

· 临床研究 ·

达格列净与沙格列汀对老年2型糖尿病患者炎症指标和肾功能的影响

丁鑫¹, 许灿坤¹, 姬燕¹, 陈梦楠², 卢海龙², 杨荣礼^{2*}

(¹徐州医科大学研究生学院, 江苏 徐州 221000; ²徐州医科大学附属医院老年医学科, 江苏 徐州 221004)

【摘要】目的 观察达格列净与沙格列汀对老年2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者炎症指标和肾功能的影响。**方法** 选取2018年9月至2020年11月于徐州医科大学附属医院诊治的144例老年T2DM患者为研究对象, 将患者随机分为达格列净组和沙格列汀组。除外退出研究、失访等病例, 达格列净组有50例患者纳入统计, 沙格列汀组有67例患者纳入统计。比较2组患者治疗前后体质量、血压、血糖、炎症指标及肾功能水平, 记录不良反应。采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验、Wilcoxon signed-rank检验、 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法检验进行比较。采用Spearman非参数相关分析评价中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)、淋巴细胞/单核细胞比值(LMR)、单核细胞/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值(MHR)与肾功能之间的关系。**结果** 治疗24周后, 达格列净组体质量、体质量指数、收缩压、舒张压、空腹血糖、餐后2h血糖、糖化血红蛋白、MHR、C反应蛋白(CRP)治疗后较治疗前下降幅度大于沙格列汀组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。达格列净组不良反应发生率为6.0% (3/50), 沙格列汀组为4.5% (3/67), 2组患者比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。NLR与年龄、CRP、肌酐(Scr)呈正相关($r=0.229, 0.214, 0.223, P<0.05$); LMR与年龄、体质量、CRP、Scr呈负相关($r=-0.261, -0.202, -0.184, -0.188, P<0.05$); MHR与年龄、体质量、CRP、Scr、血尿酸、胱抑素C呈正相关($r=0.256, 0.305, 0.265, 0.291, 0.204, 0.298, P<0.05$)。**结论** 老年T2DM患者应用达格列净或沙格列汀均能有效控制血糖水平, 不良反应较少; 达格列净在减轻体质量、降低血压、降低炎症反应、改善肾功能等方面优于沙格列汀。

【关键词】 老年人; 达格列净; 沙格列汀; 糖尿病, 2型; 炎症指标; 肾功能

【中图分类号】 R587.1

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2022.02.025

Effects of dapagliflozin versus saxagliptin on inflammatory markers and renal function in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

DING Xin¹, XU Can-Kun¹, JI Yan¹, CHEN Meng-Nan², LU Hai-Long², YANG Rong-Li^{2*}

(¹Graduate School of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221000, Jiangsu Province, China; ²Department of Geriatrics, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221004, Jiangsu Province, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of dapagliflozin versus saxagliptin on inflammatory markers and renal function in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods** A total of 144 elderly T2DM patients admitted to the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University during September 2018 to November 2020 were prospectively recruited, and then randomly divided into dapagliflozin group and saxagliptin group. Excluding the cases withdrawn from the study or lost to follow-up, 50 patients in the dapagliflozin group and 67 patients in the saxagliptin group were finally included in the statistics. The changes of body mass, blood pressure, blood glucose, inflammatory markers, renal function and adverse events were compared between the two groups. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison was performed using student's *t* test, Mann-Whitney *U* test, Wilcoxon signed-rank test, Chi-square test, or Fisher exact probability test depending on date types. Spearman nonparametric correlation analysis was adopted to evaluate the relationship of neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR), lymphocyte/monocyte ratio (LMR), and monocyte/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio (MHR) with renal function. **Results** After 24 weeks of treatment, more obvious declines of body mass, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting plasma glucose, 2h postprandial blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, MHR, and C-reactive protein (CRP) level were observed in the dapagliflozin group than the saxagliptin group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse events was 6.0% (3/50) in the dapagliflozin group, and 4.5% (3/67) in the saxagliptin group, and there was no statistical difference between the two groups ($P>0.05$). NLR was positively correlated with age, CRP and serum creatinine (Scr) ($r=0.229, 0.214, 0.223, P<0.05$). LMR had negative correlation with age, body mass, CRP and Scr ($r=-0.261, -0.202, -0.184, -0.188, P<0.05$). There was positive correlation of MHR with age, body mass, CRP, Scr, serum

uric acid and Cystatin C ($r=0.256, 0.305, 0.265, 0.291, 0.204, 0.298, P<0.05$)。Conclusion For the elderly T2DM patients, both dapagliflozin and saxagliptin effectively control the blood glucose, with few adverse events. Dapagliflozin is superior to saxagliptin in body mass loss, decrease of blood pressure, reduction of inflammatory reaction and improvement of renal function.

[Key words] aged; dapagliflozin; saxagliptin; diabetes mellitus, type 2; inflammatory markers; renal function

Corresponding author: YANG Rong-Li, E-mail: yrl6502@sina.com

随着人口老龄化的推进,糖尿病已成为威胁全人类健康的重要疾病之一,其特征是胰岛素抵抗、胰岛素分泌不足及肠促胰岛素效应的降低^[1]。糖尿病肾病是糖尿病最主要的微血管并发症之一,我国约20%~40%的糖尿病患者合并糖尿病肾病,其是目前引起终末期肾病的首要原因^[2]。目前认为2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)本身是一种慢性低水平炎症状态,炎症因子在糖尿病患者肾功能恶化过程中起着重要作用。中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、淋巴细胞/单核细胞比值(lymphocyte/monocyte ratio, LMR)、单核细胞/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值(monocyte/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio, MHR)通过血常规和血脂即可计算,是临幊上较容易获得且廉价的炎症指标,能反映氧化应激状态和全身炎症反应^[3,4]。

达格列净是一类新的口服降糖药,通过抑制钠葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2(sodium-dependent glucose transporters-2, SGLT-2),减少滤过葡萄糖的重新吸收,降低葡萄糖的肾阈值,从而增加尿糖排泄,以不依赖胰岛素的方式降低血糖水平^[5]。沙格列汀是二肽基肽酶4(dipeptidyl peptidase-4, DPP-4)抑制剂,通过阻止胰高血糖素样肽-1和葡萄糖依赖性胰岛素样肽的失活,增加了胰岛素的释放,降低了胰高血糖素的水平^[6]。

本研究旨在比较达格列净与沙格列汀对老年T2DM患者NLR、LMR、MHR和肾功能的影响,为老年患者使用该类药物提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2018年9月至2020年11月于徐州医科大学附属医院住院治疗的144例老年T2DM患者为研究对象,将患者随机分为达格列净组和沙格列汀组,每组72例。达格列净组在原有降糖方案基础上加用达格列净10mg/次,1次/d;沙格列汀组在原有降糖方案基础上加用沙格列汀5mg/次,1次/d,疗程24周。本研究144例患者中,达格列净组因药物不耐受、经济等原因,退出研究10例,失访5例,样本资料不完整等其他原因剔除7例,共计50例患

者纳入统计;沙格列汀组退出研究2例,失访2例,其他原因剔除1例,共计67例患者纳入统计。

纳入标准:(1)符合2020年美国糖尿病协会(American Diabetes Association, ADA)制定的T2DM的诊断标准;(2)年龄≥60岁;(3) $7.5\% \leqslant$ 糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c) $\leqslant 10.5\%$;(4) $3.9 \text{ mmol/L} <$ 空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG) $\leqslant 13.3 \text{ mmol/L}$;(5)估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR) $\geqslant 45 \text{ ml/(min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$;(6)3个月内降糖方案没有调整。排除标准:(1)糖尿病急性并发症;(2)其他类型糖尿病;(3)严重的心、脑、肾血管疾病;(4)目前服用的降糖药物包括SGLT-2抑制剂或DPP-4抑制剂。所有资料的收集与处理已征得研究对象知情同意,并通过医学伦理委员会审批。

1.2 观察指标

比较2组治疗前后体质量、血压、血糖、炎症指标及肾功能水平,记录不良反应发生情况。出院后指导患者监测血糖、血压,每4周随访1次,记录不良反应,每12周门诊复查血糖、血脂、血常规及肾功能。研究期间予以饮食和运动干预,维持原有降压、调脂等方案不变。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验或Mann-Whitney U检验;组内比较采用配对样本t检验或Wilcoxon signed-rank检验。分类资料采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法检验。采用Spearman非参数相关分析评价NLR、LMR、MHR与肾功能之间的关系。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者治疗前后一般资料与生化指标比较

2组患者性别、年龄、体质量、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、血压、血糖、炎症指标、肾功能、糖尿病病程、吸烟饮酒史、基础疾病(高血压、高脂血症、冠心病)及降糖药物应用情况等比较,差异无统

计学意义($P>0.05$)。

治疗24周后,达格列净组体质质量、BMI、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、FPG、餐后2 h血糖(2h post-prandial blood glucose, 2h PBG)、HbA1c、NLR、MHR、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、血尿酸(serum uric acid, SUA)、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)和胱抑素C(cystatin C, CysC)较治疗前降低;LMR、eGFR

较治疗前升高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。沙格列汀组体质质量、DBP、FPG、2h PBG、HbA1c、NLR、CRP、SUA较治疗前降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者治疗前后相关指标差值比较

达格列净组体质质量、BMI、SBP、DBP、FPG、2h PBG、HbA1c、MHR、CRP治疗后较治疗前下降幅度大于沙格列汀组($P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 2组患者治疗前后临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data in two groups before and after treatment

Item	Dapagliflozin group(n=50)				Saxagliptin group(n=67)			
	Before treatment	After treatment	t/Z	P value	Before treatment	After treatment	t/Z	P value
Body mass(kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	72.80±11.80	70.44±12.17	4.331	0.000	69.29±8.34	68.64±8.03	2.221	0.030
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	26.70±3.32	25.83±3.61	4.308	0.000	25.66±2.37	25.52±2.47	1.005	0.319
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	139.64±14.55	130.48±14.75	4.011	0.000	139.51±14.12	136.19±13.71	1.909	0.061
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	81.58±9.85	73.56±8.00	7.704	0.000	79.87±10.68	75.91±9.39	2.543	0.013
FPG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	8.95(8.03, 10.43)	7.35(6.60, 8.13)	6.155	0.000	8.30(7.90, 9.10)	7.50(6.30, 8.10)	4.042	0.000
2h PBG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	15.50(12.58, 18.60)	10.85(10.20, 12.30)	5.999	0.000	14.30(12.70, 15.90)	10.40(9.40, 12.30)	5.994	0.000
HbA1c[% , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	8.80(8.10, 9.83)	7.40(6.78, 7.90)	5.936	0.000	8.30(8.00, 9.10)	7.40(6.90, 7.90)	6.234	0.000
NLR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.53(1.69, 3.82)	2.17(1.57, 2.71)	3.760	0.000	2.30(1.82, 3.06)	2.08(1.69, 2.83)	2.218	0.027
LMR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.64(3.07, 5.68)	5.20(4.13, 6.56)	3.721	0.000	4.12(3.17, 6.11)	4.44(3.47, 5.79)	0.907	0.364
MHR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.35(0.27, 0.45)	0.29(0.23, 0.37)	2.946	0.003	0.38(0.23, 0.54)	0.40(0.31, 0.54)	1.643	0.100
CRP[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	3.35(1.40, 6.60)	2.30(0.80, 3.70)	5.361	0.000	2.90(0.90, 5.40)	1.80(1.20, 4.70)	2.060	0.039
SCr[μmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	61.00(53.50, 75.00)	58.50(49.75, 70.50)	2.354	0.019	61.00(49.00, 82.00)	65.00(49.00, 84.00)	0.229	0.819
SUA(μmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	289.74±92.45	268.78±80.26	2.545	0.014	277.75±87.73	262.72±80.72	2.249	0.028
CysC(mg/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	0.95±0.18	0.85±0.18	3.169	0.003	0.96±0.25	0.91±0.20	1.178	0.243
eGFR[ml/(min·1.73m ²), $\bar{x}\pm s$]	98.30±25.60	105.37±25.30	2.101	0.041	102.18±31.22	104.34±32.24	0.419	0.677

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; 2h PBG: 2h postprandial blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; NLR: neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; LMR: lymphocyte/monocyte ratio; MHR: monocyte/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio; CRP: C-reactive protein; SCr: serum creatinine; SUA: serum uric acid; CysC: cystatin C; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

表2 2组患者治疗前后相关指标差值比较

Table 2 Comparison of index changes between two groups before and after treatment

Item	Dapagliflozin group(n=50)	Saxagliptin group(n=67)	Z/t	P value
Body mass[kg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.00(0.75, 5.00)	1.00(-2.00, 2.00)	2.769	0.006
BMI[kg/m ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.85(0.23, 1.725)	0.40(-0.70, 0.90)	2.999	0.003
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	9.16±16.15	3.31±14.21	2.076	0.040
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	8.02±7.36	3.96±12.73	2.172	0.032
FPG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.85(0.70, 3.23)	1.00(0.10, 2.60)	2.265	0.023
2h PBG[mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.46±3.01	3.27±3.12	2.070	0.041
HbA1c(% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.57±1.03	1.19±1.03	2.016	0.046
NLR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.19(-0.02, 0.86)	0.14(-0.14, 0.41)	1.942	0.052
LMR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	-0.45(-1.36, 0.02)	-0.29(-1.01, 0.83)	1.821	0.069
MHR[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.04(-0.02, 0.11)	-0.02(-0.10, 0.04)	3.256	0.001
CRP[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.85(0.18, 2.92)	0.20(-0.50, 1.00)	3.543	0.000
SCr[μmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	3.50(-3.25, 11.25)	0.00(-9.00, 7.00)	1.938	0.053
SUA(μmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	20.96±58.24	15.03±54.70	0.564	0.574
CysC[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.06(-0.06, 0.19)	0.04(-0.17, 0.20)	1.105	0.269
eGFR[ml/(min·1.73m ²), $\bar{x}\pm s$]	-7.07±23.79	-2.16±42.19	0.798	0.427

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; 2h PBG: 2h postprandial blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; NLR: neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; LMR: lymphocyte/monocyte ratio; MHR: monocyte/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio; CRP: C-reactive protein; SCr: serum creatinine; SUA: serum uric acid; CysC: cystatin C; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

2.3 各项指标与肾功能的相关性分析

Spearman 相关分析结果显示, NLR 与年龄 ($r=0.229, P=0.013$)、CRP ($r=0.214, P=0.020$) 和 sCr ($r=0.223, P=0.016$) 呈正相关。LMR 与年龄 ($r=-0.261, P=0.005$)、体质量 ($r=-0.202, P=0.029$)、CRP ($r=-0.184, P=0.047$)、sCr ($r=-0.188, P=0.042$) 呈负相关。MHR 与年龄 ($r=0.256, P=0.005$)、体质量 ($r=0.305, P=0.001$)、CRP ($r=0.265, P=0.004$)、sCr ($r=0.291, P=0.001$)、SUA ($r=0.204, P=0.027$)、CysC ($r=0.298, P=0.001$) 呈正相关。达格列净组患者 NLR 降低的程度与 CRP ($r=0.301, P=0.034$) 的降低程度呈正相关;与 eGFR ($r=-0.381, P=0.006$) 的升高程度呈负相关。

2.4 不良反应

达格列净组出现低血糖 2 例, 出现尿路感染 1 例, 不良反应发生率为 6.0% (3/50); 沙格列汀组出现低血糖 3 例, 不良反应发生率为 4.5% (3/67), 2 组患者不良反应发生情况比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

3 讨 论

据统计,世界上糖尿病患者人数最多的国家是中国,达到了 1.164 亿,预计到 2030 年仍将保持第一。我国 2019 年有 823 800 人因糖尿病死亡,其中 66.6%发生在≥60 岁的人群中^[7]。老年人通常多病共存、多药共用,合并多种并发症,药物不良反应较多,血糖难以控制到满意水平,目前老年 T2DM 患者降糖方案的选择仍是一个难题。

肾脏中 SGLT-2 主要分布在近曲小管 S1 和 S2 段,原尿中约 90%的葡萄糖由 SGLT-2 介导重吸收^[8]。Eleftheriadis 等^[9]建立了体外人肾小管上皮细胞糖毒性统一模型,证实了高糖环境诱导 SGLT-2 的表达。在 T2DM 患者中,SGLT-2 的高表达会使从肾小管重吸收的葡萄糖增加,从而使血糖水平升高。达格列净通过抑制 SGLT-2,降低尿葡萄糖重吸收,促进葡萄糖从尿中排泄,从而降低血糖水平。DECLARE TIMI 58 是关于达格列净的一项多中心、随机双盲、安慰剂对照研究,其结果显示,与安慰剂相比,达格列净治疗组在治疗 48 个月时,HbA1c、体质量、SBP 和尿白蛋白/肌酐比值较前降低,eGFR 较前升高 ($P<0.001$),而且能降低发生肾脏复合终点的风险^[10]。

本研究结果显示,达格列净在减轻体质量、降低血压、降低炎症反应、改善肾功能等方面优于沙格列

汀。达格列净减轻体质量的作用机制,早期可能是通过增加尿中葡萄糖排泄使机体能量丢失增加而引起体质量减少,或是因为渗透性利尿引起体液流失从而减轻体质量^[11];晚期潜在机制可能是由于体内脂肪消耗丢失所致。Sezai 等^[12]研究表明,应用 SGLT-2 抑制剂治疗 6、12 个月后,体质量和 BMI 均较治疗前显著降低,且皮下脂肪面积、内脏脂肪面积和总脂肪面积均显著降低。达格列净的潜在降压作用可能是抑制葡萄糖重吸收的同时也抑制了钠离子的重吸收,通过排钠利尿及渗透性利尿的方式使血容量降低,从而降低患者的血压^[13]。达格列净降低炎症反应的潜在机制可能是抑制了过度氧化应激。还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH) 氧化酶是活性氧自由基的主要来源,Li 等^[14]测定了还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶亚单位 4 (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase 4, NOX4) 在糖尿病小鼠中的表达,实验表明糖尿病小鼠较正常小鼠 NOX4 水平显著升高,使用 SGLT-2 抑制剂后糖尿病小鼠 NOX4 水平明显降低。

沙格列汀是一种高选择性的 DPP-4 抑制剂,能够改善胰岛功能,以葡萄糖依赖的方式增加胰岛素分泌、降低胰高血糖素分泌^[15]。该类药物单独应用时低血糖风险较小,胃肠道反应少,比较适合老年患者,是近年来国内外指南或共识推荐的老年糖尿病一线降糖药之一^[16]。相关动物研究表明,患者经 DPP-4 抑制剂治疗后,能降低血压、减少肾脏炎症及纤维化相关基因的表达^[17]。本研究虽然观察到相关指标有下降趋势,但治疗前后差异无统计学意义,可能与样本量较少有关。

本研究样本量较少,因药物不良反应退出实验以及失访等多种原因导致 2 组例数不均等是本研究的不足之处,下一步拟扩大样本量进行多中心的研究,进一步对比 2 种药物的疗效和获益。

综上所述,达格列净和沙格列汀对老年 T2DM 患者降糖效果佳,不良反应少,达格列净在控制血糖、减轻体质量、降低血压、降低炎症反应和保护肾功能等方面存在优势。经达格列净治疗后,NLR、MHR 降低,LMR 升高,提示机体炎症状态的改善,且炎症指标的改善与肾功能的改善有关,提示达格列净潜在保护肾功能的机制可能与改善机体氧化应激和炎症状态有关,但具体作用机制还有待进一步研究。

【参考文献】

- [1] Foghsgaard S, Vedtofte L, Andreasen C, et al. Women with prior gestational diabetes mellitus and prediabetes are characterised by a decreased incretin effect [J]. *Diabetologia*, 2017, 60(7): 1344–1353. DOI: 10.1007/s00125-017-4265-8.
- [2] 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020年版) [J]. 中华糖尿病杂志, 2021, 13(4): 315–409. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115791-20210221-00095.
- Chinese Diabetes Society. Guideline for the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus in China (2020 Ed) [J]. *Chin J Diabetes Mellitus*, 2021, 13(4): 315–409. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115791-20210221-00095.
- [3] Shiny A, Bibin YS, Shanahirani CS, et al. Association of neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio with glucose intolerance: an indicator of systemic inflammation in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Technol Ther*, 2014, 16(8): 524–530. DOI: 10.1089/dia.2013.0264.
- [4] Vahit D, Akboga MK, Samet Y, et al. Assessment of monocyte to high density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio and lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio in patients with metabolic syndrome [J]. *Biomark Med*, 2017, 11(7): 535–540. DOI: 10.2217/bmm-2016-0380.
- [5] Ferrannini E, Solini A. SGLT2 inhibition in diabetes mellitus: rationale and clinical prospects [J]. *Nat Rev Endocrinol*, 2012, 8(8): 495–502. DOI: 10.1038/nrendo.2011.243.
- [6] Rezki A, Fysekidis M, Chiheb S, et al. Acute and long-term effects of saxagliptin on post-prandial glycemic response in obese patients with impaired glucose tolerance [J]. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis*, 2021, 31(4): 1257–1266. DOI: 10.1016/j.numecd.2020.12.025.
- [7] International Diabetes Federation (IDF). Diabetes Atlas. 9th Ed. [EB/OL]. [2021-04-18]. <https://www.diabetesatlas.org/en>.
- [8] 王宇佳, 郝传明. 钠-葡萄糖共转运体-2抑制剂在糖尿病肾病中的作用机制及临床意义 [J]. 生理学报, 2018, 70(6): 663–669. DOI: 10.13294/j.aps.2018.0081.
- Wang YJ, Hao CM. The mechanisms and clinical potential: sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors treating diabetic kidney disease [J]. *Acta Physiol Sin*, 2018, 70(6): 663–669. DOI: 10.13294/j.aps.2018.0081.
- [9] Eleftheriadis T, Pissas G, Tsogka K, et al. A unifying model of glucotoxicity in human renal proximal tubular epithelial cells and the effect of the SGLT2 inhibitor dapagliflozin [J]. *Int Urol Nephrol*, 2020, 52(6): 1179–1189. DOI: 10.1007/s11255-020-02481-3.
- [10] Wiviott SD, Raz I, Bonaca MP, et al. Dapagliflozin and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2019, 380(4): 347–357. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1812389.
- [11] Vallon V, Thomson SC. Targeting renal glucose reabsorption to treat hyperglycaemia: the pleiotropic effects of SGLT2 inhibition [J]. *Diabetologia*, 2017, 60(2): 215–225. DOI: 10.1007/s00125-016-4157-3.
- [12] Sezai A, Sekino H, Unosawa S, et al. Canagliflozin for Japanese patients with chronic heart failure and type II diabetes [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2019, 18(1): 76. DOI: 10.1186/s12933-019-0877-2.
- [13] Filippatos TD, Tsimihodimos V, Elisaf MS. Mechanisms of blood pressure reduction with sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors [J]. *Expert Opin Pharmacother*, 2016, 17(12): 1581–1583. DOI: 10.1080/14656566.2016.1201073.
- [14] Li C, Zhang J, Xue M, et al. SGLT2 inhibition with empagliflozin attenuates myocardial oxidative stress and fibrosis in diabetic mice heart [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2019, 18(1): 15. DOI: 10.1186/s12933-019-0816-2.
- [15] Wang Z, Wang J, Hu J, et al. A comparative study of acarbose, vildagliptin and saxagliptin intended for better efficacy and safety on type 2 diabetes mellitus treatment [J]. *Life Sci*, 2021, 274: 119069. DOI: 10.1016/j.lfs.2021.119069.
- [16] 国家老年医学中心, 中华医学会老年医学分会, 中国老年保健协会糖尿病专业委员会. 中国老年糖尿病诊疗指南(2021年版) [J]. 中华糖尿病杂志, 2021, 13(1): 14–46. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115791-20201209-00707.
- National Center of Gerontology, Chinese Society of Geriatrics, Diabetes Professional Committee of Chinese Aging Well Association. Guideline for the management of diabetes mellitus in the elderly in China (2021 Ed) [J]. *Chin J Diabetes Mellitus*, 2021, 13(1): 14–46. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115791-20201209-00707.
- [17] Sakai M, Uchii M, Myojo K, et al. Critical role of renal dipeptidyl peptidase-4 in ameliorating kidney injury induced by saxagliptin in Dahl salt-sensitive hypertensive rats [J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2015, 761: 109–115. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2015.04.023.

(编辑: 郑真真)