

代谢异常与子宫内膜增生性病变的关系

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【摘要】 目的 研究代谢异常与子宫内膜增生性病变之间的关系。**方法** 收集 2011 年 7 月至 2012 年 7 月就诊且经诊断性刮宫病理证实为子宫内膜增生性病变的病例 233 例。其中单纯性增生 103 例、复杂性增生 31 例、不典型增生 20 例、I 型内膜癌 23 例、子宫内膜增生紊乱 56 例。另以正常生育期健康女性 38 例为正常对照。收集患者一般资料、血脂、血糖与胰岛素等资料。对数据进行单因素和回归等相关分析。**结果** 体质指数、高密度脂蛋白、空腹血糖和空腹胰岛素与子宫内膜增生性病变密切相关。胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA1-IR)是子宫内膜增生性病变的独立危险因素。当 HOMA1-IR \geq 2.8809 时,子宫内膜单纯性增生、复杂性增生、不典型增生和 I 型子宫内膜癌发病相对危险度分别为 14.42 ($P=0.013$)、19.78 ($P=0.007$)、35.22 ($P=0.002$)和 30.59 ($P=0.012$)。子宫内膜增生性病变和子宫内膜增生紊乱均存在一定比例的代谢综合征。**结论** 代谢异常广泛存在于子宫内膜增生性病变及子宫内膜增生紊乱中,代谢异常/代谢综合征很可能是子宫内膜增生性病变发生的关键因素。

【关键词】 代谢综合征; 子宫内膜增生性病变; 胰岛素抵抗

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The association between metabolic abnormalities and endometrial hyperplasia

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the association between metabolic abnormalities and endometrial hyperplasia (EH). **Methods** A total of 233 cases confirmed by diagnostic curettage pathology from Jul., 2011 to Jul., 2012 were collected. Among which, 103 were simple hyperplasia, 31 complex hyperplasia, 20 atypical hyperplasia, 23 type I endometrial carcinoma and 56 endometrial disordered proliferation. Also, 38 normal health females were selected as control. Based on informed consent, general information about every case as well as serum lipids, serum glucose levels and fasting insulin were acquired. Data was analyzed with one-way ANOVA, multiple regression and other statistics

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methods. **Results** Body mass index (BMI), high density lipoprotein (HDL), fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and fasting insulin (FINS) were all associated intensely with endometrial hyperplasia. Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA1-IR) was the independent risk factor for endometrial hyperplasia, and when it passed 2.8809, the odds ratio (OR) of simple hyperplasia, complex hyperplasia, atypical hyperplasia and type I endometrial carcinoma were respectively 14.42 ($P = 0.013$), 19.78 ($P = 0.007$), 35.22 ($P = 0.002$) and 30.59 ($P = 0.012$). Metabolic syndrome existed in endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial disordered proliferation. **Conclusions** Metabolic abnormalities widely exist in endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial disordered proliferation. Metabolic abnormalities/abnormal metabolism might be the key factor for occurrence of endometrial hyperplasia.

【Key words】 metabolic syndrome; endometrial hyperplasia; insulin resistance

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代谢综合征(或胰岛素抵抗综合征)是一类代谢异常的统称,包括肥胖、高血压、高血糖和血脂代谢紊乱等^[1-3]。代谢异常与多种癌症(直肠癌、乳腺癌、肝癌、膀胱癌等)的发生发展密切相关^[4-6]。目前,有研究^[1,3,7]显示代谢综合征或其中单个组分(肥胖、2型糖尿病、高血压和血脂异常)是I型子宫内膜癌的发病危险因素。然而,子宫内膜癌的形成是长期连续的过程,在子宫内膜癌变之前的增生性病变(单纯性、复杂性和不典型增生)中是否存在代谢异常?在子宫内膜增生性病变的前期病变中是否也发生了代谢异常?目前未见相关报道。根据 Blaustein 诊断标准^[8],子宫内膜增生紊乱是子宫内膜的病理性改变,特征为子宫内膜局部不规则增大腺体,表现类似于子宫内膜单纯性增生过长,是子宫内膜良性增生性病变的前期病变,介于正常增生性内膜与良性增生过长内膜之间。本研究探求代谢异常与子宫内膜增生性病变的关系,同时研究其前期病变——子宫内膜增生紊乱中代谢异常的情况,并了解其是否在子宫内膜增生性病变早期就参与了疾病的发生发展。

资料和方法

样本来源 2011年7月至2012年7月因月经失调或者阴道不规则出血在复旦大学附属妇产科医院就诊并经诊断性刮宫病理证实为子宫内膜增生性病变患者233例,包括103例单纯性增生、31例复杂性增生、20例不典型增生、23例I型子宫内膜癌及56例子宫内膜增生紊乱。另以正常生育期无

子宫内膜病变者38例为正常对照。合并严重内科疾病或其他系统恶性肿瘤者不纳入本研究。

研究指标 经患者及家属知情同意后,收集患者一般资料,包括年龄、体重、身高、基本病史(高血压、糖尿病、心脏病史以及相关疾病服药史)等。所有病例至少空腹8h后行血液检测。收集患者血脂总胆固醇(TCH)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、空腹血糖(FPG)、餐后2h血糖(2hPBG)和空腹胰岛素(FINS)等资料。根据已有资料计算: BMI = 体重(kg)/身高(m²)、HOMA1-IR = FBG(mmol/L) × FINS(IU/mL)/22.5。该HOMA指数为与后来的HOMA2-IR^[9]进行区分而称为HOMA1-IR,目前HOMA1-IR仍然是代谢异常研究中广为应用的指标。同时计算定量胰岛素敏感性检测指标(quantitative insulin sensitivity check index, QUICK) = 1/[log空腹血糖(mmol/L) + log空腹胰岛素(IU/mL)]。所有血液检测均由本院检验科执行。该研究得到本院伦理委员会审批。

统计学分析 采用统计软件SPSS 19.0(美国,芝加哥)对数据进行分析。依据数据分布类型采用单因素方差分析或者非参数检验,同时进行Logistic回归分析研究指标与子宫内膜病变发病的可能危险因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义,对于非参数检验采用 $P' = P/n$ (n 是两两比较次数)为统计学差异标准。对HOMA1-IR和QUICK指数采用LOG(10)转化为正态分布数据进行Logistic回归分析,其中年龄和BMI作为混杂因素进行均衡^[10]。

结 果

研究指标在各组中一般情况 根据子宫内膜病变的病理类型不同分为 6 组:对照组、增生紊乱组、单纯性增生组、复杂性增生组、不典型增生组和 I 型子宫内膜癌组。子宫内膜癌组基本为绝经后女性。各组年龄分别为:(35.58±8.34)岁、(40.7±7.59)岁、(43.89±7.23)岁、(37.26±10.58)岁、(41.20±11.42)岁和(57.61±10.92)岁,I 型子宫内膜癌组

最高($P=0.000$)。BMI 在各组分布存在统计学意义($P=0.017$),在不典型组最高为 25.22 ± 2.81 ,对照组最低为 22.94 ± 0.97 。TCH、TG、HDL 和 LDL 在各内膜病变组均高于对照组($P<0.05$),但 HDL 和 LDL 分布基本在正常参考值范围。与对照组比较,子宫内膜病变各组 FBG、2hPBG、FINS 和 HOMA1IR 均增高($P<0.05$)。QUICK 在各病变组均低于对照组($P=0.000$)。不典型增生组 HOMA1-IR 最高,QUICK 最低。各组初潮年龄无明显差异($P=0.224$,表 1)。

表 1 6 组不同病理类型人群的研究指标分布情况
Tab1 Distribution of indicators in the 6 groups divided based on different pathologies

	CTL	DPE	SH	CH	EAH	EC	P
Cases (n)	38	56	103	31	20	23	—
Age (y)	35.58±8.34	40.7±7.59	43.89±7.23	37.26±10.58	41.20±11.42	57.61±10.92	0.000
Age at menarche (y)	14 (10,16)	14 (12,20)	14 (11,17)	14 (13,18)	13 (12,14)	14 (11,17)	0.224
Menopause duration (y)	—	—	—	—	—	1—13	—
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.94±0.97	24.50±3.13	23.89±2.75	24.99±4.05	25.22±2.81	24.14±2.63	0.017
TCH (mmol/L)	4.28 (1.87,6.8)	4.38 (2.87,6.4)	4.69 (3.09,10.66)	4.61 (3.26,8.89)	4.49 (3.35,7.01)	4.75 (3.52,7.76)	0.004
TG (mmol/L)	0.91 (0.52,4.25)	1.28 (0.52,4.01)	1.24 (0.49,4.02)	0.94 (0.36,5.59)	1.30 (0.69,3.55)	1.51 (0.8,3.25)	0.007
HDL (mmol/L)	1.04±0.29	1.26±0.20	1.3±0.24	1.23±0.21	1.15±0.18	1.25±0.36	0.000
LDL (mmol/L)	2.64±0.63	2.83±0.56	3.04±0.60	2.87±0.67	2.76±0.62	2.88±0.88	0.010
FPG (mmol/L)	4.7 (4.1,6.4)	5.1 (4,7)	5.0 (3.9,7)	5.0 (4,7)	5.5 (4.5,7.5)	5.5 (4.6,8.5)	0.000
2hPBG (mmol/L)	5.8 (3.5,12.9)	6.4 (4.1,9.9)	6.5 (2.7,13)	6.4 (4.1,16.9)	7.4 (4.8,15.8)	6.9 (4.6,15.2)	0.007
FINS (μIU/mL)	6.19 (0.63,24.57)	9.16 (2.34,39.29)	8.04 (2.91,46.91)	10.21 (3.13,46.22)	14.35 (4.74,34.89)	8.86 (3.07,21.87)	0.000
HOMA1-IR	1.36 (0.15,5.46)	2.13 (0.53,10.48)	1.84 (0.62,11.26)	2.42 (0.56,9.65)	3.12 (1.14,10.08)	2.21 (0.65,5.15)	0.000
QUICK	0.67 (0.48,1.88)	0.60 (0.42,0.93)	0.62 (0.42,0.87)	0.58 (0.43,0.91)	0.54 (0.42,0.71)	0.59 (0.48,0.86)	0.000

CTL: Control group; DPE: Disordered proliferative endometrium group; SH: Simple hyperplasia group; CH: Complex group; EAH: Endometrial atypical hyperplasia; EC: Type I endometrial carcinoma. References limits: TCH, 3.35—5.69 mmol/L; TG, 0.58—1.70 mmol/L; HDL, 0.80—2.35 mmol/L; LDL, 0.51—3.61 mmol/L; FPG, <6.1 mmol/L; 2hPBG, <9.2 mmol/L; FINS, 2.60—24.90 μIU/mL. Normal distribution data were shown in $\bar{x}\pm s$, and skewed distribution data were shown in mean (minimum, maximum). The former was analyzed in ANOVA, while the later nonparametric test. HOMA1-IR and QUICK index were analyzed after LOG10 transformation. $P<0.05$ was chosen as the significant value.

采用多重 Logistic 回归分析研究指标与子宫内膜病变的相关性 均衡年龄与 BMI 两个混杂因素对后续指标进行危险度分析(表 2)。TCH、TG 和 LDL 均不是子宫内膜病变的发病危险因素,与对照组相比,HDL 在增生紊乱组、单纯增生组和复杂增生组中,OR 分别为 22.798 ($P=0.002$)、33.889 ($P=0.000$)、21.971 ($P=0.005$)。

FPG 是子宫内膜增生性病变发病的危险因子。

与对照组相比,FPG 的 OR 值在单纯增生组为 2.774 (95%CI: 1.195~6.439, $P=0.018$),在复杂性增生组为 3.140 (95%CI: 1.197~8.234, $P=0.020$),在不典型增生组为 5.029 (95%CI: 1.813~13.947, $P=0.002$),在 I 型子宫内膜癌为 4.109 (95%CI: 1.385~12.189, $P=0.011$)。FPG 的 OR 值是 2hPBG 的 2~3.5 倍,FPG 与子宫内膜病变发病危险相关性更高。

表 2 均衡年龄与 BMI 后进行各项指标的危險度 OR 分析(多重 Logistic 回归分析)
Tab 2 OR analysis for indicators with multiple logistic regressions after age and BMI were balanced

Indicators	DPE		SH		CH		EAH		EC	
	<i>P</i>	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR (95%CI)
Age	0.008	1.067 (1.017,1.119)	0.000	1.118 (1.068,1.171)	0.440	1.021 (0.968,1.077)	0.026	1.075 (1.009,1.145)	0.000	1.394 (1.265,1.537)
BMI	0.007	1.261 (1.064,1.494)	0.054	1.169 (0.997,1.369)	0.003	1.328 (1.104,1.598)	0.003	1.358 (1.111,1.659)	0.071	1.207 (0.984,1.481)
TCH	0.431	1.206 (0.757,1.922)	0.051	1.596 (0.990,2.472)	0.101	1.544 (0.919,2.593)	0.581	1.191 (0.640,2.214)	0.534	1.243 (0.626,2.469)
TG	0.314	1.357 (0.749,2.457)	0.497	1.219 (0.688,2.160)	0.550	1.226 (0.629,2.390)	0.582	1.230 (0.589,2.567)	0.575	1.293 (0.528,3.167)
HDL	0.002	22.798 (3.283,158.297)	0.000	33.889 (5.418,211.982)	0.005	21.971 (2.513,192.057)	0.498	2.325 (0.203,26.628)	0.415	3.745 (0.157,89.576)
LDL	0.542	1.245 (0.615,2.521)	0.051	1.956 (0.992,3.787)	0.217	1.646 (0.747,3.630)	0.884	0.931 (0.357,2.429)	0.726	0.810 (0.249,2.638)
FPG	0.112	2.061 (0.844,5.030)	0.018	2.774 (1.195,6.439)	0.020	3.140 (1.197,8.234)	0.002	5.029 (1.813,13.947)	0.011	4.109 (1.385,12.189)
2hPBG	0.835	1.028 (0.790,1.340)	0.401	1.109 (0.871,1.411)	0.388	1.134 (0.852,1.508)	0.012	1.438 (1.082,1.910)	0.337	1.177 (0.844,1.643)
INS	0.001	1.219 (1.084,1.372)	0.000	1.232 (1.097,1.384)	0.002	1.209 (1.072,1.364)	0.000	1.267 (1.118,1.435)	0.010	1.240 (1.053,1.460)
LogHOMA1-IR	0.001	26.417 (3.784,184.437)	0.000	30.811 (4.845,195.941)	0.001	36.534 (4.316,309.271)	0.000	225.314 (18.574,2733.182)	0.003	97.990 (4.637,2070.618)
LogQUICK	0.002	0.000 (0.000,0.022)	0.001	0.000 (0.000,0.008)	0.002	0.000 (0.000,0.008)	0.000	0.000 (0.000,0.000)	0.005	0.000 (0.000,0.008)
HOMA1Rc	0.005	20.699 (2.469,173.532)	0.013	14.422 (1.740,119.566)	0.007	19.779 (2.267,172.550)	0.002	35.223 (3.625,342.267)	0.012	30.591 (2.099,445.921)

CI:Confidential interval; Low:The lowest limit of CI;Top:The highest limit. HOMA1Rc was analyzed after classification when HOMA1-IR≥2.8809,and it was classified as 1,if not,it was replaced as 0.

FINS 是各型子宫内膜病变发病的危险因素,与对照组比较,其 OR 值在内膜增生紊乱组中为 1.219 (95%CI:1.084~1.372, $P=0.001$),在单纯组中 OR 为 1.232 (95%CI:1.097~1.384, $P=0.000$),在复杂组中 OR 为 1.209 (95%CI:1.072~1.364, $P=0.002$),在不典型组中 OR 为 1.267 (95%CI:1.118~1.435, $P=0.000$),在 I 型内膜癌中 OR 为 1.240 (95%CI:1.053~1.460, $P=0.010$)。

HOMA1-IR 是子宫内膜增生性病变的独立危险因素,其与子宫内膜病变呈正相关 0.283 (双侧检

验 $P=0.000$)。与对照组相比,HOMA1-IR 的 OR 值在不典型组最高,达 225.314 (95%CI:18.574~2733.182, $P=0.000$),在增生紊乱组最低,为 26.417 (95%CI:3.784~184.437, $P=0.001$)。根据 HOMA1-IR 分布情况,剔除糖尿病患者,取 HOMA1-IR 分布的 75%位数^[11]2.8809 为界限值,≥2.8809 者认为胰岛素抵抗,反之为正常。各组胰岛素抵抗分布情况:子宫内膜病变各组分别为 35.71%、25.24%、38.71%、55%和 26.09%,显著高于对照组 (2.63%, $P=0.000$)。

QUICK 是保护因素,各组与对照组比较后 OR

均为 0.000,且 $P < 0.05$,其与子宫内膜病变呈负相关 -0.279 (双侧检验 $P = 0.000$)。LOG (HOMA1-IR) 与 LOG (QUICK) 的偏相关系数为 -0.982 ($P = 0.000$),HOMA1-IR 越高,反映胰岛素敏感性的 QUICK 指数则越低。

代谢综合征 子宫内膜病变各组均存在一定比例的代谢综合征。根据中华医学会糖尿病分会 CDS 建议的代谢综合征诊断标准:具备以下 4 项组成成分中的 3 项或者全部者:(1) 超重和/或肥胖: $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$;(2) 高血糖: $FPG \geq 6.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ (110 mg/dL)和/或 $2hPBG \geq 7.8 \text{ mmol/L}$ (140 mg/dL)或已确诊为糖尿病并接受治疗者;(3) 高血压: $SBP/DBP \geq 140/90 \text{ mmHg}$ ($1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ KPa}$),或已确诊为高血压并接受治疗者;(4) 血脂紊乱:空腹血 $TG \geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ (150 mg/dL)和/或空腹血 $HDL-C < 0.9 \text{ mmol/L}$ (35 mg/dL ,男性)或 $< 1.0 \text{ mmol/L}$ (39 mg/dL ,女性)。结合本研究资料中的 BMI、血糖及血脂代谢指标参照上述标准,可以大致得到 6 组中代谢综合征的比例,由于血压指标的缺失,得到的比例是相对保守的,各病变组代谢异常比例分别为 7.14%、6.80%、12.90%、25% 和 17.39%,均高于对照 2.63% ($P = 0.019$)。代谢异常比例在不典型组中最高,甚至超过 I 型子宫内膜癌组。

讨 论

目前针对子宫内膜病变与代谢异常的研究几乎均为代谢异常或者代谢综合征与子宫内膜癌的研究^[3,12-15],显示血脂、血糖、高血压等代谢异常与子宫内膜癌发病风险密切相关 OR (1.61-3.83)。本文报道代谢综合征与子宫内膜增生之间的关系。

我们的研究结果显示 I 型子宫内膜癌患者年龄显著高于其余各组 ($P = 0.000$),提示年龄本身可能也是独立危险因素。Gonzalez-Rodilla 等^[17]发现子宫内膜癌患者年龄越大、其病理类型越差,与之相符。肥胖也是子宫内膜癌发病的危险因素^[1,4,17],而本研究中 BMI 不是 I 型内膜癌的危险因素,可能与样本量有限有关,但其是子宫内膜增生紊乱、复杂增生和不典型增生的危险因素。本研究显示血脂与子宫内膜病变无关,尽管提示 HDL 是子宫内膜增生紊乱、单纯增生和复杂增生发病的危险因素,但并不是子宫内膜癌的发病危险因素。HDL 被认为是抗动脉粥样硬化的有利因子^[18],但在本研究中 HDL

与子宫内膜病变的相关性为 0.065 ($P = 0.292$),差异无统计学意义。目前对血脂与子宫内膜癌关系的研究结果并不一致,有研究认为血脂与子宫内膜癌的关系尚不明确^[7],也有研究认为血脂异常是子宫内膜癌发病的独立危险因素,还有研究认为这两者根本无关。血糖代谢异常是子宫内膜癌发病的危险因素,与既往研究^[12,19]结果一致,本研究显示 FPG 异常不仅是 I 型子宫内膜癌的发病危险因素,也是其余各型子宫内膜增生性病变的危险因素。子宫内膜病变组中普遍存在糖代谢异常。本研究还发现 FINS 水平是子宫内膜病变发病的危险因素。研究发现高胰岛素血症可以通过升高机体 IGF-1 水平、降低血清游离 SHBG 引起机体炎症细胞富集等一系列改变来影响机体其他代谢的改变,形成促癌环境形成,进而诱发癌症的发生^[15,20-21]。同时,HOMA1-IR 和 QUICK 与子宫内膜病变的发病高度相关,HOMA1-IR 与子宫内膜病变发病的危险性分析 OR 值是其他指标的 25~200 倍^[15]。我们的研究说明不仅在子宫内膜癌患者中存在胰岛素抵抗,在子宫内膜非癌性增生性病变中也存在胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素敏感性下降。胰岛素抵抗综合征或代谢综合征在机体的早期表现为高胰岛素血症,可引起继发性多种代谢的改变,尤其是糖脂代谢紊乱,患者可表现为糖尿病、高血压、高血脂等糖脂代谢异常,本文研究显示患者在子宫内膜增生性病变(如单纯性增生过长)的早期虽未呈现显著的高胰岛素血症,但已经出现胰岛素抵抗、胰岛素敏感性下降。

本研究显示在子宫内膜良性增生性病变的前期病变中,同样存在代谢指标异常。主要表现在 FINS、HOMA1-IR 和 QUICK,而 HOMA1-IR 也是子宫内膜增生性病变的独立危险因子。这提示在子宫内膜增生性病变的前期就已经存在代谢异常。本研究因收集时间有限以及经验不足等原因,存在样本量有限、部分资料不全等问题,后续研究将进一步改进和完善。

总之,代谢异常/代谢综合征不仅存在子宫内膜病变中,而且同样发生于其前期病变即子宫内膜增生紊乱中,代谢异常很可能是子宫内膜增生性病变的关键因素。对于代谢异常的具体机制和临床干预还需要进一步探讨和验证。

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