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## 不同 TSH 切点多囊卵巢综合征患者其糖脂代谢及胰岛素分泌水平的比较性研究\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨不同促甲状腺激素(Thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)切点的多囊卵巢综合征(Polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)患者其代谢参数、胰岛素水平和性激素的差别。**方法:**收集 195 名 PCOS 患者,均行 75 g 葡萄糖负荷试验,并测定血糖、血脂、胰岛素及性激素,以稳态模型评估(Steady state model assessment, HOMA)评估胰岛素抵抗。所有的统计分析采用 SPSS20.0。**结果:**无论是否经身体质量指数(Body mass index, BMI)及年龄校正,TSH≥ 2.5 的 PCOS 患者与 TSH<2.5 的 PCOS 患者,60 分钟血糖明显降低,30 分钟胰岛素分泌明显升高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );经 BMI 及年龄校正后,TSH≥ 2.5 的 PCOS 患者与 TSH<2.5 的 PCOS 患者比较 180 分钟血糖明显降低,孕酮水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );无论是否经 BMI 及年龄校正,TSH≥ 4 的 PCOS 患者与 TSH<4 的 PCOS 患者的比较,180 分钟胰岛素水平均明显升高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**不同 TSH 切点 PCOS 者其胰岛素分泌模式及血糖、胰岛素水平存在差别;TSH 大于 4 的 PCOS 患者其 180 分钟的胰岛素分泌水平明显增加,孕酮分泌水平明显降低。

**关键词:**多囊卵巢综合征;促甲状腺激素;胰岛素;血糖

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## A Comparative Study of Glucose and Lipid Metabolism and Insulin Secretion in Patients with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome at Different TSH Cut Points\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the differences of metabolic parameters, insulin levels and sex hormones in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) at different Thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH) cut points. **Methods:** 195 PCOS patients were collected. All patients were tested with 75 g glucose load test, the blood glucose, blood lipid, insulin and sex hormone, and insulin resistance was assessed, and the evaluation of insulin resistance by steady state model assessment (HOMA). Spss20.0 was used for all statistical analysis. **Results:** Whether body mass index (BMI) or age is correct, in PCOS patients with TSH ≥ 2.5 and PCOS patients with TSH < 2.5, the 60 minutes blood glucose were significantly decreased and 30 minutes insulin secretion significantly increased in 30 minutes, the difference were statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ); after BMI and age correction, compared with PCOS patients with TSH ≥ 2.5 and PCOS patients with TSH < 2.5, the 180 minutes blood glucose and progesterone levels were significantly lower, the difference were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ); Whether BMI or age is correct, compared with PCOS patients with TSH ≥ 4 and PCOS patients with TSH < 4, the 180 minutes insulin level in were significantly higher, the difference were statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The insulin secretion pattern, blood glucose and insulin level of PCOS patients with different TSH cut points were different; the insulin secretion level of PCOS patients with TSH≥ 4 increased significantly in 180 minutes, and the progesterone secretion level decreased significantly.

**Key words:** Polycystic ovary syndrome; Thyroid stimulating hormone; Insulin; Blood sugar

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## 前言

多囊卵巢综合征(Polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)是以长期无排卵和雄激素增多为特征的常见妇科内分泌紊乱性疾病。由于患者普遍存在胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR),临床常伴有代谢综合征,故成为2型糖尿病、心血管疾病等的风险人群<sup>[1]</sup>。育龄期女性甲状腺功能减退的患病率约为2%-4%<sup>[2]</sup>。尽管所有受试者甲状腺激素水平均在正常值范围内,但PCOS组中平均促甲状腺激素(Thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)水明显高于对照组,较对照组相比PCOS患者的平均TSH水平更高<sup>[3]</sup>,较对照组相比PCOS患者的平均TSH水平更高<sup>[4]</sup>。PCOS与正常人群相比,SCH的发病率较高<sup>[5,6]</sup>。临幊上常見到甲减的患者多合并月经紊乱,可表现为月经周期的延长、阴道不规则出血、月经量的增加或减少,此类患者常常同时伴发卵巢功能紊乱及排卵功能障碍,甲状腺功能减退者发生肥胖、糖脂代谢紊乱、胰岛素抵抗的风险增高,可出现与PCOS相同或相似的临床表现<sup>[7,8]</sup>。甲状腺功能减退也可出现高雄激素血症和稀发排卵,这正是PCOS患者的两大特征。虽然很多研究引用TSH>4.5 mIU/L的切点来诊断亚临床甲减<sup>[9]</sup>,但亦有研究报告了TSH水平>2.5 MIU/L的不良预后结果<sup>[10]</sup>,因此后者被认为是不孕症或预期妊娠的更合适的切点水平。2017ATA<sup>[11]</sup>指南指出若无法获得本单位参考范围,可选择4.0 mIU/l作为妊娠期TSH上限值。多囊卵巢综合症是育龄女性不育的常见原因<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,本研究拟探讨在不同TSH切点下(分别取2.5和4.0)PCOS患者的代谢参数、胰岛素分泌水平和性激素的差别。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2016年6月至2018年12月在广东省第二人民医院内分泌门诊因月经失调就诊并诊断为PCOS患者192例(PCOS组),年龄18至35岁,3个月内未使用过激素类或影响糖代谢的药物。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 诊断标准 PCOS诊断标准为2003年鹿特丹会议修正的诊断标准(即:慢性不排卵或偶发排卵;有高雄激素的临床和(或)生物化学征象;卵巢B超显示至少一侧卵巢内可探及12个以上直径为2-9 mm的卵泡和(或)卵巢体积增大>10 mL;3项中符合2项,并排除其他引起雄激素增多的疾病)。

1.2.2 人体参数测定 由专人对入选患者对多囊卵巢综合征非PCOS者测量身高、体重<sup>[13]</sup>。

1.2.3 口服葡萄糖耐量试验 (oral glucose glucose tolerance test, OGTT) 空腹10小时后服用75g无水葡萄糖,于服糖前(0 min)、服糖后30、60、120、180 min分别抽取肘静脉血,测定血糖及胰岛素。用葡萄糖氧化酶法测定血葡萄糖(雅培AEROSET全自动生化分析仪),采用化学发光法测定胰岛素(雅培AEROSET i2000)。

1.2.4 甲状腺激素及甲状腺自身免疫性抗体的测定 清晨空腹采集肘静脉血,测定血清游离三碘甲腺原氨酸(Free three iodine methyl adenine acid,FT3)、血清游离甲状腺素(Free thyroxine,FT4)、TSH,采用化学发光法(罗氏E601),FT3参考值范围

3.5-5.5 pmol/L,FT4参考值范围11.0-23.0 pmol/L,TSH参考值范围0.35-5.5 mIU/L。

1.2.5 性激素测定 所有受试者于月经周期2~5天,闭经者日期不限,清晨空腹采肘静脉血10 mL,测定睾酮(Testosterone, T)、黄体生成素(Luteinizing hormone, LH)、卵泡刺激激素(Follicle stimulating hormone, FSH)、雌二醇(Estradiol, E2)、孕酮(Prog)、催乳素(Prolactin, PRL),均采用ROCHE Cobas e601全自动化学发光仪。

1.2.6 血脂测定 所有受试者于清晨空腹(过夜禁食8-10小时)抽取肘静脉血测定总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(High density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)。TC参考值范围3.0-6.0 mmol/L,TG参考值范围0.4-1.8 mmol/L,HDL-C参考值范围1.0-1.8 mmol/L,LDL-C参考值范围2.0-3.1 mmol/L,使用美国雅培AREOSET型圈自动生化分析仪测量,其中TG、TC采用酶偶联比色法测量,HDL-C、LDL-C采用直接法测量<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学方法

定量资料用Mean±SD表示,2组间比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用方差分析;采用协方差分析校正age和BMI,进一步分析组间差异;多重比较采用LSD-t检验。 $\alpha=0.05$ ,所有的统计分析采用SPSS20.0。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 TSH≥2.5的PCOS患者与TSH<2.5者糖脂代谢及胰岛素释放试验的比较(未经BMI及年龄校正)

TSH≥2.5的PCOS患者与TSH<2.5的PCOS患者比较(未经BMI及年龄校正),TSH≥2.5的PCOS患者较TSH<2.5的PCOS患者60分钟血糖明显降低,30分钟胰岛素分泌明显升高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

### 2.2 TSH≥2.5的PCOS患者与TSH<2.5者糖脂代谢及胰岛素释放实验的比较(经BMI及年龄校正后)

TSH≥2.5的多囊卵巢综合征患者与TSH<2.5的多囊卵巢综合征患者比较(经BMI及年龄校正后),TSH≥2.5的多囊卵巢综合征患者与TSH<2.5的多囊卵巢综合征患者比较180分钟血糖明显降低,孕酮水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.3 TSH<4与TSH≥4的多囊卵巢综合征者糖脂代谢及胰岛素释放试验的比较(未经BMI及年龄校正)

TSH<4的多囊卵巢综合征患者与TSH≥4的多囊卵巢综合征患者的比较(经BMI及年龄校正),180分钟胰岛素水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表3。

### 2.4 TSH<4与TSH≥4的多囊卵巢综合征者糖脂代谢及胰岛素释放试验的比较(经BMI及年龄校正)

TSH<4的多囊卵巢综合征患者与TSH≥4的多囊卵巢综合征患者的比较(经BMI及年龄校正),180分钟胰岛素水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表4。

## 3 讨论

我们的研究发现当TSH切点值为2.5时(即大于2.5定义

为 SCH),PCOS 伴 SCH 患者与 PCOS 不伴 SCH 患者的比较无论是否经 BMI 及年龄校正,60 分钟血糖明显降低,但 30 分钟胰岛素分泌却明显升高。经 BMI 及年龄校正后,PCOS 伴 SCH 患者与 PCOS 不伴 SCH 患者比较 180 分钟血糖水平明显

降低,孕酮水平明显降低。当取 TSH 切点值为 4.0 时(即大于 4.0 定义为 SCH),PCOS 伴 SCH 患者与 PCOS 不伴 SCH 患者的比较无论是否经 BMI 及年龄校正 180 分钟胰岛素水平均是明显升高的。

表 1 TSH $\geq$  2.5 与 TSH<2.5 的多囊卵巢综合征者的比较(未经 BMI 及年龄校正)Table 1 Comparison of polycystic ovary syndrome patients with TSH  $\geq$  2.5 and TSH < 2.5 (without BMI and age correction)

	TSH < 2.5, Mean $\pm$ SD	TSH $\geq$ 2.5, Mean $\pm$ SD	P value
n	123	72	
Age	25.42 $\pm$ 4.93	26.08 $\pm$ 4.79	0.365
BMI	24.48 $\pm$ 5.88	23.43 $\pm$ 4.53	0.208
FBG	5.30 $\pm$ 1.34	5.23 $\pm$ 0.75	0.679
30BG	9.07 $\pm$ 2.42	8.80 $\pm$ 1.89	0.439
60BG	9.14 $\pm$ 3.58	7.90 $\pm$ 2.40	0.010
120BG	7.37 $\pm$ 3.52	7.77 $\pm$ 8.95	0.663
180BG	5.82 $\pm$ 3.05	5.09 $\pm$ 1.60	0.065
FINS	12.01 $\pm$ 9.38	11.93 $\pm$ 6.12	0.946
30INS	82.43 $\pm$ 53.02	102.89 $\pm$ 58.9	0.019
60INS	93.26 $\pm$ 72.42	96.11 $\pm$ 56.68	0.775
120INS	79.81 $\pm$ 98.93	74.26 $\pm$ 70.37	0.676
180INS	35.54 $\pm$ 33.97	38.5 $\pm$ 49.87	0.632
HOMA-IR	3.00 $\pm$ 3.01	2.84 $\pm$ 1.66	0.662
FSH	5.21 $\pm$ 2.52	5.51 $\pm$ 1.84	0.429
LH	9.28 $\pm$ 7.22	9.43 $\pm$ 5.90	0.891
LH/FSH	1.91 $\pm$ 1.31	1.79 $\pm$ 1.18	0.582
E2	91.22 $\pm$ 64.22	86.34 $\pm$ 72.12	0.655
PRL	17.32 $\pm$ 13.25	20.29 $\pm$ 24.35	0.318
T	73.02 $\pm$ 29.42	68.57 $\pm$ 28.83	0.345
Prog	2.83 $\pm$ 5.42	1.30 $\pm$ 3.39	0.082

表 2 TSH $\geq$  2.5 与 TSH<2.5 的多囊卵巢综合征者的比较(BMI 及年龄校正后)Table 2 Comparison of polycystic ovary syndrome patients with TSH  $\geq$  2.5 and TSH < 2.5 (After BMI and age correction)

	TSH<2.5, Mean(95%CI)	TSH $\geq$ 2.5, Mean(95%CI)	P value
FBG	5.33(5.12,5.53)	5.24(4.97,5.50)	0.592
30BG	9.14(8.69,9.58)	8.83(8.25,9.40)	0.402
60BG	9.22(8.68,9.73)	8.02(7.32,8.73)	0.009
120BG	7.48(6.36,8.61)	7.88(6.41,9.36)	0.672
180BG	5.91(5.44,6.37)	5.10(4.49,5.71)	0.039
FINS	12.8(10.78,13.38)	12.73(11.02,14.44)	0.550
30INS	82.69(71.99,93.38)	105.55(91.83,119.28)	0.011
60INS	92.45(80.33,104.57)	101.72(85.88,117.56)	0.362
120INS	80.24(63.42,97.06)	78.42(56.34,100.50)	0.897
180INS	36.08(28.35,43.80)	40.74(30.66,50.82)	0.471
HOMA-IR	3.05(2.63,3.46)	3.02(2.47,3.56)	0.931
FSH	5.18(4.73,5.63)	5.53(4.91,6.16)	0.372
LH	9.24(7.99,10.45)	8.87(7.14,10.60)	0.735
LH/FSH	1.92(1.69,2.15)	1.65(1.33,1.97)	0.178
E2	93.03(81.40,104.66)	77.04(60.74,93.35)	0.118
PRL	17.39(13.90,20.88)	19.76(14.89,24.63)	0.436
T	72.70(67.04,78.36)	3.95(60.48,76.07)	0.367
Prog	2.96(1.96,3.96)	0.79(-0.54,2.13)	0.012

表 3 TSH&lt;4 与 TSH≥ 4 的多囊卵巢综合征者的比较(未经 BMI 及年龄矫正)

Table 3 Comparison of polycystic ovary syndrome patients with TSH&lt;4 and TSH≥ 4 (without BMI and age correction)

	TSH<4, Mean± SD	TSH≥ 4, Mean± SD	P value
n	166	29	
Age	25.37± 4.81	27.31± 4.99	0.049
BMI	24.11± 5.57	24.02± 4.66	0.940
FBG	5.26± 1.18	5.34± 1.03	0.730
30BG	8.94± 2.18	9.11± 2.53	0.711
60BG	8.78± 3.35	8.1± 2.47	0.297
120BG	7.19± 3.27	9.42± 13.79	0.068
180BG	5.62± 2.79	5.16± 1.42	0.392
FINS	11.79± 8.56	13.06± 6.71	0.451
30INS	87.11± 52.84	106.96± 69.81	0.091
60INS	94.72± 69.87	92.01± 47.22	0.841
120INS	74.93± 87.55	93.96± 98.79	0.291
180INS	33.94± 32.18	51.85± 70.22	0.031
HOMA-IR	2.9± 2.7	3.19± 1.92	0.576
FSH	5.38± 2.35	4.95± 1.98	0.397
LH	9.45± 6.99	8.58± 5.28	0.561
LH/FSH	1.85± 1.21	1.96± 1.55	0.712
E2	90± 69.08	86.67± 53.42	0.823
PRL	18.99± 18.56	14.57± 12.82	0.274
T	70.87± 29.04	74.88± 30.6	0.535
Prog	2.35± 4.78	1.75± 4.98	0.605

表 4 TSH&lt;4 与 TSH≥ 4 的多囊卵巢综合征者的比较(BMI 及年龄校正后)

Table 4 Comparison of polycystic ovary syndrome patients with TSH&lt;4 and TSH≥ 4 (After BMI and age correction)

	TSH<4.0, Mean(95%CI)	TSH≥ 4.0, Mean(95%CI)	P value
FBG	5.30(5.12,5.47)	5.26(4.84,5.68)	0.852
30BG	9.00(8.62,9.38)	9.11(8.21,10.02)	0.820
60BG	8.91(8.43,9.38)	8.04(6.91,9.18)	0.169
120BG	7.32(6.36,8.28)	9.38(7.06,11.69)	0.109
180BG	5.72(5.32,6.13)	4.93(3.96,5.91)	0.142
FINS	12.16(11.04,13.28)	13.26(10.56,15.95)	0.458
30INS	88.09(78.82,97.36)	109.11(87.22,131.00)	0.084
60INS	95.37(84.93,105.80)	98.81(73.73,123.88)	0.803
120INS	76.04(61.64,90.45)	99.81(65.08,134.54)	0.215
180INS	34.80(28.27,41.34)	55.02(39.23,70.80)	0.021
HOMA-IR	3.02(2.66,3.38)	3.13(2.26,3.99)	0.822
FSH	5.32(4.92,5.72)	5.20(4.21,6.19)	0.823
LH	9.16(8.07,10.25)	8.81(6.09,11.53)	0.816
LH/FSH	1.84(1.63,2.04)	1.80(1.29,2.30)	0.895
E2	88.79(78.51,99.06)	80.55(54.90,106.20)	0.558
PRL	18.56(15.50,21.61)	15.93(8.20,23.65)	0.534
T	70.43(65.50,75.37)	75.77(63.30,88.23)	0.435
Prog	2.48(1.60,3.37)	0.55(-0.151,2.60)	0.091

甲状腺功能紊乱可影响女性的生殖内分泌系统,育龄期女性甲状腺功能减退的患病率约为 2%-4%<sup>[14]</sup>,临幊上常见到甲减的患者多合并月经紊乱,可表现为月经周期的延长、阴道不規

则出血、月经量的增加或减少<sup>[15-17]</sup>,此类患者常常同时伴发卵巢功能紊乱及排卵功能障碍,甲状腺功能减退者发生肥胖、糖脂代谢紊乱、胰岛素抵抗的风险增高,可出现与 PCOS 相同或相

似的临床表现<sup>[18,19]</sup>。甲状腺功能减退也可出现高雄激素血症和稀发排卵,这正是多囊卵巢综合征患者的两大特征,其可能的机制为血清中FT3、FT4水平的降低,引起肝脏合成性激素结合球蛋白水平下降,从而导致了血清游离睾酮升高,进而患者可出现月经紊乱、多毛等临床表现<sup>[20,21]</sup>。有研究用丙硫氧嘧啶诱导出雌性大鼠的甲状腺功能减退的模型<sup>[22]</sup>,再给予马血清促性腺激素及人绒毛膜促性腺激素后可诱导出多囊卵巢的动物模型。这些均提示甲状腺功能减退与多囊卵巢综合征之间存在着密切的联系<sup>[23]</sup>。

PCOS患者常合并甲状腺自身抗体的升高,后来,陆续有多项研究表明在PCOS患者中常常合并了甲状腺抗体的升高和或甲状腺功能的异常。Janssen对PCOS伴HT的研究发现<sup>[3]</sup>PCOS患者桥本氏病的发病率是对照组的三倍。尽管所有受试者甲状腺激素水平均在正常值范围内,但PCOS组中平均促甲状腺激素(TSH)水明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),TSH水平高于正常上限(PCOS 10.9%,对照 1.8%)( $P<0.05$ )。在亚洲印度对80名患有PCOS的东印度PCOS患者横断面研究显示TPO阳性的自身免疫性甲状腺炎的患病率高于对照组(22.5 和 1.25%)。较对照组相比PCOS患者的平均TSH水平更高<sup>[4]</sup>。巴西学者对168名PCOS女性中(平均年龄为24岁)研究发现,11.3%患有亚临床甲状腺功能减退(TSH水平在4.5至10 mIU/L之间),PCOS比一般人群表现出更高的亚临床甲状腺功能减退<sup>[5]</sup>。中国学者的研究发现PCOS与正常人群相比,SCH和AIT的发病率较高,PCOS中SCH发病率为27%,临床甲状腺功能减退症状为3%<sup>[6]</sup>。新近Arduc等<sup>[14]</sup>等的研究也证实HT在PCOS中高发。PCOS患者其TSH水平均较对照组明显升高且有统计学意义。一项针对自身免疫性甲状腺炎与PCOS的相关性的meta分析(共有6项研究,包括726PCOS患者和879对照)发现PCOS患者AIT,血清TSH,抗TPO和抗Tg阳性的患病率均显著高于对照组<sup>[24-26]</sup>。推测PCOS患者TSH高于健康对照及易于发生亚临床甲减可能与其易患自身免疫性疾病有关。

有研究对137例多囊卵巢综合征患者的研究发现<sup>[27]</sup>,21.9%的患者发生SCH(以TSH大于等于2.5为界)。对照组在年龄和BMI方面相似,所有内分泌和代谢参数的平均值没有差异。然而,FPG水平和HOMA-IR在有SCH的PCOS妇女中比没有SCH的女性更高且独立于年龄和BMI<sup>[28]</sup>。因此PCOS伴SCH患者即使调整了年龄和BMI其更可能出现FPG值受损,胰岛素敏感性受损。其研究纳入的是希望妊娠且不育的人群,但本研究纳入的是内分泌门诊及病房因月经不调而就诊者,故其FPG水平和HOMA-IR在有SCH的PCOS妇女中比没有SCH的女性相比可能尚达不到统计学差别。本研究发现即使是在这些无妊娠要求的PCOS患者一旦伴有SCH其孕酮水平明显降低,这似乎提示PCOS且TSH大于2.5者其月经稀发可能更严重,但这些患者为何180分钟血糖水平更低尚待进一步探讨,这是否与此类患者流产率更高有关。30分钟胰岛素分泌反映的是早时相胰岛素分泌情况,本研究发现PCOS且伴SCH者其30分钟胰岛素分泌明显高于不伴SCH者,提示PCOS伴SCH患者胰岛素抵抗更明显。在不育PCOS中使用2.5 mIU/L的TSH切点,发现SCH与胰岛素抵抗之间存在关联,在不育PCOS妇女且超重、肥胖和胰岛素抵抗的妇女中

SCH发生的机率更高。Morgant等<sup>[29]</sup>在不育PCOS中使用2.5 mIU/L的TSH切点,发现SCH与胰岛素抵抗之间存在关联,在不育PCOS妇女且超重、肥胖和胰岛素抵抗的妇女中SCH发生的机率更高。后来Mueller等<sup>[30]</sup>发现TSH>2 mIU/L是界定胰岛素抵抗妇女的理想切点,并指出这些妇女倾向于更年轻、平均BMI更高。有研究结果显示<sup>[31]</sup>,175例PCOS组与168例对照组女性中,甲状腺激素水平均在正常值范围内,但PCOS组中TSH水平明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),同时PCOS组中甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体和甲状腺球蛋白抗体显著升高<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究还发现当TSH切点值为4.0时(即TSH大于4.0诊断为SCH),PCOS伴SCH患者与PCOS不伴SCH患者的比较无论是否经BMI及年龄校正180分钟胰岛素水平均是明显升高的,提示PCOS伴SCH患者其胰岛素抵抗更明显。

TSH切点值2.5的选择是根据美国甲状腺协会(AT)的指南<sup>[33]</sup>,该指南建议治疗SCH,因为当TSH水平维持<2.5 mIU/L时,报告的临床妊娠率更高,辅助生殖治疗(ART)后流产率更低(建议第20条)。该指南指出若无法获得本单位参考范围,可选择4.0 mIU/L作为妊娠期TSH上限值。考虑到多囊卵巢综合征妇女的生育结局,与<2.5 mIU/L相比TSH在2.5至5.5 mIU/L之间的妇女复发性妊娠流产率也显著增加<sup>[34]</sup>。亚临床甲减患者其妊娠期糖尿病、子痫前期和早产在患有SCH的妇女中的比率总体上升,围产期不良结局也增加<sup>[35]</sup>。

总之,不同TSH切点PCOS者其胰岛素分泌模式及血糖、胰岛素水平是有差别的,TSH大于等于4的PCOS患者较TSH大于4者其180分钟的胰岛素分泌水平是明显增加的,孕酮分泌水平是明显降低的。血脂水平在不同TSH切点下并未看到明显差别。TSH水平不同可能对胰岛素分泌模式及孕酮水平造成影响。

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