• 临床研究 •

脂联素水平与慢性阻塞性肺疾病严重程度及 CT 特征的关系

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【摘 要】目的 探讨脂联素对评估慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)严重程度及 CT 特征的价值。方法 人选 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月在上海市第六人民医院东院呼吸内科门诊随诊的 COPD 稳定期患者 430 例,根据疾病严重程度分为 4 组。(1)A 组 (n=116):改良版英国医学研究委员会呼吸问卷 (mMRC) 0 ~ 1 分、第 1 秒用力呼气容积 (FEV1) /预计值 \geq 50%,且前 1 年 急性加重 < 2 次。(2)B 组 (n=83): $mMRC \geq$ 2 分,FEV1 /预计值 \geq 50%,且前 1 年 急性加重 < 2 次。(2)B 组 (n=83): $mMRC \geq$ 2 分,FEV1 /预计值 \geq 50%,且前 1 年 急性加重 < 2 次。(3)C 组 (n=92): mMRC 0 ~ 1 分,FEV1 /预计值 < 50%,或前 1 年 急性加重 \geq 2 次。(4)D 组 (n=139): $mMRC \geq$ 2 分,FEV1 /预计值 < 50%,或前 1 年 急性加重 \geq 2 次。同期纳入肺功能正常的健康体检者 206 名作为对照组。行肺功能检查,主要检测高分辨率 CT 测量低衰减区域 (LAA) 占全肺体积的百分比 (LAA%),2 倍气道壁厚度与气道直径比 (2T/D)、管壁面积占总横截面积比 (WA);利用酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA)测定血浆脂联素水平。结果 各组研究对象的空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c)、脂联素水平,FEV1 /用 力肺活量 (FVC)、FEV1/预计值、肺一氧化碳弥散量 (DLCO)、残气容积/肺总量 (RV/TLC)、(LAA%) 2(TD) 和 (TC) 和 (T

【关键词】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病;脂联素;肺气肿;气道重塑;高分辨率 CT

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Correlation of plasma adiponectin level with severity and CT features of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the value of adiponectin in evaluation of the severity and CT features of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Methods A total of 430 patients with stable COPD who were follow-up outpatients of our department from January 2015 to December 2016 were recruited in this study. According to the severity, they were divided into 4 groups. Group A (n = 116) was scored from 0 to 1 by a modified version of British Medical Research Council (mMRC) respiratory questionnaire, with the ratio of forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) to the expected value $\geq 50\%$, and the frequency of acute exacerbations during last year less than twice. Group B (n = 83) was defined with mMRC score ≥ 2 , the ratio $\geq 50\%$, and the frequency less than twice. Group C (n = 92) had the mMRC score from 0 to 1, the ratio $\leq 50\%$, or the frequency more than twice. Group D (n = 139) was assigned as mMRC score ≥ 2 , the ratio $\leq 50\%$, or the frequency more than twice. Another 206 healthy subjects with normal pulmonary function were enrolled as control group. All underwent pulmonary function test, and high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) for the percentage of lung voxels with low-attenuation areas (LAA%), the ratio of 2-fold airway wall thickness to outer diameter (2T/D) and the ratio of wall area to total airway area (WA) were mainly tested. Plasma adiponectin level was measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results There were significant differences in fasting blood glucose (FBG), hemoglobin A 1c (HbA1c), adiponectin, FEV1/FVC, LAA%, 2T/D, WA%, FEV1/Expected value (%), diffusing capacity of the lungs for

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carbon monoxide (DLCO), and ratio of residual volume (RV) to total lung capacity (RV/TLC) among the 4 groups (P < 0.05). The results of univariate analysis showed that gender, body mass index (BMI), the frequency of acute exacerbations in last year, lung function and LAA classification significantly affected the level of adiponectin (P < 0.05). Correlation analysis indicated that plasma adiponectin levels in COPD patients were positively correlated with RV/TLC (r = 0.002), LAA% (r = 0.010), 2T/D (r = 0.006), WA (r = 0.011), smoking index (r = 0.356), the score of COPD assessment test (CAT) (r = 0.497), the frequency of acute exacerbations in last year (r = 0.749) (P < 0.05), and negatively correlated with BMI (r = -0.440), DLCO (r = -0.528), FEV1/FVC (r = -0.247), and FEV1/Expected value (r = -0.037, P < 0.05). Conclusion Adiponectin may be used as a phenotype marker for pathological changes of COPD with different severity.

[Key words] chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; adiponectin; emphysema; airway remodeling; high resolution CT

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)是一种以持续气流受限为特征的疾病,与气道和肺组织对烟草、烟雾等有害气体或有害颗粒的慢性炎症反应增强有关,不仅累及肺部,还可累及全身。COPD的病理生理机制目前尚未阐明[1]。脂联素为抗炎脂肪因子,具有抗炎、抗动脉粥样硬化和增敏胰岛素的性能^[2,3]。近期研究显示脂联素与肺部疾病包括肺部感染^[4]、COPD等疾病相关,但目前尚无数据评价脂联素与影像学参数(如气道壁厚或 CT 评估的肺气肿程度)的关联。本研究通过检测已戒烟或吸烟 COPD 患者的血浆脂联素水平,分析血清脂联素水平与临床、生理和影像学参数的关系,进一步明确检测脂联素水平是否能有效指导临床。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月在上海市第 六人民医院东院呼吸内科门诊随诊的 COPD 稳定期 患者 430 例,其中男 341 例,年龄(65.7±10.2)岁, 女89例,年龄(65.1±8.7)岁。纳入标准:(1)>60岁; (2)近2个月内咳嗽、咯痰和呼吸困难无明显加重; (3)接受正规治疗,入组前6周内未使用抗生素,且 吸入药物剂型和剂量维持不变。除外合并支气管扩 张症、支气管哮喘、肺间质纤维化和肺部恶性肿瘤、 糖尿病、肥胖、心功能不全、高血压、动脉粥样硬化患 者。采用改良版英国医学研究委员会呼吸问卷 (modified version of British Medical Reseach Council respiratory questionnaire, mMRC) 进行呼吸困难评分 或采用 COPD 患者自我评估测试(COPD assessment test, CAT) 问卷进行评估, 记录前 1 年急性加重次 数。依据 COPD(2013 年修订版)综合评估结果,将 入选患者分为 4 组。(1) A 组(n=116): mMRC $0 \sim 1$ 分,第 1 秒用力呼气容积 (forced expiratory volume in the first second, FEV1)/预计值 $\geq 50\%$,且前 1 年急性加重 < 2 次。 (2) B 组 (n = 83):mMRC ≥ 2 分,FEV1/预计值 $\geq 50\%$,且近 1 年急性加重 < 2 次。 (3) C 组 (n = 92):mMRC $0 \sim 1$ 分,FEV1/预计值 < 50%,或近 1 年急性加重 ≥ 2 次。 (4) D 组 (n = 139):mMRC ≥ 2 分,FEV1/预计值 < 50%,或近 1 年急性加重 ≥ 2 次。肺功能评估的风险与急性加重评估的风险结果不一致时,以最高风险为准。同期纳入肺功能正常的健康体检者 206 名作为对照组,其中男性 150 名,年龄 (66.9 ± 10.7) 岁,女性 56 名,年龄 (65.8 ± 13.6) 岁。

COPD 的诊断符合中华医学会呼吸病学分会制定的"COPD 诊治指南(2013 年修订版)"。除外其他疾病,吸入支气管扩张剂后 FEV1/用力肺活量 (forced vital capacity, FVC) < 70% [1]。本研究经医院临床伦理委员会审核批准,研究对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

测量所有研究对象的血压、身高、体质量,计算体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)。甘油三酯、胆固醇、血糖由全自动生化分析仪测定;糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c,HbA1c)采用高效液相色谱法检测。所有研究对象在人选当天整夜禁食,次日清晨静卧位,采集外周静脉血 10 ml,3000 转/min离心 5 min,分离血清, -80° C冰箱储存备检。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay,ELISA)测定血浆脂联素水平。ELISA 试剂盒由美国 Biosource 公司提供,其检测灵敏度为100 ng/L,批内变异 $2.97\% \sim 3.84\%$,批间变异 $3.97\% \sim 5.50\%$ 。采用瑞士席勒 Spirovit SP-1 肺功能仪检查肺功能。

所有研究对象接受美国 GE 公司胸部高分辨率

CT(high-resolution computed tomography, HRCT)检查,分别在吸气末憋气和呼气末憋气连续扫描主动脉弓、气管隆突上1 cm、隆突下1 cm、右肺静脉下1 cm 和右隔膜上2 cm。在 GE 软件 Thoracic VCAR中,设置 CT 值 < 950 HU 为低密度区,即肺气肿,自动辨识并定量低衰减区域(low attenuation area, LAA),计算其占全肺体积的百分比(LAA%),即肺气肿指数。于右肺上叶尖段支气管开口处三维重建支气管模型,软件自动求得2倍气道壁厚度与气道直径比(ratio of 2-fold airway wall thickness to outer diameter,2T/D)、管壁面积占总模截面积比(ratio of wall area to total airway area,WA)。检查由2名放射科主治医师采用盲法独立进行,并由1名放射科主任医师审核,然后取平均值。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS16.0 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,多组间比较采用方差分析;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Mann-Whitney U 检验,多组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验。计数资料以百分率表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。应用 Pearson 等级相关及 Spearman 秩相关分析脂联素与各协变量的独立相关性。

P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 基线资料比较

各组研究对象的性别、年龄、血压、病程及用药情况间差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05),吸烟史、吸烟指数、BMI、前1年急性加重次数和 CAT 评分间差异具有统计学意义(P < 0.05;表1)。

2.2 各组实验室指标比较

各组研究对象的空腹血糖、HbA1c 和脂联素水平间差异均具有统计学意义(P<0.05),且与对照组相比,A、B、C和D组患者的空腹血糖、HbA1c和脂联素水平均显著升高,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05;表2)。

2.3 各组肺功能及 CT 影像学参数比较

各组研究对象的 FEV1/FVC、FEV1/预计值、肺一氧化碳弥散量 (diffusion capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide, DLCO)、残气容积/肺总量 (residual volume/total lung capacity, RV/TLC)、LAA%、2T/D和 WA 间的差异均具有统计学意义 (P < 0.01),且与对照组相比,A、B、C和 D组患者的 FEV1/FVC、FEV1/预计值和 DLCO的水平均显著降低,而RV/TLC、LAA%、2T/D和 WA的水平均显著增高,差异具有统计学意义 (P < 0.05;表3)。

表 1 基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among groups

Item	Group A $(n = 116)$	Group B $(n = 83)$	Group C $(n = 92)$	Group D $(n = 139)$	Control group $(n = 206)$	F/χ^2	P value
${\text{Age(years}, \bar{x} \pm s)}$	66.5 ± 10.4	64.7 ± 10.8	65.1 ± 9.9	66. 2 ± 11. 7	66. 5 ± 13. 5	7.35	>0.05
Gender(male/female)	91/25	67/16	74/18	109/30	150/56	5.90	>0.05
Length of disease $ [\ {\it years} \ , \ M(\ Q_1 \ , Q_3 \) \] $	6.5(2.5,28.5)	7.5(3.0,30.5)	6.5(3.0,30.5)	8.5(4.5,42.5)	-	5.98	>0.05
Smoking[$n(\%)$]	88(76.2)	59(71.3)	76(82.7)	108(77.9)	116(56.2)	32.56	< 0.01
Smoking index[$M(Q_1,Q_3)$]	9.5(0.0,60.5)	25.5(0.0,117.5)	30.5(0.0,198.5)	34.0(0.0,180.0)	7.5(0.0,66.5)	38.85	< 0.01
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.3 ± 5.4	25.9 ± 4.7	22.1 ± 4.1	19.9 ± 3.8	23.0 ± 5.2	6.73	< 0.01
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	124.4 ± 18.7	125.3 ± 18.4	123.9 ± 17.1	124.2 ± 18.2	122.9 ± 17.6	1.25	>0.05
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	81.2 ± 9.9	83.4 ± 10.8	77.9 ± 13.5	71.4 ± 17.7	66.6 ± 16.9	0.69	>0.05
Times of acute exacerbation in one year [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	1(0,1)	1(0,2)	2(0,4)	2(0,8)	-	32.95	< 0.01
CAT (scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.32 ± 2.02	8.55 ± 1.72	14.02 ± 3.76	18.35 ± 5.64	-	83.99	< 0.01
Medicine use [$n(\%)$]							
SABA	16(13.8)	15(18.1)	19(20.7)	26(18.7)	-	0.60	>0.05
LABA + ICS	36(31.0)	34(36.9)	34(40.9)	59(42.4)	-	4.81	>0.05
LAMA	28(24.1)	26(31.3)	32(34.8)	49(35.2)	_	0.58	>0.05

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; CAT: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease assessment test; SABA: short-acting β2 agonist; LABA + ICS: long-acting β2 agonist + inhaled corticoster; LAMA: long-acting antimuscarinic agent

表 2 各组实验室指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of laboratory indice among groups

T 1	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Control group	E (2	D 1
Index	(n = 116)	(n = 83)	(n = 92)	(n = 139)	$(n = 206)$ F/χ^2 P value	P value	
TG(mmol/L)	2.2 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 1.0	1.8 ± 0.9	1.6 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 1.3	0.533	>0.05
TC(mmol/L)	4.8 ± 1.8	4.4 ± 1.9	3.9 ± 1.4	3.4 ± 2.1	4.3 ± 1.6	4.872	>0.05
FBG(mg/dl)	4.9 ± 2.2 *	5.4 ± 1.7 *	6.2 ± 2.4 *	6.9 ± 2.3 *	3.8 ± 1.9	4.101	< 0.01
HbA1c(%)	5.2 ± 1.9 *	5.7 ± 2.1 *	6.7 ± 2.2 *	7.8 ± 3.7 *	4.3 ± 1.4	2.560	0.034
Adiponectin (ug/ml)	66 8 + 4 1 *	69 5 + 3 9 *	78 8 + 4 3 *	89 8 + 5 7 *	60.4 + 3.6	2, 263	0.048

TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c. Compared with control group, *P<0.05

表 3 各组肺功能及 CT 影像学参数比较

Table 3 Comparison of pulmonary function and CT image parameters among groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Index	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Control group	F/v^2	P value
	(n = 116)	(n = 83)	(n = 92)	(n = 139)	(n = 206)	<i>r</i> / χ	r value
FEV1/FVC(%)	64. 12 ± 8. 21 *	60.24 ± 7.47 *	53.72 \pm 8.74 *	47.79 ± 5.33 *	86.54 ± 10.11	11.511	< 0.01
FEV1/Expected(%)	75. 14 \pm 10. 46 *	70.76 \pm 10.67 *	54.98 ± 11.79 *	41.12 ± 15.41 *	89.17 ± 9.44	23.505	< 0.01
DLCO(%)	83 ± 25 *	74 ± 22 *	66 ± 19 *	54 ± 17 *	87 ± 27	7.345	< 0.01
RV/TLC(%)	47.50 ± 13.45 *	48.57 ± 10.56 *	57.01 ± 12.79 *	69.09 ± 10.76 *	31.43 ± 9.24	27.124	< 0.01
LAA(%)	4.5 ± 0.2 *	4.9 ± 3.7 *	6.2 ± 4.9 *	9.8 ± 6.1 *	0.9 ± 0.6	39.224	< 0.01
2T/D	0.46 ± 0.07 *	0.47 ± 0.07 *	0.54 ± 0.10 *	0.56 ± 0.05 *	0.31 ± 0.06	41.284	< 0.01
WA	0.62 ± 0.07 *	0.71 ± 0.07 *	0.79 ± 0.09 *	0.81 ±0.09 *	0.58 ± 0.03	13.248	< 0.01

FEV1: forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC: forced vital capacity; DLCO: diffusion of the lungs for carbon monoxide; RV/TLC: residual volume/total lung capacity; LAA: low attenuation areas; 2T/D: 2 times ratio of airway wall thickness to outer diameter; WA: ratio of wall area to total airway area. Compared with control group, *P<0.05

2.4 单因素分析

单因素分析结果表明,性别、BMI、前1年急性加重次数、肺功能和LAA分级可显著影响脂联素水平(P<0.05;表4)。

表 4 脂联素水平的单因素分析

Table 4 Univariate analysis of risk factors for adiponectin level

I		Level of adiponectin	P value	
Item	n	$(\mu g/ml, \bar{x} \pm s)$		
Gender			< 0.01	
Male	341	74.5 ± 4.1		
Female	89	87.8 ± 4.7		
BMI(kg/m ²)			< 0.01	
< 18.5	116	88.1 ± 4.7		
18.5 - 23.9	186	83.8 ± 4.4		
24.0 - 27.9	91	75.7 ± 3.9		
≥28.0	37	70.8 ± 4.0		
Exacerbation frequency			< 0.01	
last year				
< twice	243	86.1 ± 4.3		
≥twice	187	69.8 ± 4.1		
GOLD classification			< 0.01	
I	114	60.7 ± 4.3		
II	94	72.4 ± 3.9		
Ш	98	80.1 ± 5.0		
IV	124	90.6 ± 5.2		
LAA classification			< 0.05	
0	106	71.7 ± 3.2		
1	95	76.4 ± 4.6		
2	102	81.9 ± 3.9		
3	127	86.3 ± 3.4		

BMI: body mass index; GOLD: global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease; LAA: low attenuation areas

2.5 相关性分析

COPD 患者的脂联素水平与吸烟指数(r=0.356)、前 1 年急性加重频率(r=0.749)、CAT 评分(r=0.497)、RV/TLC(r=0.002)、LAA%(r=0.010)、2T/D(r=0.006)和WA(r=0.011)呈显著正相关(P<0.05),与BMI(r=-0.440)、FEV1/FVC(r=-0.247)、FEV1/预计值(r=-0.037)和DLCO(r=-0.528)呈显著负相关(P<0.05)。

 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

3 讨论

脂联素是抗炎脂肪因子,虽然为脂肪细胞分泌的蛋白,但也存在于 COPD 肺气肿形成后的气道上皮细胞和支气管肺泡灌洗液中^[2]。Tomoda 等^[5]发现,残气容积(residual volume,RV)/预计值与血浆脂联素水平呈正相关,而 FEV1 与血浆脂联素水平无相关性,提示导致 COPD 患者血浆脂联素水平升高的是肺气肿,而并非气流受限。然而,Chan 等^[6]对年龄、BMI、吸烟状况进行校正后,发现血浆脂联素水平与 FEV1/预计值呈负相关。后来的研究结果也显示血清脂联素浓度与气道反应性升高和肺功能下降密切相关^[7]。本研究结果提示 COPD 患者血清脂联素水平较正常对照组显著升高,且随着病情的加重,脂联素水平呈递增趋势。同时,本研究结果表明,脂联素水平与 CAT 评分和前 1 年急性加重次数呈正相关,提示血浆脂联素水平与 COPD 患者气流

受限程度、急性加重风险和病情严重程度密切相关。

脂联素与代谢紊乱密切相关,在肥胖环境中,脂联素可能以抗炎作用为主,而在非肥胖环境中,脂联素可能在肺气肿的形成中起促炎作用。Brendan等^[8]对非西班牙裔白人进行的研究表明,脂联素水平升高与 CT 评估的肺气肿呈正相关,尤其下 1/3 肺 LAA%与脂联素的关系最紧密,但未发现其他影像学参数与血浆脂联素水平的关联。本研究表明,脂联素水平与 LAA% 呈正相关,这与之前的研究结果一致,且脂联素水平与 2T/D 和 WA 呈显著正相关,提示脂联素不仅与影像学评估的肺气肿程度相关,还与影像学评估的慢性气道炎症和气道重塑程度存在关联。

本研究中女性 COPD 患者脂联素水平显著高于男性,与文献报道相符^[9]。脂联素与 BMI 呈负相关,也与之前的研究结果一致^[6,10,11]。Minas 等^[12]的研究表明,脂联素水平降低与 COPD 患者胰岛素抵抗及代谢综合征的发生有关,而笔者的研究数据显示,脂联素水平升高伴随着空腹血糖升高,这可能受 COPD 患者气流受限、肺过度充气、气道重塑等病情的影响。

一项对 2500 名韩国男性的调查报道显示^[13],男性吸烟者比非吸烟者的脂联素水平低。然而,另一报道显示^[14],女性吸烟者脂联素水平较低,男性吸烟状况与脂联素水平无关。因此,血浆脂联素水平与吸烟状况的关系尚不十分明确。本研究结果表明,血浆脂联素水平与吸烟状况呈正相关,但这一结果可能受性别和 BMI 干扰。

综上所述,脂联素与 CT 评估的肺气肿和其他协变量相关,提示可将脂联素作为 COPD 的表型标志物。但本研究也存在一定的局限性:(1)脂联素和 COPD 病情均受性别、年龄、BMI、吸烟状况等多种因素影响,研究设计方案有待改进与细化;(2)对 COPD 的 CT 评估参数很多,仅挑选了3 个参数作为代表,有一定的主观性;(3)研究对象仅为汉族人群,结论推广性差。

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