血糖(2 hours postprandial blood glucose, 2hPG)、空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)水平。计算稳态模型评估的IR指数(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR),计算公式为HOMA-IR=FPG(mmol/L)×FINS(mU/L)/22.5。

1.2.3 相关标准 (1)根据1999年WHO相关标准,FPG<6.1 mmol/L、2hPG<7.8 mmol/L为葡萄糖耐量正常;6.1 mmol/L≤FPG<7.0 mmol/L、2hPG<7.8 mmol/L为FPG受损;FPG<7.0 mmol/L、7.8 mmol/L≤2hPG<11.1 mmol/L为葡萄糖耐量受损;FPG≥7.0 mmol/L或2hPG≥11.1 mmol/L为糖尿病。(2)根据2014年我国一项流行病学调查数据,本研究将HOMA-IR≥2.69定义为IR^[4]。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0统计软件。IR影响因素分析采用单因素及多因素logistic回归;进一步绘制ROC曲线,分析影响因素对IR的预测效能。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 IR影响因素分析 960例受试者中,IR 389例,非IR 571例。单因素logistic回归分析显示,年龄、BMI、腰围、臀围、收缩压、舒张压、VFA、SFA、TG、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、TG/HDL-C、TC/HDL-C、LDL-C/HDL-C与IR有关(均 $P<0.05$);进一步作多因素logistic回归分析,对年龄、BMI、舒张压、SFA、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C、TC/HDL-C、LDL-C/HDL-C进行校正后,发现仅腰围、收缩压、VFA、TG、TG/HDL-C是IR的独立影响因素(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 IR影响因素分析

变量	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	OR值(95%CI)	P值	OR值(95%CI)	P值
性别	0.992(0.762~1.292)	>0.05	-	-
年龄	1.027(1.008~1.047)	<0.05	1.010(0.987~1.035)	>0.05
BMI	1.278(1.216~1.344)	<0.05	1.031(0.919~1.157)	>0.05
腰围	1.090(1.072~1.108)	<0.05	1.045(1.007~1.084)	<0.05
臀围	1.110(1.083~1.138)	<0.05	0.982(0.939~1.026)	>0.05
收缩压	1.035(1.026~1.045)	<0.05	1.022(1.009~1.036)	<0.05
舒张压	1.046(1.032~1.061)	<0.05	1.011(0.995~1.028)	>0.05
VFA	1.008(1.005~1.010)	<0.05	1.006(1.003~1.009)	<0.05
SFA	1.014(1.011~1.018)	<0.05	1.000(0.995~1.005)	>0.05
TG	22.425(11.187~44.951)	<0.05	1.990(1.479~2.678)	<0.05
TC	1.219(1.706~1.382)	<0.05	1.214(0.272~5.427)	>0.05
HDL-C	0.453(0.313~0.655)	<0.05	2.134(0.605~7.531)	>0.05
LDL-C	1.358(1.086~1.699)	<0.05	0.379(0.018~7.889)	>0.05
TG/HDL-C	8.707(5.233~14.489)	<0.05	2.081(1.464~2.958)	<0.05
TC/HDL-C	1.438(1.275~1.621)	<0.05	0.606(0.106~3.466)	>0.05
LDL-C/HDL-C	1.898(1.497~2.405)	<0.05	4.905(0.123~19.598)	>0.05
HDL-C				

注:IR为胰岛素抵抗;VFA为腹内脂肪面积;SFA为皮下脂肪面积

2.2 TG/HDL-C、TG单独及联合腰围、收缩压预测IR的效能比较 单独TG/HDL-C、TG预测IR的AUC为0.674、0.664,预测效能较低。考虑到基层医院开展VFA检测的条件有限,故将TG/HDL-C、TG与腰围、收缩压联合预测IR,结果显示TG/HDL-C、收缩压、腰围联合预测IR的AUC为0.755,TG、收缩压、腰围联合预测IR的AUC为0.751,较单独TG/HDL-C、TG预测IR的效能明显提升,见图1。

3 讨论

研究表明,TG水平升高、HDL-C水平降低可能会引起IR;当循环中TG处于较高水平,肝素会激活脂蛋白脂肪酶,进而促进TG在血管内降解为游离脂肪酸,增加组织暴露于游离脂肪酸的风险^[5~6]。游离脂肪酸水平升高会进一步降低胰岛素敏感性,这是TG水平升高与IR之间的恶性循环,可能导致周围组织对葡萄糖的摄取和利用进一步降低^[7]。HDL-C具有抗氧化和抗炎的作用,而氧化应激和慢性炎症与IR密切相关,因此HDL-C降低可能会加重IR。Ma等^[8]对北京某农村人群进行血糖、血脂分组,发现在血脂异常但葡萄糖耐量正常人群中,TG升高会加剧IR。Teresa等^[9]对670例非糖尿病受试者随访5.5年,根据基线HDL-C水平不同分成3组,

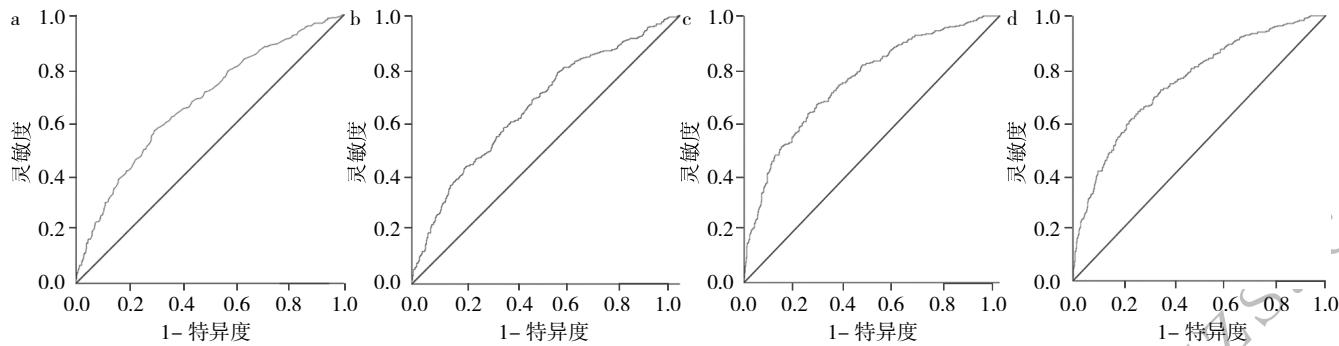


图1 TG/HDL-C、TG单独及联合腰围、收缩压预测IR的ROC曲线(a:TG/HDL-C单独预测;b:TG单独预测;c:TG/HDL-C、腰围、收缩压联合预测;d:TG、腰围、收缩压联合预测;IR为胰岛素抵抗)

结果显示随着时间的推移,基线水平较低组受试者葡萄糖刺激的胰岛素分泌减少。本研究结果发现,TG/HDL-C、TG是IR的独立影响因素,但其单独预测IR的效能较低(AUC为0.674、0.664),但将其与腰围、收缩压联合预测IR的效能明显提升(AUC分别为0.755、0.751)。

TG/HDL-C对不同种族人群IR的预测价值可能不同,可能与不同种族人群脂质分布、生活方式及胰岛 β 细胞功能不同等有关。研究表明,TG/HDL-C可预测健康高加索人IR,但不能预测健康非洲裔美国人IR^[10]。Kendra等^[11]研究表明,在西班牙裔和非洲裔美国人人群中,不论性别和种族,TG/HDL-C与IR相关。Zhou等^[12]对中国人群研究发现,TG/HDL-C、TG可能是IR的预测因子,但不能预测胰岛 β 细胞功能。本研究结果显示,在杭州市某社区人群中,TG/HDL-C可能是IR的预测因子。

综上所述,TG/HDL-C是IR的独立影响因素,其与腰围、收缩压联合预测IR的效能较好。但本研究也可能存在一定的局限性,有待进一步扩大样本证实。

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