

高频超声与血清 VEGF 和 bFGF 水平检测联合对糖尿病患者肌肉减少症的诊断价值分析

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摘要: 目的 探讨高频超声联合血清血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)诊断糖尿病肌肉减少症的价值。方法 选择2018年6月~2019年12月鄂东医疗集团黄石市妇幼保健院收治的103例T2DM并发肌肉减少症患者(观察组)和100例门诊体检健康志愿者(对照组)。根据肌肉减少症分期将观察组分为肌肉减少症前期(简称前期, 38例)、肌肉减少症期(简称减少期, 34例)和重度肌肉减少症期(简称重度期, 31例)。高频超声测量尺骨前肌、股外侧肌厚度和质量, 应用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清VEGF和bFGF水平。Pearson相关性分析尺骨前肌、股外侧肌质量、VEGF和bFGF与四肢骨骼肌质量指数(relative appendicular skeletal muscle mass, RASM)、握力和步速相关性。受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)分析尺骨前肌、股外侧肌质量、VEGF和bFGF诊断T2DM患者肌肉减少症的价值。结果 观察组尺骨前肌质量(14.32 ± 3.59)、股外侧肌质量(21.01 ± 3.89)、血清VEGF(185.24 ± 20.13 ng/L)和bFGF(11.35 ± 4.52 ng/L)水平均低于对照组(17.45 ± 4.13 , 25.12 ± 4.25 , 236.42 ± 36.49 ng/L, 17.64 ± 6.95 ng/L), 差异有统计学意义($t=5.768 \sim 12.557$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。重度期、减少期患者尺骨前肌质量(11.25 ± 0.42 , 14.35 ± 2.51)、股外侧肌质量(18.46 ± 0.61 , 21.34 ± 3.26)、血清VEGF(171.25 ± 3.65 ng/L, 178.25 ± 10.43 ng/L)和bFGF(7.42 ± 0.54 ng/L, 12.05 ± 2.17 ng/L)水平均低于前期组(16.80 ± 1.03 , 22.80 ± 1.25 , 202.91 ± 2.65 ng/L, 13.93 ± 1.77 ng/L), 差异有统计学意义($t=2.560 \sim 41.695$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。重度期尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量、血清VEGF和bFGF水平低于减少期, 差异有统计学意义($t=3.542 \sim 11.551$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。血清VEGF和bFGF水平与尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量、RASM, 握力和步速呈正相关($r=0.402 \sim 0.698$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量与RASM, 握力和步速呈正相关($r=0.369 \sim 0.719$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量、VEGF和bFGF诊断T2DM患者肌肉减少症的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.661, 0.755, 0.832和0.744, 联合诊断AUC为0.911, 高于单独检测($P < 0.05$)。结论 T2DM肌肉减少症患者尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量与血清VEGF和bFGF水平明显降低, 且与肌肉减少症病情程度有关, 可以作为肌肉减少症辅助诊断的指标。

关键词: 高频超声; 血管内皮生长因子; 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子; 糖尿病肌肉减少症

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Diagnostic Value of High Frequency Ultrasound Combined with Serum VEGF and bFGF Levels in Diabetic Patients with Sarcopenia

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the value of high-frequency ultrasound combined with serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) in the diagnosis of diabetic patients with sarcopenia. **Methods** 103 patients with T2DM combined with Sarcopenia(observation group)admitted to Huangshi Central Hospital of Edong Healthcare from June 2018 to December 2019 and 100 healthy volunteers (control group) were selected. According to Sarcopenia disease stage, the patients of observation group were divided into prophase period of Sarcopenia (hereinafter referred to as the prophase, 38 cases), prophase period (hereinafter referred to as Sarcopenia, 34 cases) and severe Sarcopenia period (hereinafter referred to as severe, 31 cases).The thickness and mass of anterior ulnar and lateral muscles were measured by high-frequency ultrasound, and the levels of VEGF and bFGF in serum were determined by ELISA.Pearson correlation analysis was performed to determine the correlation between anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateralis muscle mass, VEGF and bFGF and relative appendicular skeletal muscle mass (RASM), grip strength and stride speed.The receiver operating characteristic Curve (ROC) was used to analyze the

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value of anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateral femoral muscle mass, VEGF and bFGF in the diagnosis of Sarcopenia in patients with T2DM. **Results** The levels of anterior ulnar muscle mass (14.32 ± 3.59), lateral femoral muscle mass (21.01 ± 3.89), serum VEGF (185.24 ± 20.13 ng/L) and bFGF (11.35 ± 4.52 ng/L) in the observation group were lower than those in the control group (17.45 ± 4.13 , 25.12 ± 4.25 , 236.42 ± 36.49 ng/L, 17.64 ± 6.95 ng/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=5.768 \sim 12.557$, all $P < 0.001$). The levels of anterior ulnar muscle mass (11.25 ± 0.42 , 14.35 ± 2.51), lateral femoral muscle mass (18.46 ± 0.61 , 21.34 ± 3.26), serum VEGF (171.25 ± 3.65 ng/L, 178.25 ± 10.43 ng/L) and bFGF (7.42 ± 0.54 ng/L, 12.05 ± 2.17 ng/L) in severe and Sarcopenia group were lower than those in the prophase group (16.80 ± 1.03 , 22.80 ± 1.25 , 202.91 ± 2.65 ng/L, 13.93 ± 1.77 ng/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=2.560 \sim 41.695$, all $P < 0.001$). The levels of anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateral femoral muscle mass, serum VEGF and bFGF in severe group were lower in the Sarcopenia group, the differences were statistically significant ($t=3.542 \sim 11.551$, all $P < 0.001$). Serum VEGF and bFGF levels were positively correlated with anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateral femoral muscle mass, RASM, grip strength, and step speed ($r=0.402 \sim 0.698$, all $P < 0.05$), while the mass of anterior ulnar muscle and lateral femoral muscle were positively correlated with RASM, grip strength, and step speed ($r=0.369 \sim 0.719$, all $P < 0.001$). The AUC of anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateral femoral muscle mass, VEGF and bFGF in the diagnosis of Sarcopenia in T2DM patients were 0.661, 0.755, 0.832 and 0.744, respectively, and the combined diagnosis AUC was 0.911, higher than that detected alone ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The anterior ulnar muscle mass, lateral femoral muscle mass and serum VEGF and bFGF levels were significantly reduced in T2DM patients with Sarcopenia, which were related to the severity of Sarcopenia, and can be used as an indicator for the auxiliary diagnosis of Sarcopenia.

Keywords: high-frequency ultrasound; vascular endothelial growth factor; basic fibroblast growth factor; diabetes mellitus; sarcopenia

骨骼肌是外周组织中最大的胰岛素靶器官之一，通过对葡萄糖摄取和利用发挥稳定血糖作用，高血糖可引起骨骼肌形态结构和生理功能改变，表现为以全身肌量减少、肌强度下降或肌肉生理功能减退的肌肉减少症^[1]。肌肉减少症大大降低2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者生活质量，因此早期诊断和干预对提高患者生活质量具有重要意义^[2]。目前国内外尚无统一的肌肉减少症诊断标准，影像学检查是主要的检查方法之一，其中双能X线吸收测定法是应用最广的检测方法，但辐射性强，核磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)具有良好软组织分辨率，在肌肉质量评估方面具有较大优势，但价格昂贵，检查过程较长且繁琐。超声检查操作简便、无辐射性、经济实惠，高频超声可清晰显示骨骼肌肉结构，在肌肉减少症诊断方面越来越受重视^[3]。血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)是一种强诱导血管新生因子，通过促新生血管生成，毛细血管功能维持，调节肌肉血流灌注，为骨骼肌输送氧和养分，VEGF缺乏导致肌无力和疲劳^[4]。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)是促内皮细胞生长因子，与VEGF共同发挥促进血管新生作用^[5]。VEGF, bFGF与T2DM肌肉减少症的报道并不多见，鉴于此本研究拟探讨高频超声联合VEGF, bFGF诊断T2DM患者肌肉减少症的价值，旨在为临床诊治提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2018年6月~2019年12月鄂东医疗集团黄石市妇幼保健院收治的103例T2DM并发肌肉减少症患者(观察组)，纳入标准：①符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2017年版)》诊断标准^[6]；②双能X线吸收仪检测四肢骨骼肌质量指数(relative appendicular skeletal muscle mass, RASM, RASM=四肢骨骼肌质量/身高²)，男性RASM<7.0kg/m²，女性<5.4kg/m²，同时男性握力<26kg，女性握力<18kg或步速<0.8m/s^[7]；③四肢功能正常。排除标准：①先天性重症肌无力者；②肢体创伤或既往接受四肢手术治疗者；③并发纤维肌瘤、纤维腺瘤、纤维脂肪瘤者；④并发股骨头坏死、骨关节炎、代谢性骨病等疾病者。其中肌肉减少症前期(简称前期，骨骼肌质量降低)38例，肌肉减少症期(简称减少期、骨骼肌质量降低伴骨骼肌力量降低或机体活动功能降低)34例，重度肌肉减少症期(简称重度期，骨骼肌质量降低伴骨骼肌力量降低以及机体活动功能降低)31例。同期选择我院接诊的性别、年龄与观察组相匹配的体检健康的志愿者100例(对照组)。观察组中男性59例，女性44例，年龄52~75(65.04 ± 8.15)岁，体质质量[21.53(20.24)kg/m²]。对照组中男性53例，女性47例，年龄51~77(64.33 ± 8.35)岁，体质质量[21.53(20.24)kg/m²]。两组性别、年龄、体质质量比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准，所有研究对象或其家属知情同意。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Philips IU22型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(荷兰飞利浦公司,探头频率5~12mHz),TGL-15M台式微量高速冷冻离心机(湖南平凡科技有限公司),ALISEI全自动酶标仪(意大利SEAC公司),VEGF,bFGF试剂盒(北京科美东雅生物技术有限公司)。

1.3 方法 高频超声检查受试者平卧、四肢放松伸展,先将探头长轴垂直于前臂长轴,置于桡骨头与桡骨茎突间近端1/3处,测量尺骨肌肉厚度。再将探头长轴垂直于股骨长轴,置于股骨大转子与股骨内上髁间中下1/3交界处,测量股外侧肌厚度,取3次测量的平均值。选取尺骨前肌、股外侧肌同一部位,检查深度设置为5cm,增益55%,冻结图像应用QLAB软件分析,于肌内图像回声均匀处选取5mm正方形取样框,避开血管,获得感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI),测得ROI灰度值,取3次测量的平均值。以上均由我院超声科2名10年以上工作经验超声医师操作。

血清VEGF,bFGF检测:所有受试者均采集空腹静脉血5ml(对照组于体检当日采血),取上清液4℃3000r/min离心15min(离心半径10cm),

取血清-80℃保存待检。快速解冻血清样品,应用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清VEGF,bFGF水平。具体操作严格按照操作说明进行,试剂盒批内和批间变异系数控制在10%以内。

1.4 统计学分析 SPSS 25.0进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析(两两对比采用LSD-t检验)或独立样本t(方差齐时)或t'检验(方差不齐时)。Pearson相关性分析血清VEGF,bFGF水平与骨骼肌质量、RASM,握力、步速之间的相关性。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线进行VEGF,bFGF以及高频超声的诊断效能分析,Z检验比较曲线下面积(AUC)差异性。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组RASM,握力、步速、骨骼肌厚度和质量以及血清VEGF,bFGF水平比较 见表1。观察组RASM,握力、步速、尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量低于对照组,血清VEGF,bFGF水平也低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$);尺骨前肌厚度、股外侧肌厚度与对照组比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1 两组RASM,握力、步速、骨骼肌厚度和质量以及血清VEGF,bFGF水平差异($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	观察组(n=103)	对照组(n=100)	t值	P值
RASM(kg/m ²)	5.54±1.89	8.12±2.25	8.930	<0.001
握力(kg)	22.01±2.41	28.42±4.79	12.235	<0.001
步速(m/s)	0.61±0.13	1.46±0.36	22.788	<0.001
尺骨前肌厚度(cm)	3.41±0.55	3.56±0.62	1.825	0.070
尺骨前肌质量	14.32±3.59	17.45±4.13	5.768	<0.001
股外侧肌厚度(cm)	1.85±0.36	1.92±0.42	1.276	0.203
股外侧肌质量	21.01±3.89	25.12±4.25	7.191	<0.001
VEGF(ng/L)	185.24±20.13	236.42±36.49	12.557	<0.001
bFGF(ng/L)	11.35±4.52	17.64±6.95	7.743	<0.001

2.2 不同肌肉减少症分期患者骨骼肌厚度和质量以及血清VEGF,bFGF水平比较 见表2。重度期、减少期患者尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量及血清VEGF,bFGF水平均低于前期组($t=28.124, 17.674, 41.695, 17.719; 5.523, 2.560, 14.086, 4.045, P < 0.001$),重度期尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量及血清VEGF,bFGF水平低于减少期($t=6.786, 4.839, 3.542, 11.551, P < 0.001$),差异均有统计学意义。尺骨前肌厚度、股外侧肌厚度在不同肌肉减少症分期中差异无统计学意义($t=0.000~0.628$,均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.3 血清VEGF,bFGF水平与骨骼肌质量、

RASM,握力、步速相关性分析 见表3。血清VEGF,bFGF水平与尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量呈正相关($r=0.425, 0.524; 0.409, 0.593$,均 $P < 0.001$),血清VEGF,bFGF与RASM,握力、步速呈正相关(均 $P < 0.05$),尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量与RASM,握力、步速呈正相关(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.4 骨骼肌质量联合血清VEGF,bFGF水平诊断T2DM患者肌肉减少症的价值分析 见表4、图1。尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量,VEGF,bFGF诊断T2DM患者肌肉减少症的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.661,0.755,0.832和0.744,联合尺骨前肌质量、

股外侧肌质量, VEGF 和 bFGF 诊断 T2DM 患者肌肉减少症的 AUC 为 0.911, 高于单独尺骨前肌质量、

股外侧肌质量, VEGF, bFGF 检测, 差异均有统计学意义 ($Z=3.125, 2.859, 2.415, 2.698$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 不同肌肉减少症分期患者骨骼肌厚度和质量以及血清 VEGF, bFGF 水平差异 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项 目	前期 (n=38)	减少期 (n=34)	重度期 (n=31)	F 值	P 值
尺骨前肌厚度 (cm)	3.42 ± 0.28	3.42 ± 0.29	3.39 ± 0.25	0.653	0.471
尺骨前肌质量	16.80 ± 1.03	14.35 ± 2.51	11.25 ± 0.42	12.354	< 0.001
股外侧肌厚度 (cm)	1.87 ± 0.36	1.85 ± 0.31	1.82 ± 0.35	0.621	0.439
股外侧肌质量	22.80 ± 1.25	21.34 ± 3.26	18.46 ± 0.61	15.497	< 0.001
VEGF (ng/L)	202.91 ± 2.65	178.25 ± 10.43	171.25 ± 3.65	13.257	< 0.001
bFGF (ng/L)	13.93 ± 1.77	12.05 ± 2.17	7.42 ± 0.54	16.008	< 0.001

表 3 血清 VEGF, bFGF 水平与骨骼肌质量, RASM, 握力、步速相关系数 ($r/r_s, P$)

指 标	RASM		握力		步速	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
VEGF	0.623	< 0.001	0.426	0.007	0.402	0.009
bFGF	0.698	< 0.001	0.511	< 0.001	0.463	0.005
尺骨前肌质量	0.502	< 0.001	0.369	0.012	0.478	0.001
股外侧肌质量	0.719	< 0.001	0.475	0.002	0.539	< 0.001

表 4 骨骼肌质量联合血清 VEGF, bFGF 水平诊断 T2DM 患者肌肉减少症的效能

指 标	截断值	AUC (95%CI)	P	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	约登指数
尺骨前肌质量	15.01	0.661 (0.586 ~ 0.735)	< 0.001	61.17	69.00	0.30
股外侧肌质量	23.42	0.755 (0.686 ~ 0.826)	< 0.001	74.76	82.00	0.57
VEGF	206.35 ng/L	0.832 (0.773 ~ 0.890)	< 0.001	76.70	85.00	0.62
bFGF	14.02 ng/L	0.744 (0.674 ~ 0.814)	< 0.001	70.87	81.00	0.52
联合	取各自阈值	0.911 (0.865 ~ 0.958)	< 0.001	92.23	93.00	0.85

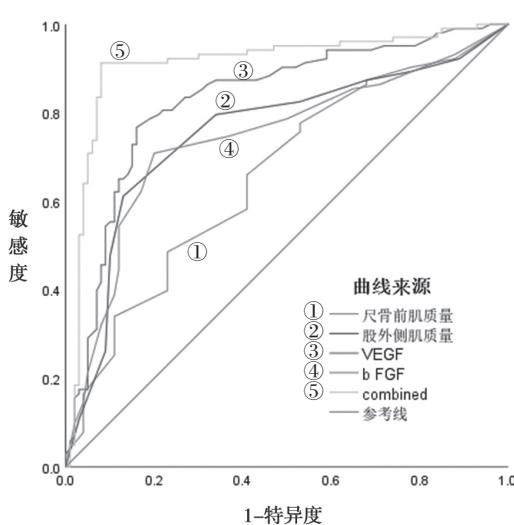


图 1 骨骼肌质量联合血清 VEGF, bFGF 水平诊断 T2DM 患者肌肉减少症的 ROC 曲线图

3 讨论

T2DM 患者晚期糖基化终末产物增加, 可导致骨骼肌质量、肌力以及肢体功能的损失, 引发肌肉减少症。骨骼肌质量低下可导致胰岛素敏感度下降, 葡萄糖摄取和利用度降低, 进一步加重病情进展^[8]。据统计 65 岁以上 2 型糖尿病患者中 28.8% 患有肌肉减少症^[9], 骨骼肌质量减少、肌力下降和功能减退可引起日常活动能力受限, 导致跌倒、骨折、衰弱甚至残疾和死亡。

本研究观察组尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量低于对照组, 但尺骨前肌厚度、股外侧肌厚度与对照组比较差异无统计学意义, 说明 T2DM 引起的肌肉减少症主要以肌肉质量降低为主, 肌肉形态变化可能较为滞后, 这与肌肉减少症肌肉质量降低的特征存在吻合之处。相关性分析结果显示尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量与 RASM, 握力、步速呈正相关,

说明骨骼肌质量降低与握力和步速减少密切相关，尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量可作为诊断肌肉减少症的定量影像学指标。高频超声能够清晰地显示骨骼肌形态、走行以及与毗邻器官关系，通过回声强度提示肌肉组织纤维和脂肪浸润信息可判断肌肉质量^[10]。ROC分析结果显示尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量诊断T2DM并发肌肉减少症均具有一定价值，尤其是股外侧肌质量，分析原因为肌肉减少症引起身体各区域肌肉质量下降存在差异性，下肢肌肉质量下降早于上肢^[11]，因此股外侧肌质量对肌肉减少症的诊断更为灵敏。

本研究发现观察组血清VEGF，bFGF水平明显低于对照组，VEGF是强效的促血管生成因子，直接或间接参与新生血管形成过程^[12]；bFGF是一种多功能生长因子，参与神经细胞、内皮细胞、胚胎干细胞和骨髓基质细胞等增殖和分化，同时能高效促使新生血管形成^[13]。bFGF与VEGF协同可显著增加微血管密度，促使新生血管生成^[14]。PHILLIPS等人^[15]同样发现肌肉减少症患者VEGF表达明显降低，提示血管生成障碍在肌肉减少症发病中发挥重要的作用。进一步观察发现VEGF，bFGF水平随着肌肉减少症分期的加重而降低，VEGF，bFGF水平与尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量、RASM，握力、步速均呈正相关，说明VEGF，bFGF缺失可能是T2DM患者骨骼肌质量下降，肌力和运动能力减退的原因之一。分析VEGF参与肌肉减少症的机制为：首先，骨骼肌减少症伴有周围神经的髓鞘纤维变性，VEGF缺乏可抑制髓鞘增殖分化和新生血管形成，导致周围神经髓鞘缺血和纤维变性，导致骨骼肌因丧失支配神经的营养支持而发生萎缩^[16]。其次，VEGF与线粒体功能有关，VEGF缺乏可导致线粒体功能障碍，导致肌肉质量减少^[17]。第三，有丝分裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号通路参与骨骼肌蛋白合成，VEGF作为MAPK信号通路下游靶基因^[18]，其可能通过MAPK信号通路参与肌肉减少症发病过程。bFGF参与肌肉减少症的机制尚不清楚，推测为bFGF可抑制高血糖介导的活性氧产生，抑制氧化应激损伤，加速血管内皮细胞迁移^[19]，bFGF缺乏则导致抗氧化应激能力减弱，新生血管形成减少，导致骨骼肌血流灌注减少，缺血缺氧，引起骨骼肌形态结构以及功能改变。其次，bFGF可通过促进神经根的轴突生长，促使周围缺损神经再生^[20]，bFGF缺失可能引起骨骼肌周围神经病变，继而诱发骨骼肌病变。

ROC分析结果显示高频超声联合VEGF，bFGF诊断T2DM并发肌肉减少症的价值较高，高

于单独VEGF，bFGF以及尺骨前肌质量、股外侧肌质量，提示联合超声影像技术以及血清学指标可提高对T2DM并发肌肉减少症的诊断效能，为临床病情评估提供更准确信息。

综上，高频超声可定量评估T2DM患者骨骼肌质量改变，血清VEGF，bFGF缺乏与骨骼肌质量和肌力降低密切相关，高频超声联合血清VEGF，bFGF在诊断T2DM并发肌肉减少症方面具有明显的优势，且该方法经济便捷，可重复操作，适宜在T2DM并发肌肉减少症诊断中选用。

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