

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2015.11.026

干休所健康体检人群糖尿病的发病率及相关危险因素分析 *

刘梅玲^{1,2} 卢兰敏³ 郭惠萍¹ 冯丹^{4△}

(1 山西省军区第三干休所卫生所 山西 太原 030001;2 解放军医学院 北京 100853;

3 解放军 264 医院内分泌科 山西 太原 030000;4 解放军总医院标准运行管理科 北京 100853)

摘要 目的:探讨健康体检人群中糖尿病的发病率及相关危险因素,为糖尿病的预防提供参考。**方法:**对参加健康体检的 500 名离退休人员的空腹血糖(FPG)、餐后 2 h 血糖(OGTT 2 h)、收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、体重指数(BMI)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度胆固醇(HDL-C)及甘油三酯(TG)进行检测。应用 logistic 分析糖尿病发生的相关危险因素。**结果:**500 名参加体检的患者中,确诊糖尿病 167 例,糖尿病的发病率为 33.4%,其中男性 88 例,占 52.7%;女性 59 例,占 47.31%。糖尿病患者的 SBP、DBP、BMI、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C 及 TG 水平与健康人群呈显著差异,数据具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Logistic 分析结果显示血压、血脂异常、体重指数与糖尿病的发生呈正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**离退休人员发生糖尿病的比例较高,且高血压、高血脂、超重或肥胖等是糖尿病发生的危险因素,应引起临床的重视。

关键词:健康体检;糖尿病患病率;相关危险因素**中图分类号:**R587.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)11-2095-03

Diabetes Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors Analysis with the Results of Health Physical Examination*

LIU Mei-ling^{1,2}, LU Lan-min³, GUO Hui-ping¹, FENG Dan^{4△}

(1 Health Clinic of the Third Sanatorium for Retired Cadres in Military Region in Shanxi Province, Taiyuan, Shanxi, 030001, China;

2 Medical School of PLA, Beijing, 100853, China; 3 Department of Endocrinology 264 Hospital of PLA, Taiyuan, Shanxi, 030000, China;

4 Department of Standard Operation and Management, General Hospital of PLA, Beijing, 100853, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the incidence of diabetes mellitus and related risk factors in the health check-up in order to provide a reference for the clinical prevention. **Methods:** To detect the FPG, OGTT 2 h, SBP, DBP, BMI, TC, LDL-C, HDL-C and TG of 500 patients who participate the health examination. And the relative risk factors of diabetes were analyzed by logistic analysis method. **Results:** Among the 500 cases, 167 were diagnosed with the diabetes, and the incidence of diabetes was 33.4%, among which 88 were males (52.7%) and 59 were females (47.31%). Compared with the healthy controls, the levels of SBP, DBP, BMI, TC, LDL-C, HDL-C and TG of patients with diabetes were statistically significant different ($P<0.05$). Logistic analysis results showed that the blood pressure, dyslipidemia and BMI were positively correlated with the incidence of diabetes ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** It is indicated that the high blood pressure and cholesterol, overweight and obesity would be the risk factors of diabetes which should be taken into consideration seriously.

Key words: Health examination; Diabetes; Risk factors**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R587.1 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)11-2095-03

前言

糖尿病(DM)是一组由胰岛素分泌缺陷引起的以高血糖为主要特征的代谢性疾病。长期持续的高血糖会使机体各器官组织发生功能性和器质性损害,如肾脏、心脏、血管、神经等慢性损害或功能障碍等^[1-4]。近年来,随着社会人口增长及老龄化趋势的加剧,糖尿病的发病率呈现上升趋势^[5-7]。为了更充分的了解离退休人群中糖尿病的发病率以及相关危险因素,我们对干休所 500 名离退休人员进行健康体检,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究资料

选择 2010 年 -2013 年在干休所进行疗养的离退休人员 500 名,其中男性 340 人,女性 160 人,年龄 60-70 岁,平均 (65.15 ± 3.87)岁,报名体检 500 人,实际体检 500 人,体检率为 100%。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 问卷调查 包括性别、年龄、体重、病史或者家族史、吸

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30901795)

作者简介:刘梅玲(1980-),硕士研究生,主要研究方向:社会医学和卫生事业管理

△通讯作者:冯丹,E-mail:fd3d@263.net

(收稿日期:2014-11-10 接受日期:2014-11-29)

烟、饮酒。

1.2.2 血清学检测 清晨空腹采集研究对象的静脉血 10 ml, 分离并置于 -67℃ 冰箱中保存。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定患者空腹血糖 (FPG)、餐后 2 小时血糖 (OGTT 2 h)、总胆固醇 (TC)、甘油三酯 (TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C) 和高密度胆固醇 (HDL-C)。检测步骤严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3 诊断标准

(1) 糖尿病诊断标准: 空腹血糖 (FPG) $\geq 7.0 \text{ mmol/L}$, 餐后 2 小时血糖 (OGTT 2 h) $\geq 11.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ 。(2) 高血压诊断标准: 收缩压 (SBP) $\geq 140 \text{ mmHg}$ 或舒张压 (DBP) $\geq 90 \text{ mmHg}$ 。(3) 超重和肥胖诊断标准: BMI $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 为超重, BMI $\geq 28 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 为肥胖。(4) 血脂异常诊断标准: 总胆固醇 (TC) $\geq 6.22 \text{ mmol/L}$, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C) $\geq 4.14 \text{ mmol/L}$, 高密度胆固醇 (HDL-C) $< 1.04 \text{ mmol/L}$ 或 $\geq 1.55 \text{ mmol/L}$, 甘油三酯 (TG) $\geq 2.26 \text{ mmol/L}$, 符合其中任意一项指标即视为血脂异常。

1.4 统计学处理

用 SPSS13.0 软件对数据进行分析处理, 计量资料用 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 采用 t 检验, 计数资料以百分比表示, 采用卡方检验, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 体检人群中糖尿病的发病率

500 例参加体检的患者中, 确诊为糖尿病的有 167 例, 糖尿病的发病率为 33.4%, 其中男性 88 例, 占 52.7%; 女性 59 例, 占 47.31%。

2.2 糖尿病患者血压、体重指数及血脂异常各指标的检测结果

如表 1 所示, 与健康人群相比较, 糖尿病患者的收缩压 (SBP)、舒张压 (DBP)、体重指数 (BMI)、总胆固醇 (TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、高密度胆固醇 (HDL-C) 及甘油三酯 (TG) 水平呈显著差异, 数据具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 糖尿病患者血清学检测结果与健康人群的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the detective results between the diabetes patients and the healthy controls

Group	Case	DBP (mmHg)	SBP (mmHg)	BMI (kg/m ²)	TG (mmol·L ⁻¹)	TC (mmol·L ⁻¹)	LDL-C (mmol·L ⁻¹)	HDL-C (mmol·L ⁻¹)
Diabetes	167	93.62 ± 5.45	142.64 ± 10.15	25.04 ± 1.63	2.69 ± 0.85	6.92 ± 0.93	4.87 ± 0.64	1.76 ± 0.28
Controls	333	82.19 ± 5.28	134.84 ± 10.33	21.45 ± 1.90	1.74 ± 0.87	5.37 ± 0.78	3.33 ± 0.56	1.39 ± 0.30

Note: compared between the diabetes patients and the healthy group, $P < 0.05$.

2.3 单因素分析结果

根据文献资料显示的与糖尿病有关的因素, 将年龄、性别、高血压、血脂异常、疾病家族史、体重指数、吸烟及饮酒等因素赋值量化。单因素分析结果显示年龄、性别、血压、血脂异常、体重指数之间差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 单因素分析结果
Table 2 Single factor analysis results

Factors	β	OR	95%CI	P
Age	0.778	2.31	1.344~3.565	0.000
Gender	0.342	1.234	1.025~2.577	0.041
Hypertension	1.223	2.570	1.481~2.669	0.000
Dyslipidemia	2.344	3.591	1.588~4.561	0.000
Medical history	-0.452	0.561	0.204~1.358	0.155
BMI	1.559	2.87	1.677~3.589	0.000
Smoking	0.544	0.988	0.477~1.788	0.229
Drinking	-0.368	1.234	0.559~2.348	0.337

3 讨论

糖尿病是内分泌系统疾病, 主要是体内胰岛素分泌不足或体内葡萄糖使用途径障碍导致的碳水化合物、脂肪以及蛋白质等代谢紊乱^[8]。糖尿病的临床表现为多饮、多食、多尿和体重减少。据调查显示, 糖尿病及其并发症的病死率仅次于肿瘤和心血管疾病, 是危害人类健康的第三大疾病, 并且与肥胖、高血压和高血脂共同称为人类健康的四大危险因素^[9,10]。近年来, 国内外对糖尿病的发病机制、诊断方法以及临床治疗等相关研究逐

2.4 多因素 logistic 分析结果

根据单因素的分析结果, 我们将年龄、高血压、血脂异常、体重指数作为多因素 logistic 回归分析的自变量, 结果显示血压、血脂异常、体重指数与糖尿病的发生存在相关性, 而且高血压、高血脂、超重或肥胖与糖尿病的发生呈正相关。见表 3。

表 3 多因素 logistic 回归分析结果
Table 3 Logistic analysis results

Variable	β	S _x	P	OR	95%CI
Age	0.788	0.252	0.002	2.28	1.466~3.602
Hypertension	0.566	0.122	0.022	1.67	1.233~2.490
Hyperlipidemia	0.772	0.340	0.003	2.16	1.112~4.212
Overweight	0.665	0.231	0.031	1.90	1.272~3.060
Obesity	0.721	0.267	0.011	2.10	1.223~3.475

渐深入, 各国也制定了糖尿病防治指南, 但是糖尿病的发病率和死亡率仍居高不下^[11~13]。据流行病学调查结果显示, 欧洲人群糖尿病的发病率约为 4%, 美洲约为 7%, 亚洲约为 10%^[14,15]。糖尿病对人类健康的危害不断上升, 因此加强对糖尿病的研究和预防刻不容缓。

本研究中, 500 例参加体检的离退休人员中, 确诊为糖尿病的有 167 例, 糖尿病的发病率为 33.4%。结果说明, 干休所离退休人员的糖尿病发病率较高, 应引起我们的重视。我们还发现, 糖尿病患者的收缩压 (SBP)、舒张压 (DBP)、体重指数

(BMI)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度胆固醇(HDL-C)及甘油三酯(TG)水平与健康人群各项指标的对应值呈显著差异($P<0.05$)。结果表明,糖尿病患者的身体机能已结受到不同程度的损害。结果提示,我们在临床实践中应加强对糖尿病的早期预防^[16]。

此外,我们利用单因素分析糖尿病的相关危险因素,结果显示年龄、性别、血压、血脂异常、体重指数之间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。而且多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示,血压、血脂异常、体重指数与糖尿病的发生存在相关性,其中高血压、高血脂、超重或肥胖与糖尿病的发生呈正相关($P<0.05$)。结果表明,高血压、高血脂、超重或肥胖是糖尿病发生的主要危险因素。因此,改善离退休人群的生活习惯和饮食结构,加强体育锻炼、控制体重,积极检测血清各项指标对于糖尿病的早期诊断及预防至关重要^[17-20]。

综上所述,干休所离退休人员发生糖尿病的比例较高,且高血压、高血脂、超重或肥胖是糖尿病发生的主要危险因素,应引起临床的重视。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Daubert DM, Weinstein BF, Bordin S, et al. Prevalence and Predictive Factors for Peri-Implant Disease and Implant Failure: a Cross-Sectional Analysis[J]. J Periodontol, 2014, 11(21): 1-15
- [2] Stahl-Pehe A, Straßburger K, Castillo K, et al. Quality of life in intensively treated youths with early-onset type 1 diabetes: a population-based survey[J]. Pediatr Diabetes, 2014, 15(6): 436-443
- [3] Offodile AC, Aherrera A, Guo L. Risk Factors Associated with Prolonged Postoperative Stay following Free Tissue Transfer: An Analysis of 2425 Patients from the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program Database [J]. Plast Reconstr Surg, 2014, 134(6): 1323-1332
- [4] Shaefer CF, Reid TS, Dailey G, et al. Weight change in patients with type 2 diabetes starting basal insulin therapy: correlates and impact on outcomes[J]. Postgrad Med, 2014, 126(6): 93-105
- [5] Onakpoya IJ, Heneghan CJ. Effect of the natural sweetener, steviol glycoside, on cardiovascular risk factors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised clinical trials [J]. Eur J Prev Cardiol, 2014, 20[Epub ahead of print]
- [6] Chen F, Yang W, Weng J, et al. Albuminuria: Prevalence, associated risk factors and relationship with cardiovascular disease[J]. J Diabetes Investig, 2014, 5(4): 464-471
- [7] Larsson SC, Wolk A. Dietary fiber intake is inversely associated with stroke incidence in healthy Swedish adults [J]. J Nutr, 2014, 144(12): 1952-1955
- [8] Saengmuang P, Kewcharoenwong C, Tippayawat P, et al. Effect of Host Factors on Neutrophil Functions in Response to Burkholderia pseudomallei in Healthy Thai Subjects [J]. Jpn J Infect Dis, 2014, 67(6): 436-440
- [9] Joshi MD, Ayah R, Njau EK, et al. Prevalence of hypertension and associated cardiovascular risk factors in an urban slum in Nairobi, Kenya: A population-based survey [J]. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14(1): 1177
- [10] Egerman R, Ramsey R, Istwan N, et al. Maternal Characteristics Influencing the Development of Gestational Diabetes in Obese Women Receiving 17-alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate [J]. J Obes, 2014, 2014: 563243
- [11] Jin P, Peng J, Zou H, et al. The 5-year onset and regression of diabetic retinopathy in Chinese type 2 diabetes patients[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(11): e113359
- [12] Tamayo T, Schipf S, Meisinger C, et al. Regional differences of undiagnosed type 2 diabetes and prediabetes prevalence are not explained by known risk factors[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(11): e113154
- [13] Liang J, Teng F, Liu X, et al. Synergistic effects of neck circumference and metabolic risk factors on insulin resistance: the Cardiometabolic Risk in Chinese (CRC) study [J]. Diabetol Metab Syndr, 2014, 6(1): 116
- [14] Räisänen S, Lehto SM, Nielsen HS, et al. Risk factors for and perinatal outcomes of major depression during pregnancy: a population-based analysis during 2002-2010 in Finland [J]. BMJ Open, 2014, 4(11): e004883
- [15] Ghafoori S, Keshtkar A, Khashayar P, et al. The risk of osteoporotic fractures and its associating risk factors according to the FRAX model in the Iranian patients: a follow-up cohort [J]. J Diabetes Metab Disord, 2014, 13(1): 93
- [16] Gómez-Ambrosi J, Catalán V, Rodríguez A, et al. Increased cardiometabolic risk factors and inflammation in adipose tissue in obese subjects classified as metabolically healthy [J]. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37(11): 3132
- [17] Mahalle N, Garg M, Kulkarni M, et al. Association of Inflammatory Cytokines with Traditional and Nontraditional Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Indians with known Coronary Artery Disease [J]. Ann Med Health Sci Res, 2014, 4(5): 706-712
- [18] Franch-Nadal J, Mata-Cases M, Vinagre I, et al. Differences in the Cardiometabolic Control in Type 2 Diabetes according to Gender and the Presence of Cardiovascular Disease: Results from the Control Study[J]. Int J Endocrinol, 2014, 2014: 131709
- [19] Konya H, Miuchi M, Satani K, et al. Hepatocyte growth factor, a biomarker of macroangiopathy in diabetes mellitus [J]. World J Diabetes, 2014, 5(5): 678-688
- [20] Bao W, Tobias DK, Olsen SF, et al. Pre-pregnancy fried food consumption and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus: a prospective cohort study[J]. Diabetologia, 2014, 57(12): 2485-2491