

· 精神分裂症专题 ·

住院精神分裂症患者伴发非酒精性脂肪肝相关因素的性别差异

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【摘要】目的 探讨住院精神分裂症患者伴非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)的患病率以及影响因素的性别差异。**方法** 选取2020年7月1日至2021年6月30日在上海市嘉定区精神卫生中心住院的316例精神分裂症患者为研究对象。采用多因素Logistic回归分析住院精神分裂症患者以及不同性别患者伴NAFLD的影响因素。**结果** 住院精神分裂症患者的NAFLD患病率为41.1%(130/316), 其中男性患者为42.1%(82/195), 女性患者为39.7%(48/121)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示, 女性($OR=2.345, 95\%CI=1.159 \sim 4.743$)、体重指数高($OR=1.445, 95\%CI=1.296 \sim 1.610$)、甘油三酯高($OR=2.715, 95\%CI=1.709 \sim 4.315$)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)高($OR=1.019, 95\%CI=1.002 \sim 1.037$)、住院时长长($OR=1.099, 95\%CI=1.040 \sim 1.162$)、合并糖尿病($OR=2.879, 95\%CI=1.225 \sim 6.768$)是住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的危险因素($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示, 男性住院精神分裂症患者体重指数高($OR=1.524, 95\%CI=1.324 \sim 1.753$)、甘油三酯高($OR=2.841, 95\%CI=1.652 \sim 4.887$)是伴NAFLD的危险因素($P < 0.05$); 女性患者体重指数高($OR=1.370, 95\%CI=1.186 \sim 1.582$)、血糖高($OR=1.982, 95\%CI=1.218 \sim 3.225$)是伴NAFLD的危险因素($P < 0.05$), 发病年龄大($OR=0.939, 95\%CI=0.889 \sim 0.991$)是女性患者伴NAFLD的保护因素($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 住院精神分裂症患者的NAFLD患病率较高, 与性别、体重指数、甘油三酯、ALT、住院时长、是否患糖尿病相关, 且影响因素存在性别差异, 在临床中应重视防治住院精神分裂症患者发生NAFLD。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 非酒精性脂肪肝; 患病率; 性别

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Gender differences in factors associated with the development of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in hospitalized schizophrenic patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the gender differences in the prevalence and influencing factors of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in hospitalized schizophrenia patients. **Methods** A total of 316 schizophrenic inpatients admitted to Shanghai Jiading District Mental Health Center from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 were recruited. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis were applied to analyze schizophrenia inpatients and influencing factors of NAFLD in patients with different genders. **Results** The prevalence of NAFLD in hospitalized schizophrenics was 41.1% (130/316), with a prevalence of 42.1% (82/195) in male patients and 39.7% (48/121) in female patients. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that the influencing factors of NAFLD in hospitalized schizophrenia patients were female ($OR=2.345$, $95\%CI=1.159-4.743$), high body mass index (BMI) ($OR=1.445$, $95\%CI=1.296-1.610$), high triglyceride (TG) ($OR=2.715$, $95\%CI=1.709-4.315$), high alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ($OR=1.019$, $95\%CI=1.002-1.037$), long hospitalized time ($OR=1.099$, $95\%CI=1.040-1.162$), diabetes ($OR=2.879$, $95\%CI=1.225-6.768$) ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that high BMI ($OR=1.524$, $95\%CI=1.324-1.753$) and high TG ($OR=2.841$, $95\%CI=1.652-4.887$) were the risk factors of NAFLD in male hospitalized schizophrenia patients ($P < 0.05$); high BMI ($OR=1.370$, $95\%CI=1.186-1.582$) and high blood glucose ($OR=1.982$, $95\%CI=1.218-3.225$) were the risk factors of NAFLD in female hospitalized schizophrenia patients ($P < 0.05$); elder age of onset ($OR=0.939$, $95\%CI=0.889-0.991$) was the protective factor of NAFLD in female hospitalized schizophrenia patients ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The prevalence of NAFLD in hospitalized patients with schizophrenia is high, and significantly associated with gender, BMI, TG, ALT, length of hospitalization time and diabetes, and there are gender differences in influencing factors. Therefore, attention should be paid to the prevention and treatment of NAFLD in hospitalized schizophrenia patients in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Schizophrenia; Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; Prevalence; Gender

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非酒精性脂肪肝(nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)是常见的一种慢性肝脏代谢疾病,其特点为肝内甘油三酯的堆积及肝脏病变持续进展^[1]。全球NAFLD患病率随着肥胖和代谢综合征的增多而逐渐升高,其与糖尿病和动脉硬化性心血管疾病的高发密切相关,已成为肝移植的主要适应证之一,是重性精神疾病患者死亡的主要原因之一,严重损害公众健康^[2-3]。研究表明,NAFLD的发生发展及缓解存在性别差异,其具体机制复杂,尚未完全阐明,可能与肝腺苷一磷酸活化蛋白激酶信号通路、雌激素水平、瘦素和脂联素的分泌、脂肪组织、脂肪分布不同等有关^[4-5]。NAFLD的性别差异是研究热点之一^[5]。临床研究报道,干预方式如运动对NAFLD患者缓解具有性别差异,男性组运动是NAFLD缓解的独立相关因素,而女性组未观察到此现象,男性戒烟对改善NAFLD的严重程度优于女性^[6]。

精神分裂症在众多临床特征方面也存在性别差异,包括患病率、发病率、前驱症状、起病年龄、临床表现、病程、对治疗的反应、不良反应以及预

后等^[7-8]。NAFLD在重性精神疾病患者中的患病率较高,精神分裂症伴NAFLD的患病率高达30%~50%^[9-10],但是不同性别精神分裂症患者的NAFLD患病率报道不一。相关文献显示,男性精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的患病率高于女性,但也有相反的报道^[9-12]。国内的一些研究调查了中国人群中精神分裂症患者的性别差异,但主要集中在分析人口统计学特征,对精神分裂症伴NAFLD患病率的性别差异及其影响因素的研究较少,且研究结果不一致^[9-10]。因此,本研究探讨精神分裂症伴NAFLD患病率和相关影响因素,分析人口统计学因素和临床特征的性别差异,为临床中精神分裂症患者防治策略提供一定的理论实践依据。

一、对象与方法

1. 研究对象: 选择2020年7月1日至2021年6月30日在上海市嘉定区精神卫生中心住院治疗的316例精神分裂症患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)符合ICD-10中的精神分裂症诊断标准^[13];(2)无饮酒史或饮酒含乙醇量 < 140 g/周(女性 < 70 g/周);

(3) 自愿参与本研究并签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) 处于妊娠期或哺乳期; (2) 存在药物、酒精滥用或成瘾; (3) 合并重大躯体疾病, 包括急性、不稳定或危及生命的疾病(如癌症、感染)或中枢神经系统疾病; (4) 合并病毒性肝炎、药物性肝病、肝豆状核变性等可导致NAFLD的疾病。本研究已获得上海市嘉定区精神卫生中心医学伦理委员会审批(批号: 20200003)。

2. 实验室检查: 检测入组患者的糖脂代谢指标及与肝功能相关的指标, 于早上6:00抽取患者空腹肘静脉全血5 ml, 采用贝克曼库尔特AU680自动生化分析仪检测血浆总胆固醇、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)、血糖、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)。所有入组患者于晨起早餐前进行肝胆B超检查。B超采用飞利浦Affiniti50超声波诊断仪, 探测方法按超声医学肝胆系的探测方法进行。NAFLD诊断标准均符合《非酒精性脂肪性肝病防治指南(2018更新版)》^[14]。

3. 调查方法: 采用自制信息调查表记录精神分裂症患者的信息, 包括性别、年龄、诊断、精神科药物名称及剂量、吸烟史、发病年龄、病程、住院时间、婚姻状况、受教育年限、体重指数、实验室指标及医疗记录等内容。精神科用药方面, 仅服用一种抗精神病药物为单一用药, 只要服用一种典型抗精神病药物为服用典型抗精神病药物, 只要服用一种非典型抗精神病药物为服用非典型抗精神病药物, 服用阿立哌唑/齐拉西酮视为使用阿立哌唑/齐拉西酮组, 服用奥氮平/氯氮平视为服用奥氮平/氯氮平组, 合并丙戊酸钠或丙戊酸镁视为合并丙戊酸盐, 精神科药物剂量转换成氯丙嗪当量^[15]; 糖尿病、高血压等疾病由相应专科医生确诊。由受过培训的精神科医护人员进行调查工作。

4. 统计学方法: 建立Excel数据库, 采用SPSS 25.0统计软件包进行统计分析。计量资料采用Shapiro-Wilk法检测是否正态分布, 符合正态分布以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 不符合正态分布以中位数和四分位数 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示, 组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以频数、百分数(%)表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用多因素Logistic回归分析住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的影响因素, 并对性别进行分层分析。回归分析样本量基于经验

的方法, 采用5-10 EPV原则^[16]。双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

二、结果

1. 住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的影响因素分析: 316例患者中, 男195例, 女121例; NAFLD患病率为41.1%(130/316), 其中男性患者为42.1%(82/195), 女性患者为39.7%(48/121)。伴NAFLD患者的吸烟、合并高血压病、合并糖尿病比例均高于不伴NAFLD患者, 住院时长长于不伴NAFLD患者, 体重指数、甘油三酯、ALT、AST水平高于不伴NAFLD患者, HDL水平低于不伴NAFLD患者, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 见表1。

以伴或不伴NAFLD(不伴NAFLD=0, 伴NAFLD=1)为因变量, 以单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量及相关的潜在变量为自变量, 采用逐步回归法对精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的影响因素进行多因素Logistic回归分析。赋值方法: 性别(男=1, 女=2); 吸烟(否=0, 是=1); 高血压病(否=0, 是=1); 糖尿病(否=0, 是=1); 体重指数、甘油三酯、HDL、ALT、AST以连续性变量纳入方程。结果显示, 女性、体重指数高、甘油三酯高、ALT高、住院时长长、合并糖尿病是精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的危险因素($OR > 1, P < 0.05$), 见表2。

2. 不同性别患者伴NAFLD的单因素分析: 在男性患者中, 伴NAFLD患者的吸烟率、合并高血压病者占比、体重指数、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、LDL、ALT、血糖均高于不伴NAFLD患者, HDL低于不伴NAFLD患者, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。在女性患者中, 伴NAFLD患者的发病年龄低于不伴NAFLD患者, 病程长于不伴NAFLD患者, 合并糖尿病者占比、使用典型抗精神病药物者占比、体重指数、ALT、血糖高于不伴NAFLD患者, 甘油三酯、HDL低于不伴NAFLD患者, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表3。

3. 不同性别患者伴NAFLD的影响因素分析: 以伴或不伴NAFLD(不伴NAFLD=0, 伴NAFLD=1)为因变量, 以单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的变量为自变量, 采用逐步回归法对不同性别精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的影响因素进行多因素Logistic回归分析。赋值方法: 吸烟(否=0, 是=1); 高血压病(否=0, 是=1); 病程、发病年龄、体重指数、甘油三酯、HDL、LDL、ALT、血糖以连续性变量纳入方程。结果显示, 体重指数高、甘油三酯高是男性精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的危险因素($OR > 1, P < 0.01$); 体

表1 住院精神分裂症患者伴或不伴NAFLD影响因素的单因素分析

项目	伴NAFLD(n=130)	不伴NAFLD(n=186)	t/Z/χ ² 值	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.4 ± 11.0	51.5 ± 13.1	0.101	0.920
发病年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.1 ± 9.5	28.5 ± 10.4	1.165	0.245
病程[年, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	24.0(15.4, 32.0)	24.0(12.0, 32.3)	0.805	0.421
吸烟[例(%)]	49(37.7)	47(25.3)	5.584	0.019
高血压病[例(%)]	47(36.2)	34(18.3)	12.825	<0.001
糖尿病[例(%)]	26(20.0)	18(9.7)	6.803	0.013
婚姻状况[例(%)]				
已婚	43(33.1)	51(27.4)		
未婚	65(50.0)	100(53.8)	1.183	0.553
离异/丧偶	22(16.9)	35(18.8)		
受教育年限(年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.8 ± 3.2	10.0 ± 4.0	-0.502	0.616
住院时长[年, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	4.5(0.4, 13.3)	1.4(0.3, 11.1)	2.126	0.033
抗精神病药物剂量(mg/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) ^a	412.9 ± 268.4	437.9 ± 263.6	0.797	0.426
单一用药[例(%)]	55(42.3)	83(44.6)	0.167	0.730
奥氮平或氯氮平[例(%)]	68(52.3)	82(44.1)	2.074	0.170
阿立哌唑或齐拉西酮[例(%)]	24(18.5)	49(26.3)	2.676	0.106
典型抗精神病药物[例(%)]	19(14.6)	24(12.9)	0.291	0.662
非典型抗精神病药物[例(%)]	61(46.9)	97(52.2)	0.836	0.424
丙戊酸盐[例(%)]	18(13.8)	19(10.2)	0.976	0.375
体重指数(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.0 ± 3.8	22.8 ± 3.0	11.075	<0.001
甘油三酯(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.0 ± 0.8	1.2 ± 0.5	6.760	<0.001
总胆固醇(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.4 ± 0.9	4.2 ± 0.8	1.430	0.155
LDL[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	2.8(2.3, 3.7)	2.7(2.2, 3.3)	1.873	0.061
HDL[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	1.0(0.9, 1.1)	1.1(1.0, 1.3)	4.972	<0.001
ALT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	21.0(14.0, 39.7)	15.0(11.0, 23.0)	4.196	<0.001
AST[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	20.5(15.0, 30.0)	19.0(15.5, 23.0)	2.003	0.045

注：^a氯丙嗪当量；NAFLD 非酒精性脂肪肝；LDL 低密度脂蛋白；HDL 高密度脂蛋白；ALT 丙氨酸氨基转移酶；AST 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶

表2 住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

变量	β值	标准误	Wald χ ² 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
常量	-12.532	1.511	68.820	<0.001	<0.001	-
糖尿病	1.058	0.436	5.881	0.015	2.879	1.225 ~ 6.768
女性	0.852	0.359	5.622	0.018	2.345	1.159 ~ 4.743
住院时长	0.095	0.028	11.171	0.001	1.099	1.040 ~ 1.162
ALT	0.019	0.009	4.883	0.027	1.019	1.002 ~ 1.037
体重指数	0.368	0.055	44.013	<0.001	1.445	1.296 ~ 1.610
甘油三酯	0.999	0.236	17.867	<0.001	2.715	1.709 ~ 4.315

注：NAFLD 非酒精性脂肪肝；ALT 丙氨酸氨基转移酶；本表只展示有统计学意义的的数据；- 无数据

重指数高、血糖高是女性患者伴NAFLD的危险因素(OR > 1, P < 0.01), 发病年龄大是女性患者伴NAFLD的保护因素(OR < 1, P < 0.01), 见表4。

讨论 既往研究表明, 与健康人群比较, NAFLD在精神分裂症患者中更为普遍, 且负担重^[17]。精神分裂症是一种慢性精神疾病, 通常需要终身使用抗精神病药物进行治疗。长期服用抗精神病药物与葡萄糖-胰岛素稳态进行性破坏、血脂异常和体重增加有关。在一项前瞻性干预研究中, 191例精

神分裂症患者(其中初始有180例为未使用抗精神病药物患者)服用抗精神病药物(如阿立哌唑、利培酮、喹硫平或齐拉西酮)并随访3年, 在随访期结束时, 25.1%(48/191)的患者发生肝脏脂肪变性, 19.4%(37/191)的患者为未来脂肪变性风险高, NAFLD的发生率与抗精神病药物的初始选择比较, 差异无统计学意义^[18]。本研究结果显示, 住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD的总患病率为41.14%, 高于健康人群(11% ~ 23%)^[19-21]。本研究结果还显示, 女性、

表3 不同性别住院精神分裂症患者伴或不伴NAFLD影响因素的单因素分析

项目	男性(n=195)				女性(n=121)			
	伴NAFLD (n=82)	不伴NAFLD (n=113)	t/ χ^2 /Z值	P值	伴NAFLD (n=48)	不伴NAFLD (n=73)	t/ χ^2 /Z值	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.6 ± 11.5	52.5 ± 13.4	-0.472	0.638	51.0 ± 10.3	50.1 ± 12.5	0.424	0.672
发病年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.1 ± 9.8	26.6 ± 9.4	0.347	0.729	27.1 ± 9.2	31.3 ± 11.4	-2.123	0.036
病程[年, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	24.0(16.0, 31.3)	26.0(17.0, 35.0)	0.924	0.355	22.5(12.0, 34.0)	16.0(8.0, 27.0)	2.187	0.029
吸烟[例(%)]	47(57.3)	45(39.8)	5.836	0.016	2(4.2)	2(2.7)	-	0.649
高血压病[例(%)]	37(45.1)	88(77.9)	11.590	0.010	10(20.8)	9(12.3)	1.582	0.208
糖尿病[例(%)]	17(20.7)	15(13.3)	1.926	0.165	9(18.8)	3(4.1)	-	0.012
婚姻[例(%)]								
已婚	25(30.5)	19(16.8)			18(37.5)	32(43.8)		
未婚	47(57.3)	81(71.7)	5.450	0.066	18(37.5)	19(26.0)	1.800	0.420
离异/丧偶	10(12.2)	13(11.5)			12(25.0)	22(30.2)		
受教育年限[年, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	9.0(9.0, 13.0)	9.0(7.0, 13.0)	0.517	0.605	9.0(5.0, 13.0)	9.0(9.0, 13.0)	1.765	0.077
住院时长[年, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.6(1.0, 14.2)	3.9(0.6, 15.0)	1.082	0.279	1.2(0.2, 5.7)	0.3(0.2, 2.1)	1.629	0.103
抗精神病药物剂量(mg/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) ^a	440.6 ± 288.0	441.0 ± 268.1	-0.010	0.992	365.5 ± 226.2	431.0 ± 258.3	1.432	0.155
单一用药[例(%)]	49(59.8)	51(45.1)	0.463	0.496	22(45.8)	32(43.8)	0.047	0.829
奥氮平或氯氮平[例(%)]	45(54.9)	47(41.6)	3.365	0.067	23(47.9)	35(47.9)	0.001	0.998
阿立哌唑或齐拉西酮[例(%)]	17(20.7)	34(30.1)	2.154	0.142	7(14.6)	15(20.5)	0.693	0.405
典型抗精神病药物[例(%)]	9(11.0)	18(15.9)	0.977	0.323	10(20.8)	6(8.2)	4.016	0.045
非典型抗精神病药物[例(%)]	42(51.2)	62(54.9)	0.254	0.614	19(39.6)	35(47.9)	0.819	0.365
丙戊酸盐[例(%)]	12(14.6)	12(10.6)	0.710	0.400	6(12.5)	7(9.6)	0.265	0.613
体重指数(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.3 ± 3.5	22.9 ± 2.9	9.597	<0.001	26.6 ± 4.3	22.5 ± 3.3	5.876	<0.001
甘油三酯(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.0 ± 1.0	1.2 ± 0.7	6.181	<0.001	1.1 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 1.7	3.360	0.001
总胆固醇(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.5 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 0.7	2.229	0.028	4.4 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 0.9	0.002	0.999
LDL[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.7(2.2, 3.7)	2.5(2.1, 3.2)	1.974	0.048	2.8(2.3, 3.6)	2.9(2.4, 3.3)	0.564	0.573
HDL[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.9(0.8, 1.1)	1.1(0.9, 1.2)	4.480	<0.001	1.1(1.0, 1.4)	1.2(1.0, 1.4)	2.334	0.020
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	22.5(15.0, 41.4)	17.0(12.0, 25.5)	3.314	0.001	18.0(11.3, 37.8)	13.0(10.0, 18.5)	2.528	0.011
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	21(15.8, 30.3)	20.0(16.0, 25.0)	1.261	0.207	18.5(15.0, 26.0)	14.5(17.0, 22.0)	1.736	0.083
血糖[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.1(4.8, 5.8)	4.8(4.5, 5.5)	2.925	0.003	5.7(5.1, 6.7)	5.0(4.8, 5.3)	4.273	<0.001

注：^a氯丙嗪当量；NAFLD非酒精性脂肪肝；LDL低密度脂蛋白；HDL高密度脂蛋白；ALT丙氨酸氨基转移酶；AST天冬氨酸氨基转移酶；-采用Fisher确切概率法

表4 不同性别住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

变量	β 值	标准误	Wald χ^2 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
男性						
常量	-12.536	1.864	45.225	<0.001	<0.001	-
甘油三酯	1.044	0.277	14.244	<0.001	2.841	1.652 ~ 4.887
体重指数	0.421	0.072	34.661	<0.001	1.524	1.324 ~ 1.753
女性						
常量	-10.015	2.242	19.949	<0.001	<0.001	-
体重指数	0.315	0.073	18.366	<0.001	1.370	1.186 ~ 1.582
血糖	0.684	0.248	7.590	<0.001	1.982	1.218 ~ 3.225
发病年龄	-0.063	0.028	5.300	<0.001	0.939	0.889 ~ 0.991

注：NAFLD非酒精性脂肪肝；本表只展示有统计学意义的的数据；-无数据

体重指数高、甘油三酯高、ALT高、住院时间长、合并糖尿病与伴NAFLD存在相关性，与其他研究结果类似^[9, 22-24]。国内学者对住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD进行调查，发现NAFLD患病率约为32%，

进一步分析发现女性、体重指数高、病程长、ALT高与罹患脂肪肝有关^[9]。精神分裂症患者易发生NAFLD，与多种因素有关：(1)下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴过度激活，

导致皮质醇释放异常,增加肥胖、炎症、胰岛素抵抗和脂肪代谢障碍,这些内分泌效应都与NAFLD的发病机制密切相关。(2)与代谢综合征有关,代谢综合征通常为血糖、HDL、胆固醇、甘油三酯、肥胖和血压中至少3项异常^[25],导致促炎性因子释放(如IL-6)及炎性因子增加(如CRP、TNF- α 、脂联素和瘦素等),加重胰岛素抵抗,而胰岛素抵抗与NAFLD的发生密切相关^[26-27]。(3)与活动、饮食方式和药物治疗等因素有关,患者可能存在持续的阴性症状(如意志缺乏、快感缺失)和阳性症状(如幻觉、言语障碍、妄想或行为紊乱等),为了控制症状,需服用抗精神病药物,其中一些抗精神病药物与代谢紊乱和代谢综合征显著相关(如奥氮平、氯氮平或喹硫平等)^[28]。临床精神科药物中,阿立哌唑和齐拉西酮对患者体重的影响较小^[29],而奥氮平或氯氮平会导致患者体重升高的风险增加^[30-31]。在本研究结果中,两组的体重指数比较并未呈现此现象,可能与样本量较少有关。

本研究结果显示,男性、女性住院精神分裂症患者NAFLD的患病率分别为42.1%、39.7%。在控制了混杂因素的影响后,多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示女性患者伴NAFLD的风险更高,提示女性精神分裂症患者更应注意NAFLD的筛查,尤其是要注意NAFLD易感因素。相关研究显示,性别差异在NAFLD的发生发展中起着重要作用^[4]。国外研究报道男性精神分裂症患者NAFLD患病率、发生率及严重程度高于绝经前女性,绝经期后,男性与女性患病率无明显差别,甚至女性高于男性^[5,12]。既往研究报道NAFLD患者代谢指标、腰围、腰臀比存在性别差异^[32-33]。Lin等^[34]报道了在预测NAFLD因素方面存在性别差异,皮下脂肪厚度是预测男性发生脂肪肝的重要危险因素,而女性的重要危险因素为颈围。性别差异在NAFLD中的影响机制复杂,可能与多种因素相关:(1)性激素水平不同。性激素可影响肝脏和脂肪组织间的相互作用,脂肪组织储存脂质能力强,过多脂肪组织会引起炎症和促炎性因子释放,加重胰岛素抵抗,导致脂肪肝发生、发展^[4,35]。(2)脂肪的分布不同,男性主要为苹果形脂肪分布,其特征在于腹部内脏脂肪较多;女性在臀部皮下脂肪组织积累的脂肪较多,主要为梨形脂肪分布,更年期后转变为腹部积累更多脂肪^[36]。D'Abbondanza等^[37]采用低碳水化合物生酮饮食改善NAFLD,结果显示在体重减轻和NAFLD改善方面,男性较女性受益更大,这些差异在绝经后减弱,

考虑原因为性激素水平和脂肪分布构成不一致。(3)基础研究显示,雌性显示出更大的线粒体和更高水平的线粒体DNA、呼吸链蛋白和线粒体酶,氧化能力更高^[38]。(4)对抗精神病药物的反应不同,女性抗精神病药物的有效剂量可能需要低于指南推荐的男性,特别是奥氮平和氯氮平^[39-40]。(5)不同性别患者之间具有不同种属的肠道微生物,免疫反应不同^[5]。

本研究结果显示,体重指数、甘油三酯含量高与男性住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD相关。相关研究报道,阴性症状在伴NAFLD的男性精神分裂症患者中更为严重^[41-42]。缺乏运动的生活方式在阴性症状患者中常见,这增加了NAFLD的高危因素,如肥胖、血脂异常、胰岛素抵抗^[43]。不同于男性,女性的体重指数、血糖与伴NAFLD呈正相关,与发病年龄呈负相关。因此,在精神分裂症患者预防NAFLD方面应注意其生活方式的调整^[44],如减重、加强运动、心理卫生教育等。男性患者伴NAFLD与甘油三酯水平存在相关性,较女性影响程度高^[45];因此,男性应严格控制血脂,女性应严格控制血糖,加强血糖监测管理;而发病年龄晚具有保护作用,可能与服药时间、住院时长均减少等有关。

综上所述,住院精神分裂症患者伴NAFLD患病率较高,性别、体重指数、甘油三酯、ALT、住院时长、糖尿病与伴NAFLD相关,且影响因素存在性别差异。但本研究因受地区、时间和相关资源等限制,仅纳入了一家精神卫生中心的住院患者,存在一定的局限性:(1)本研究样本量小,且为横断面研究,无法显示直接的因果关系。(2)其他与代谢影响关系密切的因素如饮食、运动量、腰围、腹围、药物使用时间等因素未纳入。(3)缺乏病情严重程度的评估。(4)女性组绝经前、围绝经期和绝经后未进行分层。因此,未来的研究中应加大样本量,纳入多种来源的患者,如门诊及其他医院患者,采用前瞻性纵向设计方案,纳入更多相关因素以进一步深入探讨。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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