

夜间间歇性缺氧对非酒精性脂肪性肝病患者肝纤维化进程的影响

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[摘要] 目的 探讨夜间间歇性缺氧对非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)患者肝纤维化进程的影响。方法 收集资料完整并完成夜间多导睡眠图监测的NAFLD患者73例,其中NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者40例为实验组,单纯NAFLD患者33例为对照组。比较两组患者的呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)、夜间最低血氧饱和度、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、Fibrosis-4(FIB-4)指数和天冬氨酸转移酶/血小板比率(APRI)指数的差异。结果 实验组AHI指数高于对照组,夜间最低血氧饱和度低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=7.07、-7.81, P 均 <0.05)。实验组血清胆固醇、甘油三酯、丙氨酸转移酶(ALT)及天冬氨酸转移酶(AST)均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=3.00、2.53、2.67、3.22, P 均 <0.05)。实验组血清胰岛素水平、HOMA-IR、FIB-4指数及APRI指数均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=3.68、3.03、4.32、3.75, P 均 <0.05)。相关性分析结果显示,AHI与ALT、AST、空腹胰岛素、HOMA-IR、FIB-4及APRI指数呈正相关(r 分别=0.55、0.66、0.74、0.77、0.45、0.60, P 均 <0.05)。夜间最低血氧饱和度与ALT、AST、胰岛素水平、HOMA-IR、FIB-4及APRI指数呈负相关(r 分别=-0.32、-0.39、-0.54、-0.55、-0.40、-0.36, P 均 <0.05)。结论 夜间间歇性缺氧会加重NAFLD患者肝功能损伤及血脂代谢异常,增加胰岛素抵抗,促进肝纤维化进程。夜间缺氧程度与NAFLD患者胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化进程呈正相关。早期筛查并积极干预NAFLD患者夜间缺氧或是延缓NAFLD患者肝纤维化进程的方向。

[关键词] 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征; 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 肝纤维化

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the effect of nocturnal intermittent hypoxia on the progression of liver fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). **Methods** Totally 73 NAFLD patients with complete data were collected and completed nighttime polysomnography monitoring. The patients were divided into the experimental group ($n=40$) and the control group ($n=33$) according to whether combined with nocturnal intermittent hypoxia or not. The differences in apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), minimum nocturnal oxygen saturation, homeostasis model assessment insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), FIB-4 and APRI were compared between the two groups. **Results** The AHI index of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group, and the minimum blood oxygen saturation at night was lower than that of the control group ($t=7.07, -7.81, P<0.05$). The serum cholesterol, triglyceride, alanine transferase (ALT) and aspartate transferase (AST) in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group ($t=3.00, 2.53, 2.67, 3.22, P<0.05$). The serum insulin level, HOMA-IR, FIB-4 and APRI of the experimental group were higher than those of the control group ($t=3.68, 3.03, 4.32, 3.75, P<0.05$). The results of correlation analysis showed that AHI was positively correlated with ALT, AST, fasting insulin, HOMA-IR, FIB-4 and APRI ($r=0.55, 0.66, 0.74, 0.77, 0.45, 0.60, P<0.05$). The lowest blood oxygen saturation at night was negatively correlated with ALT, AST, insulin levels, HOMA-IR, FIB-4 and APRI

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($r=-0.32, -0.39, -0.54, -0.55, -0.40, -0.36, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Nocturnal intermittent hypoxia can aggravate liver function damage and abnormal blood lipid metabolism in NAFLD patients, increase insulin resistance, and promote the process of liver

fibrosis. The degree of nocturnal hypoxia was positively correlated with insulin resistance and the progression of liver fibrosis in NAFLD patients. Early screening and active intervention of nocturnal hypoxia in NAFLD patients may be the direction of delaying the progress of liver fibrosis in NAFLD patients.

[Key words] obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; liver fibrosis

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)是全球肝硬化的主要病因之一,正成为世界上最常见和增长最快的慢性肝病,预计在未来几年呈指数级增长^[1,2]。目前研究认为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)可能参与NAFLD发生发展^[3-7]。胰岛素抵抗和2型糖尿病是肝纤维化进展的重要预测因素^[1,2]。目前尚不清楚夜间间歇性缺氧与NAFLD患者肝纤维化进程的关系。本次研究将探讨夜间间歇性缺氧对NAFLD患者肝纤维化进程的影响。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2019年1月至2021年10月期间在杭州师范大学附属医院诊治并完成夜间多导睡眠图监测,且年龄在18~80岁的NAFLD患者共73例。所有受试者需排除长期饮酒史以及慢性阻塞性肺疾病、哮喘、肺部感染、间质性肺病、病毒性肝炎、酒精性肝病、自身免疫性肝病、药物性肝损伤及肝硬化等慢性肝脏疾病及肿瘤病史。本次研究通过本院医学伦理委员会审批,患者均知情并签署知情同意书。NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者为实验组;单纯NAFLD患者为对照组。实验组40例中男性19例、女性21例;平均年龄(46.60±12.53)岁;体重指数(25.25±3.07)kg/m²,吸烟8例;对照组33例中男性15例、女性18例;平均年龄(44.85±9.87)岁;体重指数(24.57±2.94)kg/m²,吸烟8例。两组患者的性别、年龄、体重指数、吸烟状况等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。

1.2 方法 比较两组患者的呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)、夜间最低血氧饱和度,以及血清胆固醇、甘油三酯、丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine transferase, ALT)及天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate transferase, AST)水平;计算两组患者的胰岛素抵抗指数(Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)、Fibrosis-4(FIB-4)指数和天冬氨酸转氨酶/血小板比率指数(aspartate transferase/platelet ratio index, APRI)的差异,其中肝纤维化水

平以FIB-4指数及APRI指数来评估,胰岛素抵抗水平采用HOMA-IR来评估。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。组间计量资料比较采用 t 检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;相关性分析采用Pearson相关。设 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组AHI指数和夜间最低血氧饱和度等指标比较见表1

表1 两组AHI指数和夜间最低血氧饱和度等指标比较

指标	实验组	对照组
AHI指数	25.46 ± 18.07*	3.15 ± 1.12
夜间最低血氧饱和度/%	80.38 ± 8.44*	92.00 ± 1.50
胆固醇/mmol/L	5.34 ± 1.40*	4.43 ± 1.17
甘油三酯/mmol/L	2.31 ± 2.49*	1.18 ± 0.68
ALT/U/L	33.38 ± 19.67*	23.06 ± 11.38
AST/U/L	49.93 ± 42.02*	25.39 ± 13.33

注:*,与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

由表1可见,实验组患者的AHI指数高于对照组,夜间最低血氧饱和度低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=7.07、-7.81, P 均<0.05)。实验组血清胆固醇、甘油三酯、ALT及AST均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=3.00、2.53、2.67、3.22, P 均<0.05)。

2.2 两组间胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化水平比较见表2

表2 两组间胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化水平比较

指标	实验组	对照组
空腹血糖/mmol/L	6.93 ± 1.75	6.76 ± 1.89
空腹胰岛素/mmol/L	79.51 ± 45.07*	46.15 ± 28.68
HOMA-IR指数	24.59 ± 15.84*	15.14 ± 9.22
FIB-4指数	1.60 ± 0.66*	1.00 ± 0.54
APRI指数	0.23 ± 0.17*	0.11 ± 0.07

注:*,与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

由表2可见,实验组血清胰岛素水平、HOMA-IR、FIB-4指数及APRI指数均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t 分别=3.68、3.03、4.32、3.75, P 均<

0.05)。

2.3 NAFLD合并OSAHS患者AHI指数与胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化水平相关性分析 AHI指数与ALT、AST、空腹胰岛素、HOMA-IR、FIB-4及APRI指数呈正相关(r 分别=0.55、0.66、0.74、0.77、0.45、0.60, P 均 <0.05), AHI指数与胆固醇及甘油三酯水平无明显相关性(r 分别=0.11、0.11, P 均 >0.05)。

2.4 NAFLD合并OSAHS患者夜间最低血氧饱和度与胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化水平相关性分析 夜间最低血氧饱和度与ALT、AST、胰岛素水平、HOMA-IR、FIB-4及APRI指数呈负相关(r 分别=-0.32、-0.39、-0.54、-0.55、-0.40、-0.36, P 均 <0.05), AHI指数与胆固醇及甘油三酯水平无明显相关性(r 分别=-0.22、-0.14, P 均 >0.05)。

3 讨论

OSAHS是NAFLD独立危险因素,即使在没有肥胖或代谢综合征的情况下,OSAHS患者NAFLD患病率仍明显高于正常人群^[2,8-10]。有研究结果显示OSAHS夜间缺氧严重程度与NAFLD严重程度直接相关^[4,8-10]。OSAHS可能参与NAFLD患者肝损伤进程,其中胰岛素抵抗和缺氧导致的系统性炎症可能是这一过程的促成因素^[11-13]。

本次研究结果显示,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者受夜间缺氧影响,血胆固醇及甘油三酯水平明显高于单纯NAFLD患者,同时血脂代谢异常与AHI指数严重度呈正相关,与夜间最低血氧饱和度呈负相关(P 均 <0.05),以上结果表明与单纯NAFLD患者比较,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者存在更为严重的血脂代谢紊乱,夜间间歇性缺氧会加重血脂代谢紊乱,进而增加肝脏脂质沉积。同时,本次研究结果还显示,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者肝功能ALT及AST水平也明显升高(P 均 <0.05),表明夜间间歇性缺氧导致肝细胞损伤加重。而肝脏脂质沉积及缺氧诱导的氧化应激可能是肝细胞损伤加重的原因^[6,11-14]。

本次研究结果显示,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者空腹胰岛素水平及HOMA-IR均明显高于单纯NAFLD患者组,且胰岛素水平及HOMA-IR与AHI指数严重度呈正相关,与夜间最低血氧饱和度呈负性相关(P 均 <0.05),表明NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者HOMA-IR更高,与夜间间歇性缺氧程度、NAFLD患者胰岛素抵抗相关。大量研究资料提示OSAHS与胰岛素抵抗及NAFLD三者之间存在

关联^[4,15]。目前认为,胰岛素抵抗不仅导致外周脂肪分解增加,使游离脂肪酸增加,进而使肝脏脂肪从头合成增加,而且还导致脂肪生成基因转录增加。慢性间歇性缺氧导致胰岛素抵抗的可能机制包括:抑制胰岛素分泌,降低胰岛素受体效用和敏感度,提高血糖水平和损害糖耐量,炎症细胞因子释放导致胰岛素抵抗增加等^[4]。

肝纤维化是NAFLD患者病情恶化和总死亡率高的独立预测因子。因此,肝纤维化的早期识别和干预显得尤为重要^[10,11,16]。肝组织病理学检查是诊断肝纤维化金标准,然而因其侵入性,仅在预期收益超过风险时进行^[2]。目前,无创性检测已被开发并广泛应用于预测NAFLD患者肝纤维化风险(如FIB-4、APRI指数和肝纤维化评分等)^[11,12]。本次研究结果显示,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者FIB-4和APRI指数明显升高,且与AHI指数及夜间缺氧程度明显相关(P 均 <0.05),表明夜间间歇性缺氧会加快NAFLD患者肝纤维化进程。在一项1285名OSAHS患者的大型流调中,发现夜间最低血氧饱和度与肝损伤程度相关^[10]。Cakmak等^[5]也报道了NAFLD患者夜间血氧饱和度越低,NAFLD纤维化程度越严重。Nobili等^[16]调查了65例青少年NAFLD患者,研究表明非酒精性脂肪性肝炎、肝纤维化程度与OSAHS严重程度呈正相关,且独立于体重指数、腹型肥胖、代谢综合征和胰岛素抵抗,这种相关性也存在于非肥胖型NAFLD青少年患者中。然而也有研究认为,OSAHS严重程度无法预测高肝纤维化风险^[6,11]。

本次研究不足之处在于未能对NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者进行持续气道正压干预,观察纠正缺氧能否逆转NAFLD的发展进程。目前的随机对照研究均未能证明持续气道正压能逆转NAFLD疾病进程,可能与先前研究存在诸多缺陷和不足(如无代谢病理基线、代谢综合征未计入影响因素、意向治疗人群的不良依从性以及干预治疗时间短等)有关^[8,17]。但Bajantri等^[18]报道了1例OSAHS合并NAFLD患者进行6年持续气道正压干预后,NAFLD病情得到控制并成功逆转。未来将对OSAHS合并NAFLD患者进行持续气道正压干预,以期待纠正夜间缺氧后能稳定或减缓NAFLD的发生发展。

综上所述,NAFLD合并夜间间歇性缺氧患者肝功能损伤及血脂代谢异常更显著,胰岛素抵抗水平

更高。夜间间歇性缺氧程度与NAFLD患者胰岛素抵抗及肝纤维化进程呈正相关。早期筛查并积极干预NAFLD患者夜间缺氧或是延缓NAFLD患者肝纤维化进程的方向。

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