

· 临床研究 ·

中国北方地区 2 型糖尿病患者摄盐量与非酒精性脂肪性肝病的相关性

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【摘要】 目的 探寻中国北方地区 2 型糖尿病患者摄盐量与非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (NAFLD) 之间的相关性。方法 选取 2016 年 10 月至 2018 年 11 月期间在哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院内分泌科就诊的 2 型糖尿病患者 978 例为研究对象。依据是否合并 NAFLD 分为 2 组: NAFLD 组 ($n=801$) 和非 NAFLD 组 ($n=177$)。采用 24 h 尿钠结果评估患者摄盐量。对比 2 组患者的体质量指数 (BMI)、舒张压 (DBP)、收缩压 (SBP)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、总胆固醇 (TC)、胰岛素总量、糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c)、空腹 C 肽、空腹血糖 (FBG) 等临床资料。采用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行统计分析。对单因素分析有统计学意义的指标进行多因素 logistic 回归分析, 筛选出独立的危险因素。采用 Spearman 相关分析判断受试者摄盐量与 NAFLD 之间的相关性。**结果** Spearman 相关分析结果显示, 摄盐量与 NAFLD 呈显著正相关 ($r=0.129, P<0.001$)。多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示, BMI ($OR=5.321, 95\% CI 3.514\sim 8.057$)、HbA1c ($OR=1.126, 95\% CI 1.006\sim 1.260$)、空腹 C 肽 ($OR=1.656, 95\% CI 1.273\sim 2.156$)、FBG ($OR=1.697, 95\% CI 1.060\sim 2.717$) 和摄盐量 $>10.83\text{ g/d}$ ($10.83\text{ g/d}<$ 摄盐量 $\leq 14.52\text{ g/d}$; $OR=2.181, 95\% CI 1.225\sim 3.882$; 摄盐量 $>14.52\text{ g/d}$; $OR=2.140, 95\% CI 1.167\sim 3.926$) 是 2 型糖尿病患者合并 NAFLD 的危险因素 ($P<0.05$)。**结论** 高摄盐量 ($>10.83\text{ g/d}$) 是中国北方 2 型糖尿病患者合并 NAFLD 的风险因素。

【关键词】 摄盐量; 尿钠; 糖尿病; 非酒精性脂肪性肝病

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Correlation between salt intake and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in northern China

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the correlation between salt intake and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients in northern China. **Methods** A total of 978 T2DM patients hospitalized in our department from October 2016 to November 2018 were subjected in the study. They were assigned into non-NAFLD group ($n=177$) and NAFLD group ($n=801$). Their salt intake was assessed by 24-hour urinary sodium excretion. The clinical data such as body mass index (BMI), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), systolic blood pressure (SBP), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), total cholesterol (TC), total insulin, glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), fasting C-peptide and fasting blood glucose (FBG) were collected and analyzed. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used to analyze the data. After the factors with statistical significance screened out by univariate analysis, the independent risk factors for NAFLD in T2DM patients were identified by multiple logistic regression analysis. Spearman correlation analysis was employed to identify the correlation between salt intake and NAFLD. **Results** Spearman correlation analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between salt intake and NAFLD in T2DM patients ($r=0.129, P<0.001$). The results of multiple logistic regression analysis indicated that BMI ($OR=5.321, 95\% CI 3.514\sim 8.057$), HbA1c ($OR=1.126, 95\% CI 1.006\sim 1.260$), fasting C-peptide ($OR=1.656, 95\% CI 1.273\sim 2.156$), FBG ($OR=1.697, 95\% CI 1.060\sim 2.717$) and salt intake $>10.83\text{ g/d}$ ($10.83\text{ g/d}<$ salt intake $\leq 14.52\text{ g/d}$; $OR=2.181, 95\% CI 1.225\sim 3.882$; salt intake $>14.52\text{ g/d}$; $OR=2.140, 95\% CI 1.167\sim 3.926$) were independent risk factors for NAFLD in T2DM patients ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** High salt intake ($>10.83\text{ g/d}$) is a risk factor for NAFLD in T2DM patients living in northern China.

【Key words】 salt intake; urine sodium; diabetes mellitus; non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

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高摄盐量是世界范围内严重的公共卫生问题。高盐摄入一直被认为与心血管疾病及高血压的发生密切相关,亦有研究表明,摄盐量与胃癌^[1]、肾脏疾病^[2]、代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)存在联系^[3]。2010年的一项全球研究报道,人均每日盐摄入量为10.06克,亚洲是世界上盐摄入量最高的地区,中亚地区平均为14.01 g/d^[4],远远大于世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)推荐的每人5 g/d^[5]。

山东省疾病预防控制中心在中国北方人群中探讨了摄盐量与MetS的关系^[3],结果显示,在山东人群中, MetS的发生随摄盐量的升高而增加,而MetS的发生与2型糖尿病及非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)均有较深的关联。目前我国尚缺乏2型糖尿病患者摄盐量与NAFLD相关性的研究,故本研究选取中国北方2型糖尿病患者作为研究对象,考察分析2型糖尿病患者的摄盐量是否与NAFLD之间存在相关性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2016年10月至2018年11月期间在哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院内分泌科就诊的2型糖尿病患者978例为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)在中国东北部居住 ≥ 6 个月;(2)18~69岁。排除标准:(1)1型糖尿病、妊娠期糖尿病、特殊类型糖尿病、糖尿病急性并发症发作期;(2)急慢性肾盂肾炎、肾病综合征、尿毒症、尿崩症等影响尿钠排泄的疾病;(3)正在使用降脂药物、利尿剂、钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂;(4)中度或重度肾功能不全[肾小球滤过率小于 $60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$];(5)缺失肝胆脾胰腺超声结果。依据是否合并NAFLD分为2组:NAFLD组($n=801$)和非NAFLD组($n=177$)。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准(2018109)。

2型糖尿病的诊断符合1999年2型糖尿病诊断标准^[6]。NAFLD的诊断符合2003年非酒精性脂肪性肝病诊断标准^[7]。

1.2 方法

收集研究对象的基本资料,包括年龄、糖尿病病程、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、胰岛素总量、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、空腹C肽、空

腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、血钠、肌酐、摄盐量等。血压为患者休息10 min后测量2次血压的平均值。为了准确地估算受试者的盐摄入量,我们采用24 h尿钠结果评估摄盐量^[8]。嘱受试者空腹8 h后第2天留取空腹静脉血,收集完整的24 h尿样,在哈尔滨医科大学实验室测定静脉血指标。本实验通过电极法测量24 h尿钠,摄盐量(g/d)=钠摄入量(g/d) $\times 2.54$ ^[9]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料中呈正态分布者采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验;呈偏态分布者以中位数(M)和四分位数间距(Q)分别表示数据的集中趋势和离散趋势,两组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以百分率表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。对单因素分析有统计学意义的指标进行多因素logistic回归分析,筛选出独立的危险因素。采用Spearman相关分析判断受试者摄盐量与NAFLD之间的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

NAFLD组患者的BMI、SBP、DBP、HbA1c、FBG、空腹C肽、摄盐量显著高于非NAFLD组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 摄盐量与NAFLD的相关性

依据摄盐量的四分位数,将其分为4个等级,结果表明,摄盐量与是否合并NAFLD间差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=18.015, P<0.001$;表2)。利用Spearman相关分析,分析不同等级的摄盐量与NAFLD的相关性,发现摄盐量与NAFLD呈显著正相关($r=0.129, P<0.001$),这代表在2型糖尿病患者中,随着摄盐量的增加,发生NAFLD的可能性增大。

2.3 logistic回归分析2型糖尿病合并NAFLD的危险因素

将单因素分析中有统计学差异的因素纳入多因素logistic回归分析,去除其他混杂因素后,结果显示,BMI、HbA1c、空腹C肽、FBG和摄盐量 $>10.83 \text{ g/d}$ 是2型糖尿病患者合并NAFLD的危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

本研究通过24 h尿钠结果评估2型糖尿病患者中摄盐量与NAFLD的相关性,结果显示,随着摄盐量的增加,2型糖尿病合并NAFLD的风险增加。

表 1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Non-NAFLD group (n=177)	NAFLD group (n=801)	t/Z/ χ^2	P value
Age[years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	54.0(46.0, 61.0)	55.0(48.0, 63.0)	-1.818	0.069
Gender(male/female, n)	80/97	347/454	0.208	0.694
Hypertension[n(%)]	20(11.3)	108(13.5)	0.608	0.436
Smoking history[n(%)]	54(30.5)	227(28.3)	0.550	0.458
Alcohol drinking history[n(%)]	44(24.9)	213(26.6)	0.131	0.718
Heart disease[n(%)]	23(19.7)	164(20.0)	3.850	0.050
Diabetes[year, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	6.0(2.0, 10.0)	7.0(2.0, 12.0)	-0.617	0.537
BMI[kg/m ² , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	22.95(21.45, 24.97)	25.93(24.21, 28.09)	-10.751	<0.001
Insulin[IU/d, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	16.00(0.00, 29.00)	10.00(0.00, 28.08)	-1.144	0.252
SBP[mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	130.0(120.0, 150.0)	139.0(125.0, 152.0)	-3.445	0.001
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	80.83±12.01	82.90±12.62	-1.975	0.049
HbA1c[%, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	8.00(6.58, 9.70)	8.40(7.20, 9.80)	-2.171	0.030
C-peptide[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1.00(0.60, 1.68)	1.60(1.00, 2.20)	-7.024	<0.001
FBG[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	8.03(6.49, 10.88)	8.88(7.26, 11.20)	-2.546	0.011
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.10±0.84	3.02±0.87	0.999	0.318
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.96±1.02	5.10±1.27	-1.085	0.278
Na[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	140.1(138.5, 142.2)	140.7(138.6, 142.2)	-1.301	0.193
Cr[mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	58.7(52.0, 70.2)	60.90(49.9, 70.7)	-0.448	0.654
Sodium intake[g/d, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	9.62(7.37, 13.15)	11.31(8.21, 15.05)	-3.835	<0.001

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; FBG: fasting blood glucose; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

表 2 2组患者摄盐情况

Table 2 Salt consumption for the two groups

[n(%)]

Group	n	Salt consumption (g/d)			
		≤7.98	7.99-10.83	10.84-14.52	>14.52
Non-NAFLD	177	57(32.2)	56(31.6)	35(19.8)	29(16.4)
NAFLD	801	185(23.1)	188(23.5)	207(25.8)	221(27.6)

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

表 3 logistic 回归分析 2 型糖尿病合并 NAFLD 的危险因素

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of NAFLD in T2DM patients

Factor	B	SE	Wald	P value	OR	95%CI
BMI	1.672	0.212	62.377	<0.001	5.321	3.514-8.057
SBP	0.306	0.234	1.707	0.191	1.358	0.858-2.150
DBP	0.041	0.235	0.031	0.860	1.042	0.658-1.652
HbA1c	0.118	0.057	4.260	0.039	1.126	1.006-1.260
C-peptide	0.505	0.134	14.087	<0.001	1.656	1.273-2.156
FBG	0.529	0.240	4.846	0.028	1.697	1.060-2.717
Sodium intake ≤ 7.98 g/d	-	-	-	-	1.000	-
7.98 g/d<sodium intake ≤ 10.83 g/d	0.185	0.266	0.484	0.486	1.203	0.714-2.027
10.83 g/d<sodium intake ≤ 14.52 g/d	0.780	0.294	7.019	0.008	2.181	1.225-3.882
Sodium intake > 14.52 g/d	0.761	0.310	6.042	0.014	2.140	1.167-3.926

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; FBG: fasting blood glucose.

这表明较高的摄盐量是一个可以独立预测 2 型糖尿病合并 NAFLD 发生的指标,减少摄盐量有助于降低 2 型糖尿病合并 NAFLD 的发生风险。对于高盐摄入引发合并 NAFLD 风险的阈值因种族、饮食习惯等

差异尚无定论,仍需进一步探讨。本研究结果表明,摄盐量>10.83 g/d 是 2 型糖尿病患者合并 NAFLD 的危险因素。摄盐量与 2 型糖尿病合并 NAFLD 之间的作用机制可能与脂质合成增加^[10]、胰岛素抵抗

加重^[11]、肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)系统激活^[12]等相关。2型糖尿病合并NAFLD的发生率逐年升高^[13]。一项涉及195个国家及地区饮食结构的大规模研究表明^[14],中国人因饮食结构问题而造成的心血管疾病及癌症死亡率位列第一,而其中最突出的风险就是高盐摄入。我们期望本研究可以为我国摄盐量的界定提供参考。

本研究结果还显示,去除混杂因素后,BMI、HbA1c、空腹C肽、FBG是2型糖尿病合并NAFLD发生的独立危险因素。高BMI与向心性肥胖在2型糖尿病及NAFLD患者中多见。FBG在一定程度上反映了患者的血糖控制情况,HbA1c则客观反映了患者过去3个月的血糖控制水平,故在2型糖尿病患者中,FBG与HbA1c是发生NAFLD的独立危险因素。胰岛素抵抗作为2型糖尿病与NAFLD的共同发生途径,常常通过血清C肽水平来界定,故空腹血清C肽是2型糖尿病合并NAFLD的独立危险因素。

高摄盐量对于健康的危害已经在许多研究中被证实,如何防止高摄盐量带来的危害已经成为各国疾病控制中心的重要课题。据此,许多国家出台了控制工业化食品摄盐量的策略^[15]:2003年,英国、日本和芬兰均实施了有效的减盐战略;爱尔兰、澳大利亚和加拿大最近也开始了类似的行动。如何通过改善生活方式减少盐的摄入,从而简单、经济、有效地控制NAFLD的发生,或许会成为未来新的公共卫生挑战。

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