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三酰甘油葡萄糖乘积指数与慢性肾脏病、冠状动脉病变研究进展

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【摘要】 慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)患病率不断上升, 已成为全球性公共卫生问题。心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)是 CKD 患者的常见并发症及首要死亡原因, 其中冠状动脉疾病(coronary artery disease, CAD)较为常见。胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是导致 CKD 和 CAD 进展的共同机制, 三酰甘油葡萄糖乘积指数(triglyceride-glucose index, TyG index)是评价 IR 的有效工具。本文就 TyG 指数与 CKD、CAD 之间的相关性做一综述。

【关键词】 慢性肾脏病; 心血管疾病; 冠状动脉疾病; 胰岛素抵抗; 三酰甘油葡萄糖乘积指数
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Research advances of triglyceride-glucose index for chronic kidney disease and coronary artery disease

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【Abstract】 Chronic kidney disease(CKD) has become a global public health problem with its constantly rising morbidity. As a common complication, cardiovascular disease(CVD) is a leading cause of death in CKD patients. And coronary artery disease(CAD) predominates. Insulin resistance(IR) is a potential causative mechanism of CKD/CAD. Triglyceride-glucose index(TyG index) is an effective tool for IR evaluation. This review summarized the relationship of TyG index with CKD/CAD.

【Key words】 Chronic kidney disease; Cardiovascular disease; Coronary artery disease; Insulin resistance; Triglyceride-glucose index

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近年来, 慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)的患病率不断上升, 目前全球 CKD 的患病率已达 13.4%, CKD 已成为全球性的公共卫生问题^[1]。心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)是 CKD 患者的最常见并发症, 也是 CKD 患者死亡的首要原因^[2-3], 其中冠状动脉疾病(coronary artery disease, CAD)较为常见。早期诊断、早期治疗 CKD 患者的 CAD 具有重要的临床意义。

胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是导致肾衰竭的独

立危险因素^[4], 也是多种 CVD 的共同病理生理基础^[5]。研究显示三酰甘油葡萄糖乘积指数(triglyceride-glucose index, TyG index)可用来评估 IR^[6], TyG 指数可以预测 CKD 及 CAD 的严重程度^[7-8]。本文就 TyG 指数与 CKD、CAD 之间的相关性做一综述。

一、IR 的定义与评价指标

IR 是指胰岛素作用的靶器官(肝、肌肉、脂肪组织和胰岛 β 细胞本身)对胰岛素的敏感性及其反应性降低, 即正常剂

成容量依赖性高血压,从而引起 CKD 进展;RAS 还可影响胰岛素/胰岛素样生长因子-1 信号通路,促进活性氧簇的形成,从而破坏血管内皮的功能,引起肾小球血管内皮失去功能和硬化^[25]。(2)激活交感神经系统(sympathetic nervous system, SNS):IR 兴奋 SNS,引起肾脏血管内皮细胞收缩,进而引起肾脏缺血,后续出现肾小球硬化,导致肾萎缩和肾衰竭^[26]。(3)导致微炎症,加强氧化应激:IR 状态下存在慢性非特异性微炎症,而微炎症促进氧化应激的加强,使 NO 生成减少致血管扩张功能减退、血管内皮的功能失调等,引起肾脏损害^[27]。氧化应激与糖化作用一起促进糖基化产物生成增加,进而损伤内皮^[19]。

3. CKD 对 IR 的作用 IR 在 CKD 患者中较为常见,无论其有无糖尿病,无论其 CKD 的病因,它可以发生在 CKD 的早期阶段,甚至可以发生在肾小球滤过率(glomerular filtration rate, GFR)正常阶段^[28]。对 56 例非糖尿病的 CKD 患者及 39 名肾功能正常人群的研究发现,CKD 患者对胰岛素的敏感性 $[(3.9 \pm 2.0) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}]$ 较非 CKD 患者 $[(5.0 \pm 2.0) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}]$ 明显下降($P < 0.01$),提示非糖尿病 CKD 患者存在 IR^[29]。其机制包括:(1)CKD 时,机体对胰岛素的清除率下降,加重高胰岛素血症而引起 IR^[9]。(2)CKD 患者的 PI3K 活性下降、胰岛素信号通路受损,导致葡萄糖摄取障碍,进而导致高胰岛素血症,从而产生 IR^[23]。(3)CKD 相关的并发症,如氧化应激、炎症因子、毒素及酸性代谢产物、活性维生素 D3 缺乏、甲状旁腺功能亢进、贫血等,引起胰岛素信号通路在受体前、受体或受体后受损,导致靶组织对葡萄糖摄取、代谢或储存受到抑制,进而导致高胰岛素血症,引起 IR^[30]。

四、TyG 指数与 CAD、CKD

1. TyG 指数与 CAD TyG 指数与 CAD 患病率、冠状动脉严重性及预后相关。对 1250 名无传统心血管风险因素的无症状个体的研究发现,TyG 指数第 2 个、第 3 个三分位数组亚临床 CAD 的患病风险相对于 TyG 指数第 1 三分位数组分别增至 1.384、2.200 倍,高 TyG 指数的个体患亚临床 CAD 的风险更大^[31]。对症状性 CAD 患者的研究中发现,将 TyG 指数按三分位数组,与第 1 个三分位数组相比,最后三分位数组的患者症状性 CAD 患病率高出 1.16 倍;随着 TyG 指数的增加,症状性 CAD 患病率显著增高^[32]。一项对 190 例 2 型糖尿病合并冠心病患者的研究发现,TyG 指数与冠状动脉狭窄程度积分(Gensini 积分)呈正相关,冠脉狭窄程度越严重,TyG 指数越高^[8]。可见 TyG 指数与 CAD 患病率及严重性密切相关。研究还发现,TyG 指数与 CAD 患者的预后也密切相关。对 3745 例稳定型 CAD 患者随访 3 年,发现 TyG 指数与心血管事件发生率密切相关,随着 TyG 指数的升高,稳定型 CAD 患者无事件生存率逐渐降低^[33]。

2. TyG 指数与 CKD TyG 指数与 CKD 的发生发展密切相关。Zhao 等^[7]的研究表明,TyG 指数升高与肾脏微血管损害增高相关,TyG 指数越高,肾脏血管损害越严重。对 11 712 例估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration

rate, eGFR) $> 74 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot (1.73 \text{ m}^2)^{-1}$ 的个体进行随访,男性平均随访 4.0 年,女性平均随访 3.7 年,发现高 TyG 指数与发生 CKD 的风险相关,TyG 指数可作为 CKD 发生的预测因子^[34]。

3. TyG 指数与 CKD 患者 CAD 目前 TyG 指数在肾脏病领域的研究相对较少,TyG 指数与 CKD 患者 CVD 的研究较少。Yan 等^[35]将 3054 例刚开始腹膜透析(peritoneal dialysis, PD)的 CKD 患者纳入前瞻性队列,测量开始 PD 时的 TyG 指数,将 TyG 指数按四分位数组,发现在校正了潜在的混杂因素后,TyG 指数与较高的心血管死亡风险显著相关;与第 1 个四分位数组相比,最高四分位数组的 PD 患者心血管死亡风险几乎增加了 3 倍。由此可见,TyG 指数可能是预测刚开始 PD 患者心血管死亡的预后因素。目前尚无 TyG 指数与 CKD 患者 CAD 的相关性研究。

五、治疗探索

有研究证实,与非二甲双胍治疗或胰岛素治疗的糖尿病患者相比,服用二甲双胍的糖尿病患者蛋白尿显著减少,CVD 发病率降低,延缓了肾功能的进展,其机制与二甲双胍改善 IR 有关^[36-38]。

六、总结与展望

IR 参与 CKD 及 CAD 的发生发展。TyG 指数是评价 IR 的有效工具。TyG 指数与 CKD、CAD 的严重程度及预后相关。但目前尚无 TyG 指数与 CKD 患者 CAD 的相关性研究,未来需开展大规模的临床试验对其进行更为深入的研究,为临床早期诊治 CKD 患者的 CAD 提供帮助。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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中医药防治糖尿病肾病肾脏纤维化的研究进展

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【摘要】 肾脏纤维化是糖尿病肾病(diabetic nephropathy, DN)、肾小球肾炎、高血压肾病等多种肾脏疾病发生发展乃至进展到终末期肾病的一个主要病理改变,也是引发肾功能不全的重要原因之一。肾脏疾病的进展过程中激活多种细胞因子及信号通路,导致肾小球、肾小管间质的损伤,最终导致肾脏的纤维化。该病发病机制复杂,目前西医尚无有效的治疗措施,近年来中医药对于DN治疗的介入,在延缓DN肾脏纤维化的进程中做出了诸多贡献,本文主要就中西医对于本病的认识、临床治疗DN的一些常用中药的抗肾脏纤维化的药理机制及中药复方制剂在延缓DN肾脏纤维化的治疗机制方面展开综述。

【关键词】 肾脏纤维化; 中药; 中药复方

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Research advances of Chinese medicine in preventing and treating diabetic nephropathy and renal fibrosis

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【Abstract】 Renal fibrosis is a major pathological change in the development and progression of various diseases such as diabetic nephropathy(DN), glomerulonephritis, hypertensive nephropathy and end-stage renal disease. It is also one of the important causes of renal insufficiency. During the progression of renal disease, a variety of cytokines and signal pathways are activated, leading to the injuries of glomerulus and tubulointerstitium and ultimately renal fibrosis. The pathogenesis of renal diseases has remained rather complicated. Currently there is no effective treatment in Western medicine. In recent years, the intervention of traditional Chinese medicine for DN