

# 不同降糖药物对 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者 肝脏脂肪变性影响

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**摘要:**代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)是一种与胰岛素抵抗(IR)密切相关的代谢性疾病。与非糖尿病的 MAFLD 患者相比,合并有 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)的 MAFLD 患者发展为脂肪性肝炎和肝脏晚期纤维化的风险更高。目前还没有针对该病的特异性药物,而胰岛素抵抗可能是连接 MAFLD 与 T2DM 的中心环节。不同类别降糖药物作用机制既有区别也有重叠,本文就不同降糖药物对 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者肝脏疾病的治疗作用作一综述,以为临床治疗该疾病提供参考。

**关键词:**降糖药物;代谢相关脂肪性肝病;2 型糖尿病;胰岛素抵抗

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## Effects of Different Hypoglycemic Drugs on Hepatic Steatosis in Patients with MAFLD Complicated with T2DM

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**Abstract:** Metabolism-related fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is a kind of metabolic disease closely related to insulin resistance (IR). Compared with non-diabetic patients with MAFLD, patients with MAFLD with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) have a higher risk of developing steatohepatitis and advanced liver fibrosis. There is a lack of specific drug treatment for this condition, insulin resistance may be the central link between MAFLD and T2DM. Different hypoglycemic drugs have different and overlapping mechanisms. This paper reviews the therapeutic effects of different hypoglycemic drugs on liver diseases in patients with MAFLD complicated with T2DM, so as to provide reference for clinical treatment of the disease.

**Key words:** Hypoglycemic drugs; Metabolism-related fatty liver disease; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Insulin resistance

2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 是由易感基因与环境及行为因素之间的相互作用引起的,表现为由胰岛素抵抗为主伴胰岛素分泌不足或以胰岛素分泌不足为主伴胰岛素抵抗的一种复杂的多因素疾病<sup>[1,2]</sup>。代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 是指在排除酒精和其他明确原因情况下,由代谢紊乱诱发肝脏出现肝细胞脂肪变性和脂肪堆积的一类慢性肝脏疾病<sup>[3]</sup>。大量研究表明<sup>[4-7]</sup>, T2DM 和 MAFLD 常常同时存在,超过 70% 的 T2DM 的患者可能存在 MAFLD,其中无症状性 T2DM 伴肝功能正常的患者患 MAFLD 的概率为 20%, MAFLD 的患者患糖尿病的风险约增加 5 倍,而胰岛素抵抗可能是连接 MAFLD 与 T2DM 的中心环节。肝脏和脂肪组织胰岛素抵抗增加,使得脂肪细胞对胰岛素反应减弱,导致流向肝脏的游离脂肪酸增加,继而可能导致肝脏脂肪变性。脂肪组织的胰岛素抵抗仍然是 MAFLD 发病机制中的重要组成部分,其可导致循环葡萄糖和脂质底物可用性增加,从而导致肝脏脂质积累<sup>[8]</sup>。MAFLD 的发病机制尚未完全明确,目前还没有针对该病的特异性药物治疗方法。而以提高胰岛素敏感

性为目的的糖尿病药物已被广泛研究,包括二甲双胍、胰高血糖素样肽 1 受体 (GLP-1r) 激动剂、磺脲类、二肽基肽酶 4 (DPP-4) 抑制剂、钠/葡萄糖共转运体 2 (SGLT2) 抑制剂和噻唑烷二酮 (TZDs)。本文就 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 在选择降糖药物的有效性和安全性方面进行综述。

### 1 不同降糖药物对 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者肝脏疾病的治疗作用

**1.1 二甲双胍** 二甲双胍是 T2DM 的一线降糖药物,其通过改善外周对胰岛素的敏感性、减少胃肠道葡萄糖吸收和肝脏葡萄糖生成,进而改善高血糖状态。有研究表明<sup>[9]</sup>,二甲双胍能够改善糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c) 和体重,但在肝脏脂肪变性或炎症方面并没有显著的组织学变化。Haukeland JW 等<sup>[10]</sup>将 48 例经活检证实为 MAFLD 患者分为两组,分别接受二甲双胍和安慰剂治疗 6 个月,经组织学或计算机断层扫描发现两组患者发生肝脏脂肪变性的概率并没有显著差异,但接受二甲双胍治疗患者的血脂和血糖水平显著降低,表明二甲双胍仍可使 MAFLD 患者受益。Chalasani N 等<sup>[11]</sup>对伴有胰岛素抵抗和 MAFLD 的非糖尿病患者分别予以二甲双胍+饮食+运动改变与单独饮食+运动改变干预,在随访 12 个月的肝活检中发现两组组织病理学无显著差异。目前仍然缺乏关于二甲双胍对 MAFLD 死亡率影响的纵向数据。有研究表明<sup>[12]</sup>,确诊肝硬化时继续服用二

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甲双胍的 T2DM 患者,其中位生存期明显长于停用二甲双胍的患者。但由于缺乏明显组织学改善的证据,目前不推荐二甲双胍治疗 MAFLD 患者的肝脏疾病<sup>[11,13]</sup>。

**1.2 GLP-1 受体激动剂** GLP-1 是一种自然产生的胃肠道激素,由小肠远端和近端结肠的肠内分泌 L 细胞分泌,与多种器官表达的 GLP-1r 结合。GLP-1r 的主要功能是通过刺激葡萄糖依赖性胰岛素的分泌和抑制胰高血糖素的分泌来调节全身和内脏血管中的血糖。除了胰岛素调节外,GLP-1r 激动剂可使胃排空时间增加约 1 倍,并增强早期饱腹感,从而导致大多数接受治疗患者的体重减轻。目前 FDA 批准的 GLP-1r 激动剂包括艾塞那肽、利拉鲁肽、阿比鲁肽和利塞那肽<sup>[14]</sup>。为了评估 GLP-1r 激动剂治疗 MAFLD 患者的安全性和有效性,Armstrong MJ 等<sup>[15]</sup>在英国 4 个医疗中心进行了一项双盲、随机、安慰剂对照的 2 期临床试验,该研究对超重 MAFLD 患者,包括糖尿病和非糖尿病,分别接受 48 周利拉鲁肽 1.8 mg/d 和安慰剂治疗,治疗终点为肝脏转氨酶水平正常且无肝纤维化恶化,结果发现利拉鲁肽组 23 例患者中有 9 例达到治疗终点,而安慰剂组 22 例患者中仅 2 例达到治疗终点;此外,利拉鲁肽组有 9% 的患者发生纤维化进展,安慰剂组有 36% 的患者发生纤维化进展。由此可知,利拉鲁肽对阻止 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者肝脏疾病进展是有效的。Klonoff DC 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明,T2DM 患者接受艾塞那肽辅助治疗时间大于 3 年,其血糖控制、心血管危险因素和肝脏生物标志物持续改善,同时体重逐渐减轻。以上研究结果表明,GLP-1r 激动剂对肝脏的效应与体重和血糖控制的变化有关。

**1.3 磺脲类** 磺脲类药物对于胰岛素分泌不足的 T2DM 患者仍然是可靠而有效的,因此被用作 T2DM 的二线治疗<sup>[17]</sup>。磺脲类药物具有降低血糖的优点,但其会增加体重,这可能会对 T2DM 患者的肝脏脂肪变性有一定的影响。Takeshita Y 等<sup>[18]</sup>进行了一项为期 48 周的开放、随机、平行试验,该研究将 40 例 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 的患者随机分为两组,分别接受托格列净或格列美脲降糖治疗,结果表明两组患者在肝脏脂肪变性方面皆有好转,这表明磺脲类药物对改善 T2DM 合并 MAFLD 患者的肝脏脂肪变性有积极影响。Kato H 等<sup>[19]</sup>将 20 例 T2DM 患者随机分为两组,分别予以西格列汀及格列美脲治疗,观察 20 周后发现西格列汀和格列美脲具有相似的血糖控制效果,但西格列汀可降低肝脏脂肪含量,而格列美脲对减少患者肝脏脂肪含量无明显意义。目前对磺脲类药物是否可以改善患者肝脏脂肪变性尚有争议,

还需大量实验进行验证。

**1.4 DPP-4 抑制剂** DPP-4 是一种可分解生物活性肽,可使 GLP 和 GLP-1 失活。DPP-4 抑制剂增加了 GLP-1 水平,可促进胰岛素分泌,抑制胰高血糖素的释放。有研究表明<sup>[20]</sup>,与健康受试者相比,确诊 MAFLD 的患者肝脏中 DPP-4 的表达明显增加。目前常用的 4 种 DPP-4 抑制剂为西格列汀、沙格列汀、利格列汀和阿格列汀。有研究表明<sup>[21]</sup>,在饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠模型中,DDP-4 抑制剂可明显改善小鼠的胰岛素抵抗及肝脏脂肪变性,且使得小鼠体内的炎症指标下降,这表明 DPP-4 抑制剂在改善肝脏脂肪变性方面可能具有促进作用。但目前此方面研究尚少,DPP-4 抑制剂治疗 MAFLD 的疗效尚不确定。

**1.5 SGLT2 抑制剂** SGLT2 抑制剂是一种新型的降糖药物,可增加尿葡萄糖的排泄,从而降低血糖水平,并且已经被证实可减轻体重、控制血压,降低低血糖的风险<sup>[22]</sup>。SGLT2 抑制剂除了有上述作用以外,也有研究表明<sup>[23]</sup>,SGLT2 抑制剂可以改善或延缓 MAFLD 的进展。Seko Y 等<sup>[24]</sup>研究发现,经 SGLT2 抑制剂治疗 24 周后,MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者的肝酶水平较基线显著改善。Ohki T 等<sup>[25]</sup>对使用 GLP-1r 激动剂或 DPP-4 抑制剂治疗后仍有 ALT 异常的 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者进行了研究,结果发现联合 SGLT2 抑制剂治疗后,患者 ALT 水平明显下降,且至随访结束时,有 58.3% 的患者 ALT 水平恢复正常,这证明 SGLT2 抑制剂对阻止患者发生脂肪性肝炎和肝脏纤维化的进展有一定好处。研究表明<sup>[26-29]</sup>,肝脏脂肪的减少与使用 SGLT2 抑制剂治疗后血糖控制或体重的改善有关。然而,也研究认为<sup>[30]</sup>,即使在降糖或减肥效果不佳的患者中,SGLT2 抑制剂也能降低患者 ALT 水平,这意味着 ALT 的降低机制可能与体重变化或 HbA1c 水平的变化无关。Kim KS 等<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现,SGLT2 抑制剂对降低 AST 水平也有一定效果,但下降幅度较小,考虑原因可能是 AST 指标易受其他因素影响。Xing B 等<sup>[32]</sup>对 SGLT2 抑制剂改善 MAFLD 合并 T2DM 患者肝功能的原因进行了推测,其认为可能与 SGLT2 改善了患者胰岛素抵抗、增加胰高血糖素水平、调节血脂水平、提高酮体代谢及降低了炎症标志物和氧化应激有关。总体而言,SGLT2 抑制剂可以改善或阻止 T2DM 患者 MAFLD 的进展,但由于 SGLT2 抑制剂上市时间较短,还需要大量相关研究证实。

**1.6 TZDs 类药物** TZDs 类药物是一类降糖药物,可激活过氧化物酶体增殖剂,从而降低机体游离脂肪酸(free fatty acid, FFA)水平,减少肝脏内 FFA 的蓄积。FFA 的减少可以增强骨骼肌和肝脏的胰岛素敏

感性,从而改善胰岛素抵抗。目前TZDs类药物主要有罗格列酮和吡格列酮<sup>[33]</sup>。Ratziu V等<sup>[34]</sup>将63例MAFLD患者分为罗格列酮组与安慰剂组,结果表明与安慰剂组相比,罗格列酮组患者ALT水平明显下降,且超过30%的患者肝脏脂肪变性好转;但随访发现停用罗格列酮4个月后,患者ALT水平恢复至治疗前水平。Cusi K等<sup>[35]</sup>研究也发现,MAFLD合并T2DM患者接受吡格列酮治疗18个月后,其肝纤维化进展明显减轻,而停用吡格列酮治疗12个月后,患者肝酶水平逐步恢复至治疗前。以上研究结果表明,TZDs治疗可减少MAFLD合并T2DM患者肝脏FFA、改善肝脏脂肪变性及肝功能,但停用TZDs类药物后,可能会增加患者脂肪性肝炎复发的风险。TZDs类药物也存在一定安全性问题,如体重增加、液体潴留、癌症发生和骨折等,这限制了其临床应用<sup>[36]</sup>。但基于吡格列酮治疗在组织学上的改善,美国肝病研究协会(AASLD)和欧洲肝脏研究协会(EASL)指南建议,吡格列酮可以考虑用于活检证实的MAFLD患者<sup>[11,13]</sup>。然而,由于缺乏足够的数据评估该患者群体的长期疗效和安全性,TZDs的使用仍受到一定限制<sup>[37]</sup>。

## 2 总结

随着人们生活水平的提高,T2DM确诊患者越来越多,而T2DM和MAFLD常常同时存在。当T2DM与MAFLD并存时,肝纤维化和肝细胞癌的风险显著增加,而由MAFLD引起的终末期肝病会成为肝移植的主要适应证。对于MAFLD合并T2DM患者来说,抗糖尿病药物是管理这两种疾病状态的一种治疗选择。二甲双胍对缓解肝脏脂肪变性无明显影响,但其可降低MAFLD合并T2DM患者的死亡率。磺脲类药物、DPP-4抑制剂对改善肝脏脂肪变性的作用尚有争议。GLP-1r、SGLT2抑制剂可能具有限制肝脏纤维化的作用,但相关研究较少,仍有待临床进一步研究证实。TZDs类药物在减少肝脏脂肪蓄积、降低T2DM患者肝硬化的发病率方面有一定的效果,但停药后易复发且副作用多。总的来说,大多数降糖药物有降低患者体质量、改善肝功能的作用,但是对MAFLD组织学的改善及长期疗效尚不明确。期待未来有更多关于降糖药物对MAFLD合并T2DM患者肝脏脂肪变性方面的深入研究。

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