

# NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD人群肝纤维化与肾脏临床病理的相关性

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨基于非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)、代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)、代谢功能障碍相关脂肪变性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease, MASLD) 3种诊断标准下, 肝纤维化程度与肾活检确诊的慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)人群临床指标和肾脏病理评分的相关性。方法 以2020年7月10日至2023年5月5日于江南大学附属中心医院肾脏内科接受肾穿刺活检的CKD患者为研究对象, 收集其临床资料、实验室指标及病理数据; 根据NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD的诊断标准进行分组(NAFLD组、非NAFLD组; MAFLD组、非MAFLD组; MASLD组、非MASLD组)后比较非脂肪性肝病与脂肪性肝病人群的临床指标和肾脏病理评分的差异, 同时采用Spearman相关性分析各组人群脂肪肝纤维化评分(NAFLD fibrosis score, NFS)与临床指标及病理评分的相关性。依据肾脏病理类型将脂肪性肝病患者(NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组)分为原发性肾病(primary kidney diseases, PKD)组和继发性肾病(secondary kidney diseases, SKD)组, 再次分析NFS与临床指标及病理评分的相关性, 并通过Logistic回归分析肾脏疾病进展的危险因素。结果 与非脂肪性肝病组相比, NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD人群的体重指数及代谢性疾病的患病率均更高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 而血清肌酐、估算的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)和肾脏病理评分差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。在NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD人群中, NFS与eGFR水平呈负相关(NAFLD:  $r = -0.329$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ; MAFLD:  $r = -0.360$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; MASLD:  $r = -0.312$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ), 并与24小时尿蛋白、血尿素氮、肾小管萎缩评分呈正相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。脂肪性肝病合并PKD与SKD人群中NFS与eGFR均呈负相关, 脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群中NFS与肾小管萎缩评分呈正相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ); 但进一步Logistic回归分析表明NFS仅是脂肪性肝病合并SKD患者肾脏疾病进展的独立危险因素 [eGFR: NAFLD-OR = 4.436 (95%CI: 1.247~15.777), MAFLD-OR = 2.321 (95%CI: 1.130~4.769), MASLD-OR = 2.767 (95%CI: 1.065~7.192); 肾小管萎缩: NAFLD-OR = 10.08 (95%CI: 1.258~80.76), MAFLD-OR = 2.394 (95%CI: 1.020~5.617), MASLD-OR = 5.194 (95%CI: 1.140~23.662),  $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ]。结论 NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD 3种诊断标准下, NFS均与eGFR降低和肾小管萎缩加重显著相关; 尤其在体重-代谢失衡的脂肪性肝病合并SKD亚组中, NFS是其肾脏疾病进展的独立危险因素。

**关键词:** 慢性肾脏病; 肾活检; 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 肝纤维化; 体重管理

## Correlations between liver fibrosis and renal clinical-pathological features in patients with NAFLD, MAFLD and MASLD

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the correlation between liver fibrosis severity and clinical parameters as well as kidney pathology scores in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) confirmed by renal biopsy under three diagnostic criteria: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) and metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD). **Methods** Patients with CKD who underwent renal biopsy at the Department of Nephrology in Jiangnan University Medical Center from July 10th, 2020 to May 5th, 2023 were enrolled. Clinical data, laboratory parameters and pathological findings were collected. Patients were categorized based on NAFLD, MAFLD and MASLD criteria (NAFLD group, non-NAFLD group; MAFLD group, non-MAFLD group; MASLD group, non-MASLD group). Differences in clinical indicators and kidney pathology scores between non-fatty liver group and fatty liver group were compared. Spearman correlation analysis was used to assess the correlation between NAFLD fibrosis score (NFS) and clinical/pathological parameters within each fatty liver group. Patients were further stratified into primary kidney disease (PKD) and secondary kidney disease (SKD) subgroups based on renal pathology for correlation analysis. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the risk factors for renal function progression within subgroups. **Results** Compared with non-fatty liver group, NAFLD, MAFLD and MASLD groups exhibited significantly higher body mass index (BMI) and prevalence of metabolic diseases (all  $P < 0.05$ ). However, serum creatinine, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and kidney pathology scores showed no significant differences (all  $P > 0.05$ ). Within NAFLD, MAFLD and MASLD groups, NFS was negatively correlated with eGFR (NAFLD:  $r = -0.329$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ; MAFLD:  $r = -0.360$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; MASLD:  $r = -0.312$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ) and positively correlated with 24-hour urinary protein, blood urea nitrogen and tubular atrophy score (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Subgroup analysis revealed a negative correlation between NFS and eGFR in both PKD and SKD subgroups with fatty liver (all  $P < 0.05$ ). NFS was positively correlated with tubular atrophy score only in SKD subgroup with fatty liver ( $P < 0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis revealed NFS as an independent risk factor for renal function progression (declining eGFR and worsening tubular atrophy), specifically in the SKD subgroup with fatty liver [eGFR: NAFLD-OR = 4.436 (95%CI: 1.247~15.777), MAFLD-OR = 2.321 (95%CI: 1.130~4.769), MASLD-OR = 2.767 (95%CI: 1.065~7.192); tubular atrophy: NAFLD-OR = 10.08 (95%CI: 1.258~80.76), MAFLD-OR = 2.394 (95%CI: 1.020~5.617), MASLD-OR = 5.194 (95%CI: 1.140~23.662), all  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusions** Under NAFLD, MAFLD and MASLD diagnostic criteria, higher NFS is significantly associated with reduced eGFR and aggravated tubular atrophy. Notably, NFS serves as an independent risk factor for renal function progression specifically in the subgroup of patients with fatty liver and secondary kidney disease characterized by weight-metabolic imbalance.

**Keywords:** Chronic kidney disease; Renal biopsy; Metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; Liver fibrosis; Weight management

慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 和脂肪性肝病均已经成为全球范围内的重要公共卫生问题, 二者发病率和患病率正在逐年上升<sup>[1,2]</sup>。最

新研究显示全球CKD患者约6.975亿人 (占总人口9.1%)<sup>[3]</sup>, 我国CKD患病率为8.2%。CKD患者最终会进展为终末期肾病, 需接受终身透析治疗, 给社

会和家庭带来沉重负担<sup>[4]</sup>。预计2025年我国终末期肾病的患病率将达到629.67/100万人,患病人数为2017年的1.5倍<sup>[5]</sup>。与此同时,脂肪性肝病的疾病负担也在持续攀升,并已成为全球肝病的主要原因,其患病率已高达近30%<sup>[6,7]</sup>。脂肪性肝病的定义已经历了多轮变迁,从具有多种局限性的非酒精性脂肪性肝病<sup>[8]</sup>(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)到更强调代谢功能紊乱为核心的代谢相关脂肪性肝病<sup>[9]</sup>(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD),再到新近提出的侧重肝脂肪变性的代谢功能障碍相关脂肪变性肝病<sup>[10]</sup>(metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease, MASLD),均强化了“代谢”作为核心驱动因素的概念<sup>[11]</sup>。目前已有部分研究报道了NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD是CKD的独立危险因素<sup>[12-14]</sup>,并且初步证明肝脏病变程度与CKD的进展密切相关<sup>[15,16]</sup>。研究表明,MAFLD人群发生CKD的风险比健康人群增加1.66倍,并且肾小球滤过率年平均下降速度比健康人群快2.12倍<sup>[17]</sup>;同时随着肝纤维化的逐渐进展,肾小球滤过率下降速度也逐渐加快<sup>[18]</sup>。鉴于代谢功能障碍是脂肪性肝病与CKD的共同病理基础<sup>[12]</sup>,现有指南已指出,超重/肥胖与多种慢性非传染性疾病密切相关,包括脂肪性肝病和CKD等<sup>[19]</sup>。而针对代谢功能的干预措施,特别是体重管理,在肝-肾共病防治中具有关键意义。有研究已证实减重5%~10%即可显著改善肝脏组织学病变<sup>[20]</sup>并降低蛋白尿风险<sup>[21]</sup>。

同时,还有学者发现,与NAFLD/MASLD相比,MAFLD标准在识别CKD风险方面更有优势<sup>[22,23]</sup>。但目前的研究均基于肝活检队列,尚未有研究报道在合并脂肪性肝病的肾活检人群中肝纤维化与肾脏病理学改变的联系。在此基础上,本研究基于本单位肾活检队列,依据不同标准对脂肪性肝病人群进行定义,旨在探讨NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD人群中肝纤维化与临床指标及肾脏病理评分间的关联性。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 以2020年7月10日至2023年5月5日于江南大学附属中心医院肾脏内科行肾穿刺活检的474例CKD患者为研究对象。依据研究流程进行筛选后,最终纳入415例患者。根据不同脂肪性肝病定义标准对人群进行分组,包括NAFLD组(101例)、非NAFLD组(314例);MAFLD组(122例),非MAFLD组(293例);MASLD组(107例)、非MASLD组(308例)。本研究经江南大学附属中心医院伦理委员会审核批准(批号:2020-Y-7),所有参与者均已签署知情同意书。筛选流程图见图1。

## 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 CKD分期定义** 本研究参考KDIGO(kidney disease: improving global outcomes)临床实践指南定义对CKD进行分期,其中:1期:尿白蛋白/肌酐比值(albumin to creatinine ratio, ACR)  $\geq 3$  g/mol且估算的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)  $\geq 90$  ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>);2期:ACR  $\geq 3$  g/mol且60 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)  $\leq$  eGFR  $\leq 89$  ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>);3期:30 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)  $\leq$  eGFR  $\leq 59$  ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)(无论ACR是否  $\geq 3$  g/mol);4期:15 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)  $\leq$  eGFR  $\leq 29$  ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>);5期:eGFR  $< 15$  ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)。符合上述任一分期(1~5期)诊断标准的患者纳入CKD队列。

**1.2.2 NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD的诊断标准** 肝脂肪变性采用肝脏脂肪变性指数(hepatic steatosis index, HSI)结合影像学检查进行评估,HSI的计算公式为<sup>[24]</sup>: $8 \times [\text{丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)}/\text{天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)}] + \text{体重指数(body mass index, BMI)}(\text{kg}/\text{m}^2) + (2, \text{若存在2型糖尿病}) + (2, \text{若为女性})$ 。HSI  $> 36$ 提示不排除肝脂肪变性。脂肪性肝病的诊断(满足以下任一条件):①经影像学证实存在肝脂肪变性[腹部超声、腹部计算体层成像(computed tomography, CT)、磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)];②HSI  $> 36$ ,且在本院前后半年内的多次影像学报告中均被诊断为脂肪肝<sup>[24,25]</sup>。NAFLD被定义为存在肝脂肪变性,且排除过量饮酒(女性  $\geq 140$  g/周,男性  $\geq 210$  g/周)及其他慢性肝病<sup>[8]</sup>;MAFLD被定义为存在超重或肥胖(BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)、2型糖尿病或存在代谢失调的脂肪性肝病<sup>[9]</sup>。MASLD的定义为具有至少一个心脏代谢危险因素且无过量饮酒的脂肪性肝病<sup>[10,11]</sup>。肝纤维化程度通过NAFLD纤维化评分(NAFLD fibrosis score, NFS)进行评估,其计算公式如下: $\text{NFS} = -1.675 + 0.037 \times \text{年龄(岁)} + 0.094 \times \text{BMI}(\text{kg}/\text{m}^2) + [1.13 (\text{若存在2型糖尿病或空腹血糖受损})] + 0.99 \times (\text{AST}/\text{ALT}) - 0.013 \times \text{血小板计数}(\times 10^9/\text{L}) - 0.66 \times \text{白蛋白}(\text{g}/\text{dl})$ , NFS  $< -1.455$ 分用于排除进展期肝纤维化,而NFS  $> 0.676$ 分则提示进展期纤维化<sup>[26]</sup>。

## 1.3 数据收集

**1.3.1 一般资料** 收集所有受试者的一般资料,包括年龄、性别、腰臀比、BMI、高血压病史和2型糖

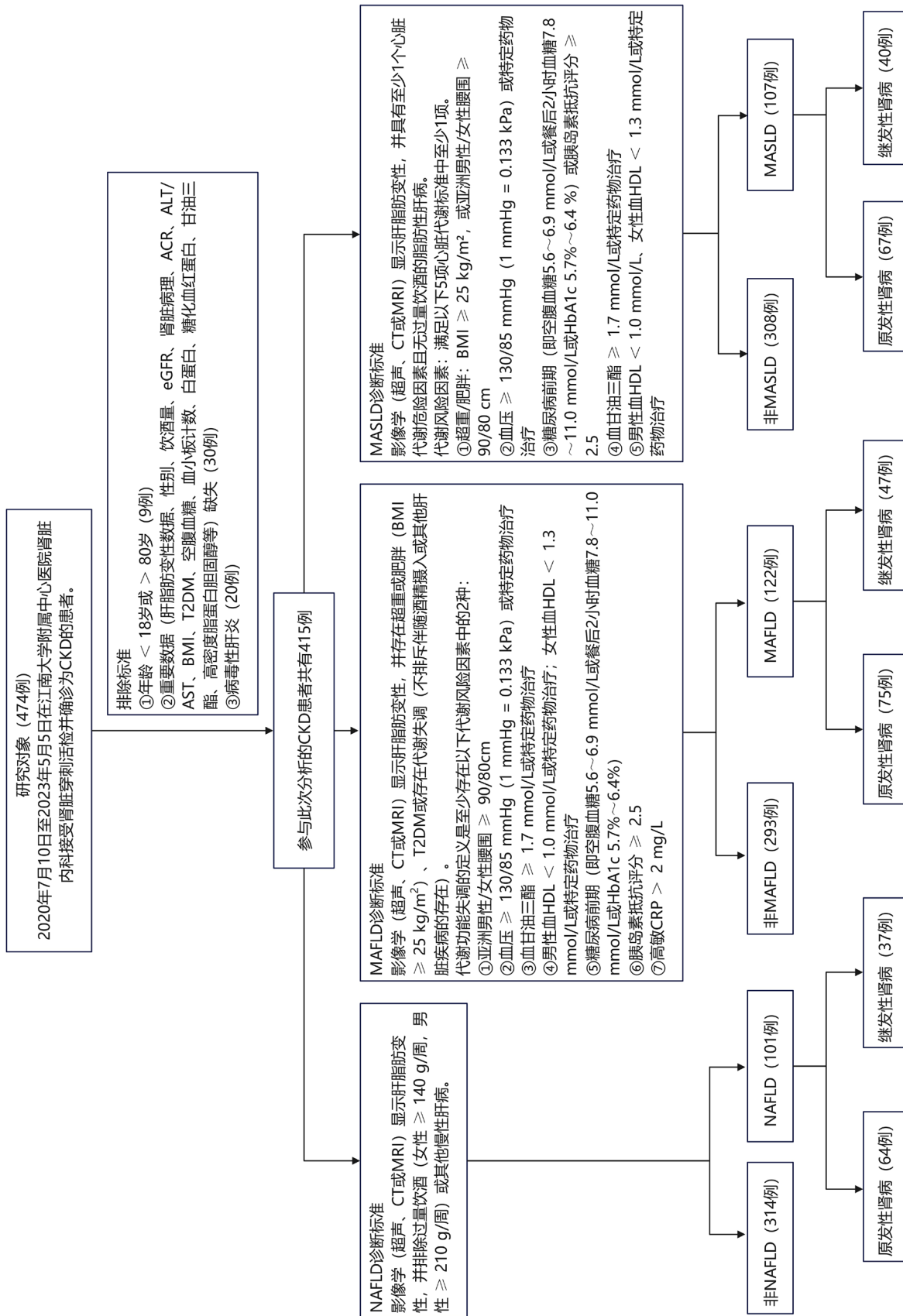


图1 入组人群筛选流程图

注: CKD: 慢性肾脏病, eGFR: 估算的肾小球滤过率, ACR: 尿蛋白/肌酐比值, ALT: 丙氨酸氨基转移酶, AST: 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶, BMI: 体重指数, T2DM: 2型糖尿病, NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病, MAFLD: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病, MASLD: 代谢功能障碍相关脂肪性肝病, HSI: 肝脏脂肪变性指数, CT: 计算机断层成像, HbA1c: 糖化血红蛋白, CRP: C反应蛋白, HDL: 高密度脂蛋白。

尿病史。其中, BMI  $\geq 28$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>定义为肥胖; 高血压、2型糖尿病和肥胖定义为代谢因素。

1.3.2 实验室检查 收集入组人群的血肌酐、血尿素氮、血尿酸、eGFR、24小时尿蛋白定量、ALT、AST、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、血清白蛋白、糖化血红蛋白。

1.3.3 肾脏病理评分 根据肾活检病理, 将肾脏疾病分为原发性肾病 (primary kidney diseases, PKD) 和继发性肾病 (secondary kidney diseases, SKD)。PKD包括IgA肾病、膜性肾病、微小病变型肾病及其他类型, SKD包括狼疮性肾炎、紫癜性肾炎、糖尿病肾病、高血压肾损害、肥胖相关性肾病和其他类型。其中, 糖尿病肾病、高血压肾损害、肥胖相关性肾病及其他代谢性因素所致的被归类为代谢相关性肾病。收集所有入组人群的肾活检病理评分, 包括系膜增生、肾小球硬化、中性粒细胞浸润、单核细胞浸润、间质纤维化、肾小管萎缩、动脉硬化<sup>[27]</sup>。

1.4 统计学处理 所有数据分析均采用SPSS 25.0软件进行。年龄、BMI、肌酐等均为非正态分布的计量资料, 以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 两组间比较采用秩和检验。性别、肥胖、高血压等为计数资料, 以例数和(或)百分数表示, 组间比较采用Pearson  $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Spearman相关性分析NFS与临床指标、病理评分间的相关性, 采用多因素Logistic回归分析NFS是否为肾功能损伤的影响因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 受试者基线资料 纳入的415例患者中男性213例(51.53%), 女性202例(48.67%), 中位年龄50岁。基线资料分析显示, 与非脂肪性肝病组相比, NAFLD组与MAFLD组患者性别及年龄差异无统计学意义, 而MASLD组患者年龄更低( $\chi^2 = -2.216, P = 0.026$ ); 无论采用NAFLD、MAFLD还是MASLD定义, 脂肪性肝病组患者的BMI、肥胖比例及代谢相关性疾病患病率均显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组的肝功能标志物水平显著升高, NAFLD组与MAFLD组人群ALT水平分别达到22.5 U/L(非NAFLD组: 13.8 U/L)和25.85 U/L(非MAFLD组: 13.3 U/L)。依据肾活检病理结果, NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组PKD占比均显著降低, SKD占比均显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 且代谢相关性肾病比例也显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组中SKD合并代谢因素 $\geq 2$ 个的

人群占比均显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 这些结果均提示无论何种定义下的脂肪性肝病人群均存在多种因素的代谢异常。肾功能水平及肾脏病理评分表明, 与非NAFLD组、非MAFLD、非MASLD组相比, NAFLD组、MAFLD组与MASLD组血尿酸水平均显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 而eGFR、24小时尿蛋白定量及肾脏病理评分(间质炎症/间质纤维化/肾小球硬化/肾小管萎缩/动脉硬化/系膜增生)差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。见表1。

2.2 NAFLD/MAFLD/MASLD人群中NFS与一般资料、实验室指标及病理数据的相关性 NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组患者中NFS均与年龄、2型糖尿病及高血压呈显著正相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 与肥胖及BMI无相关性( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。肝功能及肾功能: NFS与血清白蛋白、ALT和eGFR呈显著负相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 而与24小时尿蛋白、血尿酸呈显著正相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。肾脏病理评分: NFS与肾小管萎缩评分呈正相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 而与单核细胞浸润、中性粒细胞浸润、间质纤维化、系膜增生、肾小球硬化及动脉硬化评分均无相关性( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。见表2。

2.3 PKD和SKD人群中NFS与肾功能和肾小管萎缩的相关性 对于NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组患者, 无论PKD还是SKD, NFS均与eGFR呈显著负相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ), 在SKD中相关性更强(NAFLD:  $r$ 值 $-0.445$ 比 $-0.257$ ; MAFLD:  $-0.446$ 比 $-0.316$ ; MASLD:  $-0.395$ 比 $-0.251$ )。在SKD中, NFS均与肾小管萎缩评分呈显著正相关(NAFLD:  $r = 0.478$ ; MAFLD:  $r = 0.424$ ; MASLD:  $r = 0.406$ ;  $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。见图2、图3。

2.4 脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群肾脏疾病进展影响因素的Logistic回归分析 基于肾组织活检病理, 将合并NAFLD、MAFLD或MASLD的CKD患者按肾脏病理类型分为PKD组及SKD组, 并对肾功能下降和肾小管萎缩进行二分类后再次分析。结果显示, 脂肪性肝病合并PKD人群中, NFS与肾功能下降和肾小管萎缩的所有矫正模型均无统计学意义。而在脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群中, 无论采用何种脂肪性肝病定义(NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD), 在校正混杂因素后, NFS均与肾功能下降(NAFLD:  $OR = 4.436$ ; MAFLD:  $OR = 2.321$ ; MASLD:  $OR = 2.767$ )及肾小管萎缩(NAFLD:  $OR = 10.08$ ; MAFLD:  $OR = 2.394$ ; MASLD:  $OR = 5.194$ )独立相关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。提示NFS是脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群肾脏疾病进展的独立危险因素。见表3、表4。

表1 NAFLD组和非NAFLD组、MAFLD组和非MAFLD组、MASLD组和非MASLD组肾组织活检患者的基线特征

| 项目  | NAFLD诊断标准                  |                            |                            |                            | MAFLD诊断标准                  |                            |                    |         | MASLD诊断标准                  |                            |                    |         |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|
|   | 非NAFLD组<br>(314例)          | NAFLD组<br>(101例)           | 非MAFLD组<br>(293例)          | MAFLD组<br>(122例)           | 非MASLD组<br>(308例)          | MASLD<br>(107例)            | 统计量值               | P值      | 非MASLD组<br>(308例)          | MASLD<br>(107例)            | 统计量值               | P值      |
|   |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                    |         |                            |                            |                    |         |
| 男性[例(%)]  | 174 (52.3)                 | 52 (50.5)                  | 155 (49.7)                 | 71 (57.3)                  | 171 (52.3)                 | 55 (50.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 1.955$   | 0.153   | 171 (52.3)                 | 55 (50.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 0.130$   | 0.740   |
| 年龄[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), 岁]                                   | 52 (36, 62)                | 46 (35, 59)                | 52 (36, 63)                | 47 (35, 58)                | 52 (36, 63)                | 45 (35, 58)                | $z = -1.839$       | 0.064   | 52 (36, 63)                | 45 (35, 58)                | $z = -2.216$       | 0.026   |
| BMI[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), kg/m <sup>2</sup> ]                 | 22.89<br>(20.81, 25.01)    | 27.90<br>(26.06, 29.97)    | 22.59<br>(20.62, 24.67)    | 28.55<br>(26.10, 30.27)    | 22.86<br>(20.81, 24.91)    | 27.90<br>(25.95, 30.14)    | $z = -13.197$      | < 0.001 | 22.86<br>(20.81, 24.91)    | 27.90<br>(25.95, 30.14)    | $z = -11.328$      | < 0.001 |
| 腰臀比[例(%)]   | 0.92<br>(0.85, 0.96)       | 0.95<br>(0.91, 0.98)       | 0.91<br>(0.85, 0.96)       | 0.95<br>(0.91, 0.99)       | 0.91<br>(0.85, 0.96)       | 0.95<br>(0.91, 0.98)       | $z = -6.015$       | < 0.001 | 0.91<br>(0.85, 0.96)       | 0.95<br>(0.91, 0.98)       | $z = -4.467$       | < 0.001 |
| 肥胖[例(%)]  | 23 (7.1)                   | 50 (49.5)                  | 9 (3.0)                    | 64 (52.5)                  | 20 (6.3)                   | 53 (49.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 121.962$ | < 0.001 | 20 (6.3)                   | 53 (49.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 104.110$ | < 0.001 |
| 2型糖尿病[例(%)]   | 52 (15.2)                  | 29 (28.2)                  | 43 (13.4)                  | 38 (30.6)                  | 51 (15.2)                  | 30 (27.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 17.742$  | < 0.001 | 51 (15.2)                  | 30 (27.5)                  | $\chi^2 = 8.341$   | 0.004   |
| 高血压[例(%)]   | 192 (56.1)                 | 73 (70.9)                  | 171 (53.3)                 | 94 (75.8)                  | 187 (55.7)                 | 78 (71.6)                  | $\chi^2 = 18.584$  | < 0.001 | 187 (55.7)                 | 78 (71.6)                  | $\chi^2 = 8.466$   | 0.003   |
| 肌酐<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ]              | 81.30<br>(59.43, 123.25)   | 79.00<br>(60.60, 117.70)   | 80.30<br>(58.20, 122.40)   | 82.10<br>(63.43, 125.45)   | 81.45<br>(59.48, 124.48)   | 78.30<br>(60.45, 116.95)   | $z = -0.477$       | 0.633   | 81.45<br>(59.48, 124.48)   | 78.30<br>(60.45, 116.95)   | $z = -0.640$       | 0.522   |
| 尿素<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), mmol/L]                          | 6.04<br>(4.58, 8.50)       | 5.45<br>(4.28, 8.02)       | 6.00<br>(4.57, 8.50)       | 5.74<br>(4.42, 8.02)       | 6.05<br>(4.58, 8.50)       | 5.48<br>(4.28, 8.01)       | $z = -0.800$       | 0.424   | 6.05<br>(4.58, 8.50)       | 5.48<br>(4.28, 8.01)       | $z = -1.748$       | 0.080   |
| 尿酸<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ]              | 371.90<br>(310.75, 446.85) | 395.65<br>(341.88, 460.30) | 368.15<br>(309.28, 446.50) | 405.40<br>(348.00, 459.80) | 371.50<br>(310.40, 446.60) | 396.55<br>(339.23, 461.30) | $z = -3.244$       | 0.001   | 371.50<br>(310.40, 446.60) | 396.55<br>(339.23, 461.30) | $z = -2.467$       | 0.014   |
| eGFR<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), ml/(min·1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )] | 86.00<br>(53.00, 106.50)   | 89.00<br>(57.00, 111.00)   | 88.00<br>(53.00, 107.00)   | 87.50<br>(53.75, 109.25)   | 85.00<br>(53.00, 106.00)   | 91.00<br>(57.00, 111.00)   | $z = -0.235$       | 0.814   | 85.00<br>(53.00, 106.00)   | 91.00<br>(57.00, 111.00)   | $z = -0.936$       | 0.349   |
| 24小时尿蛋白<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), mg]                         | 2421<br>(1066, 4313)       | 2403<br>(1115, 4358)       | 2413<br>(1089, 4315)       | 2509<br>(1038, 4307)       | 2448<br>(1084, 4319)       | 2304<br>(1040, 4202)       | $z = -0.195$       | 0.846   | 2448<br>(1084, 4319)       | 2304<br>(1040, 4202)       | $z = -0.433$       | 0.665   |
| ALT[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), U/L]                                | 13.80<br>(10.00, 20.30)    | 22.50<br>(15.80, 37.50)    | 13.30<br>(9.75, 18.70)     | 25.85<br>(16.45, 38.18)    | 13.45<br>(9.93, 19.68)     | 23.10<br>(16.00, 38.15)    | $z = -8.494$       | < 0.001 | 13.45<br>(9.93, 19.68)     | 23.10<br>(16.00, 38.15)    | $z = -7.188$       | < 0.001 |
| AST[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), U/L]                                | 19.00<br>(16.40, 24.00)    | 20.50<br>(16.00, 28.20)    | 18.80<br>(16.30, 23.00)    | 21.00<br>(16.25, 29.68)    | 18.90<br>(16.30, 23.50)    | 20.90<br>(16.15, 29.50)    | $z = -3.040$       | 0.002   | 18.90<br>(16.30, 23.50)    | 20.90<br>(16.15, 29.50)    | $z = -2.591$       | 0.010   |
| 甘油三酯<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), mmol/L]                        | 1.80<br>(1.19, 2.54)       | 2.45 (1.66, 3.43)          | 1.76<br>(1.17, 2.57)       | 2.3<br>(1.68, 3.37)        | 1.78<br>(1.19, 2.53)       | 2.45<br>(1.67, 3.55)       | $z = -4.454$       | < 0.001 | 1.78<br>(1.19, 2.53)       | 2.45<br>(1.67, 3.55)       | $z = -4.954$       | < 0.001 |
| HDL-C<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), mmol/L]                       | 1.42<br>(1.21, 1.71)       | 1.32 (1.12, 1.60)          | 1.43<br>(1.23, 1.73)       | 1.28<br>(1.09, 1.60)       | 1.42<br>(1.22, 1.72)       | 1.28<br>(1.10, 1.59)       | $z = -3.789$       | < 0.001 | 1.42<br>(1.22, 1.72)       | 1.28<br>(1.10, 1.59)       | $z = -3.218$       | 0.001   |
| 血清白蛋白<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), g/L]                          | 31.10<br>(22.55, 37.70)    | 36.25<br>(26.08, 40.05)    | 31.00<br>(22.50, 37.30)    | 36.50<br>(25.90, 40.90)    | 31.05<br>(22.48, 37.70)    | 36.25<br>(26.03, 40.15)    | $z = -4.109$       | < 0.001 | 31.05<br>(22.48, 37.70)    | 36.25<br>(26.03, 40.15)    | $z = -3.482$       | < 0.001 |
| 糖化血红蛋白<br>[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), %]                           | 5.40<br>(5.20, 5.80)       | 5.60 (5.20, 6.30)          | 5.40<br>(5.20, 5.80)       | 5.60<br>(5.20, 6.43)       | 5.40<br>(5.20, 5.80)       | 5.60<br>(5.20, 6.30)       | $z = -2.918$       | 0.004   | 5.40<br>(5.20, 5.80)       | 5.60<br>(5.20, 6.30)       | $z = -1.947$       | 0.052   |
| 单核细胞浸润[例(%)]  | 53 (19.5)                  | 10 (11.5)                  | 47 (18.5)                  | 16 (15.2)                  | 51 (19.2)                  | 12 (12.9)                  | 0.548              | 0.459   | 51 (19.2)                  | 12 (12.9)                  | $\chi^2 = 1.872$   | 0.171   |
| 中性粒细胞浸润[例(%)]   | 40 (15.2)                  | 11 (12.9)                  | 37 (15)                    | 14 (13.7)                  | 40 (15.6)                  | 11 (12.1)                  | 0.100              | 0.752   | 40 (15.6)                  | 11 (12.1)                  | $\chi^2 = 0.649$   | 0.420   |
| 间质纤维化[例(%)]   | 108 (35.0)                 | 31 (30.7)                  | 99 (34.4)                  | 40 (32.8)                  | 106 (35.0)                 | 33 (30.8)                  | 0.096              | 0.756   | 106 (35.0)                 | 33 (30.8)                  | $\chi^2 = 0.606$   | 0.436   |

续表 1

| 项目                    | NAFLD诊断标准         |                  |         | MAFLD诊断标准         |                  |        | MASLD诊断标准         |                 |         |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                       | 非NAFLD组<br>(314例) | NAFLD组<br>(101例) | P值      | 非MAFLD组<br>(293例) | MAFLD组<br>(122例) | P值     | 非MASLD组<br>(308例) | MASLD<br>(107例) | P值      |
| 系膜增生 [例 (%) ]         | 82 (26.5)         | 20 (19.8)        | 0.174   | 74 (25.7)         | 28 (23.0)        | 0.345  | 80 (26.4)         | 22 (20.6)       | 0.229   |
| 肾小管萎缩 [例 (%) ]        | 82 (26.5)         | 30 (29.7)        | 0.535   | 74 (25.7)         | 38 (31.1)        | 1.283  | 81 (26.7)         | 31 (29.0)       | 0.655   |
| 肾小球硬化 [例 (%) ]        | 25 (8.0)          | 7 (6.9)          | 0.718   | 24 (8.3)          | 8 (6.6)          | 0.100  | 25 (8.2)          | 7 (6.5)         | 0.582   |
| 动脉硬化 [例 (%) ]         | 61 (19.7)         | 16 (15.8)        | 0.391   | 53 (18.3)         | 24 (19.7)        | 0.354  | 58 (19.1)         | 19 (17.8)       | 0.763   |
| PKD [例 (%) ]          | 260 (76.7)        | 65 (63.1)        | 0.006   | 249 (78.3)        | 76 (61.3)        | 13.127 | 257 (77.2)        | 68 (62.4)       | 0.002   |
| SKD [例 (%) ]          | 79 (23.3)         | 38 (36.9)        | 0.006   | 69 (21.7)         | 48 (38.7)        | 13.127 | 76 (22.8)         | 41 (37.6)       | 0.002   |
| PKD [例 (%) ]          |                   |                  | 0.981   |                   |                  | 0.528  |                   |                 | 0.970   |
| IgA肾病                 | 112 (43.1)        | 29 (44.6)        | 0.798   | 106 (42.6)        | 35 (46.1)        | 0.327  | 110 (42.8)        | 31 (45.6)       | 0.656   |
| 膜性肾病                  | 98 (37.7)         | 23 (35.4)        | 0.715   | 93 (37.3)         | 28 (36.8)        | 0.011  | 97 (37.7)         | 24 (35.3)       | 0.694   |
| 微小病变型肾病               | 25 (9.6)          | 7 (10.8)         | 0.787   | 25 (10.0)         | 7 (9.2)          | 0.049  | 25 (9.7)          | 7 (10.3)        | 0.897   |
| 其他                    | 25 (9.6)          | 6 (9.2)          | 0.918   | 25 (10.0)         | 6 (7.9)          | 0.321  | 25 (9.7)          | 6 (8.8)         | 0.814   |
| SKD [例 (%) ]          |                   |                  | 0.002   |                   |                  | 9.473  |                   |                 | 0.002   |
| 代谢相关性肾病               | 36 (46.2)         | 29 (76.3)        | 0.002   | 30 (44.1)         | 35 (72.9)        | 9.473  | 34 (45.3)         | 31 (75.6)       | 0.002   |
| 非代谢相关性肾病              | 42 (53.8)         | 9 (23.7)         | 0.002   | 38 (55.9)         | 13 (27.1)        | 9.473  | 41 (54.7)         | 10 (24.4)       | 0.002   |
| SKD合并代谢因素<br>[例 (%) ] |                   |                  | < 0.001 |                   |                  | 16.098 |                   |                 | 0.001   |
| 0个                    | 46 (58.2)         | 8 (21.1)         | < 0.001 | 42 (60.9)         | 12 (25.0)        | 15.115 | 44 (57.9)         | 10 (24.4)       | < 0.001 |
| 1个                    | 24 (30.4)         | 16 (42.1)        | 0.152   | 19 (27.5)         | 21 (43.8)        | 3.573  | 23 (30.3)         | 17 (41.5)       | 0.159   |
| 2个                    | 8 (10.1)          | 12 (31.6)        | 0.003   | 7 (10.1)          | 13 (27.1)        | 5.971  | 8 (10.5)          | 12 (29.3)       | 0.007   |
| 3个                    | 1 (1.3)           | 2 (5.3)          | 0.232   | 1 (1.4)           | 2 (4.2)          | 0.874  | 1 (1.3)           | 2 (4.9)         | 0.265   |

注: ALT为丙氨酸氨基转移酶, AST为天冬氨酸氨基转移酶, BMI为体重指数, NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病, MAFLD为代谢相关性脂肪性肝病, MASLD为代谢功能障碍相关脂肪性肝病, HDL-C为高密度脂蛋白胆固醇, eGFR为估算的肾小球滤过率, PKD为原发性疾病, SKD: 继发性肾脏病。

表2 NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组患者NFS与临床、实验室指标、病理数据的相关性分析

| 项目      | NAFLD  |         | MAFLD  |         | MASLD  |         |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
|         | r值     | P值      | r值     | P值      | r值     | P值      |
| 男性      | 0.157  | 0.115   | 0.114  | 0.207   | 0.142  | 0.144   |
| 年龄      | 0.673  | < 0.001 | 0.664  | < 0.001 | 0.642  | < 0.001 |
| BMI     | -0.033 | 0.742   | 0.015  | 0.868   | -0.006 | 0.948   |
| 腰臀比     | 0.138  | 0.186   | 0.077  | 0.409   | 0.105  | 0.299   |
| 肥胖      | 0.053  | 0.069   | 0.082  | 0.097   | 0.070  | 0.077   |
| 2型糖尿病   | 0.482  | < 0.001 | 0.506  | < 0.001 | 0.481  | < 0.001 |
| 高血压     | 0.223  | 0.025   | 0.240  | 0.008   | 0.218  | 0.023   |
| 肌酐      | 0.104  | 0.298   | 0.147  | 0.105   | 0.101  | 0.300   |
| 尿素      | 0.215  | 0.030   | 0.224  | 0.013   | 0.196  | 0.042   |
| 尿酸      | -0.103 | 0.306   | -0.084 | 0.356   | -0.087 | 0.372   |
| eGFR    | -0.329 | 0.001   | -0.360 | < 0.001 | -0.312 | 0.001   |
| 24小时尿蛋白 | 0.270  | 0.006   | 0.295  | 0.001   | 0.267  | 0.005   |
| ALT     | -0.317 | 0.001   | -0.300 | 0.001   | -0.293 | 0.002   |
| AST     | -0.035 | 0.730   | -0.033 | 0.717   | -0.015 | 0.881   |
| 甘油三酯    | 0.081  | 0.418   | 0.037  | 0.689   | 0.070  | 0.473   |
| HDL-C   | 0.046  | 0.653   | 0.055  | 0.552   | 0.062  | 0.526   |
| 血清白蛋白   | -0.558 | < 0.001 | -0.516 | < 0.001 | -0.540 | < 0.001 |
| 糖化血红蛋白  | 0.363  | < 0.001 | 0.348  | < 0.001 | 0.343  | 0.001   |
| 单核细胞浸润  | 0.127  | 0.237   | 0.136  | 0.163   | 0.122  | 0.240   |
| 中性粒细胞浸润 | -0.022 | 0.842   | -0.025 | 0.801   | -0.027 | 0.797   |
| 间质纤维化评分 | 0.061  | 0.542   | 0.121  | 0.184   | 0.048  | 0.622   |
| 系膜增生评分  | -0.100 | 0.319   | -0.053 | 0.561   | -0.077 | 0.428   |
| 肾小管萎缩评分 | 0.224  | 0.023   | 0.204  | 0.024   | 0.205  | 0.033   |
| 肾小球硬化评分 | -0.090 | 0.375   | -0.072 | 0.433   | -0.078 | 0.427   |
| 动脉硬化评分  | -0.001 | 0.989   | 0.068  | 0.455   | 0.017  | 0.861   |

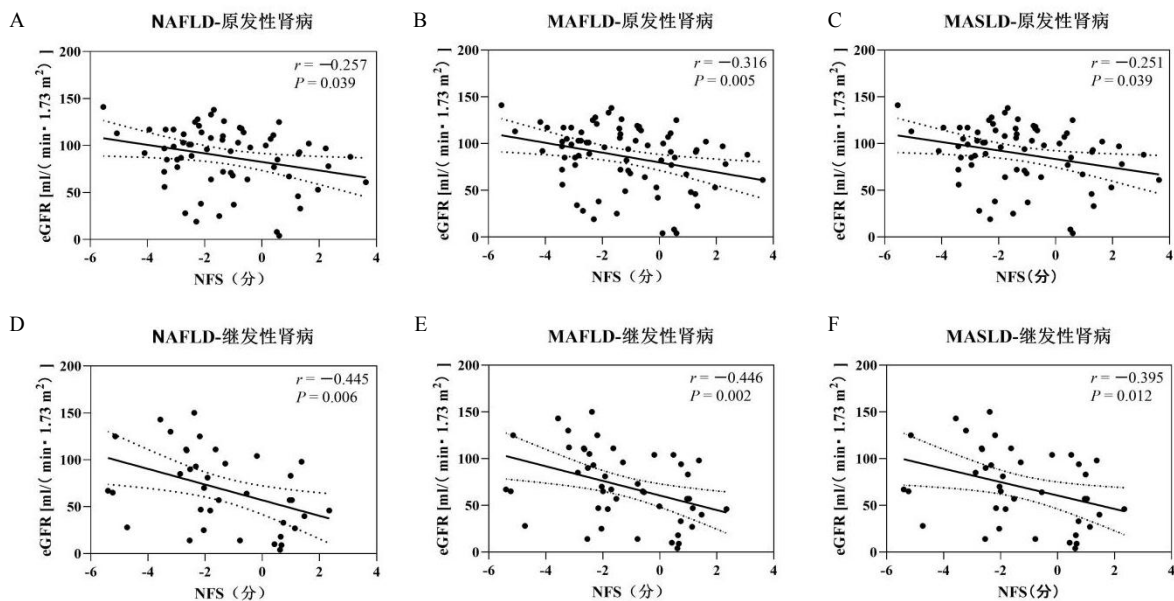


图2 NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组患者NFS与eGFR的相关性分析散点图

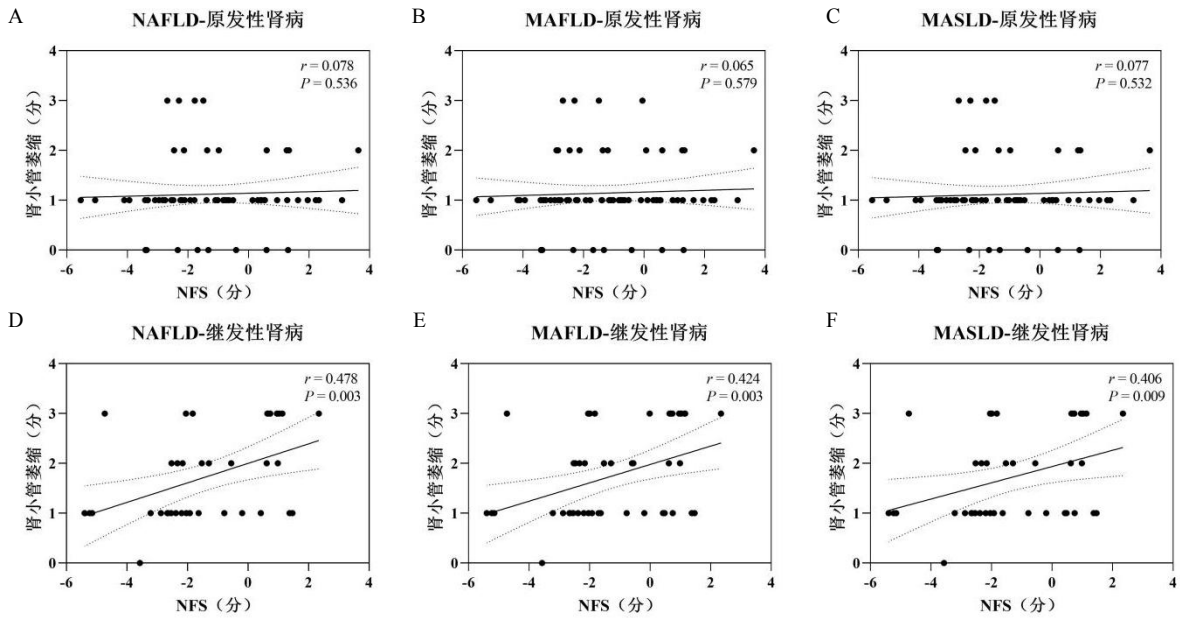


图3 NAFLD组、MAFLD组、MASLD组患者 NFS 与肾小管萎缩程度的相关性散点图

表3 NFS 对脂肪性肝病合并 SKD 人群肾功能下降 (CKD ≥ 3 期) 风险的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

| 项目    | 模型1                 |       | 模型2                 |       | 模型3                  |       |
|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|       | OR值 (95%CI)         | P值    | OR值 (95%CI)         | P值    | OR值 (95%CI)          | P值    |
| NAFLD |                     |       |                     |       |                      |       |
| PKD   | 1.186 (0.853~1.649) | 0.310 | 1.073 (0.671~1.714) | 0.769 | 0.829 (0.408~1.685)  | 0.605 |
| SKD   | 1.784 (1.161~2.741) | 0.008 | 1.968 (1.040~3.726) | 0.038 | 4.436 (1.247~15.777) | 0.021 |
| MAFLD |                     |       |                     |       |                      |       |
| PKD   | 1.236 (0.925~1.653) | 0.152 | 1.099 (0.711~1.697) | 0.671 | 0.733 (0.383~1.403)  | 0.348 |
| SKD   | 1.764 (1.186~2.625) | 0.005 | 2.583 (1.138~5.863) | 0.023 | 2.321 (1.130~4.769)  | 0.022 |
| MASLD |                     |       |                     |       |                      |       |
| PKD   | 1.199 (0.860~1.671) | 0.284 | 1.06 (0.665~1.690)  | 0.806 | 0.801 (0.389~1.647)  | 0.546 |
| SKD   | 1.635 (1.104~2.421) | 0.014 | 1.614 (0.952~2.735) | 0.075 | 2.767 (1.065~7.192)  | 0.037 |

注: 模型1未校正; 模型2纳入性别、年龄为校正因素; 模型3纳入性别、年龄、糖尿病、高血压、腰臀比、肾病病因、肥胖为校正因素。

表4 NFS 对脂肪性肝病合并 SKD 人群肾小管萎缩 (评分 ≥ 2 分) 风险的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

| 项目    | 模型1                 |       | 模型2                 |       | 模型3                 |       |
|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
|       | OR值 (95%CI)         | P值    | OR值 (95%CI)         | P值    | OR值 (95%CI)         | P值    |
| NAFLD |                     |       |                     |       |                     |       |
| PKD   | 1.179 (0.857~1.622) | 0.312 | 1.181 (0.763~1.827) | 0.456 | 1.333 (0.653~2.722) | 0.430 |
| SKD   | 1.566 (1.063~2.305) | 0.023 | 3.203 (1.325~7.742) | 0.010 | 10.08 (1.258~80.76) | 0.030 |
| MAFLD |                     |       |                     |       |                     |       |
| PKD   | 1.132 (0.845~1.516) | 0.405 | 1.171 (0.767~1.789) | 0.464 | 1.213 (0.584~2.519) | 0.604 |
| SKD   | 1.473 (1.045~2.075) | 0.027 | 2.199 (1.201~4.024) | 0.011 | 2.394 (1.02~5.617)  | 0.045 |
| MASLD |                     |       |                     |       |                     |       |
| PKD   | 1.191 (0.864~1.642) | 0.285 | 1.17 (0.759~1.805)  | 0.477 | 1.338 (0.648~2.761) | 0.431 |
| SKD   | 1.414 (0.996~2.007) | 0.053 | 2.047 (1.098~3.815) | 0.024 | 5.194 (1.14~23.662) | 0.033 |

注: 模型1未校正; 模型2纳入性别、年龄为校正因素; 模型3纳入性别、年龄、糖尿病、高血压、腰臀比、肾病病因、肥胖为校正因素。

### 3 讨论

随着全球超重/肥胖人群数量持续攀升, 我国成人超重/肥胖率已突破50%<sup>[28]</sup>, 并且脂肪性肝病已

成为我国慢性肝病的首要病因<sup>[20,29]</sup>。大量研究已证实糖尿病和肥胖等代谢危险因素可显著增加CKD的患病风险<sup>[30-33]</sup>。有研究发现, 一级肥胖人群发生

终末期肾病的风险较正常体质量者升高3.6倍<sup>[34]</sup>, MAFLD同样可导致CKD的发病风险升高<sup>[14,18,35-38]</sup>, 且晚期肝纤维化患者的CKD患病率显著升高<sup>[14]</sup>。而本研究同样发现, 无论何种定义下的脂肪性肝病人群, 其BMI和腰臀比均较非脂肪性肝病人群更高, 这提示肥胖驱动的糖脂代谢紊乱可能是MAFLD促进CKD进展的重要机制<sup>[12]</sup>。

既往研究多基于肝活检队列对肝纤维化和肾损伤进行分析, 但对肾脏病理的评估不足。在此基础上, 本研究基于单中心肾活检队列, 分析了NAFLD、MAFLD、MASLD三种脂肪性肝病定义下NFS与肾脏临床病理的关联性。研究发现, 无论何种定义下的脂肪性肝病人群中, 代谢性疾病的患病率均明显升高, 且SKD人群合并的代谢因素更多, NFS与eGFR的相关性更强; 同时, 在三种定义下的脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群中, 即使矫正了传统危险因素, NFS均与肾小管萎缩评分显著相关, 但在PKD人群中并未观察到这种现象, 这与在NAFLD合并糖尿病肾病队列<sup>[39]</sup>中的发现一致, 这提示糖脂代谢异常是肝纤维化进展与肾功能下降关联的核心因素, 而NFS是预测脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群肾功能下降及肾小管萎缩的独立危险因素。

本研究尚存在一些不足。首先, 所采用的肝纤维化评估方法为NFS这种非侵入性评分系统, 而非肝活检这一诊断金标准。尽管如此, NFS作为一种经过验证的工具, 因其具有良好的预测准确性, 已被指南推荐为有效的无创诊断工具<sup>[40,41]</sup>。其次, 本研究仅纳入了单中心肾活检队列, 样本量较小, 可能会产生偏倚; 另外, 本研究仅从横断面水平观察了肝纤维化评分与临床指标及肾脏病理评分的相关性, 未纳入该部分人群随访数据, 后续将联合多中心数据进行分析并进行长期随访。即便如此, 本研究首次从肾活检队列的角度分析了3种定义下的脂肪性肝病人群中肝纤维化与临床指标及病理评分的相关性, 并阐明了NFS是脂肪性肝病合并SKD人群肾脏疾病进展的独立危险因素。这一发现为多系统代谢性疾病中的肝-肾轴理论提供了关键病理证据。同时, 本队列中脂肪性肝病患者普遍存在体重-代谢失衡特征, 参照2024年《MASLD管理临床实践指南》提出的减重目标<sup>[42]</sup> (体质量持续减少> 5%减少肝脏脂肪, 7%~10%改善肝脏炎症, > 10%改善肝纤维化), 建议将体重管理纳入脂肪性肝病相关肾损伤的一级预防策略。

综上, 无论采用何种脂肪性肝病定义, NFS对肾功能的独立预测价值均特异性地体现在脂肪性肝病合并SKD (以代谢性肾病为主) 患者中。在此类

人群中, NFS有助于在共同代谢紊乱背景下, 进一步识别肾脏预后风险更高的个体, 实现精准风险分层。因此, 推行以科学体重管理为核心的综合干预策略, 对延缓甚至阻断肝-肾共病进展、减轻我国日益加重的代谢相关疾病负担具有重要的公共卫生意义。

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