

· 脂肪性肝病 ·

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北京市体检人群代谢相关脂肪性肝病的患病率、影响因素和纤维化风险分层分析

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摘要: 目的 本研究旨在对体检人群进行代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)筛查,通过无创血清评分系统识别进展期纤维化低、中、高危患者,对其进行分层管理。方法 纳入2017年12月—2019年12月北京市体检中心的体检人群共3 125例进行横断面研究,分为MAFLD组($n=1\ 068$)和非MAFLD组($n=2\ 057$),按照BMI水平,进一步将MAFLD组分为瘦型MAFLD组($BMI<24\text{ kg/m}^2$, $n=125$)和非瘦型MAFLD组($BMI\geq 24\text{ kg/m}^2$, $n=943$),对比各组之间的人口学、既往史、实验室检查和肝脏超声等指标。计算MAFLD组患者肝纤维化4项(FIB-4)指数、非酒精性脂肪肝纤维化评分(NFS)、AST/PLT指数(APRI)及BARD评分,评估患者进展期肝纤维化风险。正态分布的计量资料两组间比较采用成组 t 检验,非正态分布的计量资料两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验,计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。采用Logistic回归分析研究各观察指标对MAFLD的影响。结果 MAFLD组年龄($Z=-9.758$)、男性占比($\chi^2=137.555$)、体质量($Z=-27.987$)、BMI($Z=-32.714$)、腰围($Z=-31.805$)、臀围($Z=-26.342$)、腰臀比($Z=-28.554$)、ALT($Z=-25.820$)、AST($Z=-16.894$)、GGT($Z=-25.069$)、ALP($Z=-12.533$)、TG($Z=-27.559$)、TC($Z=-7.833$)、LDL-C($Z=-8.222$)、UA($Z=-20.024$),以及合并代谢综合征(MetS)($\chi^2=578.220$)、高血压($\chi^2=241.694$)、2型糖尿病($\chi^2=796.484$)和血脂紊乱($\chi^2=369.843$)患病率均显著高于非MAFLD组(P 值均 <0.05),HDL-C显著降低($Z=23.153$, $P<0.001$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,男性($OR=1.45$, $95\%CI: 1.203\sim 1.737$)、ALT($OR=1.05$, $95\%CI: 1.046\sim 1.062$)、LDL-C($OR=1.23$, $95\%CI: 1.102\sim 1.373$)及合并MetS($OR=5.97$, $95\%CI: 4.876\sim 7.316$)是MAFLD的独立影响因素。瘦型MAFLD组患者年龄($Z=3.736$)、HDL-C($Z=2.679$)显著高于非瘦型MAFLD组(P 值均 <0.05),而男性占比($\chi^2=28.970$)、体质量($Z=-14.230$)、BMI($Z=-18.188$)、腰围($Z=-13.451$)、臀围($Z=-13.317$)、ALT($Z=-4.519$)、AST($Z=-2.258$)、GGT($Z=-4.592$)、UA($Z=-4.415$)、中重度脂肪肝占比、合并MetS($\chi^2=42.564$)及高血压($\chi^2=12.057$)、2型糖尿病($\chi^2=3.174$)患病率均显著降低(P 值均 <0.05)。MAFLD患者中FIB-4 >2.67 为10例(0.9%)、NFS >0.676 为4例(0.4%)、APRI >1 为8例(0.7%)、BARD ≥ 2 为551例(51.6%)。结论 北京市体检人群中MAFLD患病率较高,但存在进展期纤维化高风险的患者人数较少,这部分患者需要转诊至肝病专科医院就诊。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 患病率; 影响因素分析; 纤维化; 北京**基金项目:** 北京市属医院科研培育计划项目(PX2023061); 2021年度院内中青年人才孵育项目(YNKTXF2021003)

Prevalence, influencing factors, and fibrosis risk stratification of metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease in the health check-up population in Beijing, China

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Abstract: Objective To identify the patients with metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) among the

health check-up population, and to perform stratified management of patients with the low, medium, and high risk of advanced fibrosis based on noninvasive fibrosis scores. **Methods** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 3 125 individuals who underwent physical examination in Beijing Physical Examination Center from December 2017 to December 2019, and they were divided into MAFLD group with 1 068 individuals and non-MAFLD group with 2 057 individuals. According to BMI, the MAFLD group was further divided into lean MAFLD group (125 individuals with BMI<24 kg/m²) and non-lean MAFLD group (943 individuals with BMI≥24 kg/m²). Indicators including demographic data, past history, laboratory examination, and liver ultrasound were compared between groups. Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) score, NAFLD fibrosis score (NFS), aspartate aminotransferase-to-platelet ratio index (APRI), and BARD score were calculated for the patients in the MAFLD group to assess the risk of advanced fibrosis. The independent-samples *t* test was used for comparison of normally distributed continuous data between two groups, and the Mann-Whitney *U* rank sum test was used for comparison of non-normally distributed continuous data between two groups; the chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test was used for comparison of categorical data between groups. A logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the influence of each indicator in MAFLD. **Results** Compared with the non-MAFLD group, the MAFLD group had significantly higher age ($Z=-9.758, P<0.05$), proportion of male patients ($\chi^2=137.555, P<0.05$), and levels of body weight ($Z=-27.987, P<0.05$), BMI ($Z=-32.714, P<0.05$), waist circumference ($Z=-31.805, P<0.05$), hip circumference ($Z=-26.342, P<0.05$), waist-hip ratio ($Z=-28.554, P<0.05$), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ($Z=-25.820, P<0.05$), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) ($Z=-16.894, P<0.05$), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) ($Z=-25.069, P<0.05$), alkaline phosphatase ($Z=-12.533, P<0.05$), triglyceride ($Z=-27.559$), total cholesterol ($Z=-7.833, P<0.05$), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) ($Z=-8.222, P<0.05$), and uric acid (UA) ($Z=-20.024, P<0.05$), as well as a significantly higher proportion of patients with metabolic syndrome (MetS) ($\chi^2=578.220, P<0.05$), significantly higher prevalence rates of hypertension ($\chi^2=241.694, P<0.05$), type 2 diabetes ($\chi^2=796.484, P<0.05$), and dyslipidemia ($\chi^2=369.843, P<0.05$), and a significant reduction in high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) ($Z=23.153, P<0.001$). The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that male sex (odds ratio [OR]=1.45, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.203—1.737), ALT (OR=1.05, 95%CI: 1.046—1.062), LDL-C (OR=1.23, 95%CI: 1.102—1.373), and comorbidity with MetS (OR=5.97, 95%CI: 4.876—7.316) were independently associated with MAFLD. Compared with the non-lean MAFLD group, the lean MAFLD group had significantly higher age ($Z=3.736, P<0.05$) and HDL-C ($Z=2.679, P<0.05$) and significant reductions in the proportion of male patients ($\chi^2=28.970, P<0.05$), body weight ($Z=-14.230, P<0.05$), BMI ($Z=-18.188, P<0.05$), waist circumference ($Z=-13.451, P<0.05$), hip circumference ($Z=-13.317, P<0.05$), ALT ($Z=-4.519, P<0.05$), AST ($Z=-2.258, P<0.05$), GGT ($Z=-4.592, P<0.05$), UA ($Z=-4.415, P<0.05$), the proportion of patients with moderate or severe fatty liver disease or MetS ($\chi^2=42.564, P<0.05$), and the prevalence rates of hypertension ($\chi^2=12.057, P<0.05$) and type 2 diabetes ($\chi^2=3.174, P<0.05$). Among the patients with MAFLD, 10 patients (0.9%) had an FIB-4 score of >2.67, 4 patients (0.4%) had an NFS score of >0.676, 8 patients (0.7%) had an APRI of >1, and 551 patients (51.6%) had a BARD score of ≥2. **Conclusion** There is a relatively high prevalence rate of MAFLD among the health check-up population in Beijing, but with a relatively low number of patients with a high risk of advanced fibrosis, and such patients need to be referred to specialized hospitals for liver diseases.

Key words: Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease; Prevalence; Root Cause Analysis; Fibrosis; Beijing

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非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)已成为全球最常见的慢性肝病。过去20年我国成人NAFLD总患病率为29.6%^[1],随着肥胖和2型糖尿病的流行,新病例激增^[2]。部分NAFLD患者可以进一步发展为肝硬化和肝癌^[3-4],并增加冠心病及结直肠癌、肺癌、前列腺癌等的发病率^[5]。

代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)是2020年基于国际脂肪肝专家组的意见提出来的新概念,用以替代旧的“NAFLD”^[6]。中华医学会肝病学会发布的《代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病防治指南(2024年版)》^[7]提出了改良的MAFLD诊断标准。新标准中既有对其他慢性肝病病因及过量

饮酒的“排除标准”,又有需要符合至少一项代谢危险因素的“肯定标准”,与我国的实际情况更相符^[8]。而基于新诊断标准的MAFLD流行病学研究尚未见报道。

肝纤维化程度是影响MAFLD患者临床结局的关键因素,建议所有患者进行肝纤维化筛查。肝活组织检查是诊断肝纤维化的“金标准”,但因其侵入性、费用高等缺点导致患者接受度差,不能在临床广泛应用。鉴于MAFLD人群庞大,迫切需要非侵入性检查来筛查肝纤维化。新版指南^[7]强调,可通过无创血清评分系统评估患者进展期肝纤维化风险。肝纤维化4项(fibrosis index based on the 4 factors, FIB-4)、非酒精性脂肪肝纤维化评分(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease fibrosis score, NFS)、AST/PLT指数(aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index, APRI)及BARD评分(基于AST/ALT比值、BMI及2型糖尿病进行加权计算)在MAFLD研究中广泛使用^[9-13],这些评分具有获取方便、费用低的特点。其中FIB-4指数被国内外指南一致推荐作为MAFLD分层管理流程的第一步^[7,10]。

本研究拟通过3 125例体检人群的横断面调查,对MAFLD患者进行筛查,明确MAFLD患病率、影响因素,并通过无创血清评分识别进展期纤维化低、中、高危患者,对其进行分层管理。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究为横断面观察性研究。研究对象为2017年12月—2019年12月北京市体检中心的体检人群。入选标准:(1)年龄18~70岁;(2)签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)缺乏必要的人口学指标、身体测量指标、实验室指标、既往疾病史及用药史等;(2)患有活动性结核病、恶性肿瘤等可能影响机体营养状态的严重疾病。

改良版MAFLD诊断标准:(1)影像学诊断脂肪肝和/或病理学 $\geq 5\%$ 肝细胞大泡性脂肪变性;(2)排除过量饮酒(乙醇摄入量男性 ≥ 210 g/周和女性 ≥ 140 g/周)、肝豆状核变性、营养不良等可能导致脂肪肝的其他原因;(3)存在下列至少1项代谢心血管疾病危险因素:身体质量指数(BMI) ≥ 24.0 kg/m²,或者腰围 ≥ 90 cm(男性)和85 cm(女性),或者体脂含量和体脂百分比超标;空腹血糖 ≥ 6.1 mmol/L,或者糖负荷后2 h血糖 ≥ 7.8 mmol/L或糖化血红蛋白 $\geq 5.7\%$,或者2型糖尿病史,或者稳态型评估法胰岛素抵抗指数 ≥ 2.5 ;甘油三酯(TG) ≥ 1.70 mmol/L,或正在接受降脂药物治疗;高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C) \leq

1.0 mmol/L(男性)和1.3 mmol/L(女性),或在应用降脂药物治疗;血压 $\geq 130/85$ mmHg,或在接受降血压药物治疗。存在3项及以上代谢心血管危险因素的聚集状态时称为代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 一般资料采集 收集所有体检人员年龄、性别、既往疾病史、用药史及腹部超声等临床资料,安排专人测量身高、体质量、腰围、臀围,计算BMI和腰臀比。

1.2.2 实验室检查 所有体检人员留取当天血液标本,送检血常规、肝功能、血脂、尿酸等实验室指标。采用法国HORIBA ABX SAS血液分析仪PENTRA 60检测血常规;采用日本HITACHI 7020自动生化分析仪进行肝功能、血脂、尿酸检测。

1.2.3 肝脂肪变严重程度分级 所有体检人员均进行腹部超声检查,将肝脂肪变的程度分为轻度、中度及重度。

1.2.4 肝纤维化无创血清评分评估进展期纤维化风险当FIB-4 >2.67 、NFS >0.676 、APRI >1 及BARD ≥ 2 分时提示高风险;当FIB-4指数为1.30~2.67、NFS评分为-1.455~0.676时提示中风险;当FIB-4指数 <1.30 、NFS评分 <-1.455 时提示低风险。各评分系统计算公式如下:FIB-4=[年龄 \times AST(U/L)]/[PLT(10^9 /L) $\times\sqrt{ALT}$ (U/L)]; NFS=-1.675+0.037 \times 年龄+0.094 \times BMI+1.13 \times 是否糖耐量受损或2型糖尿病(是=1,否=0)+0.99 \times AST(U/L)/ALT(U/L)-0.013 \times PLT(10^9 /L)-0.66 \times Alb(g/dL); APRI=[AST(U/L)/ULN] $\times 100$ /PLT(10^9 /L); BARD评分系统:AST(U/L)/ALT(U/L) ≥ 0.8 (2分)、2型糖尿病(1分)、BMI ≥ 28 kg/m²(1分)。

1.3 统计学方法 采用Stata 15.0统计软件对数据进行分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用成组 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验。计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验;采用Logistic回归分析研究各观察指标对MAFLD的影响。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MAFLD分层的患者临床特征及MAFLD影响因素 最终纳入3 125例研究对象(图1),非MAFLD组为2 057例;MAFLD组为1 068例,其中轻度脂肪变752例,中度脂肪变302例,重度脂肪变14例。与非MAFLD组相比,MAFLD组年龄、男性占比、体质量、BMI、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、ALT、AST、GGT、ALP、TG、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度

脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、尿酸(UA),以及合并MetS、高血压、2型糖尿病和血脂紊乱患病率均显著增高(P 值均 <0.05),HDL-C显著降低($P<0.001$)(表1)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,男性,ALT、LDL-C水平升高,以及合并MetS会增加MAFLD发生风险(P 值均 <0.001)(表2)。

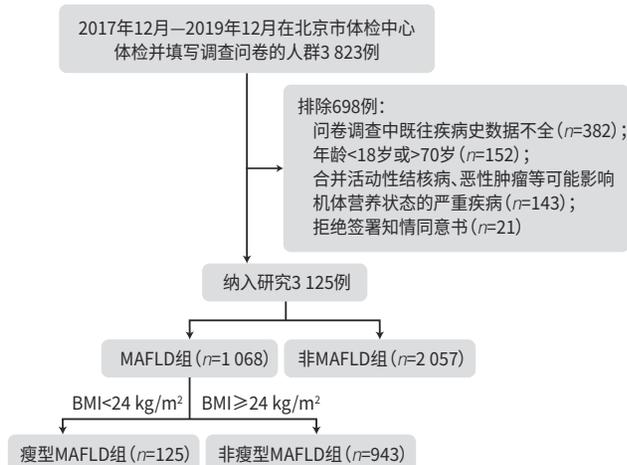


图1 患者入组流程图

Figure 1 Patient enrollment flow diagram

2.2 根据BMI分层的患者临床特征 本研究中BMI <24 kg/m 2 的MAFLD患者为125例(瘦型MAFLD组),BMI ≥ 24 kg/m 2 的MAFLD患者为943例(非瘦型MAFLD组)。与非瘦型MAFLD组相比,瘦型MAFLD组患者年龄、HDL-C显著增高(P 值均 <0.05),而男性占比、ALT、AST、GGT、UA、中重度脂肪肝占比、合并MetS及高血压、2型糖尿病患病率均显著降低(P 值均 <0.05)(表3)。

2.3 肝纤维化无创血清评分对MAFLD纤维化进行风险分层 本研究1 068例MAFLD患者中,FIB-4 >2.67 为10例、NFS >0.676 为4例、APRI >1 为8例,三者瘦型MAFLD组及非瘦型MAFLD组之间差异均无统计学意义(P 值均 >0.05)。MAFLD患者中BARD ≥ 2 为551例,结合其他3项评分结果,考虑在评估高危人群时纳入了更多的低、中危患者,临床效能较差;BARD ≥ 2 患者中瘦型MAFLD组为31例(24.8%),明显低于非瘦型MAFLD组,差异有统计学意义($P=0.002$),考虑与非瘦型MAFLD组2型糖尿病患病率及BMI水平更高有关(表4)。

新版指南中提出FIB-4可以初步评估MAFLD患者

表1 按MAFLD分层的患者特征、临床指标及合并症

Table 1 Patient characteristics, clinical indicators, and comorbidities stratified by MAFLD

项目	MAFLD组(n=1 068)	非MAFLD组(n=2 057)	统计值	P值
年龄(岁)	46.0(36.0~55.0)	39.0(32.0~51.0)	Z=-9.758	<0.001
男性[例(%)]	707.0(66.2)	907.0(44.1)	$\chi^2=137.555$	<0.001
体质量(kg)	77.1(69.7~85.5)	62.0(54.7~71.5)	Z=-27.987	<0.001
BMI(kg/m 2)	27.0(25.2~29.3)	22.8(20.7~24.7)	Z=-32.714	<0.001
腰围(cm)	90.0(85.0~96.0)	76.0(70.0~84.0)	Z=-31.805	<0.001
臀围(cm)	101.0(98.0~106.0)	95.0(91.0~100.0)	Z=-26.342	<0.001
腰臀比	0.89(0.85~0.93)	0.80(0.76~0.85)	Z=-28.554	<0.001
PLT($\times 10^9$ /L)	235.0(195.0~270.0)	234.0(200.0~269.0)	Z=-1.086	0.212
ALT(U/L)	25.0(17.0~37.0)	14.0(10.0~19.0)	Z=-25.820	<0.001
AST(U/L)	20.0(16.0~25.0)	17.0(14.0~20.0)	Z=-16.894	<0.001
TBil(μ mol/L)	13.0(10.0~16.8)	12.9(9.9~17.0)	Z=-0.081	0.936
DBil(μ mol/L)	4.1(3.3~5.2)	4.2(3.3~5.6)	Z=1.748	0.080
GGT(U/L)	30.0(21.0~45.0)	16.0(13.0~24.0)	Z=-25.069	<0.001
ALP(U/L)	59.0(50.0~70.0)	52.8(44.0~62.0)	Z=-12.533	<0.001
Alb(g/L)	47.4 \pm 0.1	47.1 \pm 0.1	t=-3.139	0.999
TG(mmol/L)	1.7(1.3~2.4)	1.0(0.7~1.4)	Z=-27.559	<0.001
TC(mmol/L)	4.9(4.3~5.6)	4.6(4.1~5.3)	Z=-7.833	<0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.9(2.4~3.5)	2.7(2.2~3.2)	Z=-8.222	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.1(1.0~1.3)	1.4(1.2~1.7)	Z=23.153	<0.001
UA(μ mol/L)	367.0(313.6~429.4)	298.0(247.9~356.0)	Z=-20.024	<0.001
合并症[例(%)]				
高血压	462(43.3)	359(17.5)	$\chi^2=241.694$	<0.001
2型糖尿病	287(26.9)	80(3.9)	$\chi^2=796.484$	<0.001
血脂紊乱	511(47.8)	324(15.8)	$\chi^2=369.843$	<0.001
MetS	506(47.4)	196(9.5)	$\chi^2=578.220$	<0.001

进展期纤维化的低、中、高风险。本研究MAFLD患者中FIB-4 \geq 1.3为165例(15.4%),其中FIB-4指数为1.3~2.67的155例中风险患者需通过瞬时弹性成像检测肝硬度值(LSM)以进一步对纤维化进行风险分层,对于LSM \geq 8 kPa和FIB-4 $>$ 2.67的10例高风险患者应该由肝病专科医师进一步评估和诊治(表4)。

表2 多因素Logistic回归分析MAFLD危险因素
Table 2 Multiple logistic regression analysis showing risk factors that were significantly associated with MAFLD

项目	OR	标准误	Z值	P值	95%CI
男性	1.45	0.14	3.94	<0.001	1.203 ~ 1.737
ALT	1.05	0.01	13.61	<0.001	1.046 ~ 1.062
LDL-C	1.23	0.07	3.69	<0.001	1.102 ~ 1.373
合并MetS	5.97	0.62	17.26	<0.001	4.876 ~ 7.316

3 讨论

MAFLD起病隐匿,且疾病初期没有明显的不适表现,不易被早期诊断,当患者进展至肝硬化甚至肝癌,疾病负担明显增加,预后差。MAFLD疾病谱中的代谢相关脂肪性肝纤维化是影响患者预后的主要指标。本研究结果显示,北京市体检人群中MAFLD患病率高达34.2%,推测我国MAFLD人数众多,建议在所有体检人群中筛查MAFLD患者,发现并干预危险因素,对进展期纤维化进行分层管理以改善预后。

本研究结果显示,根据新版诊断标准筛查出的MAFLD患者,以男性居多,腰臀比明显增加,考虑与腹型肥胖相关,其肝功能异常及代谢紊乱水平更显著,代谢相

表3 按BMI分层的患者特征、临床指标及合并症
Table 3 Patient characteristics, clinical indicators, and comorbidities stratified by BMI

项目	瘦型MAFLD组(n=125)	非瘦型MAFLD组(n=943)	统计值	P值
年龄(岁)	50.0(40.0~60.0)	45.0(35.0~55.0)	Z=3.736	<0.001
男性[例(%)]	56.0(44.8)	651.0(69.0)	$\chi^2=28.970$	<0.001
体质量(kg)	63.0(57.4~69.1)	79.0(71.7~87.4)	Z=-14.230	<0.001
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.1(22.1~23.6)	27.5(25.8~29.6)	Z=-18.188	<0.001
腰围(cm)	80.0(77.0~85.0)	91.0(86.0~97.0)	Z=-13.451	<0.001
臀围(cm)	95.0(93.0~98.0)	102.0(99.0~107.0)	Z=-13.317	<0.001
腰臀比	0.847 \pm 0.004	0.891 \pm 0.002	t=-8.873	1.000
PLT($\times 10^9$ /L)	239.0(209.0~285.0)	240.0(205.0~278.0)	Z=0.758	0.449
ALT(U/L)	20.0(15.0~28.0)	25.0(17.0~38.0)	Z=-4.519	<0.001
AST(U/L)	18.0(16.0~23.0)	20.0(16.0~25.0)	Z=-2.258	0.024
TBil(μ mol/L)	12.5(8.6~16.4)	13.0(10.1~16.8)	Z=-0.806	0.421
DBil(μ mol/L)	3.9(3.2~5.0)	4.1(3.3~5.2)	Z=-1.266	0.206
GGT(U/L)	23.0(19.0~34.0)	31.0(22.0~47.0)	Z=-4.592	<0.001
ALP(U/L)	59.0(50.0~70.0)	59.0(50.0~70.0)	Z=-0.178	0.859
Alb(g/L)	47.0 \pm 0.2	47.4 \pm 0.1	t=-1.972	0.976
TG(mmol/L)	1.8(1.3~2.4)	1.7(1.3~2.4)	Z=0.310	0.757
TC(mmol/L)	5.0(4.2~5.7)	4.9(4.4~5.6)	Z=-0.117	0.907
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.0(2.2~3.5)	2.9(2.4~3.5)	Z=-0.519	0.604
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.2(1.1~1.4)	1.1(1.0~1.3)	Z=2.679	0.007
UA(μ mol/L)	330.2(278.0~393.0)	371.0(318.2~433.0)	Z=-4.415	<0.001
肝脂肪变程度[例(%)]				<0.001
轻度	110(88.0)	642(68.1)		
中度	15(12.0)	287(30.4)		
重度	0(0.0)	14(1.5)		
合并症[例(%)]				
高血压	36(28.8)	426(45.2)	$\chi^2=12.057$	0.001
2型糖尿病	26(20.8)	261(27.7)	$\chi^2=3.174$	0.032
血脂紊乱	52(41.6)	459(48.7)	$\chi^2=2.214$	0.137
MetS	25(20.0)	481(51.0)	$\chi^2=42.564$	<0.001

表4 MAFLD患者无创肝纤维化评分评估进展期纤维化的风险

Table 4 Assessment of the risk of advanced fibrosis using non-invasive liver fibrosis scoring in MAFLD patients

项目	MAFLD患者(n=1 068)	瘦型MAFLD(n=125)	非瘦型MAFLD(n=943)	统计值	P值
FIB-4[例(%)]					0.346
<1.3	903(84.6)	101(80.8)	802(85.0)		
1.3~2.67	155(14.5)	23(18.4)	132(14.0)		
>2.67	10(0.9)	1(0.8)	9(1.0)		
NFS[例(%)]					0.735
<-1.455	932(87.3)	112(89.6)	820(87.0)		
-1.455~0.676	132(12.3)	13(10.4)	119(12.6)		
>0.676	4(0.4)	0(0.0)	4(0.4)		
APRI[例(%)]					0.607
≤1	1 060(99.3)	125(100.0)	935(99.2)		
>1	8(0.7)	0(0.0)	8(0.8)		
BARD[例(%)]				$\chi^2=9.889$	0.002
<2	517(48.4)	94(75.2)	423(44.9)		
≥2	551(51.6)	31(24.8)	520(55.1)		

关疾病患病率更高,与既往NAFLD研究结果基本上相符^[14-15]。其中男性、ALT、LDL-C及MetS与MAFLD发生独立相关。对于其中BMI“正常”的这部分患者,往往更容易被忽视,导致疾病缓慢进展,以至于出现肝硬化、肝癌等不良预后时才就医诊治。既往多项研究表明,瘦型脂肪肝患者代谢功能障碍水平、肝活检病理显示的脂肪变性及纤维化程度较非瘦型脂肪肝患者轻微,其发生的风险因素与非瘦人脂肪肝基本相同,主要包括体重增加、合并MetS等^[16-17]。本研究中瘦型MAFLD组患病率为11.8%,与非瘦型MAFLD组相比,其年龄更高,但男性患者较少,肝功能异常、代谢紊乱水平及代谢相关疾病患病率更低,与既往研究结果一致。无论BMI高或低,MAFLD患者常常合并多种代谢性疾病,对其进行临床管理,不仅要关注肝脏,更需要多个专业的临床医生共同参与。

肝纤维化是影响MAFLD患者预后的关键因素。本研究结果显示,存在进展期肝纤维化高风险的这部分患者人数较少(FIB-4、NFS及APRI评分结果提示高风险患者占比均<1.0%),这些患者需要直接转诊至肝病专科医院就诊。BARD评分与FIB-4、NFS及APRI评分结果差异较大,考虑BARD评分导致许多不存在进展期肝纤维化的患者被列为高危人群,因此,考虑BARD评分系统用于MAFLD患者高危进展期纤维化分层时临床效果不佳。既往多项研究结果验证了FIB-4指数在MAFLD患者中评估肝纤维化的临床效能^[18-20]。对于FIB-4指数<1.30的低风险患者可以定期随访,FIB-4指数>2.67的高风险患者需要进行转诊评估及诊治,FIB-4指数处于灰

区的中风险患者,可以利用瞬时弹性成像检测等辅助检查更准确地评估其进展期纤维化的风险。随着人工智能在预防、保健及医疗领域的迅速发展,利用易于获取的临床数据快速计算无创纤维化评分,并自行进行风险分层,从而促进MAFLD患者的筛查及管理,这一想法可能很快就会实现。

本研究存在一定局限性,仅入组了北京市的体检人群,其流行病学数据是否适用于全国体检人群有待更多研究结果的验证。

综上所述,本研究为北京市体检人群按照新版MAFLD诊断标准的一项横断面调查,结果显示MAFLD患病率较高,与非MAFLD人群相比,具有更高的代谢异常水平及代谢相关疾病患病率,尤以非瘦型MAFLD患者更显著。其中存在进展期肝纤维化高风险的患者人数较少,约有不到1%的患者需要直接就诊于肝病专科医院。本研究提示在体检机构和医院之间应建立全面的协作管理战略以及明确的转诊途径,这将降低MAFLD严重不良预后发生率,从而减轻国家的医疗负担。

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