

· 临床研究 ·

2型糖尿病患者糖尿病视网膜病变相关因素的真实世界研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)的相关因素,为临床识别高危人群提供依据。**方法** 采用单中心、回顾性横断面真实世界研究设计,纳入2023年7月至2025年1月于河南省人民医院就诊的960例T2DM患者,依据眼底照相检查结果分为DR组326例与无DR组634例,并依据国际临床糖尿病视网膜病变分级将DR分为非增殖性DR(NPDR)、增殖性DR(PDR)。收集人口学信息、糖尿病病程、血压、血糖、血脂、肾功能指标[尿白蛋白肌酐比值(UACR)、肾小球滤过率(eGFR)]、肝功能指标[天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶/丙氨酸氨基转移酶比值(AST/ALT)]、血清白蛋白等多项指标。采用Spearman秩相关分析评估DR严重程度与UACR分期、eGFR分期的相关性;采用二元及有序多分类Logistic回归分析DR患病及分级的独立相关因素;采用限制性立方样条(RCS)分析UACR水平与DR的非线性关系;构建判别模型并以受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线及Bootstrap法验证效能。**结果** DR总体患病率为34.0%(326/960),其中NPDR占19.4%(186/960),PDR占14.6%(140/960)。多因素二元Logistic回归显示,性别[女性:OR(95%CI)=1.918(1.374~2.676), $P<0.001$]、糖尿病病程[OR(95%CI)=2.219(1.580~3.117), $P<0.001$]、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)[OR(95%CI)=1.073(1.002~1.150), $P=0.044$]、UACR分期[30~300 mg/g:OR(95%CI)=2.834(1.901~4.225), $P<0.001$; >300 mg/g:OR(95%CI)=6.225(3.220~12.034), $P<0.001$]、AST/ALT[OR(95%CI)=0.566(0.331~0.965), $P=0.037$]及eGFR分期[45~59 ml(min·1.73m²):OR(95%CI)=0.387(0.150~0.996), $P=0.049$; 30~44 ml(min·1.73m²):OR(95%CI)=0.316(0.107~0.932), $P=0.037$]均为DR患病的独立相关因素。DR严重程度与UACR分期呈正相关($r_s=0.460$, $P<0.001$)、与eGFR分期呈负相关($r_s=-0.242$, $P<0.001$)。有序多分类Logistic回归证实,UACR升高是DR分级加重的独立相关因素OR(95%CI)=3.648(2.912~4.568)。RCS分析显示,UACR与DR存在显著的非线性剂量-反应关联。联合指标判别模型ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.766,优于单一指标;UACR分期单指标AUC高于其他单指标。**结论** UACR分期、糖尿病病程、性别、HbA1c、AST/ALT、eGFR分期均为T2DM患者DR的独立相关因素,其中UACR分期对DR分级的影响最强。

【关键词】 2型糖尿病;糖尿病视网膜病变;相关因素;真实世界研究**基金项目:** 河南省医学科技攻关计划软科学重点项目(RKX202501008)

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A real-world study on related factors of diabetic retinopathy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the correlative factors for diabetic retinopathy (DR) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), so as to provide evidence for identifying high-risk populations in clinical practice.**Methods** A single-center, retrospective cross-sectional real-world study was performed. A total of 960 T2DM patients admitted to Henan Provincial People's Hospital from July 2023 to January 2025 were enrolled. Patients were divided into the DR group (326 cases) and non-DR group (634 cases) according to fundus photography. DR was further classified into non-proliferative DR (NPDR) and proliferative DR (PDR) based on the International Clinical

Diabetic Retinopathy (ICDR) severity scale. Demographic data, diabetes duration, blood pressure, glycemic and lipid profiles, renal function indicators including urinary albumin-creatinine ratio (UACR) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), liver function indicator aspartate aminotransferase-to-alanine aminotransferase ratio (AST/ALT), as well as serum protein and other laboratory parameters were collected. Correlation between DR severity and UACR stage and eGFR stage was evaluated by Spearman rank correlation. Binary and ordinal multinomial logistic regression were applied to identify independent correlative factors for DR prevalence and severity grading. Restricted cubic spline (RCS) was used to assess the non-linear relationship between UACR and DR. A discriminant model was constructed, and its performance was validated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and Bootstrap resampling. This study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Henan Provincial People's Hospital (No. HNEEC-2025[28]).

Results The overall prevalence of DR was 34.0%(326/960), including 19.4%(186/960) for NPDR and 14.6%(140/960) for PDR. Multivariate binary logistic regression showed that sex (female: $OR=1.918$, 95% CI : 1.374–2.676, $P<0.001$), diabetes duration ($OR=2.219$, 95% CI : 1.580–3.117, $P<0.001$), glycated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) ($OR=1.073$, 95% CI : 1.002–1.150, $P=0.044$), UACR stage (30–300 mg/g: $OR=2.834$, 95% CI : 1.901–4.225, $P<0.001$; >300 mg/g: $OR=6.225$, 95% CI : 3.220–12.034, $P<0.001$), AST/ALT ratio ($OR=0.566$, 95% CI : 0.331–0.965, $P=0.037$), and eGFR stage 45–59 ml(min·1.73m²): $OR=0.387$, 95% CI : 0.150–0.996, $P=0.049$; 30–44 ml(min·1.73m²): $OR=0.316$, 95% CI : 0.107–0.932, $P=0.037$) were independent correlative factors for DR. DR severity grade was positively correlated with UACR stage ($r_s=0.460$, $P<0.001$) and negatively correlated with eGFR stage ($r_s=-0.242$, $P<0.001$). Ordinal multinomial logistic regression confirmed that elevated UACR was an independent correlative factor for worsening DR severity $OR(95\%CI)=3.648(2.912-4.568)$, and RCS analysis showed a significant non-linear dose-response association existed between UACR and DR. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of the combined-indicator discriminant model reached 0.766, superior to any single indicator; among single indicators, UACR stage yielded higher AUC values than others.

Conclusions UACR stage, diabetes duration, sex, HbA1c, AST/ALT ratio and eGFR stage are independent correlative factors for DR in T2DM patients. UACR stage exerts the strongest effect on DR severity grading.

[Key words] Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Diabetic retinopathy; Associated factors; Real-world study

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糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者常见的微血管并发症之一,也是导致成年人不可逆盲的主要原因^[1-2]。因此,早期识别DR发生的相关因素对疾病的防治至关重要^[3-5]。目前,已有多项研究证实多种临床及生化指标与DR发生相关^[6-10];但研究对各指标的独立关联效应分析仍不够全面,尤其是肾功能核心指标与DR的关联强度仍缺乏大样本真实世界数据支持。基于此,本研究采用回顾性横断面真实世界研究设计,系统探讨T2DM患者并发DR的相关影响因素,并构建判别模型,旨在为DR高危人群精准识别、早期筛查与个体化防治提供真实世界数据支撑。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用单中心、回顾性横断面真实世界研究设计,调取2023年7月至2025年1月于河南省人民医院就诊的T2DM患者的电子病历资料,连续筛选1 000例患

者。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥18岁;(2)依据世界卫生组织1999年诊断标准或美国糖尿病学会2014年诊断标准确诊为T2DM。排除标准:(1)诊断为妊娠期糖尿病或其他特殊类型糖尿病者;(2)DR相关核心结局指标资料严重缺失;(3)合并可能影响DR诊断的眼科疾病者,如年龄相关性黄斑变性、视网膜血管阻塞、青光眼或重度白内障等;(4)存在其他可能影响研究结果的严重合并症者,如严重肝肾功能不全。根据上述标准,排除资料严重缺失17例、合并其他眼底疾病12例、妊娠/严重肝肾功能不全11例,最终共960例T2DM患者被纳入统计分析。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,研究方案经河南省人民医院伦理审查委员会批准[批文号:HNEEC-2025(28)]。本研究为回顾性研究,所有数据均来源于医院电子病历系统,仅对归档临床资料进行提取分析,无额外干预及问卷调查,依据伦理审查要求豁免患者知情同意。2023—2024年仅开展病例摸排工作,正式病历提取与数据整理工作于伦理审批通过后实施。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 指标收集 收集患者年龄、性别、糖尿病病程、吸烟史、饮酒史、用药史、收缩压和舒张压等基础临床信息。高血压的定义为:静息状态下收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和/或舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg;正在接受规律降压药物治疗者直接判定为高血压。实验室检测指标包括:空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、血红蛋白、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、尿白蛋白肌酐比值(urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio, UACR)、尿蛋白肌酐比值(urinary protein-to-creatinine ratio, UPCR)、血清白蛋白(serum albumin, ALB)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL)、脂蛋白a(lipoprotein a, Lpa)、游离脂肪酸(non-esterified fatty acids, NEFA)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)以及D-二聚体等。其中肾功能指标UACR(mg/g)判定标准: <30 为正常, $30\sim 300$ 为微量白蛋白尿, >300 为大量白蛋白尿^[11]。eGFR [$\text{ml}(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$]采用CKD-EPI公式计算,并根据数值划分为6个等级: ≥ 120 、 $90\sim 119$ 、 $60\sim 89$ 、 $45\sim 59$ 、 $30\sim 44$ 及 <30 ^[12]。

1.2.2 DR分型 DR的分型依据国际糖尿病视网膜病变临床疾病严重程度分级标准:(1)无DR(no diabetic retinopathy, NDR) 眼底未发现DR体征;(2)非增殖性DR(non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, NPDR) 眼底出现微动脉瘤、视网膜出血或硬性渗出;(3)增殖性DR(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR) 眼底出现新生血管、玻璃体或视网膜前出血,或伴有牵拉性视网膜脱离。所有受试者均采用Canon CR-2型非散瞳数字眼底照相机完成眼底照相,并由2名具有丰富经验的眼科医师对眼底图像进行独立评估和判读,当2名医师判读结果不一致时,提交高年资眼底专科主任医师进行复核,以复核结果作为DR的最终诊断结果。按照是否存在DR,将受试者分为DR组和NDR组。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0软件及R软件(4.5.1)进行统计分析。连续变量经Shapiro-Wilk检验判断正态性,符合正态分布数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间差异比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布数据以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,组间差异比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。分类变量以频数和

百分比表示,2个组差异比较采用 χ^2 检验,多组比较采用 χ^2 趋势检验或Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。采用Spearman秩相关分析评估DR严重程度与UACR分期、eGFR分期的相关性;采用二元Logistic回归分析筛选DR独立相关因素,将单因素分析中 $P<0.1$ 的变量纳入模型,校正相关混杂因素并计算比值比(odds ratio, OR)、95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI);采用有序多分类Logistic回归分析DR分级进展的独立关联因素,使用限制性立方样条(restricted cubic spline, RCS)(4个节点)分析变量与DR患病的非线性关系。基于筛选出的DR独立相关因素构建判别模型,采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价模型区分效能,并通过1 000次Bootstrap重抽样法进行内部验证,以评估模型判别效能稳健性并校正过拟合偏倚。采用双侧检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组基线特征比较

960例T2DM患者的平均年龄为 (59.45 ± 13.44) 岁。326例(占34.0%)被诊断为DR(DR组),其中包括186例(占19.4%)NPDR与140例(占14.6%)PDR。与NDR组比较,DR组女性比例更高、糖尿病病程更长,收缩压、空腹血糖、HbA1c、BUN、UPCR、Lpa、AST/ALT以及D-二聚体水平均更高,ALB水平更低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)(表1)。

2.2 DR的相关因素分析

筛选单因素分析中 $P<0.1$ 的变量,校正年龄、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、降糖/降压/降脂等用药史及血脂指标混杂因素后,进行多因素二元Logistic回归分析,结果显示性别($OR=1.918$, 95%CI: 1.374~2.676)、HbA1c($OR=1.073$, 95%CI: 1.002~1.150)、AST/ALT($OR=0.566$, 95%CI: 0.331~0.965)、糖尿病病程($OR=2.219$, 95%CI: 1.580~3.117)、UACR分期($30\sim 300$ mg/g: $OR=2.834$, 95%CI: 1.901~4.225; >300 mg/g: $OR=6.225$, 95%CI: 3.220~12.034)以及eGFR分期[$45\sim 59$ $\text{ml}(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$: $OR=0.387$, 95%CI: 0.150~0.996; $30\sim 44$ $\text{ml}(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$: $OR=0.316$, 95%CI: 0.107~0.932]是DR发生的相关因素(表2)。

2.3 DR严重程度与UACR分期、eGFR分期的关联分析

Spearman秩相关分析显示,DR严重程度与UACR分期呈正相关($r_s=0.460$, $P<0.001$),与eGFR分期呈负相关($r_s=-0.242$, $P<0.001$)。百分比堆积条形图显示随着UACR分期升高或eGFR分期降低,DR严重程度呈梯度加重,PDR构成比逐渐上升(图1、2)。

表1 NDR组与DR组患者基线特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between NDR group and DR group

基线特征	NDR组(N=634例)	DR组(N=326例)	$t/\chi^2/Z$ 值	P值
年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁) ^a	58.98±13.64	60.37±13.01	-1.516	0.153
性别[n(%)] ^b			16.797	0.004
男	376(59.3)	148(45.4)		
女	258(40.7)	178(54.6)		
吸烟史[n(%)] ^b			0.015	0.902
无	343(54.1)	175(53.7)		
有	291(45.9)	151(46.3)		
饮酒史[n(%)] ^b			1.475	0.225
无	308(48.6)	159(48.8)		
有	326(51.4)	167(51.2)		
降糖/降压/降脂等用药史[n(%)] ^b			0.279	0.597
未使用	292(46.1)	156(47.9)		
使用	342(53.9)	170(52.2)		
糖尿病病程[n(%)] ^b			64.550	<0.001
<10年	368(58.0)	100(30.7)		
≥10年	266(42.0)	226(69.3)		
收缩压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg) ^a	136.75±20.25	143.27±23.23	-4.300	0.004
舒张压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg) ^a	80.15±11.96	80.09±12.41	0.083	0.857
BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$) ^a	22.94±3.97	23.40±4.16	-1.674	0.094
空腹血糖($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	7.74±2.36	8.09±2.42	-2.150	0.032
血红蛋白($\bar{x}\pm s$,g/L) ^a	135.14±10.43	135.30±10.51	-0.218	0.827
HbA1c($\bar{x}\pm s$,%) ^a	8.03±2.34	9.57±1.48	-2.175	0.026
BUN($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	6.04±2.59	9.92±2.74	-6.193	<0.001
UPCR[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃),mg/g] ^c	104.19(67.95,193.56)	232.94(109.40,1076.15)	-9.727	<0.001
NEFA[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃),mmol/L] ^c	0.39(0.26,0.56)	0.31(0.18,0.45)	-5.788	<0.001
Lpa[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃),mg/L] ^c	105.00(51.00,245.50)	124.00(74.00,251.00)	-2.888	0.041
AST/ALT[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃)] ^c	1.00(0.79,1.29)	1.08(0.91,1.41)	-2.398	0.016
ALB[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃),g/L] ^c	38.20(35.58,40.33)	36.60(32.60,39.80)	-4.878	0.001
HDL($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	1.02±0.33	1.07±0.32	-2.523	0.148
LDL($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	3.12±0.96	3.37±1.12	-2.868	0.057
TC($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	4.95±1.46	5.08±1.07	-2.830	0.064
TG($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L) ^a	2.45±5.39	2.22±2.45	0.743	0.296
D-二聚体[M(Q ₁ ,Q ₃),μg/L] ^c	350.00(270.00,535.00)	430.00(290.00,750.00)	-3.994	0.005
eGFR分期[n(%)] ^b			62.786	<0.001
<30 ml(min·1.73m ²)	12(1.9)	46(14.1)		
30~44 ml(min·1.73m ²)	34(5.4)	26(8.0)		
45~59 ml(min·1.73m ²)	60(9.5)	30(9.2)		
60~89 ml(min·1.73m ²)	206(32.5)	98(30.1)		
90~119 ml(min·1.73m ²)	288(45.4)	112(34.4)		
≥120 ml(min·1.73m ²)	34(5.4)	14(4.3)		
UACR分期[n(%)] ^b			130.186	<0.001
<30 mg/g	482(76.0)	134(41.1)		
30~300 mg/g	104(16.4)	92(28.2)		
>300 mg/g	48(7.6)	100(30.7)		

注:(a:独立样本 t 检验;b: χ^2 检验;c:Mann-Whitney U 检验) NDR:无糖尿病视网膜病变;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;BMI:体质指数;HbA1c:糖化血红蛋白;BUN:血尿素氮;UPCR:尿蛋白/肌酐比值;NEFA:非酯化脂肪酸;Lpa:脂蛋白a;AST:天冬氨酸氨基转移酶;ALT:丙氨酸氨基转移酶;ALB:白蛋白;HDL:高密度脂蛋白胆固醇;LDL:低密度脂蛋白胆固醇;TC:总胆固醇;TG:甘油三酯;eGFR:估算肾小球滤过率;UACR:尿白蛋白/肌酐比值 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

Note: (a: Independent samples t -test; b: χ^2 test; c: Mann-Whitney U test) NDR: no diabetic retinopathy; DR: diabetic retinopathy; BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; UPCR: urine protein-creatinine ratio; NEFA: Non-esterified fatty acid; Lpa: lipoprotein a; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; ALB: albumin; HDL: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; UACR: urinary albumin creatinine ratio 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa



表2 2型糖尿病患者DR发生相关因素的多因素二元Logistic回归分析($n=960$)
Table 2 Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis of factors associated with DR in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus ($n=960$)

变量	β 值	SE值	Wald χ^2 值	OR(95%CI)	P值
性别	0.651	0.170	14.660	1.918(1.374~2.676)	<0.001
HbA1c(%)	0.071	0.035	4.060	1.073(1.002~1.150)	0.044
AST/ALT	-0.570	0.273	4.371	0.566(0.331~0.965)	0.037
糖尿病病程	0.797	0.173	21.124	2.219(1.580~3.117)	<0.001
UACR分期					
30~300 mg/g	1.042	0.204	26.130	2.834(1.901~4.225)	<0.001
>300 mg/g	1.829	0.336	29.567	6.225(3.220~12.034)	<0.001
eGFR分期			14.102		0.007
90~119 ml(min·1.73m ²)	-0.192	0.363	0.280	0.825(0.405~1.680)	0.597
60~89 ml(min·1.73m ²)	-0.265	0.380	0.486	0.768(0.365~1.615)	0.486
45~59 ml(min·1.73m ²)	-0.950	0.483	3.873	0.387(0.150~0.996)	0.049
30~44 ml(min·1.73m ²)	-1.151	0.551	4.358	0.316(0.107~0.932)	0.037
<30 ml(min·1.73m ²)	0.127	0.687	0.034	1.136(0.295~4.370)	0.853
常量	-1.996	1.397	2.041		0.153

注:性别参照组为男性(男性=0,女性=1);糖尿病病程参照组为病程<10年(<10年=0,≥10年=1);UACR分期参照组UACR<30 mg/g;eGFR分期参照组为eGFR≥120 ml(min·1.73m²)。本模型已校正年龄、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、降糖/降压/降脂等用药史及血脂指标等混杂因素 DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;SE:标准误;OR:比值比;CI:置信区间;HbA1c:糖化血红蛋白;AST:天冬氨酸氨基转移酶;ALT:丙氨酸氨基转移酶;UACR:尿白蛋白-肌酐比值;eGFR:估算肾小球滤过率;BMI:体质指数

Note: Reference group for sex was male (male=0, female=1); reference group for diabetes duration was duration <10 years (<10 years=0, ≥10 years=1); reference group for UACR categories was UACR <30 mg/g; reference group for eGFR categories was eGFR ≥120 ml(min·1.73 m²). The model was adjusted for confounding factors including age, BMI, smoking history, drinking history, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medication, and serum lipid indicators DR: diabetic retinopathy; SE: standard error; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; UACR: urinary albumin-creatinine ratio; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; BMI: body mass index

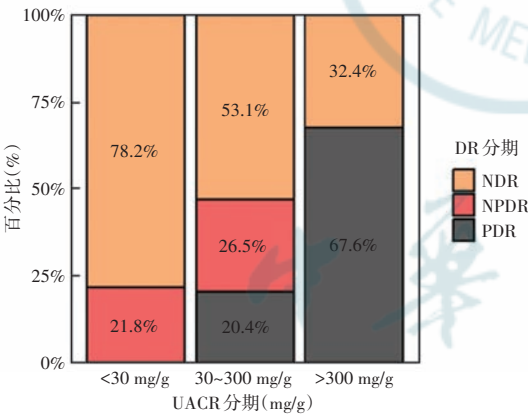


图1 不同UACR分期患者各DR分级构成比分布 UACR:尿白蛋白-肌酐比值;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;NDR:无糖尿病视网膜病变;NPDR:非增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变;PDR:增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变

Figure 1 Distribution of constituent ratios of DR grades in patients with different UACR stages UACR: urinary albumin-creatinine ratio; DR: diabetic retinopathy; NDR: no diabetic retinopathy; NPDR: non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR: proliferative diabetic retinopathy

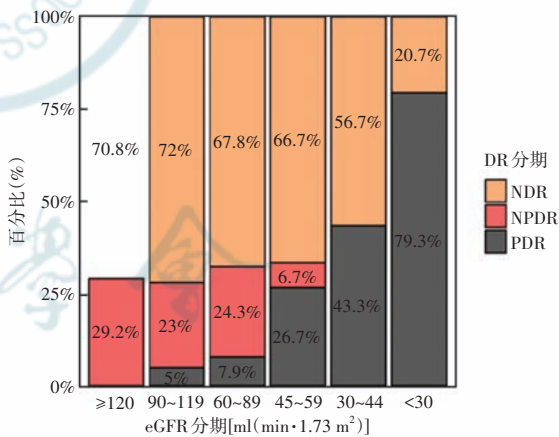


图2 不同eGFR分期患者各DR分级构成比分布 eGFR:估算肾小球滤过率;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;NDR:无糖尿病视网膜病变;NPDR:非增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变;PDR:增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变

Figure 2 Distribution of constituent ratios of DR grades in patients with different eGFR stages eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; DR: diabetic retinopathy; NDR: no diabetic retinopathy; NPDR: non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR: proliferative diabetic retinopathy

有序多分类Logistic回归进一步验证,在校正性别、年龄、糖尿病病程、HbA1c、吸烟史、饮酒史、降糖/降压/降脂等用药史、血脂指标混杂因素后,UACR分期是DR分级的独立相关因素($OR=3.648$, 95%CI:

2.912~4.568),eGFR分期降低未显示出独立关联($OR=1.137$, 95%CI:0.994~1.301)(表3)。

RCS分析显示,UACR与DR患病状态存在显著非线性关联($P<0.001$)。在UACR较低水平时,关联强度

表3 DR严重程度与UACR分期和eGFR分期的有序多分类 Logistic 回归分析
Table 3 Ordinal multinomial logistic regression analysis of DR severity with UACR stage and eGFR stage

变量	β 值	SE值	Wald χ^2 值	OR(95%CI)	P值
UACR分期	1.294	0.115	126.951	3.648(2.912~4.568)	<0.001
eGFR分期	0.128	0.068	3.527	1.137(0.994~1.301)	0.060

注:UACR分期按<30 mg/g=1、30~300 mg/g=2、>300 mg/g=3赋值;eGFR分期按 ≥ 120 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=1、90~119 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=2、60~89 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=3、45~59 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=4、30~44 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=5、<30 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=6赋值 DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;UACR:尿蛋白-肌酐比值;eGFR:估算肾小球滤过率;SE:标准误;OR:比值比;CI:置信区间

Note: UACR categories were coded as: <30 mg/g=1, 30~300 mg/g=2, >300 mg/g=3; eGFR categories were coded as: ≥ 120 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=1, 90~119 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=2, 60~89 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=3, 45~59 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=4, 30~44 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=5, <30 ml(min $\cdot 1.73$ m 2)=6 DR: diabetic retinopathy; UACR: urinary albumin-creatinine ratio; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; SE: standard error; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval

基本平稳($OR \approx 1$);当UACR升高至约4 000 mg/g以上时,DR患病的OR值显著陡升,但极高UACR区间样本较少,尾部置信区间较宽,尚不足以证实存在明确阈值效应(图3)。

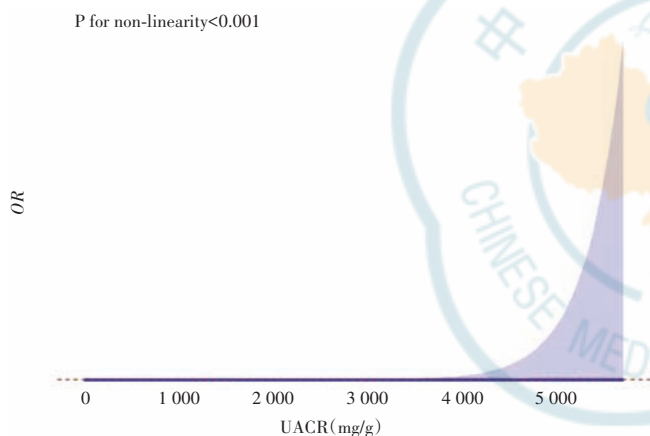


图3 UACR与DR的限制性立方样条剂量-反应关系 实线为OR拟合曲线,阴影区域代表95%置信区间 OR:比值比;UACR:尿蛋白-肌酐比值;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变

Figure 3 Restricted cubic spline dose-response relationship between UACR and DR The solid line represented the fitted OR curve, and the shaded area indicated the 95% confidence interval OR: odds ratio; UACR: urinary albumin-creatinine ratio; DR: diabetic retinopathy

2.4 各相关因素判别性能评估

各相关因素联合构建的判别模型对DR患病状态判别的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.766(95%CI: 0.734~0.798),提示模型具有较好的临床判别价值。采用1 000次Bootstrap法进行内部验证,校正后AUC为0.769,提示模型无明显过拟合,判别效能稳定。单因素判别效能方面,UACR分期的AUC最高(AUC=0.689, 95%CI: 0.652~0.726),其次为糖尿病病程(AUC=0.637, 95%CI: 0.600~0.674)、eGFR分期(AUC=0.596, 95%CI: 0.557~0.635)、性别(AUC=0.570, 95%CI: 0.531~0.608)、AST/ALT(AUC=0.547,

95%CI: 0.506~0.583)、HbA1c(AUC=0.523, 95%CI: 0.485~0.561)(图4)。全因素联合模型判别效能优于任一单因素。

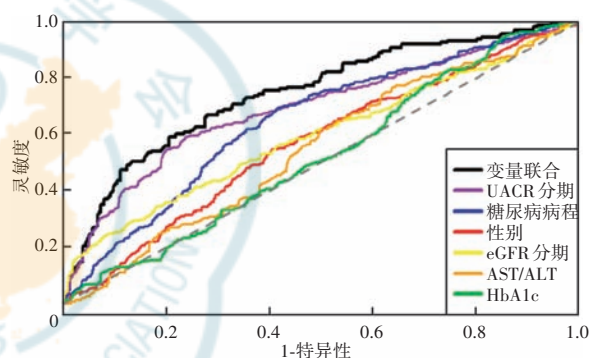


图4 各相关因素的ROC曲线对比 ROC:受试者工作特征;UACR:尿蛋白-肌酐比值;eGFR:估算肾小球滤过率;AST:天冬氨酸氨基转移酶;ALT:丙氨酸氨基转移酶;HbA1c:糖化血红蛋白
Figure 4 Comparison of ROC curves for each related factor ROC: receiver operating characteristic; UACR: urinary albumin-creatinine ratio; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin

3 讨论

本研究基于真实世界横断面数据,探讨了T2DM患者发生DR的相关因素及其判别效能。结果显示,糖尿病病程及HbA1c水平均与DR患病显著相关。这些已知风险因素的验证,进一步佐证了长期良好的血糖控制对预防微血管并发症的重要性^[13-15]。同时,本研究发现单一HbA1c指标对DR的判别效能较差,提示临床中T2DM患者需联合UACR、eGFR、糖尿病病程等多指标,以提高对DR高危人群的识别精准度。鉴于糖尿病病程为临床中不可控因素,需通过控制其他可控因素来干预DR的发生与发展。

女性是DR患病的独立相关因素,在校正年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、降糖/降压/降脂等用药史及血脂指标混杂因素后,该关联仍具有统计学意义,与Li等^[16]的研

究结果一致,但与 Cherchi 等^[17]和 Siddiqui 等^[18]的研究结果不同,这可能与研究人群基线特征不同、纳入样本的年龄构成、糖尿病病程分布以及混杂因素的校正方案不一致有关。既往研究多将性别与 DR 的关联归因于女性患者年龄偏大或糖尿病病程更长^[19-20],但本研究校正了年龄、糖尿病病程后,女性的 DR 患病比例仍显著高于男性,提示该关联可能源于性别间生理差异(如性激素水平)或生活方式等方面的差异。临床实践中,建议加强对女性雌激素水平变化阶段的代谢综合管理,以降低 DR 发病风险。

本研究中多因素校正分析显示,AST/ALT 比值与 DR 患病呈独立负相关,与既往部分横断面研究报道的正相关结论存在差异^[21-22],可能与研究人群的纳入排除标准、混杂因素校正集不同有关。本研究中单因素分析结果显示,DR 组 AST/ALT 比值显著高于 NDR 组,但在校正年龄、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、降糖/降压/降脂等用药史及血压指标混杂因素后,其关联方向发生逆转,提示二者关联受到上述混杂因素的影响较大。AST/ALT 是反映肝细胞损伤及代谢状态的指标,该比值降低通常提示非酒精性脂肪肝病、肝脏脂肪变性、慢性低度炎症、代谢综合征及胰岛素抵抗状态加剧^[23-25]。此类异常可通过氧化应激与炎症通路损伤视网膜微血管,进而影响 DR 患病。值得注意的是,AST/ALT 易受其他因素干扰,提示该指标与 DR 存在相关性,但并非直接作用的标志物。

UACR 分期与 DR 严重程度分级密切相关,且该指标单独用于 DR 的判别效能较其他指标高,提示尿白蛋白排泄异常可能是反映全身微血管受累的早期敏感指标,这与部分研究结果一致^[26-27]。随着 UACR 分期升高,DR 患病风险呈阶梯式上升,其中 UACR>300 mg/g 组 DR 患病 OR 值为 6.225 (95%CI: 3.220~12.034),提示该 UACR 分期内患者 DR 患病率显著升高。RCS 分析进一步揭示,UACR 水平与 DR 分级存在显著的非线性剂量-反应关系,提示对于 UACR 接近或超过 4 000 mg/g 的 T2DM 患者,应加强眼底筛查频率,以早期识别高风险人群。

Spearman 秩相关分析显示,DR 严重程度与 UACR 分期呈正相关,与 eGFR 分期呈负相关,且与 UACR 分期的相关性更强,这与 Chen 等^[27]的研究结果相似。按 DR 严重程度分层分析显示,随 UACR 逐步升高、eGFR 逐步降低,PDR 构成比呈梯度上升,其中 UACR>300 mg/g 者中 PDR 占 67.57%,eGFR<30 ml(min·1.73m²)者中 PDR 占 79.31%,提示 DR 与糖尿病肾病存在高度的共病特征^[28-29]。有序多分类 Logistic 回归结果进一

步证实,UACR 升高是 DR 分期加重的独立相关因素,而 eGFR 未显示独立关联。

二元 Logistic 回归分析显示,eGFR 分期与 DR 的发生存在整体关联($P=0.015$),但各 eGFR 亚组与 DR 发生关联的独立效应存在异质性。以 eGFR ≥ 120 ml(min·1.73m²)为参照,45~59、30~44 ml(min·1.73m²)组 DR 患病风险显著降低;但 eGFR<30 ml(min·1.73m²)组 OR 为 1.136,差异无统计学意义。该结果提示,eGFR 分期与 DR 的关联并非简单线性关系,可能与 eGFR 下降阶段机体的代偿机制有关,且 eGFR<30 ml(min·1.73m²)组样本量有限,可能导致统计检验效能不足,其与 DR 发生的独立关联尚需更大样本量研究进一步验证。

本研究构建的联合因素判别模型 AUC 达 0.766,经 Bootstrap 内部验证该模型稳定性良好,具有中等临床判别价值,可为临床医生识别 DR 高危人群提供参考。

本研究尚存在一定局限性:(1)采用横断面研究设计,仅揭示变量与 DR 的关联,无法推断因果关系,也不能明确各相关因素对 DR 进展的长期影响;(2)研究对象为单中心就诊患者,病情相对集中,可能存在选择偏倚,结果外推至社区血糖稳定人群时需谨慎;(3)降糖/降压/降脂药物的使用可能缩小组间差异,掩盖了血压、血脂等指标与 DR 的潜在关联,且在校正多种混杂因素后,部分指标的独立关联效应被稀释。未来需开展大样本、多中心、前瞻性队列研究,进一步明确这些相关因素在 DR 发病中的作用。

综上,UACR 分期、糖尿病病程、性别、HbA1c、AST/ALT 及 eGFR 分期均为 T2DM 患者 DR 患病的独立相关因素,其中 UACR 分期对 DR 分级的影响更为明显。基于本研究结果,临床上应重视 UACR 作为 DR 严重程度分层的重要生物标志物,结合其他代谢与肾脏功能指标,对 DR 高危人群实施更精准的筛查与干预策略。同时,需要通过前瞻性队列研究进一步验证上述因素的因果关系以及综合风险预测模型在不同人群中的可推广性。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 杨滢瑞:实施研究、文章撰写;许迅:研究设计、研究指导;孙佳丽:实施研究、采集数据;陈海燕、张梦月、黄子旭:采集数据;范硕宁:研究设计、统计分析;宋宗明:研究设计、研究指导

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