

· 其他肝病 ·

非酒精性脂肪性肝病肝纤维化进展中胃肠激素的变化水平

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摘要:目的 探讨非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)肝纤维化进展中胃肠激素水平的变化,为消化系统功能损伤提供依据。方法 选取2018年10月—2020年6月在广西中医药大学附属瑞康医院门诊就诊及病房住院治疗的NAFLD患者326例,采用FibroTouch进行肝脏弹性值(LSM)检测,按照有无肝纤维化分为无肝纤维化组(A组, LSM < 7.3 kPa, n = 161)和肝纤维化组(B组, LSM ≥ 7.3 kPa, n = 165)。根据不同纤维化程度,进一步分为F0~1组(LSM < 7.3 kPa)、F2组(7.3 kPa ≤ LSM < 9.7 kPa)、F2~3组(9.7 kPa ≤ LSM < 12.4 kPa)、F3~4组(12.4 kPa ≤ LSM < 17.5 kPa)、F4组(LSM ≥ 17.5 kPa)。收集患者的年龄、性别、肝功能指标、胃肠激素指标。计量资料符合正态分布组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验和单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布组间比较采用非参数Mann-Whitney U 检验和Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。应用Spearman分析LSM值与肝功能指标的相关性。结果 A组与B组患者肝功能、胃肠激素指标比较,ALT($Z = -3.778, P < 0.001$)、AST($Z = -3.320, P = 0.001$)、GGT($Z = -3.040, P = 0.002$)、CCK($t = -2.944, P = 0.003$)、LPS($Z = -2.317, P = 0.020$)差异均有统计学意义。F0~1组($n = 161$)、F2组($n = 89$)、F2~3组($n = 46$)、F3~4组($n = 16$)、F4组($n = 14$)5组间ALT($\chi^2 = 23.113, P < 0.001$)、AST($\chi^2 = 23.415, P < 0.001$)、ALP($\chi^2 = 15.962, P = 0.003$)、GGT($\chi^2 = 20.172, P < 0.001$)、CCK($F = 2.687, P = 0.031$)比较差异均有统计学意义。LSM值与DBil、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT呈正相关(r 值分别为0.128、0.266、0.225、0.137、0.213, P 值均 < 0.05)。结论 NAFLD肝纤维化进展能够影响胆囊收缩功能及胃肠功能,检测NAFLD肝纤维化患者血清CCK、LPS水平对胆囊收缩功能及胃肠功能相关的消化系统疾病的早诊早治有重要的临床价值。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 肝硬化; 胃肠激素类

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Expression levels of gastrointestinal hormones in the progression of liver fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes in gastrointestinal hormones during the progression of liver fibrosis in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and to provide a basis for digestive function impairment. **Methods** A prospective analysis was performed for 326 patients with NAFLD who attended the outpatient service and were hospitalized and treated in Ruikang Hospital Affiliated to Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine from October 2018 to June 2020, and FibroTouch was used to measure liver stiffness measurement (LSM). According to the presence or absence of liver fibrosis, they were divided into non-liver fibrosis group (group A, 161 patients with LSM < 7.3 kPa) and liver fibrosis group (group B, 165 patients with LSM ≥ 7.3 kPa). According to the fibrosis degree, the patients were further divided into F0-1 group (LSM < 7.3 kPa), F2 group (7.3 kPa ≤ LSM < 9.7 kPa), F2-3 group (9.7 kPa ≤ LSM < 12.4 kPa), F3-4 group (12.4 kPa ≤ LSM < 17.5 kPa), and F4 group (LSM ≥ 17.5 kPa). Related data were collected, including age, sex, liver function parameters, and gastrointestinal hormones. The independent samples t -test and the one-way analysis of variance were used for comparison of normally distributed continuous data between groups, and the nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test and the Kruskal-Wallis H test were used for comparison of non-normally distributed continuous data between groups. A Spearman correlation analysis was used to investigate the correlation between LSM and liver function parameters. **Results** Comparison of liver function and gastrointestinal hormones showed that there were significant differences between groups A and B in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ($Z = -3.778, P < 0.001$), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) ($Z = -3.320, P = 0.001$), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) ($Z = -3.040, P =$

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0.002), cholecystokinin (CCK) ($t = -2.944, P = 0.003$), and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) ($Z = -2.317, P = 0.020$). There were significant differences in ALT ($\chi^2 = 23.113, P < 0.001$), AST ($\chi^2 = 23.415, P < 0.001$), ALP ($\chi^2 = 15.962, P = 0.003$), GGT ($\chi^2 = 20.172, P < 0.001$), and CCK ($F = 2.687, P = 0.031$) between the F0-1 group with 161 patients, the F2 group with 89 patients, the F2-3 group with 46 patients, the F3-4 group with 16 patients, and the F4 group with 14 patients. LSM was positively correlated with direct bilirubin, ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, and GGT ($r = 0.128, 0.266, 0.225, 0.137, \text{ and } 0.213$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Liver fibrosis progression in NAFLD can affect gallbladder contraction function and gastrointestinal function, and measurement of the serum levels of CCK and LPS has an important clinical value in the early diagnosis and treatment of digestive diseases related to gallbladder contraction function and gastrointestinal function in NAFLD patients with liver fibrosis.

Key words: Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; Liver Cirrhosis; Gastrointestinal Hormones

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非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (NAFLD) 是全球慢性肝病的首要原因^[1]。据报道,我国 NAFLD 的患病率为 15% ~ 30%^[2],并且呈现逐年上升趋势。NAFLD 在临床上可分为单纯性脂肪肝 (NASFL)、非酒精性脂肪性肝炎 (NASH)、脂肪性肝纤维化和肝硬化^[3]。肝纤维化是以细胞外基质过度沉积为特征表现的病理性组织修复过程,是各种慢性肝病向肝硬化发展的关键步骤^[4]。本研究旨在观察 NAFLD 肝纤维化进展对血清胆囊收缩素 (CCK)、二胺氧化酶 (DAO)、D-乳酸 (D-LA)、胃泌素 17 (G-17)、脂多糖 (LPS)、胃动素 (MTL) 水平的影响,以期对肝纤维化进展导致的终末期肝病及消化系统相关并发症监测提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2018 年 10 月—2020 年 6 月在广西中医药大学附属瑞康医院门诊就诊及病房住院治疗的 NAFLD 患者 326 例。纳入标准:(1)符合《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018 年更新版)》^[5]的诊断标准;(2)年龄 18 ~ 75 岁;(3)合并其他疾病,但在观察期间不影响病例观察者。排除标准:(1)饮酒史 > 5 年,折合乙醇量男性 ≥ 40 g/d,女性 ≥ 20 g/d;(2)病毒性肝炎、自身免疫性肝炎、药物性肝炎、原发性硬化性胆管炎等患者;(3)孕产妇或哺乳期妇女;(4)合并心、脑、肾等重要脏器严重疾病患者以及明确诊断的糖尿病患者;(5)有重要数据遗失、资料不全者。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 资料的获取 收集患者的性别、年龄、就诊日期、就诊号、是否有重大慢性病或家族遗传病史。

1.2.2 血清学指标 早晨空腹抽取静脉血,应用美国 RXL 全自动生化分析仪检测生化指标,如 TBil、DBil、IBil、总蛋白 (TP)、Alb、Glb、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT; 使用 ELISA 试剂盒进行酶联免疫吸附试验法测定 CCK、DAO、D-LA、G-17、LPS、MTL 水平。

1.2.3 无创纤维化指标 无创肝纤维化指标检测应用 FibroTouch 测定 (FT-C 型,无锡海斯凯尔医学技术有限

公司),获得肝脏硬度值 (LSM),单位以 kPa 表示。操作前嘱患者取合适体位,暴露右侧第 5 ~ 10 肋间部位。操作时由一名经过专业培训且经验丰富的主治医师使用 B 超探头 (3.5 MHz) 二维成像,避开肝内相关组织,定位在右侧腋前线或腋中线第 7、8、9 肋间,而后使用标配动态宽频探头 (2.5 MHz),使之与皮肤垂直,观察压力指示器的变化,当其显示为绿色,显示屏上 M 波形强度一致,表现为分布均匀、A 波形呈线性时开始检测。当四分位间距 (IQR) 与中位数的比值 (IQR/med) $< 10\%$ 时表示此次检测数据有效,记录此次数值并进行下一次测量,要求成功测量次数在 10 次以上。

1.2.4 分组情况 根据 FibroTouch 的诊断标准分为 5 组,分别为 F0 ~ 1 组 ($LSM < 7.3$ kPa)、F2 组 (7.3 kPa \leq $LSM < 9.7$ kPa)、F2 ~ 3 组 (9.7 kPa \leq $LSM < 12.4$ kPa)、F3 ~ 4 组 (12.4 kPa \leq $LSM < 17.5$ kPa)、F4 组 ($LSM \geq 17.5$ kPa)。另根据有无肝纤维化分为无肝纤维化组 (A 组, $LSM < 7.3$ kPa)、肝纤维化组 (B 组, $LSM \geq 7.3$ kPa)。

1.3 伦理学审查 本研究方案经由广西中医药大学附属瑞康医院伦理委员会审批,批号: KY2018-004。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件进行数据处理。计量资料符合正态分布用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验和单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布用 $M (P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数 Mann-Whitney U 和 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。相关性的评估采用 Spearman 相关分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 326 例 NAFLD 患者中男 225 例,女 101 例,年龄 18 ~ 74 岁,平均 (46.45 ± 11.87) 岁,中位年龄 47 (37 ~ 55) 岁。F0 ~ 1 组 ($n = 161$)、F2 组 ($n = 89$)、F2 ~ 3 组 ($n = 46$)、F3 ~ 4 组 ($n = 16$)、F4 组 ($n = 14$) 5 组间 ALT、AST、ALP、GGT、CCK 比较,差异均有统计学意义 (P 值均 < 0.05) (表 1)。

2.2 A 组与 B 组间肝功能指标、胃肠激素指标比较 A 组 161 例中男 104 例,女 57 例,年龄 20 ~ 72 岁,中位年龄

46.0(37.5~53.5)岁;B组165例中男121例,女44例,年龄18~74岁,中位年龄48(37~56)岁。两组间肝功能指标ALT、AST、GGT以及胃肠激素指标CCK、LPS比较差异均有统计学意义(P 值均 <0.05),其他指标组间比较差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)(表2)。

2.3 LSM值与肝功能指标相关性分析 Spearman相关性分析结果表明,LSM值与DBil、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT呈显著正相关(r 值分别为0.128、0.266、0.225、0.137、0.213, P 值

分别为0.021、 <0.001 、 <0.001 、0.013、 <0.001)。

3 讨论

NAFLD合并晚期肝纤维化增加了肝脏特异性发病率和总体病死率^[6],日益成为危害人类健康的全球问题。肝脏是人体最大的消化器官,与胃肠功能关系密切,慢性肝病常出现消化道症状^[7]。近年来,探索肝纤维化进展对胃肠功能的影响成为研究热点,为改善慢性肝病预后及减少消化系统并发症提供理论指导。

表1 5组间肝功能及胃肠激素指标比较

指标	F0~1组 ($n=161$)	F2组 ($n=89$)	F2~3组 ($n=46$)	F3~4组 ($n=16$)	F4组 ($n=14$)	统计值	P 值
TBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	11.10(8.00~16.00)	10.70(8.25~14.25)	11.00(7.23~14.90)	12.60(7.43~14.35)	12.60(8.10~26.20)	$\chi^2=1.940$	0.773
DBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	3.10(2.40~4.55)	3.30(2.50~4.30)	3.80(2.88~4.53)	3.80(2.88~4.63)	4.10(3.38~11.75)	$\chi^2=8.739$	0.068
IBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	7.90(5.30~11.45)	7.60(5.50~9.65)	7.55(4.20~11.05)	8.75(5.25~9.45)	7.85(4.58~10.15)	$\chi^2=1.863$	0.761
TP(g/L)	73.49 \pm 6.16	74.24 \pm 5.51	72.29 \pm 6.73	74.62 \pm 6.21	72.49 \pm 10.90	$F=0.939$	0.441
Alb(g/L)	44.27 \pm 4.34	43.89 \pm 3.78	44.00 \pm 6.46	44.24 \pm 3.81	39.54 \pm 8.02	$F=3.249$	0.012
Glb(g/L)	29.30(26.10~31.95)	30.70(27.30~32.75)	29.15(26.38~32.20)	30.10(28.25~35.45)	29.65(26.00~37.78)	$\chi^2=5.464$	0.243
ALT(U/L)	25.00(16.50~35.00)	28.00(19.50~45.00)	44.50(23.00~90.00)	31.00(18.25~56.50)	47.50(34.50~76.75)	$\chi^2=23.113$	<0.001
AST(U/L)	22.00(16.50~28.00)	23.00(18.00~32.50)	29.50(23.00~47.50)	26.50(16.50~40.25)	41.00(19.25~70.25)	$\chi^2=23.415$	<0.001
ALP(U/L)	68.00(56.00~80.50)	66.00(57.00~78.50)	77.00(59.75~85.25)	70.50(58.25~102.50)	88.00(69.50~129.00)	$\chi^2=15.962$	0.003
GGT(U/L)	34.00(24.00~55.00)	38.00(27.00~57.00)	50.00(35.00~76.00)	37.50(33.00~50.00)	73.00(42.50~224.25)	$\chi^2=20.172$	<0.001
CCK(ng/mL)	49.91 \pm 26.19	60.36 \pm 25.43	57.16 \pm 23.35	56.32 \pm 24.68	50.39 \pm 26.36	$F=2.687$	0.031
DAO(U/L)	9.74 \pm 2.10	9.42 \pm 2.81	9.81 \pm 2.64	8.91 \pm 2.15	9.18 \pm 2.14	$F=0.787$	0.534
D-LA(mmol/L)	25.59 \pm 10.95	23.81 \pm 8.61	25.10 \pm 12.15	23.21 \pm 7.52	25.66 \pm 8.97	$F=0.557$	0.694
G-17(pg/mL)	17.27(13.24~21.71)	17.77(14.10~22.39)	17.56(11.32~21.71)	20.97(13.25~23.13)	18.21(12.36~22.25)	$\chi^2=2.650$	0.618
LPS(EU/mL)	463.68(317.24~587.17)	412.40(222.89~533.94)	387.26(212.48~529.82)	411.17(124.25~598.58)	474.39(360.81~626.83)	$\chi^2=7.922$	0.094
MTL(pg/mL)	182.75(111.76~256.14)	170.36(110.37~245.35)	169.01(116.54~206.94)	206.01(145.96~243.70)	155.40(104.97~197.02)	$\chi^2=3.819$	0.431

表2 两组间肝功能指标、胃肠激素指标比较

指标	A组($n=161$)	B组($n=165$)	统计值	P 值
肝功能				
TBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	11.10(8.00~16.00)	10.90(8.15~14.50)	$Z=-0.671$	0.502
DBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	3.10(2.40~4.55)	3.50(2.60~4.40)	$Z=-1.905$	0.057
IBil($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	7.90(5.30~11.45)	7.60(5.10~9.65)	$Z=-1.358$	0.174
TP(g/L)	73.49 \pm 6.16	73.58 \pm 6.52	$t=-0.137$	0.891
Alb(g/L)	44.27 \pm 4.34	43.58 \pm 5.20	$t=1.296$	0.196
Glb(g/L)	29.30(26.10~31.95)	30.10(27.10~32.70)	$Z=-1.677$	0.093
ALT(U/L)	25.00(16.50~35.00)	32.00(21.00~57.50)	$Z=-3.778$	<0.001
AST(U/L)	22.00(16.50~28.00)	26.00(19.00~36.00)	$Z=-3.320$	0.001
ALP(U/L)	68.00(56.00~80.50)	69.00(58.50~85.00)	$Z=-1.587$	0.113
GGT(U/L)	34.00(24.00~55.00)	41.00(29.50~64.50)	$Z=-3.040$	0.002
胃肠激素				
CCK(ng/mL)	49.91 \pm 26.19	58.23 \pm 24.81	$t=-2.944$	0.003
DAO(U/L)	9.74 \pm 2.10	9.46 \pm 2.65	$t=1.074$	0.284
D-LA(mmol/L)	25.59 \pm 10.95	24.26 \pm 9.61	$t=1.159$	0.247
G-17(pg/mL)	17.27(13.24~21.71)	18.31(12.99~22.17)	$Z=-0.428$	0.668
LPS(EU/mL)	463.68(317.24~587.17)	412.40(222.89~547.73)	$Z=-2.317$	0.020
MTL(pg/mL)	182.75(111.76~256.14)	171.44(116.49~240.04)	$Z=-1.068$	0.286

本研究发现 LSM 值与 DBil、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT 具有相关性,并且随着肝纤维化程度加重,患者血清 ALT、AST、GGT 水平亦升高,提示肝纤维化进展伴随肝功能损伤。相关文献^[8-9]报道,NAFLD 患者肝纤维化进展与血清 ALT、AST、GGT 水平升高有关,与本研究结果一致。

本研究结果显示,随着肝纤维化程度加重,患者血清 G-17、MTL、DAO、D-LA 水平无明显变化,差异无显著性;血清 CCK、LPS 水平出现明显变化,提示肝纤维化进展可能影响胆囊收缩及胃肠功能。胃泌素具有促进胃酸分泌,调节胃蠕动的的作用。G-17 是胃泌素主要分泌激素之一^[10],从肝脏和肾脏代谢,且与慢性肝病胃黏膜病变有关。柴朝会等^[11]采用放射免疫法测定肝硬化无静脉曲张组血清胃泌素含量基本正常。此文献报道与本研究结果一致。MTL 可调节消化间期的胃肠运动,并与胃肠功能障碍性疾病发病有关^[12]。脂肪肝患者通常存在胆汁代谢异常,胃黏膜经过胆汁刺激促进 MTL 的释放^[13]。秦俊等^[14]研究发现,肝硬化患者血中 MTL 水平较正常对照组升高。本研究未得出类似结论。DAO 与 D-LA 作为肠道黏膜损伤标志物,反映肠道黏膜屏障功能^[15-16]。金希团队^[17]在动物实验中观察到 NASH 模型组大鼠血浆 DAO 和 D-LA 水平较健康对照组显著升高。本研究结果提示,不同肝纤维化水平对促进胃酸分泌、调节胃肠动力及反映肠道黏膜损伤的激素无明显影响。可能与本研究纳入的观察对象中重度肝纤维化人数较少有关,中晚期肝纤维化至肝硬化阶段血清 G-17、MTL、DAO 和 D-LA 水平的变化有待进一步探讨。

本研究发现,血清 CCK 水平随肝纤维化早期呈上升趋势,进展至中晚期呈下降趋势,但总体来看仍然呈上升趋势,提示肝纤维化进展可能影响胃肠功能。已经有研究^[18-19]证实,NAFLD 肝纤维化进展增加了胃食管反流和结肠憩室的发病风险。CCK 具有调节肠道运动,促进胆囊收缩及胰腺分泌等作用^[20]。慢性肝病通常存在胆汁排泄异常。有文献^[21]报道,脂肪肝患者胆囊收缩率及胆囊排空率下降。Keith 等^[22]发现,肝硬化患者发生胃排空障碍与 CCK 水平上升有关,与本研究结果一致。另外有研究^[23]证实,CCK 参与抑制摄食,导致体质量下降,间接降低了 NAFLD 的发病风险,提示这可能与肝纤维化进展,CCK 应激性升高,负性拮抗脂肪肝有关。

NAFLD 存在肠道菌群失调,使 LPS 产生增多,诱导炎症反应,造成肝损伤^[24]。Cani 等^[25]在动物实验中观察到,人为诱导的 NAFLD 鼠模型存在血清 LPS 水平升高现象。有临床研究^[26]观察到肝硬化患者血清 LPS 水平显著升高。本研究发现,血清 LPS 水平在肝纤维化早中期呈下降趋势,进展至肝纤维化晚期甚至肝硬化阶段,呈上升趋势。本研究结果与以往的报道存在差异,究其原因,

可能与本研究纳入的样本量分布不均有关。然而,已经有细胞实验证实了 LPS 在低浓度、短时间刺激肝星状细胞活化的效果比高浓度、长时间更好^[27-28]。目前尚未见类似结果的临床报道。该结果为进一步探讨肝纤维化进展过程中体内 LPS 水平的具体变化提供一定的理论依据。

综上所述,通过对肝功能指标和胃肠激素指标的检测与观察,发现不同程度肝纤维化的 NAFLD 患者体内存在血清 CCK、LPS 水平紊乱,紊乱程度与肝脏硬度可能有关。因此,在临床诊疗中,要关注 NAFLD 肝纤维化患者胆囊收缩功能及胃肠功能的改变。

利益冲突声明:本研究不存在研究者、伦理委员会成员、受试者监护人以及与公开研究成果有关的利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:朱沪敏负责课题设计,资料分析,撰写论文;黄露、李品桦、吴铁雄、庞华珍参与收集数据,修改论文;刘旭东负责拟定写作思路,指导撰写文章并最后定稿。

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