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## 成年隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病临床特点分析

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**【摘要】目的** 了解不同病程时成年隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病(LADA)及成年1型糖尿病(T1DM)患者的临床特点,比较LADA及成年T1DM患者在治疗方面的区别,为临幊上LADA患者合理诊治提供理论基础。**方法** 回顾性地分析2007年1月至2014年12月在北京协和医院收治的LADA患者的临幊资料,探讨病程进展,LADA患者与成年起病的T1DM患者的临幊特征及并发症的情况;比较两者在胰岛素剂量及口服药物使用情况,了解LADA患者的治疗特点。**结果** 本研究共包括78例LADA住院患者与110例成年T1DM患者。与成年T1DM患者相比,LADA患者的起病年龄较大( $P < 0.01$ )、体质质量指数(BMI)较大( $P < 0.05$ )、发生糖尿病酮症酸中毒的概率更低( $P < 0.01$ )、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)较低( $P < 0.05$ )、谷氨酸脱羧酶抗体(GADA)和胰岛素抗体(IAA)抗体阳性率更高( $P < 0.05$ )。在病程≤5年时,与成年T1DM组患者相比,LADA组患者空腹C肽水平较高,HbA1c较低,并且使用胰岛素剂量较低。随着病程的进展,两组患者胰岛功能都明显下降,并且两组间糖尿病并发症发生率差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。LADA患者较成年T1DM患者多合并使用口服药,以α糖昔酶抑制剂为主。**结论** LADA患者较成年T1DM起病年龄要大,体型偏胖,糖尿病酮症酸中毒倾向不明显,GADA及IAA抗体阳性率较高。尽管LADA在起病时临幊特征倾向于2型糖尿病,胰岛功能呈缓慢下降,但随着病程延长,最终与T1DM临幊特征一致,胰岛功能趋近于无。在治疗LADA患者时,可联合服用降糖药物,维持血糖的稳定性。

**【关键词】** 1型糖尿病;成人隐匿性自身免疫糖尿病;病程;胰岛功能;治疗

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## Clinical features of latent autoimmune diabetes in adults: a retrospective report of 78 cases

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**【Abstract】Objective** To analyze the clinical features of latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA) and adult-onset type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) of different durations, and investigate their differences in order to found theoretic basis for rational diagnosis and treatment of LADA. **Methods** Clinical data of all hospitalized patients with LADA and those with adult-onset T1DM admitted in Peking Union Medical College Hospital from Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2014 were collected and analyzed retrospectively. The clinical characteristics and complications of the two diseases were explored with the duration of disease. Insulin dosages and oral administration of drugs were compared between the 2 groups of patients for the therapeutic features of LADA. **Results** There were 78 patients with LADA and 110 patients with adult-onset T1DM recruited in this study. Compared with the patients with adult-onset T1DM, those of LADA had older age of onset ( $P < 0.01$ ), larger body mass ( $P < 0.05$ ), lower incidence of diabetic ketoacidosis ( $P < 0.01$ ), decreased serum level of HbA1c ( $P < 0.05$ ), and higher positive rates of glutamic acid decarboxylase antibodies (GADA) and insulin

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antibodies (IAA) ( $P < 0.05$ ). For the patients with the disease duration of  $\leq 5$  years, LADA patients had higher level of fasting C peptide but lower level of HbA1c, and lower dosage of insulin when compared with adult-onset T1DM patients. The islet function was decreased obviously with the duration of disease in the both groups. But no significant difference was seen in the incidences of complications between the groups. There were more LADA patients treated in the combination of insulin and oral hypoglycemic drugs (mainly  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors). **Conclusion** Compared with adult-onset T1DM patients, the LADA patients are older at the age of onset, heavier of body mass, of unobvious tendency of ketoacidosis, and higher positive rates of GADA and IAA. Though the clinical features of LADA are similar to those of T2DM at the onset (with gradually decreased islet  $\beta$  cell function), the features become consistent with those of T1DM with its progression (with almost loss of the function). In the treatment of LADA, oral hypoglycemic drugs should be combined to keep blood glucose stable.

**[Key words]** type 1 diabetes mellitus; latent autoimmune diabetes in adults; duration of disease; islet function; therapy

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成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病(latent autoimmune diabetes in adults, LADA)是1993年由Tuomi等<sup>[1]</sup>提出,属于免疫介导性1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)的亚型。LADA是以胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞遭受缓慢的自身免疫损害为特征,早期临床表型类似2型糖尿病,但胰岛功能衰退速度是2型糖尿病的3倍<sup>[2]</sup>。LADA China在我国多中心调查5128例>18岁新诊断的2型糖尿病患者,结果显示LADA患病率为6.1%<sup>[3]</sup>。韩国LADA患病率约4.2%<sup>[4]</sup>,日本LADA患病率约3%~4%<sup>[5]</sup>,LADA临床诊断率可能低于事件发生率。

近年来成年起病的T1DM也越来越多,亚洲糖尿病治疗现状研究表明,亚洲T1DM患病年龄高峰在22~29岁<sup>[6]</sup>;我国广东省研究表明,T1DM患病年龄高峰>20岁<sup>[7]</sup>,成人起病的T1DM和LADA在临床特点上的异同一直是临床关注的重点之一,但目前这方面的研究较少。本文回顾性地分析在北京协和医院就诊的LADA及成年起病的T1DM患者,以期了解两者的临床特点、治疗及不同病程时的临床特征,为临幊上合理诊治提供理论基础。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

研究对象来自2007年1月至2014年12月在北京协和医院内分泌科住院的糖尿病患者,以“成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病”为主题词检索,检索出患者97例,排除未找到10例、未检测胰岛自身抗体7例、妊娠患者2例,最后符合要求的LADA患者78例。以“1型糖尿病”为主题词检索,检索出322例,排除未找到36例、未检测胰岛自身抗体28例、妊娠患者11例、1B型糖尿病13例、起病年龄<18岁的患者124例,成年起病的T1DM患者共110例。

本研究采用的LADA诊断主要依据包括:

(1)>18岁起病;(2)至少1种自身抗体阳性[谷氨酰脱羧酶抗体(glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody, GADA)、胰岛素抗体(insulin antibody, IAA)、胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞抗体(islet beta cell antibody, ICA)、蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶2抗体(protein tyrosine phosphatase 2 antibody, IA-2A)];(3)诊断后病情相对缓和,不需要立即开始胰岛素治疗。

成年T1DM的诊断主要依据包括:(1)>18岁起病;(2)起病较急,“三多一少”症状较为典型,糖尿病酮症倾向;(3)需要使用胰岛素治疗。

### 1.2 研究方法

统计资料包括:(1)一般资料分析即人口学特征、起病年龄、病程、糖尿病酮症酸中毒(diabetic ketoacidosis, DKA)发生率、家族史、糖尿病并发症状况(包括糖尿病视微血管病变、大血管病变和神经病变);(2)实验室检测数据即糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、GADA、ICAs、IA-2A、IAA、空腹C肽(fasting C peptide, FCP)、餐后2 h C肽(2-hour postprandial C peptide, 2hPCP)及一些生化指标。

LADA患者与成年起病的T1DM患者一般资料对比,观察患者临床特征及实验室指标的差异。根据病程进行分组,探讨随着病程的进展,LADA患者与成年起病的T1DM患者的临床特征及并发症的情况。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料正态分布数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验;非正态分布数据用四分位间距[中位数( $Q_1, Q_3$ )]表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验。计数资料用百分率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 LADA 与成年 T1DM 患者临床特征比较

LADA 患者共 78 例(男 40 例,女 38 例),成年 T1DM 患者共 110 例(男 58 例,女 52 例),两组患者男女比例间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。与成年 T1DM 患者相比,LADA 患者发生 DKA 的概率较低( $P < 0.01$ )、起病年龄较大( $P < 0.01$ )、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)较大( $P < 0.05$ ),并且 LADA 患者的 HbA1c 低于成年 T1DM 患者( $P < 0.05$ ),但两组患者间 FCP 水平差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。LADA 患者与成年 T1DM 患者相比,GADA 及 IAA 的抗体阳性率更高( $P < 0.05$ ;表 1)。

### 2.2 不同病程时 LADA 患者及成年 T1DM 患者临床特征比较

根据病程分组,病程≤5 年时,LADA 组患者较成年 T1DM 组患者年龄及起病年龄都较高( $P < 0.01$ ),BMI 差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),

LADA 组患者 FCP 水平更高( $P < 0.05$ ),HbA1c 更低( $P < 0.05$ ),血糖更好控制。病程>5 年时,两组患者相比,C 肽水平都低,胰岛功能都差,糖尿病并发症发生率差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );相对病程≤5 年的 LADA 组患者,病程>5 年的 LADA 组患者收缩压及 BMI 较高,HbA1c 较低( $P < 0.05$ ;表 2)。

### 2.3 LADA 及成年 T1DM 患者药物使用情况

本研究中,约 46% LADA 患者在使用外源性胰岛素时合并使用降糖药物,并以二甲双胍及 α 糖苷酶抑制剂为主,也有两种降糖药物联合使用的患者。外源性胰岛素合并使用 α 糖苷酶抑制剂的患者最多。病程较短时,LADA 患者使用胰岛素的剂量较成年 T1DM 患者少( $P < 0.05$ ;表 3)。合并降糖药的 LADA 患者与单用胰岛素患者相比,所用胰岛素剂量较少[( $30.4 \pm 15.3$ ) vs ( $36.5 \pm 14.2$ ) U, $P = 0.026$ ],但两组间 HbA1c 差异无统计学意义[( $9.0 \pm 1.5$ )% vs ( $8.8 \pm 1.8$ )%, $P = 0.24$ ]。

表 1 LADA 患者与成年 T1DM 患者临床特征比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical characteristics between LADA and adult-onset T1DM patients

Item	LADA group(n=78)	T1DM group(n=110)	P value
Male[n(%)]	40(51.3)	58(52.7)	0.845
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	49.8 ± 11.5	36.3 ± 12.6	0.000
Disease onset age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	42.7 ± 10.6	31.8 ± 11.7	0.000
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	22.1 ± 2.8	20.9 ± 3.1	0.016
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	118.0 ± 11.9	113.6 ± 11.5	0.055
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	74.1 ± 10.1	72.4 ± 9.8	0.243
Course of disease(months, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	87.9 ± 74.4	54.7 ± 86.0	0.000
HbA1c(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	8.8 ± 1.8	9.7 ± 2.6	0.020
FCP(μg/L, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> )]	0.1(0.0,0.2)	0.1(0.0,0.4)	0.178
2hPCP(μg/L, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> )]	0.15(0.01,0.36)	0.1(0.02,0.56)	0.059
GADA[% (n/n)]	88.0(66/75)	56.4(62/110)	0.000
IAA[% (n/n)]	30.0(15/50)	13.0(10/77)	0.018
ICA[% (n/n)]	37.5(27/72)	26.9(29/108)	0.131
IA-2A[% (n/n)]	26.3(5/19)	23.5(8/34)	0.821
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.69 ± 1.17	4.47 ± 1.01	0.226
TG(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.98 ± 0.48	1.06 ± 0.76	0.792
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.49 ± 0.58	1.46 ± 0.50	0.733
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.70 ± 0.98	2.54 ± 0.88	0.278
DKA[n(%)]	13(16.7)	46(41.8)	0.000
Ketosis[n(%)]	23(29.5)	44(40.0)	0.138
Family history[n(%)]	16(20.5)	27(24.8)	0.296
Insulin dose(U, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	33.7 ± 14.9	32.7 ± 12.0	0.081
OHA[n(%)]	36(46.2)	1(0.9)	0.000

LADA: latent autoimmune diabetes in adults; T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; FCP: fasting C peptide; 2hPCP: 2-hour postprandial C peptide; GADA: glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody; IAA: insulin antibody; ICA: islet beta cell antibody; IA-2A: protein tyrosine phosphatase 2 antibody; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; DKA: diabetic ketoacidosis; OHA: oral hypoglycemic agents. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

表2 病程分组后LADA患者与成年T1DM患者临床特征比较  
Table 2 The clinical characteristics of LADA and adult-onset T1DM patients in different course groups

Item	Duration of disease ≤ 5 years			Duration of disease > 5 years			#P value
	LADA group (n=39)	T1DM group (n=84)	P value	LADA group (n=39)	T1DM group (n=26)	P value	
Male[n(%)]	19(48.7)	46(54.8)	0.532	21(53.8)	12(46.2)	0.534	0.890
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	45.9 ± 11.0	34.5 ± 12.4	0.000	53.7 ± 10.6	42.4 ± 11.5	0.000	0.002
Disease onset age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	43.2 ± 11.1	33.3 ± 12.5	0.000	42.2 ± 10.0	27.2 ± 7.1	0.000	0.656
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	21.1 ± 2.5	20.5 ± 3.0	0.227	22.90 ± 3.85	22.20 ± 3.05	0.466	0.006
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	114.0 ± 11.7	111.0 ± 14.1	0.150	122.4 ± 21.9	121.0 ± 20.0	0.882	0.046
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	72.5 ± 8.4	71.8 ± 9.2	0.734	75.6 ± 11.4	74.3 ± 11.5	0.466	0.169
Course of disease(months, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	30.5 ± 19.2	15.2 ± 17.2	0.000	145 ± 64	182 ± 95	0.065	0.000
HbA1c(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	9.2 ± 2.0	10.1 ± 2.63	0.045	8.5 ± 1.4	8.1 ± 1.4	0.240	0.048
FCP(μg/L, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> ))	0.35(0.00, 0.50)	0.1(0.0, 0.3)	0.044	0.0(0.0, 0.1)	0(0, 0)	0.027	0.025
2hPCP(μg/L, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> ))	0.30(0.12, 0.56)	0.18(0.05, 0.47)	0.263	0.06(0.00, 0.15)	0.01(0.00, 0.05)	0.001	0.080
DR[n(%)]	1(2.6)	3(3.6)	0.768	12(30.8)	11(42.3)	0.341	0.001
DN[n(%)]	1(2.6)	2(2.4)	0.951	5(12.8)	6(23.1)	0.280	0.089
DPN[n(%)]	5(12.8)	7(8.3)	0.435	15(38.5)	13(50.0)	0.357	0.010
Hypertension[n(%)]	2(5.1)	4(4.8)	0.930	11(28.2)	5(19.2)	0.411	0.006
Hyperlipidemia[n(%)]	10(25.6)	11(13.1)	0.085	15(38.5)	6(23.1)	0.194	0.225
AS[n(%)]	18(47.4)	10(14.7)	0.000	18(46.2)	11(42.3)	0.549	0.821

LADA: latent autoimmune diabetes in adults; T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; FCP: fasting C peptide; 2hPCP: 2 hour postprandial C peptide; DR: diabetic retinopathy; DN: diabetic nephropathy; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy; AS: atherosclerosis. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa. \* LADA group (duration of disease ≤ 5 years) vs LADA group (duration of disease > 5 years)

表3 LADA及成年T1DM患者药物使用情况

Table 3 The medication of LADA and T1DM patients

Medication	LADA group (n=78)	T1DM group (n=110)	P value
α-GI[n(%)]	15(19.2)	0(0.0)	0.00
MET[n(%)]	11(14.1)	1(0.9)	0.00
α-GI + MET[n(%)]	10(12.8)	0(0.0)	0.00
Insulin dose (U, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
Duration of disease < 5 years	32.4 ± 15.7	34.4 ± 12.2	0.03
Duration of disease > 5 years	35.0 ± 14.4	36.2 ± 11.6	0.54

LADA: latent autoimmune diabetes in adults; T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; α-GI: alpha-glucosidase inhibitor; MET: metformin

### 3 讨论

本研究发现,LADA患者起病年龄偏大,体型偏胖,血脂异常更多见,这也说明LADA患者的临床表现更倾向于2型糖尿病患者,与之前的研究相符<sup>[8]</sup>。LADA是自身免疫性糖尿病,因此胰岛自身抗体阳性对LADA的诊断起决定性作用。GADA出现早且持续时间长,是至今公认的诊断LADA最敏感的免疫指标<sup>[9,10]</sup>。本研究中GADA在LADA及成人起病T1DM中阳性率都高,但LADA中相对更高,与Zhang等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究一致。在欧洲LADA患者以GADA、IA-2A抗体阳性居多,本研究发现LADA中GADA及IAA抗体阳性率较高,可能IAA阳性与患者使用胰岛素治疗有关,但Xiang等<sup>[12]</sup>的LADA

China研究及Huang等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究表明在中国2型糖尿病患者中进行IAA抗体的筛查,会提高LADA的诊断率,因此GADA联合IAA检测可能提高LADA诊断的敏感性。与T1DM相比,LADA患者不易发生DKA,血糖控制更好,说明LADA患者的胰岛功能较T1DM更好,虽然FCP水平总体比较两组间并无明显差异,但按病程分组比较后,两组间差异具有统计学意义。

在短病程时,与T1DM患者相比,LADA患者空腹C肽高,血糖控制也好,所需外源性胰岛素较少,并且病程较长,其胰岛功能下降缓慢,与Seok等<sup>[14]</sup>及Hosszúfáldusi等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究一致。随着病程的进展,尽管LADA与T1DM的C肽差异有统计学意义,但两者胰岛功能都明显降低,接近于无。杨琳等<sup>[16]</sup>前瞻性研究中显示,随访LADA患者空腹C肽水平平均每年下降15.8%,到第6年下降达93.8%。与本研究结果一致,LADA患者虽胰岛功能呈慢性减退,但最终跟T1DM一致,基本无胰岛素分泌。同样是自身免疫性糖尿病,但LADA自身免疫反应较弱,胰岛功能下降缓慢,造成这种区别的机制尚不明确,还需要进一步的实验研究。

在急性并发症方面,LADA发生DKA比率明显低于T1DM,这与LADA患者残存的胰岛功能较高有关。在慢性并发症方面,LADA患者的微血管并发症

发生率与T1DM患者无明显差异,该结果与Isomaa等<sup>[17]</sup>研究一致,其研究表明相同长病程的T1DM及LADA患者的糖尿病微血管并发症相似,在Roh等<sup>[18]</sup>研究中也证实了这点。在合并高血压及高脂血症方面,LADA患者合并率较高,但无统计学差异。吴艺捷等<sup>[19]</sup>报道LADA患者在高血压及高脂血症方面无明显差异。

在治疗方面,既往认为LADA患者所需胰岛素剂量较少,本研究发现短病程时LADA较T1DM所需外源性胰岛素剂量少,但随着病程的延长,胰岛功能下降,最终两组患者间所需胰岛素剂量无明显差异。目前尚缺少LADA患者联合降糖药物的研究,在本研究中约46%LADA患者合并口服药物,并且以α糖苷酶抑制剂为主,造成这一现象可能与医院用药习惯相关,但这种合并非对LADA病程进展及并发症的影响并不明确,仍需要进一步的前瞻性研究。

综上所述,LADA患者在起病时临床特征更加倾向与2型糖尿病,但其GADA及IAA抗体阳性率较高,在新诊断的2型糖尿病患者中,联合IAA检测可以提高诊断敏感性。LADA胰岛功能呈缓慢性减弱,但随着病程的延长,最终胰岛功能衰退与T1DM一致,但其相关机制仍不明确。治疗LADA患者时,可联合服用降糖药物,维持血糖的稳定性。由于本研究为回顾性研究,收集的病例数量有限,并且也有少量数据遗失,因此研究结果尚待进一步的大样本前瞻性研究予以证实。

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