

## · 临床研究 ·

# 彩色多普勒超声联合血清高敏 C 反应蛋白和网膜素 1 检测对老年 2 型糖尿病合并下肢血管病变的诊断价值

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨彩色多普勒超声(CDU)联合血清高敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)和网膜素 1(Omentin-1)检测对老年 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并下肢血管病变(LEVD)的诊断价值。**方法** 选择 2020 年 7 月至 2022 年 10 月海安市人民医院收治的老年 T2DM 患者 250 例, 根据是否合并 LEVD 分为 T2DM 组(118 例)和 T2DM-LEVD 组(132 例); 选择同期体检的 100 名老年健康志愿者, 列入正常组(NC 组)。采集研究对象的一般资料, 行 CDU 检查获得双下肢血流动力学、斑块形成率、足背动脉狭窄率, 测定血清 hs-CRP 和 Omentin-1 水平, 比较 3 组上述指标差异。采用二元 logistic 回归模型分析影响 T2DM-LEVD 的因素, 绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线, 分析 CDU 联合血清 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 检测对 T2DM-LEVD 的诊断价值。采用 SPSS 24.0 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、 $\chi^2$  检验及方差分析。**结果** 3 组的性别、年龄、体质量指数(BMI)、吸烟史、饮酒史、病程比较, 差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ); T2DM-LEVD 组的糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、空腹血糖(FPG)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、胰岛素抵抗(HOMA-IR)指数、尿素氮(BUN)水平, 斑块形成率和足背动脉狭窄率, 以及血清 hs-CRP 水平均高于 T2DM 组和 NC 组, T2DM 组高于 NC 组; T2DM-LEVD 组的高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)和白蛋白(ALB), 股动脉、腘动脉和足背动脉的内径和血流量, 以及血清 Omentin-1 水平均低于 T2DM 组和 NC 组, T2DM 组低于 NC 组, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。logistic 分析显示, HbA1c、FPG、股动脉、腘动脉、足背动脉的内径和血流量、hs-CRP、Omentin-1 为影响 T2DM-LEVD 发生的因素( $P<0.05$ )。ROC 曲线显示, CDU、hs-CRP、Omentin-1 联合诊断 T2DM-LEVD 的 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度和特异度高于任一单项效能( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** CDU 联合血清 hs-CRP 和 Omentin-1 水平检测对老年 T2DM 合并 LEVD 患者的临床诊断价值较高。

**【关键词】** 彩色多普勒超声; 高敏 C 反应蛋白; 网膜素 1; 2 型糖尿病; 下肢血管病变; 诊断价值

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## Diagnostic value of color Doppler ultrasonography combined with serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein and Omentin-1 in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with lower extremity vascular disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the diagnostic value of color Doppler ultrasonography (CDU) combined with serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and Omentin-1 (OMentin-1) in the elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) complicated with lower extremity vascular disease (LEVD). **Methods** A total of 250 elderly T2DM patients admitted to the Hai'an People's Hospital from July 2020 to October 2022 were selected and divided into T2DM group ( $n=118$ ) and T2DM-LEVD group ( $n=132$ ) according to the occurrence of LEVD. Another 100 healthy elderly volunteers who underwent physical examination during the same period were selected as the normal group (NC group). General data of the subjects were collected, and CDU was performed to obtain the lower extremity hemodynamics, plaque formation rate and rate of dorsalis pedis artery stenosis. Serum hs-CRP and Omentin-1 levels were measured. The three groups were compared in the above indexes. Binary logistic regression model was used to analyze factors affecting T2DM-LEVD, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to analyze the diagnostic value of the CDU combined with serum hs-CRP and Omentin-1 detection for T2DM-LEVD. SPSS statistics 24.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using *t* test,  $\chi^2$  test or analysis of variance depending on data type. **Results** There were no differences

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rences in gender, age, body mass index (BMI), history of smoking, history of drinking, and course of disease among the three groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The levels of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), fasting blood glucose (FPG), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), fasting insulin (FINS), insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) index, urea nitrogen (BUN), rate of plaque formation, rate of dorsalis pedis artery stenosis, and the serum hs-CRP in the T2DM-LEVD group were higher than those in the T2DM and NC groups, and those in the T2DM group were higher than those in the NC group. The high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and albumin (ALB), internal diameter and blood flow of the femoral artery, popliteal artery and dorsal foot artery, and serum Omentin-1 level in the T2DM were lower than those in the T2DM and NC groups, and those in the T2DM group were lower than those in the NC groups, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Logistic analysis showed that HbA1c, FPG, and the internal diameter and blood flow of the femoral artery, popliteal artery and dorsal pedis artery, hs-CRP, and Omentin-1 were the factors affecting the occurrence of T2DM-LEVD ( $P<0.05$ ). ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity and specificity of the combined CDU, hs-CRP and Omentin-1 were higher than any of the three alone in the diagnosis of T2DM-LEVD ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** CDU combined with serum hs-CRP and Omentin-1 levels is of high diagnostic value in the elderly patients with T2DM and LEVD.

**[Key words]** color Doppler ultrasonography; high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; Omentin-1; diabetes mellitus, type 2; lower extremity vascular disease; diagnostic value

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2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者长期高血糖状态导致机体过氧化应激反应和内皮功能损害,引起心血管和肾脏等多器官功能障碍。下肢血管病变(lower extremity vascular disease, LEVD)是T2DM常见的并发症之一,高发于老年人群,起病隐匿,疾病早期并无明显症状,当出现间歇性跛行、静息痛甚至缺血性坏疽等严重症状时,常需要行创伤性治疗甚至截肢,给患者带来极大的身心痛苦和沉重的经济负担<sup>[1]</sup>。报道称,若在LEVD疾病早期给予及时干预治疗,约85%患者可避免截肢治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。目前临床对LEVD的诊断主要以彩色多普勒超声(color Doppler ultrasound, CDU)和血管造影为主,但血管造影为有创性检查,早期诊断灵敏度较低<sup>[3]</sup>。CDU具有无创、廉价、可重复性和早期诊断灵敏度高等优点,适用于T2DM合并LEVD的早期诊断,但特异度相对较低<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究探讨CDU联合血清高敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)和网膜素1(Omentin-1)对老年T2DM合并LEVD患者的诊断价值,报道如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2020年7月至2022年10月海安市人民医院内分泌科和超声科收治检查的老年T2DM患者250例,根据是否合并LEVD分为T2DM组(未合并LEVD,  $n=118$ )和T2DM-LEVD组(合并LEVD,  $n=132$ );选择同期在医院行健康体检的100名健康志愿者列入正常组(NC组)。T2DM组中男性67例,女性51例;年龄61~80( $71.39\pm5.16$ )岁。T2DM-LEVD组中男性75例,女性57例;年龄61~80岁( $71.35\pm5.19$ )岁。NC组中男性58例,女性42例;年龄61~80( $71.32\pm5.14$ )岁。3组的一般资料比较,差

异无统计学意义,具可比性。本研究获海安市人民医院伦理委员会批准(海人医学伦理号20200586)。

**纳入标准:**(1)符合《中国老年2型糖尿病防治临床指南(2022年版)》中T2DM的诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>和T2DM-LEVD的诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>;(2)NC组身体健康,无糖尿病和血管病变史;(3)研究对象知情同意。**排除标准:**(1)T1DM;(2)近期使用抗凝药物、抗血小板药物;(3)下肢手术史和既往血管病变史;(4)重要器官功能不全;(5)视网膜病变;(6)恶性肿瘤;(7)精神异常。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 资料采集** 采集研究对象的一般资料,包括性别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟史、饮酒史、病程,以及糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)、胰岛素抵抗稳态模型(homeostasis model of insulin resistance index, HOMA-IR)指数、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)水平。

**1.2.2 CDU检查** (1)仪器设备:检查仪器为美国GE公司生产的Vivid E9彩色多普勒超声诊断仪,高频探头9L,探头频率3~10MHz,以及配套的图文工作系统。(2)超声检查:研究对象取平卧位,下肢充分暴露,稍微外展足部,依次对股动脉、腘动脉、足背动脉进行观察扫描,观察管腔彩色血流充盈和血流频谱,获得下肢血流动力学参数(动脉内径、血流量)。参照文献评价分析图像,分析患者斑块形成、血管狭窄程度,动脉内膜厚度 $\geq 1.5$ mm时提示斑块形成。

**1.2.3 生化指标检测** 采集研究对象空腹上肢静脉血3 ml, 预处理后采用免疫透射比浊法测定血清hs-CRP水平, 试剂盒由博辉生物科技(广州)有限公司提供(货号:EK-H12249)。采用酶联免疫吸附试验测定血清Omentin-1水平, 试剂盒由上海西唐生物科技有限公司提供(货号:F02167)。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1) 比较NC组、T2DM组和T2DM-LEVD组双下肢血流动力学指标、斑块形成率、足背动脉狭窄率、血清hs-CRP、Omentin-1水平差异; (2)分析CDU联合hs-CRP、Omentin-1对T2DM-LEVD的诊断价值, 明确影响T2DM-LEVD的因素。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 采用t检验; 多组间采用单因素方差分析, 组间两两对比采用LSD-t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示, 采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析CDU联合血清hs-CRP、Omentin-1的诊

断价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 3组临床资料比较

3组性别、年龄、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、病程比较, 差异无统计学意义。T2DM-LEVD组的HbA1c、FBG、TC、TG、FINS、HOMA-IR和BUN水平高于T2DM组和NC组, T2DM组高于NC组; T2DM-LEVD组的HDL-C和ALB水平低于T2DM组和NC组, T2DM组低于NC组, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ; 表1)。

### 2.2 3组双下肢血流动力学指标比较

T2DM-LEVD组的股动脉、腘动脉和足背动脉的内径和血流量等血流动力学指标水平低于T2DM组和NC组, T2DM组低于NC组, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ; 表2)。

### 2.3 3组斑块形成率和足背动脉狭窄率比较

T2DM-LEVD组的斑块形成率和足背动脉狭窄率高于T2DM组和NC组, T2DM组高于NC组, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ; 表3)。

表1 3组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among three groups

Item	NC group ( $n = 100$ )	T2DM group ( $n = 118$ )	T2DM-LEVD group ( $n = 132$ )	$\chi^2/F/t$	P value
Male[ $n$ (%) ]	46(46.00)	61(51.69)	70(53.03)	1.266	0.531
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	71.32±5.14	71.39±5.16	71.35±5.19	0.197	0.597
BMI( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.09±1.89	23.43±2.12	23.37±2.10	1.113	0.307
Smoking[ $n$ (%) ]	29(29.00)	37(31.35)	43(32.58)	0.189	0.910
Drinking[ $n$ (%) ]	32(32.00)	35(29.66)	38(28.78)	0.291	0.864
Course of disease (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	-	4.32±1.25	4.35±1.23	0.135	0.893
HbA1c(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.53±0.47	8.43±1.12*	9.96±1.54**	36.113	<0.001
FBG(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.12±0.54	7.45±1.09*	8.97±1.13**	33.343	<0.001
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.12±0.24	5.46±0.52*	6.58±0.78**	32.284	<0.001
TG(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.10±0.13	1.99±0.21*	2.89±0.32**	55.893	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.14±0.21	1.52±0.19*	1.00±0.15**	51.159	<0.001
FINS(mIU/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.24±0.24	7.21±0.79*	10.32±2.34**	31.931	<0.001
HOMA-IR( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.01±0.12	2.98±0.32*	3.54±0.48**	54.575	<0.001
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	45.63±4.35	38.90±3.31*	32.09±2.87**	30.243	<0.001
BUN(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.01±0.43	7.89±0.65*	9.22±1.04**	40.368	<0.001

NC: normal control; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease; BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin; FBG: fasting blood glucose; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FINS: fasting insulin; HOMA-IR: homeostasis model of insulin resistance index; ALB: albumin; BUN: blood urea nitrogen. -: no datum. Compared with NC group, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with T2DM group, \*\* $P < 0.05$ .

表2 3组双下肢血流动力学指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of hemodynamic indexes of lower limbs among three groups

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

Group	n	Femoral artery		Popliteal artery		Arteriae pedis dorsalis	
		Internal diameter (mm)	Blood flow ( $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ )	Internal diameter (mm)	Blood flow ( $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ )	Internal diameter (mm)	Blood flow ( $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ )
NC	100	7.65±0.97	43.53±4.56	5.89±0.96	14.53±1.32	2.25±0.43	1.69±0.32
T2DM	118	6.52±0.65*	34.62±3.09*	5.00±0.58*	10.12±0.89*	1.78±0.23*	1.02±0.23*
T2DM-LEVD	132	5.98±0.54**	29.90±2.54**	4.35±0.33**	8.76±0.97**	1.15±0.21**	0.65±0.11**
F		12.627	17.542	8.615	13.398	9.476	16.258
P value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

NC: normal control; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease. Compared with T2DM group, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with NC group, \*\* $P < 0.05$ .

**表3 3组斑块形成率和足背动脉狭窄率比较**

Table 3 Comparison of plaque formation rate and dorsal pedis artery stenosis rate among three groups [n (%)]

Group	n	Plaque formation rate	Rate of dorsal pedis artery stenosis
NC	100	9(8.18)	2(1.82)
T2DM	118	46(38.98) *	8(6.78) *
T2DM-LEVD	132	120(90.91) *#	19(14.39) *#
$\chi^2$		98.625	24.591
P value		<0.001	<0.001

NC: normal control; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease. \* Compared with T2DM group, \* P < 0.05; compared with NC group, #P < 0.05.

## 2.4 3组血清 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 水平比较

T2DM-LEVD 组的血清 hs-CRP 水平高于 T2DM 组和 NC 组, T2DM 组高于 NC 组; T2DM-LEVD 组的血清 Omentin-1 水平低于 T2DM 组和 NC 组, T2DM 组低于 NC 组, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ; 表 4)。

**表4 3组血清 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 水平比较**

Table 4 Comparison of serum hs-CRP and Omentin-1 levels among three groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	n	hs-CRP (mg/L)	Omentin-1 (ng/ml)
NC	100	1.23 ± 0.21	23.89 ± 4.53
T2DM	118	2.67 ± 0.54 *	16.87 ± 3.42 *
T2DM-LEVD	132	3.48 ± 0.79 *#	12.32 ± 2.09 *#
F		19.605	18.350
P value		<0.001	<0.001

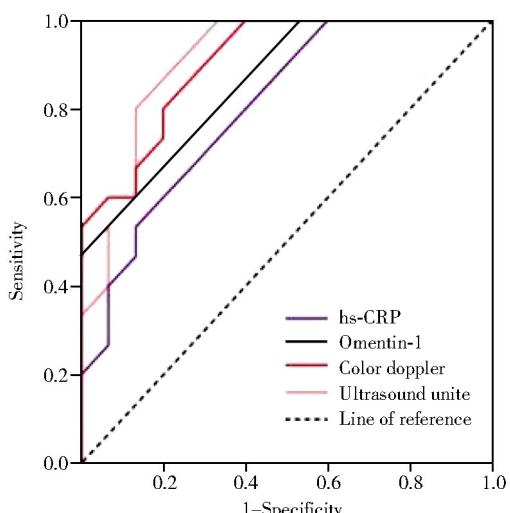
NC: normal control; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease; hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein. Compared with NC group, \* P < 0.05; compared with T2DM group, #P < 0.05.

## 2.5 CDU 联合 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 对 T2DM-LEVD 的诊断效能

ROC 曲线分析显示, CDU、hs-CRP、Omentin-1 以及三者联合诊断 T2DM-LEVD 的 ROC 曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)、灵敏度和特异度均高于任一单项效能( $P < 0.05$ ; 图 1, 表 5)。

## 3 讨论

本研究将 250 例老年 T2DM 患者和 100 名健康者纳入研究对象, 将 T2DM 患者根据是否合并 LEVD 分为 T2DM 组和 T2DM-LEVD 组, 收集和比较



**图1 CDU 联合 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 诊断 T2DM-LEVD 的 ROC 曲线**

Figure 1 ROC curve of CDU combined with hs-CRP and Omentin-1 in diagnosis of T2DM-LEVD

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease; hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; CDU: color Doppler ultrasonography.

临床资料,并对 T2DM-LEVD 的发生进行多因素分析。结果显示, T2DM-LEVD 组的 HbA1c、FPG、TC、TG、FINS、HOMA-IR 和 BUN 水平高于 T2DM 组和 NC 组( $P < 0.05$ ),提示 T2DM 患者随着 LEVD 的发生,糖脂代谢和肾功能指标均出现明显异常; HbA1c、FPG、股动脉、腘动脉、足背动脉的内径和血流量、hs-CRP、Omentin-1 均为影响 T2DM-LEVD 发生的因素( $P < 0.05$ ),提示血糖指标异常与下肢血管病变程度和血清学指标具有明显相关性。T2DM 患者机体在长期高血糖和 IR 刺激下,机体出现高炎症应激和过氧化反应,糖脂代谢功能紊乱,导致血管内皮功能障碍,损害血管壁解剖结构和生理功能<sup>[7]</sup>。Ding 等<sup>[8]</sup>报道,半数以上的 T2DM 患者合并不同程度的 LEVD、FBG、HbA1c、TC 和 TG 等糖脂代谢水平均高于未合并下肢血管疾病患者,干预治疗后生化指标和血管狭窄病变均得到明显改善,与本研究结果一致。

血管造影是 T2DM 患者血管病变的临床诊断金标准,但对机体创伤较大,且价格昂贵,不易被患者接受<sup>[9]</sup>。T2DM 合并 LEVD 的血管病理主要以血管壁增厚、血流下降、斑块形成为主要特征,CDU 可清晰显

**表5 彩色多普勒超声联合 hs-CRP、Omentin-1 诊断 T2DM-LEVD 的效能分析**

Table 5 Efficiency analysis of color Doppler ultrasonography combined with hs-CRP and Omentin-1 in diagnosing T2DM-LEVD

Item	AUC	95% CI	P value	Cut-off value	Sensitivity	Specificity
Color ultrasound	0.879	0.723–0.900	<0.001	–	86.93%	83.42%
hs-CRP	0.824	0.758–0.915	0.017	3.02 mg/L	80.94%	77.85%
Omentin-1	0.853	0.748–0.923	0.009	14.54 ng/ml	83.42%	80.12%
Combination	0.923	0.896–0.976	<0.001	–	90.23%	87.94%

hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; LEVD: lower extremity vascular disease; AUC: area under curve.

示出血管形态改变和明确血管血流状况,对不同血管病变性质的诊断价值较高<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究显示,T2DM-LEVD患者血管内径、血流量降低,有明显的斑块形成,动脉狭窄程度较严重,提示CDU可确切反映下肢血管内血流动力学变化情况,利于病情程度和疾病预后的评估。张国栋等<sup>[11]</sup>报道,CDU可确切反映下肢血管内血流动力学变化,能清晰显示斑块和充盈缺损,以及闭塞病损的管壁增厚、管腔消失等图像特征,且对LEVD患者的诊断效能较高,利于病情程度和疾病预后的评估,与本研究结果一致。

虽然CDU诊断LEVD的临床价值较高,成为下肢血运重建术前评估的重要诊断技术,但CDU高度依赖操作医师的临床经验和主观判断。在上述背景下,临床多选择CDU联合实验室指标作为新的诊断策略,可显著提高诊断准确性。研究证实<sup>[12]</sup>,慢性炎症介导的动脉粥样硬化是诱发LEVD的重要机制,在炎症介质的影响下,导致下肢血管内皮功能损伤、血管壁增厚和血管内径减少,进而诱发和加重动脉粥样硬化。hs-CRP是反映机体炎症状态的标志物和心血管疾病的独立危险因素,与心脑血管疾病的严重程度呈显著正相关。T2DM患者机体炎症反应和氧化应激被激活,出现脂质代谢紊乱和体内氧化还原反应失衡,细胞内产生大量的活性氧,诱导hs-CRP等炎症因子的大量分泌,诱发和加重血管病变<sup>[13]</sup>。Omentin-1作为一种能调节血糖和胰岛素代谢的脂肪因子,可改善高血糖状态和抑制炎症反应减缓动脉粥样硬化形成,是血管病变的保护因子<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究显示,T2DM合并LEVD的血清hs-CRP水平呈高表达,Omentin-1呈低表达,分析可能与Omentin-1分泌减少从而降低胰岛素敏感度,促进hs-CRP等炎症因子大量释放,最终诱发血管病变有关,对T2DM并发LEVD的病情和预后评估的价值较高。赵传志等<sup>[15]</sup>报道,T2DM的Omentin-1水平与FBG、HOMA-IR等水平呈显著负相关,且治疗后随着疾病好转而逐渐升高,有力佐证了本研究结果。

本研究运用目前诊断T2DM-LEVD的新策略,将CDU和血清hs-CRP、Omentin-1水平联合检测,采用ROC曲线显示,CDU、hs-CRP、Omentin-1以及三者联合诊断T2DM-LEVD的AUC分别为0.879、0.824、0.853和0.923,联合诊断的灵敏度和特异度均高于任一单项效能( $P<0.05$ ),提示三者联合检测的效能更高。分析可能为CDU和血清hs-CRP、Omentin-1等生化指标可优势互补,从临床症状、病理学和影像学等方面综合评估T2DM患者并发LEVD的病变状况和严重程度,为早期诊断、病情评估和干预治疗提供可靠的依据,与Cellina等<sup>[3]</sup>和张国栋等<sup>[11]</sup>结果一致。

综上,老年T2DM合并LEVD患者下肢血管的CDU表现为血管狭窄、斑块形成、血流动力学异常,血清hs-CRP和Omentin-1异常表达,巧妙运用CDU联合血清hs-CRP和Omentin-1诊断的新策略可明显提高诊断灵敏度和特异度,为早期诊断和评估LEVD提供参考依据。

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