

· 论著 · 睡眠呼吸疾病研究 ·

腹腔内脏脂肪面积及稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数对 高血压合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的 预测价值研究



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【摘要】 背景 高血压合并阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)患病率逐年上升,但由于我国不同地域医疗条件的差异及临床认识的不足,至今高血压合并OSAHS的诊断仍不足。相关研究显示其发病机制与脂肪的异位堆积及胰岛素抵抗密切相关。目的 本研究试图分析腹腔内脏脂肪面积(VAT)及稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)与OSAHS的关系,并评估其对高血压合并OSAHS的预测价值。方法 选取2019年1月至2020年7月于昆明医科大学附属延安医院高血压中心就诊的高血压患者234例,患者均进行多导睡眠监测、VAT测定,并行葡萄糖耐量、胰岛素释放实验,计算HOMA-IR。根据睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)分为单纯高血压组(AHI<5次/h)27例及高血压合并OSAHS组(AHI≥5次/h)207例。分析两组间HOMA-IR、VAT水平,分别绘制HOMA-IR、VAT筛查高血压合并OSAHS受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,分析ROC曲线下面积(AUC)及不同截断值的诊断价值;利用Logistic回归模型建模,用保存的概率作为单独变量绘制ROC曲线,分析二者联合预测高血压合并OSAHS的价值。结果 高血压合并OSAHS组的VAT、HOMA-IR、BMI高于单纯高血压组,最低血氧饱和度(LSaO₂)低于单纯高血压组($P<0.05$);VAT、HOMA-IR及BMI与AHI呈正相关($P<0.05$),LSaO₂与AHI呈负相关($P<0.05$)。VAT预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.905(0.861, 0.949),最佳截断值为100.5 cm²,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.763、0.926;HOMA-IR预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.813(0.725, 0.900),最佳截断值为2.015,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.797、0.778;联合因子预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.917(0.871, 0.963),最佳截断值为2.045,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.831、0.963。结论 高血压合并OSAHS患者VAT和HOMA-IR明显高于单纯高血压患者,VAT和HOMA-IR对高血压合并OSAHS具有一定预测价值,可适用于无条件开展多导睡眠监测的医疗机构,以便尽早干预,进而降低心脑血管疾病严重并发症的发生风险。

【关键词】 睡眠呼吸暂停,阻塞性;高血压;腹内脂肪;胰岛素抵抗;稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数;预测

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The Value of Abdominal Visceral Adipose Tissue Area and Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance in Predicting Essential Hypertension Complicated with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome GAN Lulu, HE Yan, LIU Shijie, NI Qing, YANG Li*

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【Abstract】 **Background** The prevalence of essential hypertension complicated with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) has been increasing year by year. However, due to the differences in medical conditions and lack of clinical understanding in different regions of China, the diagnosis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS is still insufficient. Relevant studies have shown that the pathogenesis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS is closely related to the ectopic accumulation of fat and insulin resistance. **Objective** This study attempted to analyze the relationship between OSAHS

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and abdominal visceral adipose tissue (VAT) and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), and their predictive value for hypertension complicated with OSAHS. **Methods** Two hundred and thirty-four patients with essential hypertension treated at hypertension center of Yan'an Hospital of Kunming Medical University from January 2019 to July 2020 were enrolled in the study. The HOMA-IR of the enrolled patients was calculated by polysomnography, VAT measurement, parallel glucose tolerance and insulin release experiments. According to the AHI level, 27 patients were divided into hypertension group (AHI<5 times/h), and 207 patients were divided into hypertension complicated with OSAHS group (AHI ≥ 5 times/h). The levels of VAT and HOMA-IR were compared between 2 groups. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of screening hypertension patients complicated with OSAHS were determined by HOMA-IR and VAT, and the diagnosis value of area under AUC and different cut-off value were calculated. Logistic regression modeling was used to determine ROC curve with the saved probability as a separate variable to analyze the AUC of the two combined diagnosis of hypertension and OSAHS. **Results**

The VAT, HOMA-IR and BMI of hypertension complicated with OSAHS group were significantly higher than the hypertension group, while L_{SaO₂} was significantly lower than the hypertension group. VAT, HOMA-IR and BMI were positively correlated with AHI ($P<0.05$), and L_{SaO₂} was negatively correlated with AHI ($P<0.05$). The AUC of ROC curve for the diagnosis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS by VAT was 0.905 [95%CI (0.861, 0.949)], and the sensitivity and specificity were 0.763 and 0.926 when the diagnostic cut-off point was 100.5 cm². The ROC curve AUC of HOMA-IR in the diagnosis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS was 0.813 [95%CI (0.725, 0.900)], when the diagnostic cut-off point was 2.015, the sensitivity and specificity were 0.797 and 0.778, respectively, and the AUC of ROC curve for combined factor diagnosis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS was 0.917 [95%CI (0.871, 0.963)], the diagnostic cut-off point was 2.045, the sensitivity and specificity were 0.831 and 0.963, respectively. **Conclusion** VAT and HOMA-IR in hypertension patients complicated with OSAHS are significantly higher than those in patients with hypertension. VAT and HOMA-IR have a certain predictive value for hypertension complicated with OSAHS, and can be applied to medical institutions that unconditionally carry out polysomnography, in order to intervene as early as possible to reduce the risk of serious complications of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

【Key words】 Sleep apnea, obstructive; Hypertension; Intra-abdominal fat; Insulin resistance; Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; Forecasting

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS) 是一种常见的睡眠呼吸疾病,是因夜间反复发生呼吸暂停和低通气造成慢性间歇低氧、二氧化碳潴留、正常睡眠结构和节律破坏的综合征,亦是高血压、糖尿病和心脑血管疾病的重要危险因素^[1-2]。SEGURO等^[3]学者研究发现,超过50%的OSAHS患者合并高血压,而30%的高血压患者同时存在OSAHS,难治性高血压患者中OSAHS发病率超过83%。随着社会进步,肥胖者数量越来越多,OSAHS发病率明显升高,高血压合并OSAHS的发病率也逐年升高,但由于我国不同地域医疗条件的差异及临床认识的不足,至今高血压合并OSAHS的诊断仍不足。本研究试图分析腹腔内脏脂肪面积(VAT)、稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)与OSAHS的关系,评估两者对高血压合并OSAHS的预测价值,使条件受限地区能尽早筛查出高血压合并OSAHS人群,并尽早干预,从而降低心脑血管疾病严重并发症的发生风险。高血压合并OSAHS发病机制暂不明确,可能的机制^[4-5]包括间歇性缺氧、交感神经激活、肥胖、高瘦素血症、胰岛素抵抗、醛固酮水平升高、炎症应激、内皮功能紊乱、压力反射障碍等。相关研究显示,OSAHS与脂肪的异位堆积及胰岛素抵抗指数(IR)密切相关^[6-7]。本研究旨在探讨原发性高血压患者VAT及HOMA-IR与OSAHS的关系,并评估其对高血压合并OSAHS的预测

价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2019年1月至2020年7月于昆明医科大学附属延安医院高血压中心就诊的高血压患者234例,其中男156例、女78例;所有OSAHS患者符合中华医学会心血管病学分会诊断标准^[8]。排除标准:(1)中枢性或混合性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征;(2)继发性高血压;(3)已确诊糖尿病或已服用影响胰岛素分泌的药物;(4)有严重心、脑、肺、肾、血管等方面疾病;(5)严重上气道、胸廓畸形。本研究经本院伦理委员会审批(批号:2017-074-01)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 临床指标 收集入选患者一般资料,包括性别、年龄、身高、体质量、颈围、腹围,计算体质指数(BMI);患者均行口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)、胰岛素释放实验,收集空腹血糖、空腹胰岛素,稳态模型评估胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)=空腹血糖(mmol/L)×空腹胰岛素(mU/L)/22.5。

1.2.2 VAT测定 应用日本欧姆龙Dual Scan HDS-2000内脏脂肪检测仪,于患者空腹状态由指定专人进行操作,测定肚脐水平腹腔内脏脂肪和腹部皮下脂肪面积。

1.2.3 多导睡眠监测 白天避免影响夜间监测的活动(如日间睡眠过多、服用影响睡眠的药物及饮料等),应用德国索迪SOMNOtouch RESP T9对研究对象进行

至少7h的睡眠监测,收集睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)、最低血氧饱和度(LSaO₂)。

1.2.4 分组 根据AHI将患者分为单纯高血压组(AHI<5次/h)27例,高血压合并OSAHS组(AHI≥5次/h)207例。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行数据分析。正态分布计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组t检验;计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。分别绘制HOMA-IR、VAT预测高血压合并OSAHS的受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)及最佳截断值;利用Logistic回归模型建模,用保存的概率作为单独变量绘制ROC曲线,分析二者联合预测高血压合并OSAHS的价值。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

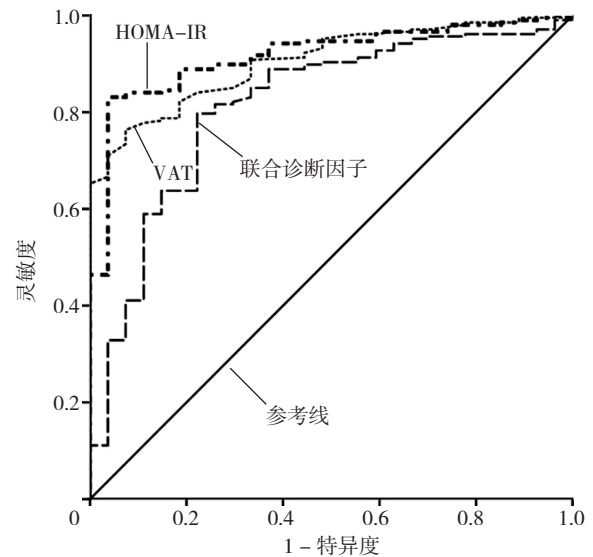
2.1 单纯高血压组及高血压合并OSAHS组一般资料比较 高血压合并OSAHS组BMI、HOMA-IR、VAT高于单纯高血压组,LSaO₂低于单纯高血压组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05);两组间性别、年龄、颈围、腹围比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表1。AHI与BMI、HOMA-IR、VAT呈正相关,与LSaO₂呈负相关(P<0.05),见表2。

2.2 VAT和HOMA-IR预测高血压合并OSAHS的ROC曲线 VAT预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.905(0.861, 0.949),最佳截断值为100.5 cm²,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.763、0.926;HOMA-IR预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.813(0.725, 0.900),最佳截断值为2.015,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.797、0.778,见图1。通过以高血压患者是否合并OSAHS(赋值:否=0,是=1)作为因变量,以VAT(赋值:实测值)、HOMA-IR(赋值:实测值)作为自变

量进行Logistic回归分析,VAT、HOMA-IR是高血压患者合并OSAHS的影响因素(P<0.05),见表3。计算VAT和HOMA-IR对OSAHS的联合诊断因子,联合诊断因子=-4.489+0.054×VAT+0.61×HOMA-IR,联合诊断因子预测高血压合并OSAHS的AUC(95%CI)为0.917(0.871, 0.963),最佳截断值为2.045,灵敏度和特异度分别为0.831、0.963,见图1。

3 讨论

OSAHS是睡眠呼吸障碍中发病率高、危害性大的常见慢性病之一,长期发展可导致高血压、冠心病、糖尿病等多系统器官功能受损^[1]。近年来随着高血压合



注:VAT=腹腔内脏脂肪面积,HOMA-IR=稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数

图1 HOMA-IR、VAT及二者联合诊断因子预测高血压合并OSAHS的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve in the diagnosis of hypertension complicated with OSAHS by HOMA-IR, VAT and the combined diagnostic factor

表1 单纯高血压组及高血压合并OSAHS组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general indexes between the hypertension group and the hypertension complicated with OSAHS group

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	颈围 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	腹围 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	HOMA-IR ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	VAT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm ²)	LSaO ₂ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)
单纯高血压组	27	13/14	52.6 ± 10.7	23.52 ± 2.48	34.8 ± 2.35	86.87 ± 7.59	1.77 ± 1.02	73.26 ± 20.05	87.41 ± 3.74
高血压合并OSAHS组	207	143/64	50.7 ± 12.4	27.12 ± 3.74	39.13 ± 3.39	98.51 ± 9.97	3.40 ± 2.08	129.33 ± 43.66	74.03 ± 11.15
t(χ^2)值		3.09 ^a	0.75	-6.62	-6.42	-5.84	-6.70	-11.42	12.64
P值		0.08	0.36	<0.01	0.07	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

注:OSAHS=阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征,BMI=体质指数,HOMA-IR=稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数,VAT=腹腔内脏脂肪面积,LSaO₂=最低血氧饱和度;^a为 χ^2 值

表2 AHI与各指标的相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between AHI and other indexes

检验统计量值	BMI	HOMA-IR	VAT	LSaO ₂
r值	0.53	0.37	0.59	-0.77
P值	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

注:AHI=睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数

表3 VAT与HOMA-IR与OSAHS的Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of VAT, HOMA-IR and OSAHS

自变量	B	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
VAT	0.054	0.012	20.67	<0.01	1.06	(1.03, 1.08)
HOMA-IR	0.610	0.288	4.49	0.03	1.84	(1.05, 3.24)
常量	-4.489	1.057	18.04	<0.01	0.01	-

注:-表示无相关数据

并 OSAHS 发病率的逐年上升,其发病机制、诊断及治疗手段也备受广大学者关注。本研究着眼于医疗资源相对匮乏区域存在高血压合并 OSAHS 诊断困难问题,分析 VAT、HOMA-IR 与 OSAHS 之间的相关性,并评估两者对高血压合并 OSAHS 的预测价值,从而提高高血压合并 OSAHS 的检出率。

肥胖作为 OSAHS 和高血压的共同危险因素^[9-10],胰岛素抵抗与两者之间的发病机制密切相关^[6, 11]。本研究发现高血压合并 OSAHS 组的中心型肥胖指标 VAT、HOMA-IR、BMI 显著高于单纯高血压组,LSaO₂ 显著低于单纯高血压组,且 VAT、HOMA-IR 及 BMI 与 AHI 呈正相关,LSaO₂ 与 AHI 呈负相关,然而,颈围、腹围、性别、年龄在两组间无明显差异,这与赵力博等^[12]、张杨等^[13]研究结果一致,提示肥胖指标 VAT、BMI 均可以从一定程度上预测高血压是否合并 OSAHS。VAT 作为中心型肥胖指标,当其 $\geq 100 \text{ cm}^2$ 则提示腹型肥胖。ZHAO 等^[14]研究发现,中重度肥胖的 2 型糖尿病患者可通过行胃旁路手术明显降低 VAT 及皮下脂肪含量,同时明显改善胰岛素敏感性,提示 VAT 的致病机制可能与胰岛素抵抗相关。相关研究显示肥胖相关的炎症与代谢紊乱病理生理发展密切相关^[15],CHAWLA 等^[16]研究发现 VAT 中巨噬细胞产生过量的促炎性因子是肥胖相关的脂肪组织炎症的关键,并导致胰岛素抵抗的发生。CAMPOS 等^[17]反向验证当 VAT 减少时可以明显改善胰岛素抵抗、糖脂代谢紊乱,降低心血管疾病发生风险。那么胰岛素抵抗又是怎么诱发高血压的呢? NAKAMURA 等^[18]在动物实验中发现,当存在胰岛素抵抗时,胰岛素通过胰岛素抵抗综合征(IRS)-1 刺激脂肪细胞摄取葡萄糖的作用减弱,而通过 IRS-2 介导肾近端小管对盐重吸收作用仍然保留,因此胰岛素抵抗患者出现代偿性高胰岛素血症可增强肾近端小管对盐的重吸收,导致盐过载和高血压。根据以上结果推测 VAT 及胰岛素抵抗(IR)在高血压合并 OSAHS 的发生发展中起着重要病理作用。

本研究分别绘制 VAT、HOMA-IR 预测高血压患者合并 OSAHS 的 ROC 曲线发现, VAT 最佳截断值为 100.5 cm^2 ,这与中心型肥胖诊断标准 $\text{VAT} \geq 100 \text{ cm}^2$ 相近,灵敏度和特异度分别为 0.763、0.926, HOMA-IR 的最佳截断值为 2.015,灵敏度和特异度分别为 0.797、0.778, VAT 的诊断灵敏度稍低于 HOMA-IR,但特异度高于 HOMA-IR,两者均可以较好地预测高血压患者是否合并 OSAHS。LEE 等^[19]研究表明中国南方人群 HOMA-IR 诊断糖代谢障碍和 2 型糖尿病的最佳截断值分别为 1.4、2.0。一项捷克研究^[20]表明 HOMA-IR 诊断 2 型糖尿病最佳截断值为 3.63, DINIZ 等^[21]研究则认为 HOMA-IR 诊断代谢综合征的最佳截断值为 2.35。从以上结果可发现不同种族,不同人群 HOMA-IR 对不同疾

病的最佳截断值均有差异,有待进一步扩大样本研究,从而寻找适合中国高血压人群合并 OSAHS 的 HOMA-IR 最佳截断值。Logistic 回归分析发现, VAT 和 HOMA-IR 均是高血压患者合并 OSAHS 的影响因素,通过回归建模,测定二者联合诊断因子,绘制联合诊断因子预测高血压合并 OSAHS 的 ROC 曲线发现,联合诊断因子最佳截断值为 2.045,灵敏度和特异度分别为 0.831、0.963,优于 VAT、HOMA-IR 预测高血压合并 OSAHS 的价值,可广泛应用于临床,尤其适用于无条件进行多导睡眠监测的医疗机构,以便尽早进行干预,以降低心脑血管疾病严重并发症的发生风险。综上, VAT、HOMA-IR 与高血压合并 OSAHS 的发生、发展密切相关,两者对高血压患者是否合并 OSAHS 均有良好的预测价值。

基于本研究,未来研究需要:

(1) 本研究样本量小且来自单中心,可能存在统计结果的偏倚,未来需要多中心、大样本的研究进一步探讨腹腔内脏脂肪面积(VAT)、稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)的关系。(2) 本研究为临床数据研究,今后需要深入至 VAT 通过炎症因子作用致胰岛素抵抗(IR),IR 致 OSAHS 相关高血压的分子生物学基础研究。

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