

· 临床研究 ·

中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值在不同分型糖尿病视网膜病变中的变化

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【摘要】 目的 探究中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)在不同分型糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)中的变化。**方法** 采用病例对照研究,收集2023年9月至2024年5月就诊于天津医科大学眼科医院的DR患者174例及单纯年龄相关性白内障患者57例,根据DR分型将DR患者分为慢性进展组52例、炎症渗漏组68例和新生血管组54例。收集其血液学指标,包括糖化血红蛋白、甘油三酯、胆固醇、肌酐、尿素、血红蛋白、平均血小板体积、血细胞比容、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、NLR、血小板、血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR),比较各组各指标差异。采用Logistic回归分析不同模型下NLR与DR分型的关联。采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估不同模型对不同DR分型的诊断效能。逐步调整变量,构建未经调整的单变量模型以及调整不同参数后的模型Ⅰ、Ⅱ。模型Ⅰ:调整糖化血红蛋白、甘油三酯、胆固醇、尿素、肌酐;模型Ⅱ:模型Ⅰ基础上调整血红蛋白、平均血小板体积、血细胞比容、血小板。**结果** 对照组、慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组甘油三酯、血小板、胆固醇比较,差异均无统计学意义($H=6.347, 2.039, F=2.538$, 均 $P>0.05$);4组尿素、肌酐、平均血小板体积、中性粒细胞绝对值、淋巴细胞绝对值、NLR、PLR、血红蛋白、血细胞比容比较,差异均有统计学意义($H=28.162, 15.537, 12.602, 23.095, 12.017, 41.923, 12.587, F=4.153, 4.614$, 均 $P<0.05$)。其中对照组、慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组NLR呈逐步上升趋势,两两比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);新生血管组PLR高于对照组和慢性进展组,炎症渗漏组PLR高于慢性进展组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,NLR与DR发生、分型进展独立相关,关联强度随病情严重程度升高而增强。相较于对照组,DR组的单变量、模型Ⅰ、模型Ⅱ比值(OR)分别为3.274、19.211、96.640(均 $P<0.01$)。不同DR亚型对比中,慢性进展组相较炎症渗漏组,校正混杂因素后NLR为DR分型的独立危险因素(模型Ⅰ: $OR=1.553, P=0.032$;模型Ⅱ: $OR=1.622, P=0.026$);慢性进展组相较新生血管组,各模型均提示NLR与DR分型独立相关($OR=2.259\sim 2.354$, 均 $P<0.01$);炎症渗漏组与新生血管组中,各模型下NLR与DR分型均无明显关联(均 $P>0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示,对照组与DR组中,NLR诊断DR的单变量模型ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.711,模型Ⅰ、模型Ⅱ AUC分别为0.992、0.996(均 $P<0.001$);在慢性进展组与炎症渗漏组中,NLR诊断DR分型的单变量模型AUC为0.613($P=0.056$),模型Ⅰ、模型Ⅱ AUC分别为0.689、0.724(均 $P<0.01$);在慢性进展组与新生血管组中,NLR诊断DR分型的单变量模型、模型Ⅰ、模型Ⅱ AUC分别为0.740、0.783、0.780(均 $P<0.001$);在炎症渗漏组与新生血管组中,NLR诊断DR分型的各模型AUC介于0.596~0.642,其中模型Ⅰ差异无统计学意义($P=0.102$),单变量模型及模型Ⅱ差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 不同DR分型中NLR存在显著差异,NLR在不同DR分型中具有良好的诊断效力。

【关键词】 糖尿病视网膜病变;中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值;血小板/淋巴细胞比值;回归分析;受试者工作特征曲线

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Changes in neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio in different subtypes of diabetic retinopathy

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the changes in the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in different subtypes of diabetic retinopathy (DR). **Methods** A case-control study was conducted. From September 2023 to May 2024, 174 patients with DR and 57 patients with simple age-related cataract were enrolled at Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital. According to the DR subtype, the patients were divided into a chronic progression group ($n=52$), an inflammatory leakage group ($n=68$), and a neovascular group ($n=54$). Hematological parameters were collected, including glycated hemoglobin, triglycerides, cholesterol, creatinine, urea, hemoglobin, mean platelet volume, hematocrit, neutrophils, lymphocytes, NLR, platelets, and the platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR). Differences in these parameters among the groups were compared. Logistic regression analysis was used to assess the association between NLR and DR subtypes under different models. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed to evaluate the diagnostic performance of different models for discriminating DR subtypes. After gradual adjustment of variables, an unadjusted univariate model and models I and II after adjusting different parameters were constructed. Glycated hemoglobin, triglycerides, cholesterol, urea, and creatinine were adjusted in Model I. Hemoglobin, mean platelet volume, hematocrit, and platelets were adjusted in Model II based on Model I. The study adhered to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The research protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital (No. 2024KY-15). Written informed consent was obtained from all patients. **Results** No statistically significant differences were found among the control, chronic progression, inflammatory leakage, and neovascular groups in triglycerides, platelets, or cholesterol ($H=6.347, 2.039; F=2.538$; all $P>0.05$). However, significant differences were observed among the four groups in urea, creatinine, mean platelet volume, absolute neutrophil count, absolute lymphocyte count, NLR, PLR, hemoglobin, and hematocrit ($H=28.162, 15.537, 12.602, 23.095, 12.017, 41.923, 12.587; F=4.153, 4.614$; all $P<0.05$). Regarding the inflammatory markers NLR and PLR, NLR showed a progressively increasing trend across the control, chronic progression, inflammatory leakage, and neovascular groups, with statistically significant pairwise comparison differences (all $P<0.05$). The PLR in the neovascular group was higher than that in the control group and the chronic progression group, and the PLR in the inflammatory leakage group was higher than that in the chronic progression group, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that NLR was independently related to the occurrence and subtype progression of DR, and the intensity of the association increased with the severity of the disease. Compared with the control group, the odds ratios (OR) of DR group in univariate model, Model I, and Model II were 3.274, 19.211, and 96.640, respectively (all $P<0.01$). In the comparison of subtypes, chronic progression group compared with the inflammatory leakage group, NLR was an independent risk factor after adjusting for confounding factors (Model I: $OR=1.553, P=0.032$; Model II: $OR=1.622, P=0.026$); chronic progression group compared with the neovascular group, all the models suggested that the NLR and DR subtypes were independently correlated ($OR=2.259-2.354$, all $P<0.01$); there was no statistically correlation between NLR and DR subtypes in the inflammatory leakage group and the neovascular group ($P>0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that, compared the control group and the DR group, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) of univariate model for NLR in diagnosing DR was 0.711, and the AUC of Model I and Model II was 0.992 and 0.996 respectively (all $P<0.001$); in the chronic progression group and the inflammatory leakage group, the AUC of univariate model for NLR in diagnosing DR subtypes was 0.613 ($P=0.056$), and the AUC of Model I and Model II were 0.689 and 0.724 respectively (both $P<0.01$); in the chronic progression group and the neovascular group, the AUC of univariate model, Model I, and Model II for NLR in diagnosing DR subtypes were 0.740, 0.783, and 0.780 respectively (all $P<0.001$). The AUC of each model for NLR in diagnosing DR subtypes ranged from 0.596 to 0.642 in the inflammatory leakage group and the neovascular group, among which there was no statistical significance in model I ($P=0.102$), but there were statistical significances in the univariate model and Model II (both $P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Significant differences in NLR exist among different DR subtypes, and NLR shows good diagnostic efficacy in distinguishing various DR subtypes.

[Key words] Diabetic retinopathy; Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; Regression analysis; ROC curve

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糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是发达国家成年人不可逆盲的主要原因,也是导致大多数工作年龄人群盲的主要因素。随着人均预期寿命延长和人口老龄化加剧,预计这一威胁视力的神经血管疾病的患病率将进一步上升^[1]。研究显示,近年来发展中国家DR患病率逐年上升,中国糖尿病人群DR患病率为20%~30%,其中威胁视力的DR患病率为5.25%~13.13%^[2]。DR主要病理特征包括视网膜血管渗漏、缺血、新生血管形成及慢性炎症反应。眼底表现为棉絮斑、硬性渗出、静脉串珠样改变、微动脉瘤及出血灶,这些病变可导致视力下降、色觉异常及暗适应障碍等视功能损害^[3]。

糖尿病患病时间和代谢控制水平在一定程度上会影响DR进展速度^[4-5]。然而,这些风险因素并不能充分解释不同糖尿病患者中视网膜病变的演变和进展速度存在的差异。有研究对2型糖尿病合并轻度非增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变(non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, NPDR)患者的黄斑区域进行了为期2年和3年的前瞻性随访研究,发现DR进展及并发症的发生在个体之间存在显著差异^[6-9]。研究者利用眼底照相和光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)等非侵入性方法,发现DR可分为3种表型:A型为微动脉瘤翻转率(microaneurysm turnover, MAT)<6且视网膜中央厚度(central retinal thickness, CRT)正常;B型为MAT<6伴CRT增厚;C型为MAT>6,伴或不伴CRT增厚。MAT指利用自动化计算机辅助诊断系统识别单位时间内微动脉瘤形成与消失的动态变化率。为验证这些发现,研究团队随后又进行了为期5年的随访。结果显示,A型患者几乎未出现威胁视力的并发症,而B型和C型患者分别出现黄斑水肿或增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR)^[10]。在另一项为期7年的轻度NPDR随访研究中也证实仅B型和C型患者发生需治疗的严重黄斑水肿^[11]。因此我们推测糖尿病患者发生视网膜病变最终会出现3种结局:(1)不出现威胁视力的并发症,病情稳定或进展缓慢;(2)出现炎性渗出和中心受累的黄斑水肿即糖尿病性黄斑水肿(diabetic macular edema, DME);(3)发展为新生血管,导致NPDR进展为PDR。因此从结局出发,可以将DR分为3种类型:(1)慢性进展型;(2)炎症渗漏型;(3)新生血管型。

虽然DR的根本原因是长期高血糖,但该病的确

切发病机制尚未完全明确^[12]。糖酵解代谢物增加已被证实可在DR患者中引发炎症,而视网膜炎症进一步导致血管通透性增加及血-视网膜屏障的破坏,进而可能引发黄斑水肿,即DME,最终影响中心视力^[13]。有研究发现,平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume, MPV)、血小板分布宽度(platelet distribution width, PDW)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和血小板/淋巴细胞比值(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)等血液学指标具有成为反映全身炎症水平的新型生物标志物潜力^[14-17]。其中NLR和PLR亦是糖尿病及其并发症的重要预测和预后因素^[18-19]。在DR患者中,慢性高血糖状态导致血管内皮细胞损伤,引发持续的炎症反应,促使中性粒细胞增多,淋巴细胞数量相对减少,这种免疫失衡状态通过NLR得以量化体现。临床研究数据显示,随着DR从非增殖期到增殖期进展,患者NLR呈显著升高趋势,且与眼底病变程度呈正相关,因而NLR有望成为DR的新型生物标志物^[20]。本研究将纳入不同DR分型患者,探究血细胞相关炎症指标与不同DR分型之间的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用病例对照研究,收集2023年9月至2024年5月就诊于天津医科大学眼科医院的DR患者174例,根据DR分型,将其分为慢性进展组52例、炎症渗漏组68例和新生血管组54例。纳入同期就诊的单纯年龄相关性白内障患者57例作为对照组。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥50岁。(2)对照组患者符合单纯年龄相关性白内障诊断标准;慢性进展组患者有10年以上糖尿病病程,以视网膜和血管组织细胞加速凋亡为特点;炎症渗漏组患者有10年以上糖尿病病程,以血-视网膜屏障破坏继发炎症为特点;新生血管组患者有10年以上糖尿病病程,以缺氧和新生血管形成为特点(图1)。排除标准:(1)既往有角膜疾病、青光眼、泪囊炎、葡萄膜炎、眼外伤及其他眼底疾病等眼部疾病史者;(2)既往有眼部手术史者;(3)有严重心肺功能、肝肾功能受损及晚期癌症患者;(4)收缩压>180 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),舒张压>110 mmHg者;(5)3个月内有短暂性脑缺血发作、卒中、心肌梗死、急性充血性心力衰竭或其他需要住院治疗的心脏病史者。4个组患者



年龄、性别构成比较差异均无统计学意义($H=6.038$ 、 $\chi^2=2.672$, 均 $P>0.05$);慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组糖尿病患病时间和糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)比较差异均无统计学意义($H=4.043$ 、 1.308 , 均 $P>0.05$)(表1)。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,研究方案经天津医科大学眼科医院伦理委员会审核批准(批文号:2024KY-15)。所有患者均签署书面知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 人口学指标和血液学数据收集 人口学指标包括年龄、性别、糖尿病患病时间;血液学数据包括HbA1c、甘油三酯、胆固醇、肌酐、尿素、血红蛋白、MPV、血细胞比容(hematocrit, HCT)、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、NLR、血小板、PLR。

1.2.2 眼科相关检查 所有纳入患者均行双眼视力、医学验光、裂隙灯显微镜、间接检眼镜、超广角视网膜成像以及OCT检查。受检者双眼散瞳后均采用欧堡超广角眼底相机(Optos UWF, 英国欧堡公司)拍摄视网膜彩色图像。视网膜彩色图像由2位对患者情况不知情且经过培训的眼底医师进行DR诊断和分型,如

果诊断和分型结果不一致,由高年资眼底医师进行最终评价。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件(美国IBM公司)进行统计分析。计量资料经Shapiro-Wilk检验证实符合正态分布者以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,各组各参数总体比较采用单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布者以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,各组各参数总体比较采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验,两两比较采用Dunn检验,并辅以Bonferroni校正。计数资料以频数表示,各组性别构成比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Logistic回归分析不同模型下NLR与DR分型的关联,结果以比值比(odds ratio, OR)和95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)形式呈现。采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估各模型的诊断效能。逐步调整变量,构建未经调整的单变量模型以及调整不同参数后的模型I、II。模型I:调整HbA1c、甘油三酯、胆固醇、尿素、肌酐;模型II:模型I基础上调整血红蛋白、MPV、HCT、血小板。由于HbA1c、血脂指标和肾功能指标均为DR进展的危险因素^[21-22],血红蛋白^[23]、HCT和血小板^[24]可能与糖尿病并发症的发生相关,MPV^[24]可作为反映全身炎症水平的潜在标志物,因此纳入以上指标。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 4个组患者血液学指标比较

对照组、慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组甘油三酯、血小板、胆固醇总体比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);4个组尿素、肌酐、MPV、中性粒细胞绝对值、淋巴细胞绝对值、NLR、PLR、血红蛋白、HCT总体比较,差异均有统计学意义($H=28.162$ 、 15.537 、 12.602 、 23.095 、 12.017 、 41.923 、 12.587 , $F=4.153$ 、 4.614 , 均 $P<0.05$)。其中对照组、慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组NLR呈逐步上升趋势,组间两两比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);新生血管组PLR高于对照组和慢性进展组,炎症渗漏组PLR高于慢性进展组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)(表2)。

2.2 不同模型下NLR与DR分型的关联及诊断效能分析

多因素Logistic回归分析显示,NLR



图1 不同DR分型患者眼底改变示意图 A:慢性进展型 B:炎症渗漏型 C:新生血管型 DR:糖尿病视网膜病变

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of fundus changes in patients with different subtypes of DR A: Chronic progression type B: Inflammatory leakage type C: Neovascular type DR: diabetic retinopathy

表1 各组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics among different groups

组别	例数	年龄 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, 岁]*	性别 (男/女, n)*	糖尿病患病时间 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, 年]*	HbA1c [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, %]*
对照组	57	65(60, 68)	24/33		5.80(5.50, 6.00)
慢性进展组	52	66(62, 68)	25/27	15(10, 20)	7.60(7.00, 9.10)
炎症渗漏组	68	63(58, 66)	29/39	16(10, 20)	7.70(6.50, 9.10)
新生血管组	54	64(60, 69)	30/24	20(10, 20)	7.80(6.65, 8.85)
H/χ^2 值		6.038	2.672	4.043	1.308
P 值		0.110	0.445	0.132	0.520

注: (*: Kruskal-Wallis 秩和检验; #: χ^2 检验) 糖尿病患病时间和HbA1c仅统计慢性进展组、炎症渗漏组和新生血管组 HbA1c: 糖化血红蛋白

Note: (*: Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test; #: χ^2 test) Diabetes duration and HbA1c levels were only analyzed in the chronic progression, inflammatory leakage, and neovascular groups HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin

与DR的发生及分型进展存在独立关联,且关联强度随疾病严重程度升高而增强。对照组与所有DR分型组比较,不同模型下NLR是DR发生的独立危险因素[单变量模型: $OR(95\%CI)=3.274(1.958\sim 5.473)$, $P<0.001$;模型I: $OR(95\%CI)=19.211(3.077\sim 119.940)$, $P=0.002$;模型II: $OR(95\%CI)=96.640(3.181\sim 2\,936.068)$, $P=0.009$]。慢性进展组与炎症渗漏组比较,单变量模型下NLR与DR分型无明显关联($OR=1.464$, $P=0.051$),校正混杂因素后NLR仍为DR分型独立危险因素(模型I: $OR=1.553$, $P=0.032$;模型II: $OR=1.622$, $P=0.026$)。慢性进展组与新生血管组比较,各模型均显示NLR与新生血管型DR独立相关($OR=2.259\sim 2.354$,均 $P<0.01$)。炎症渗漏组与新生血管组比较,各模型下NLR与DR分型无明显关联(均 $P>0.05$)(表3)。

ROC曲线分析结果显示,NLR联合其他参数对DR及各亚型具有良好的诊断效能,且随模型校正变量增加,诊断效能逐步提升。对照组与所有DR分型组比较,单变量模型AUC为0.711(95%CI:0.637~0.785, $P<0.001$),模型I AUC升至0.992(95%CI:0.983~1.000, $P<0.001$),模型II AUC达0.996(95%CI:0.991~

1.000, $P<0.001$)。慢性进展组与炎症渗漏组比较,单变量模型AUC为0.613($P=0.056$),模型I、II AUC分别为0.689、0.724(均 $P<0.01$)。慢性进展组与新生血管组比较,单变量模型AUC为0.740,模型I、II AUC分别为0.783、0.780(均 $P<0.001$)。炎症渗漏组与新生血管组比较,模型I AUC为0.596,差异无统计学意义($P=0.102$),单变量模型及模型II AUC分别为0.626和0.642,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)(表4,图2)。

3 讨论

早期治疗糖尿病视网膜病变研究(Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study, ETDRS)分级是目前国际公认的DR分级“金标准”^[25],但研究发现处于相同ETDRS分期的轻度NPDR患者,其疾病进展速度和临床结局也存在巨大差异^[11],因此认为ETDRS分级主要反映疾病的严重程度,并不能解释相同分级患者的个体差异,而本研究提出的新分型主要关注疾病的进展风险,将两者结合分析有助于实现从统一分期到个体化风险分层的转变。本课题组认为,慢性进展型、炎症渗漏型、新生血管型可分别对应ETDRS评分10~35、43~53、61~85的DR患者。DR通常被认为是一

表2 4个组患者血液学指标比较
Table 2 Comparison of hematological parameters among the four groups

组别	例数	甘油三酯 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, mmol/L] ^a	胆固醇 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, mmol/L) [#]	尿素 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, mmol/L] ^a	肌酐 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, μ mol/L] ^a	血红蛋白 [($\bar{x}\pm s$), g/L] [#]	MPV [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, fL] ^a
对照组	57	2.00(1.35, 2.40)	5.57 $\pm$ 1.12	4.95(4.09, 5.93)	67.10(60.40, 76.30)	141.29 $\pm$ 15.70	9.55(9.10, 10.00)
慢性进展组	52	1.62(1.26, 2.46)	5.16 $\pm$ 1.28	6.06(4.89, 7.13)	69.25(54.90, 81.25)	138.16 $\pm$ 15.79	10.00(9.55, 10.60)
炎症渗漏组	68	1.54(1.06, 1.86)	5.12 $\pm$ 1.34	6.46(5.11, 8.65)	75.30(61.50, 89.55)	132.76 $\pm$ 14.17	9.90(9.20, 10.70)
新生血管组	54	1.48(0.95, 2.15)	4.87 $\pm$ 1.31	6.62(5.71, 8.09)	75.30(67.80, 100.00)	134.10 $\pm$ 20.20	10.00(9.60, 10.50)
H/F值		6.347	2.538	28.162	15.537	4.153	12.602
P值		0.096	0.058	<0.001	0.001	0.007	0.006

组别	例数	HCT [($\bar{x}\pm s$), %] ^a	NEUT [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, $\times 10^9/L$] ^a	LYMPH [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, $\times 10^9/L$] ^a	NLR [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$] ^a	血小板 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$, $\times 10^9/L$] ^a	PLR [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$] ^a
对照组	57	42.54 $\pm$ 4.17	3.88(2.89, 4.49)	1.90(1.64, 2.10)	2.11(1.64, 2.43)	235.00(197.00, 277.50)	123.53(98.57, 154.54)
慢性进展组	52	41.08 $\pm$ 4.37	4.23(3.24, 4.90)	1.78(1.53, 2.25)	2.24(1.74, 2.88) ^a	217.00(197.50, 241.00)	116.04(97.83, 139.29)
炎症渗漏组	68	40.13 $\pm$ 4.06	4.21(3.59, 5.30)	1.75(1.35, 2.02)	2.36(1.97, 3.49) ^{ab}	235.50(188.00, 270.00)	130.57(110.21, 170.52) ^b
新生血管组	54	40.40 $\pm$ 5.23	4.98(4.00, 5.75)	1.63(1.18, 1.87)	3.00(2.41, 3.79) ^{abc}	230.00(180.00, 274.00)	148.02(111.25, 183.89) ^{ab}
H/F值		4.614	23.095	12.017	41.923	2.039	12.587
P值		0.004	<0.001	0.007	<0.001	0.564	0.006

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与慢性进展组比较,^b $P<0.05$;与炎症渗漏组比较,^c $P<0.05$ (*:Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验,Dunn检验;#:单因素方差分析)MPV:平均血小板体积;HCT:血细胞比容;NEUT:中性粒细胞绝对值;LYMPH:淋巴细胞绝对值;NLR:中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值;PLR:血小板/淋巴细胞比值

Note: Compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with chronic progression group, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with inflammatory leakage group, ^c $P<0.05$ (*: Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test, Dunn test; #: One-way ANOVA) MPV: mean platelet volume; HCT: hematocrit; NEUT: absolute neutrophil count; LYMPH: absolute lymphocyte count; NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PLR: platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio



表3 不同模型下NLR与DR分型关联的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multivariable logistic regression analysis of the association between NLR and DR subtypes under different models

对比组别	模型	OR值	95%CI下限	95%CI上限	P值
对照组 vs 所有 DR 分型组	单变量模型	3.274	1.958	5.473	<0.001
	模型 I	19.211	3.077	119.940	0.002
	模型 II	96.640	3.181	2 936.068	0.009
慢性进展组 vs 炎症渗漏组	单变量模型	1.464	0.998	2.148	0.051
	模型 I	1.553	1.039	2.322	0.032
	模型 II	1.622	1.060	2.482	0.026
慢性进展组 vs 新生血管组	单变量模型	2.297	1.447	3.646	<0.001
	模型 I	2.354	1.413	3.921	0.001
	模型 II	2.259	1.353	3.771	0.002
炎症渗漏组 vs 新生血管组	单变量模型	1.204	0.896	1.620	0.219
	模型 I	1.174	0.898	1.588	0.299
	模型 II	1.180	0.859	1.620	0.307

注:模型 I 调整 HbA1c、甘油三酯、胆固醇、尿素、肌酐;模型 II 在模型 I 基础上调整血红蛋白、MPV、HCT、血小板 NLR:中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;OR:比值比;CI:置信区间;HbA1c:糖化血红蛋白;MPV:平均血小板体积;HCT:血细胞比容

Note: Model I adjusted HbA1c, triglycerides, cholesterol, urea, and creatinine; Model II adjusted hemoglobin, MPV, HCT, and platelets based on Model I NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; DR: diabetic retinopathy; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; MPV: mean platelet volume; HCT: hematocrit

表4 不同模型下NLR对不同DR分型的诊断价值

Table 4 Diagnostic value of NLR for different DR subtypes under different models

对比组别	模型	AUC	95%CI 下限	95%CI 上限	P值	最佳 截断值	灵敏度 (%)	特异性 (%)
对照组 vs 所有 DR 分型组	单变量模型	0.711	0.637	0.785	<0.001	0.844	42.6	100.0
	模型 I	0.992	0.983	1.000	<0.001	0.506	98.0	98.0
	模型 II	0.996	0.991	1.000	<0.001	0.504	98.6	95.9
慢性进展组 vs 炎症渗漏组	单变量模型	0.613	0.501	0.726	0.056	0.589	41.3	80.0
	模型 I	0.689	0.579	0.798	0.001	0.482	65.2	76.0
	模型 II	0.724	0.623	0.826	<0.001	0.453	71.7	70.0
慢性进展组 vs 新生血管组	单变量模型	0.740	0.645	0.836	<0.001	0.453	73.1	64.0
	模型 I	0.783	0.692	0.873	<0.001	0.432	80.8	72.0
	模型 II	0.780	0.690	0.869	<0.001	0.491	71.2	76.0
炎症渗漏组 vs 新生血管组	单变量模型	0.626	0.513	0.739	0.032	0.413	84.6	47.8
	模型 I	0.596	0.484	0.709	0.102	0.544	51.9	69.6
	模型 II	0.642	0.532	0.752	0.016	0.550	55.8	76.1

注:模型 I 调整 HbA1c、甘油三酯、胆固醇、尿素、肌酐,模型 II 在模型 I 基础上调整血红蛋白、MPV、HCT、血小板 NLR:中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;AUC:曲线下面积;CI:置信区间;HbA1c:糖化血红蛋白;MPV:平均血小板体积;HCT:血细胞比容

Note: Model I adjusted HbA1c, triglycerides, cholesterol, urea, and creatinine; Model II adjusted hemoglobin, MPV, HCT, and platelets based on Model I NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; DR: diabetic retinopathy; AUC: area under the curve; CI: confidence interval; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; MPV: mean platelet volume; HCT: hematocrit

种炎症性疾病,其进展伴随微动脉瘤增多、视网膜缺血及微血管闭塞,白细胞淤滞也在其中起核心作用^[26]。NLR反映了促炎性中性粒细胞和抗炎性淋巴细胞之间的平衡,而PLR代表血小板和淋巴细胞之间的相互作用,二者可作为衡量白细胞综合因素的指标,且PLR作为生物标志物的稳定性优于中性粒细胞

和淋巴细胞单一指标^[15,17]。本研究主要针对常见血液学指标进行统计分析,并对炎症指标NLR和PLR进行重点分析,发现NLR随DR分型加重呈逐渐增加趋势,各分组两两比较差异均有统计学意义;而炎症渗漏组和新生血管组PLR明显高于慢性进展组。提示炎症反应的严重程度可能会随DR的严重程度增加而逐渐递增,且NLR的提示敏感度可能优于PLR,因此本研究将NLR纳入后续预测模型的分析中。

本研究发现,NLR是DR发生的重要危险因素,同时还可能影响DR的严重程度,与其他指标的联合使用可提高诊断效能,尤其是在慢性进展型和炎症渗漏型、慢性进展型和新生血管型的对比中。而NLR在炎症渗漏型和新生血管型的对比中诊断效能劣于其他组,可能是因为炎症因子在PDR的发生和发展中也扮演着至关重要的角色,而在血液学指标的检测中2个组之间并不能如在玻璃体液或房水中一样出现显著差异。在PDR的病理过程中,视网膜内的炎症反应不断增强,促使血管通透性升高,导致更多的炎症细胞和分子进入视网膜组织。尤其是肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素 1β (interleukin- 1β , IL- 1β)、IL-6等促炎细胞因子,在这一过程中发挥着关键作用^[27]。PDR的遗传易感性与生长调节癌基因 α 、基质细胞衍生因子 1α 、单核细胞趋化蛋白3、粒细胞集落刺激因子、IL-12p70和IL-2受体亚基 α 水平升高呈正相关^[28]。它们不仅促使视网膜血管破坏,还通过激活内皮细胞和免疫细胞,促进新生血管的形成,进而加剧黄斑水肿、视网膜缺血和视力丧失。此外,炎症因子还可以导致血管内皮生长因子的释放,这种因子在血管新生过程中起着至关重要的作用,并进一步加重PDR的病

种炎症性疾病,其进展伴随微动脉瘤增多、视网膜缺血及微血管闭塞,白细胞淤滞也在其中起核心作用^[26]。NLR反映了促炎性中性粒细胞和抗炎性淋巴细胞之间的平衡,而PLR代表血小板和淋巴细胞之间的相互作用,二者可作为衡量白细胞综合因素的指标,且PLR作为生物标志物的稳定性优于中性粒细胞



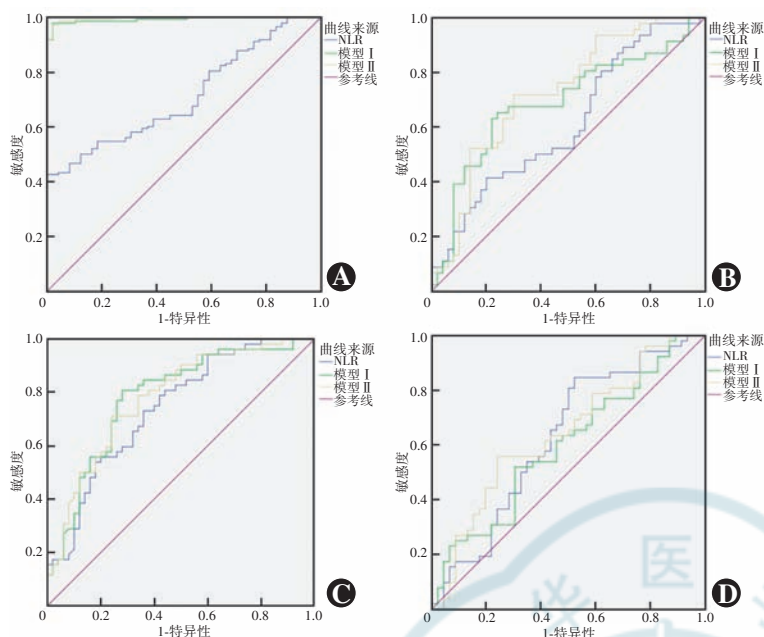


图2 不同模型下NLR对不同DR分型诊断价值的ROC曲线分析结果 A:对照组 vs 所有DR分型组 B:慢性进展组 vs 炎症渗漏组 C:慢性进展组 vs 新生血管组 D:炎症渗漏组 vs 新生血管组 NLR:中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞;DR:糖尿病视网膜病变;ROC:受试者工作特征

Figure 2 ROC curve analysis results for the diagnostic value of NLR in differentiating DR subtypes under different models A: Control group vs all DR subtypes combined B: Chronic progression group vs inflammatory leakage group C: Chronic progression group vs neovascular group D: Inflammatory leakage group vs neovascular group NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; DR: diabetic retinopathy; ROC: receiver operating characteristic

理进程^[29]。总的来说,炎症因子通过多种途径影响视网膜血管的功能和结构,是PDR发病机制中的一个重要环节^[30-31]。既往研究发现,NLR的正常范围为1~2,成人高于3.0或低于0.7为病理性。NLR为2.3~3.0的灰色区域可以作为病理状态或过程的早期预警,例如癌症、动脉粥样硬化、感染、炎症、精神疾病和压力^[30]。有研究认为NLR与年龄、HbA1c存在显著相关性^[31],与健康对照相比,糖尿病患者的NLR通常会升高,PDR患者的NLR水平与NPDR患者相比显著升高^[32]。这意味着随着血糖控制的失调和血糖水平的长期升高,NLR也会相应增加。这一现象提示,NLR作为一种炎症指标,可能不仅与糖尿病的发生密切相关,还与糖尿病患者的血糖控制水平有着直接联系。本研究控制了不同分型DR患者的年龄和HbA1c水平,而NLR在不同DR分型中仍存在差异,说明升高的NLR可能不仅是糖尿病进展的标志,也是相关并发症[如DR、糖尿病肾病(diabetic kidney disease,DKD)等]的风险指标之一。因此,监测NLR变化不仅有助于评估糖尿病的控制情况,还能为早期评估糖尿病并发症提供有价值的信息。有研究证明,NLR也是DKD和心

血管疾病的独立预测因子^[33],DKD和心血管疾病的炎症驱动特征更为突出,而DR的发病机制同时还依赖局部微血管及神经退行性改变。因此,与其他全身炎症性疾病相比,NLR对DR不同分型的评估价值更具有相对特异性。

糖尿病的进展会导致多种并发症,影响患者的整体健康和生活质量。随着病情发展,血糖水平的持续升高对身体各个系统造成了显著损害,常见并发症除DR外,还有DKD和糖尿病神经病变。DR和DKD存在相似的病理机制,因此很多发生DR的人群也会存在肾功能受损的情况^[34],这也解释了本研究纳入的DR患者肌酐和尿素水平高于对照组。本研究还发现,对照组血红蛋白和HCT较各DR分型组高,与既往研究结果一致^[35]。这可能是由于持续的高血糖与多种蛋白质的非酶糖基化以及血液中促炎细胞因子(如IL-6和TNF- α)的表达增加存在直接关系。因此,促炎细胞因子的升高在胰岛素抵抗的发展过程中起着重要作用,同时也影响了祖细胞对促红细胞生成素(红细胞生长因子)的敏感性。这一炎症过程可能促进未成熟红细胞的凋亡,导致循环中红细胞数量减少,从而引起血红蛋白水平下降^[36]。同时,本研究中对对照组MPV明显低于DR组,可能是高血糖、胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素缺乏通过促进血小板蛋白的糖基化直接作用导致血小板指数的形态和功能改变,从而导致血小板反应性增加^[35]。

本研究的局限性:(1)本研究为横断面设计,无法确定NLR与DR分型之间的因果关系,未来研究需采用纵向研究设计,以更全面地理解血液炎症指标与DR分型之间的关系;(2)本研究纳入的血液炎症指标有限,未来将纳入更多相关指标进行更全面的探索;(3)本研究是基于不同临床结局提出的DR新分型,部分患者可能出现多种病理过程并存的情况。本分型从病理生理机制角度对DR的异质性进行补充描述,并非要取代ETDRS分级。

本研究发现,NLR与DR的发生及不同分型之间存在显著关联。调整相关因素后可提高诊断效能,特别是在慢性进展型与炎症渗漏型、慢性进展型与新生血管型的对比分析中。在血糖控制良好的情况下,NLR作为一项简单、经济且可靠的指标,有望作为预测DR进展的新型生物标志物,成为监测并发症发生和病情进展的重要手段。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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