

DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240019

· 论 著 ·

甘油三酯葡萄糖指数及其衍生指标对瘦型代谢相关脂肪性肝病的预测价值

董旭^{1△}, 葛宇^{2△}, 王超群³, 许明晓¹, 陈怡¹, 陈琳^{4*}

1. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院感染科, 上海 200433
2. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院超声诊断科, 上海 200433
3. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院内分泌科, 上海 200433
4. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院健康管理中心, 上海 200433

[摘要] **目的** 探讨甘油三酯葡萄糖指数(TyG)及其衍生指标TyG-BMI、TyG-丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)与瘦型代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)患病风险的相关性。**方法** 选择2023年7—12月在我院健康管理中心进行年度健康体检并诊断为瘦型MAFLD的207例患者及100名瘦型健康对照为研究对象,比较两组血脂、血糖、肝功能、TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT等,采用单因素和多因素logistic回归模型分析影响瘦型MAFLD的因素。将所有研究对象按照TyG及其衍生指标四分位数分为4个亚组(Q1~Q4),观察各亚组瘦型MAFLD的患病率。绘制TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT预测瘦型MAFLD的ROC曲线,评估各指标的预测效能。**结果** 纳入的8764例体检者中MAFLD患者2350例(26.8%),其中瘦型207例(8.8%, 207/2350)。与瘦型健康对照组相比,瘦型MAFLD组患者的年龄大、男性多见、BMI高,空腹血糖、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、ALT、天冬氨酸转氨酶、 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶、碱性磷酸酶、总胆红素、TyG、TyG-BMI与TyG-ALT均升高,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇降低(均 $P<0.01$)。logistic回归分析显示,年龄、男性、ALT水平升高是瘦型MAFLD患病的独立危险因素。TyG的Q4亚组瘦型MAFLD的患病率为34.3%(71/207),高于Q1亚组(10.6%, 22/207)及Q2亚组(24.2%, 50/207),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);TyG-BMI的Q4亚组和TyG-ALT的Q4亚组瘦型MAFLD的患病率均高于其Q1、Q2、Q3亚组[35.3%(73/207) vs 8.2%(17/207)、24.6%(51/207)、31.9%(66/207), 33.8%(70/207) vs 14.0%(29/207)、23.2%(48/207)、29.0%(60/207)],差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。TyG-BMI预测瘦型MAFLD的AUC值为0.8690(95%CI 0.8255~0.9126, $P<0.001$),高于TyG[AUC=0.8188(95%CI 0.7680~0.8696, $P<0.001$)]和TyG-ALT[AUC=0.7725(95%CI 0.7187~0.8262, $P<0.001$)]。**结论** TyG、TyG-BMI与TyG-ALT均与瘦型MAFLD相关,三者对瘦型MAFLD具有一定的预测价值;TyG及其衍生指标计算简易且价格低廉,可用于对瘦型MAFLD的临床初步评估。

[关键词] 代谢相关脂肪性肝病;瘦型;甘油三酯葡萄糖指数;体重指数;丙氨酸转氨酶

[引用本文] 董旭,葛宇,王超群,等.甘油三酯葡萄糖指数及其衍生指标对瘦型代谢相关脂肪性肝病的预测价值[J].海军军医大学学报,2024,45(8):973-980. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240019.

Predictive value of triglyceride-glucose index and its derivatives for lean metabolic associated fatty liver disease

DONG Xu^{1△}, GE Yu^{2△}, WANG Chaoqun³, XU Mingxiao¹, CHEN Yi¹, CHEN Lin^{4*}

1. Department of Infectious Diseases, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
2. Department of Ultrasound, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
3. Department of Endocrinology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
4. Health Management Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the correlations between triglyceride glucose index (TyG) and its derivatives TyG-

[收稿日期] 2024-01-08

[接受日期] 2024-02-27

[基金项目] 上海市青年科技英才扬帆计划项目(21YF1458800),军队护理创新与培育专项计划(2021HL029)。Supported by Yangfan Plan of Young Science and Technology Talent of Shanghai (21YF1458800) and Military Nursing Innovation and Cultivation Project (2021HL029).

[作者简介] 董旭,硕士生,主治医师.E-mail: yxdongxu@126.com;葛宇,硕士生,住院医师.E-mail: 15021558635@163.com

[△]共同第一作者(Co-first authors).

*通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31595598, E-mail: chenlin800223@163.com

body mass index (BMI) and TyG-alanine transaminase (ALT) with the risk of lean metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). **Methods** A total of 207 patients diagnosed with lean MAFLD and 100 lean healthy controls who received annual health examination in Health Management Center of our hospital from Jul. to Dec. 2023 were enrolled. Plasma lipids, blood glucose, liver function, TyG, TyG-BMI and TyG-ALT were compared between the 2 groups. The influencing factors of lean MAFLD were analyzed by univariate and multivariate logistic regression models. All subjects were divided into 4 subgroups (Q1-Q4) according to the quartile of TyG and its derivatives, and the prevalence of lean MAFLD in each subgroup was observed. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of TyG, TyG-BMI and TyG-ALT for lean MAFLD were plotted to evaluate the prediction efficiency. **Results** Of the 8 764 health examination cases included, 2 350 (26.8%) had MAFLD, of which 207 were lean MAFLD (8.8%, 207/2 350). Compared with the lean healthy controls, the patients in the lean MAFLD group were older, with more male and high BMI, and their fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, ALT, aspartate transaminase, γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, alkaline phosphatase, total bilirubin, TyG, TyG-BMI and TyG-ALT were significantly increased, while high density lipoprotein-cholesterol was significantly decreased (all $P < 0.01$). Logistic regression analysis showed that age, male, and elevated ALT level were independent risk factors for lean MAFLD. The prevalence of lean MAFLD in the Q4 subgroup of TyG was significantly higher than that in the Q1 and Q2 subgroups (34.3% [71/207] vs 10.6% [22/207] and 24.2% [50/207], both $P < 0.05$). The prevalence rates of lean MAFLD in the Q4 subgroup of TyG-BMI and the Q4 subgroup of TyG-ALT were significantly higher than those in the corresponding Q1, Q2, and Q3 subgroups (35.3% [73/207] vs 8.2% [17/207], 24.6% [51/207], and 31.9% [66/207]; 33.8% [70/207] vs 14.0% [29/207], 23.2% [48/207], and 29.0% [60/207]; all $P < 0.05$). The area under curve (AUC) of TyG-BMI in predicting lean MAFLD was 0.869 0 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.825 5-0.912 6, $P < 0.001$), which was higher than that of TyG (AUC=0.818 8 [95% CI 0.768 0-0.869 6, $P < 0.001$]) and TyG-ALT (AUC=0.772 5 [95% CI 0.718 7-0.826 2, $P < 0.001$]). **Conclusion** TyG, TyG-BMI, and TyG-ALT are associated with lean MAFLD, and have predictive value for lean MAFLD. TyG and its derivatives are easy to calculate and cheap, and can be used for preliminary clinical assessment of lean MAFLD.

[**Key words**] metabolic associated fatty liver disease; lean type; triglyceride-glucose index; body mass index; alanine transaminase

[**Citation**] DONG X, GE Y, WANG C, et al. Predictive value of triglyceride-glucose index and its derivatives for lean metabolic associated fatty liver disease[J]. Acad J Naval Med Univ, 2024, 45(8): 973-980. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240019.

代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 是常见的慢性肝脏疾病之一, 既往称为非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) [1]。随着经济发展及生活方式的转变, MAFLD 的全球患病率急剧上升, 影响着世界上约 1/3 的成年人 [2], 目前其已取代乙型肝炎成为我国慢性肝病的主要原因, 过去 20 年我国成人 MAFLD 患病率达 29.6%, 男性 (34.8%) 高于女性 (23.5%) [3], 如未重视并及时防治, 容易向肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝癌进展。一般认为 MAFLD 发生在肥胖人群中, 但在瘦型人群中也存在部分 MAFLD 患者, 中国的瘦型 MAFLD 患病率约为 9%, 在确诊的 MAFLD 人群中瘦型患者约占 19.2% [4]。meta 分析显示, 瘦型 MAFLD 患者的全因死亡风险比非瘦型患者显著升高 ($RR=1.39$) [5], 因此体检时应注意早期预测瘦型 MAFLD 的发病并启动干预策略。

胰岛素抵抗被认为是 MAFLD 发病的主要机制之一 [6], 检测胰岛素抵抗的金标准是高胰岛素-正葡萄糖钳夹技术 [7], 但该技术操作复杂、

价格昂贵、耗时较长。甘油三酯葡萄糖指数 (triglyceride-glucose index, TyG) 结合了血清甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) 和空腹血糖 (fasting blood glucose, FBG), 可反映机体的代谢状态, 并且与胰岛素抵抗高度相关 [8-9], 其衍生的 TyG-BMI 在 TyG 基础上纳入 BMI, 比单独 TyG 能更准确地反映胰岛素抵抗程度 [10]; Taheri 等 [11] 首次将 TyG 与丙氨酸转氨酶 (alanine transaminase, ALT) 结合形成了新指标 TyG-ALT, 用于评价 MAFLD。既往有研究报道 TyG、TyG-BMI 及 TyG-ALT 与 MAFLD 之间存在相关性 [10-13], 本研究旨在探讨 TyG 及其衍生指标预测瘦型 MAFLD 的价值, 以期早期诊治 MAFLD 提供更便捷的指标。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 选择 2023 年 7—12 月在海军军医大学 (第二军医大学) 第一附属医院健康管理中心进行年度健康体检的人群为研究对象。纳入标准: 完成腹部超声及血常规、血生化等检查。排除标准: (1) 合并病毒性肝炎、自身免疫性肝病等基

础疾病; (2) 患有原发性肝癌、肝血管瘤、巨大肝囊肿等重大肝脏疾病; (3) 近1年有过量饮酒史, 即男性每周饮酒量超过140 g, 女性每周饮酒量超过70 g; (4) 近1个月服用过降脂或降糖药物; (5) 重要数据不全。选择同期行健康体检的身体健康、BMI<23 kg/m²、超声未检出脂肪肝的100名成年人作为瘦型健康对照组。本研究获得海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院伦理委员会审批(CHEC2021-151)。

1.2 诊断标准 MAFLD的诊断符合亚太肝脏研究协会(Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver, APASL) MAFLD的诊断和管理临床实践指南^[14], 在明确肝脏脂肪变性的基础上同时合并超重、肥胖、2型糖尿病或代谢功能障碍即可诊断MAFLD。其中肝脏脂肪变性的诊断依赖于影像学检查, 主要是腹部超声, 诊断依据NAFLD防治指南(2018年更新版)^[15]: (1) 肝脏近场回声弥漫性增强并强于肾脏; (2) 肝内管道结构显示不清; (3) 肝脏远场回声逐渐衰减, 具备其中2项即可诊断为弥漫性脂肪肝。瘦型的诊断符合美国胃肠病学协会(American Gastroenterological Association, AGA)的建议, 即BMI<25 kg/m²(非亚裔)或BMI<23 kg/m²(亚裔)^[16]。

1.3 研究方法 所有体检人群的血检验结果均为禁食至少8 h后抽取静脉血测得。通过健康管理中心电子信息系统收集纳入者的临床资料, 包括基本情况(年龄、性别、身高、体重)、肝功能[ALT、天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate transaminase, AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、γ-谷氨酰转肽酶(γ-glutamyl transpeptidase, γ-GT)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)]、血脂[总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、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)]、FBG、腹部超声检查结果。以上实验室检查及腹部超声检查均在我院完成, 其中腹部超声检查均由经验丰富的高年资医生完成。根据公式计算BMI、TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT、血浆致动脉粥样硬化指数(atherogenic index of plasma, AIP)、LDL-C/HDL-C和γ-GT/HDL-C: BMI=体重(kg)/身高(m)²; TyG=ln[TG(mg/L)×FBG(mg/L)/2], 其中TG 1 mg/L=1.13 μmol/L, FBG

1 mg/L=5.56 μmol/L^[8]; TyG-BMI=TyG×BMI; TyG-ALT=TyG×ALT; AIP=lg[TG(mg/L)/HDL-C(mmol/L)]; LDL-C/HDL-C=LDL-C(mmol/L)/HDL-C(mmol/L); γ-GT/HDL-C=γ-GT(U/L)/HDL-C(mmol/L)。

1.4 统计学处理 使用SPSS 26.0及GraphPad Prism 10.0软件对数据进行统计学处理。对计量资料行正态性与方差齐性检验, 若符合正态分布以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 若为偏态分布以中位数(下四分位数, 上四分位数)表示, 组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验; 计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用二元logistic回归模型分析TyG、TyG-BMI及TyG-ALT与瘦型MAFLD患病风险的相关性, 绘制ROC曲线探讨TyG、TyG-BMI及TyG-ALT对瘦型MAFLD的预测价值, AUC值的比较采用 Z 检验。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况 纳入的8 764例参加年度健康体检的人群中MAFLD患者2 350例(26.8%), 其中瘦型MAFLD患者207例, 在确诊的MAFLD人群中占8.8%。瘦型MAFLD患者中男109例(52.7%)、女98例(47.3%), 年龄为24~73岁。

2.2 瘦型MAFLD患者与瘦型健康对照者的临床资料对比 与瘦型健康对照组相比, 瘦型MAFLD组患者的年龄大、男性多见、BMI高, FBG、TC、TG、LDL-C、ALT、AST、γ-GT、ALP、TBil、AIP、LDL-C/HDL-C、γ-GT/HDL-C、TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT均升高, HDL-C降低(均 $P<0.01$)。见表1。

2.3 瘦型MAFLD的危险因素 单因素和多因素logistic回归分析显示, 年龄大、男性、ALT水平高是瘦型MAFLD的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.01$)。见表2。

2.4 TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT各四分位组瘦型MAFLD患病率比较 将所有研究对象按照TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT四分位数分为Q1~Q4亚组, 观察各亚组瘦型MAFLD的患病率。结果显示随着TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT的升高瘦型MAFLD的患病率升高。TyG的Q4亚组瘦型MAFLD的患病率高于Q1及Q2亚组, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<$

0.05) ; TyG-BMI 的 Q4 亚组、TyG-ALT 的 Q4 亚组, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。见表 3。组瘦型 MAFLD 的患病率均高于其 Q1、Q2 及 Q3

表 1 瘦型 MAFLD 患者与瘦型健康对照者的临床资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical data between lean MAFLD patients and lean healthy controls				
Index	Lean MAFLD $N=207$	Lean healthy control $N=100$	Statistic	P value
Age/year, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	47.00 (38.00, 54.00)	34.50 (30.00, 43.00)	$Z=-6.669$	<0.001
Gender, $n(\%)$			$\chi^2=49.143$	<0.001
Male	109 (52.7)	11 (11.0)		
Female	98 (47.3)	89 (89.0)		
BMI/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	22.10 (21.40, 22.60)	20.50 (19.63, 21.58)	$Z=-8.230$	<0.001
TC/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	4.93 (4.29, 5.67)	4.65 (4.07, 5.18)	$Z=-2.830$	0.005
TG/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.31 (0.97, 1.95)	0.76 (0.58, 1.05)	$Z=-8.570$	<0.001
LDL-C/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	3.26 ± 0.99	2.89 ± 0.64	$t=3.268$	0.001
HDL-C/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.52 (1.31, 1.71)	1.70 (1.52, 1.85)	$Z=-4.847$	<0.001
ALT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	20.00 (14.00, 29.00)	12.00 (9.00, 17.00)	$Z=-7.002$	<0.001
AST/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	19.00 (15.00, 23.00)	16.00 (14.00, 19.00)	$Z=-5.095$	<0.001
γ -GT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	24.00 (16.00, 42.00)	12.00 (10.00, 16.00)	$Z=-8.785$	<0.001
ALP/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x}\pm s$	72.14 ± 19.08	56.58 ± 13.78	$t=6.751$	<0.001
TBil/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	10.23 (7.78, 13.96)	10.18 (8.02, 14.45)	$Z=-0.461$	<0.001
FBG/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	5.26 (4.96, 5.68)	4.92 (4.71, 5.08)	$Z=-7.127$	<0.001
AIP, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	0.92 (0.79, 1.12)	0.64 (0.51, 0.80)	$Z=-8.687$	<0.001
LDL-C/HDL-C, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	2.16 (1.67, 2.60)	1.64 (1.42, 1.93)	$Z=-5.810$	<0.001
γ -GT/HDL-C/($\text{U}\cdot\text{mmol}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	16.01 (9.96, 29.48)	7.54 (5.56, 9.51)	$Z=-8.785$	<0.001
TyG, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	8.64 (8.32, 9.06)	8.00 (7.68, 8.35)	$Z=-9.053$	<0.001
TyG-BMI, $\bar{x}\pm s$	190.23 ± 15.68	164.96 ± 16.40	$t=13.036$	<0.001
TyG-ALT, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	177.00 (123.93, 249.86)	98.75 (72.07, 137.60)	$Z=-7.738$	<0.001

MAFLD: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease; BMI: Body mass index; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; ALT: Alanine transaminase; AST: Aspartate transaminase; γ -GT: γ -glutamyl transpeptidase; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; TBil: Total bilirubin; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表 2 瘦型 MAFLD 影响因素的 logistic 回归分析

Tab 2 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of lean MAFLD				
Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
Age	1.083 (1.055, 1.111)	<0.001	1.053 (1.016, 1.091)	0.005
Male	8.999 (4.544, 17.821)	<0.001	3.877 (1.633, 9.207)	0.002
BMI	2.528 (1.984, 3.222)	<0.001		
TC	1.523 (1.147, 2.022)	0.004		
TG	9.035 (4.610, 17.709)	<0.001		
LDL-C	1.697 (1.226, 2.350)	0.001		
HDL-C	0.243 (0.113, 0.523)	<0.001		
ALT	1.108 (1.069, 1.148)	<0.001	1.058 (1.020, 1.098)	0.003
AST	1.146 (1.082, 1.215)	<0.001		
γ -GT	1.123 (1.078, 1.170)	<0.001		
ALP	1.059 (1.039, 1.079)	<0.001		
TBil	0.980 (0.935, 1.026)	0.383		
FBG	5.386 (2.796, 10.374)	<0.001		
TyG	15.770 (7.841, 31.718)	<0.001		
TyG-BMI	1.110 (1.084, 1.137)	<0.001		
TyG-ALT	1.014 (1.009, 1.018)	<0.001		

MAFLD: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease; BMI: Body mass index; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; ALT: Alanine transaminase; AST: Aspartate transaminase; γ -GT: γ -glutamyl transpeptidase; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; TBil: Total bilirubin; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval.

表 3 不同 TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT 亚组的瘦型 MAFLD 患病率比较

Tab 3 Comparison of prevalence of lean MAFLD in different TyG, TyG-BMI and TyG-ALT subgroups

					n (%)	
Subgroup	Section	Lean MAFLD N=207	Lean healthy control N=100	χ^2 value	P value	
TyG				82.075	<0.001	
Q1	≤8.06	22 (10.6)	55 (55.0)			
Q2	>8.06-8.45	50 (24.2)*	25 (25.0)			
Q3	>8.45-8.87	64 (30.9)*△	14 (14.0)			
Q4	>8.87	71 (34.3)*△	6 (6.0)			
TyG-BMI				112.229	<0.001	
Q1	≤169.70	17 (8.2)	60 (60.0)			
Q2	>169.70-183.26	51 (24.6)*	26 (26.0)			
Q3	>183.26-195.91	66 (31.9)*△	11 (11.0)			
Q4	>195.91	73 (35.3)*△▲	3 (3.0)			
TyG-ALT				56.904	<0.001	
Q1	≤94.41	29 (14.0)	48 (48.0)			
Q2	>94.41-142.75	48 (23.2)*	29 (29.0)			
Q3	>142.75-214.97	60 (29.0)*△	17 (17.0)			
Q4	>214.97	70 (33.8)*△▲	6 (6.0)			

* $P<0.05$ vs Q1 subgroup of the same index; △ $P<0.05$ vs Q2 subgroup of the same index; ▲ $P<0.05$ vs Q3 subgroup of the same index. MAFLD: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease; TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; BMI: Body mass index; ALT: Alanine transaminase.

2.5 TyG 及其衍生指标对瘦型 MAFLD 的预测作用及与其他预测指标的比较 ROC 曲线分析结果显示, TyG-BMI 预测瘦型 MAFLD 的价值高于 TyG 和 TyG-ALT (均 $P<0.05$)。同时对 TyG 及其衍生

指标与 AIP、LDL-C/HDL-C、 γ -GT/HDL-C 的预测效能进行了比较, 结果仍为 TyG-BMI 的预测效能最佳 (均 $P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 TyG 及其衍生指标与 AIP、LDL-C/HDL-C、 γ -GT/HDL-C 对瘦型 MAFLD 的预测价值

Tab 4 Prediction value of TyG and its derivatives, AIP, LDL-C/HDL-C, and γ -GT/HDL-C on lean MAFLD

Index	AUC (95% CI)	P value	Maximum Youden index	Cut-off value	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%
TyG	0.818 8 (0.768 0, 0.869 6)	<0.001	0.498	8.296	77.8	72.0
TyG-BMI	0.869 0 (0.825 5, 0.912 6)	<0.001	0.593	179.949	77.3	82.0
TyG-ALT	0.772 5 (0.718 7, 0.826 2)	<0.001	0.429	124.690	74.9	68.0
AIP	0.817 6 (0.764 7, 0.870 5)	<0.001	0.505	0.843	67.0	83.5
LDL-C/HDL-C	0.712 4 (0.652 2, 0.772 7)	<0.001	0.417	2.083	56.0	85.7
γ -GT/HDL-C	0.831 3 (0.779 4, 0.883 2)	<0.001	0.537	9.541 U•mmol ⁻¹	77.6	76.2

TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; γ -GT: γ -glutamyl transpeptidase; MAFLD: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease; BMI: Body mass index; ALT: Alanine transaminase; AUC: Area under curve; CI: Confidence interval.

3 讨论

NAFLD 是在没有大量乙醇摄入的情况下, 排除病毒、药物等其他危险因素后, 肝细胞中脂质过度堆积超过体重的 5% 而导致的一种慢性肝脏疾病^[17]。目前其发病机制仍不明确, 多数学者比较认可的是“二次打击”学说, 认为第一重打击是肥胖、高脂饮食和胰岛素抵抗, 胰岛素抵抗引起细胞内 TG 的合成与转运功能紊乱, 使脂类在肝脏细胞的细胞质内过度聚集, 而后触发机体氧化应激反应, 导致肝细胞内产生慢性炎症^[18]。而程序性细胞死亡如焦亡、坏死性凋亡、铁死亡等

与炎症和氧化应激高度相关^[19]。随着对疾病认识的加深, 众多国际专家小组倡议以 MAFLD 取代原命名, 并将代谢紊乱明确为 MAFLD 的主要病因^[1,20]。MAFLD 好发于肥胖人群, 但临床实践中很多 BMI 正常甚至偏低的人群也存在 MAFLD, 即瘦型 MAFLD, 本研究中检出 MAFLD 患病率为 26.8%, 其中瘦型 MAFLD 在确诊的 MAFLD 中占 8.8%。研究显示, 瘦型 MAFLD 患者的全因死亡风险比非瘦型患者更高^[5]。与肥胖型相比, 瘦型 MAFLD 患者的心血管疾病风险增加, 具有更高的动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病患病率^[21-22], 并且瘦型 MAFLD 患者的消化系统癌症和肥胖相关癌症的

风险也增加^[23]。而对于肝脏本身的转归,有研究显示瘦型 MAFLD 患者的终末期肝病如肝硬化、肝功能衰竭、肝细胞癌的发生风险显著增加 ($HR=2.69$)^[24], Nabi 等^[25]进一步证实了瘦型 MAFLD 患者的进展性肝纤维化发生率 (3.7% vs 1.7%, $P<0.01$) 及肝病相关死亡风险 ($HR=5.84$) 均显著增加。基于以上结果,早期诊断 MAFLD 并对其病情评估非常重要,但目前临床上大多数瘦型 MAFLD 患者无特异性临床表现,早期甚至中期血清学指标也未见明显异常。

TyG 涵盖 TG 和 FBG 2 个指标,与引起 MAFLD 的脂代谢、糖代谢紊乱相关,2008 年 Simental-Mendía 等^[26]首次提出其可作为反映胰岛素抵抗的指标,由其衍生出的 TyG-BMI 于 2016 年被首次提出^[27],该指数加入 BMI 这一数据,BMI 升高可反映出饮食、运动等生活方式不健康导致的体重变化,而肥胖是 MAFLD 发生及发展的重要因素。本研究表明在瘦型患者中,BMI 也与 MAFLD 密切相关。ALT 不仅是传统的肝细胞损伤标志物,同时也与肝脏脂肪含量显著相关,可作为肝脏脂质水平的标志物^[28],2022 年 Taheri 等^[11]首次提出 TyG-ALT 的概念并在伊朗人群中发现其与 MAFLD 风险存在关联。本研究结果显示,瘦型 MAFLD 患者若为男性,BMI 越高越容易出现糖脂代谢紊乱,且 TyG 及其衍生指标均明显升高,考虑可能是由于饮食不健康、运动量不足导致机体能量过剩,同时胰岛素抵抗抑制脂肪组织分解、增加肝内脂肪生成^[29]。当 TyG、TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT 升高,瘦型 MAFLD 的患病率都随之升高。但本研究中 TyG 及其衍生指标并非瘦型 MAFLD 的独立危险因素,既往对 TyG 与 MAFLD 的相关性研究针对的是整体 MAFLD 人群,以肥胖型为主,并发现 TyG 或其衍生指标与 MAFLD 发生风险呈正相关,是 MAFLD 的独立危险因素^[10-11],但本研究的对象特指瘦型,而瘦型患者代谢紊乱及组织学病变相对较轻^[30],因此虽然瘦型 MAFLD 患者的 TyG 及其衍生指标较瘦型健康对照人群高,但并不是 MAFLD 的独立危险因素。ROC 曲线分析显示 TyG 及其衍生指标对瘦型 MAFLD 有较好的预测价值,其中 TyG-BMI 最佳,以 179.949 为最佳截断值时 TyG-BMI 预测瘦型 MAFLD 的灵敏度和特异度分别为 77.3% 和

82.0%。既往也有关于瘦型 NAFLD 预测指标的研究,如 AIP (即 TG/HDL-C 比值的常用对数)、LDL-C/HDL-C、 γ -GT/HDL-C 等, Li 等^[31]研究发现随着 AIP 的增高新发 NAFLD 逐渐增加。Zou 等^[32]发现 LDL-C/HDL-C 是血脂正常的非肥胖人群中 NAFLD 的独立预测因子。一项中国人群的大型纵向队列研究表明, γ -GT/HDL-C 与非肥胖人群 NAFLD 的发生风险呈线性正相关,但在预测 NAFLD 方面, γ -GT/HDL-C 并不比单独的 γ -GT 和 BMI 有显著优势^[33]。本研究结果表明,与之前研究的早筛模型比较, TyG-BMI 的预测效能更高。

综上所述, BMI 正常甚至低于正常的人群也有发生 MAFLD 的风险, TyG 及其衍生指数 TyG-BMI、TyG-ALT 作为一类简单的、能够反映机体糖脂代谢情况的指标,它们的高水平状态均与瘦型 MAFLD 发生风险升高相关,并对瘦型 MAFLD 具有一定的预测价值,其中 TyG-BMI 的预测价值最高,当其大于 179.949 时应注意警惕瘦型 MAFLD 发生;同时其价格低廉、检测方便,在各级医疗机构均可开展,监测 TyG 及其衍生指标可为瘦型 MAFLD 的早期防治提供新思路。

本研究仍存在一些局限性:(1) 研究设计为单中心研究,作为军队三甲医院,纳入的体检人群多为军队人员,对其他职业人群覆盖不够全面,职业特性使受试者的运动量高于普通地方人员,故瘦型 MAFLD 的检出率较其他报道^[4]低;(2) 仅分析体检时基线情况,为横断面研究,缺乏随访数据,且生活习惯、吸烟情况等数据缺失,未来可尝试使用孟德尔随机化分析等新的方法从遗传学角度进一步分析瘦型 MAFLD 的危险因素^[34];(3) 本研究 MAFLD 的诊断依赖于超声检查,但由于腹部超声对轻度脂肪变性 (即肝脂肪含量为 5%~30%) 的诊断灵敏度欠佳^[35],因此可能会漏诊一些早期瘦型 MAFLD 患者,而且由于 MAFLD 的诊断标准在国内的指南中尚未更新,部分参考既往 NAFLD 的指南,这种差异可能导致一定程度的偏倚;(4) 有部分研究将 TyG 与腰围、臀围、腰高比等数据联合并探究它们在 MAFLD 预测中的应用^[36],而本研究数据不全,无法完善此类衍生指数。今后将进一步扩大受试者人群、开展多中心队列研究,以进一步证实 TyG 及其衍生指数的应用价值。

参考文献

- [1] RINELLA M E, LAZARUS J V, RATZIU V, et al. A multisociety Delphi consensus statement on new fatty liver disease nomenclature[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2023, 79(6): 1542-1556. DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2023.06.003.
- [2] NG C H, HUANG D Q, NGUYEN M H. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease versus metabolic-associated fatty liver disease: prevalence, outcomes and implications of a change in name[J]. *Clin Mol Hepatol*, 2022, 28(4): 790-801. DOI: 10.3350/cmh.2022.0070.
- [3] ZHOU J, ZHOU F, WANG W, et al. Epidemiological features of NAFLD from 1999 to 2018 in China[J]. *Hepatology*, 2020, 71(5): 1851-1864. DOI: 10.1002/hep.31150.
- [4] YE Q, ZOU B, YEO Y H, et al. Global prevalence, incidence, and outcomes of non-obese or lean non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2020, 5(8): 739-752. DOI: 10.1016/S2468-1253(20)30077-7.
- [5] HUANG S, BAO Y, ZHANG N, et al. Long-term outcomes in lean and non-lean NAFLD patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Endocrine*, 2024, 85(1): 134-141. DOI: 10.1007/s12020-023-03351-5.
- [6] SAKURAI Y, KUBOTA N, YAMAUCHI T, et al. Role of insulin resistance in MAFLD[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(8): 4156. DOI: 10.3390/ijms22084156.
- [7] SHIN D, EOM Y S, CHON S, et al. Factors influencing insulin sensitivity during hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp in healthy Korean male subjects[J]. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes*, 2019, 12: 469-476. DOI: 10.2147/DMSO.S195350.
- [8] ZHANG S, DU T, ZHANG J, et al. The triglyceride and glucose index (TyG) is an effective biomarker to identify nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Lipids Health Dis*, 2017, 16(1): 15. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-017-0409-6.
- [9] BERAN A, AYESH H, MHANNA M, et al. Triglyceride-glucose index for early prediction of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a meta-analysis of 121,975 individuals[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2022, 11(9): 2666. DOI: 10.3390/jcm11092666.
- [10] HU H, HAN Y, CAO C, et al. The triglyceride glucose-body mass index: a non-invasive index that identifies non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in the general Japanese population[J]. *J Transl Med*, 2022, 20(1): 398. DOI: 10.1186/s12967-022-03611-4.
- [11] TAHERI E, POURHOSEINGHOLI M A, MOSLEM A, et al. The triglyceride-glucose index as a clinical useful marker for metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD): a population-based study among Iranian adults[J]. *J Diabetes Metab Disord*, 2022, 21(1): 97-107. DOI: 10.1007/s40200-021-00941-w.
- [12] WANG M, CHANG M, SHEN P, et al. Application value of triglyceride-glucose index and triglyceride-glucose body mass index in evaluating the degree of hepatic steatosis in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Lipids Health Dis*, 2023, 22(1): 186. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-023-01954-5.
- [13] KHAMSEH M E, MALEK M, ABBASI R, et al. Triglyceride glucose index and related parameters (triglyceride glucose-body mass index and triglyceride glucose-waist circumference) identify nonalcoholic fatty liver and liver fibrosis in individuals with overweight/obesity[J]. *Metab Syndr Relat Disord*, 2021, 19(3): 167-173. DOI: 10.1089/met.2020.0109.
- [14] ESLAM M, SARIN S K, WONG V W S, et al. The Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of metabolic associated fatty liver disease[J]. *Hepatol Int*, 2020, 14(6): 889-919. DOI: 10.1007/s12072-020-10094-2.
- [15] 中华医学会肝病学分会脂肪肝和酒精性肝病学组, 中国医师协会脂肪性肝病专家委员会. 非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018 更新版)[J]. *中华肝脏病杂志*, 2018, 26(3): 195-203. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-3418.2018.03.008.
- [16] LONG M T, NOUREDDIN M, LIM J K. AGA clinical practice update: diagnosis and management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in lean individuals: expert review[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2022, 163(3): 764-774.e1. DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2022.06.023.
- [17] 陈重阳, 潘斌晶, 闫俊新, 等. 2 型糖尿病患者中 ZJU 指数定义的非酒精性脂肪性肝病与血清 25-羟维生素 D 水平的关系[J]. *海军军医大学学报*, 2023, 44(2): 197-204. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20220309.
- [18] CHEN C Y, PAN B J, YAN J X, et al. Correlation between non-alcoholic fatty liver disease defined by ZJU index and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. *Acad J Naval Med Univ*, 2023, 44(2): 197-204. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20220309.
- [19] FERNANDO D H, FORBES J M, ANGUS P W, et al. Development and progression of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: the role of advanced glycation end products[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2019, 20(20): 5037. DOI: 10.3390/ijms20205037.
- [20] 陈奕婷, 王培. 非凋亡程序性细胞死亡在代谢相关脂肪性肝病中的作用[J]. *海军军医大学学报*, 2023, 44(6): 657-665. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20220745.
- [21] CHEN Y T, WANG P. Roles of non-apoptotic programmed cell death in metabolic-associated fatty liver disease[J]. *Acad J Naval Med Univ*, 2023, 44(6): 657-665. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20220745.

- [20] ESLAM M, NEWSOME P N, SARIN S K, et al. A new definition for metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease: an international expert consensus statement[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2020, 73(1): 202-209. DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2020.03.039.
- [21] KIM Y, HAN E, LEE J S, et al. Cardiovascular risk is elevated in lean subjects with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Gut Liver*, 2022, 16(2): 290-299. DOI: 10.5009/gnl210084.
- [22] FRACANZANI A L, PETTA S, LOMBARDI R, et al. Liver and cardiovascular damage in patients with lean nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and association with visceral obesity[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017, 15(10): 1604-1611.e1. DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2017.04.045.
- [23] CHEN N, ZHOU J, WANG K, et al. Non-obese or lean non-alcoholic fatty liver disease was associated with increased risk of cancer in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care*, 2023, 11(1): e003066. DOI: 10.1136/bmjdr-2022-003066.
- [24] HAGSTRÖM H, NASR P, EKSTEDT M, et al. Risk for development of severe liver disease in lean patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a long-term follow-up study[J]. *Hepatol Commun*, 2018, 2(1): 48-57. DOI: 10.1002/hep4.1124.
- [25] NABI O, LAPIDUS N, BOURSIER J, et al. Lean individuals with NAFLD have more severe liver disease and poorer clinical outcomes (NASH-CO Study)[J]. *Hepatology*, 2023, 78(1): 272-283. DOI: 10.1097/HEP.0000000000000329.
- [26] SIMENTAL-MENDÍA L E, RODRÍGUEZ-MORÁN M, GUERRERO-ROMERO F. The product of fasting glucose and triglycerides as surrogate for identifying insulin resistance in apparently healthy subjects[J]. *Metab Syndr Relat Disord*, 2008, 6(4): 299-304. DOI: 10.1089/met.2008.0034.
- [27] ER L K, WU S, CHOU H H, et al. Triglyceride glucose-body mass index is a simple and clinically useful surrogate marker for insulin resistance in nondiabetic individuals[J]. *PLoS One*, 2016, 11(3): e0149731. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0149731.
- [28] WESTERBACKA J, CORNÉR A, TIIKKAINEN M, et al. Women and men have similar amounts of liver and intra-abdominal fat, despite more subcutaneous fat in women: implications for sex differences in markers of cardiovascular risk[J]. *Diabetologia*, 2004, 47(8): 1360-1369. DOI: 10.1007/s00125-004-1460-1.
- [29] KITAE A, HASHIMOTO Y, HAMAGUCHI M, et al. The triglyceride and glucose index is a predictor of incident nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a population-based cohort study[J]. *Can J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2019, 2019: 5121574. DOI: 10.1155/2019/5121574.
- [30] YOUNOSSI Z, ANSTEE Q M, MARIETTI M, et al. Global burden of NAFLD and NASH: trends, predictions, risk factors and prevention[J]. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2018, 15(1): 11-20. DOI: 10.1038/nrgastro.2017.109.
- [31] LI K, LI J, CHENG X, et al. Association between the atherogenic index of plasma and new-onset non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in non-obese participants[J]. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*, 2022, 13: 969783. DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2022.969783.
- [32] ZOU Y, ZHONG L, HU C, et al. LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio is associated with new-onset NAFLD in Chinese non-obese people with normal lipids: a 5-year longitudinal cohort study[J]. *Lipids Health Dis*, 2021, 20(1): 28. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-021-01457-1.
- [33] XIE Q, LU S, KUANG M, et al. Assessing the longitudinal association between the GGT/HDL-C ratio and NAFLD: a cohort study in a non-obese Chinese population[J]. *BMC Gastroenterol*, 2022, 22(1): 500. DOI: 10.1186/s12876-022-02598-y.
- [34] YUAN S, CHEN J, LI X, et al. Lifestyle and metabolic factors for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Mendelian randomization study[J]. *Eur J Epidemiol*, 2022, 37(7): 723-733. DOI: 10.1007/s10654-022-00868-3.
- [35] HERNAEZ R, LAZO M, BONEKAMP S, et al. Diagnostic accuracy and reliability of ultrasonography for the detection of fatty liver: a meta-analysis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2011, 54(3): 1082-1090. DOI: 10.1002/hep.24452.
- [36] XUE Y, XU J, LI M, et al. Potential screening indicators for early diagnosis of NAFLD/MAFLD and liver fibrosis: triglyceride glucose index-related parameters[J]. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*, 2022, 13: 951689. DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2022.951689.

[本文编辑] 杨亚红