

· 现场调查 ·

新疆哈萨克族6~13岁超重和肥胖儿童代谢综合征特征分析

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【摘要】目的 了解新疆哈萨克族6~13岁超重、肥胖儿童中代谢综合征(MetS)的流行现状和特征。**方法** 以2009—2010年伊犁哈萨克自治州哈萨克族学龄儿童健康体检中筛查出的超重和肥胖儿童为研究对象,并同期选取一组正常体重儿童为对照组,检测空腹血糖、胰岛素、甘油三酯和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平,计算胰岛素抵抗指数(稳态模式评估法)。分别采用新制定的中国儿童青少年人群≥10岁的MetS诊断标准(中国标准)和美国国家胆固醇教育计划(NCEP-ATPⅢ)定义计算MetS检出率并进行比较;对6岁≤年龄<10岁的儿童采用新制定的指南检测心血管疾病(CVD)的危险因素。按照男女生腰围身高比(WHtR)界值分析与代谢指标关系。**结果** (1)采用中国标准,对照组MetS检出率为0%,超重组和肥胖组分别为9.57%和19.64%($\chi^2=27.763, P<0.01$);采用NCEP-ATPⅢ定义,对照组MetS检出率为0.64%,超重组和肥胖组分别为2.61%和16.07%($\chi^2=20.745, P<0.01$);两定义标准诊断的MetS检出率仅超重组的差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.868, P=0.027$),且均随体重指数升高而有增加的趋势(趋势检验 $P<0.01$)。(2)肥胖儿童MetS单项异常检出率依次为中心性肥胖(78.95%)、高血压(29.82%)、高甘油三酯(26.32%)、低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(22.81%)、高空腹血糖(0.88%);超重儿童单项异常检出率居前三位依次为高甘油三酯(31.15%)、中心性肥胖(23.77%)、低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(22.95%),并随体重指数增加,MetS指标多项异常者呈增加趋势($P<0.01$)。(3)<10岁超重肥胖儿童CVD检出率从高至低分别为肥胖或腰围异常、低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高甘油三酯、空腹血糖受损、高血压;超重肥胖组高甘油三酯、低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、肥胖或腰围异常检出率均高于正常对照组($P<0.05$)。(4)WHtR与空腹胰岛素水平($r=0.205, P<0.001$)、胰岛素抵抗指数($r=0.201, P<0.001$)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇($r=0.195, P<0.001$)存在相关性。**结论** 新疆哈萨克族6~13岁肥胖儿童中MetS呈现流行趋势;中心性肥胖、高血压、高甘油三酯是哈萨克族肥胖儿童最常见的代谢异常;相对NCEP-ATPⅢ的标准,中国标准对超重青少年群体代谢异常的检测更为敏感;WHtR与胰岛素抵抗相关。

【关键词】 代谢综合征; 肥胖; 儿童; 哈萨克族

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[Abstract] **Objective** This study was designed to evaluate the epidemiology and clinical characteristics on metabolic syndrome (MetS) among overweight and obese children aged from 6 to 13 years old in Kazakh ethnic populations. **Methods** Based on the data including body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC) and blood pressure measured from the 'Kazakh ethnic child Health examination study in Yili', 5360 Kazakh children aged 6–13 were screened for overweight and obesity in Xinjiang, using the Chinese BMI cutoffs for schoolchildren (7–18 years) and WHO growth reference for school-aged children and adolescents (6 year). Simultaneously a group of children with

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normal BMI were selected as the control group. Fasting plasma glucose (FPG), insulin (FINS), serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and triglyceride (TG) were examined. HOMA-IR index was calculated to estimate the individual insulin resistance. Children under study were older than or equal to 10 years and met the criteria according to the definition of metabolic syndrome, prophylaxis and treatment on Chinese children and adolescents, proposed by the Society of Pediatrics in China or NCEP-ATP III definition as MetS. Risk factors related to cardiovascular diseases were analyzed according to the criteria by the Society of Pediatrics among those aged from 6 to 10 years old children. Connection between waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and biochemical indexes was explored.

Results Prevalence rates of MetS according to the criteria from Society of Pediatrics in China were: 0%, 9.57%, 19.64% in the normal weight, overweight and obese children, respectively. The rates diagnosed by NCEP-ATP III definition were 0.64%, 2.61%, 16.07% respectively. The detective rates of individual MetS component among obese children were: 78.95% for abdominal obesity, 29.82% for elevated BPs, 26.32% for high TG, 22.81% for low HDL-C, 0.88% for FPG. High TG (31.15%), abdominal obesity (23.77%) and low HDL-C (22.95%) appeared as the leading three abnormal indices among the overweight children. With increased BMI, the clustering of MetS components were also remarkably increasing. The detective rates of cardiovascular-related risk factors among overweight or obesity children from 6 to 10 years old were: abdominal obesity or obesity, low HDL-C, high TG, impaired FPG, elevated BPs. Differences were seen between overweight or obesity children and normal weight children on the detective rates of high TG, low HDL-C, abdominal obesity or obesity. WHtR was related with FINS, HOMA-IR index and LDL-C. **Conclusion** MetS seemed epidemic among obese Hazakh children. Abdominal obesity, elevated BPs and high TG were the leading three abnormal factors among obese children. Compare to NCEP-ATP III, abnormal biochemical indices on overweight Kazakh children seemed to be more sensitive, proposed by the Society of Pediatrics in China.

[Key words] Metabolic syndrome; Obesity; Child; Kazak

肥胖在全球呈低龄化趋势,代谢综合征(MetS)在青少年人群的发病也逐年增高^[1,2]。按照国际糖尿病联盟(IDF)标准新疆地区成年人MetS患病率高于全国水平^[3],其中哈萨克族MetS患病率为23.7%^[4]。目前国内外对MetS的诊断指标的制定存在较大争议。美国国家胆固醇教育计划Ⅲ(NCEPⅢ)是国际上较为常用的标准^[5]。近期我国学者参照IDF标准制定用于中国儿童青少年人群≥10岁的MetS诊断标准(中国标准)^[6,7],对于6岁≤年龄<10岁者不建议诊断MetS,但明确其作为患心血管疾病(CVD)的危险因素。为此本研究采用不同标准进行比较,并评估6岁≤年龄<10岁哈萨克族儿童CVD危险因素。由于腰围身高比(WHtR)是预测儿童MetS简便有效的中心性肥胖指标^[8,9],并可预测其CVD危险因素及其聚集的风险^[10],本研究还将探讨WHtR与代谢指标的关系。

对象与方法

1. 研究对象:样本来源于哈萨克族儿童超重肥胖相关危险因素调查。调查地点为伊犁哈萨克自治州,所有研究对象始终生活在调查地,父母双方均为哈萨克族,无异族通婚史。采用随机整群抽样方法,按照经济水平分层、以学校为单位进行整群抽样,所抽取的学校数量以被调查区域6~13岁哈萨克族儿童总数、年龄构成、性别比例为基础按比例估算后确

定,抽到的学校全体适龄6~13岁儿童均进行调查,被抽取的调查点内的调查人数最少不低于应调查人数的95%。抽取2个市(伊宁、阿勒泰)5个县(伊宁、巩留、新源、布尔津、富蕴)3个乡(阿布利亚、三乡、七乡)14所小学作为调查点,共调查6~13岁哈萨克族学龄儿童5360人。以筛查出超重和肥胖并同意抽取静脉血358例作为研究对象,行静脉血糖、血脂和胰岛素等指标的检查;同时选取一组年龄、性别匹配的非超重人群作为对照组(323例),进行相同内容检测。共检测681例(男362例,女319例),平均年龄(12.4±3.1)岁;其中超重244例(男131例,女113例),平均年龄(9.40±1.92)岁;肥胖114例(男61例,女53例),平均年龄(9.47±1.96)岁;对照组323例(男170例,女153例),平均年龄(9.51±2.06)岁。调查方案得到新疆医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号20080115),调查对象均由本人或家长签署书面知情同意书。

2. 研究方法:

(1)体格测量:身高和体重测量方法见文献[11],计算体重指数(BMI)。腰围(WC)测量要求受试者直立、双足分开30 cm、双臂环抱于胸前,以腋中线肋骨下缘和髂嵴连线中点的水平位置为测量点,正常呼气末读数,精确度为0.1 cm,连续测两次,取平均值。测量血压采用经校正的水银柱式血压计,测受试者坐位安静状态下右上臂肱动脉血压,选

择与儿童前臂相适应的袖带测量,取Korotkoff第Ⅰ时相或第一音为SBP,第Ⅳ时相或第四音为DBP;连续测量3次,每次间隔1 min并抬高右上臂5~6 s,相邻2次读数之差不超过4 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),取平均值为最后的血压值。

(2)实验室检查:空腹12 h于清晨取静脉血,使用自动生化仪(Hitachia 7060, Tokyo, Japan)酶法检测血脂,包括甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)浓度(酶法)及空腹血糖(FPG)。放免法(北方生物技术研究所提供)检测空腹胰岛素浓度(FIN)。

3. 诊断标准及定义:

(1)超重和肥胖:依据中国肥胖问题工作组(WGOC)2003年提出的“中国学龄儿童青少年超重、肥胖筛查体重指数值分类标准”^[12](用于7~18岁)和WHO 2007年颁布的5~19岁儿童生长标准^[13](用于6岁儿童)进行诊断,筛查出超重、肥胖和对照人群。

(2)MetS:分别采用NCEPⅢ和中国标准^[7]。其中中心性肥胖为必备条件,即WC≥同性别、年龄儿童第90百分位(P₉₀)^[14],同时至少具备以下2项:①高血糖[空腹血糖受损(IFG):FPG≥5.6 mmol/L;或糖耐量受损;或2型糖尿病];②高血压:SBP或DBP≥同龄同性别儿童血压的P₉₀^[15];③低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C<1.03 mmol/L)或高非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(non-HDL-C≥3.76 mmol/L);④高甘油三酯(TG≥1.47 mmol/L)。

(3)WHtR: WHtR切点男性为0.48,女性为0.46^[16,17]。

(4)胰岛素抵抗(IR):采用稳态模型法评估^[18],

即胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)=(FPG×FIN)/22.5,其数值越大表示个体胰岛素抵抗程度越高。

4. 统计学分析:所有资料采用两人双遍录入,在Excel软件中建立数据库。采用SPSS 16.0软件。定量资料首先进行正态性检验,对于符合正态分布的数据,采用均数(\bar{x})±标准差(s)描述数据的集中趋势,比较时应先进行方差齐性检验,三组间比较采用ANOVA检验,方差不齐再进行对数转换,三组间有差异的指标用LSD方法进行两两比较;仍不齐的采用Wilcoxon秩和检验,三组间有差异的进一步对数据进行秩变换后用LSD进行两两比较。协方差分析用于均数的调整, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 基本特征:三组人群随着BMI的增加,身高、体重、WC、SBP及DBP亦随之增高,方差分析显示各组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但DBP在对照组与和超重组间无差异。与对照组相比,超重、肥胖组FPG、LDL-C和HOMA-IR显著升高(表1)。

2. 两种诊断标准的MetS检出率比较:采用NCEPⅢ标准,肥胖组和超重组的MetS检出率低于中国标准(≥10岁哈萨克族儿童),且只有超重组检出率的差异有统计学意义(表2)。两标准诊断的MetS均呈现随BMI升高而增加的趋势(χ^2 趋势检验, $P<0.01$)。

3. NCEPⅢ标准的MetS单项指标检出率:三组人群除FPG、TG、HDL-C外,其他MetS单项指标(高血压、中心性肥胖)检出率均随BMI的增加而升高,肥胖组中居前3位的MetS单一指标为中心性肥胖、高血压和高TG;超重组最常见的代谢异常排前3位

表1 新疆哈萨克族6~13岁三组儿童体检指标($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	肥胖组(A)(n=114)	超重组(B)(n=244)	对照组(C)(n=323)	F/ χ^2 值	P值	三组儿童LSD法两两比较
身高(m)	1.40±0.13	1.37±0.12	1.37±0.13	3.319	0.037	A>B,A>C
体重(kg) ^a	48.31±12.96	38.37±9.86	31.60±8.05	125.602	0.000	A>B,B>C,A>C
BMI(kg/m ²) ^b	24.10±2.92	19.99±1.84	16.62±1.66	446.913	0.000	A>B,B>C,A>C
腰围(cm) ^b	72.48±11.91	64.40±7.34	57.47±5.07	244.903	0.000	A>B,B>C,A>C
SBP(mm Hg) ^b	106.12±18.70	99.33±14.25	96.05±12.51	44.815	0.000	A>B,B>C,A>C
DBP(mm Hg)	65.68±10.56	63.50±8.60	62.09±7.73	7.653	0.001	A>B,B>C,A>C
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.33±0.37	1.36±0.39	1.35±0.37	0.186	0.830	-
FPG(mmol/L)	4.83±0.53	4.84±0.56	4.86±0.71	0.199	0.820	-
TG(mmol/L)	1.01±0.48	1.02±0.53	0.99±0.51	0.163	0.849	-
FIN ^c	16.59±9.84	10.02±8.67	8.84±6.19	20.285	0.000	A>C,B>C
HOMA-IR ^c	3.60±2.23	2.18±1.97	1.91±1.41	19.499	0.000	A>C,B>C
LDL-C(mmol/L) ^c	2.22±0.74	1.95±0.58	1.91±0.61	9.563	0.000	A>C,B>C

注:^a对数转换后行方差检验;^b非参数检验

的分别是高TG、中心性肥胖、低HDL-C。随BMI增加,不仅高血压、中心性肥胖检出率显著上升,MetS多项指标检出率也呈增加趋势(表3)。

表2 三组儿童采用NCEPⅢ和中国标准的MetS检出率比较

组别	MetS			χ^2/P 值
	NCEPⅢ	中国标准		
肥胖组(n=56)	9(16.07)	11(19.64)	0.243/0.622	
超重组(n=115)	3(2.61)	11(9.57)	4.868/0.027	
对照组(n=157)	1(0.64)	0(0)	1.389/0.238	
趋势检验 χ^2/P 值	20.745/0.000	27.763/0.000		

注:括号外数据为例数,括号内数据为检出率(%)

表3 新疆哈萨克族6~13岁三组儿童MetS单项及多项指标检出率(%)

MetS指标	对照组	超重组	肥胖组	χ^2/P 值
	(n=323)	(n=244)	(n=114)	
单一指标	128(39.63)	97(39.75)	45(39.47)	0.0002/0.988
IFG	8(2.48)	0(0)	1(0.88)	3.688/0.055
高TG	88(27.24)	76(31.15)	30(26.32)	0.031/0.860
低HDL-C	82(25.39)	56(22.95)	26(22.81)	0.471/0.493
高血压	19(5.88)	27(11.07)	34(29.82)	40.410/0.000
中心性肥胖	4(1.24)	58(23.77)	90(78.95)	271.793/0.000
2项指标	33(10.22)	52(21.31)	42(36.84)	40.631/0.000
3项指标	3(0.93)	4(1.64)	12(10.53)	28.170/0.000
≥4项指标	0(0)	1(0.41)	4(3.51)	11.255/0.001

注:同表2

4. 超重肥胖和对照组CVD危险因素的比较:6岁≤年龄<10岁哈萨克族超重肥胖和对照组按照中国标准诊断的CVD检出率见表4。超重肥胖组CVD危险因素检出率从高到低依次是肥胖(或WC异常)、低HDL-C、高TG、IFG、高血压,而对照组儿童最高的是低HDL-C,其次分别为高TG、IFG、高血压、肥胖(或WC异常)。超重肥胖组仅高TG、低HDL-C、肥胖(或WC异常)检出率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。

表4 哈萨克族6岁≤年龄<10岁儿童超重肥胖组和对照组CVD危险因素检出情况

CVD指标	超重肥胖组	对照组	χ^2/P 值
	(n=187)	(n=166)	
单一指标	81(43.32)	54(32.53)	4.331/0.037
IFG	6(7.41)	8(14.81)	1.913/0.167
高TG	13(16.05)	18(33.33)	5.471/0.019
低HDL-C	16(19.75)	23(42.59)	8.227/0.004
高血压	4(4.94)	4(7.41)	0.354/0.552
肥胖(或WC异常)	42(51.85)	1(1.85)	37.316/0.000
2项指标	41(21.93)	14(8.43)	12.169/0.000
3项指标	10(5.35)	1(0.60)	6.559/0.010

注:同表2

5. WHtR与代谢指标的关系:按照WHtR切点临界值分组(表5),两组间FIN、HOMA-IR、LDL-C差

异有统计学意义。采用Pearson分析,WHtR与FIN存在相关性($r=0.205, P<0.001$),而与HOMA-IR的 $r=0.201(P<0.001)$ 、LDL-C的 $r=0.195(P<0.001)$ 。

表5 哈萨克族学龄儿童腰身比与代谢指标相关性($\bar{x}\pm s$)

WHtR切点分组	男<0.48/ 女<0.46	男≥0.48/ 女≥0.46	t 值	P 值
	人数			
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.35±0.38	1.35±0.37	-0.092	0.926
FPG(mmol/L)	4.85±0.68	4.85±0.56	-0.151	0.880
TG(mmol/L)	1.01±0.52	1.01±0.50	-0.051	0.679
FIN	9.36±7.47	12.60±9.26	-4.075	0.000
HOMA-IR	2.03±1.72	2.73±2.06	-4.063	0.000
LDL-C(mmol/L)	1.89±0.58	2.10±0.67	-4.497	0.000

讨 论

目前国内外有关儿童青少年MetS诊断标准大多参照成年人,因此准确判定MetS的指标尤为重要。本研究新疆哈萨克族6~13岁儿童MetS检出率是参照我国新制定的儿童青少年标准,并与NCEPⅢ标准比较。结果显示采用NCEPⅢ标准,肥胖组和超重组MetS检出率低于中国标准,对照组高于中国标准,但其中只有超重组MetS检出率的差异有统计学意义。可见两标准对哈萨克族儿童MetS的检出率相似,但中国标准对青少年超重群体代谢异常的检测更为敏感。两种标准的MetS检出率均呈随BMI升高而增加的趋势,提示肥胖在MetS诊断中的重要作用,同相关文献报道^[19]。

按照中国标准,本研究≥10岁青少年对照组的MetS检出率为0%,超重组为9.57%,肥胖组为19.64%,均低于大多数国内报道。如江苏省南通市10~15岁青少年按照IDF标准MetS检出率,超重组为9.8%,肥胖组为28.9%^[20];安徽省蚌埠市儿童青少年MetS检出率,肥胖组为28.4%、超重组为11.9%、正常体重组为1.7%^[21];北京市6~18岁儿童MetS检出率(NCEPⅢ标准)对照组、超重组和肥胖组分别为0.9%、7.6%、29.8%^[22]。其中除诊断标准不同外,还与民族、纳入研究人群年龄的差异有关。而上海市小学生MetS检出率(NCEPⅢ标准)对照组、超重组、肥胖组分别为0.8%、2.9%和6.7%^[23],与本研究采用NCEPⅢ标准的MetS检出率相似。与国外文献报道比较,本研究MetS检出率与亚裔儿童相似,而肥胖组MetS检出率明显低于欧洲裔儿童^[24~26]。

WC是评估儿童青少年腹部脂肪含量的较好指标^[27],可预测IR、血脂异常和高血压^[28]。本研究哈

萨克族学龄儿童随BMI的增加,中心性肥胖、高血压检出率均随之增加,其中肥胖组中心性肥胖的发生率高达78.95%,提示其与MetS的发病密切相关。而WHR在衡量中心性肥胖时纳入身高因素,可适于不同年龄、性别人群的比较,已被证实是与CVD危险因素高度相关的有效指标^[29,30]。本研究发现哈萨克族儿童WHR与FIN、HOMA-IR、LDL-C存在相关性,提示中心性肥胖与IR、血脂异常存在内在联系,进一步证实WHR可作为评价代谢相关的CVD危险因素重要指标。这在汉族儿童群体中也得到证实^[31]。

由于6岁≤年龄<10岁儿童可变性强,中国标准及IDF均不建议以此作为诊断MetS,但对及早发现CVD危险因素有重要意义。本研究中哈萨克族儿童超重肥胖组高TG、低HDL-C、肥胖(或WC异常)检出率均高于对照组,而两组间IFG、高血压检出率无差别。提示该年龄段超重肥胖儿童更应积极检测血脂、WC及体重。

肥胖是引起IR的重要环节,但本研究发现哈萨克族儿童糖代谢紊乱与肥胖间的关系存在独有的特点,无论WHR抑或BMI均与FPG无相关性,且MetS组分中的IFG指标也排序在后。有关哈萨克族成年人MetS的研究也证实这相似结论,哈萨克族人群肥胖患病率高于新疆地区汉族、维吾尔族(分别为40.1%、18.4%、28.9%)^[32],但维吾尔族糖尿病患病率(5.01%)明显高于哈萨克族(3.16%)^[33]。

综上所述,采用我国新制定的青少年(≥10岁)MetS标准及CVD危险因素(适用6岁≤年龄<10岁儿童),哈萨克族儿童MetS诊断标准有其特殊性,应动态监测WC、WHR作为预测CVD危险因素的简单有效识别指标。

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