

· 临床研究 ·

苏州市某社区老年肌少症人群血脂状况及其与肌少症发生的相关性

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血脂水平与肌少症诊断指标及肌少症发生的相关性。**方法** 采用方便抽样, 收集 1534 例苏州市社区老人的一般资料、血脂水平及身体成分, 进行握力及 6 米步速测试, 依据亚洲肌少症工作组 2019 年诊断标准, 分为肌少症人群与非肌少症人群, 比较两类人群血脂状况差异, 探讨血脂与肌少症相关性。采用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较分别采用 *t* 检验、Mann-Whitney *U* 检验, χ^2 检验以及相关和回归分析。**结果** 与非肌少症人群相比, 肌少症人群的极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 [(0.49±0.18) 和 (0.53±0.29) mmol/L]、甘油三酯 [TG, (1.57±0.92) 和 (1.76±1.22) mmol/L]、甘油三酯/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值 [TG/HDL-C, (1.26±1.10) 和 (1.52±1.39)] 显著较低 (均 $P < 0.05$) ; 而 HDL-C [(1.45±0.37) 和 (1.31±0.32) mmol/L; $P < 0.01$]、总胆固醇 [TC, (5.17±1.03) 和 (4.97±0.96) mmol/L; $P < 0.05$] 显著更高; 高 TG 发生率 [29.10% (55/189) 和 36.28% (488/1345); $P < 0.05$] 较低; 高 TC 发生率 [48.15% (91/189) 和 36.88% (496/1345); $P < 0.01$] 更高。同时, 四肢骨骼肌质量指数 (ASMI) 与 HDL-C 及 TC 水平呈负相关 ($r = -0.289, -0.202, P < 0.001$)。Logistic 回归分析显示, 年龄更大 ($OR = 1.121, 95\% CI 1.091 \sim 1.152$)、HDL-C 更高 ($OR = 2.133, 95\% CI 1.206 \sim 3.773$) 是肌少症发生的危险因素 ($P < 0.01$), 性别为男性 ($OR = 0.539, 95\% CI 0.372 \sim 0.781$)、合并其他慢性病 ($OR = 0.599, 95\% CI 0.413 \sim 0.868$) 是肌少症发生的保护因素 ($P < 0.01$)。**结论** HDL-C 升高与骨骼肌质量下降相关, 是肌少症发生的危险因素。社区体检中对于 HDL-C 水平较高老年人更应关注其肌肉质量和功能变化, 必要时进行肌量下降和肌少症筛查。

【关键词】 老年人; 血脂; 肌少症; 骨骼肌质量

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Association between blood lipid profile and sarcopenia in elderly people in one community in Suzhou

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the correlation of blood lipid profile with the diagnostic indicators of sarcopenia and its occurrence. **Methods** A total of 1 534 elderly people in a community in Suzhou were recruited using convenience sampling method, and their general information, blood lipid levels, and body composition were collected. Handgrip strength and six-meter usual gait speed were measured. According to the Asian Sarcopenia Working Group 2019 Consensus Update on Sarcopenia Diagnosis, they were divided into sarcopenia group and non-sarcopenia group. The two groups were compared in blood lipid profile to explore its correlation with sarcopenia. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using *t* test, Mann-Whitney *U* test or χ^2 test depending on data type. Correlation and regression analysis were also performed. **Results** The very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [(0.49±0.18) vs (0.53±0.29) mmol/L], triglyceride (TG) [(1.57±0.92) vs (1.76±1.22) mmol/L], and triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (TG/HDL-C) [(1.26±1.10) vs (1.52±1.39)] were significantly lower in the sarcopenic population than the non-sarcopenic population ($P < 0.05$). The HDL-C [(1.45±0.37) vs (1.31±0.32) mmol/L; $P < 0.01$] and total cholesterol (TC) [(5.17±1.03) vs (4.97±0.96) mmol/L; $P < 0.05$] were significantly higher in the sarcopenic population than the non-sarcopenic population. Compared with non-sarcopenic population, the incidence of high TG [29.10% (55/189) vs 36.28% (488/1345); $P < 0.05$] in sarcopenic population was lower, and that of high TC [48.15% (91/189) vs 36.88% (496/1345); $P < 0.01$] was significantly higher. At the same time, the appendicular skeletal muscle mass index was negatively correlated with the level of HDL-C and TC ($r = -0.289, -0.202, P < 0.001$). Logistic regression analysis showed that advanced age ($OR = 1.121, 95\% CI$

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1.091–1.152) and high HDL-C level ($OR=2.133$, 95%CI 1.206–3.773) were risk factors for sarcopenia ($P<0.01$), and that male gender ($OR=0.539$, 95%CI 0.372–0.781) and comorbidity with other chronic diseases ($OR=0.599$, 95%CI 0.413–0.868) were protective factors for sarcopenia ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion** Elevated HDL-C is associated with decreased skeletal muscle mass and is a risk factor for sarcopenia. In physical examination in a community, more attention should be paid to the elderly people with high HDL-C levels in changes of muscle mass and function, and they should be screened for pre-sarcopenia and sarcopenia if necessary.

[Key words] aged; blood lipid profile; sarcopenia; skeletal muscle mass

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肌少症是一种增龄相关的肌肉量减少、肌肉力量下降和(或)躯体功能减退的老年综合征^[1]。我国社区老年人肌少症发病率为6.4%~12.0%^[2,3]。肌少症增加老年人跌倒、骨折、甚至死亡的风险^[4,5],严重损害老年人健康和生活质量。肌少症与血脂异常存在密切联系。骨骼肌是人体内以胰岛素依赖方式摄取葡萄糖的主要组织。骨骼肌萎缩造成胰岛素抵抗增加^[6],导致脂质稳态被打破,脂肪在肌肉、肝脏中合成增加,引发血脂异常。同时,肌糖原合成减少,加剧代谢紊乱。肌肉萎缩常与脂质沉积互相影响,形成恶性循环。血脂异常是冠心病、脑卒中等心脑血管疾病的重要危险因素。目前尚无肌少症与血脂各不同指标水平相关性的统一定论。本研究通过横断面调查研究了解肌少症人群血脂状况,分析血脂水平与肌少症发生的关系,为肌少症防治和管理提供科学的参考依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

采取方便抽样的方法,选取2019年11月至2020年10月在苏州大学本部附近社区卫生服务中心进行健康体检的老年人1534例(男性689例,女性845例)。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60岁;(2)能单独站立;(3)知情同意,自愿加入本研究。排除标准:(1)体内有心脏支架、起搏器、钢板及钢钉等;(2)存在身体水肿;(3)存在严重心、肝、肾功能不全和呼吸衰竭或处于疾病急性期,如急性心肌梗死、支架植入术后等;(4)患有精神疾病、伴有理解困难,沟通障碍;(5)其他研究者认为不适宜参加本研究。

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1.2 方法

收集研究对象的一般资料,包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量及其他慢性病合并情况等。测量身体成分、握力、6米步速,采用亚洲肌少症工作组(Asian

Working Group for Sarcopenia, AWGS)2019年的诊断标准^[7],对肌少症及其严重程度进行诊断,依据患病情况分组。测量研究对象血脂指标,分析比较肌少症人群与非肌少症人群血脂指标差异,进一步分析血脂水平对肌少症发生的影响关系。肌少症诊断指标中,身体成分采用身体成分测试仪(TANITA, MC-180,日本)检测;握力通过握力计(Jamar, 563213型握力计,美国)测试;身体功能选择6米步速测试。

血脂指标检测前嘱研究对象空腹8~12 h,次日清晨于社区卫生服务中心抽取静脉血。采用日立7600型自动生化分析仪(Hitachi 7600)及日本和光试剂进行血脂指标检测。检测指标包括极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, VLDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)。血脂异常诊断标准为LDL-C≥3.37 mmol/L, HDL-C<1.04 mmol/L, TC≥5.18 mmol/L, TG≥1.7 mmol/L^[8]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验;非正态分布的计量资料,用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。肌少症诊断指标与血脂相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。以是否肌少症为因变量,以年龄、性别、是否合并其他慢性病、VLDL-C、HDL-C、TG、LDL-C为自变量进行logistic回归分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 肌少症人群与非肌少症人群一般资料比较

本研究最终纳入老年人1534例,年龄60~97(72.37±5.61)岁。其中男性689例(44.9%),女性845例(55.1%)。肌少症患者共189例(12.3%)。

女性受试者肌少症患病率高于男性($P<0.001$)。肌少症人群与非肌少症人群在年龄、身高、体质量、身体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)、合并其他慢性病数量、上臂围、小腿围、腰围、身体成分、握力及6米步速方面比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 肌少症人群与非肌少症人群血脂比较

血脂水平结果比较发现,肌少症人群的VLDL-C、TG、TG/HDL-C低于非肌少症人群,HDL-C和TC高于非肌少症人群,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);两类人群LDL-C水平无差异(表2)。校正年龄和

性别后的统计学结果保持一致。

与非肌少症人群相比,肌少症人群高TG的发生率更低,高TC的发生率更高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);同时,低HDL-C的发生率略低($P=0.066$)。两类人群高LDL-C的发生率相近(表2)。

2.3 不同严重程度肌少症人群血脂比较

本研究中的189例肌少症人群包括重度肌少症患者73例和非重度肌少症患者116例。重度和非重度肌少症患者之间的血脂水平比较,差异均无统计学意义(表3)。

表1 肌少症人群与非肌少症人群一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between non-sarcopenia and sarcopenia groups

| Item | Non-sarcopenia group(n=1 345) | Sarcopenia group(n=189) | χ^2/t | P value |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| Gender[n(%)] | | | 17.636 | <0.001 |
| Male | 631(91.6) | 58(8.4) | | |
| Female | 714(84.5) | 131(15.5) | | |
| Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 71.91±5.34 | 75.6±6.37 | -7.593 | <0.001 |
| Height(m, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 1.61±0.08 | 1.56±0.08 | 6.287 | <0.001 |
| Body mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 62.27±9.73 | 50.29±6.86 | 21.210 | <0.001 |
| BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 24.13±3.02 | 20.51±2.16 | 20.363 | <0.001 |
| Number of other chronic diseases[n(%)] | | | 7.844 | 0.049 |
| 0 | 282(22.7) | 55(31.3) | | |
| 1 | 711(57.2) | 86(48.9) | | |
| 2 | 222(17.9) | 29(16.5) | | |
| ≥3 | 27(2.2) | 6(3.4) | | |
| Bicep circumference(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 27.81±2.49 | 25.08±2.44 | 14.155 | <0.001 |
| Calf circumference(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 34.83±2.52 | 31.26±1.96 | 22.567 | <0.001 |
| Waist circumference(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 84.4±9.19 | 78.25±7.82 | 9.225 | <0.001 |
| Appendicular skeletal muscle mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 18.64±4.27 | 14.11±2.62 | 20.270 | <0.001 |
| Trunk muscle mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 24.09±3.86 | 21.40±2.76 | 11.535 | <0.001 |
| Visceral adipose tissue mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 3.04±1.57 | 2.01±1.09 | 11.432 | <0.001 |
| Subcutaneous adipose tissue mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 14.23±5.16 | 10.98±4.14 | 9.794 | <0.001 |
| Percent body fat(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 27.48±8.48 | 25.42±8.23 | 3.128 | 0.009 |
| Handgrip strength(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 26.82±8.20 | 20.17±6.17 | 13.236 | <0.001 |
| 6MWS(m/s, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 1.03±0.20 | 0.89±0.19 | 9.498 | <0.001 |
| ASMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$) | 7.16±1.13 | 5.71±0.57 | 27.999 | <0.001 |

BMI: body mass index; 6MWS: 6 meters walking speed; ASMI: appendicular skeletal muscle mass index.

表2 肌少症人群血脂水平及血脂异常发生比例与非肌少症人群比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood lipid level and proportion of dyslipidemia between non-sarcopenia and sarcopenia groups

| Item | Non-sarcopenia group(n=1 345) | Sarcopenia group(n=189) | t/χ^2 | P value |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| Blood lipid level($\bar{x}\pm s$) | | | | |
| VLDL-C(mmol/L) | 0.53±0.29 | 0.49±0.18 | 2.035 | 0.042 |
| LDL-C(mmol/L) | 3.12±0.85 | 3.23±0.92 | -1.602 | 0.109 |
| HDL-C(mmol/L) | 1.31±0.32 | 1.45±0.37 | -4.664 | <0.001 |
| TC(mmol/L) | 4.97±0.96 | 5.17±1.03 | -2.551 | 0.011 |
| TG(mmol/L) | 1.76±1.22 | 1.57±0.92 | 2.503 | 0.013 |
| TG/HDL-C | 1.52±1.39 | 1.26±1.10 | 2.365 | 0.018 |
| Dyslipidemia[n(%)] | | | | |
| LDL-C≥3.37 mmol/L | 460(34.20) | 75(38.10) | 1.929 | 0.165 |
| HDL-C<1.04 mmol/L | 224(16.65) | 22(11.64) | 3.370 | 0.066 |
| TG≥1.70 mmol/L | 488(36.28) | 55(29.10) | 4.379 | 0.036 |
| TC≥5.18 mmol/L | 496(36.88) | 91(48.15) | 8.548 | 0.001 |

VLDL-C: very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

表3 非重度肌少症人群血脂水平及血脂异常发生比例与重度肌少症人群比较

Table 3 Comparison of blood lipid level and proportion of dyslipidemia between sarcopenia and severe sarcopenia groups

| Item | Sarcopenia group (n=116) | Severe sarcopenia group (n=73) | t/X ² | P value |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Blood lipid level($\bar{x}\pm s$) | | | | |
| VLDL-C(mmol/L) | 0.49±0.16 | 0.48±0.20 | -0.544 | 0.586 |
| LDL-C(mmol/L) | 3.24±0.89 | 3.22±0.98 | -0.006 | 0.995 |
| HDL-C(mmol/L) | 1.44±0.37 | 1.47±0.35 | 0.720 | 0.472 |
| TC(mmol/L) | 5.17±0.99 | 5.17±1.10 | -0.050 | 0.960 |
| TG(mmol/L) | 1.62±0.93 | 1.48±0.91 | -1.184 | 0.236 |
| TG/HDL-C | 1.31±1.09 | 1.18±1.13 | -1.117 | 0.264 |
| Dyslipidemia[n(%)] | | | | |
| LDL-C≥3.37 mmol/L | 46(41.8) | 29(43.9) | 0.076 | 0.783 |
| HDL-C<1.04 mmol/L | 16(14.5) | 6(9.1) | 1.122 | 0.289 |
| TG≥1.70 mmol/L | 36(32.7) | 19(28.8) | 0.298 | 0.585 |
| TC≥5.18 mmol/L | 59(53.6) | 32(48.5) | 0.438 | 0.508 |

VLDL-C: very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

2.4 肌少症诊断指标与血脂指标相关性

结果显示,四肢骨骼肌指数(appendicular skeletal muscle mass index, ASMI)与HDL-C($r=-0.289$)及TC($r=-0.202$)存在显著负相关($P<0.001$),而与LDL-C、TG/HDL-C相关性较弱($r<0.2, P<0.05$),与VLDL-C、TG不相关;握力与HDL-C、TC、TG相关性较弱($r<0.2, P<0.05$),与其他血脂指标不相关;6米步速与LDL-C相关性较弱($r<0.2, P<0.05$),与其他血

脂指标不相关(表4)。

2.5 血脂水平对肌少症发生与否影响关系的 logistic 回归分析

以是否肌少症为因变量,以年龄、性别、是否合并其他慢性病、VLDL-C、HDL-C、TG、LDL-C水平为自变量,进行logistic回归分析。结果显示,年龄更大($OR=1.121, 95\% CI 1.091 \sim 1.152$)、HDL-C更高($OR=2.133, 95\% CI 1.206 \sim 3.773$)是肌少症发生的危险因素,性别为男性($OR=0.539, 95\% CI 0.372 \sim 0.781$)、合并其他慢性病($OR=0.599, 95\% CI 0.413 \sim 0.868$)是肌少症发生的保护因素($P<0.05$;表5)。

3 讨论

本研究通过对1534例社区老年人肌少症诊断以及血脂水平的检测,明确了肌少症人群血脂状况以及血脂水平对肌少症发生的影响关系。结果显示,肌少症人群多项血脂指标与非肌少症人群存在差异,表现为VLDL-C、TG、TG/HDL-C显著较低,而HDL-C、TC显著高于非肌少症人群;高TG发生率较低,而高TC发生率显著高于非肌少症人群;同时,肌少症诊断指标中的ASMI与HDL-C及TC水平存在显著负相关关系;回归分析发现年龄更大、HDL-C水平更高是肌少症发生的危险因素,而性别为男性、合并其他慢性病是肌少症发生的保护因素。

表4 肌少症诊断指标ASMI、握力及6米步速与血脂指标相关性

Table 4 Correlation of ASMI, handgrip strength and 6MWS with blood lipid level

| Item | ASMI | | Handgrip strength | | 6MWS | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | r | P value | r | P value | r | P value |
| VLDL-C | -0.001 | 0.957 | -0.018 | 0.499 | 0.001 | 0.985 |
| LDL-C | -0.110 | <0.001 | -0.041 | 0.120 | 0.060 | 0.024 |
| HDL-C | -0.289 | <0.001 | -0.187 | <0.001 | 0.004 | 0.888 |
| TC | -0.202 | <0.001 | -0.104 | <0.001 | 0.051 | 0.056 |
| TG | -0.032 | 0.227 | -0.058 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 0.970 |
| TG/HDL-C | 0.074 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.512 | 0.001 | 0.970 |

ASMI: appendicular skeletal muscle mass index; 6MWS: 6 meters walking speed; VLDL-C: very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

表5 肌少症与血脂指标多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of sarcopenia and blood lipid profile

| Item | B | SE | Wald | P value | OR | 95%CI |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|
| Gender(male) | -0.618 | 0.189 | 10.673 | 0.001 | 0.539 | 0.372~0.781 |
| Age | 0.114 | 0.014 | 66.942 | <0.001 | 1.121 | 1.091~1.152 |
| Combination of chronic diseases(yes) | -0.513 | 0.190 | 7.321 | 0.007 | 0.599 | 0.413~0.868 |
| VLDL-C | -0.670 | 0.659 | 1.046 | 0.306 | 0.511 | 0.142~1.849 |
| HDL-C | 0.757 | 0.291 | 6.773 | 0.009 | 2.133 | 1.206~3.773 |
| TG | -0.040 | 0.155 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 1.041 | 0.769~1.409 |
| LDL-C | 0.109 | 0.104 | 1.104 | 0.293 | 1.115 | 0.951~1.366 |

VLDL-C: very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

脂质代谢异常与肌少症密切相关。骨骼肌是人体内最大的胰岛素敏感组织,随着肌少症的发生发展,骨骼肌胰岛素敏感性下降,形成胰岛素抵抗^[8],直接增加脂质沉积,减少肌糖原合成^[10]。作为膳食脂肪代谢的核心,肌肉质量损失降低骨骼肌脂肪酸代谢能力,增加体内脂肪酸的堆积^[11]。此外,骨骼肌质量丢失导致静息代谢率下降^[12],且肌少症患者由于身体功能下降,日常体力活动减少,与身体活动相关的热量消耗相应下降,二者共同导致身体能量摄入高于消耗,造成脂质沉积。脂质沉积抑制生长激素产生、降低胰岛素样生长因子浓度^[13],增加白细胞介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α 等炎症因子,二者导致蛋白质分解代谢增强,肌肉合成代谢障碍,进一步抑制了肌肉质量和功能^[14],形成恶性循环。目前尚有研究探讨血脂与肌少症相关性。虽然已明确肌少症患者血脂异常的风险更高,但肌少症与血脂水平间的关系尚无统一论。

HDL-C 具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗动脉粥样硬化等作用^[15],被认为是“好胆固醇”。本研究结果表明,HDL-C 在肌少症人群中水平更高,与 ASMI 呈显著负相关,且高水平 HDL-C 是肌少症发生的危险因素。这些研究结果似乎与我们常规认知相违背,但在一项针对我国社区成年人的调查发现,较高水平的 HDL-C 是肌少症发生的危险因素^[16],与本研究结果一致;Bian 等^[17]研究发现,我国社区健康体检老年人 HDL-C 水平与 ASMI 呈负相关;台湾^[18]、韩国^[6]的研究也表明,在老年人群中,肌少症者 HDL-C 水平高于非肌少症者。

近年来有研究表明过高或过低水平的 HDL-C 均与高心血管事件风险、高全因死亡率相关。如 Li 等^[19]研究发现,老年人 HDL-C 与全因死亡率呈 U 型相关,全因死亡率最低点的 HDL-C 为 1.83 mmol/L (71 mg/dl),当 HDL-C 高于此值时,每增加 1 个标准差,全因死亡率增加的风险比为 1.28。本研究中老年人的 HDL-C 范围为 0.66~3.23 mmol/L,其中 7.8% 的受试者 HDL-C ≥ 1.83 mmol/L。这可能是本研究结果产生的原因之一。对于高水平 HDL-C 与更高的肌少症发生率的关联,其机制尚未被阐明。可能是由于高水平 HDL-C 具有遗传性,且常由罕见的基因突变引起^[20],而部分此类基因突变具有有害影响^[21]。此外,除 HDL-C 的数量外,HDLC 的形态(颗粒大小、形状)、脂质组成等也会影响其功能,而目前这些研究还较为缺乏,应予以更加细致的关注。目前,也有针对澳洲中老年人群研究^[22]显示,较高的 HDL-C 水平是肌少症发生的保护因素,这可能与研究人群年龄差异、肌少症诊断标准不同、地域差异有关。

本研究表明,合并其他慢性病是肌少症发生的保护因素。这可能与本研究的慢性病种类分布有关。本研究中,高血压患者在慢性病患者中的占比高达 82.2%(890/1083),其余疾病包括冠心病及脑血管疾病等。这类患者往往体型偏胖,而低 BMI 是肌少症的危险因素^[23]。同时,高血压患者的 HDL-C 水平显著低于非高血压患者($P < 0.001$),这也和本研究结果中 HDL-C 水平与肌少症的关系一致。

在肌少症诊断指标与血脂指标关系中,TC 与 ASMI 也存在显著负相关。这与既往部分研究结果一致^[24]。除四肢肌肉外,也有研究表明较高的总腹部肌肉面积与 TC 呈负相关^[18]。同时,握力与 TC 间存在弱负相关($r = -0.104, P < 0.001$)。已有部分研究探讨握力与血脂间相关性。Li 等^[25]对中国成年人的研究显示,相对于低相对握力(相对握力=握力/BMI)人群,相对握力更高者血脂异常风险更低,且握力与 TC 呈负相关。而一项来自瑞士的研究表明,握力与 TC 间存在倒 U 型关系,当握力较高时,二者呈负相关,但此“高值”范围未确定^[26]。提示应注意低握力与高 TC 间的关系。与握力、ASMI 与 TC 相关性结果一致的是,本研究显示肌少症患者中,高 TC 的比例更高,提示骨骼肌流失与 TC 升高有关,进一步易出现高 TC。握力与 HDL-C ($r = -0.187, P < 0.001$) 间存在弱负相关。握力与 ASMI 是肌少症诊断的必要指标,二者均与 HDL-C 呈负相关,从另一个角度印证了 HDL-C 是肌少症发生的危险因素。

本研究发现,肌少症者 TG/HDL-C 水平显著低于非肌少症者。TG/HDL-C 是胰岛素抵抗、动脉粥样硬化的有力预测指标,且有可能独立预测心血管疾病发生风险^[27]。有研究调查了 TG/HDL-C 与肌少症发病率间相关性,但结果不尽相同^[16,28]。研究对象年龄和地区及肌少症诊断指标的差异可能是造成不同结果的原因。

本研究尚存在一些不足。首先,本研究属于横断面调查,不能界定肌少症与血脂水平间的因果关系。后续可进行前瞻性队列研究,探索因果关系。此外,本研究未能进行生活方式、服药情况等因素评估,可能存在未能明确的混杂因素影响。

综上,在社区老年人中,HDLC 升高与骨骼肌质量下降密切相关,是肌少症发生的危险因素。研究结果提示在社区卫生体检中,应重点关注 HDL-C 较高的老年人,筛查是否存在肌量下降或肌少症。本研究结果对社区老年人肌量下降、肌少症的预防、早期筛查和识别具有一定意义。

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