

Spontaneous Hypoglycemia: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Abstract

Objective: To understand the etiology and diagnosis of spontaneous hypoglycemia and improve the understanding of drug-induced hypoglycemia in non-diabetic patients. **Methods:** A case of spontaneous hypoglycemia was analyzed in detail, and the related literature at home and abroad was reviewed. **Results:** The patient was an old man with repeated fatigue and unconsciousness for one week. The venous blood glucose was 1.4 mmol/l. The patient improved after eating or infusion of glucose. There was no previous history of diabetes. No hypoglycemia was induced in the hunger test and OGTT prolongation test. No obvious abnormality was found in cortisol rhythm, C-peptide, proinsulin, insulin autoantibody, and enhanced CT of upper abdomen. After questioning the patient's medical history, the patient took health care products such as "German black times, aphrodisiac" for a long time. Considering drug-induced hypoglycemia, no hypoglycemia occurred after 1 week of discontinuation. After discharge, the patient was followed up for more than 1 month. There was no recurrence of hypoglycemia, and he was clearly diagnosed as drug-induced hypoglycemia. **Conclusion:** Spontaneous hypoglycemia in non-diabetic patients is rare in clinical practice. The etiology and diagnosis are still a big problem, so it is very important to identify the etiology and diagnosis of spontaneous hypoglycemia, combined with this case to review and review the relevant literature, so as to improve the understanding of spontaneous hypoglycemia.

Keywords

Hypoglycemia, Spontaneous Hypoglycemia, Drug-Induced Hypoglycemia, Pathogeny

自发性低血糖一例并文献复习

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摘要

目的: 了解自发性低血糖的病因及诊断, 提高对非糖尿病患者药物性低血糖的认识。方法: 详细回顾分析一例自发性低血糖患者的病例资料, 并复习国内外相关文献。结果: 患者为老年男性, 反复乏力伴意识不清1周, 查静脉血糖1.4 mmol/L, 进食或输注葡萄糖后好转, 既往无糖尿病病史。完善饥饿实验、口服葡萄糖耐量(OGTT)延长实验均未诱发出低血糖, 皮质醇节律、C肽、胰岛素原、胰岛素自身抗体、上腹部增强CT等未见明显异常, 后追问患者病史, 患者长期口服“德国黑倍、壮阳药”等保健品, 考虑药物性低血糖, 停用1周后, 未出现低血糖, 出院后随访1月余, 未再次发作低血糖, 明确诊断为药物性低血糖。结论: 非糖尿病患者自发性低血糖在临床中较少见, 病因及诊断仍为一大难题, 因此明确自发性低血糖的病因及诊断至关重要, 结合本例回顾并复习相关文献, 以提高对自发性低血糖的认识。

关键词

低血糖, 自发性低血糖, 药物性低血糖, 病因

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1. 引言

低血糖是临床中的一种常见急症, 大多数是由于糖尿病患者使用降糖药物或外源性胰岛素与饮食不当所致[1][2], 但针对非糖尿病患者自发性低血糖的病因及诊断仍是临床工作中的一大难题, 因此, 及早明确自发性低血糖的病因并诊断, 是治疗及减少这类患者临床负担及死亡风险的重要措施。现分享我院一例已获得知情同意自发性低血糖患者的病例资料, 以期提高临床诊治经验, 降低糖尿病性自发性低血糖患者死亡率。

2. 病历资料

患者, 男性, 84岁, 因“反复乏力伴意识不清1周”2019-12-12入院, 1周前开始出现软弱无力, 意识不清、一过性意识丧失, 于当地医院查静脉血糖1.4 mmol/L, 输注葡萄糖后好转, 后反复出现类似症状, 于我院急诊查静脉血糖波动在1.4~2.8 mmol/L之间, 进食后可缓解, 以“低血糖原因待查?”收入院。既往高血压病史, 否认糖尿病、肝炎、吸烟、饮酒史。体检: T: 36.9℃, P: 67次/分, R: 17次/分, BP: 180/101 mmHg。患者神志清、精神可, 心肺腹部查体均无异常。辅助检查: 2019~12~10 血糖: 葡萄糖 1.48 mmol/L; 2019~12~11 血糖: 葡萄糖 1.86 mmol/L, 胰岛素 221.30 pmol/L。入院后完善糖化血红蛋白测定、抗谷氨酸脱羧酶抗体检测、抗胰岛素抗体检测、生长激素测定、C肽、胰岛素测定、胰岛素样生长因子检测、甲状腺功能、皮质醇、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)节律、OGTT 延长实验、饥饿实验等均未见明显异常。皮质醇、ACTH 节律示: 皮质醇(8 am~4 pm) 200.7~173.4 nmol/L (参考值: 7~9 am: 171~536 nmol/L; 3~5 pm: 64~327 nmol/L); ACTH (8 am~4 pm) 22.32~17.91 pg/mL (参考值: 8 am: 7.2~63.6 pg/mL; 4 pm: 7.2~63.6 pg/mL)。OGTT 延长实验结果: 血糖(0-1 h-2 h-3 h-4 h) 3.1-6.29-7.5-7.0-10.2 mmol/L (参考值: 3.9~6.1 mmol/L); C肽(0-1 h-2 h-3 h-4 h) 1.7-0.98-1.78-1.31-1.74 nmol/L (参考值: 0.37~1.47

nmol/L); 胰岛素(0-1 h-2 h-3 h-4 h) 4.34-11.71-22.99-11.61-21.01 uIU/mL (参考值: 2.6~24.9 uIU/mL)。饥饿实验: 血糖(d1-d2-d3) 4.04-3.81-4.55 mmol (参考值: 3.9~6.1 mmol/L); C 肽(d1-d2-d3) 0.244-0.344-0.603 nmol/L (参考值: 0.37~1.47 nmol/L); 胰岛素(d1-d2-d3) 1.65-2.3-5.44 uIU/mL (参考值: 2.6~24.9 uIU/mL)。上腹部CT动态增强扫描示: 胰尾部主胰管轻度扩张。动态监测患者血糖变化, 血糖波动在3.1~6.1 mmol/L, 未出现低血糖, 排除垂体、肾上腺、甲状腺功能减退及胰岛素瘤等疾病, 追问患者病史, 患者自诉持续口服“德国黑倍、壮阳药”等保健品10余年, 考虑药物性低血糖发作, 停药观察1周后, 患者未再出现低血糖, 出院后随访1月余, 患者未再发低血糖, 明确诊断为药物性低血糖。嘱患者继续停用保健药品, 并定期随访。

3. 讨论

低血糖是指血糖低于2.8 mmol/L时, 交感神经兴奋和中枢神经损害的一种临床综合征, 交感神经兴奋引起的自主神经症状表现为饥饿、心慌、大汗、乏力、面色苍白等; 中枢神经症状包括头痛、头晕、神志不清、健忘、视力模糊、复视、构音障碍、癫痫发作、甚至昏迷等[3]。长期低血糖会导致脑缺血性损伤、脑死亡, 诱发心肌梗死、心力衰竭及心源性猝死等[4], 增加心脏病患者的全因死亡率。低血糖是糖尿病患者诊治过程中常见的严重不良反应, 而非糖尿病患者自发性低血糖发生率低, 但死亡率较糖尿病患者更高、预后更差[3] [5]。故明确自发性低血糖病因, 早期诊断至关重要, 结合本例患者自发性低血糖的发病及诊断全过程, 详细回顾低血糖可能病因及诊断, 增加对非糖尿病患者自发性低血糖的认识。

自发性低血糖在非糖尿病患者中并不常见, 这是源于体内内分泌调节反馈机制对血糖水平的快速调节, 当这些机制受损或超出其上限时, 低血糖才会出现[3]。相关文献指出, 目前有关低血糖的病因包括, 1) 内源性高胰岛素血症如自身免疫相关性疾病、胰岛素瘤、胰腺特发性内生成纤维细胞病即非胰岛素瘤胰源性高胰岛素血症; 2) 外源性高胰岛素血症包括外源性胰岛素的应用、口服降糖药物; 3) 心衰、肾衰、肝衰、胃部手术术后等疾病状态; 4) 垂体、肾上腺功能减退导致激素缺乏; 5) 非 β 细胞肿瘤如肝癌、胃肿瘤或肉瘤产生胰岛素样生长因子 II (pro-IGF II) 等原因[3] [6] [7]。该患者既往仅有高血压病史, 结合胰岛素、C 肽、胰高血糖素样生长因子、胰岛素自身抗体、生长激素、皮质醇、ACTH 等检验结果, 及腹部CT均未见明显异常, 可排除这一系列低血糖原因。此时, 便不得不考虑药物相关性低血糖。

药物性低血糖是一种严重的不良反应, 一项研究表明, 由药物引起的低血糖占有因药物不良事件入院患者的23%, 占有入院病例的4.4% [8]。另一项研究则表明, 药物性低血糖患者在医院的中位住院时间为4天, 死亡率达1.3% [9]。尽管大多数药物性低血糖发生在糖尿病患者中, 特别是使用磺酰脲类和胰岛素控制血糖的患者[10] [11], 但其他非降糖药物也不容忽视。Seltzer 等人分析发现, 在1940年至1989年之间, 文献中仅报道了1418例非降糖药物性低血糖病例, 大大低估了非糖尿病患者药物性低血糖的危害性及严重性[12]。Murad 等人研究表明, 与低血糖相关的药物约有164种, 其中应用广泛的包括: 喹诺酮类抗生素、喷他脞、奎宁、青蒿素、消炎痛、苯甲酸、锂等精神类用药[13] [14]; Chretien 等人提出曲马多等阿片类药物也可导致低血糖的出现, 妇女和糖尿病患者多见[15] [16] [17]。本例患者口服“德国黑倍、壮阳药”等保健品长达10余年, 停药后未再次出现低血糖, 回顾这类保健药品, 包含一系列如海马、雪鹿鞭、锁阳人参、牦牛、鹿茸、龟板、狗脊、黄精、首乌、野驴鞭、胡桃肉、肉苁蓉等成分, 具体副作用不明、作用机制不明, 有动物实验研究称, 西地那非及含5型磷酸二酯酶抑制剂的“天然或草药”壮阳药补品, 可致肝损伤, 影响肝脏的造血等一系列功能, 进而影响血糖代谢[18]。

明确自发性低血糖病因, 及早诊断, 改善低血糖症状, 预防低血糖再发是自发性低血糖目前诊治的目标及方案[3]。尽管目前文献报道表明引起非糖尿病患者自发性低血糖的药物种类庞杂, 但证据质量却较低, 缺乏高质量的证据支持[13], 仍需进一步的研究探索。临床中, 长期口服保健药品的人群数量庞大,

Budnitz 等人表明,美国每年有 99,628 例 65 岁以上的老年人因药物不良事件紧急住院,其中 80 岁以上者约 50% [19]。因此,需密切关注老年人合并用药情况,预防并降低药物性低血糖的发生率和死亡率。

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