

· 临床研究 ·

老年 2 型糖尿病患者中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2 与颈动脉内-中膜厚度的相关性

陈辉*, 赵春芝, 朱正太, 李华

(泰州市人民医院老年医学科, 江苏 泰州 225300)

【摘要】目的 探讨老年 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2(LP-PLA2)与颈动脉内-中膜厚度(CIMT)的关系。**方法** 选取 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于泰州市人民医院老年科和内分泌科住院的老年 T2DM 患者 276 例,CIMT<1.0 mm 为正常组(NCIMT 组, n=138); CIMT≥1.0 mm 为增厚组(ACIMT 组, n=138)。同期选取 135 名健康体检者为对照(NC)组。检测各组临床生化指标、血常规和血浆 LP-PLA2。采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行数据分析。分别采用单因素方差分析、Kruskal-Wallis H 检验进行组间数据比较,采用偏相关分析 NLR、LP-PLA2 与各指标的相关性,采用多元逐步回归分析 CIMT 增厚的危险因素。**结果** 和 NC 组相比, NCIMT 组及 ACIMT 组 NLR 和 LP-PLA2 均升高[NLR:(2.51±0.82) 和(2.78±1.01) 和(2.23±0.77); LP-PLA2:(142.80±37.24) 和(154.78±45.92) 和(130.17±39.37) ng/ml; 均 P<0.05], 且 ACIMT 组高于 NCIMT 组。相关分析显示, NLR 与收缩压、舒张压、空腹血糖(FBG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、CIMT 呈正相关(P<0.05); LP-PLA2 与总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、CIMT 呈正相关(P<0.01);且 LP-PLA2 与 NLR 呈正相关(P<0.01)。多元逐步回归分析显示, CIMT 的影响因素为糖尿病病程、FBG、HbA1c、LDL-C、NLR、LP-PLA2(β 分别为 0.009 、 0.028 、 0.032 、 0.036 、 0.069 、 0.001 , P<0.05 或 P<0.01)。**结论** NLR 和 LP-PLA2 是老年 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的危险因素,可能与老年 T2DM 患者动脉粥样硬化的发生发展有关。

【关键词】 老年人; 糖尿病, 2 型; 颈动脉内-中膜厚度; 中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值; 脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2

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Correlation between neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 and carotid intima-media thickness in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

CHEN Hui*, ZHAO Chun-Zhi, ZHU Zheng-Tai, LI Hua

(Department of Geriatrics, Taizhou People's Hospital, Taizhou 225300, Jiangsu Province, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (LP-PLA2) and carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).
Methods A total of 276 T2DM patients were enrolled in this study, who admitted to geriatric and endocrine departments of Taizhou People's Hospital from January 2018 to January 2020 and were divided into two groups: normal CIMT group (CIMT<1.0 mm, NCIMT, n=138) and abnormal CIMT group (CIMT≥1.0 mm, ACIMT, n=138). Healthy individuals were enrolled as control group (NC, n=135). Clinical biochemical index, blood routine and plasma LP-PLA2 level were measured. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on different data types, one-way analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis H test was used for comparison between groups. Partial correlation was used to analyze the correlation between NLR and LP-PLA2 and each index. Multiple stepwise regression was performed for the risk factors of CIMT in the T2DM patients. **Results** NLR and LP-PLA2 levels were higher in NCIMT group and ACIMT group than in NC group [NLR: (2.51±0.82) vs (2.78±1.01) vs (2.23±0.77); LP-PLA2: (142.80±37.24) vs (154.78±45.92) vs (130.17±39.37) ng/ml; all P<0.05], and ACIMT group were higher than NCIMT group. Correlation analysis showed that NLR was positively correlated with systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose (FBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), and CIMT (P<0.05); LP-PLA2 was positively correlated with total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and CIMT (P<0.01); LP-PLA2 was positively correlated with NLR (P<0.01). Multiple stepwise regression

analysis showed that the factors affecting CIMT were course of T2DM, FBG, HbA1c, LDL-C, NLR and LP-PLA2 ($\beta = 0.009, 0.028, 0.032, 0.036, 0.069, 0.001$, respectively; $P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** NLR and LP-PLA2 are risk factors of CIMT in elderly T2DM patients, and may be related to the occurrence and development of atherosclerosis in those patients.

[Key words] aged; diabetes mellitus, type 2 ; carotid intima-media thickness; neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2

Corresponding author: CHEN Hui, E-mail: chenhuichenping@163.com

糖尿病的大血管病变是导致糖尿病患者死亡的主要并发症,其病理生理基础是动脉粥样硬化。动脉粥样硬化主要致病因素之一是内皮功能障碍,临床常用内-中膜厚度的测量来评价动脉粥样硬化程度。近年的研究认为,糖尿病及其大血管并发症是以慢性炎症为特征的病理生理过程,炎症能促进动脉粥样硬化的发生发展^[1]。临床反映炎症的指标较多,如白细胞计数、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)等,而中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、脂蛋白相关磷脂酶A2(lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2, LP-PLA2)是一类新型的炎症指标,广泛用于心血管、肿瘤等全身炎症性疾病的研究。研究发现,NLR与2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者血糖水平及其大(或微)血管并发症密切相关^[2-3],而LP-PLA2与T2DM患者并发心血管病变也存在一定相关性^[4]。本研究通过检测老年T2DM患者NLR和LP-PLA2水平及颈动脉超声结果,研究NLR和LP-PLA2与颈动脉内-中膜厚度(carotid intima-media thickness, CIMT)的关系,从新角度探讨T2DM患者并发早期动脉粥样硬化的可能机制。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2018年1月至2020年1月于泰州市人民医院老年科和内分泌科住院的老年T2DM患者276例研究对象。均符合1999年WHO糖尿病诊断标准。以CIMT ≥ 1.0 mm为内膜增厚界值进一步分2组:其中CIMT正常(< 1.0 mm)患者138例[normal CIMT(NCIMT)组],男性68例,女性70例,平均年龄(65.85 ± 5.50)岁;CIMT增厚(≥ 1.0 mm)患者138例[abnormal CIMT(ACIMT组)],男性72例,女性66例,平均年龄(66.97 ± 6.50)岁。排除标准:合并糖尿病急性并发症;合并急性心脑血管事件;严重肝肾功能不全;合并感染、肿瘤、血液、自身免疫、结缔组织、过敏性疾病等;3个月内有应激史(外伤、手术等);近期应用抗炎药物、激素

及免疫抑制剂等。同期选取健康体检者135名为对照(NC)组,男性62例,女性73例,平均年龄(65.53 ± 4.93)岁。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准,研究对象均知情同意。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 临床指标检测 记录一般临床资料,包括性别、年龄、糖尿病病程、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)等,测量身高、体质量,计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)。清晨空腹抽血,全自动生化分析仪检测生化指标:空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、葡萄糖氧化酶法)、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c, 高效液相色谱法)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)。全自动血细胞分析仪测定血常规:白细胞计数(white blood cell, WBC)、中性粒细胞计数(neutrophil, NEUT)、淋巴细胞计数(lymphocyte, LY)、血小板计数(platelet, PLT), $NLR = NEUT/LY$ 。双抗体夹心免疫层析法测定LP-PLA2,正常参考范围为0~175 ng/ml。

1.2.2 CIMT检测 采用美国PHILIPS-IU22彩色超声仪进行动脉检测。检测医师均未被告知研究对象的临床情况。研究对象去枕仰卧位,颈后仰,头稍转向对侧,先进行颈总动脉的扫查,大致了解颈总动脉走行、内中膜情况,继而测量颈总动脉远侧壁内膜到中层厚度,此即CIMT。选取颈总动脉邻近分叉处、远端1 cm和近端1 cm这3处左右两侧CIMT最大值的均值做分析。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行数据分析。正态分布计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析。非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采

用 Kruskal-Wallis *H* 检验。采用偏相关分析 NLR、LP-PLA2 与各指标的相关性,采用多元逐步回归分析 CIMT 增厚的危险因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 各组一般资料比较

各组 T2DM 病程、SBP、FBG、HbA1c、TG 比较均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),而性别、年龄、BMI、DBP、BUN、Cr、UA、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C 等比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表 1)。

2.2 各组血常规、LP-PLA2 比较

NCIMT 组和 ACIMT 组 WBC、NEUT、NLR 均较 NC 组升高[WBC: $(6.22 \pm 1.36) \times 10^9/L$ 和 $(6.41 \pm 1.14) \times 10^9/L$ 和 $(5.61 \pm 1.14) \times 10^9/L$; NEUT: $(3.99 \pm 1.15) \times 10^9/L$ 和 $(4.20 \pm 1.03) \times 10^9/L$ 和 $(3.44 \pm 0.97) \times 10^9/L$; NLR: (2.51 ± 0.82) 和 (2.78 ± 1.01) 和 (2.23 ± 0.77) , $P < 0.01$],且 ACIMT 组 NLR 高于 NCIMT 组($P < 0.01$)。NCIMT 组及 ACIMT 组 LP-PLA2 均较 NC 组升高[(142.80 ± 37.24) 和 (154.78 ± 45.92) 和 (130.17 ± 39.37) ng/ml, $P < 0.05$],且 ACIMT 组高于 NCIMT 组($P < 0.05$;图 1)。

2.3 老年 T2DM 患者 NLR、LP-PLA2 与其他指标的相关分析

将性别、年龄纳入控制变量,分别将 NLR、LP-PLA2 与各指标进行偏相关分析,结果显示,NLR 与 SBP($r = 0.149, P = 0.013$)、DBP($r = 0.130, P = 0.031$)、

FBG($r = 0.150, P = 0.013$)、HbA1c($r = 0.229, P = 0.000$)、CIMT($r = 0.308, P = 0.000$)呈正相关;LP-PLA2 与 TC($r = 0.194, P = 0.001$)、LDL-C($r = 0.192, P = 0.001$)、CIMT($r = 0.193, P = 0.000$)呈正相关;同时,LP-PLA2 与 NLR 呈正相关($r = 0.183, P = 0.002$)。

2.4 多元逐步回归分析老年 T2DM 患者 CIMT 的危险因素

以 CIMT 为因变量,各项指标为自变量,行多元逐步回归分析,结果显示,糖尿病病程、FBG、HbA1c、LDL-C、NLR、LP-PLA2 是 CIMT 的危险因素(β 分别为 $0.009, 0.028, 0.032, 0.036, 0.069, 0.001, P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$;表 2)。

3 讨 论

关于糖尿病患者动脉粥样硬化的机制尚不明确。NLR 作为一类新型炎症指标,是多种慢性炎症疾病如糖尿病、冠心病、恶性肿瘤等的独立危险因素^[5,6]。在动脉粥样硬化早期,受损内皮细胞表达趋化性物质,可募集中性粒细胞内皮下浸润,同时淋巴细胞也有一定变化。LP-PLA2 为磷脂水解酶家族成员,由炎症细胞产生和分泌,和动脉粥样硬化密切相关,且该相关性明显高于 CRP 等传统炎症标志物^[7]。血液循环中的 LP-PLA2 与 LDL-C 结合形成复合物进入血管内膜,通过水解 LDL-C 表面的氧化卵磷脂,引起炎症细胞浸润和泡沫细胞形成,促进粥样硬化斑块生成。目前关于 NLR、LP-PLA2 与 T2DM 患者发生动脉粥样硬化共同关系的研究较少。

表 1 3 组对象一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data among three groups

Item	NC group (n=135)	NCIMT group (n=138)	ACIMT group (n=138)	P value
Gender(male/female, n)	62/73	68/70	72/66	0.511
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	65.53±4.93	65.85±5.50	66.97±6.50	0.090
Course of T2DM (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	—	7.33±6.04	10.75±7.07 [#]	0.000
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.83±2.37	24.13±2.18	24.43±2.47	0.106
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	133.70±15.64	135.18±13.69	138.51±15.94 [*]	0.027
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	80.11±10.12	79.59±8.82	81.12±9.55	0.398
FBG [mmol/L, M(Q_1, Q_3)]	4.78(4.33, 5.21)	7.60(6.47, 8.70) [*]	8.10(7.01, 9.55) ^{*#}	0.000
HbA1c(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.61±0.37	7.92±1.06 [*]	8.38±1.17 ^{*#}	0.000
BUN(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.45±1.40	5.73±1.53	5.67±1.45	0.276
Cr[$\mu mol/L, M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	67.40(55.80, 82.20)	64.25(54.71, 75.56)	65.75(56.50, 77.50)	0.300
UA($\mu mol/L, \bar{x} \pm s$)	332.67±81.53	330.56±81.81	327.02±91.37	0.857
TG[$mmol/L, M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1.22(0.88, 1.73)	1.48(1.03, 2.15) [*]	1.57(1.09, 2.16) [*]	0.000
TC($mmol/L, \bar{x} \pm s$)	4.07±0.97	4.12±1.03	4.18±1.07	0.654
HDL-C [$mmol/L, M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1.16(1.00, 1.34)	1.09(0.93, 1.31)	1.10(0.90, 1.34)	0.203
LDL-C ($mmol/L, \bar{x} \pm s$)	2.43±0.69	2.46±0.80	2.50±0.84	0.772

NC: normal control; NCIMT: normal carotid intima-media thickness; ACIMT: abnormal carotid intima-media thickness; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; Cr: creatinine; UA: uric acid; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; “—”: no data. Compared with NC group, * $P < 0.01$; compared with NCIMT group, # $P < 0.01$. 1 mmHg=0.133kPa.

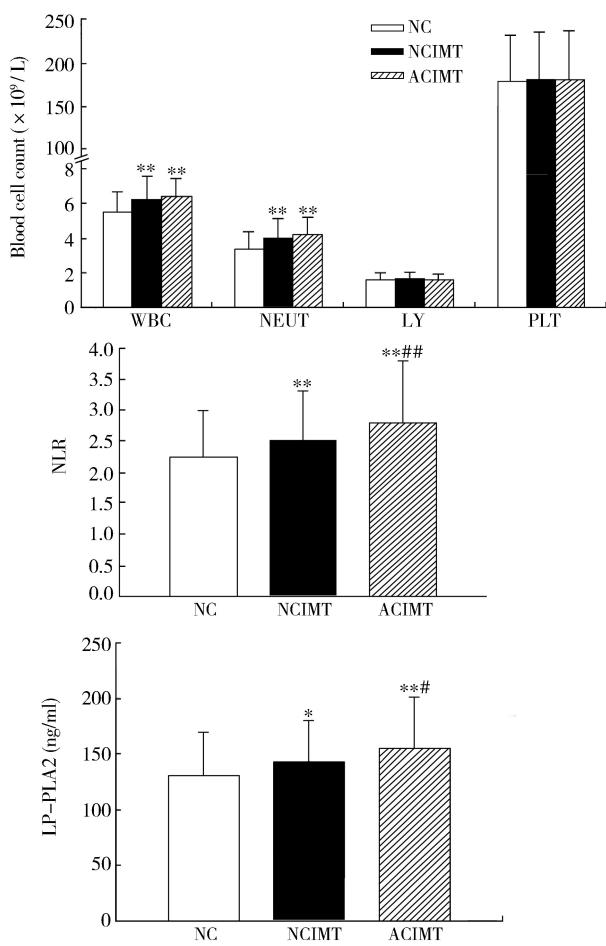


图 1 3组对象血常规及 LP-PLA2 水平比较

Figure 1 Comparison of blood routine and LP-PLA2 level among three groups

NC: normal control; NCIMT: normal carotid intima-media thickness; ACIMT: abnormal carotid intima-media thickness; WBC: white blood cell count; NEUT: neutrophil; LY: lymphocyte; PLT: platelet count; NLR: neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; LP-PLA2: lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2. Compared with NC group, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; compared with NCIMT group, # $P<0.05$, ## $P<0.01$.

表 2 CIMT 影响因素的多元逐步回归分析

Table 2 Multiple stepwise regression analysis of influencing factors for CIMT

Variable	β	SE	t	P value
Course of T2DM	0.009	0.002	4.802	0.000
FBG	0.028	0.008	3.547	0.000
HbA1c	0.032	0.014	2.365	0.019
LDL-C	0.036	0.015	2.363	0.019
NLR	0.069	0.014	4.828	0.000
LP-PLA2	0.001	0.000	2.309	0.022

CIMT: carotid intima-media thickness; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NLR: neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; LP-PLA2: lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2.

既往研究表明,与健康人群相比,T2DM 患者和糖尿病前期患者 NLR 均升高,且与血糖控制水平、

胰岛素抵抗存在相关性^[8,9]。Liu 等^[10]和王凯莉等^[11]研究也发现,糖尿病并发大(或微)血管病变时 NLR 升高,且与病情严重程度密切相关。与之一致,本研究中,NCIMT 组及 ACIMT 组 NLR 均升高,且后者高于前者,而 NLR 与 FBG、HbA1c、CIMT 等也呈正相关,提示 NLR 与 T2DM 患者血糖控制、动脉粥样硬化程度相关。NCIMT 组及 ACIMT 组 LP-PLA2 均高于 NC 组,提示 T2DM 患者 LP-PLA2 的产生和分泌增多,与国内外研究结果一致^[12,13],而 LP-PLA2 与 CIMT 呈正相关,进一步表明 LP-PLA2 参与了动脉粥样硬化过程。

本研究显示 CIMT 的影响因素包括糖尿病病程、FBG、HbA1c、LDL-C、NLR、LP-PLA2,与既往研究一致^[14,15]。NLR 和 LP-PLA2 均是老年 T2DM 患者 CIMT 增厚的危险因素。NLR 可能的作用机制为高血糖、糖基化终末产物、胰岛素等多种因素激活中性粒细胞,产生活性氧自由基,损伤血管内皮细胞,触发动脉粥样硬化的开始;而中性粒细胞的激活,使得内源性皮质类固醇水平升高,导致外周血淋巴细胞凋亡、减少。LP-PLA2 与 TC、LDL-C 正相关, T2DM 患者血脂代谢的异常,促进了 LP-PLA2 的产生。LP-PLA2 可能的作用途径:T2DM 患者胰岛素抵抗抑制血浆游离脂肪酸,降低了脂蛋白酶活性,而高糖环境所形成的氧化自由基增加了脂蛋白的氧化,促进了 LP-PLA2 的合成与释放,促发动脉粥样硬化。

综上所述,本研究发现, NLR 和 LP-PLA2 与 T2DM 患者的 CIMT 增厚密切相关,且 LP-PLA2 与 NLR 有一定的相关性,提示两者共同参与了糖尿病患者早期动脉粥样硬化的发生。NLR 来源于血常规,检测简单,价格低廉,而 LP-PLA2 作为新型炎症指标也已在多种疾病中应用,两者的联合检测为 T2DM 患者并发大血管病变的较早筛查、发病机制和诊疗方案的探讨提供了新的思路。但有关 NLR 和 LP-PLA2 发挥的具体作用目前尚未完全明了,需要更大样本量的临床资料及进一步的研究来探讨。

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