

非酒精性脂肪性肝病与结直肠息肉发病风险的相关性研究

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摘要

背景与目的: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病(Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)与结直肠息肉发生风险的关系尚不明确。本研究主要分析了NAFLD与结直肠息肉发病风险的相关性。方法: 我们选取了2019年1月~2022年2月在青岛市市立医院消化内二科住院的患者共1003例, 所有患者均接受瞬时弹性成像(FibroScan)及结肠镜检查。根据受控衰减参数(controlled attenuation parameter, CAP)将患者分为NAFLD组与非NAFLD组。比较两组患者的一般资料、生化指标及结直肠息肉特征, 利用多变量logistic回归分析NAFLD与结直肠息肉风险的相关性。统计学分析利用SPSS 26.0软件进行。结果: 与非NAFLD组患者相比, NAFLD患者发生结直肠息肉的患病率显著增加, 包括腺瘤性息肉与增生性息肉(P 均 <0.001)。多变量logistic回归分析结果显示无论在模型1(校正了性别、年龄、吸烟史、BMI)、模型2(进一步校正了糖尿病、高血压病、代谢综合征、血脂异常)或模型3(进一步校正了ALB, TBIL, ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, UA)中, NAFLD始终是结直肠息肉(模型1: OR = 1.968, 95% CI: 1.474~2.627, $P < 0.001$; 模型2: OR = 1.792, 95% CI: 1.332~2.413, $P < 0.001$; 模型3: OR = 1.769, 95% CI: 1.302~2.403, $P < 0.001$)的独立危险因素, 其中包括腺瘤性息肉(模型1: OR = 1.612, 95% CI: 1.177~2.209, $P = 0.003$; 模型2: OR = 1.497, 95% CI: 1.083~2.069, $P = 0.014$; 模型3: OR = 1.576, 95% CI: 1.129~2.199, $P = 0.008$)与增生性息肉(模型1: OR = 1.672, 95% CI: 1.213~2.304, $P = 0.002$; 模型2: OR = 1.555, 95% CI: 1.118~2.163, $P = 0.009$; 模型3: OR = 1.491, 95% CI: 1.060~2.097, $P = 0.022$)。结论: NAFLD显著增加了结直肠息肉的患病率。同时也是结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉的主要危险因素。

关键词

非酒精性脂肪性肝病, 结直肠息肉, 受控衰减参数

Association between Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and the Risk of Colorectal Polyp

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: The association between non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and the risk of colorectal polyp remains unclear. This study was conducted to analyze the association between NAFLD and the risk of colorectal polyp. **Methods:** A total of 1003 hospitalized patients were selected from the department of Gastroenterology, Qingdao Municipal Hospital from January 2019 to February 2022. All patients were underwent the transient elastography (FibroScan) and colonoscopy. Patients were divided into the NAFLD group and non-NAFLD group according to the controlled attenuation parameter. The characteristics of general data, biochemical indexes and colorectal polyps between the two groups were compared. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the association between NAFLD and the risk of colorectal polyps. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 26.0 software. **Results:** Compared with non-NAFLD patients, the prevalence of colorectal polyp in NAFLD patients was significantly increased, including adenomatous polyp and hyperplastic polyp (all $P < 0.001$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that NAFLD was always an independent risk factor for colorectal polyp (Model 1: OR = 1.968, 95% CI: 1.474~2.627, $P < 0.001$; Model 2: OR = 1.792, 95% CI: 1.332~2.413, $P < 0.001$; Model 3: OR = 1.769, 95% CI: 1.302~2.403, $P < 0.001$) in Model 1 (adjusted for sex, age, smoking history, BMI), Model 2 (further adjusted for diabetes mellitus, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, dyslipidemia) and Model 3 (further corrected for ALB, TBIL, ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, UA), including adenomatous polyp (Model 1: OR = 1.612, 95% CI: 1.177~2.209, $P = 0.003$; Model 2: OR = 1.497, 95% CI: 1.083~2.069, $P = 0.014$; Model 3: OR = 1.576, 95% CI: 1.129~2.199, $P = 0.008$) and hyperplastic polyp (Model 1: OR = 1.672, 95% CI: 1.213~2.304, $P = 0.002$; Model 2: OR = 1.555, 95% CI: 1.118~2.163, $P = 0.009$; Model 3: OR = 1.491, 95% CI: 1.060~2.097, $P = 0.022$). **Conclusion:** NAFLD significantly increases the prevalence of colorectal polyp. It is also a major risk factor for colorectal polyp, adenomatous polyp, and hyperplastic polyp.

Keywords

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Colorectal Polyp, Controlled Attenuation Parameters

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1. 引言

随着全球环境和生活方式的改变及人口老龄化的日益加重,非酒精性脂肪性肝病(Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)已成为危害人类健康的主要慢性肝病,同时肥胖症、代谢综合征及糖尿病的流行也加剧 NAFLD 的发生与发展[1]。据可靠数据显示,目前全球 NAFLD 的平均患病率约为 25%,且这一数据将在未来十年内持续增加,加重全球卫生健康与医药行业负担[2][3]。

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是全球常见的癌症之一,占癌症相关死亡的10% [4]。大量数据显示,肥胖、糖尿病、代谢综合征会导致CRC的发病率增加[5]。CRC的发病机制复杂,胰岛素抵抗、脂肪因子、慢性炎症、饮食习惯、肠道微生物群以及遗传和表观遗传因素共同促进CRC的发生,这也是NAFLD的潜在发病机制[5] [6] [7] [8]。近些年,积累的证据表明,NAFLD与CRC密切相关[9]。CRC大多数起源于结直肠息肉,尤其是腺瘤性息肉或部分增生性息肉,可通过传统腺瘤-癌途径和锯齿状瘤形成途径发生癌变,这些腺瘤和息肉被认为是CRC的前体病变[4]。调查研究显示,NAFLD也与结直肠息肉密切相关。Stadlmayr等[10]发现NAFLD是结直肠肿瘤的独立危险因素;Chen等[11]的研究得出相似的结论,还发现NAFLD患者发生增生性息肉的风险增加。最近,一项纳入26项研究的Meta分析同样也发现NAFLD患者与结直肠癌和结直肠腺瘤的高患病率有关[12]。

此外,韩国的两项研究利用肝脂肪指数(fatty liver index, FLI)评分系统对NAFLD患者进行分层,研究结果显示结直肠癌的患病风险与NAFLD严重程度相关[13]。然而,该评分系统诊断准确性较低,并且这些指标不是严格的肝脏特异性参数,结果易受合并症或其他因素影响[14]。瞬时弹性成像(FibroScan)能够通过受控衰减参数(CAP)准确地监测肝脏脂肪变性,是一种无创、定量、便捷、可重复的方法。与肝脏脂肪变性具有很好的相关性,广泛应用于临床上疾病的诊断与监测[14] [15]。

在本研究中,我们以CAP作为NAFLD的诊断标准,评估NAFLD与结直肠息肉之间的相关性。

2. 材料与方法

2.1. 受试者

本研究符合赫尔辛基宣言并经青岛市市立医院医学伦理委员会批准。我们从数字化病案数据库收集自2019年1月至2022年02月在青岛市市立医院消化内二科住院的病例。纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 18 岁并且 <80 岁的成年人,所有受试者均接受Fiboscan检查及结肠镜检查。排除标准:1)根据AASID指南[16],排除酒精性脂肪性肝病(女性为每周140g酒精,男性为每周210g酒精)、病毒性肝炎、全胃肠外营养、肝豆状核变性、自身免疫性肝病等可导致脂肪肝的特定疾病,2)既往恶性肿瘤病史,3)炎症性肠病及家族性结肠息肉病,4)结直肠切除史,5)长期应用免疫抑制剂或激素,6)患有严重心脑血管疾病,7)未行Fiboscan或结肠镜检查。

2.2. 收集与处理数据

通过病案数据库获取所有受试者的性别、年龄、吸烟史、既往史与合并疾病(高血压、糖尿病和血脂异常等),以及人体测量指标。体重指数(body mass index, BMI)计算为体重(公斤)除以身高的平方(米)(kg/m^2)。根据国际糖尿病联合会和世界心脏联合会的联合声明诊断代谢综合征[17]。住院期间每位受试者均抽取空腹静脉血,检测白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、谷氨酰转氨酶(γ -glutamyl transferase, GGT)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL-C)等指标。

2.3. 肝脏受控衰减参数(CAP)检测

所有受试者肝脏通过FibroScan 502诊断仪(M探头)进行扫描,并由经验丰富的医生在检查点进行至少10次测量,并由仪器自动获得CAP中值并记录。根据CAP值对受试者进行分组[15]:非NAFLD组:CAP < 248 dB/m, NAFLD组:CAP ≥ 248 dB/m。

2.4. 结肠镜检查

所有受试者在服用聚乙二醇电解质散剂充分准备肠道后, 由数名具有多年操作经验的内窥镜医师进行结肠镜检查。完整的结肠镜检查被定义为内窥镜到达盲肠。未完成结肠镜检查的受试者被排除在研究之外。由经验丰富的病理科医师对所有息肉样病变进行组织学评估。记录所有息肉的位置、数量、直径和组织学特征(腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉)。

2.5. 统计分析

本研究所有数据利用 SPSS 26.0 统计学软件进行分析。符合正态分布数据, 以均数±均数标准差表示, 采用独立样本 t 检验进行比较; 对于非正态分布数据, 以中位数(四分位间距)表示, 采用曼-惠特尼 U 检验进行比较; 分类变量, 以频数(百分位数)表示, 使用 χ^2 检验进行比较。使用 Logistic 回归分析用于比较非 NAFLD 组与 NAFLD 组发生结直肠息肉的风险。 P 值 < 0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

3. 结果

3.1. 一般临床资料特征

本研究共纳入 1003 名患者, 根据 CAP 值将所有患者分为 513 名非 NAFLD 患者(51.15%)与 490 名 NAFLD 受试者(48.85%) (表 1)。与非 NAFLD 组相比, NAFLD 组男性患者比例较大(40.49% vs. 49.80%, $P = 0.005$), 老年患者居多(29.04% vs. 36.33%, $P = 0.014$), 且糖尿病(9.75% vs. 15.71%, $P = 0.005$)、高血压病(21.05% vs. 33.67%, $P < 0.001$)、代谢综合征(14.81% vs. 48.37%, $P < 0.001$)、血脂异常(54.78% vs. 79.39%, $P < 0.001$)的患病率较高, BMI ($P < 0.001$)水平也显著高于非 NAFLD 组。而非 NAFLD 组与 NAFLD 组中吸烟患者比例无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

Table 1. General clinical characteristics of subjects in the non-NAFLD and NAFLD groups

表 1. 非 NAFLD 组和 NAFLD 组受试者一般临床资料特征

变量	非 NAFLD 组 n = 513	NAFLD 组 n = 490	χ^2 值或 t 值	P
男性, n (%)	210 (40.94)	244 (49.80)	2.828	0.005
年龄>60 岁, n (%)	149 (29.04)	178 (36.33)	2.459	0.014
吸烟史, n (%)	86 (16.76)	100 (20.41)	1.484	0.138
糖尿病, n (%)	50 (9.75)	77 (15.71)	2.841	0.005
高血压病, n (%)	108 (21.05)	165 (33.67)	4.489	<0.001
代谢综合征, n (%)	76 (14.81)	237 (48.37)	11.460	<0.001
血脂异常, n (%)	281 (54.78)	389 (79.39)	8.274	<0.001
BMI, kg/m ²	23.58 ± 2.82	26.58 ± 3.18	-15.740	<0.001

注: NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; BMI: 体重指数; $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

3.2. 生化指标特征

同时, 我们比较了两组患者的生化指标特征, 结果如表 2 所示, NAFLD 组患者中 ALT ($P < 0.001$)、AST ($P < 0.001$)、ALP ($P < 0.001$)、GGT ($P < 0.001$)、FBG ($P < 0.001$)、UA ($P < 0.001$)、TG ($P < 0.001$)、

TC ($P = 0.025$)、LDL ($P = 0.002$)水平显著高于非 NAFLD 组, HDL ($P < 0.001$)水平低于 NAFLD 组, 且差异均具有统计学意义。ALB ($P = 0.101$)、TBIL ($P = 0.951$)在两组间水平未见有明显差异。

Table 2. Biochemical characteristics of subjects in non-NAFLD and NAFLD groups

表 2. 非 NAFLD 组和 NAFLD 组受试者生化指标特征

变量	非 NAFLD 组 n = 513	NAFLD 组 n = 490	Z 值或 t 值	P
ALB, g/L	41.77 ± 3.33	42.11 ± 3.18	-1.644	0.101
TBIL, μmol/L	12.30 (9.60, 16.15)	12.30 (9.70, 16.10)	-0.061	0.951
ALT, U/L	15.79 (12.33, 21.20)	22.28 (15.58, 32.39)	-10.333	<0.001
AST, U/L	19.52 (16.77, 23.01)	21.10 (17.97, 25.71)	-5.534	<0.001
ALP, U/L	73.87 (63.09, 89.71)	80.79 (66.94, 96.71)	-4.765	<0.001
GGT, U/L	17.91 (14.00, 25.18)	26.81 (17.90, 41.36)	-10.849	<0.001
FBG, mmol/L	4.29 (3.95, 4.81)	4.79 (4.28, 5.47)	-8.909	<0.001
UA, μmol/L	306.3 (261.1, 370.9)	358.0 (305.1, 425.9)	-8.320	<0.001
TG, mmol/L	1.12 (0.83, 1.50)	1.61 (1.15, 2.26)	-11.254	<0.001
TC, mmol/L	4.91 (4.30, 5.73)	5.11 (4.43, 5.90)	-2.242	0.025
HDL-C, mmol/L	1.30 (1.09, 1.51)	1.16 (0.97, 1.36)	-6.543	<0.001
LDL-C, mmol/L	2.86 (2.41, 3.40)	3.03 (2.55, 3.51)	-3.032	0.002

注: NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; ALB: 白蛋白; TBIL: 总胆红素; ALT: 丙氨酸氨基转移酶; AST: 天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶; ALP: 碱性磷酸酶; GGT: 谷氨酰转肽酶; FBG: 空腹血糖; UA: 尿酸; TG: 甘油三酯; TC: 总胆固醇; HDL-C: 高密度脂蛋白; LDL-C: 低密度脂蛋白; $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

3.3. 比较非 NAFLD 组与 NAFLD 组患者中结直肠息肉患病特征

在非 NAFLD 组患者中, 结直肠息肉共 190 例(37.04%), 其中腺瘤性息肉 117 例(22.81%), 增生性息肉 105 例(20.47%); 而在 NAFLD 组患者中, 结直肠息肉共 284 例(57.96%), 包括 174 例腺瘤性息肉(35.51%) 与 165 例增生性息肉(33.67%)。NAFLD 组中结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉及增生性息肉的患病比例均高于非 NAFLD 组, 且差异具有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05) (表 3)。

Table 3. Colorectal polyp characteristics of subjects in the non-NAFLD and NAFLD groups

表 3. 非 NAFLD 组和 NAFLD 组受试者结直肠息肉特征

息肉类型	非 NAFLD 组 n = 513	NAFLD 组 n = 490	χ^2 值	P
结直肠息肉	190 (37.04)	284 (57.96)	6.634	<0.001
腺瘤性息肉	117 (22.81)	174 (35.51)	4.431	<0.001
增生性息肉	105 (20.47)	165 (33.67)	4.713	<0.001

注: NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

3.4. NAFLD 患者与结直肠息肉发生风险的相关性分析

NAFLD 患者发生结直肠息肉风险的多变量分析如表 4 所示。在模型 1 中, 我们校正了性别、年龄、BMI、吸烟史等混杂因素后, NAFLD 患者发生结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉的风险增加(OR = 1.968, 95% CI: 1.474~2.627, $P < 0.001$; OR = 1.612, 95% CI: 1.177~2.209, $P = 0.003$; OR = 1.672, 95% CI: 1.213~2.304, $P = 0.002$); 在模型 2 及模型 3 中, 我们进一步校正了糖尿病、高血压病、代谢综合征、血脂异常及 ALB、TBIL、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT, UA 等因素, NAFLD 仍然是是结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉发生的独立危险因素(模型 2: OR = 1.792, 95% CI: 1.332~2.413, $P < 0.001$; OR = 1.497, 95% CI: 1.083~2.069, $P = 0.014$; OR = 1.555, 95% CI: 1.118~2.163, $P = 0.009$; 模型 3: OR = 1.769, 95% CI: 1.302~2.403, $P < 0.001$; OR = 1.576, 95% CI: 1.129~2.199, $P = 0.008$; OR = 1.491, 95% CI: 1.060~2.097, $P = 0.022$)。

Table 4. Multivariate logistic regression analysis of the relationship between NAFLD and colorectal polyps

表 4. NAFLD 与结直肠息肉关系的多变量 logistic 回归分析

	模型 1			模型 2			模型 3		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
非 NAFLD	参照			参照			参照		
结直肠息肉									
NAFLD	1.968	1.474~2.627	0.000	1.792	1.332~2.413	0.000	1.769	1.302~2.403	0.000
腺瘤性息肉									
NAFLD	1.612	1.177~2.209	0.003	1.497	1.083~2.069	0.014	1.576	1.129~2.199	0.008
增生性息肉									
NAFLD	1.672	1.213~2.304	0.002	1.555	1.118~2.163	0.009	1.491	1.060~2.097	0.022

注: 模型 1, 校正了性别、年龄、吸烟史、BMI; 模型 2, 在模型 1 的基础上进一步校正了糖尿病、高血压病、代谢综合征、血脂异常; 模型 3, 在模型 2 的基础上进一步校正了 ALB、TBIL、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT, UA; NAFLD: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

4. 讨论

在本回顾性研究中, 我们分析了 NAFLD 患者与结直肠息肉发生风险的关系。我们观察到 NAFLD 患者结直肠息肉的患病率均显著高于非 NAFLD 受试者。同时, 通过多变量分析发现 NAFLD 患者与结直肠息肉的患病风险相关, 并且在进一步调整混杂因素后(性别、年龄、吸烟史、BMI、代谢综合征、高血压病、糖尿病、血脂异常、ALB、TBIL、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT, UA), NAFLD 始终是结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉的主要危险因素。这都提示我们 NAFLD 与结直肠息肉的发生密切相关。

目前, NAFLD 与结直肠息肉的相关机制尚不明确。然而, 它们都与肥胖、糖尿病及代谢综合征密切相关[18] [19]。各种分子机制的改变发生于 NAFLD 的整个疾病进展中[6]。胰岛素抵抗(IR)普遍存在于 NAFLD 患者中, IR 可以导致胰岛素与胰岛素样生长因子(IGF-1)水平升高, 诱导细胞增殖和抑制细胞凋亡[20]; NAFLD 还与全身低炎症状态有关, 促炎细胞因子, 包括肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、活性氧(ROS)、白细胞介素-6 (IL-6)等, 可促进血管生成, 抑制肿瘤细胞生长[7]; 脂联素和瘦素是与 NAFLD 的严重程度密切相关的脂肪因子, 也是与 CRC、多发腺瘤、高风险腺瘤有关的重要因素[8]; 同时, 肠道微生物也在消化系统疾病的发展中起到关键作用, 越来越多的证据表明, 肠道微生物的改变可影响肝脂肪变性、炎

症及纤维化程度,也与结直肠息肉、结直肠癌的发生密切相关[18] [21] [22]。众所周知,遗传因素与NAFLD和结直肠腺瘤密切相关, Li 等对 839 名中国汉族人群进行了回顾性研究,证明跨膜蛋白 6 超家族成员 2 (TM6SF2) rs58542926 多态性与 NAFLD 和 NAFLD 合并结直肠腺瘤患者显著相关[23]。由此看来,NAFLD 在结直肠息肉的发生和发展中起到至关重要的作用,甚至增加结肠癌的风险。

在本研究中,我们观察到 NAFLD 患者中腺瘤性息肉的患病率显著增高。多变量分析显示 NAFLD 与腺瘤性息肉独立相关。这一结果与之前的研究相似。2011 年, Wong 等[24]发现经活检与磁共振波谱证实的 NAFLD 患者发生结直肠腺瘤与晚期结直肠肿瘤的风险显著增加;随后,中国台北的一项研究发现初次结肠镜检查阴性的患者中, NAFLD 患者在第二次结肠镜检查中检出结直肠腺瘤的风险更高[25]。美国的一项横断面研究中[26],结果显示与对照组相比,经活检诊断的 NAFLD 患者与结直肠腺瘤风险密切相关,是结直肠腺瘤的独立危险因素。近期,国内一项观察性荟萃分析[27]显示 NAFLD 的存在与结直肠腺瘤及晚期结直肠腺瘤风险增加相关,同时也有增加结直肠腺瘤与 CRC 复发风险的潜在可能。

我们还观察到 NAFLD 患者中增生性息肉的发病风险显著增高。此前,增生性息肉多被认为是良性病变,癌变率小。可是,近期的研究表明增生性息肉可通过锯齿状瘤形成途径发展为结肠癌[28]。并且许多增生性息肉也可能被重新归类为锯齿状息肉[29],锯齿状息肉也是结直肠癌的前驱病变[28]。Mahamid 等的两项研究[30] [31]均证实 NASH 增加了增生性息肉的发生风险。这些信息都提示 NAFLD 在结直肠息肉的形成与发展中起到至关重要的作用。

我们的研究存在若干局限性。首先,本研究中 NAFLD 是通过 CAP 值诊断的,而不是通过组织学分析;其次,本研究中的受试者均来自住院患者,不能代表一般健康人群,容易产生选择偏倚;最后,本研究是在中国汉族人群中进行的,研究结果需要在其他国家和种族中进一步验证。

5. 结论

总之,我们的研究发现 NAFLD 患者中结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉的患病率显著增高。NAFLD 与结直肠息肉、腺瘤性息肉、增生性息肉发生风险增加显著相关。这都提醒临床医生在 NAFLD 患者的诊治过程中,应注意进行结直肠镜的筛查,以尽早发现、尽早治疗,降低结直肠息肉的发病及癌变风险。

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