

· 临床研究 ·

糖尿病周围神经病变患者血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶、铁蛋白和胆红素水平及其临床意义

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)患者血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、铁蛋白(SF)、胆红素水平的变化及其临床意义。**方法** 选取2016年1月至2017年7月西安市第九医院内分泌科收治的单纯2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者(T2DM组)90例及确诊的DPN患者(DPN组)90例, 检测并比较2组患者血清NSE、SF、总胆红素(TBIL)、直接胆红素(DBIL)、间接胆红素(IBIL)、空腹血糖(FPG)、糖化血红蛋白A1c(HbA1c)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)。采用SPSS 16.0统计软件对数据进行分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析法探讨DPN发生的独立危险因素。采用ROC曲线重点分析NSE、SF及胆红素预测DPN发生的最佳截断点。**结果** 与T2DM组比较, DPN组患者FPG、HbA1c、LDL-C、TC、TG、NSE、SF水平显著升高, HDL-C、TBIL、DBIL、IBIL水平显著降低, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示, 血清NSE、SF、FPG、HbA1c升高和IBIL、HDL-C水平降低是T2DM患者发生DPN的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线显示, NSE、SF及IBIL预测DPN的最佳截断点、曲线下面积、灵敏度及特异度依次为 $13.61\mu\text{g/L}$ 、0.855、89.33%、80.26%; 589.6ng/ml 、0.782、81.30%、73.26%; $11.40\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、0.760、67.09%、77.43%。**结论** T2DM患者发生DPN受到多种因素的影响, 血清NSE、SF升高与血清IBIL水平降低可能与发生DPN有关, 且检测NSE、SF及IBIL水平可能对诊断DPN的发生具有重要意义。

【关键词】 老年人; 糖尿病周围神经病变; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; 血清铁蛋白; 胆红素

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Serum levels of neuron specific enolase, ferritin and bilirubin in diabetic peripheral neuropathy patients and their clinical significances

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the changes of serum neuron specific enolase (NSE), ferritin (SF) and bilirubin levels in the elderly patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) and explore their clinical significances. **Methods** Ninety patients with simple type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM group) and 90 patients with confirmed DPN (DPN group) hospitalized in our department from January 2016 to July 2017 were recruited in this study. Their levels of NSE, SF, total bilirubin (TBIL), direct bilirubin (DBIL), indirect bilirubin (IBIL), fasting blood glucose (FPG), glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), total cholesterol (TC), and triglycerides (TG) were measured and compared between 2 groups. SPSS statistics 16.0 was used to analyze the data. According to the data type, Student's *t* test or Chi-square test was used for intergroup comparison. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to explore the independent risk factors for DPN. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to analyze the cut-off points of NSE, SF and bilirubin in prediction of DNP. **Results** The levels of FPG, HbA1c, LDL-C, TC, TG, NSE and SF were significantly higher in the DPN group than the T2DM group, while those of HDL-C, TBIL, DBIL and IBIL were decreased significantly ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that the increases of serum NSE, SF, FPG and HbA1c levels and the decreases of IBIL and HDL-C levels were independent risk factors for DPN in T2DM patients ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the best cut-off point, area under ROC curve (AUC), sensitivity and specificity of DPN predicted by NSE, SF and IBIL were $13.61\mu\text{g/L}$, 0.855, 89.33%, 80.26%; 589.6ng/ml , 0.782, 81.30%, 73.26%; and $11.40\mu\text{mol/L}$, 0.760, 67.09%, 77.43%, respectively. **Conclusion** The occurrence of DPN in T2DM

patients is affected by many factors. The increases of serum NSE and SF levels and the decreases of serum IBIL level may be related to its occurrence, and the detection of their levels may be of great significances in the diagnosis of DPN.

[Key words] aged; diabetic peripheral neuropathy; neuron specific enolase; serum ferritin; bilirubin

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糖尿病周围神经病变(diabetic peripheral neuropathy, DPN)是因糖尿病慢性高血糖状态及其所致各种病理生理改变而导致的神经系统损伤,可累及全身神经系统,是糖尿病最常见和最复杂的并发症,累及超过50%的糖尿病患者。临幊上老龄DPN的发生不仅能够导致患者临床症状加重,同时还能够增加患者的致残率^[1,2]。神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase, NSE)是反映神经元细胞损伤的相关指标,在外周神经纤维损伤的过程中,外周血中NSE水平显著上升^[3];铁蛋白(serum ferritin, SF)能够通过影响铁超载加剧其对胰岛B细胞的功能损伤,导致胰岛素抵抗加剧,进而参与糖尿病并发症的发生过程^[4];胆红素是天然的抗氧化剂,其能够通过降低氧化自由基的形成降低游离自由基对外周神经纤维的损伤,进而保护外周神经纤维,降低DPN的发病率^[5]。同时有研究者认为,胆红素水平的上升能够显著促进DPN的病情进展。为了进一步深入揭示DPN的发病机制,本研究选取我院DPN患者及单纯2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者各90例,探讨了上述指标在DPN患者中的表达情况,为临幊早期诊断DPN提供理论参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2016年1月至2017年7月西安市第九医院内分泌科收治的单纯2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者(T2DM组)及确诊的DPN患者(DPN组)各90例。纳入标准:(1)T2DM的诊断参考1999年世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)制定的诊断标准^[6],即空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG) $\geq 7.0\text{ mmol/L}$ 或随机血糖 $\geq 11.1\text{ mmol/L}$ 或口服葡萄糖耐量试验(oral glucose tolerance test, OGTT)2 h血糖值 $\geq 11.1\text{ mmol/L}$;(2)DPN的诊断标准参考WHO制定的糖尿病周围神经病变国际协作研究的标准;(3)DPN患者具有蚁行感、麻木、针刺样疼痛、袜套感等,肌电图检测提示患者运动和感觉神经功能障碍。排除标准:(1)其他原因引起的周围神经损害(化学物质、药物中毒、营养障碍等);(2)合并严重的糖尿病并发症(如糖尿病酮症酸中

毒和高渗性昏迷);(3)贫血;(4)恶性肿瘤;(5)其他系统的大疾病。本研究患者或其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 指标检测方法

入院后24 h内采集患者肘部静脉血4 ml,自然凝固后采集上层清亮液体,-20°C放置冰箱保存备用。采用上海雨婷生物科技公司生产的全自动生化检测仪器(Biotetic-2008)进行血脂及血糖相关指标的检测,试剂盒购自上海罗氏公司。采用贝克曼库尔特公司生产的DX800免疫发光仪器进行SF、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, DBIL)及间接胆红素(indirect bilirubin, IBIL)指标检测试剂盒购自南京碧云天生物公司;采用ELISA法进行NSE的检测,仪器DG5033A酶标仪及试剂盒购自南京华东电子科技公司。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。多因素分析采用logistic回归分析法。采用ROC曲线分析NSE、SF及胆红素对DPN发生的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

与T2DM组比较,DPN组患者糖尿病病程显著增加($P<0.05$),其他基线资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者血糖及血脂指标比较

与T2DM组比较,DPN组患者FBG、糖化血红蛋白Alc(glycosylated hemoglobin Alc, HbA1c)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)显著升高,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 2组患者血清NSE、SF及胆红素水平比较

与T2DM组比较,DPN组患者血清NSE、SF水平显著升高,TBIL、DBIL、IBIL水平显著降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。

2.4 logistic 回归分析

结果显示,血清NSE、SF、FPG、HbA1c水平升高及IBIL、HDL-C水平降低是T2DM患者发生DPN的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表4)。

2.5 ROC 曲线

ROC曲线结果显示,血清NSE诊断DPN的最佳截断点为 $13.61\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,灵敏度为89.33%、特异度为80.26%,ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve,AUC)值为0.855;SF诊断DPN的最佳截断点为 $589.6\text{ng}/\text{ml}$,灵敏度为81.30%、特异度为73.26%,

AUC为0.782;血清IBIL诊断DNP的最佳截断点为 $12.18\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$,灵敏度为67.09%、特异度为77.43%,AUC为0.731(图1)。

3 讨 论

高渗高血糖导致的氧化应激性损伤及局部神经纤维的代谢障碍均能够促进老年DPN的发生,且在糖尿病病程较长或基础性合并症较多的患者中,老年DPN的发生率可进一步上升^[7]。临幊上老年DPN的发生不仅能够导致患者肢体功能发生障碍,

表1 2组患者的基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

(n=90)

Group	Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Gender (male/female, n)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Duration of diabetes mellitus (year, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Hypertension [n (%)]	Smoking [n (%)]
T2DM	62.8±8.0	53/37	24.0±1.8	7.8±2.6	52(57.8)	38(42.2)
DPN	63.2±12.0	58/32	23.8±2.0	15.0±4.0	48(53.3)	36(40.0)
P value	0.793	0.443	0.482	0.000	0.549	0.782

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy; BMI: body mass index.

表2 2组患者血糖及血脂指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood glucose and lipid indices between two groups

(n=90, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	FPG(mmol/L)	HbA1c(%)	HDL-C(mmol/L)	LDL-C(mmol/L)	TC(mmol/L)	TG(mmol/L)
T2DM	9.63±1.80	7.93±1.44	1.04±0.16	3.08±0.57	4.72±0.55	1.86±0.22
DPN	10.85±1.91	9.31±1.80	0.98±0.20	3.59±0.66	5.18±0.58	2.05±0.26
P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.028	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy; FPG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

表3 2组患者NSE、SF及胆红素水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of NSE, SF and bilirubin levels between two groups

(n=90, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	NSE(μg/L)	SF(ng/ml)	TBIL(μmol/L)	DBIL(μmol/L)	IBIL(μmol/L)
T2DM	9.80±1.64	489.6±88.7	15.63±5.64	2.46±0.55	13.17±1.75
DPN	19.52±4.64	663.2±108.2	12.06±5.11	1.95±0.52	10.11±1.60
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy; NSE: neuron specific enolase; SF: serum ferritin; TBIL: total bilirubin; DBIL: direct bilirubin; IBIL: indirect bilirubin.

表4 T2DM患者发展为DPN的独立危险因素

Table 4 Independent risk factors for the development of DPN in patients with T2DM

Factor	B	SE	Wald	P value	OR(95%CI)
FPG	0.495	0.225	4.840	0.026	1.640(1.055~2.550)
HbA1c	0.352	0.164	4.607	0.029	1.422(1.031~1.961)
HDL-C	-0.495	0.210	5.556	0.018	0.610(0.404~0.920)
NSE	0.648	0.257	6.357	0.004	1.912(1.155~3.164)
SF	0.446	0.195	5.231	0.019	1.562(1.066~2.289)
IBIL	-0.477	0.214	4.968	0.025	0.621(0.408~0.944)

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy; FPG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NSE: neuron specific enolase; SF: serum ferritin; IBIL: indirect bilirubin.

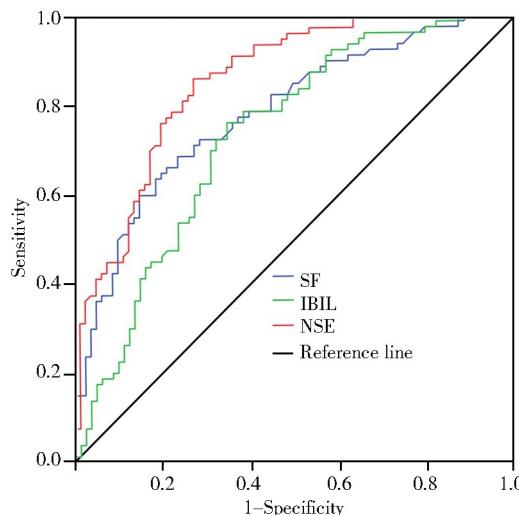


图1 NSE、SF及IBIL预测发生DPN的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of NSE, SF and IBIL predicting DPN occurrence

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; DPN: diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
NSE: neuron specific enolase; SF: serum ferritin; IBIL: indirect bilirubin; ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

同时还能够增加患者的肇事率或者肇祸率^[8]。目前临幊上缺乏对于老年DPN发生的预测性指标,而通过相关指标的分析能够为临幊早期措施的干预提供契机,从而改善DPN的临幊结局。其中血清学指标的研究能够在老年DPN的预测和高危评估过程中发挥作用。虽然部分研究者认为,同型血清半胱氨酸等指标能够在一定程度上预测老年DPN的发生,但灵敏度较低,假阳性率较高^[9]。本研究通过对老年DPN患者血清中NSE、SF及胆红素水平的分析,希望在揭示DPN病情机制的同时,为临幊上相关患者的诊疗提供参考依据。

NSE是神经元特有的烯醇化酶家族相关因子,主要表达于神经元线粒体及内质网中,在神经元损伤或者凋亡的过程中,NSE的表达可显著上升,因此能够反映神经元细胞的凋亡程度;同时,NSE还能够加剧氧化应激性损伤,促进谷胱甘肽-S-芳基转移酶的激活,进而诱导神经纤维鞘膜组织的破坏^[10]。SF不仅能够参与到铁代谢过程,同时还能够通过提高铁超载量,促进胰岛素抵抗的发生,加剧高渗高血糖的发生^[11]。胆红素是反映血红蛋白分解的相关因子,近年来基础方面的研究认为,胆红素是天然的抗氧化因子,能够中和氧化自由基,进而降低其对于外周组织和神经的损伤^[12]。本研究结果表明,与单纯T2DM组患者比较,DPN组患者血清FPG、HbA1c、LDL-C、TC、TG表达明显上升,HDL-C表达明显下降,提示在老年DPN患者中存在明显的

生化指标代谢紊乱。进一步发现DPN组患者NSE、SF的表达明显上升,TBIL、DBIL和IBIL的表达明显下降,提示NSE、SF或者胆红素的异常表达均参与到DPN的病情进展。我们考虑其内在机制有以下两点因素^[13,14]。(1)NSE或者SF的上升主要与局部外周神经损伤诱导的局部氧化应激性损伤有关,最终促进了局部神经纤维和铁代谢的异常;(2)TBIL、DBIL和IBIL表达下降,导致氧化酶产物生成过多,促进氧化游离基的过度激活,最终加剧DPN病情的进展速度。马绍杰等^[15]研究也发现,在DPN患者血清中,SF的表达浓度可平均上升45%~65%,特别是在合并有明显脱髓鞘病变的患者中,SF的表达浓度可进一步上升。本研究通过多因素logistic回归分析发现,NSE、SF、FPG、HbA1c升高及IBIL、HDL-C水平降低是DPN发生的独立风险性因素,因此,临幊上可以通过检测NSE、SF、FPG、HbA1c、IBIL及HDL-C水平的表达来评估DPN的发生,从而早期干预、改善预后。进一步针对NSE、SF和IBIL评估DPN发生的ROC曲线表明,NSE和SF预测DPN发生的最佳截断点为13.61 μg/L和589.6 ng/ml,前者AUC较大(0.855),表明其诊断的可靠性较后者(AUC为0.782)更高,而IBIL灵敏度较低,可结合其他指标综合观察。综上所述,T2DM患者发生DPN受到多种因素的影响,血清NSE、SF水平升高和胆红素水平降低可能与发生DPN有关。

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