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· 论 著 ·

## 糖尿病患者 304 例血糖控制指标分析

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**[摘要]** **目的** 分析长期在我院门诊就诊的 2 型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者糖代谢指标的控制现状, 为更好地管理患者血糖提供理论依据。**方法** 于 2012 年 3 月 1 日至 4 月 30 日间采用现况调查方式收集 304 例 T2DM 患者近 3 个月的临床及实验室资料, 根据降糖治疗方案将患者分为单纯口服降糖药物治疗组(A 组)、单纯胰岛素治疗组(B 组)和口服药联合胰岛素治疗组(C 组), 评估各项代谢指标的控制现状及与并发症和合并症的关系。**结果** (1) 304 例患者平均糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)为(8.01±1.14)%, 达标率(<7.0%者)为 13.16%; 74.67%(227/304)的患者至少合并 1 种并发症或伴随疾病, 确诊时的餐后 2 h 血糖(postprandial glucose, PPG)与合并大血管病变的数目相关( $r=0.131, P<0.05$ )。(2) B 组和 C 组的糖代谢控制情况明显好于 A 组( $P$  均<0.05), 磺脲类和双胍类药物仍为常用降糖药物, 常用的胰岛素治疗方案是预混胰岛素类似物(30/59, 50.85%)和每日 4 次胰岛素强化治疗(16/59, 27.12%)。(3) 各组患者填表前 1 周自测血糖者分别占 27.56%、57.63%和 50.85%, 且 HbA1c、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)和 PPG 的控制情况均好于同组未自测血糖者(均  $P<0.01$ )。(4) Logistic 回归分析显示自测血糖为患者血糖不达标(即 HbA1c  $\geq 7\%$ )的影响因素(OR 值为 0.379,  $P<0.01$ )。**结论** HbA1c 达标率低仍是糖尿病治疗中的棘手问题, 血糖控制不佳者, 应积极调整治疗方案, 包括及时启用胰岛素治疗和积极调整胰岛素用量。

**[关键词]** 2 型糖尿病; 门诊患者; 糖基化血红蛋白 A; 控制现状**[中图分类号]** R 587.1 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2014)08-0852-08

### Analysis of glycemc control indices in 304 diabetic patients

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the controlling status of glucose metabolic indices of outpatients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) who were treated in our hospital for a long term, so as to provide theoretical evidence for better management of the blood glucose. **Methods** From March 1, to April 30, 2012, the clinical and laboratory data of the latest 3 months of 304 T2DM patients were collected. According to the hypoglycemic therapies, the patients were divided into oral hypoglycemic drug treatment group (group A), pure insulin treatment group (group B), and oral medicine combined with insulin treatment group (group C). The status of metabolism indices and the relationship between the controlling status of metabolic indices and complications were explored. **Results** (1) The mean hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of the 304 T2DM patients was (8.01 ± 1.14)%, with only 13.16% of them reaching the recommended glycemc level (<7.0%). We also found that 74.67% (227/304) of patients had at least one complication or concomitant disease. The 2 h-postprandial glucose at diagnosis was found correlated with the number of macrovascular diseases ( $r=0.131, P=0.024$ ). (2) The glycemc control in group B and C was significantly better than that in group A (all  $P<0.05$ ). Sulphonylureas and biguanides were still the most commonly used hypoglycemic agents. Premix insulin analog (accounting for 50.85%, 30/59) and intensive insulin therapy (accounting for 27.12%, 16/59) were the commonly used insulin therapy. (3) Patients who performed self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) a week before filling our form in group A, B, and C accounted for 27.56%, 57.63% and 50.85%, respectively. And

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the control of glycosylated HbA1c, fasting blood glucose and postprandial glucose of these performing SMBG was better than those not performing in the same group ( $P < 0.01$  for all). (4) Logistic regression analysis indicated that performing SMBG was an influencing factor ( $OR = 0.379, P = 0.007$ ) of poor glycemic control (glycosylated hemoglobin A1c  $\geq 7\%$ ). **Conclusion** Poor control of glycosylated HbA1c remains to be a great challenge for treatment of diabetes. Treatment strategy should be adjusted promptly when glycemic control fails to achieve the recommended level, including starting insulin therapy and adjusting amount of insulin amount.

**[Key words]** type 2 diabetes mellitus; outpatients; glycosylated hemoglobin A; control status

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2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)已成为全球范围内迅速增长的慢性代谢性疾病,据世界卫生组织调查,预计到2030年患病人数将达到3.7亿<sup>[1]</sup>。最新资料表明我国20岁以上人群中糖尿病患者总数已达9240万,糖尿病和糖尿病前期患病率分别为9.7%和15.5%<sup>[2]</sup>;糖尿病已成为继恶性肿瘤和心血管疾病后对健康威胁最大的慢性非传染性疾病<sup>[3-4]</sup>。

尽管糖尿病防治目标明确,但控制现状仍不容乐观。为此,我们于2012年3月至4月调查了304例长期在我院门诊就诊的T2DM患者,以观察疾病的控制现状,为更好地制定糖尿病防治方案提供依据。

## 1 材料和方法

**1.1 一般资料** 2012年3月1日至4月30日共调查304例长期在我院门诊就诊的糖尿病患者,所有患者均符合糖尿病诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>。入选标准:(1)确诊T2DM时年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;(2)至少具有1次完整的因糖尿病就诊的病历记录;(3)本地常住人口,即在本地连续居住 $\geq 6$ 个月。排除标准:(1)新诊断T2DM或首次接受降糖治疗者;(2)1型糖尿病患者;(3)妊娠糖尿病、胰腺癌等特殊类型糖尿病患者;(4)感染、手术等应激状态患者;(5)怀孕或哺乳期妇女;(6)意识不清或不能正常交流者。肥胖诊断标准参照中国肥胖工作组提出的中国成人体质指数(body mass index, BMI)分类建议<sup>[6]</sup>;高血压和血脂异常以及部分糖尿病慢性并发症和合并症的诊断标准参照《中国2型糖尿病防治指南》(2010版)<sup>[7]</sup>。

**1.2 观察指标** 采用横断面调查方法,通过病历收集数据,包括患者基本信息,如性别、年龄、身高、体质量、血压及糖尿病确诊时间;目前疾病控制情况,包括空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、餐后2

h血糖(postprandial glucose, PPG)、糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)及血脂水平,均为3个月内最近1次检查结果;通过问卷调查收集患者目前治疗方案,包括口服降糖药物和胰岛素的名称、数量及此方案开始时间;并发症及合并症情况,包括是否有高血压、冠心病(心绞痛、心肌梗死等)、血脂代谢紊乱、脑梗死(卒中/偏瘫等)等脑血管疾病、糖尿病视网膜病变、糖尿病周围神经病变、糖尿病肾病及糖尿病足(足部痊愈或未愈的溃疡);是否自我监测血糖等,并填写诊断时间。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,3组及以上计量资料符合正态分布时采用单因素方差分析,不符合正态分布时采用非参数Kruskal-Wallis  $H$ 秩和检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;相关分析采用双变量Spearman检验,危险因素分析采用logistic回归分析。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结果

**2.1 基本信息** 304患者平均年龄为59.02(20~95)岁,其中年龄为50~69岁的患者占62.17%(189/304),消瘦者仅占0.99%(3/304)。74.67%(227/304)的患者至少合并1种并发症或伴随疾病,其中合并高血压占71.38%(217/304)、合并血脂代谢紊乱占42.76%(130/304)、合并脑血管病变占4.28%(13/304)、合并糖尿病视网膜病变占9.54%(29/304)、合并糖尿病周围神经病变占7.24%(22/304)、合并糖尿病肾病占2.96%(9/304)、合并糖尿病足占1.97%(6/304)。糖尿病确诊时87.17%(265/304)患者的FBG和PPG均已增高,仅FBG或PPG升高者分别占7.89%和4.93%。调查时至少合并1种合并症或并发症的患者,在糖尿病确诊时PPG  $< 11.1$  mmol/L 和  $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L 各占

83.33%(20/24)和73.93%(207/280),差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。此外,按合并大血管病变(冠心病或脑血管病变)的数目不同,将患者分为合并0个、1个和2个3种情况,将确诊时的PPG与合并的大血管病变数做双变量Spearman相关分析,结果显示确诊时的PPG与合并大血管病变的数目有相关性( $r=0.131, P<0.05$ )。详见表1。

2.2 糖代谢控制情况及其他指标的关系 304例

患者糖代谢控制情况见表1。依据治疗方案将304例糖尿病患者分为单纯口服降糖药治疗组(A组,  $n=127$ )、单纯胰岛素治疗组(B组,  $n=59$ )和胰岛素联合口服降糖药治疗组(C组,  $n=118$ ), B组和C组的FBG、PPG和HbA1c水平均低于A组,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$ )。B组和C组平均每日总胰岛素用量分别为( $38.56\pm 5.43$ )和( $30.92\pm 6.84$ )单位,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ )。

表1 304例患者按治疗方案分组后的基本情况及糖代谢控制情况

Tab 1 General data and glycemic control of 304 patients grouped by different therapies

Index	All patients	Group A	Group B	Group C
Number of cases	304	127	59	118
Male : Female $n : n$	179 : 125	72 : 55	35 : 24	72 : 46
Duration (year), $\bar{x}\pm s$	6.62 $\pm$ 4.97	6.02 $\pm$ 4.70▲	5.51 $\pm$ 4.66▲	7.63 $\pm$ 5.24*△
Age (year), $\bar{x}\pm s$	59.02 $\pm$ 12.50△	59.49 $\pm$ 11.21△	55.46 $\pm$ 12.74*▲▲	60.29 $\pm$ 13.43△△
BMI ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	25.57 $\pm$ 2.67	25.39 $\pm$ 2.81	25.72 $\pm$ 2.58	25.69 $\pm$ 2.56
FBG $c_B/(\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$	6.86 $\pm$ 1.01*△	7.09 $\pm$ 1.02△△▲▲	6.57 $\pm$ 0.82**	6.76 $\pm$ 1.04**
Patients at FBG goal $\leq$ 6.1 $n$ (%)	51(16.78)	14(11.02)	13(22.03)	24(20.34)
Patients at FBG goal $\leq$ 7.2 $n$ (%)	235(77.30)	86(67.72)△△▲	52(88.14)**	97(82.20)*
Patients at FBG goal $>$ 7.2 $n$ (%)	69(22.70)	41(32.28)△△▲	7(11.86)**	21(17.80)*
Patients at FBG goal $\geq$ 8.0 $n$ (%)	132(43.42)	16(12.60)	6(10.17)	110(9.32)
PPG $c_B/(\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$	9.41 $\pm$ 1.71	9.85 $\pm$ 1.75△△▲▲	9.06 $\pm$ 1.65**	9.11 $\pm$ 1.60**
Patients at PPG goal $\leq$ 8.0 $n$ (%)	41(13.49)	11(8.66)	12(20.34)	18(15.25)
Patients at PPG goal $\leq$ 10.0 $n$ (%)	238(78.29)	91(71.65)	47(79.66)	100(84.75)
Patients at PPG goal $>$ 10.0 $n$ (%)	66(21.71)	36(28.35)▲	12(20.34)	18(15.25)*
Patients at PPG goal $\geq$ 12.0 $n$ (%)	188(61.84)	16(12.6)	30(5.08)	70(5.93)
HbA1c (%), $\bar{x}\pm s$	8.01 $\pm$ 1.14**	8.34 $\pm$ 1.15△△▲▲	7.70 $\pm$ 1.10**	7.80 $\pm$ 1.07**
Patients at HbA1c goal $<$ 6.5 $n$ (%)	13(4.28)	6(4.72)	1(1.69)	6(5.08)
Patients at HbA1c goal $<$ 7.0 $n$ (%)	40 (13.16)	10(7.87)△▲	9(15.30)*	21(17.80)*
Patients at HbA1c goal $\geq$ 8.0 $n$ (%)	121(39.80)	74(58.27)△△▲▲	13(22.03)**	34(28.81)**
Patients at HbA1c goal $\geq$ 8.5 $n$ (%)	69(22.70)	43(33.86)△△▲▲	8(13.56)**	18(15.25)**

Group A: Pure oral hypoglycemic drug treatment group; Group B: Pure insulin treatment group; Group C: Oral medicine combined with insulin treatment group. BMI: Body mass index; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; PPG: Postprandial glucose; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c. \*  $P<0.05$ , \*\*  $P<0.01$  vs group A; △  $P<0.05$ , △△  $P<0.01$  vs group B; ▲  $P<0.05$ , ▲▲  $P<0.01$  vs group C

按BMI值将304例患者分为BMI $<24\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组( $n=75$ )、 $24\text{ kg/m}^2\leq\text{BMI}<28\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组( $n=171$ )和BMI $\geq 28\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组( $n=58$ )。随BMI增高,3组HbA1c水平有增高的趋势[个别有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )]。3组FBG和PPG平均水平差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ ,表2)。若以表1所示的标准分别分析3组患者血糖达标率,则仅FBG $\leq 6.1\text{ mmol/L}$ 者BMI $<24\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组[28.00%(21/75)]高于 $24\text{ kg/m}^2\leq\text{BMI}<28\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组[12.28%(21/171)]和BMI $\geq 28\text{ kg/m}^2$ 组[15.52%(9/58)],差异有统计学意义( $P=0.01$ ),其余指标间差异均无统计学

意义。以性别分组,女性平均HbA1c水平低于男性,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );男性患者HbA1c $\geq 8.0\%$ [46.37%(83/179)]者高于女性患者[32.80%(41/125)],差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。将患者分为 $<65$ 岁组和 $\geq 65$ 岁组,两组患者的平均HbA1c、FBG和PPG水平差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ );单用或合用胰岛素者的比例,两组间差异也无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。无论是根据BMI分组、性别分组还是年龄分组,单用或合用胰岛素者的比例组间差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。详见表2。

表2 304例患者按BMI、性别和年龄分组后糖代谢情况及胰岛素使用情况

Tab 2 Glucose metabolism and use of insulin in 304 patients after grouped by BMI, gender and age

Index	n(%)	FBG $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$	PPG $c_B/(mmol \cdot L^{-1})$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$	HbA1c (%), $\bar{x} \pm s$	On insulin n(%)
All patients (N=304)		6.86±1.01	9.41±1.71	8.01±1.14	177(58.22)
Grouped by BMI					
<24 kg·m <sup>-2</sup>	75(24.67)	6.83±1.21	9.31±1.77	7.23±1.24	37(49.33)
24≤BMI<28 kg·m <sup>-2</sup>	171(58.88)	6.84±0.96	9.37±1.63	8.22±1.11	108(63.16)
≥28 kg·m <sup>-2</sup>	58(19.80)	6.94±0.88	9.66±1.85	8.73±1.12*	32(55.17)
Grouped by gender					
Male	179(58.88)	6.90±0.97	9.51±1.74	8.15±1.22	107(59.78)
Female	125(41.12)	6.80±1.06	9.67±1.66	7.82±0.99 <sup>△</sup>	70(56.00)
Grouped by age					
<65 years	203(66.78)	6.87±0.99	9.46±1.08	8.02±1.17	114(56.16)
≥65 years	101(33.22)	6.84±1.05	9.32±1.43	7.99±1.08	63(62.38)

BMI: Body mass index; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; PPG: Postprandial glucose; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c. \*  $P < 0.05$  vs the group BMI < 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs male

2.2.1 单纯口服降糖药物治疗组(A组)血糖控制情况 127例患者中单药治疗者占9.45%(12/127),2药治疗和3药及以上治疗者各占51.18%(65/127)和39.37%(50/127)。其中单药治疗中最常用的药物为阿卡波糖,占58.33%(7/12);两药治疗中磺脲类和双胍类药物、双胍类和阿卡波糖类药物治疗合用较常见,各占30.77%(20/65)和20.00%(13/65);3种及以上药物治疗中磺脲类和双胍类药物占74.00%(37/50)。A组患者合并症或并发症情况详见表3。合并脂代谢紊乱者占48.03%(61/127),其平均HbA1c水平高于无脂代谢紊乱者,差异有统计学意义( $P=0.031$ )。A组患者问卷调查前1周自测血糖者仅占27.56%(35/127),但其HbA1c、FBG和PPG水平均好于同组未自测血糖者,差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.01)。

2.2.2 单纯胰岛素治疗组(B组)血糖控制情况 59例患者中使用预混人胰岛素、预混胰岛素类似物、速效胰岛素联合长效胰岛素、短效胰岛素联合中效胰岛素及短效胰岛素联合长效胰岛素治疗者分别占22.03%(13/59)、50.85%(30/59)、6.78%(4/59)、16.95%(10/59)和3.39%(2/59),其中每日使用4次胰岛素强化治疗者占27.12%(16/59)。

问卷调查前1周自测血糖患者占57.63%(34/59),其HbA1c、FBG和PPG平均水平均好于同组未自测血糖者,差异具有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.01)。并发症及合并症数目较多的患者,其HbA1c水平也明显高于无并发症及合并症或异常较少者,差异有统计

学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),见表3。

以胰岛素使用方案的不同分为预混人胰岛素治疗组、胰岛素类似物治疗组和胰岛素强化治疗组,结果显示三组PPG平均水平分别为(10.12±12.81)、(8.69±1.08)和(8.89±0.81)mmol/L,后两组显著低于预混人胰岛素治疗组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ );但三组间HbA1c和FBG平均水平差异均无统计学意义。

2.2.3 胰岛素联合口服降糖药物治疗组(C组)血糖控制情况 118例患者中联合一种口服药者占90.68%(107/118),其中联合 $\alpha$ -糖苷酶抑制剂和二甲双胍者各占37.38%(40/107)和28.04%(30/107);预混胰岛素类似物联合一种口服药物者占62.71%(74/118)。仅有1例患者联合3药治疗。C组患者血糖控制情况、并发症或伴随疾病发生情况详见表3。填表前1周自测血糖者占50.85%(60/118),其3项糖代谢指标均好于同组未自测血糖者,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$ )。

2.3 血糖控制影响因素的回归分析结果 Logistic回归分析显示自测血糖为患者血糖不达标(即HbA1c≥7%)的保护因素(OR值为0.379,95%的可信区间为0.188~0.767, $P=0.007$ ),而病程、年龄、BMI、并发症或合并症的数量与血糖不达标(即HbA1c≥7%)的OR值及95%可信区间分别为1.478(0.885, 2.469)、0.994(0.610, 1.620)、1.763(0.837, 3.711)、1.323(0.969, 1.808),均 $P > 0.05$ 。

表3 三组患者合并症、并发症、血糖自测情况及其与糖代谢控制的关系

Tab 3 Comorbidities, complications and self-monitoring of blood glucose and relationship with glycemic control in three groups

Group	n (%)	FBG c <sub>B</sub> /(mmol · L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	PPG c <sub>B</sub> /(mmol · L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	HbA1c (%), $\bar{x} \pm s$
Group A (N=127)		7.09 ± 1.02	9.85 ± 1.75	8.34 ± 1.15
Dyslipidemias				
With	61(48.03)	6.98 ± 0.70	9.77 ± 1.44	8.53 ± 1.23*
Without	66(51.97)	7.18 ± 1.24	9.92 ± 1.99	8.16 ± 1.05
Comorbidities or complications				
Without	30(23.62)	7.40 ± 1.54	10.10 ± 1.97	8.34 ± 1.23
With one	33(25.98)	6.92 ± 0.82	9.75 ± 2.11	7.95 ± 0.78
With two	29(22.83)	7.02 ± 0.89	9.76 ± 1.64	8.54 ± 1.23 <sup>△</sup> ▲
With three or more	35(27.56)	7.03 ± 0.65	9.79 ± 1.24	8.53 ± 1.25 <sup>△</sup> ▲
Self-monitoring of blood glucose				
With	35(27.56)	6.56 ± 0.76**	8.67 ± 1.18**	7.49 ± 0.86**
Without	92(72.44)	7.28 ± 1.04	10.29 ± 1.73	8.66 ± 1.08
Group B (N=59)		6.57 ± 0.82	9.06 ± 1.65	7.70 ± 1.10
Dyslipidemias				
With	26(44.07)	6.68 ± 0.89	8.93 ± 1.29	7.89 ± 1.28
Without	33(55.93)	6.48 ± 0.48	9.16 ± 1.90	7.55 ± 0.92
Comorbidities or complications				
Without	18(30.51)	6.48 ± 0.90	9.03 ± 1.14	7.49 ± 0.78
With one	8(13.56)	6.43 ± 0.42	8.10 ± 0.40	7.05 ± 0.34
With two	15(25.42)	6.47 ± 0.80	8.88 ± 0.95	7.69 ± 0.89
With three or more	18(30.51)	6.86 ± 0.91	9.76 ± 2.64	8.26 ± 1.58 <sup>△</sup> ▲
Self-monitoring of blood glucose				
With	34(57.63)	6.30 ± 0.74**	8.37 ± 0.70**	7.28 ± 0.72**
Without	25(42.37)	6.94 ± 0.79	9.99 ± 2.08	8.28 ± 1.27
Group C (N=118)		6.57 ± 1.04	9.11 ± 1.60	9.80 ± 1.07
Dyslipidemias				
With	60(50.85)	6.71 ± 0.92	9.09 ± 0.84	7.88 ± 0.92
Without	58(49.15)	6.78 ± 1.11	9.13 ± 1.91	7.80 ± 1.16
Comorbidities or complications				
Without	29(24.58)	7.12 ± 1.49	9.54 ± 2.35	8.05 ± 0.99
With one	30(25.42)	6.54 ± 0.88	8.74 ± 1.74	7.48 ± 1.34
With two	23(19.49)	6.63 ± 0.71	8.97 ± 0.89	7.67 ± 0.54
With three or more	36(30.51)	6.73 ± 0.87	9.18 ± 0.91	8.02 ± 1.09
Self-monitoring of blood glucose				
With	60(50.85)	6.34 ± 0.57**	8.44 ± 0.61**	7.34 ± 0.59**
Without	58(49.15)	7.19 ± 1.23	9.82 ± 1.97	8.32 ± 1.23

According to presence of dyslipidemia, number of comorbidities or complications, or self-monitoring of blood glucose, patients in each group were further divided into different subgroups. Group A: Pure oral hypoglycemic drug treatment; Group B: pure insulin treatment; Group C: Oral medicine combined with insulin treatment. FBG: Fasting blood glucose; PPG: Postprandial glucose; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$  vs other patients in the same group; <sup>△</sup>  $P < 0.05$ , <sup>△△</sup>  $P < 0.01$  vs without comorbidities or complications; <sup>▲</sup>  $P < 0.05$ , <sup>▲▲</sup>  $P < 0.01$  vs with one comorbidity or complication

### 3 讨论

糖尿病已成为全球流行性疾病,患病率逐年增高,并呈年轻化趋势<sup>[8]</sup>。研究表明血糖平稳持久控制能减少糖尿病并发症的发生发展,国内外的糖尿病防治指南中均已明确血糖控制目标,并随着对疾病认识的深入,指南也在不断修正。但是全球范围内各国的糖代谢控制现状仍不容乐观,绝大多数国家及地区的

血糖控制达标率均低于 30%<sup>[9]</sup>,我们的研究显示 304 例患者平均 HbA1c 为(8.01 ± 1.14)%,达标率仅为 13.16%。与血脂和血压控制达标情况相比,影响血糖平稳控制的因素更多,平稳达标的难度也更大。此次调查的 304 例长期在我院门诊就诊的 T2DM 患者, HbA1c 水平 < 7.0% 的患者为 13.16%,大部分患者血糖控制不达标,其中单纯口服降糖药物治疗组中, HbA1c 水平 < 7.0% 的患者仅 7.9%,单药

治疗者以口服阿卡波糖最多,与指南推荐的二甲双胍为首选一线治疗不一致,这可能与本调查中患者例数较少有关,从整体看磺脲类和二甲双胍类药物仍是患者常用的口服降糖药物。

长期血糖不达标会显著增加糖尿病患者大血管和微血管病变的发生风险<sup>[10]</sup>,本次调查发现304例患者中74.67%的患者至少合并一种并发症或合并症,这不仅增加了糖尿病患者的致残率和致死率,而且也给社会和家庭带来了沉重的经济负担。国内的研究结果表明近年来我国糖尿病患病率和死亡率均呈现增高趋势,各系统并发症患病率增高,糖尿病直接医疗费以年均19.90%的速度增长,超过同期GDP及全国卫生总费用的增长<sup>[8]</sup>,表明糖尿病患病率的不断增高已导致经济负担的逐年加重,应引起全社会的关注。DECODE研究证明糖负荷2h后的高血糖与心血管疾病(CVD)病死率增加明显相关,且餐后高血糖比FBG能更好预测CVD的病死率<sup>[11-12]</sup>。本研究观察的患者,糖尿病确诊时PPG $\geq$ 11.1 mmol/L者占92.11%(280/304),相关分析显示确诊时PPG高的患者,病程中糖尿病大血管病变数也增多( $P=0.024$ )。Shiraiwa等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明控制餐后高血糖能明显减少T2DM患者的视网膜病变、神经病变和糖尿病肾病的发生。Chiasson等<sup>[14]</sup>研究也发现,控制餐后血糖可显著减少糖耐量受损人群心肌梗死的发生率。Monnier等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究表明FBG和PPG对HbA1c的贡献不同,如HbA1c $<$ 7.3%时,PPG对其贡献率约占75%。因而只有全面控制血糖,才能有效提高血糖的达标率,但越接近目标值时,越应关注PPG。

调查显示我国肥胖人数已超过3100万<sup>[16]</sup>,糖尿病患病率也已高达9.7%,其中半数以上患者有超重或肥胖<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究调查的304例门诊糖尿病患者中,超重和肥胖者占75.33%。饮食结构的改变、运动量减少、吸烟、饮酒等不良生活方式显著增加了T2DM与肥胖症的患病风险,而超重与肥胖又是T2DM和冠心病人群的高危因素<sup>[2]</sup>。故实际工作中如何真正做到有效管理和控制糖尿病患者的体质量,值得我们去研究。

胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞功能减退在糖尿病发生发展中起重要作用,UKPDS研究<sup>[17]</sup>表明约半数病程5年以上的T2DM患者需要加用胰岛素治疗。IMPROVE

研究<sup>[18]</sup>中有21729例T2DM来自中国,入组时平均病程4.9年,HbA1c平均水平为 $(9.5\pm 2.1)\%$ ;其中59.3%患者应用口服降糖药物,32.3%患者未用药治疗,仅8.1%患者入组前1个月内才启用胰岛素治疗,表明我国糖尿病控制现状仍亟待提高,而血糖控制不佳者仍未能及时启用胰岛素治疗。我们的调查比IMPROVE研究约晚4年,结论一致,口服降糖药物治疗者的病程长于单纯胰岛素治疗者,但该组患者血糖控制明显差于使用胰岛素者,表明病程较长、血糖控制不佳的T2DM,仍未及时调整治疗方案。

《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2010年版)》中把预混胰岛素类似物作为起始胰岛素治疗的选择之一。Scherthaner等<sup>[19]</sup>研究表明单独使用预混胰岛素类似物比基础胰岛素能更好地控制餐后血糖,并可使HbA1c达标<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究的单纯胰岛素治疗组中有50.85%(30/59)的患者使用预混胰岛素类似物,其餐后血糖水平显著低于使用其他胰岛素制剂的患者。同时,调查结果显示胰岛素联合口服药物治疗组的胰岛素用量为 $(30.92\pm 6.84)$ 单位,明显少于单纯胰岛素治疗组的胰岛素用量 $[(38.56\pm 5.43)$ 单位],绝大多数患者(占90.68%)联合一种口服降糖药,多为 $\alpha$ -糖苷酶抑制剂或二甲双胍。这与Hemmingsen等<sup>[21]</sup>的荟萃分析结果一致,该研究包含2117例糖尿病患者和23项研究,发现二甲双胍联合胰岛素与单用胰岛素者相比,胰岛素用量可减少5IU/d。

自我血糖监测是糖尿病自我管理的重要环节<sup>[22]</sup>,Sönksen等<sup>[23]</sup>早在30年前就提出应将自我血糖监测作为糖尿病治疗计划的一部分,尽管有研究显示自我血糖监测不能改善患者的血糖控制<sup>[24-25]</sup>,但是更多的回顾性研究<sup>[26-29]</sup>和荟萃分析<sup>[30-33]</sup>表明自我监测血糖可以有效地改善血糖水平,能使HbA1c水平降低0.21%~0.38%。我们的调查结果发现,单纯口服降糖药治疗组、单纯胰岛素治疗组和口服药联合胰岛素治疗组自我监测血糖的患者,其血糖控制状态明显好于未行自我监测血糖的患者(均 $P<0.01$ )。疾病的自我管理是有效防治慢性代谢性疾病的重要组成部分,若能对糖尿病患者进行自我血糖监测的教育,教会其血糖监测及自我管理的相关知识,使患者能依据血糖水平、饮食

和运动现状等,及时调整药物剂量或就诊,就能有效提高血糖控制的达标率、阻滞或延缓糖尿病并发症的发生发展。研究中我们选择自测血糖、年龄、病程、BMI、并发症或合并症的数量作为自变量,采用 logistic 回归分析,结果表明自我监测血糖是血糖达标(即 HbA1c<7.0%)的保护因素。

我们的研究结果再次表明,糖尿病患者应当重视生活方式改善和体质量的有效控制。糖代谢控制不佳,仍是目前糖尿病防治中的棘手问题,应依据患者代谢控制情况,及时调整治疗方案,如及时起始胰岛素治疗等。积极鼓励糖尿病患者自我监测血糖水平,能有效提高血糖控制不佳的现状。

#### 4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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