

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.06.024

# 甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素对 2 型糖尿病患者脂糖代谢及生存质量的影响 \*

孙 冰<sup>1</sup> 林玉宽<sup>2</sup> 武玉俐<sup>3</sup> 安 琳<sup>4</sup> 李 翠<sup>1</sup>

(1 北京市肛肠医院内科 北京 100120; 2 北京市西城区广外医院内二科 北京 100120;

3 北京市西城区展览路社区卫生服务中心 北京 100120; 4 北京市第二医院内科 北京 100120)

**摘要 目的:**探讨甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素对 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者脂糖代谢及生存质量的影响。**方法:**选取 T2DM 患者 97 例,根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=48)与研究组(n=49),对照组给予门冬胰岛素治疗,研究组在对照组基础上联合甘精胰岛素治疗,比较两组治疗前后血糖指标、血脂指标、生存质量情况,记录两组治疗期间不良反应情况。**结果:**两组患者治疗后空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后 2 h 血糖(2hPBG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)以及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平均较治疗前下降,研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者治疗后心理评分、生理评分、社会关系评分、治疗依从性评分均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。研究组不良反应总发生率低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素可有效改善 T2DM 患者血糖、血脂水平,安全性较好,可提高患者生存质量。

**关键词:**甘精胰岛素;门冬胰岛素;2 型糖尿病;血糖;血脂;生存质量

中图分类号:R587.1 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)06-1107-04

## Effects of Insulin Glargine Combined with Insulin Aspart on Lipid and Glucose Metabolism and Quality of Life in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus\*

SUN Bing<sup>1</sup>, LIN Yu-kuan<sup>2</sup>, WU Yu-li<sup>3</sup>, AN Lin<sup>4</sup>, LI Cui<sup>1</sup>

(1 Department of Internal Medicine, Beijing Rectum Hospital, Beijing, 100120, China; 2 Second Department of Internal Medicine, Beijing Xicheng District Guangwai Hospital, Beijing 100120, China; 3 Beijing Xicheng District zhanlanlu Community Health Service Center, Beijing, 100120, China; 4 Department of Internal Medicine, The Second Hospital of Beijing, Beijing, 100120, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effects of insulin glargine combined with insulin aspart on lipid and glucose metabolism and quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods:** 97 patients with T2DM were selected, which were divided into control group (n=48) and research group (n=49) according to the random number table method. The control group was treated with insulin aspart, while the research group was treated with insulin glargine on the basis of the control group. The levels of blood glucose indexes, blood lipid indexes and quality of life in two groups before and after treatment were compared, adverse reactions during treatment were recorded. **Results:** After treatment, the levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG), postprandial 2 h blood glucose (2hPBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) of the patients in the two groups all decreased compared with those before treatment, and the levels in the study group were lower than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). Psychological score, physiological score, social relationship score and treatment compliance score of the two groups were higher than those before treatment, and the study group was higher than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The total incidence of adverse reactions in the research group was lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Insulin glargine combined with insulin aspart can effectively improve blood glucose and lipid levels in patients with T2DM and the quality of life of patients with good safety, which can improve the quality of life of patients.

**Key words:** Insulin glargine; Insulin aspart; Type 2 diabetes; Blood glucose; Blood lipid; Quality of life

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R587.1 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2020)06-1107-04

### 前言

2 型糖尿病(Type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)是患者体内胰岛素分泌量过低或者胰岛素抵抗所致的一类疾病,以高血糖为

\* 基金项目:北京市科技计划项目(Z1611003942203)

作者简介:孙冰(1967-),女,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:糖尿病诊治,E-mail: sunbin13651347882@163.com

(收稿日期:2019-06-23 接受日期:2019-07-18)

主要临床特征<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,随着人们生活方式的改变,T2DM 的发病率逐年增高,且呈年轻化趋势,若 T2DM 患者长期处于高血糖状态,则易导致各种组织如心脏、肾等脏器的功能障碍,给患者生存质量带来严重影响<sup>[2-4]</sup>。目前临床对于 T2DM 患者的主要治疗思路是降低血糖,以往多以口服降糖药为主,而对于基础血糖较高的患者,联合多种降糖药物治疗效果仍欠佳,且过度使用降糖药易对患者肝肾功能造成负担,因此,寻求有效、平稳的控制血糖方式一直是临床的研究热点<sup>[5]</sup>。门冬胰岛素是一种超短效胰岛素,起效确切迅速,然而其持续时间较短,需多次注射<sup>[6,7]</sup>。甘精胰岛素是一种人工合成的长效胰岛素,可提高胰岛素敏感性,起到保护胰岛β细胞功能的作用<sup>[8]</sup>。既往研究表明<sup>[9]</sup>,甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素治疗 T2DM 可获得较好的降糖效果。因此,本研究采用甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素对 T2DM 患者进行治疗,观察患者血糖血脂水平的变化,并考察患者的生存质量,以期为临床治疗 T2DM 提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择 97 例 2016 年 8 月至 2018 年 2 月北京市肛肠医院内科收治的 T2DM 患者。纳入标准:(1)均符合《中国 2 型糖尿病防治指南》<sup>[10]</sup>中的相关诊断标准;(2)空腹血糖(Fasting blood glucose,FBG)不低于 7.0 mmol/L,餐后 2 h 血糖(Fasting blood glucose 2 h after meal,2hPBG)不低于 11.1 mmol/L 或随机血糖不低于 11.1 mmol/L;无症状者,则两次 FBG 不低于 7.0 mmol/L 或 2hPBG 不低于 11.1 mmol/L;(3)入院前 2 周内未接受过相关降糖治疗;(4)知情本次研究并签署同意书。排除标准:(1)心肝肾功能不全者;(2)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(3)对本研究药物存在禁忌症者;(4)有其他内分泌疾病或免疫型疾病者;(5)精神不正常不能配合本次研究者;(6)妊娠及哺乳期妇女。采用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=48)与研究组(n=49),其中对照组男 25 例,女 23 例,年龄 32-58 岁,平均(45.95±5.01)岁;病程 1-13 年,平均(8.78±1.78)年;体质指数 21.2~24.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(22.35±0.21)kg/m<sup>2</sup>。研究组男 24 例,女 25 例,年龄 35-59 岁,平均(46.08±4.36)岁;病程 1.5-13 年,平均(8.90±1.68)年;体质指数 21.5~24.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(22.43±0.35)kg/m<sup>2</sup>。两组一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均给予常规治疗干预,包括辅助患者进行体力耐受运动,开展糖尿病知识教育、制定合理膳食食谱,同时控制患者血压处于正常状态。在此基础上,对照组给予门冬胰岛素治疗,每日三餐前皮下注射,起始剂量为 6~8IU/餐,根据患者血糖监测情况酌情加减。研究组则在对照组基础上联合甘精胰岛素治疗,于每天 21:00~22:00 皮下注射甘精胰岛素,起始剂量为 0.5 IU/kg·d,根据患者血糖监测情况酌情加减,单次调整范围 0.2~0.4 IU,逐步调整,调整量≤2IU,单次最大注射剂量≤4 IU。治疗时长均为 6 个月。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)糖脂指标:于治疗前、治疗 6 个月后(治疗后)采集患者清晨 6 mL 空腹静脉血,3200 r/min 离心 10 min,离心半径 15 cm,取上清液,置于 -50℃ 冰箱中冷藏待测。取 3 mL 采用罗氏 Modular 全自动生化分析仪检测低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low density lipoprotein cholesterol,LDL-C)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol,TC)、甘油三酯(Triglycerides,TG)水平,试剂盒购自武汉博士德生物科技有限公司;取 3 mL 采用美国强生医疗生产的 ONETOUCH Ultra Vue 型血糖仪对两组患者的糖化血红蛋白(Glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、FBG、2hPBG 水平进行检测。(2)生存质量:采用糖尿病患者生存质量特异性量表<sup>®</sup>(Diabetes Specific Quality of Life Scale,DSQL)对患者治疗前后的生存质量进行评分,其中 DSQL 量表分为心理评分、生理评分、社会关系评分、治疗依从性评分 4 个维度,分数越高,生存质量越好。(3)安全性评价:记录两组不良反应,包括轻微低血糖、夜间低血糖、低血糖昏迷、症状性低血糖。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS22.0 进行统计分析,计量资料用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,行 t 检验,计数资料以(%)表示,行  $\chi^2$  检验, $\alpha=0.05$  作为检验标准。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血糖指标比较

治疗前两组患者 FBG、2hPBG 以及 HbA1c 水平比较无差异( $P>0.05$ );与治疗前相比,治疗后两组患者 FBG、2hPBG 以及 HbA1c 水平均降低,但研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );详见表 1。

表 1 血糖指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of blood glucose indexes( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups              | FBG(mmol/L)      |                 | 2hPBG(mmol/L)    |                 | HbA1c(%)         |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                     | Before treatment | After treatment | Before treatment | After treatment | Before treatment | After treatment |
| Control group(n=48) | 8.89±1.62        | 7.72±1.27*      | 15.72±3.12       | 12.52±1.24*     | 8.24±1.38        | 7.52±0.94*      |
| Study group(n=49)   | 8.96±1.73        | 6.89±1.13*      | 15.89±2.55       | 8.91±1.32*      | 8.18±1.22        | 5.63±0.81*      |
| t                   | 0.206            | 3.402           | 0.294            | 13.876          | 0.227            | 10.615          |
| P                   | 0.838            | 0.001           | 0.769            | 0.000           | 0.821            | 0.000           |

Note: Compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 血脂指标比较

治疗前两组患者 TC、TG 以及 LDL-C 水平比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );与治疗前相比,治疗后两组患者 TC、TG

以及 LDL-C 水平均降低,但研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );详见表 2。

表2 血脂指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)  
Table 2 Comparison of blood lipid indexes( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)

| Groups                | TC               |                 | TG               |                 | LDL-C            |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                       | Before treatment | After treatment | Before treatment | After treatment | Before treatment | After treatment |
| Control group( n=48 ) | 5.43± 0.35       | 4.71± 0.22*     | 1.81± 0.25       | 1.43± 0.12*     | 3.36± 0.53       | 2.78± 0.45*     |
| Study group( n=49 )   | 5.41± 0.22       | 4.09± 0.19*     | 1.78± 0.34       | 1.12± 0.23*     | 3.39± 0.64       | 2.14± 0.47*     |
| t                     | 0.338            | 14.864          | 0.494            | 8.297           | 0.251            | 6.848           |
| P                     | 0.736            | 0.000           | 0.622            | 0.000           | 0.802            | 0.000           |

Note: Compared with before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ .

### 2.3 生存质量比较

治疗前两组患者社会关系评分、心理评分、生理评分、治疗依从性评分比较无差异( $P > 0.05$ );与治疗前相比,治疗两组患

者社会关系评分、心理评分、生理评分、治疗依从性评分均提高,但研究组高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ );详见表3。

表3 生存质量比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)  
Table 3 Comparison of quality of life ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

| Groups               | Psychological score |              | Physiological score |              | Social Relations Score |              | Therapeutic Compliance Score |              |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
|                      | Before              | After        | Before              | After        | Before                 | After        | Before                       | After        |
|                      | treatment           | treatment    | treatment           | treatment    | treatment              | treatment    | treatment                    | treatment    |
| Control group (n=48) | 9.19± 1.55          | 14.27± 1.34* | 8.21± 0.36          | 13.23± 1.50* | 6.75± 0.49             | 9.10± 0.95*  | 7.05± 0.85                   | 11.22± 1.55* |
| Study group (n=49)   | 9.27± 0.81          | 18.78± 2.65* | 8.23± 0.32          | 17.22± 1.63* | 6.61± 0.53             | 14.81± 1.49* | 6.99± 0.96                   | 15.35± 1.63* |
| t                    | 0.320               | 10.544       | 0.289               | 12.538       | 1.350                  | 22.452       | 0.326                        | 12.783       |
| P                    | 0.750               | 0.000        | 0.773               | 0.000        | 0.180                  | 0.000        | 0.745                        | 0.000        |

Note: Compared with before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ .

### 2.4 不良反应情况比较

与对照组比较,研究组不良反应总发生率降低( $P < 0.05$ );

详见表4。

表4 不良反应情况比较 [例(%)]  
Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions [n (%)]

| Groups                | Mild hypoglycemia | Nighttime hypoglycemia | Hypoglycemic coma | Symptomatic hypoglycemia | Total incidence rate |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Control group( n=48 ) | 9( 18.75 )        | 6( 12.50 )             | 2( 4.17 )         | 4( 8.33 )                | 21( 43.75 )          |
| Study group( n=49 )   | 2( 4.08 )         | 1( 2.04 )              | 0( 0.00 )         | 1( 2.04 )                | 4( 8.16 )            |
| $\chi^2$              |                   |                        |                   |                          | 16.051               |
| P                     |                   |                        |                   |                          | 0.000                |

## 3 讨论

T2DM作为一种慢性疾病,其病程较长,且临床不能治愈只能加以控制,对于基础血糖值偏高患者其首选治疗方法为胰岛素治疗<sup>[11,12]</sup>。临床将T2DM患者分为两部分,一部分以胰岛素抵抗为主,该类患者胰岛素敏感性下降,通过转换生活方式以及口服降糖药多能奏效,如患者通过上述治疗方法仍不能较好的控制血糖,此时则建议行胰岛素治疗<sup>[13,14]</sup>。另一部分是因患者自身胰岛素分泌不足导致血糖不能及时分解,补充外源性胰岛素是治疗该类患者的主要方法<sup>[15]</sup>。胡银平等研究亦认为<sup>[16]</sup>,胰

岛素分泌不足以及胰岛素作用下降均会出现糖脂代谢等一系列代谢紊乱现象,给患者生存质量带来严重影响,因此良好的血糖控制水平有助改善患者糖脂代谢和生存质量。目前临床多采用胰岛素类似物治疗T2DM基础血糖值偏高患者,然而不同的胰岛素制剂的起效时间和作用时间不尽相同,且为了达到最佳的血糖控制效果,有时也可能多种胰岛素制剂联合使用<sup>[17-20]</sup>。由于T2DM是由环境因素和基因共同造成胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞功能缺失的疾病,因此,T2DM患者往往伴随着高脂血症。为探究甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素治疗T2DM的效果,本研究以糖脂代谢、生存质量为主要参考指标,以期临床治疗T2DM提供帮助。

研究结果显示, 两组患者 TC、TG、LDL-C、FBG、2hPBG、HbA1c 水平均在治疗后降低, 但研究组低于对照组, 表明甘精胰岛素与门冬胰岛素联合治疗可改善 T2DM 患者糖脂代谢情况, 分析其原因, 门冬胰岛素是一种速效胰岛素, 通常情况下注射 10~20 min 即可起效, 降糖作用可持续 3~5 h, 其降糖机制主要是通过结合脂肪细胞以及肌肉细胞上的胰岛素受体, 进而提高葡萄糖吸收率, 起到阻止肝糖原释放的作用, 因此, 单用门冬胰岛素也可获得较好的降糖脂效果<sup>[21,22]</sup>。敬仁芝等学者研究表明<sup>[23]</sup>, 联合治疗可更加吻合人体生理性胰岛素释放特点, 可以有效控制患者的血糖和血脂水平。甘精胰岛素是应用重组 DNA 技术生产的一种新型人胰岛素类似物, 药物作用持续时间可达 24h, 其降糖机制与生理性基础胰岛素分泌模式十分相似, 经皮下注射后, 于机体中性环境下形成微颗粒, 随机平稳、无峰值的释放少量甘精胰岛素<sup>[24,25]</sup>。现代药理研究表明<sup>[26]</sup>, 胰岛素同样具有抑制脂肪细胞脂解及蛋白水解的作用, 甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素对胰岛  $\beta$  细胞凋亡具有明显的抑制效果, 促进其功能恢复, 抑制脂肪细胞内水解, 进而降低血脂水平<sup>[27]</sup>。同时研究组生存质量各个维度评分均高于对照组。可见联合治疗可有效改善患者生存质量, 这主要是因为患者血糖得到控制, 而且患者用药方便, 依从性较好, 身体各项机能均有所恢复, 进而提高生存质量<sup>[28-30]</sup>。研究组不良反应发生率显著低于对照组, 提示甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素安全性较高, 控制血糖水平较佳。

综上所述, 甘精胰岛素联合门冬胰岛素可有效降低 T2DM 患者血糖、血脂水平, 提高患者生存质量, 且降低不良反应发生率。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] 李雪贝, 张良, 冷远景, 等. 当代 2 型糖尿病临床治疗药物的研究进展[J]. 中国医院药学杂志, 2016, 36(20): 1824-1828
- [2] 熊慧丽, 王毅, 赵晓宏, 等. 大剂量胰岛素联合西格列汀对老年 2 型糖尿病患者的疗效[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2017, 17(7): 1308-1310, 1327
- [3] Roussel R, Steg PG, Mohammedi K, et al. Prevention of cardiovascular disease through reduction of glycaemic exposure in type 2 diabetes: A perspective on glucose-lowering interventions [J]. Diabetes Obes Metab, 2018, 20(2): 238-244
- [4] 李延兵. 非胰岛素类降糖药对 2 型糖尿病患者生命质量影响的研究进展[J]. 中华糖尿病杂志, 2018, 10(12): 821-824
- [5] Sardu C, Paolisso P, Sacra C, et al. Cardiac resynchronization therapy with a defibrillator (CRTd) in failing heart patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and treated by glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 RA) therapy vs. conventional hypoglycemic drugs: arrhythmic burden, hospitalizations for heart failure, and CRTd responders rate[J]. Cardiovasc Diabetol, 2018, 17(1): 137
- [6] Haahr H, Fita EG, Heise T. A Review of Insulin Degludec/Insulin Aspart: Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Properties and Their Implications in Clinical Use [J]. Clin Pharmacokinet, 2017, 56(4): 339-354
- [7] Linjawi S, Lee BW, Tabak Ö, et al. A 32-Week Randomized Comparison of Stepwise Insulin Intensification of Biphasic Insulin Aspart (BI-Asp 30) Versus Basal-Bolus Therapy in Insulin-Naïve Patients with Type 2 Diabetes[J]. Diabetes Ther, 2018, 9(1): 1-11
- [8] Wysham C, Bhargava A, Chaykin L, et al. Effect of Insulin Degludec vs Insulin Glargine U100 on Hypoglycemia in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: The SWITCH 2 Randomized Clinical Trial [J]. JAMA, 2017, 318(1): 45-56
- [9] Li J, Wang L, Chen F, et al. Switching from glargine+insulin aspart to glargine+insulin aspart 30 before breakfast combined with exercise after dinner and dividing meals for the treatment of type 2 diabetes patients with poor glucose control - a prospective cohort study [J]. BMC Endocr Disord, 2018, 18(1): 69
- [10] 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国 2 型糖尿病防治指南(2017 年版) [J]. 中国实用内科杂志, 2018, 38(4): 292-344
- [11] Rungby J, Schou M, Warrer P, et al. Prevalence of cardiovascular disease and evaluation of standard of care in type 2 diabetes: a nationwide study in primary care [J]. Cardiovasc Endocrinol, 2017, 6(4): 145-151
- [12] 陈娜, 吴辽芳, 田京玉, 等. 血糖形态管理对基础胰岛素治疗患者血糖和行为的影响[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2017, 37(10): 2203-2208
- [13] Tatalovic M, Lehmann R, Cheetham M, et al. Management of hyperglycaemia in persons with non-insulin-dependent type 2 diabetes mellitus who are started on systemic glucocorticoid therapy: a systematic review[J]. BMJ Open, 2019, 9(5): e028914
- [14] 赵伟, 冯晓桃, 李双蕾, 等. 基础胰岛素联合口服降糖药替换胰岛素治疗 2 型糖尿病患者的影响因素 [J]. 广东医学, 2015, 36(2): 301-304
- [15] Porcellati F, Lucidi P, Cioli P, et al. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of insulin glargine given in the evening as compared with in the morning in type 2 diabetes[J]. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38(3): 503-512
- [16] 胡银平, 李立卓, 王金霞, 等. 运动防治 2 型糖尿病的铁调控机制研究进展[J]. 现代预防医学, 2015, 42(17): 3236-3238, 3257
- [17] Moroder L, Musiol HJ. Insulin-From its Discovery to the Industrial Synthesis of Modern Insulin Analogues[J]. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl, 2017, 56(36): 10656-10669
- [18] Lee BW, Kim JH, Ko SH, et al. Insulin therapy for adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a position statement of the Korean Diabetes Association, 2017[J]. Korean J Intern Med, 2017, 32(6): 967-973
- [19] 李红, 戴强, 钱科威, 等. 多种胰岛素短期强化治疗对初发 2 型糖尿病患者血糖及胰岛  $\beta$  细胞功能的影响 [J]. 实用临床医药杂志, 2016, 20(11): 38-41
- [20] Schwartz SS, DeFronzo RA, Umpierrez GE. Practical implementation of incretin-based therapy in hospitalized patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. Postgrad Med, 2015, 127(2): 251-257
- [21] Wen WL, Tsai KB, Lin YH, et al. Successful management of type IV hypersensitivity reactions to human insulin analogue with injecting mixtures of biphasic insulin aspart and dexamethasone [J]. J Formos Med Assoc, 2019, 118(4): 843-848
- [22] Shi C, Sun L, Bai R, et al. Comparison of a twice daily injection of insulin aspart 50 with insulin aspart 30 in patients with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes [J]. Curr Med Res Opin, 2019, 35 (6): 1091-1096
- [23] 敬仁芝, 曹晓红. 磷酸西格列汀联合阿卡波糖对老年 2 型糖尿病患者血糖、血脂及 GLUT4 水平的影响[J]. 中国药房, 2017, 28(9): 1204-1207
- [24] Dailey G, Bajaj HS, Dex T, et al. Post hoc efficacy and safety analysis of insulin glargine/lixisenatide fixed- ratio combination in North American patients compared with the rest of world[J]. BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care, 2019, 7(1): e000581

- rochiral membrane [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2018, 115(14): 3704-3709
- [3] 乔允, 陆晓晔, 徐欣晖, 等. 急诊科尿源性脓毒症的临床回顾性研究 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2019, 19(2): 253-257
- [4] Wang JH, Lu J, Zhang YX, et al. Metagenomic analysis of antibiotic resistance genes in coastal industrial mariculture systems [J]. Biore-sour Technol, 2018, 253(12): 235-243
- [5] Miyazaki K, Kitahara K. Functional metagenomic approach to identify overlooked antibiotic resistance mutations in bacterial rRNA [J]. Sci Rep, 2018, 8(1): 5179
- [6] Chirinos-Revilla JL, Fernandez-Sivinchá JG. Insulinoma found in pa-tient with apparent mental disorder: a case report [J]. Rev Gastroen-terol Peru, 2018, 38(1): 82-84
- [7] Bubalo J. Managing the Mental Distress of the Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT) Patient: a Focus on Delirium[J]. Curr Hema-tol Malig Rep, 2018, 13(2): 109-113
- [8] Corcoran CM, Carrillo F, Fernández-Slezak D, et al. Prediction of psy-chosis across protocols and risk cohorts using automated language analysis[J]. World Psychiatry, 2018, 17(1): 67-75
- [9] Rineh A, Bremner JB, Hamblin MR, et al. Attaching NorA Efflux Pump Inhibitors to Methylene Blue Enhances Antimicrobial Photody-namic Inactivation of *Escherichia coli* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* in vitro and in vivo [J]. Bioorg Med Chem Lett, 2018, 28 (16): 2736-2740
- [10] Kim CJ, Yi JE, Kim Y, et al. Emphysematous endocarditis caused by AmpC beta-lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli*: A case report[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(6): e9620
- [11] Schultz KM, Klug CS. Characterization of and lipopolysaccharide binding to the E. coli LptC protein dimer[J]. Protein Sci, 2018, 27(2): 381-389
- [12] Takenaka Y, Mikami K, Seno S, et al. Automated transition analysis of activated gene regulation during diauxic nutrient shift in *Es-cherichia coli* and adipocyte differentiation in mouse cells [J]. BMC Bioinformatics, 2018, 19(Suppl 4): 89
- [13] Csordas BG, Cunha RC, Garcia MV, et al. Molecular characterization of the recombinant protein RmLTI-BmCG-LTB: Protective immunity against *Rhipicephalus* (Boophilus) microplus[J]. Plos One, 2018, 13 (2): e0191596
- [14] 李晶, 张平, 钟恩健, 等. 血流感染产超广谱  $\beta$ -内酰胺酶大肠埃希菌耐药性及危险因素分析 [J]. 中华临床感染病杂志, 2018, 11(5): 374-378
- [15] 孙景熙, 王福斌, 陈剑明, 等. 2012 年 -2016 年医院大肠埃希菌分布特征及耐药性分析[J]. 中国卫生检验杂志, 2019, 29(6): 669-672
- [16] Lajos S, Nahimana Tessema MI, Truchard ER, et al. Prevention of urinary tract infection in the elderly: what's new in long-term care fa-cilities?[J]. Rev Med Suisse, 2018, 14(602): 774-777
- [17] 王天道, 潘明, 刘娜, 等. 海南省 13616 例住院精神病患者 HBV、HCV、TP 和 HIV 感染分析[J]. 中国热带医学, 2019, 19(3): 250-253
- [18] 展冠军, 陆瑾, 孙进华, 等. 大肠埃希菌所致血流感染的临床特点及其耐药性分析[J]. 中国感染与化疗杂志, 2019, 19(4): 381-385
- [19] Lee H, Han SB, Kim JH, et al. Risk factors of urinary tract infection caused by extended spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* in emergency department [J]. Am J Emerg Med, 2018, 36 (9): 1608-1612
- [20] Park JH, Lee JW, Choi H, et al. Survival of *Escherichia coli* harbor-ing nucleic acid-hydrolyzing 3D8 scFv during RNA virus infection[J]. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol, 2018, 94: 296-292
- [21] 王文俊, 郝宗耀, 曾国华, 等. 上尿路结石术后感染的病原菌及相关因素分析[J]. 安徽医科大学学报, 2019, 54(10): 1663-1666
- [22] Amarsy R, Guéret D, Benmansour H, et al. Determination of *Es-cherichia coli* phylogroups in elderly patients with urinary tract infec-tion or asymptomatic bacteriuria [J]. Clin Microbiol Infect, 2019, 25 (7): 839-844
- [23] Watson CM, Alexander A, John AP. The Role of C-Reactive Protein in Early Detection of Myocarditis Associated with Clozapine [J]. J Clin Psychopharmacol, 2018, 38(5): 540-542
- [24] 陈祥, 廖一名, 高兴华, 等. 老年关节假体周围慢性感染病原菌特点调查[J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2019, 18(3): 195-199
- [25] 黄国飞, 李俊, 贺俊文, 等. 胃癌并发糖尿病老年患者术后感染的病原菌分布及耐药性分析 [J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2018, 39(8): 922-924, 928
- [26] Paitan Y. Current Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance of *Escherichia coli*[J]. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol, 2018, 416:181-211
- [27] Wang J, Cao L, Yang X, et al. Transcriptional analysis reveals the critical role of RNA polymerase-binding transcription factor, DksA, in regulating multi-drug resistance of *Escherichia coli* [J]. Int J An-timicrob Agents, 2018, 52(1): 63-69
- [28] Nasher S, Alsharapy S, Al-Madhagi A, et al. Epidemiology of extend-ed-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase producing *Escherichia coli* from hospital settings in Yemen[J]. J Infect Dev Ctries, 2018, 12(11): 953-959
- [29] 张颖, 韩玉娟, 许婵华, 等. 某综合医院护理院感染防控对策研究 [J]. 中国医药导报, 2019, 16(14): 158-161
- [30] Kimura Y, Inuiguchi F, Ohno K, et al. Hip joint synovitis associated with daclatasvir plus asunaprevir combination therapy to treat chronic HCV infection in elderly patients: a case report[J]. Nihon Shokakibyo Gakkai Zasshi, 2018, 115(7): 662-669
- (上接第 1110 页)
- [25] Philis-Tsimikas A, Stratton I, Nørgård Troelsen L, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Degludec Compared to Glargine 300 Units/mL in Insulin-Experienced Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: Trial Protocol Amend-ment (NCT03078478) [J]. J Diabetes Sci Technol, 2019, 13 (3): 498-506
- [26] 杨松, 谷媛媛, 李兆亮, 等. 沙格列汀或格列美脲联合甘精胰岛素对 2 型糖尿病患者血糖波动影响的观察 [J]. 中国糖尿病杂志, 2015, 23(3): 237-240
- [27] Hanefeld M, Traylor L, Gao L, et al. The use of lipid-lowering therapy and effects of antihyperglycaemic therapy on lipids in subjects with type 2 diabetes with or without cardiovascular disease: a pooled anal-ysis of data from eleven randomized trials with insulin glargine 100 U/mL[J]. Cardiovasc Diabetol, 2017, 16(1): 66
- [28] 刘玉涛, 曾芳馨, 彭祖江, 等. 西格列汀片联合地特胰岛素注射液治疗老年 2 型糖尿病的临床研究[J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2017, 33(15): 1415-1417
- [29] Shao N, Kuang HY, Hao M, et al. Benefits of exenatide on obesity and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease with elevated liver enzymes in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. Diabetes Metab Res Rev, 2014, 30 (6): 521-529
- [30] Rousseau G, Palmiere C, Dupont V, et al. A diabetic ketoacidosis in a context of hyperglycemia addiction[J]. Int J Legal Med, 2018, 132(3): 787-790