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非酒精性脂肪性肝病与慢性肾脏病的相关性研究进展

蔡士铭 李月红

【摘要】 慢性肾脏病(CKD)及非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是临床常见疾病,近年发现CKD与NAFLD之间存在一定关联性。除了传统危险因素如高血压、糖尿病外,代谢综合征、肠道微生物、遗传因素等也参与其发病机制。本文就NAFLD与CKD的相关性研究进展进一步讨论。

【关键词】 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 脂肪肝; 慢性肾脏病

【中图分类号】 R589

【文献标识码】 A

随着饮食习惯的改变,肥胖、糖尿病人群逐年增加,非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)患病率也随之升高。越来越多流行病学证据表明NAFLD是慢性肾脏病(CKD)的独立危险因素,NAFLD和CKD常与肥胖、高血压和2型糖尿病等伴存,NAFLD与CKD相互影响。NAFLD与胰岛素抵抗、遗传易感因素相关,当出现代谢性疾病引起肝脏脂肪变性、炎症和肝细胞肿胀时,可导致非酒精性单纯性脂肪肝和非酒精性脂肪性肝炎,晚期肝纤维化、肝硬化、肝细胞癌风险也显著增加^[1]。NAFLD是心血管病(CVD)的独立危险因素^[2],与CVD发病率、全因死亡率和生活质量下降风险有关^[3]。

一、NAFLD与CKD的共同发病机制

流行病学研究证据表明超过1/3的NAFLD患者有肾功能受损^[4],NAFLD患者的肾功能受损程度与肝病严重程度相关。NAFLD是代谢综合征在肝脏损害的表现,高血糖、高血压、高脂血症等可导致微血管和大血管损害,也是CKD发生的危险因素。与非NAFLD患者相比,NAFLD患者估算的肾小球滤过率

(eGFR)较低且容易合并蛋白尿,排除高血压、糖尿病、肥胖等因素后,NAFLD是CKD的独立危险因素^[5]。

NAFLD与CKD共同发病机制包括代谢综合征、胰岛素抵抗、脂代谢异常等。高血糖时胰岛素促进新生脂肪合成,胰岛素抵抗可引起游离脂肪酸异位沉积于非脂肪组织及脂联素水平下降,进而导致NAFLD的发生。动物实验证实胰岛素抵抗引起的高胰岛素血症可激活交感神经系统,引起肾小球毛细血管内皮收缩,肾脏血流动力学改变,导致肾脏损伤^[4]。胰岛素抵抗引起的脂代谢紊乱及炎症反应可损伤肾脏足细胞,引起蛋白尿及肾功能下降。

研究发现脂联素与胎球蛋白-A是NAFLD的重要影响因素^[6]。脂联素是由脂肪细胞分泌的细胞因子,有抗炎、增加胰岛素敏感性等作用。肝脏中的脂联素可避免肝糖原及脂肪异位生成。胎球蛋白-A可以抑制脂联素合成、促进胰岛素抵抗^[6]。NAFLD患者胎球蛋白-A水平升高和脂联素水平降低与胰岛素抵抗作用增加有关,为促进CKD发生的因素之一。NAFLD患者内脏肥胖和异位脂肪堆积增加,血浆中非酯化脂肪酸浓度增加,在高胰岛素血症时未能充分抑制非酯化脂肪酸的浓度,引起肝巨噬细胞激活^[7]。肝巨噬细胞激活及肝脏炎症可导致炎症细胞因子释放增加、肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统活性增加及氧化应激等作用,导致CKD风险升高^[8]。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)及脂联素也是CKD重要的调节机制,脂联素

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作者单位:102218 北京,清华大学附属北京清华长庚医院肾内科
清华大学临床医学院

通讯作者:李月红,E-mail:lyh01051@bthc.edu.cn

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可通过 AMPK 激活维持肾脏足细胞的功能稳定, NAFLD 和 CKD 有共同的促炎和促进疾病进展的机制^[9]。

二、NAFLD 与 CKD 相关性的研究进展

NAFLD 和 CKD 的相关性除了代谢综合征、脂代谢异常及胰岛素抵抗等传统危险因素外, 肠道菌群紊乱、肠功能障碍、血小板激活、衰老及遗传因素亦参与其中。

1. 肠道微生态作用: 肠道微生态在 CKD 和 NAFLD 发病中均发挥重要作用^[10-11]。肠道微生态紊乱导致革兰阴性菌、肠道通透性、次级胆汁酸和肾毒素增加, 增加了 NAFLD 和 CKD 风险^[12]。肠道微生物群产生的毒素(如三甲胺、甲酚和吲哚等) 可通过炎症、氧化应激引起肾、肝和心血管损害^[13]。厌氧菌包括类杆菌属、乳杆菌属、肠杆菌属、双歧杆菌属, 特别是艰难梭菌对酪氨酸和苯丙氨酸的代谢可增加甲酚的产生。大肠杆菌能代谢色氨酸产生吲哚, 在肝脏中代谢成吲哚硫酸盐^[14]。NAFLD 患者肠道微生态和胆汁酸代谢之间存在复杂的相互作用, 初级胆汁酸没有在空肠中重新吸收, 进入回肠和结肠, 并被肠道微生物水解酶和脱羧化酶修饰, 产生次级次级胆汁酸, 肠道菌群紊乱时胆汁酸的代谢改变加重了 NAFLD 的进展^[12]。

2. 血小板激活作用: 代谢综合征、NAFLD 和 CKD 均可伴有血脂异常, 富含甘油三酯的脂蛋白(如极低密度脂蛋白) 水平升高是血小板激活的关键调节因素。随着肾功能恶化, 抗氧化保护因子(如 Klotho 蛋白) 随之减少^[15], 氧化应激作用增加血小板活性, 血小板被激活时释放多种促炎细胞因子、趋化因子、生长因子 α 颗粒和致密颗粒, 通过激活肝脏星状细胞增加细胞外基质的产生, 导致肝病的进展。一项动物实验结果发现 Klotho 蛋白能保护 CKD 小鼠免受硫酸吲哚诱导的动脉粥样硬化^[16]。因此, 氧化应激、肠道生物失调、肝源性富含甘油三酯的脂蛋白增加及血小板激活都为 CKD 和 NAFLD 共性因素。

3. 年龄及基因因素: 随着年龄增加, Klotho 蛋白减少, 血管钙化、内膜增生、动脉硬化风险均增加^[17]。老年 NAFLD 患者 CKD 的风险较高, 与肥胖、Klotho 蛋白减少和血管钙化有关^[18]。PNPLA3 rs738409 多态性与 NAFLD 相关^[19], 经活检证实的 217 例中国成人 NAFLD 患者中, PNPLA3GG 基因型与 CKD 风险、蛋白尿增加有关^[20]。肝窦周细胞中高表达 rs738409 的 G 等位基因对肾脏有直接的不良影响, 可促进肾纤维化和肾小球硬化^[21]。

综上, NAFLD 患者多合并糖尿病、高血压及代谢综合征等, NAFLD 可通过氧化应激、胰岛素抵抗及脂代谢异常等参与 CKD 的进展, 影响因素包括肠道菌群紊乱、炎症状态、肠功能障碍和血小板激活等, PNPLA3 基因型可用于识别 NAFLD 发生的易感性, NAFLD 为 CKD 的独立危险因素, NAFLD 患者需评估 CKD 发生的风险。

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