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肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者神经肽 Y 水平与糖脂代谢的相关性分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者神经肽 Y(NPY)水平与糖脂代谢的相关性。**方法:**选择 2017 年 7 月至 2019 年 7 月我院接诊的 134 例肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者为本研究对象,设为观察组,并选择我院收治的 2 型糖尿病非肥胖患者 100 例作为对照组,分析腰围、腹围、臀围、BMI、腰臀比(WHR)、血清 NPY、空腹血糖(FPG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平变化情况,及其之间的相关性分析。**结果:**观察组腰围、腹围、臀围、腰臀比及 BMI 水平均显著高于对照组,差异显著($P<0.05$);观察组患者血清 NPY、FPG、HbA1c 水平显著高于对照组,FINS 水平显著低于对照组,差异显著($P<0.05$);观察组患者血清 TC、TG、LDL-C 水平显著高于对照组,HDL-C 水平显著低于对照组,差异显著($P<0.05$);将 FPG、HbA1c、FINS、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C 作为因变量,将血清 NPY 作为自变量,在相关性分析结果中显示,血清 NPY 和 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL-C 之间均呈正相关($r=0.399, 0.173, 0.435, 0.451, 0.376, P$ 均 <0.05),血清 NPY 和 FINS、HDL-C 之间均呈负相关($r=-0.566, -0.223, P$ 均 <0.05)。**结论:**在肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者中 NPY 水平显著升高,且与腹部脂肪增加、糖脂代谢显著相关。

关键词:肥胖 2 型糖尿病;神经肽 Y;糖脂代谢;相关性

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Analysis of the Correlation between Neuropeptide Y Level and Glycolipid Metabolism in Obese Type 2 Diabetic Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study Analysis of the Correlation between neuropeptide Y level and glycolipid metabolism in obese type 2 diabetic patients. **Methods:** 134 cases of obese type 2 diabetes patients admitted to our hospital from July 2017 to July 2019 were selected as the object of this study, which was set as the observation group, and 100 cases of non-obese type 2 diabetes patients admitted to our hospital were selected as the control group. Analysis, 6, waist and hip circumference, BMI, waist hip ratio (WHR) and serum NPY, fasting plasma glucose (FPG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), fasting insulin (FINS), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level changes, and the correlation between the analysis. **Results:** The abdominal circumference, waist circumference, hip circumference, waist-hip ratio and BMI of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). The serum NPY, FPG and HbA1c levels in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the FINS levels were significantly lower than those in the control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). Serum levels of TC, TG and ldl-c in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and hdl-c levels were significantly lower than those in the control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). The FPG, HbA1c, FINS, TC, TG, LDL, HDL - C - C as dependent variable, the serum levels of NPY as independent variable, in the correlation analysis results showed that serum NPY and FPG, HbA1c, TC, TG, LDL - there was a positive correlation between C ($r=0.399, 0.173, 0.435, 0.451, 0.376, P<0.05$), serum NPY and are negatively correlated between FINS, HDL - C ($r=0.566, 0.223, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** NPY level was significantly increased in obese type 2 diabetic patients and was significantly correlated with glucose and lipid metabolism.

Key words: Obese type 2 diabetes; Neuropeptide Y; Glycolipid metabolism; The correlation

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前言

2型糖尿病是内分泌系统常见疾病,多在35~40岁之后发病,而伴有肥胖者占糖尿病患者90%以上,严重影响患者的生活质量^[1,2]。糖尿病多数起病隐匿,症状多样,常表现为血糖升高,而长期血糖水平升高会增加心脑血管、肾脏等并发症的发生风险^[3,4]。近年来有研究显示,神经肽Y(neuropeptide Y, NPY)水平与2型糖尿病关系密切^[5,6]。NPY是一种非常保守的神经肽,也是一种重要的神经递质与促食欲因子,可以通过增加摄食引起肥胖,而肥胖是2型糖尿病的重要危险因素之一。肥胖形成过程中,很重要的一条途径即NPY通过其受体发挥着促进摄食与剩余热量导致的脂肪组织的形成等作用。NPY可产生于内脏脂肪组织,并通过其受体Y1促进脂肪细胞前体的增殖。NPY可通过刺激NPY-Y2的释放,促进脂肪组织的生成与生长,从而引起脂肪细胞的堆积、体重增加以及代谢问题等。有研究显示,NPY已成为糖脂代谢研究新的方向,其对糖脂代谢的影响已经成为治疗代谢性疾病的新方向^[7,8]。但目前临床只证实对其与小鼠的糖脂代谢有影响,是否在人体产生相同作用尚不明确,因此,本研究旨在发现NPY在不同人群中对摄食、糖脂代谢的作用,并分析其与糖脂代谢的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2017年7月至2019年7月我院接诊的134例肥胖2型糖尿病患者进行研究。设为观察组,男69例,女65例,年龄39~68岁,平均(49.13±3.89)岁,病程2~13年,平均(6.56±2.14)年,体质指数(39.34±6.58)kg/m²,腰围(124.41±12.14)cm,腹围(97.26±15.13)cm,臀围(119.05±10.51)cm,腰臀比(1.05±0.07)。并选择我院收治的2型糖尿病非肥胖患者

100例作为对照组,男59例,女41例,年龄40~70岁,平均(49.19±3.93)岁;病程2~14年,平均(6.58±2.16)年。两组基线资料无明显差异,具有可比性。

纳入标准:①符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南》^[9]诊断标准;②体质指数≥25 Kg/m²;③近2月内未服用减肥药者。排除标准:①凝血功能障碍者;②严重心、肝、肾损害者;③糖尿病急性并发症者;④不能配合本次研究样品采集者;⑤BMI≤18 Kg/M²。

1.2 方法

两组患者采用常规基础治疗,即糖尿病饮食、运动及降糖药物,二甲双胍(规格:0.25 g;生产厂家:吉林省东北亚药业股份有限公司;国药准字:H22020508)治疗,每次0.5 g,早、晚餐前口服。所有入组者禁食8h后,采集空腹静脉血5 mL,以3000 r·min⁻¹的速度进行离心,时间10 min,提取上层血清后,置于零下20℃的冷冻箱内存储以备检测,使用酶联免疫吸附法(上海酶联免疫生物科技有限公司提供试剂盒)对血清NPY进行检测;采用高压液相色谱法测定糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平;记录对比空腹血糖(FPG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平。

1.3 统计学分析

以spss19.0软件包处理,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,t检验,相关性分析使用Spearman相关系数, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床特征比较

观察组腹围、腰围、臀围、腰臀比及BMI水平均显著高于对照组,差异显著($P < 0.05$)见表1。

表1 两组临床特征比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical features between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Abdominal girth(cm)	Waist circumference(cm)	Hip circumference(cm)	Waist-to-hip ratio	BMI(kg/m ²)
Observation group	134	97.26±15.13	124.41±12.14	119.05±10.51	1.05±0.07	39.34±6.58
Control group	100	93.25±7.62	96.56±9.21	99.21±7.03	0.96±0.08	25.84±2.76
t value		2.429	19.184	16.341	9.150	13.569
P value		0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组神经肽Y、糖代谢指标水平比较

观察组血清NPY、FPG、HbA1c水平显著高于对照组,FINS水平显著低于对照组,差异显著($P < 0.05$)见表2。

2.3 两组脂质代谢水平比较

观察组患者血清TC、TG、LDL-C水平显著高于对照组,HDL-C水平显著低于对照组,差异显著($P < 0.05$)见表3。

表2 两组神经肽Y、糖代谢指标水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of neuropeptide Y and glucose metabolism indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	NPY(ng/L)	FPG(mmol/L)	HbA1c(%)	FINS(mU/L)
Observation group	134	13.28±3.61	5.21±0.59	5.47±0.61	9.78±2.54
Control group	100	9.68±2.42	4.73±0.48	5.03±0.46	12.56±3.58
t value		8.628	6.655	6.043	6.948
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 两组脂质代谢水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)

Table 3 Comparison of lipid metabolism between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)

Groups	n	TC	TG	LDL-C	HDL-C
Observation group	134	4.69±0.53	6.71±0.72	3.52±0.38	1.47±0.16
Control group	100	3.58±0.45	5.49±0.61	2.76±0.35	1.68±0.21
t value		16.886	13.672	15.649	8.683
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.4 血清神经肽 Y 与糖脂代谢的相关性分析

将 FPG、HbA1c、FINS、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C 作为因变量,将血清 NPY 作为自变量,在相关性分析结果中显示,血清 NPY 和 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL-C 之间均呈正相关($r=0.$

399,0.173,0.435,0.451,0.376, P 均 <0.05), 血清 NPY 和 FINS、HDL-C 之间均呈负相关($r=-0.566,-0.223,P$ 均 <0.05), 见图 1~图 7。

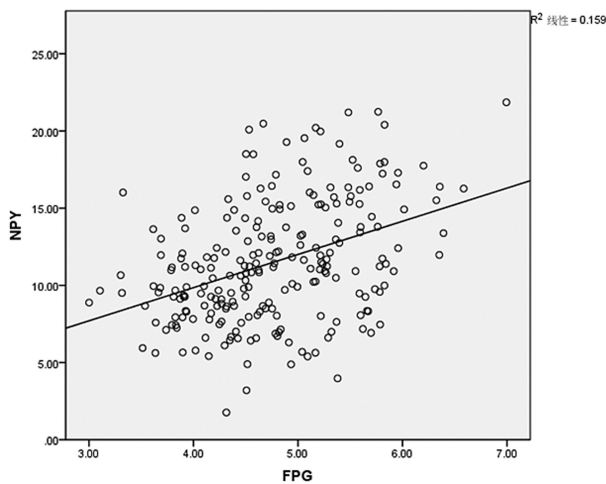


图 1 FPG 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.1 Scatter diagram of FPG and NPY

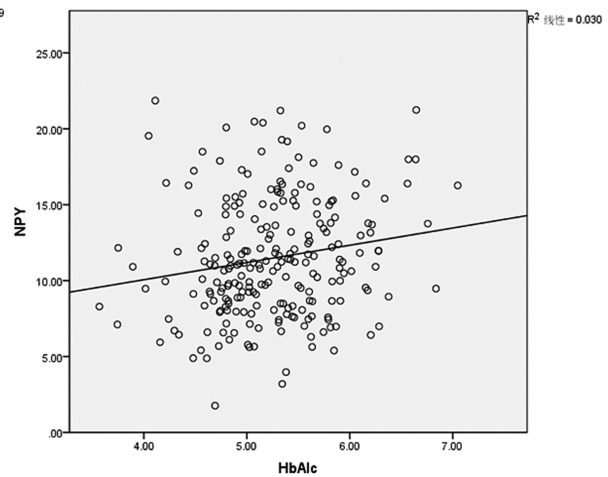


图 2 HbA1c 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.2 Scatter diagram of HbA1c and NPY

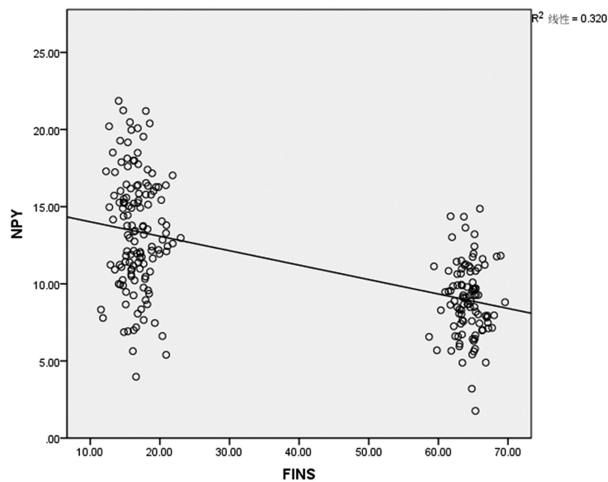


图 3 FINS 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.3 Scatter of FINS and NPY

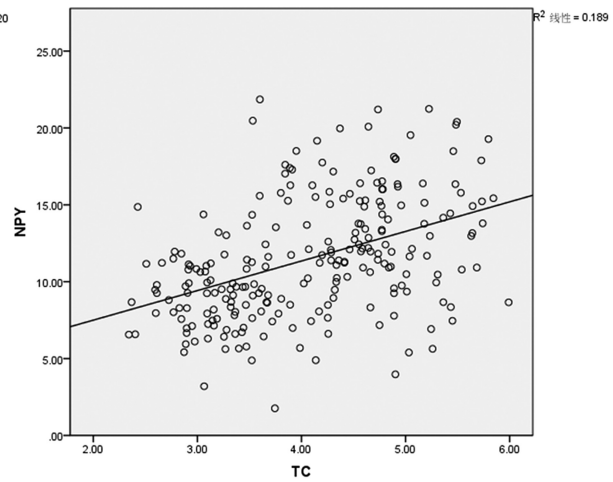


图 4 TC 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.4 Scatter diagram of TC and NPY

3 讨论

2 型糖尿病是一种长期慢性代谢性疾病,患者体内产生胰岛素的能力非完全丧失,部分患者体内胰岛素甚至产生过多,但胰岛素的作用效果较差,因此,患者体内胰岛素相对缺乏^[10]。近年来,其发病率不断升高,严重影响居民的生活质量,且长期血糖升高会增加心脑血管及肾脏等并发症的发生风险^[11,12]。肥胖是多因素包括遗传因素、环境因素和其他因素相互作用引起

的一种慢性代谢性疾病^[13-15]。近年来,肥胖症在发达国家和部分发展中国家正成为一种日益受到关注的流行病^[16,17]。据调查显示,全球 2 型糖尿病发病率逐年升高,预计到 2030 年 2 型糖尿病患者将超过 3.6 亿^[18]。随着肥胖患病率的增高,与肥胖相关的其他慢性非传染性疾病的增加趋势,因此,早期预测并及时治疗对疾病具有重要意义。本研究结果显示,肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者腹围、腰围、臀围、腰臀比及 BMI 水平均显著高于健康人群。

2 型糖尿病是一种以慢性高血糖为特点的代谢性疾病,在

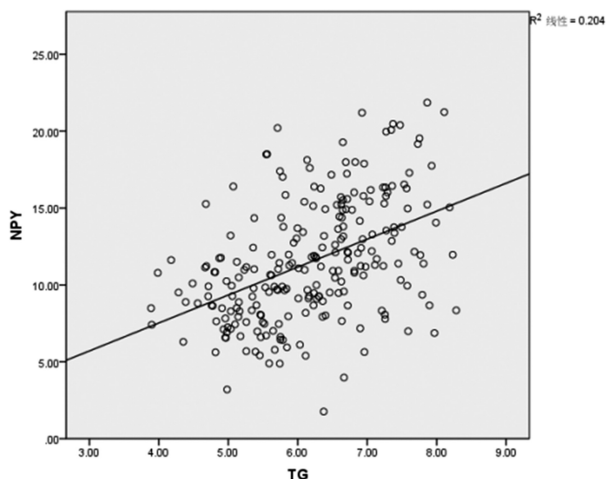


图 5 TG 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.5 Scatter diagram of TG and NPY

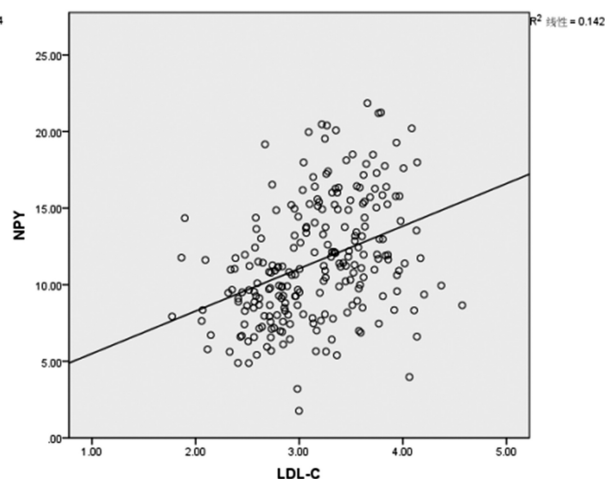


图 6 LDL-C 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.6 Scatter diagram of ldl-c and NPY

起病过程中常合并糖脂代谢异常,检测患者糖脂代谢各指标对早期发现肥胖 2 型糖尿病有重要意义^[19-22]。糖尿病患者多伴有糖分脂肪堆积、血糖升高,甚至出现胰岛素抵抗,而胰岛素抵抗是 2 型糖尿病的病理基础,可通过增加胰岛素抵抗的分泌调节患者体内糖脂代谢。FPG、HbA1c、FINS 是临床常用的糖代谢指标,TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C 是脂代谢常用指标,Igor Alexander Harsch^[23]等研究显示,2 型糖尿病患者糖脂代谢异常,可作为疾病治疗的标志物。本研究显示,肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者血清 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL-C 水平显著高于 2 型糖尿病患者,FINS、HDL-C 水平显著低于 2 型糖尿病,结果提示,肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者血脂代谢异常,可作为预测疾病的标志物。Koza-kowski J^[24]等研究也显示,2 型糖尿病患者糖脂代谢异常,但经治疗后有明显改善。

NPY 是一种由 36 个氨基酸组成的生物活性多肽,是一种很强的食欲刺激剂,对机体能量摄入、消耗起重要作用,它与增食欲素是主要的增进食欲的神经肽,广泛分布于各种组织、腺体和器官,是神经系统中含量最丰富的神经肽^[25]。它在从延髓脑干到大脑皮层的多个神经系统区域表达,参与调节人体的呼吸系统、心血管系统、消化系统、泌尿生殖系统等功能^[26,27]。除此之外,NPY 对糖代谢也有影响,能整合来自外周营养因子的信号,通过食欲调节影响能量代谢,同时在胰岛素的中枢能量调节中发挥作用。有研究显示,NPY 能通过促进白色脂肪组织(WAT)堆积导致肥胖^[28]。目前有研究显示,NPY 在糖尿病的发生中起重要作用^[29]。血脂的升高会导致胰岛细胞的数量增加,在糖尿病情况下,NPY 主要由 PP 细胞表达,是糖尿病患者胰岛素减少的因素之一。有研究显示,NPY 可刺激交感神经系统,从而维持餐后的脂蛋白分泌,可调节交感神经和血脂的代谢,参与到糖尿病和肥胖的发病过程^[30]。本研究结果显示,肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者血清 NPY 水平显著高于 2 型糖尿病患者,结果提示 NPY 在 2 型糖尿病患者中表达较高,可作为预测疾病的标志物。有研究显示,NPY 和甘丙肽水平下调可导致 2 型糖尿病大鼠的食物摄入量,减少体质量的增加量^[31]。分析其原因可能是因为高脂饮食喂养能使糖尿病患者胰岛细胞激素成分改变,从而促进 NPY 表达,而 NPY 能抑制胰岛素分泌,影响高血糖素水平,从而参与糖尿病患者血糖调节。

本研究结果还显示,NPY 和 BMI、WHR、FPG、HbA1c、TC、

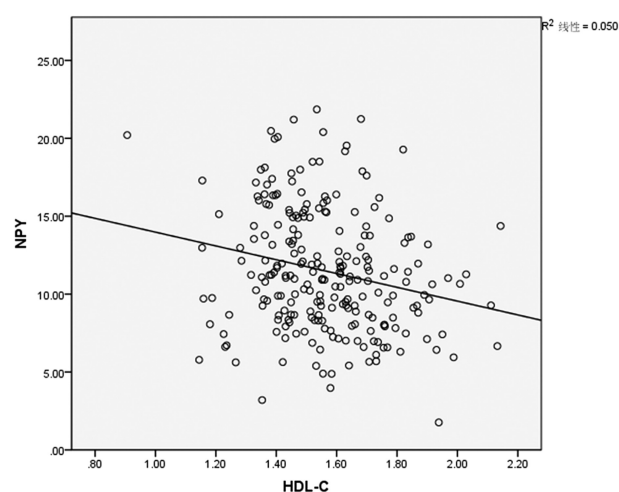


图 7 HDL-C 和 NPY 的散点图

Fig.7 Scatter plot of hdl-c and NPY

TG、LDL-C 之间均呈正相关,和 FINS、HDL-C 之间均呈负相关。提示血清 NPY 在肥胖 2 型糖尿病中呈高表达,且与患者腹部脂肪增加关系密切,NPY 可通过促食欲作用调节机体能力平衡,维持正常体质量。Chao A M^[32]等研究也显示,NPY 直接参与摄食,能量代谢及脂肪细胞的代谢,与肥胖密切相关。分析其原因是因为脂肪组织分为棕色脂肪组织(BAT)和白色脂肪组织(WAT),WAT 的作用主要是储存能量,而 BAT 能通过表达丰富的解耦联蛋白(uncoupling protein 1,UCP1)使脂质氧化与 ATP 生成脱耦联,将化学能以热能的形式消耗,从而作为非颤抖性产热而发挥御寒作用,若 WAT 积累而 BAT 减少或活性受抑制,则可能产生肥胖,NPY 是重要的食欲调节肽之一,能通过食欲调节影响代谢,中枢或外周 NPY 均能通过促进 WAT 堆积导致肥胖,同时减少 BAT 产热活性,因此,NPY 直接参与摄食,能量代谢及脂肪细胞的代谢,与肥胖密切相关。

综上所述,在肥胖 2 型糖尿病患者中 NPY 水平显著升高,且与腹部脂肪增加、糖脂代谢显著相关。但是本研究时间较短,样本量不足,且未研究治疗前后各指标变化,为更深入的探讨治疗机制,后期应加大样本量研究,以便更好指导临床工作。

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