

· 临床研究 ·

血脂异常与老年2型糖尿病患者轻度认知功能障碍的相关性

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【摘要】目的 探讨血脂异常对老年2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者轻度认知功能损害(MCI)的影响。**方法** 入选2018年1月至2019年1月在首都医科大学宣武医院老年科治疗的T2DM患者378例。依据认知功能状况分为2组:正常组($n=302$)和MCI组($n=76$)。采用简易智能评估量表(MMSE)及蒙特利尔认知功能量表(MoCA)进行认知筛查,并收集基线资料以及临床指标。采用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据处理。多因素logistic回归分析MCI的风险因素。**结果** 按年龄中位数(70岁)分层,分析各血脂指标对MCI患病风险影响,结果表明,在>70岁组($n=180$)中,MCI者52例,低密度脂蛋白胆固醇($OR=3.01, 95\% CI 1.37 \sim 6.96, P=0.006$)和总胆固醇($OR=1.75, 95\% CI 1.16 \sim 2.64, P=0.008$)是老年T2DM患者发生MCI的危险因素。按血脂水平高低将人群进一步分层,多因素分析结果显示,总胆固醇 $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ 可使T2DM患者MCI的患病风险增加至2.59倍($P=0.019$),低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ 可使T2DM患者MCI患病风险增加至3.24倍($P=0.001$)。**结论** 老年T2DM患者MCI的发生可能与增高的总胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平密切相关。

【关键词】 老年人; 糖尿病, 2型; 轻度认知功能障碍; 血脂异常

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Association between dyslipidemia and mild cognitive impairment in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of dyslipidemia on mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in the elderly with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods** From January 2018 to January 2019, a total of 378 elderly T2DM patients were selected from our department. According to their cognitive function, they were divided into two groups: normal group ($n=302$) and MCI group ($n=76$). Mini-mental state examination (MMSE) and Montreal cognitive assessment (MoCA) were employed for cognitive screening, and baseline data and clinical parameters were collected. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used for data processing. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors for MCI. **Results** The analysis with stratification by median age (70 years) showed that, in the group over 70 years old ($n=180$; 52 with MCI), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) ($OR=3.01, 95\% CI 1.37 \sim 6.96, P=0.006$) and total cholesterol (TC) ($OR=1.75, 95\% CI 1.16 \sim 2.64, P=0.008$) were the risk factors for MCI in the elderly T2DM patients. When the patients were further stratified according the level of blood lipid, the results showed that TC $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ increased the risk of MCI to 2.59 folds ($P=0.019$) and LDL-C $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ to 3.24 folds ($P=0.001$) in T2DM patients. **Conclusion** The occurrence of MCI in the elderly T2DM patients may be closely associated with the increase of TC and LDL-C levels.

【Key words】 aged; diabetes mellitus, type 2; mild cognitive impairment; dyslipidemia

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2017年我国2.4亿老年人中糖尿病患者约5016万,今后30年患病人数还会增多^[1]。糖尿病患者的认知损害风险高于一般人群,不仅血管性痴呆风险增高,阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer disease, AD)

风险也增高^[2]。轻度认知功能障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)是AD的早期阶段,糖尿病患者较普通人群更易合并MCI^[3]。目前对于糖尿病合并血脂异常与非血管性认知功能损害关系的研究结果并

不一致^[4-6]。研究发现总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)增高能增加AD风险^[4,5],但有研究结果却与此相反^[6]。此外,2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者血脂控制情况目前并不乐观,我国对25 817例T2DM患者调查发现,42%的T2DM患者合并血脂异常,而只有55%的患者接受了降脂治疗,血脂达标比例仅为12%^[7]。本研究旨在探讨血脂异常对老年T2DM患者MCI的影响,以期为老年糖尿病认知损害的早期预防及干预提供新思路。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选2018年1月至2019年1月在首都医科大学宣武医院老年科治疗的T2DM患者(年龄≥60岁)378例。T2DM诊断标准符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南2017年版》^[8]。排除标准:(1)脑血管病、帕金森以及中重度以上认知功能障碍;(2)严重内科疾病不能配合检查,中重度贫血以及甲状腺功能减退;(3)糖尿病高渗或酮症酸中毒;(4)明确精神疾病;(5)严重视力或听力障碍。依据认知功能状况分为2组:正常组($n=302$)和MCI组($n=76$)。入组对象均已签署宣武医院伦理委员会知情同意书[临研审(2018)112号]。

1.2 方法

收集入选患者的体质指数(body mass index, BMI)、教育背景、腰围、吸烟、疾病及用药信息等基本资料。禁食8h后采血,检测包括空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、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)、血尿酸(serum uric acid, SUA)等生化指标,生化检查在本院中心实验室完成。采用稳态模式评估法2测定胰岛素抵抗指数(Homeostatic model assessment 2 of insulin resistance, HOMA2-IR),通过软件(www.ocdem.ox.ac.uk)计算获得^[9]。由经过统一培训的医师共同完成认知功能评定,包括简易智能状态评估量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)和北京版蒙特利尔认知功能量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)评分。采用MMSE排除中重度以上认知功能障碍者^[10]。MCI标准为MoCA<26分^[11]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据处理。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较进行方差齐性检

验,齐者采用方差分析,不齐行对数转化。HOMA2-IR是非线性资料,统计时采用自然对数转化,以lnHOMA2-IR表示。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。多因素logistic回归分析筛选独立的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

与正常组相比,MCI组患者的年龄、糖尿病病程、TC和LDL-C水平显著升高,而教育年限、口服二甲双胍者比例显著降低($P<0.05$;表1)。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Normal group (n=302)	MCI group (n=76)	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	70.2±7.8	75.7±8.5	0.001
Male[n (%)]	176(58.3)	38(50.0)	0.198
Schooling duration (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	10.09±4.84	7.75±4.79	<0.001
Diabetic duration (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	11.32±7.59	18.24±11.81	<0.001
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.51±3.33	25.54±3.49	0.940
Waistline(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	94.85±9.40	95.72±7.52	0.541
Smoking[n (%)]	144(47.7)	34(44.7)	0.094
FBG(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.16±2.39	6.68±2.19	0.452
HbA1c(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.50±1.53	8.00±1.21	0.096
lnHOMA2-IR($\bar{x}\pm s$)	0.58±0.43	0.60±0.37	0.070
TG(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.66±1.05	1.74±1.23	0.518
TC(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.26±1.19	4.67±1.39	0.011
LDL-C(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	2.54±0.87	2.99±1.05	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.20±0.38	1.17±0.24	0.517
SUA(mmol/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	344.65±89.59	342.63±82.86	0.841
Hypertension[n (%)]	242(80.1)	58(76.3)	0.526
Metformin intake[n (%)]	116(38.4)	18(23.7)	0.016
Insulin treatment[n (%)]	106(35.1)	34(44.7)	0.120

MCI: mild cognitive impairment; BMI: body mass index; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; HOMA2-IR: Homeostatic model assessment 2 of insulin resistance; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SUA: serum uric acid.

2.2 不同年龄层T2DM患者发生MCI的危险因素分析

鉴于单因素分析结果显示年龄与T2DM患者是否患有MCI相关,按年龄中位数(70岁)分层,分析各血脂指标对MCI患病风险的影响,结果表明,在>70岁组($n=180$)中,MCI者52例,LDL-C($OR=3.01$, $95\%CI 1.37 \sim 6.96$, $P=0.006$)和TC($OR=1.75$, $95\%CI 1.16 \sim 2.64$, $P=0.008$)是T2DM患者发生MCI的危险因素(表2)。

2.3 不同血脂水平 T2DM 患者发生 MCI 的危险因素分析

按血脂水平高低将人群进一步分层: TC $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ 组 ($n = 82$) MCI 者 26 例, LDL-C $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ 组 ($n = 86$) MCI 者 28 例, TG $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 组 ($n = 122$) MCI 者 24 例, HDL-C $< 1.0 \text{ mmol/L}$ 组 ($n = 104$) MCI 者 20 例^[12]。多因素分析结果显示, TC $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ 可使 T2DM 患者 MCI 的患病风险增加至 2.59 倍 ($P = 0.019$), LDL-C $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ 可使 T2DM 患者 MCI 患病风险增加至 3.24 倍 ($P = 0.001$; 表 3)。

3 讨 论

目前血脂对老年糖尿病人群认知功能损害的影响研究结果并不一致。欧洲一项对糖尿病患者 (33~81岁) 为期3年的随访研究结果显示, HDL-C 与认知损害有明确相关性, LDL-C 增高也能增加认知损害风险^[13]。但国内 Cheng 等^[14] 对 40~69 岁的糖尿病患者研究显示, 其 TC、LDL-C、TG 及 HDL-C 水平与健康对照组相比差异均无统计学意义。认知功能损害本身就与年龄密切相关, 以往研究对象的年龄跨度较大, 因此可能导致研究结果不一致, 而本研究人群年龄均在 60 岁以上, 更具有研究的针对性和代表性, 本研究对入选患者年龄分层后结果显示,

在 > 70 岁人群中, LDL-C ($OR = 3.01$, 95% CI 1.37~6.96, $P = 0.006$) 和 TC ($OR = 1.75$, 95% CI 1.16~2.64, $P = 0.008$) 是 T2DM 患者发生 MCI 的危险因素。

日本一项对老年糖尿病人群的随访研究发现, 仅 HDL-C 对认知损害具有保护作用, 并没发现其他血脂指标与糖尿病患者发生 MCI 风险相关^[15], 虽然该研究人群平均年龄为 (72.4±5.1) 岁, 但是总人群数仅为 63 例, 认知损害病例组仅为 9 例, 明显少于本研究样本数量。

本研究在对血脂水平分层后发现, TC $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ 和 LDL-C $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$ 是老年 T2DM 发生 MCI 的危险因素。虽然目前对于各血脂指标对认知功能影响的机制尚并不明确, 但我们推测了几种可能的因素。(1) TC 和 LDL-C 升高影响颅内胆固醇平衡, 可造成微小血管的缺血改变^[15], 而颅内慢性缺血与认知功能损害有关。(2) 载脂蛋白 E (apolipoprotein E, ApoE) 作为 AD 的重要危险因素, 包含在 LDL-C 和部分 HDL-C 中, LDL-C 和 ApoEε4 增高与动脉粥样硬化有明确相关性, 可导致脑内低灌注和微小血管损伤^[16]。LDL-C 很可能是动脉粥样硬化这种慢性炎症始动和维持的基本要素。(3) TC 和 LDL-C 也可通过非脑血管机制对认知产生影响。在动物实验中发现, TC 增加可促进 AD 脑内

表 2 T2DM 患者发生 MCI 的危险因素分析(按年龄分层)

Table 2 Analysis of risk factors of MCI in T2DM patients (stratified by age)

Factor	B	SE	Wald	OR	95% CI	P value
60~70 years ($n = 198$)						
LDL-C	0.35	0.70	0.25	1.41	0.36~5.58	0.621
TC	0.63	0.63	1.00	1.87	0.54~6.42	0.318
TG	-0.11	0.25	0.20	0.89	0.54~1.46	0.653
HDL-C	-1.38	1.04	1.77	0.25	0.03~1.93	0.184
>70 years ($n = 180$)						
LDL-C	1.13	0.41	7.60	3.01	1.37~6.96	0.006
TC	0.56	0.21	7.11	1.75	1.16~2.64	0.008
TG	-0.23	0.21	1.19	0.84	0.55~1.27	0.422
HDL-C	-0.89	0.82	1.18	0.44	0.13~1.51	0.193

T2DM: type2 diabetes mellitus; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

表 3 不同血脂水平 T2DM 患者发生 MCI 的危险因素分析

Table 3 Analysis of risk factors of MCI in T2DM patients with different serum lipid levels

Factor	B	SE	Wald	OR	95% CI	P value
LDL-C $\geq 3.4 \text{ mmol/L}$	1.20	0.36	10.94	3.24	1.53~6.55	0.001
TC $\geq 5.2 \text{ mmol/L}$	0.99	0.39	6.57	2.59	1.23~5.78	0.019
TG $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$	0.22	0.32	0.46	1.34	0.78~4.23	0.453
HDL-C $< 1.0 \text{ mmol/L}$	-0.30	0.34	0.79	0.45	0.43~1.65	0.367

T2DM: type2 diabetes mellitus; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

重要生物学标志物 β 淀粉样蛋白(amyloid- β , A β)增加^[17]。总之,TC 和 LDL-C 可能可通过造成微小血管慢性缺血方式或增加 A β 沉积的非血管性途径造成认知功能损害,这两种途径都需要经历较长时间,因而 TC 和 LDL-C 在年龄越高的人群中影响可能越显著。微小血管病变本身就是糖尿病的常见并发症,合并微小血管病变的糖尿病患者出现认知功能损害的风险是未合并微小血管病变者的3倍^[18]。因此若老年糖尿病患者合并高 TC 和高 LDL-C 血症,可加剧微小血管病变,从而增加 MCI 风险。

综上,TC ≥ 5.2 mmol/L 和 LDL-C ≥ 3.4 mmol/L 是老年T2DM发生MCI的危险因素。老年糖尿病患者不仅要重视血糖情况,也要加强血脂控制。本研究也存在一定的局限性,除了样本数量仍较小外,*ApoE*基因作为AD重要的生物学标志物并没有被纳入本研究,因此今后需要增加样本数量,联合基因检测,深入了解血脂异常对认知损害的影响。

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