

临床与基础
桥接研究Clinical and Basic
Bridging Research2型糖尿病患者尿白蛋白肌酸酐比值与
心率变异性的相关性研究Relationship between urinary albumin creatinine ratio and heart rate variability in
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要从事糖尿病方面的研究

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摘要:目的 分析2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者尿白蛋白肌酸酐比值(UACR)与心率变异性(HRV)的相关性。方法 将T2DM患者按队列法分为对照组(单纯T2DM患者)和试验组(T2DM合并蛋白尿患者),并将试验组进一步分为微量蛋白尿亚组(UACR 30~300 mg·g⁻¹)和大量蛋白尿亚组(UACR ≥ 300 mg·g⁻¹)。收集患者的一般临床资料、生化指标及24 h动态心电图报告,记录各组患者HRV相关指标[相邻RR间期均值>50 ms心搏百分比(PNN50)、RR间期总体标准差(SDNN)等],计算体质量指数(BMI)和估算肾小球滤过率(eGFR)。比较各组临床资料和HRV参数的差异,分析UACR对HRV的影响及相互关系,用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线预测T2DM患者出现蛋白尿的最佳切点。结果 试验组入组190例,对照组入组184例;微量蛋白尿亚组入组120例,大量蛋白尿亚组入组70例。试验组和对照组的UACR水平分别为113.99和12.76 mg·mmol⁻¹ Cr,尿蛋白排泄率(UAER)水平分别为74.81和10.92 μg·min⁻¹,尿酸(UA)水平分别为(353.83 ± 96.41)和(326.17 ± 81.64) μmol·L⁻¹,PNN50分别为2.25和3.95,SDNN分别为102.83 ± 38.10和114.14 ± 31.23,HRV三角指数分别为20.80和25.55,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。大量蛋白尿亚组和微量蛋白尿亚组的UACR水平分别为1088.17和64.64 mg·mmol⁻¹ Cr,UAER水平分别为878.65和44.26 μg·min⁻¹,UA水平分别为(375.88 ± 97.58)和(340.97 ± 93.74) μmol·L⁻¹,PNN50分别为1.50和2.70,SDNN分别为88.00和108.00,HRV三角指数分别为19.49 ± 7.77和24.48 ± 8.84,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。Logistic回归分析显示:糖尿病病程、空腹血糖(FPG)和HRV三角指数是T2DM患者出现蛋白尿的影响因素。ROC显示:HRV三角指数的ROC曲线下面积最大,灵敏度为66.10%,特异度为63.00%。结论 T2DM患者的UACR与DM病程、FPG、HRV三角指数密切相关,随着T2DM患者UACR升高,心血管自主神经病变风险升高。

关键词: 2型糖尿病;蛋白尿;心率变异性;尿白蛋白肌酸酐比值

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Abstract: Objective To analysis the relationship between urinary albumin creatinine ratio (UACR) and heart rate variability (HRV) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods** Patients with T2DM were divided into control group (patients with T2DM only) and treatment group (patients with T2DM and proteinuria) using the cohort method. The treatment group was further divided into a microalbuminuria subgroup (UACR 30 - 300 mg·g⁻¹) and a macroalbuminuria

subgroup ($\text{UACR} \geq 300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). Collected general clinical data, biochemical indicators and 24 - hour holter electrocardiogram reports from patients, recorded HRV - related indicators [including pairs of normal N - N Intervals differ by more than 50 ms (PNN50), standard deviation of normal - to - normal R - R intervals (SDNN), etc] of each group of patients, and calculated body mass index (BMI) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). Compared the differences in clinical data and HRV parameters among groups, analyzed the impact of UACR on HRV and their interrelationships, and used the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) to predict the optimal cutoff point for the occurrence of proteinuria in T2DM patients. **Results** The treatment group enrolled 190 cases, and the control group enrolled 184 cases; the microalbuminuria subgroup enrolled 120 cases, and the macroalbuminuria subgroup enrolled 70 cases. The levels of UACR in the treatment and control groups were 113.99 and $12.76 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1} \text{ Cr}$, the levels of UAER were 74.81 and $10.92 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, the levels of UA were (353.83 ± 96.41) and $(326.17 \pm 81.64) \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the levels of PNN50 were 2.25 and 3.95 , the levels of SDNN were 102.83 ± 38.10 and 114.14 ± 31.23 , the levels of HRV triangular index were 20.80 and 25.55 , respectively; the differences of above results were statistically significant between two groups (all $P < 0.05$). In the macroalbuminuria and microalbuminuria subgroups, the levels of UACR were 1088.17 and $64.64 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1} \text{ Cr}$, the levels of UAER were 878.65 and $44.26 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, the levels of UA were (375.88 ± 97.58) and $(340.97 \pm 93.74) \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the levels of PNN50 were 1.50 and 2.70 , the levels of SDNN were 88.00 and 108.00 , the levels of HRV triangular index were 19.49 ± 7.77 and 24.48 ± 8.84 , respectively; the differences of above results were statistically significant between two subgroups (all $P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that the duration of diabetes mellitus, fasting blood glucose (FPG) and HRV triangle index were the influencing factors for the occurrence of proteinuria in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. ROC showed that HRV triangle index had the largest area under ROC curve, with 66.10% sensitivity and 63.00% specificity. **Conclusion** UACR in T2DM patients is closely related to the duration of DM, FPG and HRV triangle index, with the increase of UACR in T2DM patients, the risk of cardiovascular autonomic neuropathy increases.

Key words: type 2 diabetes mellitus; proteinuria; heart rate variability; urinary albumin creatinine ratio

2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 是一种慢性代谢性疾病,其特征是胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素分泌缺陷。目前,我国 18 岁以上成年人中糖尿病的患病率已达到 11.2% , T2DM 占比 90% 以上^[1-2]。随着病情发展, T2DM 患者常面临多种并发症,如糖尿病肾病 (diabetic nephropathy, DN) 和心脏自主神经功能障碍等。尿白蛋白肌酐比值 (urinary albumin to creatinine ratio, UACR) 因其便捷性和高特异性,已成为 DN 早期诊断的重要指标。心率变异性 (heart rate variability, HRV) 作为评估心脏自主神经系统功能的非侵入性指标,其降低与糖尿病心脏疾病风险增加相关。研究表明,肾病与心脏自主神经变化之间存在关系^[3],这提示 DN 与心脏自主神经功能障碍之间可能存在内在联系。本研究回顾性分析了 374 例 T2DM 患者的资料,旨在通过综合分析 UACR 和 HRV 指标,为 DN 的早期诊断和心脏自主神经功能障碍的评估提供新的视角,为未来治疗策略提供科学依据。

材料、对象与方法

1 病例选择

2021 年 3 月至 2023 年 4 月以本院就诊的 T2DM 患者入选为研究对象。本研究数据经甘肃省人民医院医学伦理委员会批准公开 (伦理批号:2024-493)。

诊断与入选标准 符合 1999 年世界卫生组织推荐的 T2DM 诊断标准的患者或既往诊断为 T2DM 的患者。年龄 $20 \sim 80$ 岁,具备完整的基本信息、体格检查数据、实验室检查数据和 24 h 动态心电图参数。

排除标准 其他类型糖尿病 (特殊类型糖尿病、妊娠期糖尿病、1 型糖尿病等) 患者,糖尿病急性并发症 (糖尿病酮症酸中毒、高渗高血糖状态) 患者,感染性及传染性疾病者,严重肝、肾功能不全者,合并心力衰竭等严重心脏疾病者,肿瘤患者,应用可能会影响心率的药物者,血压过高 (收缩压 $> 180 \text{ mmHg}$) 者。

2 试剂与仪器

葡萄糖、三酰甘油 (triglycerides, TG)、高密度脂蛋

白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、胰岛素、糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、血清肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、总蛋白、微量白蛋白检测试剂盒等,均由罗氏诊断产品有限公司生产。

Cobas e601 全自动化学发光仪、Cobas c701 全自动化学发光仪、Cobas c502 全自动生化分析仪,均为德国罗氏公司产品;HA-8380 爱科来全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪,寰熙医疗器械有限公司产品;KF-2412长时间动态心电图记录分析系统,辰方思创科技有限公司产品。

3 试验分组

将T2DM患者按队列法分为对照组(UACR < 30 mg · g⁻¹)和试验组(UACR ≥ 30 mg · g⁻¹)。同时,根据UACR水平将试验组患者分为微量蛋白尿亚组(UACR 30 ~ 300 mg · g⁻¹)和大量蛋白尿亚组(UACR ≥ 300 mg · g⁻¹)。

4 观察指标

一般资料 收集各组患者的年龄、性别、糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)家族史,测量收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、腰围(waist circumference, WC)、臀围、身高、体质量,并计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)。

实验室指标 所有血液样本在禁食8~10 h后收集,用全自动生化分析仪分析空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FIns)、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C和SCr,并计算估计肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR);用全自动糖化血红蛋白分析仪分析HbA1c。留取患者当日7时至次日7时的所有尿液,混匀后收集24 h尿量,离心后取上清液,用全自动生化分析仪检测24 h尿总蛋白(24-hour urinary total protein, 24 h UTP)、24 h尿蛋白(24-hour urinary protein, 24 h UP)和尿白蛋白分泌率(urinary albumin excretion rate, UAER);随机留取清晨清洁中段尿5 mL送检,离心后取上清液,用全自动化学发光仪检测尿肌酐和尿白蛋白水平,并计算UACR。

24 h动态心电图检查 用长时间动态心电图记录分析系统及随机配套的HRV分析软件,记录心率变异性时域指标,包括相邻RR间期均值>50 ms心搏百分比(pairs of normal N-N intervals differ by more than 50 ms, PNN50)、RR间期总体标准差(standard deviation of normal-to-normal R-R intervals,

SDNN)、相邻RR间期差值的均方根(root mean square standard deviations of R-R intervals, RMSSD)、RR间期平均值的标准差(standard deviation of average normal-to-normal R-R intervals, SDANN)、RR间期之差的标准差(standard adjacent normal R-R interval of the difference between the standard deviation, SDSD)及HRV三角指数。

5 统计学处理

用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料均进行正态性检验,符合正态分布变量以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组间比较用独立样本 t 检验。非正态分布变量以中位数和四分位数间距[$M(QL, QU)$]表示,比较用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,比较用卡方检验。用Spearman相关性分析各指标的相关性,用Logistic回归分析T2DM患者出现蛋白尿的危险因素,用多元逐步回归分析UACR的影响因素,用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线预测最佳切点。

结 果

1 一般资料

本研究共入组374例,其中,对照组184例、试验组190例(微量蛋白尿亚组120例和大量蛋白尿亚组70例)。试验组和对照组比较,微量蛋白尿亚组和大量蛋白尿亚组比较,其性别、年龄、身高、体质量、BMI、腰围、臀围、DBP、空腹C肽、HbA1c、TC、TG、LDL-C和HDL-C等一般资料比较,在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表1。

2 各组患者的其他资料比较

试验组与对照组相比,患者的DM病程、SBP、FPG、FIns、SCr、24 h UTP、24 h UP、UACR、UAER和UA均显著升高,eGFR、PNN50、SDNN、RMSSD、SDANN和HRV三角指数均显著降低,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),SDSD虽然无显著性差异,但是呈下降趋势。大量蛋白尿亚组与微量蛋白尿亚组比较,患者的DM病程、SBP、SCr、24 h UTP、24 h UP、UACR、UAER和UA均显著升高,eGFR、PNN50、SDNN、RMSSD、SDANN和HRV三角指数均显著降低,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),SDSD虽然无显著性差异,但是呈下降趋势。结果见表2。

3 Spearman相关分析探索肾功能相关指标与心率变异性的相关性

Spearman相关分析显示:24 h UTP、UACR、UAER

表1 各组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in each group

Item	Control(<i>n</i> = 184)	Treatment(<i>n</i> = 190)	Microalbuminuria(<i>n</i> = 120)	Macroalbuminuria(<i>n</i> = 70)
Sex (M/F)	127/57	120/70	73/47	47/23
Age (year, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	59.15 $\pm$ 10.79	60.03 $\pm$ 11.59	60.63 $\pm$ 11.86	59.00 $\pm$ 11.14
Height (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	167.34 $\pm$ 6.55	166.51 $\pm$ 7.37	166.04 $\pm$ 7.40	167.31 $\pm$ 7.31
Weight (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	70.03 $\pm$ 10.40	69.21 $\pm$ 11.39	69.08 $\pm$ 11.24	69.43 $\pm$ 11.72
BMI (kg $\cdot$ m ⁻² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.02 $\pm$ 3.23	24.94 $\pm$ 3.23	25.08 $\pm$ 3.09	24.69 $\pm$ 3.45
WC (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	91.71 $\pm$ 8.59	92.22 $\pm$ 9.48	95.80 $\pm$ 9.32	96.37 $\pm$ 8.25
Hipline (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	95.96 $\pm$ 7.46	96.01 $\pm$ 8.92	92.31 $\pm$ 10.13	92.06 $\pm$ 8.31
DBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	83.56 $\pm$ 10.43	84.26 $\pm$ 11.86	83.62 $\pm$ 12.49	86.06 $\pm$ 10.53
Fasting C-peptide (ng $\cdot$ mL ⁻¹) [△]	1.84 (1.19, 2.36)	1.78 (1.12, 2.66)	1.94 (1.18, 2.70)	1.63 (1.07, 2.56)
HbA1c (%) [△]	8.35 (7.00, 10.60)	9.00 (7.40, 10.53)	9.00 (7.65, 10.50)	9.00 (7.65, 10.20)
TC (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹) [△]	4.42 (3.80, 5.29)	4.49 (3.62, 5.21)	4.38 (3.61, 5.12)	4.83 (3.61, 5.44)
TG (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹) [△]	1.63 (1.19, 2.48)	1.69 (1.16, 2.91)	1.64 (1.09, 2.83)	1.79 (1.29, 2.96)
HDL-C (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.06 $\pm$ 0.43	1.01 $\pm$ 0.26	1.01 $\pm$ 0.29	1.01 $\pm$ 0.22
LDL-C (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.72 $\pm$ 0.96	2.73 $\pm$ 0.89	2.68 $\pm$ 0.81	2.80 $\pm$ 1.01

[△]: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile); BMI: Body mass index; WC: Waist circumference; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglycerides; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Control group: Urinary albumin creatinine ratio (UACR) < 30 mg $\cdot$ g⁻¹; Treatment group: UACR $\geq$ 30 mg $\cdot$ g⁻¹; Microalbuminuria subgroup: UACR 30 - 300 mg $\cdot$ g⁻¹; Macroalbuminuria subgroup: UACR $\geq$ 300 mg $\cdot$ g⁻¹.

表2 各组患者的其他资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of other information in each group

Item	Control (<i>n</i> = 184)	Treatment (<i>n</i> = 190)	Microalbuminuria (<i>n</i> = 120)	Macroalbuminuria (<i>n</i> = 70)
FPG (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹) [△]	8.72 (6.67, 11.97)	9.70 (7.30, 13.04) *	9.80 (7.32, 12.64)	9.83 (7.25, 13.83)
FIns (μ U $\cdot$ mL ⁻¹) [△]	7.50 (5.00, 12.25)	10.30 (5.76, 16.30) *	10.60 (6.00, 17.80)	9.30 (4.78, 14.45)
DM duration (year) [△]	6.00 (2.00, 14.00)	10.00 (5.00, 16.00) *	8.00 (3.00, 15.00)	13.00 (7.75, 18.50) #
SBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	133.18 $\pm$ 16.86	139.21 $\pm$ 20.16 *	136.47 $\pm$ 19.55	144.99 $\pm$ 20.21 #
SCr (μ mol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹) [△]	67.35 (60.05, 77.48)	70.85 (60.08, 84.43) *	67.60 (57.40, 78.91)	76.84 (65.78, 113.88) #
24 h UTP (g $\cdot$ 24 h ⁻¹) [△]	0.12 (0.07, 0.18)	0.31 (0.18, 0.94) *	0.20 (0.15, 0.31)	1.50 (0.63, 4.61) #
24 h UP (mg $\cdot$ 24 h ⁻¹) [△]	15.4 (8.40, 22.55)	99.08 (47.34, 477.02) *	64.41 (38.21, 110.99)	1060.92 (412.80, 3456.43) #
UACR (mg $\cdot$ mmol ⁻¹ Cr) [△]	12.76 (7.77, 19.25)	113.99 (51.89, 588.68) *	64.64 (38.87, 101.43)	1088.17 (497.81, 3702.95) #
UAER (μ g $\cdot$ min ⁻¹) [△]	10.92 (6.09, 15.98)	74.81 (32.87, 425.61) *	44.26 (25.31, 77.16)	878.65 (303.66, 2632.97) #
UA (μ mol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	326.17 $\pm$ 81.64	353.83 $\pm$ 96.41 *	340.97 $\pm$ 93.74	375.88 $\pm$ 97.58 #
eGFR (mL $\cdot$ min ⁻¹) [△]	96.69 (87.67, 105.61)	92.58 (70.05, 101.43) *	95.28 (81.96, 101.54)	82.74 (47.40, 101.88) #
PNN50 [△]	3.95 (1.40, 8.73)	2.25 (0.70, 6.83) *	2.70 (0.90, 7.28)	1.50 (0.50, 5.73) #
SDNN	114.14 $\pm$ 31.23	102.83 $\pm$ 38.10 *	108.00 (81.00, 133.00) [△]	88.00 (64.50, 109.00) ^{#△}
RMSSD [△]	26.00 (20.25, 30.00)	23.00 (17.00, 34.00) *	25.00 (19.00, 34.75)	20.00 (16.00, 31.00) #
SDANN ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	104.02 $\pm$ 29.89	93.84 $\pm$ 34.83 *	101.87 $\pm$ 34.94	80.07 $\pm$ 30.22 #
SDSD [△]	18.00 (15.00, 25.00)	17.50 (12.75, 26.00)	18.00 (14.00, 27.00)	16.00 (12.00, 25.00)
HRV triangular index	25.55 (20.10, 31.43) [△]	20.80 (16.40, 26.63) * [△]	24.48 $\pm$ 8.84	19.49 $\pm$ 7.77 #

[△]: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile); FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; FIns: Fasting insulin; DM: Diabetes mellitus; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; SCr: Serum creatinine; 24 h UTP: 24-hour urinary total protein; 24 h UP: 24-hour urinary protein; UACR: Urinary albumin to creatinine ratio; UAER: Urinary albumin excretion rate; UA: Uric acid; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; PNN50: Pairs of normal N - N intervals differ by more than 50 milliseconds; SDNN: Standard deviation of normal - to - normal R - R intervals; RMSSD: Root mean square standard deviations of R - R intervals; SDANN: Standard deviation of average normal - to - normal R - R intervals; SDS: Standard adjacent normal R - R interval of the difference between the standard deviation; HRV: Heart rate variability; Compared with control group, * *P* < 0.05; Compared with microalbuminuria subgroup, # *P* < 0.05.

表3 Spearman 相关分析探索肾功能相关指标与心率变异性(HRV)的相关性(r)

Table 3 Spearman correlation analysis of the correlation between renal function indicators and HRV(r)

Item	Parameter	PNN50	SDNN	RMSSD	SDANN	HRV triangle index
24 h UTP	r	-0.195	-0.219	-0.139	-0.224	-0.239
	P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001
UACR	r	-0.232	-0.312	-0.157	-0.311	-0.334
	P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001
UAER	r	-0.259	-0.317	-0.208	-0.310	-0.348
	P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表4 Logistic 回归分析2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者出现蛋白尿的影响因素

Table 4 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with proteinuria

Variable	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95% CI)	P
Constant	0.036	0.474	0.006	1.036	>0.05
DM duration	0.038	0.015	6.641	1.038(1.009 - 1.069)	<0.05
FPG	0.067	0.026	6.935	1.070(1.017 - 1.125)	<0.01
HRV triangle index	-0.043	0.013	10.963	0.958(0.934 - 0.983)	<0.01

SE;Standard error;OR;Odds ratio;CI;Confidence interval.

与HRV 相关指标(PNN50、SDNN、RMSSD、SDANN、HRV 三角指数)均呈负相关(均 $P<0.001$)。结果见表3。

4 Logistic 回归分析 T2DM 患者出现蛋白尿的影响因素

以T2DM 患者出现蛋白尿为因变量,以DM 病程、FPG 和HRV 三角指数为自变量,进行Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,DM 病程、FPG 和HRV 三角指数是T2DM 患者出现蛋白尿的影响因素。结果见表4。

5 DM 病程、FPG 和 HRV 三角指数对 T2DM 患者出现蛋白尿的预测价值分析

DM 病程、FPG 和HRV 三角指数的曲线下面积分别为0.598、0.574 和0.661。DM 病程、FPG 和HRV 三角指数预测T2DM 患者出现蛋白尿的截断值为6.50、7.07 和0.49,灵敏度分别为66.70%、79.40% 和66.10%,特异度分别为51.10%、34.80% 和63.00%。

讨 论

美国心脏协会将T2DM 患者心肾并发症同时存在称为心-肾-代谢综合征(cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic syndrome,CKM)^[4],是糖尿病患者主要的致残和死亡原因^[5-6]。这可能与T2DM 患者肾疾病和心血管疾病之间的内在联系相关,两者互相作用,促进了疾病的进展^[7]。有动物研究表明,心肾综合征是

通过凋亡信号调节激酶1-c-Jun 氨基末端激酶(apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1-c-Jun N-terminal kinase,ASK1-JNK)/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶P38(p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases,p38)、沉默调节蛋白1(silencing regulatory protein 1,Sirt1)/核因子- κ B(nuclear factor κ B,NF- κ B)等相关信号通路的表达,参与炎症、氧化应激等生化反应,从而促进心肾综合征的病理生理进程^[8-9]。针对T2DM 的研究显示,对心肾疾病发生的危险因素进行综合干预可以显著降低心血管疾病、肾病的发生和死亡风险^[10]。因此,对T2DM 患者进行定期检查,评估心肾风险,合理用药等综合管理尤为重要^[11-15]。

UACR 常被推荐为DN 早期筛查的指标^[16],其评价肾功能具有特异性和敏感性^[17]。HRV 属于一种定量评估心脏自主神经功能、可早期预测冠状动脉事件的有效指标^[18-19]。本研究发现,T2DM 患者的24 h UTP、UACR 和UAER 升高,在调整混杂因素后,与PNN50、SDNN、RMSSD、SDANN 和HRV 三角指数下降相关,提示T2DM 患者肾功能受损与心脏自主神经功能下降相关。在T2DM 患者的管理中,需要更多关注心血管自主神经系统的功能状态,以及其与肾病变之间的相互作用。同时,在T2DM 患者中将UACR 与HRV 这2种无创检查指标相结合,为心肾并发症风险评估提供了新的维度,为T2DM 患者并发症的早期识别和管理提供了潜在的、可能的生物标志物,也为未来的临床干预策略提供了科学依据。

然而,本研究仅了解到 T2DM 患者肾功能变化和心脏自主神经功能变化之间的相关性,但尿蛋白增加和心脏自主神经功能变化的内在联系还未可知。本研究的缺陷是样本量较少,病例来自同一家研究中心,未包含健康人群,今后需扩大样本量、纳入多研究中心数据、纳入健康人群数据加以佐证。未来研究需更加深入地探讨肾功能在 T2DM 患者心脏自主神经功能发病机制中的具体作用,并评估针对尿蛋白的干预措施对 HRV 变化的实际效果。

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