

· 临床研究 ·

老年2型糖尿病患者糖化白蛋白及糖化血红蛋白与血糖波动的相关性

李青，包玉倩，潘洁敏，周健，唐峻岭，贾伟平*

(上海交通大学附属第六人民医院内分泌代谢科，上海市糖尿病临床医学中心，上海市糖尿病重点实验室，上海市糖尿病研究所，上海 200233)

【摘要】目的 分析住院老年2型糖尿病患者糖化白蛋白(GA)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)与平均血糖波动幅度(MAGE)、血糖标准差(SDBG)的相关性，为临床全面评价GA和HbA1c提供理论依据。**方法** 研究对象来源于上海交通大学附属第六人民医院内分泌代谢科2013年2月至2014年2月住院的660例老年2型糖尿病患者，入院后第2天测定静脉空腹血糖(FPG)、HbA1c、GA、空腹C肽(FCP)及餐后2h血糖(2hPBG)、餐后2h C肽(2hCP)等。采用动态血糖监测系统(CGMS)对研究对象进行连续3d的血糖监测。采用MAGE和SDBG评估研究对象的血糖波动程度，采用CGM中连续48h的平均血糖水平(MBG)评估整体血糖水平。**结果** (1) 660例研究对象中男346例、女314例。年龄(66 ± 6)岁，糖尿病病程[8.0(4.0~13.8)]年，HbA1c为[8.2(6.7~9.6)]%，GA为[21.1(17.6~25.9)]%，MAGE为[5.3(3.9~7.2)]mmol/L，SDBG为[2.1(1.6~2.7)]mmol/L，MBG为[8.6(7.3~10.1)]mmol/L。(2) 单相关分析GA与HbA1c之间有良好的相关性($r = 0.836$, $P < 0.01$)。GA与FPG、2hPBG、MBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.604, 0.670, 0.650, 均 $P < 0.01$)；HbA1c与FPG、2hPBG、MBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.603, 0.634, 0.661, 均 $P < 0.01$)。(3) 单相关分析GA与MAGE、SDBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.485, 0.529, 均 $P < 0.01$)；HbA1c与MAGE、SDBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.417, 0.495, 均 $P < 0.01$)。(4) 逐步多元回归分析显示，GA水平与血糖波动参数MAGE和SDBG水平独立相关。**结论** 与HbA1c相比，GA能更好地反映餐后血糖的水平及血糖的波动情况。

【关键词】 糖化白蛋白；糖化血红蛋白；血糖波动

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Association of glycosylated albumin and glycosylated hemoglobin A1c with glycemic excursions in elderly type 2 diabetic patients

LI Qing, BAO Yu-Qian, PAN Jie-Min, ZHOU Jian, TANG Jun-Ling, JIA Wei-Ping*

(Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Shanghai Clinical Center for Diabetes, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Diabetes Mellitus, Shanghai Institute of Diabetes, the Sixth People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200233, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the correlation of glycosylated albumin (GA) and glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) with mean amplitude of glycemic excursions (MAGE) and standard difference of blood glucose (SDBG) in elderly type 2 diabetic patients, so as to provide theoretical evidences for complete assessment of GA and HbA1c. **Methods** A total of 660 elderly type 2 diabetic patients hospitalized in our department from February 2013 to February 2014 were enrolled in this study. Fasting plasma glucose (FPG), HbA1c, GA, fasting C peptide (FCP), 2-hour postprandial blood glucose (2hPBG), and 2-hour C peptide (2hCP) were examined in all the subjects. The 3-day continuous blood glucose monitoring of the enrolled subjects were performed by continuous glucose monitoring system. MAGE and SDBG were used to assess to glycemic excursions. Mean blood glucose (MBG) was used to assess the overall glucose level. **Results** (1) Among the 660 enrolled subjects, there were 346 men and 314 women with age of (66 ± 6) years, diabetes course of 8.0(4.0~13.8)years, HbA1c of 8.2% (6.7%~9.6%), GA of 21.1% (17.6%~25.9%), MAGE of 5.3(3.9~7.2)mmol/L, SDBG of 2.1(1.6~2.7)mmol/L, and MBG of 8.6(7.3~10.1)mmol/L. (2) Univariate correlation analysis showed that GA was significantly correlated with HbA1c ($r = 0.836$, $P < 0.01$), and also positively correlated with FPG, 2hPBG and MBG ($r = 0.604$, 0.670 and 0.650, respectively, $P < 0.01$). HbA1c also had positive correlation with FPG, 2hPBG and MBG ($r = 0.603$, 0.634 and 0.661, respectively, $P < 0.01$). (3) Univariate correlation analysis indicated that GA had positive correlation with MAGE and SDBG ($r = 0.485$ and 0.529, $P < 0.01$). HbA1c

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通信作者：贾伟平，E-mail: wpjia@yahoo.com

was also positively correlated with MAGE and SDBG ($r = 0.417$ and 0.495 , $P < 0.01$). (4) Stepwise multivariate regression analysis demonstrated that GA level was independently correlated with the glycemic excursion indices, MAGE and SDBG. **Conclusion** Compared with HbA1c, GA can reflect better postprandial glucose level and glycemic excursions.

【Key words】 glycosylated albumin; glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; glycemic excursions

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Corresponding author: JIA Wei-ping, E-mail: wpjia@yahoo.com

糖化血红蛋白 (glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c) 反映糖尿病患者测定前2~3个月血糖的平均水平, HbA1c已被公认是评价长期血糖控制的金标准。糖化血清白蛋白 (glycosylated albumin, GA) 反映的是糖尿病患者测定前2~3周血糖的平均水平。近年来国外的临床研究显示, 与HbA1c相比, GA可能更好地反映餐后血糖的水平及血糖的波动情况^[1], GA与动态血糖监测 (continuous glucose monitoring, CGM) 各参数: 平均血糖水平、血糖标准差 (standard difference of blood glucose, SDBG)、48h内最高血糖与最低血糖差值均显著相关^[2], 目前国内尚缺乏在老年2型糖尿病患者中GA, HbA1c与血糖波动的相关性研究。本研究通过分析住院老年2型糖尿病患者GA, HbA1c与平均血糖波动幅度 (mean amplitude of glycemic excursions, MAGE)、SDBG的相关性, 为临床全面评价GA和HbA1c提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

研究对象来源于上海交通大学附属第六人民医院内分泌代谢科2013年2月至2014年2月住院的660例老年2型糖尿病患者, 其中男性346例, 女性314例, 年龄 (66 ± 6) 岁。糖尿病病程为 [8.0 (4.0~13.8)] 年。入选的研究对象口服降糖药和(或)皮下注射胰岛素治疗, 均无糖尿病酮症、高渗性昏迷、严重肝肾功能损害、心功能不全、感染性疾病。

1.2 方法

研究对象入院后第2天测定静脉空腹血糖 (fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、HbA1c、GA、血脂、空腹C肽 (fasting C peptide, FCP) 及餐后2h血糖 (2-hour postprandial blood glucose, 2hPBG)、餐后2h C肽 (2-hour C peptide, 2hCP) 等。对研究对象测量血压、身高、体质量等, 并计算体质指数 (body mass index, BMI)。

采用动态血糖监测系统 (continuous glucose

monitoring system, CGMS; 美国Medtronie MmiMed公司) 对受试者进行连续3d的血糖监测。本研究采用MAGE和SDBG评估研究对象的血糖波动程度, 采用CGM中连续48h的平均血糖水平 (mean blood glucose, MBG) 评估整体血糖水平。

血糖标本即刻测定 (葡萄糖氧化酶法, 上海科华生物工程有限公司试剂盒, Glamour2000自动生化分析仪)。HbA1c采用高压液相法测定 (Variant II 血红蛋白检测仪, Bio-Rad公司)。GA采用液态酶法测定 (日本旭化成制药株式会社LucicaGA-L试剂盒, Glamour2000自动生化分析仪)。血清C肽放射免疫法测定 (美国Linco公司)。

1.3 统计学处理

数据由专人输入计算机, 符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 偏态分布的计量资料以M (Q₁~Q₃) 表示, 并经对数转换后使之正态化再进行统计分析, 两组间比较用t检验。单相关分析采用线性相关, 多因素分析采用多元逐步回归分析。采用CGMS Software3.0对CGMS的数据进行统计分析。所有统计均用SPSS16.0统计软件完成。

2 结 果

2.1 研究对象的临床资料

表1结果表明, 660例研究对象中男346例, 女314例。年龄 (66 ± 6) 岁, BMI (25.1 ± 3.2) kg/m², 收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP) 为 (133 ± 16) mmHg (1mmHg = 0.133kPa), 舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP) 为 (80 ± 9) mmHg, HbA1c为 [8.2 (6.7~9.6)] %, GA为[21.1 (17.6~25.9)] %, MAGE为[5.3 (3.9~7.2)] mmol/L, SDBG为[2.1 (1.6~2.7)] mmol/L, MBG为[8.6 (7.3~10.1)] mmol/L。

男性患者的SBP、血HbA1c、MAGE、SDBG、MBG、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC) 水平均显著低于女性 ($P < 0.05$)。两者的年龄、糖尿病病程、BMI、DBP、血GA、FPG、2hPBG、FCP、2hCP、甘油三酯 (triglycerides, TG) 水平之间的差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

表1 研究对象的临床资料
Table 1 Clinical characteristics of study subjects

Item	Male(n = 346)	Female(n = 314)
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	65 ± 6	66 ± 6
DM course [years, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	8.0 (4.0–13.0)	9.5 (4.0–15.0)
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.3 ± 2.7	25.0 ± 3.6
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	131 ± 15	134 ± 18*
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	80 ± 9	80 ± 8
HbA1c[%M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	7.8 (6.7–9.1)	8.5 (6.9–9.9)*
GA[% M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	20.6 (17.4–25.1)	21.9 (17.7–26.7)
FPG [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	7.6 (6.1–9.1)	7.3 (5.9–9.3)
2hPBG [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	12.7 (10.2–15.3)	13.6 (10.1–16.8)
MAGE [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	5.3 (3.9–6.8)	5.3 (4.0–8.0)*
SDBG [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	2.0 (1.6–2.6)	2.2 (1.6–2.9)**
MBG [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	8.3 (7.3–9.7)	9.2 (7.6–10.7)**
FCP[μg/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	1.95 (1.28–2.60)	1.85 (1.23–2.65)
2hCP[μg/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	4.92 (3.07–7.17)	4.83 (2.93–7.38)
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.6 ± 1.1	5.0 ± 1.1**
TG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ –Q ₃)]	1.38 (0.94–2.44)	1.46 (1.01–2.09)

DM: diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; GA: glycosylated albumin; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; 2hPBG: 2-hour postprandial blood glucose; MAGE: mean amplitude of glycemic excursions; SDBG: standard difference of blood glucose; MBG: mean blood glucose; FCP: fasting C peptide; 2hCP: 2-hour C peptide; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides. 1mmHg=0.133kPa. Compared with male, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

2.2 2型糖尿病患者GA、HbA1c与血糖波动参数及其他代谢指标的相关性分析

单相关分析显示, GA与FPG、2hPBG、MBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.604, 0.670, 0.650, 均 $P < 0.01$), GA与MAGE、SDBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.485、0.529, 均 $P < 0.01$; 图1, 2), GA与FCP、2hCP呈负相关(r 分别为-0.380和-0.510, 均 $P < 0.01$), GA与BMI呈负相关($r = -0.143$, $P < 0.01$), GA与TG呈负相关($r = -0.122$, $P < 0.05$)。GA与年龄、SBP、DBP及血TC、HDL-C、LDL-C水平不相关($P > 0.05$)。

单相关分析显示, HbA1c与FPG、2hPBG、MBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.603, 0.634, 0.661, 均 $P < 0.01$), HbA1c与MAGE、SDBG呈正相关(r 分别为0.417和0.495, 均 $P < 0.01$; 图3, 图4), HbA1c与FCP、2hCP呈负相关(r 分别为-0.308和-0.479, 均 $P < 0.01$)和HbA1c与TC、LDL-C呈正相关(r 分别为0.124和0.115, 均 $P < 0.05$)。HbA1c与年龄、BMI、SBP、DBP及血TG、HDL-C水平不相关($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 2型糖尿病患者MAGE和SDBG的影响因素分析(表2)

以MAGE为应变量, 以BMI、年龄、性别、糖

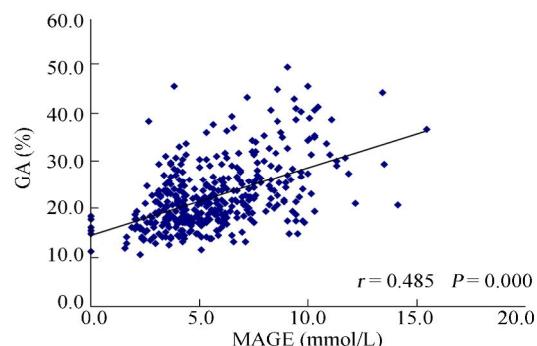


Figure 1 The correlation between GA and MAGE in the diabetic patients
GA: glycosylated albumin; MAGE: mean amplitude of glycemic excursions

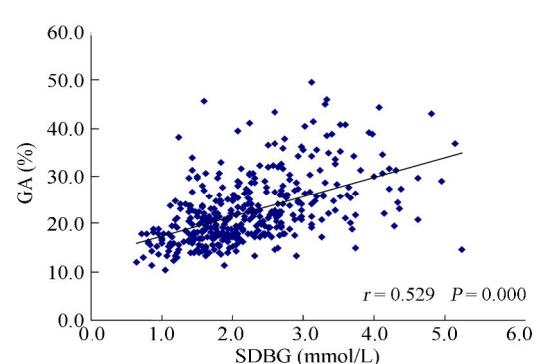


Figure 2 The correlation between GA and SDBG in the diabetic patients
GA: glycosylated albumin; SDBG: standard difference of blood glucose

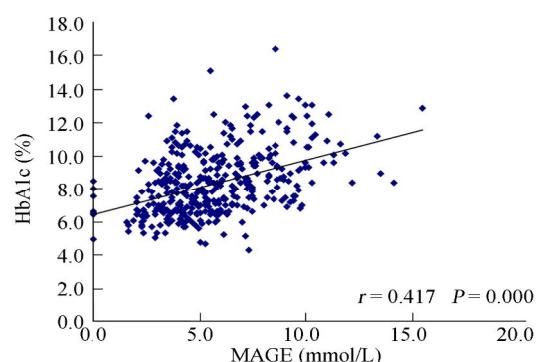


Figure 3 The correlation between HbA1c and MAGE in the diabetic patients
HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; MAGE: mean amplitude of glycemic excursions

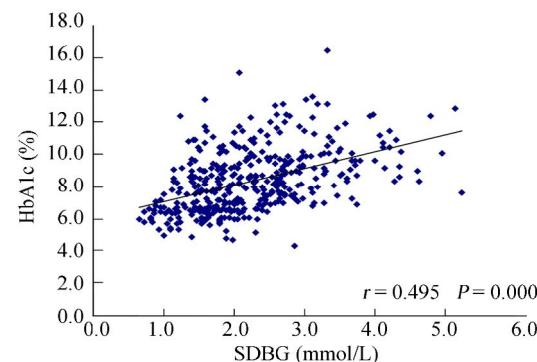


Figure 4 The correlation between HbA1c and SDBG in the diabetic patients
HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; SDBG: standard difference of blood glucose

尿病病程、SBP、DBP、TC、TG、GA、HbA1c、FPG、2hPBG、FCP、2hCP为自变量进行多元逐步回归分析显示，GA、FPG、2hPBG、FCP为MAGE的独立影响因素。

以SDBG为应变量，以BMI、年龄、性别、糖尿病病程、SBP、DBP、TC、TG、GA、HbA1c、FPG、2hPBG、FCP、2hCP为自变量进行多元逐步回归分析显示，GA、FPG、2hPBG、2hCP为SDBG的独立影响因素。

3 讨 论

近年来的基础和临床研究表明，血糖波动是糖尿病慢性并发症的重要独立影响因素之一^[3-6]，随着CGM技术在临床的推广应用，CGM计算的MAGE是应用较为广泛的反映血糖波动的精确参数之一，Monnier等^[7]和Wentholt等^[8]均应用该参数研究1型及2型糖尿病患者血糖波动与机体氧化应激反应、慢性并发症的关系。我们既往的研究也表明，MAGE为不依赖于整体血糖水平的独立参数，能充分体现不同大小的血糖波动对于机体组织器官损害的权重大小^[9]，目前MAGE已被公认为反映血糖波动的金标准^[10]。而SDBG由于计算简单，与MAGE有良好的相关性被作为血糖波动的简易评估参数^[11]。故本研究运用MAGE和SDBG来评估住院的2型糖尿病老年患者GA、HbA1c与血糖波动的相关性。

以往的研究表明，糖尿病慢性并发症的发生、发展与整体血糖水平和高血糖持续时间密切相关，近年来的研究显示，血糖波动性与并发症以及一些糖代谢相关疾病的关系同样密切，血糖波动性越大，糖尿病慢性并发症的发生率越高、预后越差。心、脑血管并发症是老年糖尿病患者死亡的主要原因，而血糖波动可显著增加2型糖尿病患者心血管病死亡率^[12]。CGMS在评估血糖波动方面及发现低血糖

方面具有独特的优势，但其操作较复杂，检测时间较长，检查的费用还较为昂贵，目前尚无法在门诊推广应用。HbA1c已被公认是评价长期血糖控制的金标准，无论是1型糖尿病的糖尿病控制与并发症研究（Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, DCCT）、还是2型糖尿病的英国前瞻性糖尿病研究（United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study, UKPDS）等大型临床试验，均已证实以HbA1c为目标的强化血糖控制可降低糖尿病微血管及大血管并发症的发生风险，但由于血红蛋白生存期较长，所以HbA1c对调整治疗后的评估存在“延迟效应”，它不能精确反映患者低血糖的风险，也不能反映血糖波动的特征。GA测定可反映患者近2~3周内的平均血糖水平，是目前评价患者短期糖代谢控制情况的良好指标^[13,14]，与HbA1c一样，GA检测无需空腹，可随时在门诊采血，GA检测方法逐步趋于简便、迅捷、精确和实用，使其在临幊上推广应用成为可能。Schalkwijk等^[15]在1项糖尿病微血管病变的病理因素研究中发现，早期糖基化产物——Amadori糖化白蛋白（Amadori glycosylated albumin, AGA）与糖尿病性肾病及视网膜病变是独立相关的，降低AGA水平可改善肾病和视网膜病变的进程，表明AGA是糖尿病性肾病和视网膜病变发生的重要病理因素。另有研究表明，GA可能不仅是糖尿病并发症的主要危险因素，也是反映糖尿病患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的重要指标^[16-18]。本研究结果显示，与HbA1c相比，GA与餐后血糖有更强的相关性。GA、HbA1c均与MAGE、SDBG具有良好的相关性（ $P < 0.01$ ），而多元逐步回归结果显示，只有GA与血糖波动参数（MAGE、SDBG）呈独立相关。研究证实，与HbA1c相比，GA可能更好地反映餐后血糖的水平及血糖波动的情况。

表2 影响MAGE和SDBG的多元逐步回归分析
Table 2 Stepwise multiple regression analysis of factors for MAGE and SDBG in the diabetic patients

Variable	Unstandardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient		<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
	B	Std Error	B			
MAGE						
GA	0.109	0.021	0.301		5.289	0.000
2hPBG	0.271	0.036	0.461		7.584	0.000
FPG	0.208	0.057	0.209		3.643	0.000
FCP	-0.262	0.103	-0.110		-2.548	0.011
SDBG						
2hPBG	0.104	0.012	0.517		8.515	0.000
2hCP	-0.035	0.012	0.137		-2.951	0.003
FPG	0.071	0.019	0.210		3.765	0.000
GA	0.102	0.007	0.230		4.064	0.000

MAGE: mean amplitude of glycemic excursions; SDBG: standard difference of blood glucose; GA: glycosylated albumin; 2hPBG: 2-hour postprandial blood glucose; FPG: fasting plasma glucose; FCP: fasting C peptide; 2hCP: 2-hour C peptide

总之，我们的研究显示，在老年2型糖尿病患者中，GA作为评价短期糖代谢控制的监测指标，比HbA1c更能准确地反映2型糖尿病患者进餐后的血糖波动。由于血糖波动与糖尿病血管并发症的发生、发展密切相关，所以在临床工作中不仅要使HbA1c达标，也要密切关注GA水平，使患者血糖水平全面达标，从而预防或减少糖尿病患者血管并发症的发生。

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