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GLP-1 受体激动剂致 2 型糖尿病患者胃肠道不良反应的网状 Meta 分析

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[关键词] 胰高血糖素样肽 -1 受体; 糖尿病, 2 型; Meta 分析; 胃肠道不良反应

[摘要] 目的 评价胰高血糖素样肽 -1 受体激动剂 (GLP-1RA) 对 2 型糖尿病 (T2DM) 患者胃肠道反应的影响。方法 系统检索 PubMed、Embase 和 Cochrane Library 等数据库中自建库起至 2023 年 10 月 1 日 GLP-1RA 治疗 T2DM 的随机对照试验, 试验组药物为一种 GLP-1RA, 对照组药物为安慰剂或另一种 GLP-1RA。采用贝叶斯网状荟萃分析方法, 探讨各 GLP-1RA 胃肠道不良反应发生风险, 如恶心、呕吐、食欲减退、便秘、消化不良、腹泻等。结果 共纳入文献 45 篇, 涉及患者 27 729 例。GLP-1RA 引起胃肠道不良反应的总发生率为 11.66%。与安慰剂相比, 替尔泊肽引发恶心、腹泻、消化不良、食欲减退的风险最高, 利司那肽引发呕吐的风险最高, 司美格鲁肽引发便秘的风险最高。与安慰剂相比, 除洛塞那肽外, 其余 GLP-1RA 均显著增加呕吐的风险; 除利司那肽外, 其余 GLP-1RA 均显著增加腹泻的风险; 除替尔泊肽、利司那肽外, 其余 GLP-1RA 均显著增加便秘的风险; 所有 GLP-1RA 均能显著降低食欲及增加消化不良的风险 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 GLP-1RA 可增加 T2DM 患者发生胃肠道不良反应的风险, 不同 GLP-1RA 引发各症状的风险不同, 其中替尔泊肽引发消化道症状的风险较高, 值得临床关注与警惕。

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GLP-1 receptor agonists cause gastrointestinal adverse reaction in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a network meta-analysis

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[KEY WORDS] glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; diabetes mellitus, type 2; meta-analysis; gastrointestinal adverse reactions

[ABSTRACT] AIM To evaluate the effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RA) on gastrointestinal adverse reactions in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). METHODS The databases PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library were systematic searched for randomized controlled trials of GLP-1RA for the treatment of T2DM from

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the time of construction until October 1st, 2023, with one GLP-1RA as the drug in the trial arm and placebo or another GLP-1RA as the drug in the control arm. Bayesian network meta-analysis was used to explore the risk of gastrointestinal adverse reactions, such as nausea, vomiting, anorexia, constipation, dyspepsia, and diarrhea. RESULTS Forty-five papers were included, involving 27 729 patients. The overall incidence of gastrointestinal adverse reactions caused by GLP-1RA was 11.66%. Compared with placebo, tirzepatide caused the highest risk of nausea, diarrhea, dyspepsia, and anorexia, lixisenatide caused the highest risk of vomiting, and semaglutide caused the highest risk of constipation. Compared with placebo, all GLP-1RA except loxanatide significantly increased the risk of vomiting; all GLP-1RA except lixisenatide significantly increased the risk of diarrhea; all GLP-1RA significantly increased the risk of constipation except tirzepatide and lixisenatide; all GLP-1RA significantly decreased appetite and increased the risk of dyspepsia ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSION GLP-1RA significantly increased the risk of gastrointestinal adverse reactions in T2DM patients, and different drugs have different risks of various symptoms, among which tirzepatide has a higher risk of gastrointestinal symptoms, which deserves clinical attention and vigilance.

国际糖尿病联合会数据显示, 截止 2021 年全球糖尿病患者达 5.37 亿, 约有 10% 的成年人 (20~79 岁) 患有糖尿病, 其中 2 型糖尿病 (T2DM) 占 90%^[1]。2021 年, 糖尿病导致 670 万人死亡^[2], 预计在未来 20 年 T2DM 的患病率将不断上涨, 到 2045 年全球糖尿病患者达 7.83 亿^[3]。因此早期发现和积极治疗对于预防和减轻 T2DM 微血管和大血管并发症和死亡负担至关重要。近年来, 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂 (GLP-1RA) 用于控制 T2DM 患者的血糖和体重, 获得较好疗效, 且有保护心血管系统的作用^[4]。根据作用时间长短, 全球已上市的 GLP-1RA 可分为短效、长效及超长效制剂, 短效制剂包括贝那鲁肽 (benaglutide)、艾塞那肽 (exenatide) 和利司那肽 (lixisenatide), 长效制剂包括利拉鲁肽 (liraglutide)、替尔泊肽 (tirzepatide), 超长效制剂包括司美格鲁肽 (semaglutide)、度拉糖肽 (dulaglutide)、洛塞那肽 (loxanatide) 和艾塞那肽微球制剂^[5]。胃肠道反应是 GLP-1RA 最常见的不良反应, 包括恶心、呕吐、便秘、腹泻、消化不良等, 其降低了患者的依从性, 使药物无法达到最佳疗效, 中重度胃肠道症状甚至会导致停药, 使患者错失最佳的治疗方案^[6]。胃肠道不良反应的发生主要与中枢和外周 GLP-1R 的激活密切相关^[7], 目前临床试验缺乏 GLP-1RA 之间的直接比较, 因此不同 GLP-1RA 致糖尿病患者胃肠道的风险尚无定论。本研究采用贝叶斯网状 Meta 分析, 探讨不同 GLP-1RA 治疗 T2DM 患者发生胃肠道不良反应的风险差异, 以为临床决策提供循证依据。

资料与方法

文献检索 以 GLP-1 receptor agonists 以及 exenatide、liraglutide、dulaglutide、lixisenatide、benaglutide、loxanatide、

semaglutide 和 tirzepatide 为关键词或主题词, 检索 PubMed、Embase、Cochrane Library、ClinicalTrials.gov 等数据库的英文文献 (自建库至 2023 年 10 月 1 日), 检索式: 研究类型限定为随机对照临床试验 (RCT)。纳入标准: (1) GLP-1RA 用于治疗 T2DM 患者, 且年龄 ≥ 18 岁; (2) 试验组为上述任意一种 GLP-1RA, 对照组为另一种 GLP-1RA 或安慰剂, 给药剂量、频次及方式不限; (3) 结局指标包含所有胃肠道不良反应, 如恶心、呕吐、消化不良、便秘、腹泻、食欲减退等。排除标准: (1) 合并基础胃肠道疾病; (2) 1 型糖尿病; (3) 怀孕或哺乳期妇女; (4) 具有严重心血管疾病或其他代谢性系统疾病 (糖尿病除外)。

文献筛选和数据提取 所有的人选文献题目和摘要最初都由两名研究者进行相关性筛选。之后, 由两名研究者背对背独立进行纳入文献的全文分析。分歧通过协商一致或第三方仲裁解决。由一名研究者采用文献数据提取表提取所需数据, 另一名研究者确认数据的准确性和真实性。提取的内容包括研究信息 (研究主题、作者、日期、临床试验注册号、GLP-1RA 药品名称及剂量)、研究对象的基线特征 (样本量、中位年龄)、胃肠道不良反应的结局指标以及文献质量评价相关信息。

统计学处理 采用 Stata 14 统计软件 (STATA Corporation, College Station, TX) 进行贝叶斯网状 Meta 分析, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有显著意义。基于马尔可夫链蒙特卡罗方法^[8], 使用具有随机效应的广义线性模型进行贝叶斯网状 Meta 分析。建立一致性模型, 计算效应值比值比 (OR) 及其 95% 置信区间 (95% CI)。为了获得后验分布, 四个链中的每一个同时运行 50 000 次老化和 100 000 次推理迭代。结合 Gelman-Rubin 方法, 用密度图和面积图检测模型的收敛性^[9]。通过绘制网络

关系来总结证据, 绘制比较调整漏斗图评估文献发表偏倚风险。计算累积排序概率图下面积 (SURCA), 估计药物引发胃肠道不良反应的概率并排序。

结果

文献检索结果和质量评估 共检索到相关文献 4 025 篇, 通过筛选题目和摘要获得文献 91 篇, 阅读全文排除文献 46 篇, 最后纳入文献 45 篇, 涵盖了 7 种 GLP-1RA。见图 1。

纳入研究的基本特征 共纳入 RCT 文献 45 篇^[10-54],

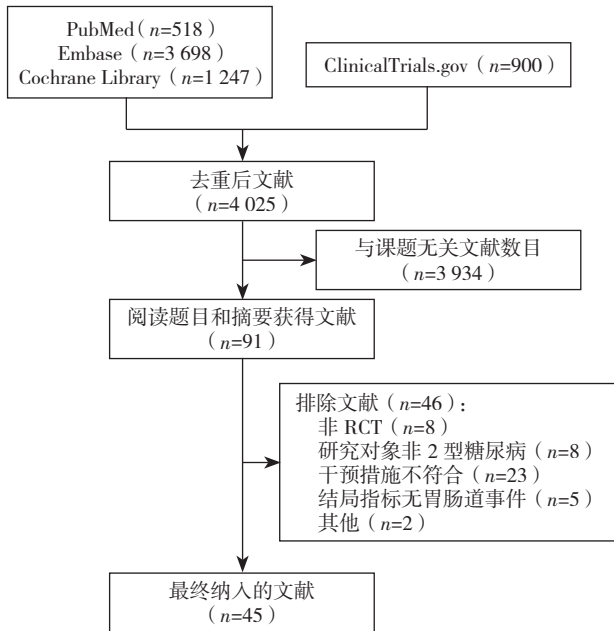


图 1 文献检索筛选流程图

总样本量 27 729 例。其中与利拉鲁肽有关 11 篇, 与司美格鲁肽有关 14 篇, 与艾塞那肽有关 12 篇, 与利司那肽有关 8 篇, 与度拉糖肽有关 9 篇, 与洛塞那肽有关 1 篇, 与替尔泊肽有关 1 篇。患者年龄 (56.59 ± 4.96) 岁, 男性占比 (52.71 ± 11.45)%, 体重 (88.6 ± 11.9) kg, 体重指数 (31.7 ± 3.0) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, T2DM 病程 (8.6 ± 3.4) 年, 基线糖化血红蛋白为 (8.14 ± 0.29)%、(65.16 ± 3.11) $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 空腹血糖 (9.84 ± 6.98) $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。

纳入文献质量 纳入文献整体偏倚风险较低, 其中随机化过程、结局测量、选择性报告及不完全数据均为低风险。分配隐藏高风险研究 14 项 (31%), 参与者实施盲法高风险研究 8 项 (18%), 见图 2。漏斗图的检验未显示明显的不对称性, 见图 3, 因此不存在显著的小样本研究效应风险。

胃肠道不良反应的发生率 GLP-1RA 引起胃肠道不良反应的总体发生率为 11.66%。其中恶心、腹泻、呕吐、消化不良、便秘、食欲减退的发生率分别为 21.49%、10.62%、9.10%、8.67%、7.92%、5.49%。艾塞那肽的恶心发生率最高, 为 31.70%。替尔泊肽的便秘发生率最低, 为 0.14%。见图 4。

网状 Meta 分析结果 胃肠道不良反应的网状关系图见图 5, 网状 Meta 分析结果见图 6。

1 恶心^[10-54] 与安慰剂相比, 仅洛塞那肽引发恶心的风险无显著增加 ($\text{OR}=0.29, 95\% \text{CI}: 0.05 \sim 1.87$), 其余均有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)。与司美格鲁肽相比, 艾塞那肽 ($\text{OR}=1.48, 95\% \text{CI}: 1.01 \sim 2.15$) 及度拉糖肽

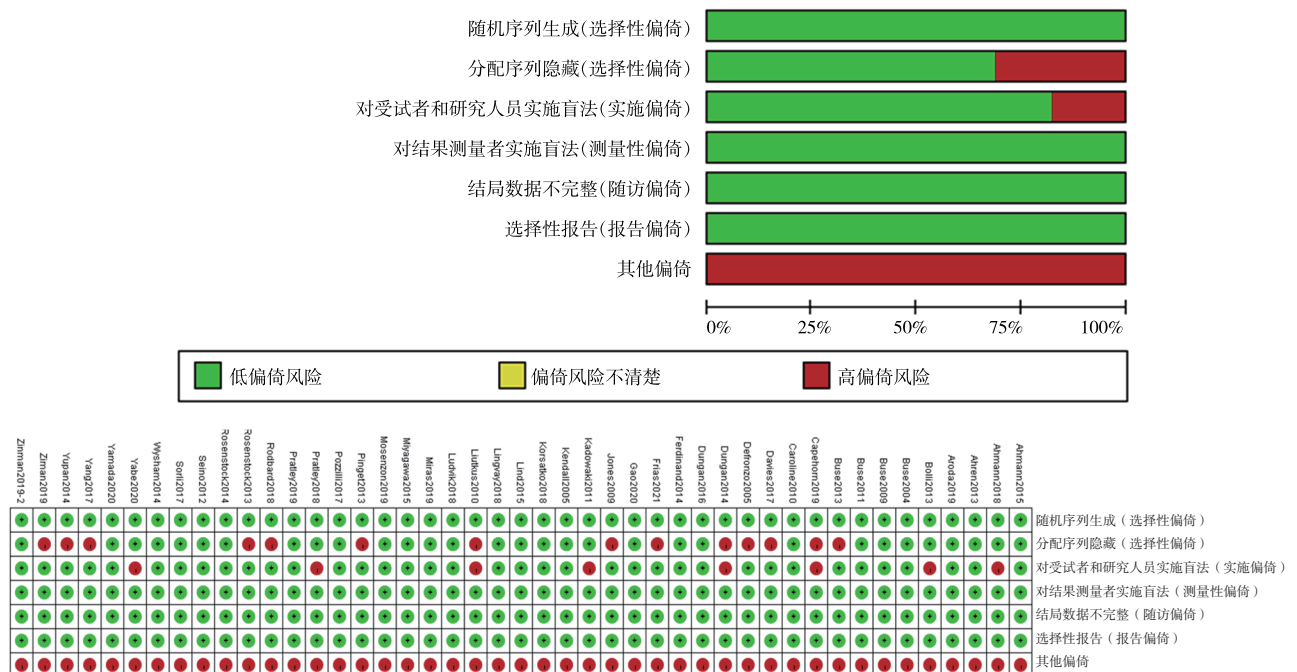


图 2 纳入文献质量评价

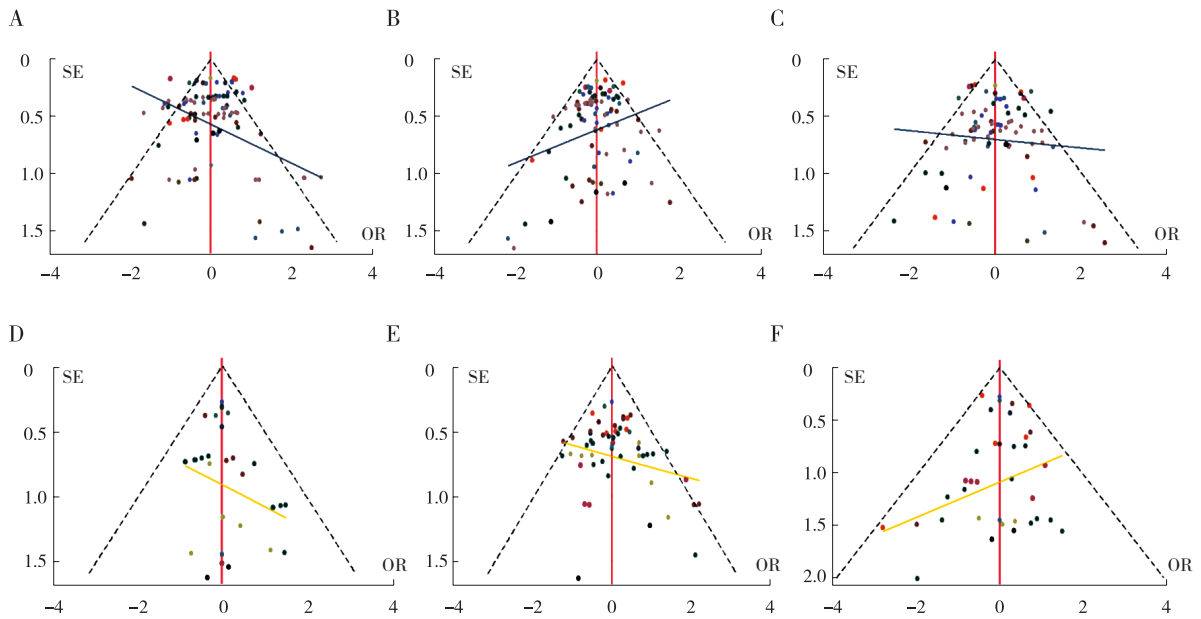


图 3 风险倚偏漏斗图 A: 恶心, B: 腹泻, C: 呕吐, D: 消化不良, E: 便秘, F: 食欲减退

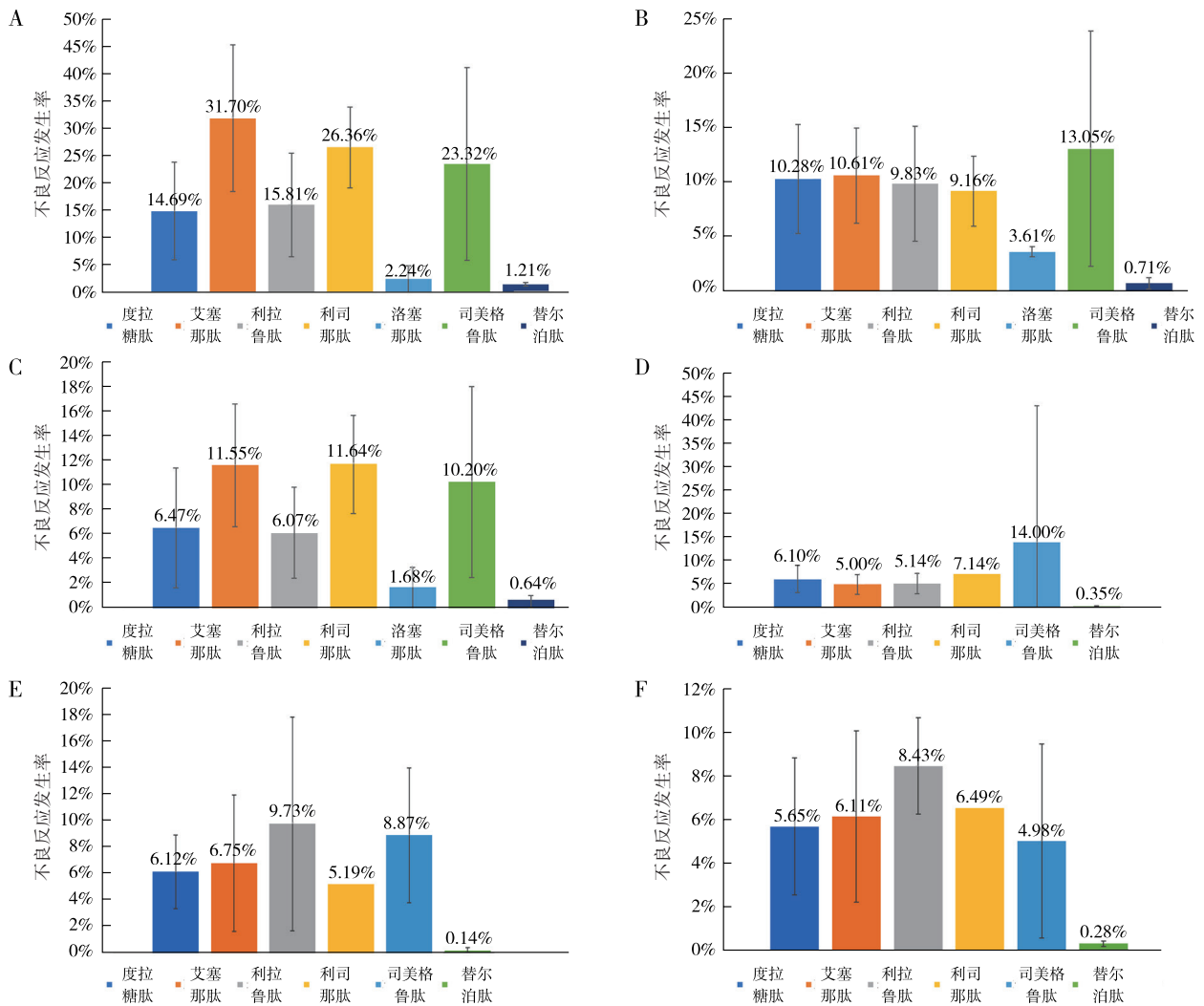


图 4 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂致 2 型糖尿病患者胃肠道不良反应的发生率

A: 恶心, B: 腹泻, C: 呕吐, D: 消化不良, E: 便秘, F: 食欲减退

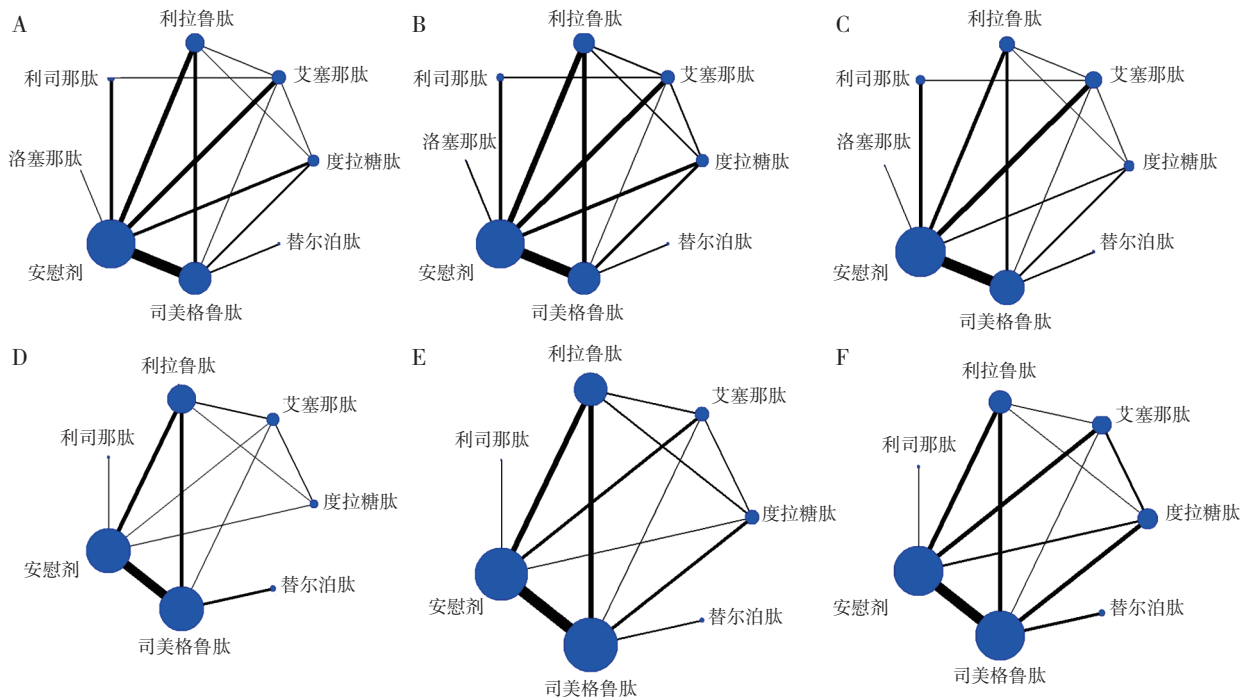


图 5 网状关系图 A: 恶心, B: 腹泻, C: 呕吐, D: 消化不良, E: 便秘, F: 食欲减退

A		腹泻							
恶心	替尔泊肽	0.33 (0.08,1.31)	0.12 (0.03,0.51)	0.84 (0.11,6.76)	0.15 (0.04,0.64)	0.21 (0.05,0.87)	0.19 (0.05,0.80)	0.25 (0.06,1.04)	
	1.40 (0.53,3.71)	司美格鲁肽	0.38 (0.31,0.47)	2.58 (0.54,12.19)	0.47 (0.33,0.67)	0.65 (0.50,0.85)	0.59 (0.45,0.78)	0.78 (0.59,1.02)	
	7.39 (2.69,20.24)	5.27 (4.04,6.86)	安慰剂	6.75 (1.45,31.49)	1.23 (0.91,1.66)	1.70 (1.32,2.20)	1.55 (1.22,1.98)	2.03 (1.54,2.67)	
	2.17 (0.26,17.84)	1.54 (0.24,10.03)	0.29 (0.05,1.87)	洛塞那肽	0.18 (0.04,0.88)	0.25 (0.05,1.20)	0.23 (0.05,1.10)	0.30 (0.06,1.44)	
	1.44 (0.49,4.24)	1.02 (0.64,1.65)	0.19 (0.13,0.29)	0.66 (0.10,4.42)	利司那肽	1.38 (0.94,2.03)	1.26 (0.91,1.76)	1.65 (1.12,2.44)	
	1.97 (0.70,5.59)	1.41 (0.97,2.04)	0.27 (0.19,0.38)	0.91 (0.14,6.01)	1.37 (0.81,2.33)	利拉鲁肽	0.91 (0.68,1.23)	1.19 (0.86,1.65)	
	2.07 (0.73,5.87)	1.48 (1.01,2.15)	0.28 (0.20,0.38)	0.96 (0.15,6.26)	1.44 (0.91,2.29)	1.05 (0.69,1.60)	艾塞那肽	1.31 (0.96,1.77)	
	2.52 (0.88,7.17)	1.79 (1.22,2.64)	0.34 (0.23,0.50)	1.16 (0.18,7.71)	1.75 (1.02,3.01)	1.28 (0.81,2.01)	1.22 (0.79,1.87)	度拉糖肽	
	B		消化不良						
	呕吐	替尔泊肽	0.23 (0.04,1.53)	0.05 (0.01,0.35)	/	1.25 (0.03,45.44)	0.17 (0.02,1.41)	0.14 (0.02,1.08)	0.14 (0.02,1.11)
1.01 (0.34,2.99)		司美格鲁肽	0.21 (0.12,0.37)	/	5.34 (0.25,114.29)	0.74 (0.40,1.37)	0.58 (0.28,1.21)	0.59 (0.23,1.47)	
3.85 (1.25,11.88)		3.83 (2.89,5.07)	安慰剂	/	25.24 (1.24,514.45)	3.49 (1.71,7.14)	2.73 (1.18,6.35)	2.78 (1.04,7.45)	
0.61 (0.05,7.51)		0.61 (0.06,5.81)	0.16 (0.02,1.49)	洛塞那肽	/	/	/	/	
0.70 (0.21,2.35)		0.69 (0.41,1.17)	0.18 (0.11,0.29)	1.14 (0.12,11.14)	利司那肽	0.14 (0.01,3.07)	0.11 (0.00,2.48)	0.11 (0.00,2.63)	
1.36 (0.42,4.38)		1.35 (0.89,2.06)	0.35 (0.23,0.54)	2.22 (0.23,21.55)	1.95 (1.07,3.56)	利拉鲁肽	0.78 (0.41,1.51)	0.80 (0.35,1.79)	
1.15 (0.36,3.66)		1.15 (0.79,1.67)	0.30 (0.22,0.41)	1.88 (0.20,17.98)	1.65 (1.01,2.69)	0.85 (0.54,1.33)	艾塞那肽	1.02 (0.48,2.13)	
1.76 (0.55,5.65)		1.75 (1.15,2.66)	0.46 (0.30,0.70)	2.86 (0.29,27.81)	2.51 (1.38,4.58)	1.29 (0.78,2.13)	1.52 (0.98,2.38)	度拉糖肽	
C		食欲减退							
便秘		替尔泊肽	0.28 (0.04,1.78)	0.04 (0.01,0.30)	0.98 (0.03,32.70)	0.42 (0.06,2.96)	0.15 (0.02,1.00)	0.24 (0.04,1.65)	
	0.77 (0.14,4.10)	司美格鲁肽	0.15 (0.09,0.27)	3.52 (0.18,69.25)	1.52 (0.85,2.72)	0.53 (0.31,0.88)	0.88 (0.55,1.39)		
	2.21 (0.40,12.10)	2.88 (2.17,3.83)	安慰剂	22.89 (1.23,426.58)	9.90 (4.80,20.42)	3.42 (1.81,6.47)	5.69 (2.91,11.14)		
	1.05 (0.12,9.09)	1.37 (0.36,5.32)	0.48 (0.13,1.79)	利司那肽	0.43 (0.02,8.81)	0.15 (0.01,2.98)	0.25 (0.01,5.00)		
	0.85 (0.15,4.66)	1.10 (0.81,1.51)	0.38 (0.27,0.55)	0.80 (0.20,3.17)	利拉鲁肽	0.35 (0.18,0.67)	0.57 (0.29,1.13)		
	1.02 (0.18,5.73)	1.33 (0.88,2.00)	0.46 (0.30,0.71)	0.97 (0.24,3.90)	1.21 (0.79,1.84)	艾塞那肽	1.66 (0.97,2.85)		
	0.90 (0.16,5.02)	1.18 (0.82,1.69)	0.41 (0.27,0.63)	0.86 (0.21,3.44)	1.07 (0.71,1.60)	0.89 (0.55,1.42)	度拉糖肽		

图 6 网状 Meta 分析结果

(OR=1.79, 95%CI: 1.22~2.64) 引发恶心的风险都显著降低。利司那肽引发恶心的风险高于度拉糖肽 (OR=1.75, 95%CI: 1.02~3.01)。

2 腹泻^[10-54] 与安慰剂相比, 利司那肽引发腹泻的风险无显著增加 (OR=1.23, 95%CI: 0.91~1.66)。与替尔泊肽相比, 利司那肽、利拉鲁肽及艾塞那肽引发腹泻的风险均显著降低 (OR=0.15, 95%CI: 0.04~0.64; OR=0.21, 95%CI: 0.05~0.87; OR=0.19, 95%CI: 0.05~0.80)。与司美格鲁肽相比, 利司那肽、利拉鲁肽及艾塞那肽引发腹泻的风险也均显著降低 (OR=0.47, 95%CI: 0.33~0.67; OR=0.65, 95%CI: 0.50~0.85; OR=0.59, 95%CI: 0.45~0.78)。

3 呕吐^[10-23, 25-30, 34, 36, 38-49, 52, 53] 仅洛塞那肽与安慰剂相比引发呕吐的风险无显著增加 (OR=0.16, 95%CI: 0.02~1.49)。司美格鲁肽引发呕吐的风险显著高于度拉糖肽 (OR=1.75, 95%CI: 1.15~2.66)。利司那肽引发呕吐的风险高于利拉鲁肽 (OR=1.95, 95%CI: 1.07~3.56)、艾塞那肽 (OR=1.65, 95%CI: 1.01~2.69)、度拉糖肽 (OR=2.51, 95%CI: 1.38~4.58)。

4 消化不良^[10-13, 16, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 33, 34, 38, 40-42, 46-48] 与安慰剂相比, 各 GLP-1RA 引发消化不良的风险均显著增加 ($P<0.05$)。

5 便秘^[11, 15-19, 21, 23, 26, 29, 33, 36-38, 41, 42, 46-50, 53, 54] 与安慰剂相比, 替尔泊肽 (OR=2.21, 95%CI: 0.40~12.10)、利司那肽 (OR=0.48, 95%CI: 0.13~1.79) 引发便秘的风险无显著增加。各 GLP-1RA 之间引发便秘的风险无显著差异 ($P>0.05$)。

6 食欲减退^[11, 13, 18, 26, 29, 34, 37, 38, 40-42, 46, 48-50, 53] 与安慰剂相比, 所有 GLP-1RA 都显著降低食欲 ($P<0.05$)。司美格鲁肽 (OR=0.53, 95%CI: 0.31~0.88) 及利拉鲁肽 (OR=0.35, 95%CI: 0.18~0.67) 引发食欲减退的风险显著高于艾塞那肽。

不一致性检验 使用节点分裂分析来评估直接和间接证据是否一致, 不同处理间无显著差异 ($P>0.05$),

这表明一致性模型是可以接受的。

干预措施排序结果 GLP-1RA 中, 引发恶心风险最高的是替尔泊肽, 最低的是度拉糖肽; 引发腹泻风险最高的是替尔泊肽, 最低的是利司那肽; 引发呕吐风险最高的是利司那肽, 最低的是度拉糖肽; 引发消化不良风险最高的是替尔泊肽, 最低的是艾塞那肽; 引发便秘风险最高的是司美格鲁肽, 最低的是艾塞那肽; 引发食欲减退风险最高的是替尔泊肽, 最低的是艾塞那肽。干预措施排序见表 1。

讨 论

本研究首次较全面地对 GLP-1RA 引起胃肠道不良反应风险进行了系统评价及网状 Meta 分析, 纳入的 45 项 RCT 研究中, 27 729 例患者胃肠道不良反应总发生率为 11.66%, 其中恶心发生率 (21.49%) 最高, 食欲减退发生率 (5.49%) 最低。既往研究报道, GLP-1RA 引起胃肠道不良反应总体发生率为 30%~50%, 恶心发生率达 50%, 呕吐和腹泻发生率为 5%~20%^[55]。发生胃肠道不良反应的患者中, 有 15% 的患者需要停药治疗^[56]。发生率的不一致可能是由于大部分研究中的症状评估只是应用患者主观报告的数据而未采用客观的量化方法。

GLP-1RA 引起的胃肠道不良反应机制尚不明确, 一方面可能是药物与胃肠道 GLP-1R 结合, 抑制胃的排空^[57]; 另一方面, 药物通过直接激活中枢 GLP-1R 或间接作用于传入副交感神经分支上的受体, 加重厌食或饱腹感^[58]。因此, 各种 GLP-1RA 引发胃肠道不良反应的风险可能与以上机制占比相关, 即长、短效 GLP-1RA 引发胃肠道不良反应风险不同。超长效 GLP-1RA 均为周制剂, 包括艾塞那肽微球、洛塞那肽、度拉糖肽和司美格鲁肽, 都已在我国上市, 有显著的临床应用优势。在胃肠道安全性方面, 以上 4 种 GLP-1RA 周制剂差异不大, 且与长、短效 GLP-1RA 制剂相似, 胃肠道不良反应仍为最主要的安全性事件,

表 1 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂致 2 型糖尿病患者发生胃肠道不良反应风险排序结果

药物	恶心		腹泻		呕吐		消化不良		便秘		食欲减退	
	SURCA	排序	SURCA	排序	SURCA	排序	SURCA	排序	SURCA	排序	SURCA	排序
度拉糖肽	26.4	7	56.2	4	22.3	7	33.6	5	56.1	3	42.3	5
艾塞那肽	41.5	6	32.6	6	52.8	5	31.4	6	43.1	6	19.4	6
利拉鲁肽	46.5	5	41.0	5	38.6	6	46.9	4	65.1	2	72.1	3
利司那肽	74.2	3	15.1	7	86.6	1	84.8	2	48.9	5	78.9	2
洛塞那肽	46.9	4	88.1	2	73.1	2	/	/	/	/	/	/
安慰剂	1.4	8	1.5	8	0.9	8	1.0	7	5.5	7	0.3	7
司美格鲁肽	77.4	2	73.3	3	65.7	3	64.3	3	79.5	1	51.3	4
替尔泊肽	85.8	1	92.2	1	60.1	4	88.1	1	51.9	4	85.7	1

SURCA: 累积排序概率图下面积

如恶心、呕吐和腹泻等,但多为轻、中度且为一过性,多数患者可以耐受^[59]。而替尔泊肽是葡萄糖依赖性促胰岛素多肽(GIP)和GLP-1R的双重激动剂,因此替尔泊肽引起胃肠道不良反应风险相对较高^[60]。

本研究发现利司那肽引发恶心的风险比度拉糖肽显著增高,且引发呕吐的风险显著大于利拉鲁肽、艾塞那肽和度拉糖肽,提示短效GLP-1RA更容易引起恶心和呕吐。这可能是由于部分短效GLP-1RA为小分子结构药物,更易透过血脑屏障,激活中枢GLP-1R,从而引发恶心、呕吐等症状^[61]。腹泻是非剂量依赖性的胃肠道不良反应,可能是由于GLP-1RA通过迷走神经间接激活中枢神经系统,影响小肠运动所致^[62],故推测长效/超长效GLP-1RA引发腹泻的风险较高。本研究也证实了这一点,相比利司那肽、利拉鲁肽和艾塞那肽,司美格鲁肽引发腹泻的风险显著升高。

综上所述,GLP-1RA引起T2DM患者发生胃肠道不良反应的总体风险较高,其中恶心的发生率最高。相比其他GLP-1RA,替尔泊肽引发胃肠道不良反应的风险最大。但由于数据有限,本研究未按照给药剂量和给药方式进行亚组分析,也未单独分析严重胃肠道不良反应,且部分研究纳入的病例数较少,可能影响研究的可靠性。未来还需大型前瞻性队列研究对使用GLP-1RA的患者进行胃肠道不良反应的预警研究。建议临床医师在应用GLP-1RA时,应考虑患者发生胃肠道不良反应的风险,选择最优的用药方案。

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