

# 体检瘦型非酒精性脂肪性肝病 人群特征分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 研究体检瘦型非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 人群与正常体质量NAFLD和超重/肥胖NAFLD人群特征的差异。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月1日至2018年9月30日于西安交通大学第二附属医院体检中心体检的96 100例研究对象资料, 最终纳入366例瘦型NAFLD患者 (瘦型NAFLD组) [体重指数 (body mass index, BMI) < 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>]、2009例正常体质量NAFLD患者 (正常体质量NAFLD组) (23 kg/m<sup>2</sup> ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)、7221例超重/肥胖NAFLD患者 (超重/肥胖NAFLD组) (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)。比较各组患者年龄、舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP)、空腹血糖 (fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、尿酸 (uric acid, UA)、血红蛋白 (hemoglobin, Hb)、红细胞计数 (red blood cell, RBC)、红细胞体积 (mean corpuscular volume, MCV)、血小板 (platelet count, PLT)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、白蛋白 (albumin, ALB) 等差异。**结果** 与超重/肥胖NAFLD患者相比, 瘦型NAFLD患者女性占比 (46.17%比20.70%) 和绝经期女性占比更高 (79.88%比64.48%), 年龄更大 [(46.39 ± 9.90) 岁比 (44.16 ± 9.51) 岁], Hb [(149.09 ± 15.03) g/L比 (155.57 ± 14.29) g/L]、RBC [(4.88 ± 0.47) × 10<sup>12</sup>/L比 (5.07 ± 0.44) × 10<sup>12</sup>/L]、UA [(337.48 ± 82.19) μmol/L比 (382.51 ± 86.16) μmol/L]、血脂异常占比 (77.05%比85.36%)、代谢异常占比 (87.16%比93.43%) 和ALT ≥ 2倍正常值上限占比 (3.55%比8.67%) 更低, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 < 0.05)。与正常体质量NAFLD患者相比, 瘦型NAFLD患者女性比例更高 (46.17%比27.73%), 年龄更大 [(46.39 ± 9.90) 岁比 (44.44 ± 9.85) 岁], Hb [(149.09 ± 15.03) g/L比 (153.31 ± 14.10) g/L]、RBC [(4.88 ± 0.47) × 10<sup>12</sup>/L比 (5.02 ± 0.45) × 10<sup>12</sup>/L]、UA [(337.48 ± 82.19) μmol/L比 (360.48 ± 81.18) μmol/L]、血脂异常占比 (77.05%比83.67%) 更低, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 < 0.05)。瘦型NAFLD组、正常体质量NAFLD组、超重/肥胖NAFLD组患者TC [(5.13 ± 1.09) mmol/L比 (5.01 ± 1.01) mmol/L比 (5.01 ± 0.96) mmol/L] 和LDL-C [(3.28 ± 0.82) mmol/L比 (3.23 ± 0.80) mmol/L比 (3.22 ± 0.76) mmol/L] 水平差异无统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 > 0.05)。瘦型NAFLD组患者HDL-C水平高于正常体质量NAFLD组, 正常体质量NAFLD组高于超重/肥胖NAFLD组 [(1.17 ± 0.27) mmol/L比 (1.10 ± 0.35) mmol/L比 (1.05 ± 0.21) mmol/L;  $F = 49.37$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ]。瘦型NAFLD组患者TG水平低于正常体质量NAFLD组, 正常体质量NAFLD组低于超重/肥胖NAFLD组 (中位数: 1.79 mmol/L比1.92 mmol/L比

2.07 mmol/L;  $H = 55.771$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。结论 瘦型NAFLD患者脂代谢与正常体质量、超重/肥胖NAFLD患者存在差异, TG水平最低, HDL-C水平最高。瘦型NAFLD患者女性比例更高, 年龄更大, UA水平更低, 血脂异常占比更低。瘦型NAFLD相比超重/肥胖NAFLD绝经女性占比高, 代谢异常占比和 $ALT \geq 2$ 倍正常值上限占比更低。

关键词: 脂肪性肝病, 非酒精性, 瘦型; 脂代谢; 代谢异常; 超重; 肥胖

### The characteristics of lean non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in physical examination

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the differences among lean non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) population, normal weight NAFLD population and overweight/obese NAFLD population. **Methods** Data of 96 100 subjects who underwent physical examination in the Physical Examination Center of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University from January 1st, 2016 to September 30th, 2018 were retrospectively analyzed, and 366 lean NAFLD patients (lean NAFLD group) [body mass index (BMI)  $< 23 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ], 2009 normal weight NAFLD patients (normal weight NAFLD group) ( $23 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{BMI} < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) and 7221 overweight/obese NAFLD patients (overweight/obese NAFLD group) ( $\text{BMI} \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) were finally included. Age, diastolic blood pressure (DBP), systolic blood pressure (SBP), fasting plasma glucose (FPG), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), uric acid (UA), hemoglobin (Hb), red blood cell (RBC), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), platelet count (PLT), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and albumin (ALB) of patients in three groups were compared. **Results** Compared with those in overweight/obese NAFLD group, the proportion of female (46.17% vs. 20.70%) and menopausal women (79.88% vs. 64.48%) in lean NAFLD group were higher, the age [ $(46.39 \pm 9.90)$  years vs.  $(44.16 \pm 9.51)$  years] was older, Hb [ $(149.09 \pm 15.03) \text{ g/L}$  vs.  $(155.57 \pm 14.29) \text{ g/L}$ ], RBC [ $(4.88 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$  vs.  $(5.07 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$ ], UA [ $(337.48 \pm 82.19) \mu\text{mol/L}$  vs.  $(382.51 \pm 86.16) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ], proportion of dyslipidemia (77.05% vs. 85.36%), proportion of metabolic abnormalities (87.16% vs. 93.43%) and proportion of  $ALT \geq 2 \times$  upper limit of normal (3.55% vs. 8.67%) were lower, the differences were statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with those in normal weight NAFLD group, the proportion of female in lean NAFLD group was higher (46.17% vs. 27.73%), the age [ $(46.39 \pm 9.90)$  years vs.  $(44.44 \pm 9.85)$  years] was older, Hb [ $(149.09 \pm 15.03) \text{ g/L}$  vs.  $(153.31 \pm 14.10) \text{ g/L}$ ], RBC [ $(4.88 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$  vs.  $(5.02 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$ ], UA [ $(337.48 \pm 82.19) \mu\text{mol/L}$  vs.  $(360.48 \pm 81.18) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ] and proportion of dyslipidemia (77.05% vs. 83.67%) were lower, the differences were statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). There were no statistically significant difference in TC [ $(5.13 \pm 1.09) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(5.01 \pm 1.01) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(5.01 \pm 0.96) \text{ mmol/L}$ ] and LDL-C [ $(3.28 \pm 0.82) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(3.23 \pm 0.80) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(3.22 \pm 0.76) \text{ mmol/L}$ ] level among lean NAFLD group, normal weight NAFLD group and overweight/obese NAFLD group. HDL-C level of patients in lean NAFLD group was higher than that of normal weight NAFLD, and normal weight NAFLD group was higher than that of overweight/obese NAFLD group [ $(1.17 \pm 0.27) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(1.10 \pm 0.35) \text{ mmol/L}$  vs.  $(1.05 \pm 0.21) \text{ mmol/L}$ ;

$F = 49.37, P < 0.001$ ]. TG level of patients in lean NAFLD group was lower than that of normal weight NAFLD, and normal weight NAFLD group was lower than that of overweight/obese NAFLD group (median: 1.79 mmol/L vs. 1.92 mmol/L vs. 2.07 mmol/L;  $F = 55.771, P < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions** Lean NAFLD patients had differences in lipid metabolism compared with normal weight and overweight/obese NAFLD patients, and had the lowest TG level and the highest HDL-C level. In lean NAFLD patients, there was a higher proportion of female, older age, lower UA level and lower proportion of dyslipidemia. Compared with overweight/obese NAFLD patients, lean NAFLD patients had higher proportion of menopausal female, lower metabolic abnormality and proportion of  $ALT \geq 2 \times$  upper limit of normal.

**Keywords:** Fatty liver disease, non-alcoholic, lean; Lipid metabolism; Metabolic abnormalities; Overweight; Obese

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)已更名为代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD),是全球范围内常见的肝脏疾病,总体患病率为39.22%(95%CI: 30.96%~48.15%)<sup>[1]</sup>,包括从单纯性脂肪变性到非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)和肝硬化的一系列疾病<sup>[2]</sup>,已成为美国等西方国家慢性肝病、终末期肝病和肝细胞癌肝移植的主要原因之一<sup>[3]</sup>。传统意义上认为NAFLD与超重/肥胖明显相关,但有相当一部分瘦型、正常体质量人群患有脂肪性肝病。亚裔体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)  $< 23 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的NAFLD患者被视为瘦型NAFLD。瘦型NAFLD也被认为是隐源性肝病的主要原因,可不经肝硬化而发展至肝恶性肿瘤阶段,晚期生存率低<sup>[4]</sup>。有荟萃分析表明瘦型NAFLD患者胰腺癌和结直肠癌的风险也增加<sup>[5]</sup>,发生急性冠脉综合征、食管静脉曲张和肝细胞癌的风险明显更高<sup>[6]</sup>。关于瘦型NAFLD的大型研究较少,发病机制及预后尚不明确,为了解此类人群分布、一般特征、代谢特征以及与正常体质量NAFLD、超重/肥胖NAFLD的差异,本研究收集西安交通大学第二附属医院体检中心近3年瘦型NAFLD、正常体质量NAFLD、超重/肥胖NAFLD患者的资料进行分析比较,以加深对瘦型NAFLD的认知,引起重视。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 本研究为单中心回顾性研究,原始资料来自2016年1月1日至2018年9月3日于西安交通大学第二附属医院参加体检的人员资料。参加健康体检者共96 100例,剔除年龄 $< 18$ 岁、过量饮酒、腹部超声结果缺失后纳入56 028例;最终纳入生物化学

指标及血常规结果均完整的瘦型NAFLD患者366例(瘦型NAFLD组),正常体质量NAFLD患者2009例(正常体质量NAFLD组)、超重/肥胖NAFLD患者7221例(超重/肥胖NAFLD组)。本研究经西安交通大学医学部伦理委员会批准,批号:2018-003。

## 1.2 诊断标准

**1.2.1 NAFLD** 根据《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018更新版)》<sup>[7]</sup>,腹部超声符合弥漫性脂肪性肝病的影像学诊断标准:①肝脏前场回声增强(“明亮肝”);②肝脏远场回声衰减;③肝内管道显示不清楚;并无过量饮酒史(男性饮酒折合乙醇量 $< 30 \text{ g/d}$ ,女性 $< 20 \text{ g/d}$ )。瘦型NAFLD: BMI  $< 23 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的NAFLD患者;正常体质量NAFLD:  $23 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{BMI} < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的NAFLD患者;超重/肥胖NAFLD: BMI  $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的NAFLD患者。

**1.2.2 绝经女性** 中国女性开始进入围绝经期的平均年龄为46岁,绝经的平均年龄在48~52岁,本研究设定年龄 $\geq 46$ 岁女性为绝经女性,包括围绝经期女性和绝经期女性<sup>[8]</sup>。

**1.2.3 高血压** 根据《高血压患者高质量血压管理中国专家建议》<sup>[9]</sup>:舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)  $\geq 85 \text{ mmHg}$  ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )和(或)收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)  $\geq 130 \text{ mmHg}$ 为高血压。

**1.2.4 高血糖** 根据《国家基层糖尿病防治管理指南(2022)》<sup>[10]</sup>诊断标准:正常空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)  $\geq 6.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ 为高血糖。

**1.2.5 血脂异常** 根据《中国血脂管理指南(2023年)》<sup>[11]</sup>边缘升高标准:甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)  $\geq$

1.7 mmol/L和(或)总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)  $\geq 5.2$  mmol/L和(或)低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)  $\geq 3.4$  mmol/L和(或)高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)  $< 1.0$  mmol/L。高TG血症: TG  $\geq 1.7$  mmol/L; 高TC血症: TC  $\geq 5.2$  mmol/L; 高LDL-C血症: LDL-C  $\geq 3.4$  mmol/L; 低HDL-C血症: HDL-C  $< 1.0$  mmol/L。

1.2.6 代谢异常 参考《国际糖尿病联盟2005年公布代谢综合征的新定义》<sup>[12]</sup>, 定义为诊断NAFLD同时满足下列条件中任意1条: ①FPG  $\geq 6.1$  mmol/L; ②DBP  $\geq 85$  mmHg 和(或)SBP  $\geq 130$  mmHg; ③血脂异常。代谢异常频次=代谢异常发生次数(高血压+高血糖+血脂异常)/NAFLD患者例数; 3种代谢异常即同时合并高血糖、高血压及血脂异常。

1.2.7 高尿酸血症 根据《中国高尿酸血症相关疾病诊疗多学科专家共识(2023年版)》<sup>[13]</sup>: 无论性别, 空腹血尿酸(uric acid, UA)  $> 420$   $\mu$ mol/L为高尿酸血症。

1.2.8 贫血 成年男性血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)  $< 120$  g/L, 成年女性(非妊娠)  $< 110$  g/L。

1.2.9 低蛋白血症 血浆白蛋白(albumin, ALB)  $< 35$  g/L。

1.3 研究方法 通过阅读体检资料获取数据。人口统计学指标包括性别、年龄。人体测量指标包括体质量、身高、BMI、SBP和DBP(由有经验的医生测量与计算)。观察指标包括肝脏超声检查结果(由专科医生采用统一诊断标准使用具有3.5 MHz探头的高分辨率B型断层超声进行腹部超声检查), Hb、红细胞计数(red blood cell, RBC)、红细胞体积(mean corpuscular volume, MCV)、血小板(platelet count, PLT)、FPG、TG、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、ALB及UA等结果(体检者禁食过夜后, 由经验丰富的护士采集肘静脉血, 使用全自动生化分析仪进行检测)。比较3组间各指标的差异。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 23软件进行数据分析。BMI、年龄、SBP等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分析, 组内两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验; TG和ALT为非正态分布的计

量资料, 以 $M(p_{25}, p_{75})$ 表示, 多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis *H*检验, 两两比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验。性别、高血压、高血糖等计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 多组间比较采用Pearson  $\chi^2$ 检验, 两两比较采用 $\chi^2$ 分割。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 研究对象占比 BMI及腹部超声结果完整者共56 028例(瘦型20 699例, 正常体质量13 026例、肥胖/超重22 303例), 共诊断NAFLD 15 841例, 占比28.27%(15 841/56 028)。15 841例NAFLD患者中瘦型NAFLD患者724例, 正常体质量NAFLD患者2711例, 肥胖/超重NAFLD患者12 406例。瘦型NAFLD患者占同等BMI人群3.50%(724/20 699), 占有NAFLD患者4.57%(724/15 841); 正常体质量NAFLD患者占同等BMI人群20.81%(2711/13 026), 占有NAFLD患者17.11%(2711/15 841); 超重/肥胖NAFLD患者占同等BMI人群55.62%(12 406/22 303), 占有NAFLD患者78.32%(12 406/15 841)。

2.2 瘦型、正常体质量及超重/肥胖NAFLD患者的一般资料 3组NAFLD患者间年龄、BMI、SBP、DBP、TG、HDL-C、FPG、ALT、UA、ALB、Hb、PLT、RBC水平差异有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。瘦型NAFLD组患者SBP、DBP、TG、ALT、UA、Hb、PLT、RBC水平显著低于肥胖/超重NAFLD组, 年龄和HDL-C水平显著高于肥胖/超重NAFLD组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。瘦型NAFLD患者组SBP、DBP、TG、UA、Hb、RBC水平显著低于正常体质量NAFLD组, 年龄、HDL-C水平显著高于正常体质量NAFLD组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。见表1。

2.3 各组患者女性、绝经女性及不同指标异常者占比 瘦型NAFLD女性、绝经女性占比高于超重/肥胖NAFLD, 高血压、高TG血症、低HDL-C血症、血脂异常、代谢异常、3种代谢异常、ALT  $\geq 2$ 倍正常值上限(normal upper limit, ULN)、高尿酸血症占比低于超重/肥胖NAFLD; 瘦型NAFLD女性占比高于正常体重NAFLD, 低HDL-C血症、血脂异常、尿酸高占比低于正常体重NAFLD, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ), 详见表2。瘦型NAFLD组、正常体质量NAFLD组、超重/肥胖NAFLD组的代谢异常频次分别为1.37次/人、1.47次/人、1.64次/人。

表1 瘦型 NAFLD 组、正常体质量 NAFLD 组、超重 / 肥胖 NAFLD 组患者一般资料

项目	瘦型NAFLD组 (366例)	正常体质量 NAFLD组 (2009例)	超重/肥胖 NAFLD组 (7221例)	统计量值	P值	统计量 <sub>1</sub> 值	P <sub>1</sub> 值	统计量 <sub>2</sub> 值	P <sub>2</sub> 值	统计量 <sub>3</sub> 值	P <sub>3</sub> 值
BMI ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.09 ± 0.81	24.20 ± 0.55	28.29 ± 2.43	F = 10582.719	< 0.001	t = - 47.800	< 0.001	t = - 121.204	< 0.001	t = - 131.383	< 0.001
年龄 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁 )	46.39 ± 9.90	44.44 ± 9.85	44.16 ± 9.51	F = 9.112	< 0.001	t = 3.456	0.002	t = 4.206	< 0.001	t = 1.146	0.484
SBP ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmHg )	121.98 ± 13.43	124.89 ± 28.51	128.20 ± 14.60	F = 41.367	< 0.001	t = - 2.779	0.005	t = - 6.319	< 0.001	t = - 7.164	< 0.001
DBP ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmHg )	80.84 ± 9.27	81.96 ± 9.73	84.69 ± 10.63	F = 81.275	< 0.001	t = - 2.070	0.097	t = - 7.71	< 0.001	t = - 11.028	< 0.001
TG [M ( p <sub>25</sub> , p <sub>75</sub> ) , mmol/L]	1.79 ( 1.26, 2.47 )	1.92 ( 1.43, 2.69 )	2.07 ( 1.51, 2.95 )	H = 55.771	< 0.001	U = - 3.164	0.005	U = - 5.825	< 0.001	U = - 5.245	< 0.001
TC ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L )	5.13 ± 1.09	5.01 ± 1.01	5.01 ± 0.96	F = 2.368	0.094	t = 1.917	0.135	t = 2.172	0.077	t = 0.343	0.937
LDL-C ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L )	3.28 ± 0.82	3.23 ± 0.80	3.22 ± 0.76	F = 1.047	0.351	t = 1.049	0.546	t = 1.377	0.354	t = 0.572	0.835
HDL-C ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L )	1.17 ± 0.27	1.10 ± 0.35	1.05 ± 0.21	F = 49.37	< 0.001	t = 4.452	< 0.001	t = 8.401	< 0.001	t = 5.758	< 0.001
FPG ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L )	5.99 ± 2.03	5.91 ± 1.82	5.94 ± 1.70	F = 0.282	0.754	t = 0.676	0.777	t = 0.491	0.876	t = - 0.527	0.858
ALT [M ( p <sub>25</sub> , p <sub>75</sub> ) , U/L]	25 ( 19, 37 )	29 ( 21, 43 )	33 ( 24, 50 )	H = 151.619	< 0.001	U = - 4.277	< 0.001	U = - 8.935	< 0.001	U = - 9.343	< 0.001
UA ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , μmol/L )	337.48 ± 82.19	360.48 ± 81.18	382.51 ± 86.16	F = 97.393	< 0.001	t = - 4.934	< 0.001	t = - 10.203	< 0.001	t = - 21.694	< 0.001
ALB ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , g/L )	47.60 ± 3.05	47.78 ± 6.73	47.40 ± 2.83	F = 4.434	0.012	t = - 0.108	0.914	t = 1.347	0.178	t = 2.768	0.006
Hb ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , g/L )	149.09 ± 15.03	153.31 ± 14.10	155.57 ± 14.29	F = 48.077	< 0.001	t = - 53.239	< 0.001	t = - 56.021	< 0.001	t = - 126.171	< 0.001
PLT ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L )	228.50 ± 56.23	223.20 ± 57.54	221.53 ± 57.10	F = 3.025	0.049	t = 1.632	0.103	t = 2.277	0.023	t = 1.159	0.247
RBC ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , × 10 <sup>12</sup> /L )	4.88 ± 0.47	5.02 ± 0.45	5.07 ± 0.44	F = 40.206	< 0.001	t = - 5.482	< 0.001	t = - 8.052	< 0.001	t = - 4.751	< 0.001
MCV ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , fl )	90.72 ± 4.78	90.21 ± 4.70	90.27 ± 4.36	F = 2.048	0.129	t = 2.015	0.044	t = 1.892	0.059	t = - 0.521	0.602

注: 统计量<sub>1</sub>、P<sub>1</sub>为瘦型 NAFLD 组与正常体质量 NAFLD 组相比; 统计量<sub>2</sub>、P<sub>2</sub>为瘦型 NAFLD 组与超重 / 肥胖 NAFLD 组相比; 统计量<sub>3</sub>、P<sub>3</sub>为正常体质量 NAFLD 组与超重 / 肥胖 NAFLD 组相比。

表2 瘦型 NAFLD 组、正常体质量 NAFLD、超重 / 肥胖 NAFLD 组女性、绝经女性及不同指标异常占比 [ 例 ( % ) ]

项目	瘦型NAFLD组 (366例)	正常体质量NAFLD组 (2009例)	超重/肥胖NAFLD组 (7221例)	χ <sup>2</sup> 值	P值
女性	169 ( 46.17 ) <sup>a</sup>	557 ( 27.73 ) <sup>b</sup>	1495 ( 20.70 ) <sup>c</sup>	157.019	< 0.001
绝经女性	135 ( 79.88 ) <sup>a</sup>	407 ( 73.07 ) <sup>a</sup>	964 ( 64.48 ) <sup>b</sup>	25.929	< 0.001
年龄 ≥ 46岁男性	81 ( 41.12 ) <sup>a</sup>	593 ( 40.84 ) <sup>a</sup>	2474 ( 43.20 ) <sup>a</sup>	2.854	0.240
高血压	140 ( 38.25 ) <sup>a</sup>	851 ( 42.36 ) <sup>a</sup>	3891 ( 53.88 ) <sup>b</sup>	105.275	< 0.001
高TG血症	197 ( 53.83 ) <sup>a</sup>	1255 ( 62.47 ) <sup>a</sup>	4776 ( 66.14 ) <sup>b</sup>	50.462	< 0.001
高TC血症	157 ( 42.90 ) <sup>ab</sup>	832 ( 46.39 ) <sup>b</sup>	2761 ( 38.24 ) <sup>a</sup>	8.997	0.011
高LDL-C血症	156 ( 42.62 ) <sup>a</sup>	824 ( 41.02 ) <sup>a</sup>	2811 ( 38.93 ) <sup>a</sup>	4.412	0.110
低HDL-C血症	105 ( 28.26 ) <sup>a</sup>	739 ( 36.78 ) <sup>b</sup>	3139 ( 43.47 ) <sup>c</sup>	54.691	< 0.001
血脂异常	282 ( 77.05 ) <sup>a</sup>	1681 ( 83.67 ) <sup>b</sup>	6164 ( 85.36 ) <sup>b</sup>	20.599	< 0.001
高血糖	80 ( 21.86 ) <sup>ab</sup>	430 ( 21.40 ) <sup>b</sup>	1785 ( 24.72 ) <sup>a</sup>	10.383	0.006
代谢异常	319 ( 87.16 ) <sup>a</sup>	1819 ( 90.54 ) <sup>a</sup>	6747 ( 93.43 ) <sup>b</sup>	35.545	< 0.001
3种代谢异常	36 ( 9.84 ) <sup>a</sup>	180 ( 8.96 ) <sup>a</sup>	1029 ( 14.25 ) <sup>b</sup>	44.008	< 0.001
ALT ≥ 2 × ULN*	13 ( 3.55 ) <sup>a</sup>	99 ( 4.93 ) <sup>a</sup>	626 ( 8.67 ) <sup>b</sup>	40.171	< 0.001
高尿酸血症	57 ( 15.57 ) <sup>a</sup>	428 ( 21.30 ) <sup>b</sup>	2283 ( 31.62 ) <sup>c</sup>	114.083	< 0.001
低蛋白血症	0 ( 0 ) <sup>a</sup>	2 ( 0.09 ) <sup>a</sup>	13 ( 0.18 ) <sup>a</sup>	1.248	0.536
贫血	11 ( 2.37 ) <sup>a</sup>	33 ( 1.76 ) <sup>a</sup>	138 ( 2.00 ) <sup>a</sup>	2.668	0.263

注: \*ALT 的 ULN 为男性为 50 U/L, 女性为 40 U/L; 同一指标组间比较, 上标小写字母 ( a、b 及 c ) 不同则代表差异有统计学意义。

### 3 讨论

本研究对体检人群进行筛选,共纳入15 841例NAFLD患者,占总人数的28.27%,结果接近于其他研究<sup>[14]</sup>。瘦型NAFLD占有所有NAFLD患者的4.57%,占相同BMI人群的3.50%,结果接近于其他研究<sup>[15]</sup>。超重/肥胖NAFLD占有所有NAFLD患者的78.32%,占相同BMI人群的54.01%。瘦型NAFLD患者年龄相对偏大、绝经女性占比稍高,与其他研究结果类似<sup>[16]</sup>。绝经女性雌激素分泌不足导致内脏脂肪堆积、胰岛素抵抗、动脉粥样硬化等,相比年龄相仿的男性NAFLD,老年女性NAFLD患者的病死率更高、预后更差<sup>[17]</sup>。研究表明透皮雌激素替代治疗在预防NAFLD的发生和进展中具有一定优势<sup>[18]</sup>,期待雌激素替代治疗能够改善我国绝经女性NAFLD的预后。

高BMI导致各种疾病(NAFLD、卒中、缺血性心脏病、糖代谢紊乱等)负担增加<sup>[19]</sup>,动脉粥样硬化、心血管疾病的危险因素包括脂质代谢紊乱、2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes, T2DM)及高血压等<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究中瘦型NAFLD组代谢异常占比、合并3种代谢异常占比均低于超重/肥胖NAFLD组,代谢异常发生频次为1.37次/人,超重/肥胖NAFLD 1.64次/人。正常体质量NAFLD组与瘦型NAFLD组血脂异常占比存在差异,代谢异常发生频次1.47次/人。最近发表的Meta分析提示瘦型NAFLD的代谢异常程度低于肥胖、超重NAFLD患者<sup>[21]</sup>,与本研究结果类似。NAFLD与脂代谢异常密切相关,瘦型NAFLD患者TG水平低于正常体质量NAFLD和超重/肥胖NAFLD患者,而HDL-C水平则最高,TC和LDL-C水平差异无统计学意义,提示不同BMI的NAFLD患者脂代谢存在差异。TG升高与不良生活方式及饮食密切相关,运动和控制饮食可减少肥胖及胰岛素抵抗,从而有效降低TG,正常体质量与超重/肥胖NAFLD患者更应注重体质量与饮食管理。绝大多数国家或地区(包括中国版指南)的血脂管理指南均推荐将降低LDL-C水平作为降脂治疗的首要目标<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究提示非HDL-C(TC减HDL-C)较LDL-C能更好地预测动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病风险<sup>[22]</sup>,基于血脂代谢的差异可认为瘦型NAFLD患者心血管疾病风险低于正常体质量和超重/肥胖NAFLD患者,降低LDL-C水平的同时不能忽视非HDL-C。流行病学研究表明NAFLD增加了T2DM的风险,而T2DM又增加NAFLD患者NASH和肝纤

维化的风险<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究比较了不同BMI NAFLD患者的FPG水平及高血糖占比,但未显示出有统计学差异,可能原因在于T2DM常伴随胰岛素分泌相对不足及胰岛素抵抗,其血糖水平通常在餐后升高,所以本研究的血糖研究结果可能不能充分反映不同BMI NAFLD患者的真实血糖水平,因此建议后续研究采用糖化血红蛋白或餐后血糖来分析。瘦型NAFLD患者的SBP水平低于正常体重、超重/肥胖NAFLD患者,高血压占比低于超重/肥胖NAFLD患者。综上,本研究提示瘦型NAFLD患者的代谢异常程度最轻,瘦型NAFLD患者发生动脉粥样硬化和心血管疾病的风险可能更低。

本研究中瘦型NAFLD患者的尿酸水平和高尿酸血症占比均低于正常体质量及超重/肥胖NAFLD患者,有研究表明,尿酸识别2级或更高级别肝脂肪变性的敏感度为80.0%,特异度为78.8%,临界值为310  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (受试者工作特征曲线下面积为0.82,  $P < 0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.79~0.84)<sup>[24]</sup>,结合尿酸水平可推测瘦型NAFLD发生高级别肝脂肪变性的占比更低。肝细胞发生损伤时ALT外溢,血液中 $\text{ALT} \geq 2 \times \text{ULN}$ 提示可能存在NASH<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究表明瘦型NAFLD患者的ALT水平更低,  $\text{ALT} \geq 2 \times \text{ULN}$ 占比低于超重/肥胖NAFLD,瘦型NAFLD发生NASH的占比更低。另一项使用磁共振成像评估NAFLD纤维化的研究发现瘦型NAFLD患者早期纤维化的患病率更低<sup>[26]</sup>。结合ALT、UA水平的分析结果可认为瘦型NAFLD未来进展至肝纤维化的比例可能更低。瘦型NAFLD的风险因素包括蛋白质营养不良、遗传及特殊药物使用等<sup>[27,28]</sup>,本研究以ALB、Hb、贫血及低蛋白血症占比评估NAFLD人群的营养状况,但各组间差异无统计学意义。本研究的不足在于使用的BMI不能区分出腹型肥胖人群,使用人体成分分析仪和腰围对NAFLD患者脂肪分布及肌肉含量进行分析可能更准确;腹部超声筛查的脂肪性肝病为早期患者,前文使用磁共振成像评估NAFLD纤维化的研究却发现瘦型NAFLD患者发生晚期纤维化的患病率更高<sup>[26]</sup>,因本研究属于横断面研究未能进一步明确。

综上,瘦型NAFLD因其BMI相对正常、代谢异常程度相对较轻、NASH发生率相对更低易被医师和患者忽视,临床工作者需加强对此类患者的认识和管理,与非瘦型NAFLD进行差异化治疗,以改善患者预后。

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