

代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者心肺运动能力与肝脏脂肪变严重程度关系的横断面研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 患者肝脏脂肪变严重程度与心肺运动能力的相关性。方法 采用横断面研究, 以2018年3月至2022年7月在佛山市第一人民医院感染科脂肪肝中心就诊的400例经超声诊断为MAFLD的患者为研究对象, 根据脂肪衰减参数 (controlled attenuation parameter, CAP) 将患者分为轻度组 ($240 \text{ dB/m} < \text{CAP} \leq 265 \text{ dB/m}$)、中度组 ($265 \text{ dB/m} < \text{CAP} \leq 295 \text{ dB/m}$) 和重度组 ($\text{CAP} > 295 \text{ dB/m}$), 收集患者体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)、肝功能 [包括总胆红素、直接胆红素、间接胆红素、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶 (γ -glutamyl transferase, GGT)] 及代谢指标 [包括甘油三酯、总胆固醇、胰岛素、空腹血糖、高密度脂蛋白 (high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL)] 等临床资料, 并进行心肺运动试验。采用有序多分类Logistic回归分析MAFLD严重程度的影响因素。采用Pearson相关分析血脂水平和峰值公斤摄氧量的相关性。结果 轻度组、中度组、重度组患者的BMI [$(20.68 \pm 1.50) \text{ kg/m}^2$] 比 [$(21.56 \pm 1.19) \text{ kg/m}^2$] 比 [$(23.13 \pm 1.91) \text{ kg/m}^2$]、LSM [$(8.07 \pm 0.93) \text{ kPa}$] 比 [$(10.18 \pm 1.13) \text{ kPa}$] 比 [$(13.96 \pm 1.61) \text{ kPa}$]、HDL [$(1.16 \pm 0.08) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(1.13 \pm 0.09) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(1.02 \pm 0.09) \text{ mmol/L}$]、LDL [$(3.28 \pm 0.14) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(3.34 \pm 0.17) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(3.51 \pm 0.14) \text{ mmol/L}$]、甘油三酯 [$(1.59 \pm 0.08) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(1.62 \pm 0.06) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(1.90 \pm 0.20) \text{ mmol/L}$]、总胆固醇 [$(4.43 \pm 0.43) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(4.74 \pm 0.46) \text{ mmol/L}$] 比 [$(5.06 \pm 0.21) \text{ mmol/L}$]、体脂肪 [$(31.79 \pm 9.47) \text{ g/cm}^2$] 比 [$(33.83 \pm 7.67) \text{ g/cm}^2$] 比 [$(34.76 \pm 6.95) \text{ g/cm}^2$] 和体脂肪百分比 [$(26.20 \pm 3.56) \%$] 比 [$(28.55 \pm 5.73) \%$] 比 [$(31.08 \pm 4.46) \%$] 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.05)。有序多分类Logistic回归分析表明BMI ($OR = 1.16$, 95%CI: 1.05~1.27, $P = 0.003$)、甘油三酯 ($OR = 1.15$, 95%CI: 1.00~1.32, $P = 0.043$)、LDL ($OR = 1.73$, 95%CI: 1.12~2.67, $P = 0.013$)、LSM ($OR = 1.36$, 95%CI: 1.19~1.54, $P < 0.001$)、体脂肪 ($OR = 1.04$, 95%CI: 0.84~1.25, $P < 0.001$) 和体脂肪百分比 ($OR = 1.07$, 95%CI: 1.03~1.12, $P = 0.001$) 为影响MAFLD患者肝脏脂肪变严重程度的危险因素, HDL是保护因素 ($OR = 0.07$, 95%CI: 0.03~0.18, $P < 0.001$)。心肺运动结果表明, 峰值公斤摄氧量 [轻度组比中度组比重度组: $(21.39 \pm 1.04) \text{ ml/(min}\cdot\text{kg)}$ 比 $(20.93 \pm 1.11) \text{ ml/(min}\cdot\text{kg)}$ 比 $(19.51 \pm 1.26) \text{ ml/(min}\cdot\text{kg)}$]、峰值氧脉搏 [轻度组比中度组比重度组: $(6.18 \pm 0.31) \text{ ml/次}$ 比 $(5.97 \pm 0.33) \text{ ml/次}$ 比 $(5.68 \pm 0.19) \text{ ml/次}$] 和峰值代谢当量 (轻度组比中度组比重度组: 6.05 ± 0.25 比 5.82 ± 0.33 比 5.57 ± 0.25) 随着肝脏脂肪变程度增加而进一步降低 (P 均 < 0.05)。峰值公斤摄氧量与HDL水平呈正相关 ($r = 0.40$, $P < 0.0001$), 与LDL、总胆固醇和甘油三脂水平呈负相关 (r 值分别为 -0.44 、 -0.40 、 -0.47 , $P < 0.001$)。结论 MAFLD患者血脂水平和肝脏脂肪变严

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重程度与患者的心肺运动能力密切相关。

关键词：代谢相关脂肪性肝病；心肺运动能力；血脂；高密度脂蛋白；总胆固醇

The relationship between cardiopulmonary exercise ability and severity of hepatic steatosis in patients with metabolic associated fatty liver disease: a cross-sectional study

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the correlation between cardiopulmonary exercise ability and the severity of hepatic steatosis in patients with metabolic related fatty liver disease (MAFLD). **Methods** A cross-sectional study was conducted on 400 patients diagnosed as MAFLD by ultrasound at the Fatty Liver Center of the Infectious Disease Department of the First People's Hospital of Foshan from March 2018 to July 2022. The patients were divided into mild group ($240 \text{ dB/m} < \text{CAP} \leq 265 \text{ dB/m}$), moderate group ($265 \text{ dB/m} < \text{CAP} \leq 295 \text{ dB/m}$) and severe group ($\text{CAP} > 295 \text{ dB/m}$) based on the controlled attenuation parameter (CAP) value. Clinical data including body mass index (BMI), liver function [total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, indirect bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and γ -glutamyl transferase (GGT)] and metabolic indicators [triglycerides, total cholesterol, insulin, fasting blood glucose, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL)] were collected, and cardiopulmonary exercise testing was performed. Ordered multi-classification Logistic regression was used to analyze the factors influencing the severity of MAFLD. Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to assess the relationship between lipid levels and peak oxygen consumption. **Results** The differences of BMI [$(20.68 \pm 1.50) \text{ kg/m}^2$ vs. $(21.56 \pm 1.19) \text{ kg/m}^2$ vs. $(23.13 \pm 1.91) \text{ kg/m}^2$], LSM [$(8.07 \pm 0.93) \text{ kPa}$ vs. $(10.18 \pm 1.13) \text{ kPa}$ vs. $(13.96 \pm 1.61) \text{ kPa}$], HDL [$(1.16 \pm 0.08) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(1.13 \pm 0.09) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(1.02 \pm 0.09) \text{ mmol/L}$], LDL [$(3.28 \pm 0.14) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(3.34 \pm 0.17) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(3.51 \pm 0.14) \text{ mmol/L}$], triglycerides [$(1.59 \pm 0.08) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(1.62 \pm 0.06) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(1.90 \pm 0.20) \text{ mmol/L}$], total cholesterol [$(4.43 \pm 0.43) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(4.74 \pm 0.46) \text{ mmol/L}$ vs. $(5.06 \pm 0.21) \text{ mmol/L}$], body fat [$(31.79 \pm 9.47) \text{ g/cm}^2$ vs. $(33.83 \pm 7.67) \text{ g/cm}^2$ vs. $(34.76 \pm 6.95) \text{ g/cm}^2$] and body fat percentage [$(26.20 \pm 3.56)\%$ vs. $(28.55 \pm 5.73)\%$ vs. $(31.08 \pm 4.46)\%$] of patients in mild group, moderate group and severe group were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Ordered multi-classification Logistic regression showed that BMI ($OR = 1.16$, 95%CI: $1.05 \sim 1.27$, $P = 0.003$), triglycerides ($OR = 1.15$, 95%CI: $1.00 \sim 1.32$, $P = 0.043$), LDL ($OR = 1.73$, 95%CI: $1.12 \sim 2.67$, $P = 0.013$), LSM ($OR = 1.36$, 95%CI: $1.19 \sim 1.54$, $P < 0.001$), body fat ($OR = 1.04$, 95%CI: $0.84 \sim 1.25$, $P < 0.001$) and body fat percentage ($OR = 1.07$, 95%CI: $1.03 \sim 1.12$, $P = 0.001$) were independent factors influencing the severity of liver steatosis in patients with MAFLD, while HDL was a protective factor ($OR = 0.07$, 95%CI: $0.03 \sim 0.18$, $P < 0.001$). Cardiopulmonary exercise results showed that peak kilogram oxygen uptake [mild group vs. moderate group vs. severe group: $(21.39 \pm 1.04) \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot \text{kg})$ vs. $(20.93 \pm 1.11) \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot \text{kg})$ vs. $(19.51 \pm 1.26) \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot \text{kg})$], peak oxygen pulse [mild group vs. moderate group vs. severe group: $(6.18 \pm 0.31) \text{ ml}/\text{beat}$ vs. $(5.97 \pm 0.33) \text{ ml}/\text{beat}$ vs. $(5.68 \pm 0.19) \text{ ml}/\text{beat}$] and peak metabolic equivalent (mild group vs. moderate group vs. severe group: 6.05 ± 0.25 vs. 5.82 ± 0.33 vs. 5.57 ± 0.25) further decreased as the degree of hepatic steatosis increased (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The level of blood lipids and the severity of hepatic steatosis in patients with MAFLD were closely related to their cardiopulmonary exercise ability.

Keywords: Metabolic associated fatty liver; Cardiopulmonary exercise ability; Blood lipids; High-density lipoprotein; Total cholesterol

代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 被定义为每日酒精摄入量低于40 g (男性) 或20 g (女性) 的人群中超过5%的肝细胞内脂肪积聚^[1]。MAFLD可发展为一系列疾病, 包括代谢相关脂肪性肝炎 (metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis, MASH), 病情进一步进展可导致纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)^[2,3]。MAFLD患病率正在迅速增高, 影响世界约25%的人群^[4], 给卫生系统带来了沉重的经济负担, 且随着疾病进展, 患者生活质量也会降低。MAFLD作为一种进行性疾病, 可发展至肝纤维化和肝硬化, 与心血管疾病发病率和死亡率增加相关^[5]。流行病学和临床研究已证实, MAFLD与包括左心功能不全、动脉粥样硬化和缺血性脑卒中在内的一系列心血管疾病的发展有关, 并且可能独立于心血管疾病的传统危险因素^[6-8]。这些结果提示心肺健康障碍与MAFLD相关, 低心肺运动能力是心血管疾病的重要危险因素, 但目前仍缺乏患者心肺运动能力与MAFLD疾病严重程度关系的研究。本研究采用横断面研究探讨MAFLD患者肝脏脂肪变严重程度的影响因素, 以及与心肺运动能力的相关性, 以期为临床预防和护理干预提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究采用横断面研究, 研究对象为2018年3月至2022年7月在佛山市第一人民医院感染科脂肪肝中心就诊的400例超声诊断为MAFLD的患者。纳入标准: ①临床诊断为MAFLD的患者; ②意识清楚、知情同意、自愿参与本研究的患者。排除标准: ①任何已知的继发性肝病, 包括乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原或抗丙型肝炎病毒抗体阳性等; ②过度饮酒 (定义为男性 ≥ 40 g/d或女性 ≥ 20 g/d), 接受可能导致肝脂肪变性的药物治疗; ③患有慢性疾病, 包括肾病、心血管疾病、肺部疾病、未控制的高血压、炎性肠病、活动性癌症; ④试验阶段接受过其他提高有氧运动能力的训练。本研究由佛山市第一人民医院医学伦理委员会审核通过 (批号: MR-44-22-011419), 所有参与者均签署书面知情同意书。

1.2 诊断方法及分组 MAFLD的诊断符合《代谢相关脂肪性肝病诊疗指南》的超声诊断标准^[9-11], 即 $> 5\%$ 肝细胞脂肪变性并排除过量饮酒和其他继发病因, 并且患者至少存在1项代谢综合征分。应用Fibrotouch对所有患者进行肝脏硬度 (liver stiffness measurement, LSM) 及脂肪衰减参数 (controlled attenuation parameter, CAP) 检测, 根据肝脏脂肪变严重程度, 将患者分为轻度组 ($240 \text{ dB/m} <$

$CAP \leq 265 \text{ dB/m}$)、中度组 ($265 \text{ dB/m} < CAP \leq 295 \text{ dB/m}$) 和重度组 ($CAP > 295 \text{ dB/m}$)^[12]。

1.3 人体成分分析和心肺运动试验 根据生物电阻抗检测技术采用韩国Biospace人体成分分析仪InBody770对所有患者进行人体成分分析。心肺运动试验采用德国耶格运动心肺功能测试仪 (MasterScreen CPX)、功率自行车。采用递增功率运动方案, 起始负荷为0 W, 根据性别、年龄和功能状态等选择每分钟负荷增加10~50 W, 尽可能达到受试者最大运动量, 但参与者感到筋疲力尽要求停止运动, 或不能维持规定转速, 或达到摄氧量平台时, 结束测试。

1.4 观察指标 收集参与者人口学特征、肝功能 [包括总胆红素、直接胆红素、间接胆红素、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶 (γ -glutamyl transferase, GGT)] 及代谢指标 [包括甘油三酯、总胆固醇、胰岛素、空腹血糖、高密度脂蛋白 (high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL)] 等临床资料。人体成分分析指标包括体质量、体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)、体脂肪、体脂百分比、内脏脂肪面积、蛋白质和基础代谢率 (basal metabolic rate, BMR) 等指标。运动心肺试验记录受试者氧摄取量、CO₂排出量、通气量、心率、氧脉搏、峰值公斤摄氧量、峰值功率、峰值代谢当量、峰值氧脉搏、氧气通气当量和CO₂通气当量。采用超声评估患者肾脏血管阻力指数 (resistance index, RI), RI = (收缩期血流最大速度 - 舒张期末血流速度) / 收缩期血流最大速度。

1.5 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。采用Shapiro-Wilk法进行正态性检验, 年龄、BMI、AST、ALT等符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 多组间比较采用单因素方差检验, 组内两两比较采用LSD-t检验。性别为计数资料, 以例数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用有序多分类Logistic回归分析MAFLD严重程度的影响因素。采用Pearson相关分析血脂水平和峰值公斤摄氧量的相关性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征和人体成分分析 纳入的400例患者中男性214例, 女性186例, 平均 (46.21 ± 7.58) 岁。轻度组145例, 中度组135例, 重度组120例。3组患者在性别、年龄、RI、收缩压、舒张压、总胆红素、直接胆红素、间接胆红素、胰岛素、空腹血

糖、ALT、AST和GGT方面差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。与轻度组相比,中度组和重度组患者的BMI、LSM、LDL、甘油三酯和总胆固醇水平显著升高,而HDL水平显著降低(P 均 <0.05)。人体成分分析结果显示,各组间的体蛋白质、骨矿物质、内脏脂肪面积和BMR差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。中度组和重度组MAFLD患者的体脂肪量及体脂肪百分比显著高于轻度组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 影响MAFLD脂肪变严重程度的多因素分析 以MAFLD脂肪变严重程度为因变量,按照轻度组=1、中度组=2、重度组=3赋值,以表1中差异有统计学意义的指标(BMI、LDL、甘油三脂、总胆固醇、体脂肪和体脂肪百分比)为自变量进行有序多分类Logistic回归分析,结果表明,BMI、甘油三酯、LDL、LSM、体脂肪和体脂肪百分比为影响

MAFLD患者肝脏脂肪变严重程度的危险因素,而HDL是保护因素,见表2。

2.3 MAFLD患者的心肺运动试验分析 中度和重度MAFLD患者的峰值公斤摄氧量、峰值氧脉搏和峰值代谢当量均低于轻度脂肪肝患者,且随着脂肪肝严重程度增加进一步降低,差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。各组间HR、氧脉搏、氧气通气当量和CO₂通气当量差异无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。见表3。提示MAFLD严重程度与患者心肺运动能力有密切关系。

2.4 MAFLD患者峰值公斤摄氧量与血脂水平的相关性 Pearson相关性分析表明,峰值公斤摄氧量与HDL水平呈正相关($r=0.40$, $P<0.0001$),与LDL、总胆固醇和甘油三脂水平呈负相关(r 值分别为-0.44、-0.40、-0.47, $P<0.001$),见图1。提示血脂水平可影响患者的心肺运动能力。

表1 轻度组、中度组和重度组MAFLD患者的一般资料和生物化学指标

指标	轻度组(145例)	中度组(135例)	重度组(120例)	统计量值	P值
一般临床特征					
男/女(例)	76/69	72/63	65/55	$\chi^2=0.087$	0.958
年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	45.75±5.02	46.24±2.60	46.88±3.13	$F=1.026$	0.361
RI($\bar{x}\pm s$)	2.02±0.06	2.01±0.04	2.01±0.04	$F=2.581$	0.079
BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$,kg/m ²)	20.68±1.50	21.56±1.19	23.13±1.91	$F=30.56$	<0.001
收缩压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg ^a)	123.64±4.79	124.04±4.61	123.88±4.44	$F=0.101$	0.904
舒张压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg ^a)	81.51±2.52	81.22±2.49	81.05±2.66	$F=0.415$	0.661
LSM($\bar{x}\pm s$,kPa)	8.07±0.93	10.18±1.13	13.96±1.61	$F=29.90$	<0.001
生物化学指标					
总胆红素($\pm s$,μmol/L)	14.82±5.57	14.69±5.27	14.57±5.61	$F=1.577$	0.258
直接胆红素($\bar{x}\pm s$,μmol/L)	4.44±1.92	4.27±1.60	4.38±1.78	$F=0.869$	0.220
间接胆红素($\bar{x}\pm s$,μmol/L)	10.39±3.98	10.42±3.96	10.41±4.11	$F=2.017$	0.135
胰岛素($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	5.37±1.22	5.58±1.58	5.45±1.65	$F=0.307$	0.736
空腹血糖($\bar{x}\pm s$,mIU/L)	7.91±2.37	8.20±6.77	8.14±5.39	$F=1.184$	0.308
ALT($\pm s$,U/L)	35.29±4.16	35.08±4.31	34.08±4.60	$F=1.001$	0.368
AST($\bar{x}\pm s$,U/L)	32.41±5.15	31.86±5.01	31.78±5.24	$F=0.234$	0.791
GGT($\bar{x}\pm s$,U/L)	37.75±4.21	38.02±4.39	38.63±4.16	$F=0.514$	0.599
HDL($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	1.16±0.08	1.13±0.09	1.02±0.09	$F=33.44$	<0.001
LDL($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	3.28±0.14	3.34±0.17	3.51±0.14	$F=29.31$	<0.001
甘油三酯($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	1.59±0.08	1.62±0.06	1.90±0.20	$F=83.35$	<0.001
总胆固醇($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	4.43±0.43	4.74±0.46	5.06±0.21	$F=31.74$	<0.001
人体成分分析指标					
体蛋白质($\bar{x}\pm s$,g/cm ²)	9.96±1.96	10.37±2.51	10.39±2.32	$F=1.067$	0.345
体脂肪($\bar{x}\pm s$,g/cm ²)	31.79±9.47	33.83±7.67	34.76±6.95	$F=3.404$	0.035
体脂肪百分比($\bar{x}\pm s$,%)	26.20±3.56	28.55±5.73	31.08±4.46	$F=6.274$	0.002
骨矿物质($\bar{x}\pm s$,mg/cm ²)	2.82±0.64	3.17±0.46	2.97±0.65	$F=2.834$	0.074
内脏脂肪面积($\bar{x}\pm s$,cm ²)	117.84±47.35	120.42±47.33	123.22±48.26	$F=0.785$	0.457
BMR($\bar{x}\pm s$,cm ²)	1457.55±206.81	1501.3±254.55	1507.04±248.82	$F=1.237$	0.292

注: ^a1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa; 轻度组与中度组相比: BMI $t=4.90$, $P<0.001$; LSM $t=5.56$, $P<0.001$; HDL $t=3.60$, $P<0.001$; LDL $t=2.19$, $P=0.029$; 甘油三脂 $t=2.50$, $P=0.013$; 总胆固醇 $t=3.40$, $P<0.001$; 体脂肪 $t=1.90$, $P=0.058$; 体脂肪百分比 $t=2.43$, $P=0.015$; 轻度组与重度组相比: BMI $t=10.05$, $P<0.001$; LSM $t=9.40$, $P=0.001$; HDL $t=5.70$, $P<0.001$; LDL $t=5.68$, $P<0.001$; 甘油三脂 $t=6.43$, $P<0.001$; 总胆固醇 $t=5.00$, $P<0.001$; 体脂肪 $t=2.60$, $P=0.010$; 体脂肪百分比 $t=4.14$, $P<0.001$; 中度组与重度组比较: BMI $t=5.01$, $P<0.001$; LSM $t=5.30$, $P<0.001$; HDL $t=4.26$, $P<0.001$; LDL $t=3.50$, $P=0.001$; 甘油三脂 $t=4.00$, $P<0.001$; 总胆固醇 $t=3.45$, $P=0.001$; 体脂肪 $t=1.23$, $P=0.220$; 体脂肪百分比 $t=2.14$, $P=0.034$; RI 为血管阻力指数, BMI 为体重指数, LSM 为肝脏硬度, ALT 为丙氨酸氨基转移酶, AST 为天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶, GGT 为γ-谷氨酰转移酶, HDL 为高密度脂蛋白, LDL 为低密度脂蛋白, BMR 为基础代谢率。

表2 影响MAFLD 脂肪变严重程度的有序多分类 Logistic 回归分析

影响因素	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P值	OR值	95%CI
BMI	0.14	0.05	8.70	0.003	1.16	1.05~1.27
总胆固醇	-0.32	0.22	2.08	0.149	0.72	0.47~1.12
甘油三酯	0.14	0.07	4.08	0.043	1.15	1.00~1.32
HDL	-2.69	0.49	29.63	<0.001	0.07	0.03~0.18
LDL	0.55	0.22	6.17	0.013	1.73	1.12~2.67
LSM	0.30	0.06	22.10	<0.001	1.36	1.19~1.54
体脂肪	-0.11	0.03	13.07	<0.001	1.04	0.84~1.25
体脂百分比	0.07	0.02	10.25	0.001	1.07	1.03~1.12

表3 轻度组、中度组和重度组MAFLD患者心肺运动试验参数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	轻度组 (145例)	中度组 (135例)	重度组 (120例)	F值	P值
心率 (次/min)	119.4 ± 20.68	122.5 ± 20.41	121.4 ± 15.31	0.657	0.520
峰值公斤摄氧量 [ml/(min·kg)]	21.39 ± 1.04	20.93 ± 1.11	19.51 ± 1.26	79.75	<0.001
峰值氧脉搏 (ml/次)	6.18 ± 0.31	5.97 ± 0.33	5.68 ± 0.19	20.22	<0.001
峰值代谢当量	6.05 ± 0.25	5.82 ± 0.33	5.57 ± 0.25	52.47	<0.001
氧脉搏 (ml)	10.51 ± 2.16	9.85 ± 2.80	8.99 ± 2.44	1.491	0.231
氧气通气当量 (ml)	30.59 ± 4.02	28.19 ± 4.14	28.44 ± 3.20	2.013	0.140
CO_2 通气当量 (ml)	29.43 ± 2.82	28.91 ± 2.86	29.55 ± 3.19	1.285	0.284

注: 轻度组与中度组相比: 心率 $t = 0.63$, $P = 0.528$; 峰值公斤摄氧量 $t = 4.31$, $P < 0.001$; 峰值氧脉搏 $t = 3.55$, $P = 0.001$; 峰值代谢当量 $t = 4.24$, $P < 0.001$; 氧脉搏 $t = 1.53$, $P = 0.127$; 氧气通气当量 $t = 1.60$, $P = 0.111$; CO_2 通气当量 $t = 0.62$, $P = 0.535$; 轻度组与重度组相比: 心率 $t = 0.76$, $P = 0.448$; 峰值公斤摄氧量 $t = 7.69$, $P < 0.001$; 峰值氧脉搏 $t = 6.84$, $P < 0.001$; 峰值代谢当量 $t = 5.50$, $P < 0.001$; 氧脉搏 $t = 2.73$, $P = 0.007$; 氧气通气当量 $t = 1.64$, $P = 0.102$; CO_2 通气当量 $t = 0.13$, $P = 0.895$; 中度组与重度组相比: 心率 $t = 0.20$, $P = 0.840$; 峰值公斤摄氧量 $t = 3.12$, $P = 0.002$; 峰值氧脉搏 $t = 2.75$, $P = 0.007$; 峰值代谢当量 $t = 3.62$, $P < 0.001$; 氧脉搏 $t = 1.71$, $P = 0.090$; 氧气通气当量 $t = 0.28$, $P = 0.782$; CO_2 通气当量 $t = 0.15$, $P = 0.877$ 。

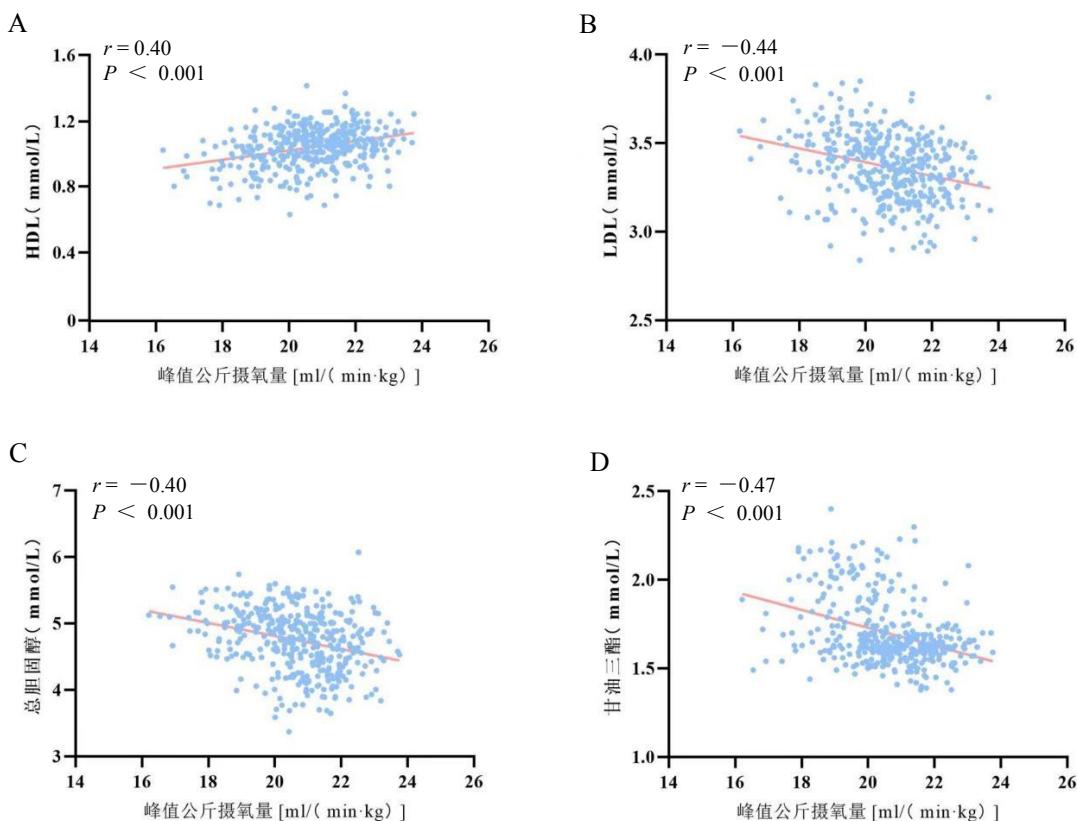


图1 MAFLD患者峰值公斤摄氧量与血脂水平的相关性分析散点图

3 讨论

随着生活水平的不断提高，超重和肥胖人群数量不断上升。肥胖人群中MAFLD的发生率明显高于非肥胖人群^[13]。肥胖与MAFLD的患病率和严重程度密切相关^[14,15]。本研究表明，不同严重程度MAFLD患者的BMI差异有统计学意义，BMI是MAFLD严重程度的独立危险因素。MAFLD与甘油三酯、LDL水平升高和HDL水平降低有显著相关性，脂肪性肝病患者游离脂肪酸水平升高，提示可将血脂水平作为肝脏脂肪变性检查的重要部分^[16,17]。有研究表明MAFLD与胆固醇和LDL升高以及总胆固醇升高有关^[18]。本研究表明，LDL、甘油三酯是促进MAFLD发展的重要因素，与最近的研究结果基本一致^[19]。

研究证实，MAFLD的发展或进展到MASH的部分原因是缺乏运动^[20]。中等强度的有氧训练可减少MAFLD患者的肝内脂肪^[21,22]。流行病学研究表明，MAFLD患者的心肺耐受性通常较低^[23]，这是一个重要的心血管风险因素^[24]。与没有脂肪变性的对照组受试者相比，MAFLD患者血流介导的血管扩张功能受损，颈动脉内膜中层厚度增加，加重了心血管疾病的风险^[25]。系统回顾和荟萃分析证实，超声诊断的MAFLD与颈动脉内膜中层厚度增加和颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的发生率增加密切相关^[26]。MAFLD与致命或非致命心脑血管事件的长期风险增加有关，更晚期的肝病尤其是纤维化阶段，会进一步增加心血管疾病的风险^[27]。此外，肺功能随着MAFLD严重程度的恶化而恶化，尤其是在纤维化阶段^[28]。

由于MAFLD患者死于心血管事件与死于终末期肝病的概率均较高^[29]，改善心肺耐受性为MAFLD的治疗和预防提供了潜在的靶点。本研究表明MAFLD患者疾病严重程度与峰值公斤摄氧量、峰值氧脉搏和峰值代谢当量相关。肝脏的线粒体功能参与脂肪组织的代谢^[30]。MAFLD患者的代谢功能障碍可进一步导致肺功能异常^[31]。有研究表明，肝脏的线粒体功能与心肺适应性具有潜在的互动效应^[32]。这也进一步证实肝脏脂肪代谢可能与心肺运动功能有关。

HDL是由肝脏和肠道产生的一类脂蛋白，具有抗氧化作用^[33]。越来越多的研究表明，MAFLD患者存在氧化应激的异常循环标志物，如丙二醛、超氧化物歧化酶活性和过氧化物酶1活性^[34,35]。本研究表明HDL是MAFLD严重程度的保护因素。HDL水平降低可能增加MAFLD患者发生心血管疾病的风险^[36]。进

一步Pearson相关性分析也证实，峰值公斤摄氧量与HDL水平呈正相关，而与LDL、甘油三酯和总胆固醇水平呈负相关。高水平HDL可减少不饱和脂肪酸的运转，降低动脉粥样硬化的发生^[37,38]。表明HDL对提高心肺功能有促进作用。

综上所述，MAFLD患者肝脏脂肪变严重程度与BMI、血脂水平、体脂肪含量和心肺运动能力密切相关，临幊上需对上述因素予以重点关注，明确相关危险因素有助于MAFLD的预防和治疗。

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