

· 临床研究 ·

男性糖化血红蛋白水平与高血压发病风险研究

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【摘要】目的 日本TOPICS16研究表明更高的空腹血糖预测高血压发生的风险, 而糖化血红蛋白则无预测作用。本研究的目的是了解基础糖化血红蛋白水平是否与高血压发病相关。**方法** 入选4586名尚未诊断高血压病、糖尿病及心脑血管疾病的男性体检人员, 收集其基线临床资料, 并分析糖化血红蛋白水平与高血压发病的关系。**结果** 经过11.5年随访, 2027 (44.2%) 人患高血压, 经校正传统的心血管疾病危险因素后, 五分位糖化血红蛋白水平从低 (< 4.75%) 至高 (≥5.18%) 与高血压发病风险值分别为1.0 (参考值), 0.99 (0.93, 1.07), 1.06 (0.99, 1.14), 1.08 (1.02, 1.15), 1.22 (1.17, 1.35)。根据入选患者基线空腹血糖水平 (< 4.7; 4.8–5.2; 5.3–5.7; ≥5.7 mmol/L) 分组, 经校正传统的心血管疾病危险因素后, 空腹血糖 < 4.7 mmol/L 组高血压发病风险比值参考值为1, 可发现按空腹血糖水平由低到高的顺序其高血压发病风险比值分别为0.95 (0.92, 1.05), 0.96 (0.91, 1.06), 1.01 (0.95, 1.10)。**结论** 未患糖尿病男性的糖化血红蛋白水平与高血压发病相关。

【关键词】 糖化血红蛋白; 葡萄糖代谢; 高血压

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Correlation of hemoglobin A1c and risk of hypertension in men

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【Abstract】 Objective The Toranamom Hospital Health Management Center Study 16 (TOPICS 16) showed that higher fasting plasma glucose (FPG) indicated increased risk of hypertension, but glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) did not. This study aimed to investigate whether HbA1c was associated with the risk of hypertension. **Methods** A prospective study was carried out on 4586 men initially free of hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease who taking regular physical examination in our hospital to assess the relationship of baseline HbA1c with hypertension. Their baseline clinical data were collected. The quintiles and clinical cutpoints of HbA1c for the risk of hypertension were considered and analyzed. **Results** During a median follow-up of 11.5 years, 2027 of the cohort (44.2%) developed hypertension. In the model adjusted for traditional cardiovascular risk factors, the hazard ratios (HR) from the lowest (< 4.75%) to the highest (≥5.18%) quintile of HbA1c were 1.0 (referent), 0.99 (0.93, 1.07), 1.06 (0.99, 1.14), 1.08 (1.02, 1.15), and 1.22 (1.17, 1.35). When using clinical cutpoints of FPG (< 4.7, 4.8–5.2, 5.3–5.7, ≥5.7 mmol/L), the model adjusted for traditional cardiovascular risk factors showed that the HR from the lowest (< 4.7 mmol/L) to the highest (≥5.7 mmol/L) level of FPG were 1.0 (referent), 0.95 (0.92, 1.05), 0.96 (0.91, 1.06), and 1.01 (0.95, 1.10) respectively. **Conclusion** HbA1c in men without diabetes is associated with risk of hypertension.

【Key words】 glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; glucose metabolism; hypertension

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全球近25%的人群患有高血压, 给个人、家庭和社会带来巨大的损害和沉重的负担^[1]。已有研究显示糖尿病患者人群高血压发病率明显高于非糖尿

病人群, 因此, 糖尿病与高血压发病风险之间的潜在关系引起广泛关注^[2–4]。无论是基础研究还是临床转化研究, 均显示胰岛素抵抗 (insulin resistance,

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IR)、肥胖与高血压发病存在关联^[5-7],肥胖与高血压发病之间的关系已被大规模临床研究证实^[8],然而,糖尿病前期状态与高血压发病的关系尚未明确。糖化血红蛋白水平可反映糖尿病前期状态的胰岛细胞功能紊乱和IR情况^[9]。2014年9月online的日本TOPICS16^[10]研究表明,空腹血糖水平可预测高血压发生的风险,而糖化血红蛋白则无预测作用。因此,本研究的目的是了解糖化血红蛋白水平与高血压发病风险之间的关系。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选武警总医院定期体检的尚未诊断高血压病、糖尿病及心脑血管疾病的部队男性体检人员4 586名,收集其基线临床资料,包括年龄、身高、体质量指数、进食蔬菜与水果情况、空腹血糖、收缩压、舒张压、是否吸烟、饮酒及运动情况、血脂情况、C反应蛋白。

1.2 标本收集

抽取空腹12h静脉血,以依地酸-钾(EDTA-K₂)抗凝试管收集血液标本测定糖化血红蛋白,以肝素钠抗凝试管收集的标本测定生化全项指标。

1.3 随访

本研究入选的4 586人、定期到武警总医院体检,收集其个人信息包括姓名、联系方式、工作单位、住址。对于未到医院进行定期体检人员,通过电话或家访的方式获得随访信息,无脱漏。入选对象在未服抗高血压药物情况下,经3次检查,收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)和(或)舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg,即可视为新发高血压。

1.4 糖化血红蛋白的测定方法

糖化血红蛋白测定方法采用离子交换高效液相色谱法,使用HLC-723 G7型糖化血红蛋白仪(日本SYSMEX公司),采用原装进口试剂盒。

1.5 统计学处理

对测得的糖化血红蛋白采用五分位数,并统计其高血压发病风险。运用COX风险比例模型计算多因素校正的风险比值。最初模型校正的变量为年龄;之后校正的多变量分别为吸烟(从未吸烟、已戒烟、 < 15 支/d、 > 15 支/d)、饮酒情况(从不饮酒/偶尔饮酒、饮酒1~3次/月、饮酒1~6次/月、饮酒 ≥ 1 次/d)、运动情况(不进行任何体育活动、 < 1 次/周、1~3次/周、 ≥ 4 次/周)、高脂血症病史、年龄 < 60 岁心肌梗死

家族史、C反应蛋白,计算糖化血红蛋白五分位数水平与高血压发病风险比值,另外我们还根据临床糖化血红蛋白水平对入选对象进行分组($< 5.0\%$; $5.0\% \sim 5.5\%$; $5.5\% \sim 6.0\%$; $\geq 6.0\%$),并计算其与高血压发病风险比值。

2 结果

2.1 受检人员按糖化血红蛋白水平五分位数分组基线临床资料

入选4586名中,年龄(53.5 ± 6.2)岁,按糖化血红蛋白水平五分位数分组的基线临床资料情况见表1,其中纳入的变量包括年龄、吸烟情况、体质量指数、胆固醇水平、体力活动、饮酒情况、基础血压水平,随访11.5年后,2027例(44.2%)入选对象为新发高血压。

2.2 按糖化血红蛋白水平分组高血压发病风险分析结果

经校正年龄后发现高血压发病风险随着糖化血红蛋白水平的升高而增加,高血压发病风险比值参考值为1,糖化血红蛋白五分位数分组按由低到高的顺序其风险比值分别为1.00(0.92, 1.06), 1.07(1.01, 1.16), 1.14(1.07, 1.21), 1.25(1.17, 1.35);经校正年龄、吸烟、饮酒、血压、体质量指数等多个危险因素后,糖化血红蛋白五分位数分组按由低到高的顺序其风险比值分别为0.99(0.93, 1.07), 1.06(0.99, 1.14), 1.08(1.02, 1.15), 1.22(1.17, 1.35;表2);另外,我们根据临床糖化血红蛋白水平($< 5.0\%$; $5.0\% \sim 5.5\%$; $5.5\% \sim 6.0\%$; $\geq 6.0\%$)分组,高血压发病风险随糖化血红蛋白水平升高而增加,与按五分位数分组趋势相同(表3)。

2.3 按空腹血糖水平分组高血压发病风险分析结果

经校正年龄后可发现高血压发病风险未随着空腹血糖水平的升高而增加,根据入选患者基线空腹血糖水平(< 5.0 ; $4.8 \sim 5.2$; $5.3 \sim 5.7$; ≥ 5.7 mmol/L)分组,空腹血糖 < 5.0 mmol/L组高血压发病风险比值参考值为1,另外3组高血压发病风险比值分别为0.98(0.94, 1.06), 0.94(0.89, 1.05), 0.99(0.96, 1.05);经校正年龄、吸烟、饮酒、血压、体质量指数等多个危险因素后,可发现按血糖水平由低到高的顺序其风险比值分别为0.95(0.92, 1.05), 0.96(0.91, 1.06), 1.01(0.95, 1.10),具体结果见表4。

3 讨论

高血压和糖尿病均为与代谢密切相关的慢性疾

病,具有共同的发病基础,同为IR综合征的重要组成部分,近年有研究探讨快速血糖、餐后血糖及胰岛素水平与高血压发病的关系,提示在校正体质质量指数后,胰岛素水平仅增加高血压家族史患者的高血压发病风险^[11-14],另外IR与高血压发病密切相关已得到证实^[15,16]。由此可见,糖代谢可能参与高血压的发病过程。随着科学的发展和大规模流行病学调查结果的公布,学者们不断地对糖尿病诊断标准进行改进,以期能更早发现糖尿病患者,积极采取干预措施,使患者获益。国际上已经提出了可以用糖化血红蛋白作为糖尿病的诊断方法^[17-19],本研究通过对4586名健康体检人员进行11.5年的随访,发现经校正年龄、吸烟、饮酒、血压水平、体质质量指数等心血管疾病危险因素后,随糖化血红蛋白水平的升高,高血压发病风险明显增加,而随空腹血糖水平升高,并未发现高血压发病风险明显增加。Singer等^[20]进行的一项横断面研究发现,糖化血红蛋白水平与高血压发病密切相关,与本研究结果一致,然而,另有研究结果显示^[10,21,22],糖化血

红蛋白水平升高未明显增加高血压发病风险,种族差异可能是结果不一致的原因之一,尚需进一步研究。

糖化血红蛋白是红细胞中血红蛋白与葡萄糖持续不可逆非酶促蛋白糖基化反应的产物,可反映患者近2~3个月的血糖水平。糖化血红蛋白在糖尿病管理中已应用近20年,检测方便,近年来众多研究显示,糖化血红蛋白也和心血管疾病的发生有密切关系。糖化血红蛋白水平升高可增加高血压发病风险的可能机制如下:糖化血红蛋白以及其最终形成的糖基化终产物与其受体结合后,激活信号转导通路,导致多种蛋白基因及表达的改变,对血管壁产生作用,诱导平滑肌细胞迁移和增殖,刺激泡沫细胞的产生,促进糖基化胶原蛋白的交联,抑制胆固醇的逆转运等途径,促进动脉粥样硬化的发生,导致动脉壁结构的改变,另外,糖化血红蛋白可以减少一氧化氮的产生和释放,并增加蛋白激酶C和血栓素A2的水平,使一氧化氮依赖的环磷酸鸟苷减少,致使血管舒张功能障碍,动脉顺应性减退^[23]。

表1 按糖化血红蛋白五分位数分组患者临床基线资料
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of 4586 Chinese men according to level of HbA1c

Item	Group 1 (n = 918)	Group 2 (n = 917)	Group 3 (n = 918)	Group 4 (n = 917)	Group 5 (n = 916)
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	52.5 $\pm$ 5.1	52.8 $\pm$ 5.4	53.2 $\pm$ 6.5	52.9 $\pm$ 6.4	53.5 $\pm$ 4.9
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.0 $\pm$ 3.5	24.3 $\pm$ 3.4	24.1 $\pm$ 3.8	24.6 $\pm$ 4.1	25.9 $\pm$ 5.0
High cholesterol[n(%)]	165 (18.0)	196 (21.4)	235 (25.6)	246 (26.8)	277 (30.2)
Baseline SBP[n(%)]					
< 110mmHg	221 (24.1)	210 (22.9)	191 (20.8)	175 (19.1)	147 (16.0)
110-119mmHg	374 (40.7)	357 (38.9)	358 (39.0)	344 (37.5)	313 (34.2)
120-129mmHg	239 (26.0)	259 (28.2)	251 (27.3)	273 (29.8)	292 (31.9)
130-139mmHg	84 (9.2)	92 (10.0)	118 (12.8)	126 (13.7)	164 (17.9)
Baseline DBP[n(%)]					
< 65mmHg	134 (14.6)	121 (13.2)	125 (13.6)	105 (11.5)	91 (9.9)
65-74mmHg	409 (44.5)	382 (41.7)	393 (42.8)	384 (41.9)	346 (37.8)
75-84mmHg	325 (35.4)	344 (37.5)	344 (37.5)	350 (38.2)	386 (42.1)
85-89mmHg	51 (5.5)	70 (7.6)	65 (7.1)	74 (8.1)	93 (10.2)
Smoking[n(%)]					
Never	319 (34.8)	297 (32.4)	291 (31.7)	289 (31.5)	298 (32.5)
Quit	253 (27.6)	275 (30.0)	272 (29.6)	277 (30.2)	274 (29.9)
< 15 cigarettes/day	298 (32.5)	286 (31.2)	264 (28.8)	271 (29.6)	280 (30.6)
$\geq$ 15 cigarettes/day	47 (5.1)	59 (6.4)	100 (10.9)	98 (10.7)	64 (7.0)
Alcohol[n(%)]					
Rarely/Never	325 (35.4)	353 (38.5)	344 (36.4)	366 (39.9)	404 (44.1)
1-3 drinks/month	118 (12.8)	135 (14.7)	170 (18.5)	126 (13.7)	124 (13.5)
1-6 drinks/week	332 (36.2)	328 (35.8)	335 (36.5)	320 (34.9)	301 (32.9)
$\geq$ 1 drinks/day	143 (15.6)	101 (11.0)	79 (8.6)	105 (11.5)	87 (9.5)
Exercise[n(%)]					
Never	310 (33.8)	326 (35.5)	319 (34.8)	357 (38.9)	298 (32.5)
< once/week	180 (19.6)	178 (19.4)	185 (20.2)	193 (21.1)	174 (19.0)
1-3 times/week	318 (34.6)	299 (32.6)	299 (32.6)	279 (30.4)	317 (34.6)
$\geq$ 4 times/week	110 (12.0)	115 (12.5)	114 (12.4)	88 (9.6)	126 (13.8)

HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; Group 1: HbA1c < 4.75%; Group 2: HbA1c 4.75%-4.91%; Group 3: HbA1c 4.91%-5.05%; Group 4: HbA1c 5.05%-5.18%; Group 5: HbA1c $\geq$ 5.18%

表2 按糖化血红蛋白水平五分位数分组高血压发病风险分析结果
Table 2 Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of hypertension according to HbA1c level

Group	Age adjusted	Multivariable model*
1	1.0	1.0
2	1.00 (0.92, 1.06)	0.99 (0.93, 1.07)
3	1.07 (1.01, 1.16)	1.06 (0.99, 1.14)
4	1.14 (1.07, 1.21)	1.08 (1.02, 1.15)
5	1.25 (1.17, 1.35)	1.22 (1.17, 1.35)
P value for trend	< 0.0001	< 0.0001

HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; BMI: body mass index; Group 1: HbA1c < 4.75%; Group 2: HbA1c 4.75%–4.91%; Group 3: HbA1c 4.91%–5.05%; Group 4: HbA1c 5.05%–5.18%; Group 5: HbA1c ≥ 5.18%. *Adjusted for age, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, high cholesterol, and BMI

表3 按临床糖化血红蛋白水平分组高血压发病风险分析结果
Table 3 Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of hypertension according to HbA1c clinical cutpoints

Group	Age adjusted	Multivariable model*
A	1.0	1.0
B	1.12 (1.08, 1.19)	1.03 (0.98, 1.08)
C	1.37 (1.24, 1.52)	1.36 (1.24, 1.56)
D	1.98 (1.50, 2.59)	1.89 (1.42, 2.51)
P value for trend	< 0.0001	< 0.0001

HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; BMI: body mass index; Group A: HbA1c < 5.0%; Group B: HbA1c 5.0%–5.5%; Group C: HbA1c 5.5%–6.0%; Group D: HbA1c ≥ 6.0%. *Adjusted for age, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, high cholesterol, and BMI

表4 按空腹血糖水平分组高血压发病风险分析结果
Table 4 Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of hypertension according to FPG clinical cutpoints

Group	Age adjusted	Multivariable model*
E	1.0	1.0
F	0.98 (0.94, 1.06)	0.95 (0.92, 1.05)
G	0.94 (0.89, 1.05)	0.96 (0.91, 1.06)
H	0.99 (0.96, 1.05)	1.01 (0.95, 1.10)
P value for trend	> 0.05	> 0.05

FPG: fasting plasma glucose; BMI: body mass index; Group E: FPG < 4.7mmol/L; Group F: FPG 4.8–5.2mmol/L; Group G: FPG 5.3–5.7mmol/L; Group H: FPG ≥ 5.7mmol/L. *Adjusted for age, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, high cholesterol, and BMI

因此, 本研究结果提示, 糖化血红蛋白水平与原发性高血压患者有密切关系, 应高度重视糖化血红蛋白水平的监控, 以降低原发性高血压的发病率, 但其具体机制尚不明确, 仍需大规模临床及基础研究证实。

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• 消 息 •

《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》论文优先发表快速通道

为加快重大医学研究成果的交流推广, 促进医学事业的发展, 本刊对符合下列条件的论文开设快速通道, 优先发表: (1) 国家、军队、省部级基金资助项目; (2) 其他具有国内领先水平的创新性科研成果论文; (3) 相关领域各类最新指南解读。凡要求以“快速通道”发表的论文, 作者应提供关于论文科学性和创新性的说明。本刊对符合标准的稿件, 可快速审核及刊用。

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