

淋巴细胞计数与 2 型糖尿病患者代谢综合征的相关性研究

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摘要 目的:探讨 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者淋巴细胞计数与代谢综合征(MS)的关系。方法:收集 314 例 T2DM 患者为研究对象,其中 T2DM 不合并 MS 者 143 例为对照组,T2DM 合并 MS 者 171 例为研究组。全体研究对象再根据糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平分为血糖达标(HbA1c<7%)和血糖未达标(HbA1c≥7%)两个亚组。收集淋巴细胞计数及相关临床资料并进行统计学分析。结果:研究组患者的体重指数(BMI)、腰围、收缩压、舒张压、胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、空腹 C 肽、2h C 肽、胰岛素抵抗稳态指数模型(HOMA-IR)、β 细胞功能指数(HOMA-β)高于对照组,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)低于对照组(P 均<0.05)。与对照组相比,研究组患者的淋巴细胞计数显著升高(P <0.05),且随着 MS 组分数目的增加而增加(P <0.05)。在血糖未达标的亚组中,MS 患者的淋巴细胞计数高于对照组(P <0.05),而在血糖达标的亚组中,两者未见差异(P >0.05)。校正年龄后,二元 Logistic 回归分析显示,淋巴细胞计数是 MS、肥胖、高血压、高甘油三酯血症的独立危险因素;进一步校正 MS 各组分后,淋巴细胞计数仍是高血压、高甘油三酯血症的独立危险因素。结论:淋巴细胞计数与 MS 及其组分中的高血压、高甘油三酯血症密切相关,且淋巴细胞和 MS 的关联取决于血糖控制情况。

关键词 淋巴细胞;2 型糖尿病;代谢综合征

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Correlation analysis between lymphocyte count and metabolic syndrome in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Abstract Objective: To analyze the correlation between lymphocyte count and metabolic syndrome (MS) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Methods: Totally, 314 patients with T2DM were enrolled in the study. Among them, 143 T2DM patients without MS were assigned to the control group, and 171 T2DM patients complicated with MS were assigned to the study group. All study subjects were further divided into two subgroups based on their glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels: glycemic target achieved (HbA1c<7%) and glycemic target not achieved (HbA1c≥7%). Lymphocyte counts and related clinical data were collected and analyzed statistically. Results: The body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), fasting C-peptide, 2-h postprandial C-peptide, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), and homeostasis model assessment of β-cell function (HOMA-β) in the study group were significantly higher than those in the control group, while high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was significantly lower (all P <0.05). Compared with the control group, the lymphocyte count in the study group was significantly increased, and it increased with the number of MS components (P <0.05). In the subgroup with poor glycemic control, the lymphocyte count in patients with MS was higher than that in the control group (P <0.05), while no significant difference was found between the two groups in the subgroup with well-controlled glycemia (P >0.05). After adjusting for age, binary Logistic regression analysis showed that lymphocyte count was an independent risk factor for MS, obesity, hypertension, and hypertriglyceridemia. After further adjusting for each component of MS, lymphocyte count remained an independent risk factor for hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia. Conclusion: Lymphocyte count is closely associated with MS and its components (hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia), and the association between lymphocytes and MS depends on glycemic control status.

Key words Lymphocyte; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Metabolic syndrome

糖尿病的全球患病率持续攀升,昼夜节律紊乱促进 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 及其并发症的发生发展^[1]。代谢综合征 (metabolic syndrome, MS) 是多种代谢异常如糖耐量减低或糖尿病、血脂紊乱、中心性肥胖、高血压等发生在同一个体的临床状态,其与 T2DM、心脑血管疾病、痴呆症的发生发展密切相关^[2]。MS 是一种由脂肪组织和吞噬细胞失调引起的促炎症状态,炎症反应参与动脉粥样硬化的发生发展,进而增加心血管疾病风险^[3,4]。有研究发现淋巴细胞作为炎症反应因子,可以反映机体的炎症反应情况^[5]。本研究旨在探讨淋巴细胞计数与 MS 及其组分在 T2DM 患者中的关系。

资料与方法

1. 研究对象:本研究为回顾性观察性研究。收集 2022 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院就诊的 2 型糖尿病患者。研究期间针对患者的治疗以血糖控制为主,未引入新的免疫调节类干预手段,且该治疗方案与淋巴细胞相关检测指标无直接关联,不会对本研究的核心结局指标产生偏倚。所有患者均符合 1999 年 WHO 糖尿病诊断标准。MS 的诊断依据中华医学会糖尿病学分会建议标准^[6],具备以下 3 项或以上者可诊断为 MS:①中心型肥胖:腰围男性 ≥ 90 cm,女性 ≥ 85 cm;②高血糖:空腹血糖 ≥ 6.1 mmol/L 或餐后 2 h 血糖 ≥ 7.8 mmol/L,和/或已确诊为糖尿病并治疗者;③高血压:收缩压/舒张压 $\geq 130/85$ mmHg,和/或已确诊为高血压并治疗者;④空腹甘油三酯 (TG) ≥ 1.7 mmol/L;⑤空腹高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-C) < 1.04 mmol/L。排除患有严重心脑血管疾病、血液系统疾病、过敏性疾病、妊娠状态、肝肾功能异常、遗传性疾病、自身免疫性疾病、恶性肿瘤及感染性疾病等。本研究经同济医院伦理委员会批准 (TJC20160206),研究流程严格遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》相关规定。

2. 分组:将患者分为 T2DM 不合并 MS 组 (对照组) 和 T2DM 合并 MS 组 (研究组);全体研究对象再根据糖化血红蛋白水平分为血糖达标 (HbA1c $< 7\%$) 和血糖未达标 (HbA1c $\geq 7\%$) 两个亚组。

3. 方法:收集患者性别、年龄、体重指数 (BMI)、腰围、淋巴细胞计数、空腹血糖 (FPG)、餐后 2 h 血糖 (2hPG)、空腹 C 肽 (FC-P)、2h C 肽 (2hC-P)、糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c)、胰岛素抵抗稳态指数模型 (HOMA-IR)、 β 细胞功能指数 (HOMA- β)、

胆固醇 (TC)、TG、HDL-C、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、收缩压、舒张压等一般资料。BMI = 体重 (kg)/身高 (m^2);胰岛素抵抗稳态指数 (HOMA-IR) = $FPG \times FINS / 22.5$; β 细胞功能指数 (HOMA- β) = $20 \times FINS / (FPG - 3.5)$ 。

4. 统计学分析:采用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,计数资料以例数 (%) 表示,采用卡方检验。非正态分布数据以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,并用秩和检验进行分析。采用 Logistic 回归分析淋巴细胞计数与 MS 及各组分的关系,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1. 临床资料比较:本研究共纳入 314 例 T2DM 患者,其中对照组 143 例,研究组 171 例。与对照组相比,研究组患者的 BMI、腰围、收缩压、舒张压、TG、TC、LDL-C、空腹 C 肽、2h C 肽、HOMA-IR、HOMA- β 显著升高, HDL-C 水平低于对照组 (P 均 < 0.05),见表 1。研究组患者的淋巴细胞计数、红细胞计数、嗜酸性粒细胞计数较对照组显著升高 (P 均 < 0.05),见表 1;进一步校正存在差异的血常规指标进行 logistic 回归分析,结果显示仅淋巴细胞计数是 MS 的独立相关因素 ($P = 0.003$, $OR = 1.700$, $95\% CI: 1.192 \sim 2.423$),且其随着 MS 组分数目的增加而增加 ($P < 0.05$),见图 1。在血糖未达标的亚组中,MS 患者的淋巴细胞计数高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$);而在血糖达标的亚组中,两者未见差异 ($P > 0.05$),见图 2。

2. 对淋巴细胞计数与 MS 及其各组分的关联进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析:在校正年龄后,以 MS 为因变量、淋巴细胞计数为自变量的回归结果显示,淋巴细胞计数是 MS 的独立危险因素 ($OR = 1.677$, $95\% CI: 1.179 \sim 2.386$, $P = 0.004$)。进一步以 MS 各组分作为自变量,分别以高甘油三酯血症、低水平的高密度脂蛋白、中心型肥胖、高血压为因变量,并校正 MS 其他组分后,结果显示淋巴细胞计数与高甘油三酯血症 ($OR = 2.044$, $95\% CI: 1.228 \sim 3.401$, $P = 0.006$) 及高血压 ($OR = 1.622$, $95\% CI: 1.047 \sim 2.512$, $P = 0.030$) 存在独立正相关;而与中心型肥胖 ($OR = 1.212$, $95\% CI: 0.785 \sim 1.872$, $P = 0.385$)、低水平的高密度脂蛋白 ($OR = 1.229$, $95\% CI: 0.781 \sim 1.935$, $P = 0.373$) 均无统计学意义。

表 1 2 组一般临床和生化特征比较

项目	对照组(<i>n</i> = 143)	研究组(<i>n</i> = 171)	统计值	<i>P</i> 值
病程[年, <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	5.00(0.83,10.00)	5.00 (1.00,10.00)	0.352	0.728
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	52.29 ± 12.40	53.75 ± 13.07	0.375	0.710
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.49 ± 2.70	26.85 ± 3.45	-11.903	<0.001
腰围(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	85.36 ± 8.94	94.95 ± 9.28	-11.903	<0.001
收缩压(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	124.79 ± 20.83	137.19 ± 19.95	-5.378	<0.001
舒张压(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	76.34 ± 11.71	82.53 ± 11.65	-4.671	<0.001
TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.41 ± 1.22	4.95 ± 1.35	-3.381	0.001
TG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.59 ± 1.18	3.52 ± 2.45	-5.682	<0.001
HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.14 ± 0.35	0.89 ± 0.23	6.937	<0.001
LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.60 ± 0.83	2.96 ± 0.96	-2.408	0.019
FPG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.38 ± 3.42	8.80 ± 3.31	-1.242	0.215
2hPG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	17.18 ± 6.06	17.61 ± 5.98	-0.594	0.553
FC-P (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.89 ± 1.15	2.99 ± 1.84	-5.012	0.001
2hC-P (μg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.99 ± 3.13	7.06 ± 4.12	-3.946	<0.001
HOMA-IR($\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.11 ± 43.84	116.87 ± 79.81	-5.393	<0.001
HOMA-β[<i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> ₁ , <i>Q</i> ₃)]	8.09(4.37,13.05)	10.02(6.96,15.94)	-0.402	0.007
HbA1c (%) , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.29 ± 2.70	8.99 ± 2.20	1.042	0.308
血沉(mm/h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.50 ± 2.67	8.76 ± 2.95	-1.393	0.209
hsCRP(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.15 ± 1.75	3.20 ± 1.69	-1.935	0.102
淋巴细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.71 ± 0.65	1.93 ± 0.69	-2.963	0.003
中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞($\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.42 ± 2.65	4.11 ± 2.30	0.325	0.269
白细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.78 ± 2.93	7.24 ± 2.57	-1.477	0.141
中性粒细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.56 ± 2.76	4.67 ± 2.28	-0.386	0.700
单核细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.45 ± 0.21	0.48 ± 0.21	-1.455	0.147
嗜酸性粒细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.10 ± 0.09	0.13 ± 0.12	-2.340	0.020
嗜碱性粒细胞计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.02 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.04	-0.966	0.335
红细胞计数(× 10 ¹² /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.27 ± 0.75	4.48 ± 0.74	-2.401	0.017
血小板计数(× 10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	210.83 ± 72.79	208.98 ± 67.23	0.234	0.815

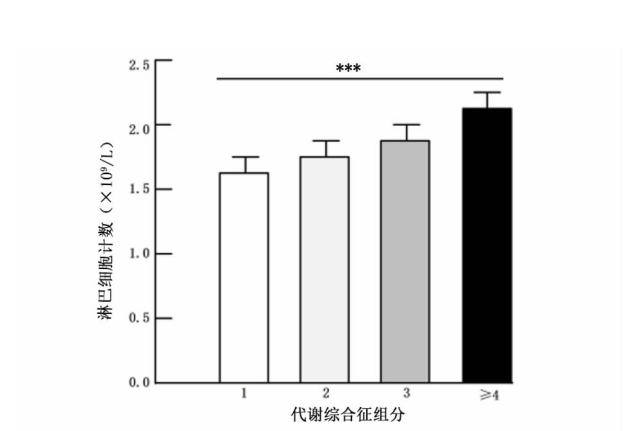


图 1 淋巴细胞计数随 MS 组分数目的变化(****P*≤0.001)

讨论

MS 是指多种代谢紊乱共存的病理状态,其发病机制与氧化应激、胰岛素抵抗、低度慢性炎症有关^[7,8]。低度慢性炎症反应不仅可导致胰岛素抵

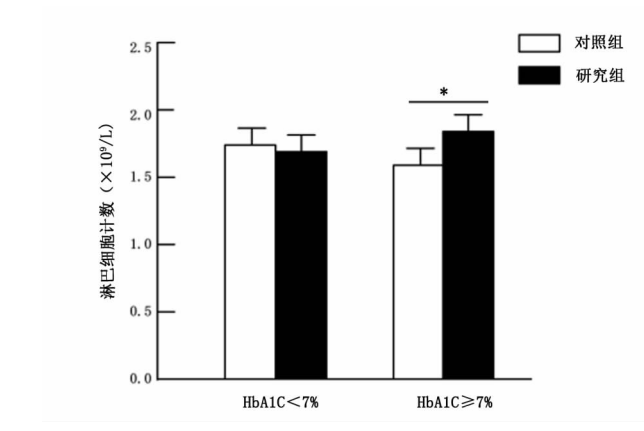


图 2 淋巴细胞计数在亚组 HbA1c<7%与≥7%中的比较(**P*<0.05)

抗^[9],还可促进 T2DM 的发生与发展^[10]。因此,炎症反应与慢性代谢性疾病密切相关^[11]。脂肪细胞增大和趋化因子的释放增强,进而导致脂肪组织中巨噬细胞浸润^[12]。在肥胖的初始阶段,淋巴细胞在

MS 的发生过程中起着重要作用^[13],由于成熟的脂肪组织中淋巴细胞迁移,后者通过局部旁分泌作用增强胰岛素介导的脂肪合成^[14],因此淋巴细胞可能是机体发生肥胖相关病理状态的始动细胞^[13]。淋巴细胞可能通过炎症反应参与肥胖、动脉粥样硬化、胰岛素抵抗、糖尿病等疾病的发生与发展^[15]。有研究表明炎症及前促凝物质等对糖尿病及慢性并发症有预测作用,炎症指标的监测与 MS 及其组分密切相关^[16]。淋巴细胞作为炎症反应因子,在临床上易于检测,可作为预测 MS 的标志物^[17]。T2DM 患者更容易罹患 MS,淋巴细胞与 MS 的关联尚不明确。

本研究结果显示,研究组的淋巴细胞计数在 T2DM 患者中显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。Chen 等^[18]研究发现,在普通人群中 MS 组的淋巴细胞计数高于非 MS 组,与本研究结果类似。有研究发现,淋巴细胞计数随着 BMI 增加而增加,并且在 MS 合并内脏脂肪增多的患者中明显高于非合并内脏脂肪增多的 MS 患者^[19]。而与本研究结果不同之处是研究组患者的 BMI 虽明显高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$),但在校正高 TG、高血压、低 HDL-C 后发现,淋巴细胞计数与研究组组分中的肥胖无关 ($P > 0.05$)。出现结果差异的原因可能在于研究人群不同,Rodríguez 等^[19]研究的人群是青少年且非糖尿病患者,而本研究的人群是成人 T2DM 患者。本研究结果还显示,淋巴细胞计数随着 MS 组分数目的增加而增加 ($P < 0.05$),与 Shim 等^[20]的研究结果基本一致。本研究为回顾性研究,因排除感染等因素,患者未查淋巴亚群指征,未纳入相关分析。淋巴亚群失衡致慢性炎症与 MS 密切相关,如 Th1/Th2、Th17/Treg 失衡,CD8⁺ T 细胞浸润增加,B 细胞、自然杀伤 T 细胞异常,均加剧胰岛素抵抗进而促 MS 发生。未来可开展前瞻性队列研究,通过针对性检测淋巴细胞亚群的表型、功能及活化状态,进一步明确不同亚群在 MS 发生发展中的作用。

本研究发现,淋巴细胞计数是 MS、高甘油三酯血症、高血压的独立危险因素。与 Shim 等^[20]研究结果一致。本研究进一步校正 MS 各组分后发现,淋巴细胞计数仍是高血压和高甘油三酯血症的独立危险因素。而 Babio 等^[5]研究发现,在普通人群中淋巴细胞计数与 MS 组分中的空腹血糖、低水平 HDL-C 密切相关。此结果存在差异的原因可能与样本量、研究人群不同有关。研究证实,高血压的发生发展与炎症反应密切相关^[21]。其机制为炎性细胞因子水平升高可改变细胞内收缩蛋白的功能及细

胞外基质血管蛋白的交联状态,进而导致血管硬度增加,最终引发血压升高^[22]。Harrison 等^[23]提出淋巴细胞参与高血压的发生与发展,其机制为在血管紧张素 II 刺激还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶的作用下,交感神经活性增加从而激活淋巴细胞;此外,血管紧张素 II 也对淋巴细胞产生直接作用,后者释放出各种炎性介质,促进钠水潴留、血管收缩等,最终使血压升高。Guzik 等^[24]研究表明 MS 患者的内脏脂肪组织增加促使血管周围脂肪增加,进而激活淋巴细胞导致血管功能紊乱,最终引起高血压。Oda 等^[25]研究发现淋巴细胞与男性高甘油三酯血症显著相关。Andersen 等^[26]也表明甘油三酯水平与淋巴细胞计数呈显著正相关,与 Lai 等^[27]研究结果一致。

综上,T2DM 患者淋巴细胞计数与 MS 组分中的高血压、高甘油三酯血症密切相关。淋巴细胞计数随着 MS 组分数目的增加而增加,且这种关联与血糖控制是否达标有关。淋巴细胞计数作为常规、低成本、易获取的血常规指标,或可通过筛查与风险分层、并发症预测与预后评估等维度为患者管理提供实用价值。未来可开展前瞻性队列研究,补充完善现有研究结论和临床转化。

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