

## ·综述·

## 睡眠时间与2型糖尿病关系的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 糖尿病已成为21世纪全球最严重的公共卫生问题。健康睡眠在国外已得到越来越多的重视,而在国内的关注较少。通过文献复习,从流行病学和实验室研究两个方面概述了睡眠时间与2型糖尿病发生、胰岛素敏感性和血糖控制的研究现状和进展。介绍了睡眠时间影响糖尿病的可能机制,为今后相关研究提供依据,为糖尿病的预防和管理提供参考意见。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病,2型;睡眠;血糖;胰岛素

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**Progress in research of association between sleep duration and type 2 diabetes** Wu Haibin, Yang Li, Yu Min, Zhong Jieming, Hu Ruying

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**【Abstract】** Diabetes has become the world's major public health problem in the 21<sup>th</sup> century. Increasing attention has been paid to the importance of healthy sleep abroad, whereas less attention has been paid to it in China. Through literature study, this paper summarizes the current status of epidemiology and laboratory research on the relationship between sleep duration and incidence of type 2 diabetes, insulin sensitivity and blood glucose control both at home and abroad, and introduces the underlying mechanisms in order to provide evidence for further studies and the prevention and management of diabetes.

**【Key words】** Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Sleep; Blood Glucose; Insulin

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糖尿病已成为21世纪全球最严重的公共卫生问题<sup>[1]</sup>,根据国际糖尿病联盟(International Diabetes Federation, IDF)统计,2015年全球糖尿病患者数已达4.15亿,估计到2040年全球将有6.42亿糖尿病患者<sup>[2]</sup>,在过去20多年中,糖尿病患者数增加了1倍以上,带来了沉重的社会经济负担。中国在2007—2008年的调查显示,≥20岁成年人糖尿病患病率为9.7%(1999年WHO的糖尿病诊断标准<sup>[3]</sup>),糖尿病前期为15.5%<sup>[4]</sup>。2010年的调查显示,成年人糖尿病的患病率为11.6%(2010年美国糖尿病协会的糖尿病诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>),糖尿病前期为50.1%,估计我国有1.14亿糖尿病患者和4.93亿糖尿病前期患者<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,降低糖尿病的发病率,控制好糖尿病患者的血糖水平,减少糖尿病引起的并发症和死亡是当前重要的公共卫生策略。

睡眠是人类的一项基本生理需求,受遗传特性、昼夜节律、神经激素等的调节和控制<sup>[7]</sup>。现代社会的文化习惯、技

术手段和生活方式等使得夜间活动非常丰富,导致了大量的和频繁的倒班与夜班工作,极大地影响了人们的睡眠时间和睡眠质量<sup>[8]</sup>。美国国家睡眠基金会(National Sleep Foundation)2010年的调查显示,约1/4的调查者表示当前的工作时间安排使他们难以保证充足的睡眠<sup>[9]</sup>。一项基于美国8个睡眠相关研究的Meta分析表明,1975—2006年睡眠不足的人群比例(<6 h/晚)从6.6%上升至9.3%<sup>[10]</sup>。通常认为,成年人每天最佳睡眠时间为7~8 h,越来越多的证据显示,睡眠不足和睡眠过多均能够显著地影响死亡率<sup>[11-12]</sup>,并与各种慢性疾病存在关联,如肥胖、MS、糖尿病及心脑血管事件等<sup>[13-16]</sup>。近年来,睡眠对健康的重要性受到了越来越多的关注,相关的研究结果也为糖尿病等代谢性疾病的预防控制提供了新的途径<sup>[17]</sup>。由于糖尿病患者中主要为2型糖尿病,因此,主要评价睡眠时间与2型糖尿病的相关性和可能的机制,为今后相关研究提供依据,为糖尿病的预防和管理提供参考。

1. 睡眠时间影响糖尿病的发生:在过去50年,人们自报睡眠时间缩短了1.5~2.0 h,而同一时期糖尿病的患病率却加倍增加<sup>[18]</sup>。由于睡眠时间与糖尿病之间的关系受遗传、性别、肥胖、环境以及研究类型、疾病定义等多种因素的影响,不同的研究结果存在着差异。

**横断面研究:**Jackson等<sup>[19]</sup>对美国国民健康访问调查(National health interview survey, NHIS)的数据进行了分析,发现在成年黑人和白人中,糖尿病患病率随睡眠时间均呈现U形分布,但是随着对混杂因素的调整,这种相关性逐渐降低,在最终的调整模型中,仅白人睡眠不足(<7 h/d)和睡眠过多(>7 h/d)与糖尿病患病率存在关联,PR(prevalence ratios)值分别为1.16和1.17。美国国家健康与营养调查(National health and nutrition examination survey, NHANES)发现,成年人睡眠时间过少(<5 h/晚)与自报糖尿病之间存在关联( $OR=1.76$ ),未发现睡眠过多( $\geq 9$  h/晚)与糖尿病之间的相关性<sup>[20]</sup>。日本的一项对30~64岁男性的横断面研究发现,与7 h睡眠时间相比,睡眠不足( $\leq 5$  h/晚)和睡眠过多( $\geq 8$  h/晚)与未治疗糖尿病的患病率间均存在关联,但使用BMI( $\geq 25.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)进行分层分析后,关联仅在肥胖组差异有统计学意义<sup>[21]</sup>。

**队列研究:**Ayas等<sup>[22]</sup>分析了美国护士健康研究10年的随访数据发现,睡眠不足( $\leq 5$  h/d)和睡眠过多( $\geq 9$  h/d)均增加30~55岁已婚女性糖尿病的发病风险,在调整BMI和其他协变量后,仅睡眠过多差异有统计学意义( $RR=1.29$ ),但睡眠不足和睡眠过多均能增加有症状糖尿病(患者自报出现过至少一种以下症状:昏迷、瘙痒、尿频、饥饿、极度口渴及体重降低)的发病风险,调整 $RR$ 值分别为1.34和1.35。瑞典一项对45~65岁居民的前瞻性研究发现,睡眠时间过少( $\leq 5$  h/晚)能够增加男性糖尿病的发病风险( $RR=2.8$ ),但是对女性糖尿病的发病无影响<sup>[23]</sup>。日本的一项随访研究发现,与7.0~7.5 h/d的睡眠者相比,睡眠时间<6.5 h/d的青中年(18~59岁)糖尿病发病风险增加,但随着年龄的增加,睡眠不足对糖尿病的发病风险逐渐降低,未发现睡眠过多对糖尿病发病的影响<sup>[24]</sup>。最近,Shan等<sup>[25]</sup>对来自美国、欧洲地区、亚洲地区和澳大利亚的10项研究进行了剂量反应关系的Meta分析,该资料对超过48万人进行了2.5~16年的随访( $M=7.5$ 年),近2万人在随访中被确定为2型糖尿病。分析发现,睡眠时间和2型糖尿病的风险之间存在着U形的剂量反应关系,每天7~8 h的睡眠时间发病风险最低;与每天7 h睡眠时间相比,睡眠时间每减少1 h,2型糖尿病的风险上升9%;睡眠时间每增加1 h,风险上升14%。另一项包含美国、欧洲地区和日本10项研究的Meta分析对10万人进行了4.2~32年的随访( $M=9.5$ 年),3 586人在随访中发生了2型糖尿病,研究发现,睡眠时间不足( $\leq 5$ ~6 h/晚)和睡眠时间较长( $>8$ ~9 h/晚)的人群2型糖尿病的发病风险均显著增高, $RR$ 值分别为1.28和1.48<sup>[15]</sup>。

研究发现,习惯性睡眠时间的改变能够增加糖尿病的发生风险。基于伦敦35~55岁职员的Whitehall II研究以每

5年一个循环收集参与者的自报睡眠时间,检测参与者的糖尿病患病情况,在调整混杂因素后,与睡眠时间一直为7 h/晚的调查对象相比,睡眠时间上升 $\geq 2$  h的调查对象糖尿病的发病风险上升( $OR=1.50$ ),而睡眠时间比过去减少未发现统计学差异<sup>[26]</sup>。与此结果相似,美国护士健康研究队列对1986年和2000年55~83岁女性睡眠时间的变化进行了研究,在调整协变量后,发现与睡眠时间不变相比,睡眠时间比过去增加 $\geq 2$  h/d的调查对象糖尿病发病风险升高( $HR=1.15$ )<sup>[27]</sup>。

目前,关于睡眠与糖尿病关系的绝大多数研究都是在美国、欧洲地区和日本开展,由于睡眠时间和糖尿病的关系受种族和文化的影响较大<sup>[20,28~29]</sup>,不能简单地将欧美地区的研究结论推广至中国。我国缺乏对睡眠的重视,睡眠和糖尿病相关性的研究相对较少。中国慢性病前瞻性研究(China Kadoorie Biobank, CKB)在浙江省桐乡市5.8万人的基线调查资料显示,睡眠时间与糖尿病的患病率在女性中具有明显的U形剂量关系,在调整了可能的混杂因素后睡眠时间不足( $\leq 5$  h/d)和过长( $\geq 10$  h/d)仅在绝经后妇女中与糖尿病存在关联, $OR$ 值分别为1.32和1.30,未发现睡眠时间对男性糖尿病患病率的影响<sup>[30]</sup>。2008年徐州市一项基于社区的基线调查发现,与6~8 h/晚的睡眠时间相比,睡眠时间<6 h显著增加糖尿病的患病率( $OR=1.41$ ),而睡眠时间>8 h与糖尿病之间不存在统计学关联<sup>[31]</sup>;该研究进一步随访发现,睡眠时间<6 h/晚和>8 h/晚均增加糖尿病的发病风险, $RR$ 值分别为1.67和1.45<sup>[32]</sup>。

2. 睡眠时间影响胰岛素敏感性和血糖代谢:越来越多的流行病学研究和实验研究发现,不健康的睡眠时间和睡眠质量能够导致葡萄糖耐受不良、降低急性胰岛素反应和增加胰岛素抵抗<sup>[33~36]</sup>,从而增加糖尿病的发病风险<sup>[22,37~39]</sup>。Chaput等<sup>[40]</sup>在加拿大魁北克的研究发现,成年人睡眠时间不足或过多与糖耐量降低和2型糖尿病均存在关联。中国徐州市的社区横断面调查也显示,不健康的睡眠时间与FPG受损之间存在统计学关联,且睡眠时间较少与睡眠质量低下有可加性的交互作用<sup>[41]</sup>。日本的一项横断面调查显示,在糖尿病患者中,睡眠时间与胰岛素抵抗之间存在着U形关联<sup>[14]</sup>。然而,另一项日本的职业保健促进研究基线数据发现,仅睡眠时间较少( $< 6$  h/晚)与糖耐量受损或糖尿病存在关联<sup>[42]</sup>。同样,Matthews等<sup>[43]</sup>在青少年(14~19岁)中的调查发现,睡眠时间不足会导致稳态胰岛素评价(homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)指数升高,未发现睡眠时间较长与胰岛素抵抗的相关性。

当前的实验性研究主要以睡眠不足为主,研究发现,健康志愿者在总睡眠时间严重剥夺1~5 d后,能够导致胰岛素抵抗和胰腺β细胞的功能紊乱<sup>[44~46]</sup>,因而导致FPG和餐后血糖水平上升。一些模拟慢性睡眠不足的研究,将研究对象的睡眠时间限制在4~5 h/晚,也可以导致葡萄糖耐量和胰岛素敏感性等指标的损害<sup>[47~49]</sup>。同样,巴西的一项青少年(10~19.9岁)研究发现,与睡眠时间 $\geq 8$  h/晚相比,睡眠不足

(<8 h)更有可能出现BMI增加和上腹部脂肪堆积,使用高葡萄糖钳夹(hyperglycemic clamp technique)实验发现,睡眠不足者胰岛素敏感性降低<sup>[50]</sup>。Broussard等<sup>[51]</sup>将健康年轻男性在4 d正常睡眠后进行4 d睡眠限制,发现胰岛素敏感性和处置指数(胰岛素敏感性×葡萄糖急性胰岛素反应)均降低,但是再经过2晚的恢复性睡眠后,这些指标又逐渐恢复,实验未观察到葡萄糖急性胰岛素反应的变化。Wong等<sup>[52]</sup>在社区健康中年志愿者中的研究显示,短时间的睡眠能够降低白人男性的胰岛素敏感性和胰腺β细胞功能,但在女性中未发现影响,与其结果类似。Rutters等<sup>[53]</sup>的研究显示,与平均睡眠时间相比,男性睡眠时间不足和过多均与降低的胰岛素敏感性相关,然而女性睡眠时间不足和过多与胰岛素敏感性和胰腺β细胞功能存在相关,提示睡眠时间对血糖代谢的影响可能因性别、种族的不同而存在差异。此外,一些研究还发现受试对象在睡眠时间限制后与2型糖尿病患者具有数个相同的代谢特征,如肌肉的葡萄糖摄取降低,肝脏葡萄糖输出增加,胰腺β细胞功能失调<sup>[36,47,54-55]</sup>。

3. 睡眠时间影响糖尿病患者血糖控制水平:不健康的睡眠时间能够影响糖尿病患者的血糖控制水平造成靶器官的损害,从而加速发生糖尿病并发症。Knutson等<sup>[56]</sup>对161例2型糖尿病的非裔美国人进行了一项横断面研究,结果显示,睡眠时间是糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub>, HbA<sub>1c</sub>)的显著预测因素,对糖尿病患者的血糖控制具有重要的作用。日本福冈糖尿病登记中心对4 870例≥20岁的2型糖尿病患者研究发现,与6.5~7.4 h/d的睡眠时间相比,睡眠不足或睡眠过多均与高HbA<sub>1c</sub>水平相关,在调整了可能的混杂因素后,二次项关联差异有统计学意义<sup>[57]</sup>。Kim等<sup>[58]</sup>分析了韩国2007—2010年国家健康和营养检查调查(Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, KNHANES),发现2型糖尿病患者中每天7 h睡眠时间HbA<sub>1c</sub>的水平最低,睡眠时间和血糖控制之间存在U形关联,但这种关联受到糖尿病患病时间的影响,在调整混杂因素后差异无统计学意义。Cumberbatch等<sup>[59]</sup>在牙买加的研究发现,睡眠时间和血糖控制之间无统计学意义。中国糖尿病患者肿瘤发生风险(Risk Evaluation of Cancers in Chinese Diabetic Individuals, REACTION)研究的基线资料显示,与6.0~7.9 h/晚睡眠时间相比,睡眠时间8.0~8.9 h和≥9.0 h糖尿病患者HbA<sub>1c</sub>≥53 mmol/mol(7.0%)的OR值分别为1.08和1.11<sup>[34]</sup>;另一项在天津地区的横断面研究则显示,睡眠时间不足与血糖控制水平存在相关性<sup>[60]</sup>。Lee等<sup>[61]</sup>对来自中国、美国、日本、韩国等地7项研究的Meta分析发现,2型糖尿病患者睡眠不足和睡眠过多均与上升的HbA<sub>1c</sub>和FPG水平存在相关性,表明睡眠时间和血糖之间可能存在U形的剂量反应关系。

4. 睡眠时间导致血糖代谢紊乱的机制:睡眠时间引发糖尿病的原理仍不明确,但一些可能导致糖代谢紊乱的机制逐渐被发现。实验研究显示,不健康的睡眠时间可能影响能量的摄入和消耗<sup>[62]</sup>,如睡眠不足能够改变食欲调节激素,增加胃内生长素释放肽的分泌,减少瘦素的分泌,降低了机体的

自我调节能力,导致机体对食物特别是对高热量食物的食欲增加<sup>[63]</sup>;其次,睡眠不足能够减少机体的总体运动量,容易产生久坐行为<sup>[64]</sup>;此外,睡眠不足者炎症反应通路被激活,如增加白介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子-α和肾上腺皮质醇的分泌<sup>[54,65]</sup>,这些炎性因子对肥胖、MS和糖尿病的发生起一定作用。近期研究发现,褪黑激素在睡眠不足者中的分泌降低,而这种激素与代谢途径和糖尿病存在相关性<sup>[66]</sup>。

睡眠时间过多与糖尿病发生机制的研究较少。一些研究表明,长时间卧床对健康本身是一种危害<sup>[67]</sup>。另外一些研究则指出,睡眠时间过多与肥胖、较低的社会经济学状况、较少的活动、睡眠呼吸暂停以及慢性疾病等均存在关联,而这些因素能够产生混杂作用<sup>[68-70]</sup>。睡眠时间过多可能是对睡眠质量欠佳的一种补偿,如睡眠呼吸暂停和睡眠障碍<sup>[38]</sup>。

除此之外,睡眠时间与糖尿病的发生关系还受到个体时型(chronotype)和基因型的影响。时型即人们对睡眠和日常活动的习惯性时间安排,早晨时型的人习惯于早睡早起和在早晨进行活动,而夜间时型的人群睡觉时间较晚并习惯于夜间活动。Merikanto等<sup>[71]</sup>发现与早晨时型的人群相比,夜间时型的人群患糖尿病的风险更高( $OR=2.6$ ),且这种关联性独立于睡眠时间和睡眠质量。Reutrakul等<sup>[72]</sup>发现时型与2型糖尿病患者的血糖控制也存在关联,夜间时型的患者血糖控制情况较差。Allebrandt等<sup>[73]</sup>对睡眠时间采用了高密度全基因组关联研究,发现ABCC9基因在欧洲人群基因中的变异能够解释约5%的睡眠时间变化。

5. 问题和展望:越来越多的研究表明,睡眠时间不足和睡眠时间过多均影响2型糖尿病的发生和血糖控制,由于睡眠时间和糖尿病之间的关系受年龄、性别、种族、呼吸道疾病、时型和基因等因素的影响,不同的研究之间存在着差异。如有些研究发现,睡眠时间与糖尿病的相关性在协变量的调整中,统计学意义逐渐消失,而另一些研究仅在某些亚组中发现睡眠时间与2型糖尿病之间的U形关系。尽管如此,近年来多个包含大量研究的Meta分析结果还是显示出睡眠时间与2型糖尿病之间的U形剂量反应关系,此外,更多可能的机制逐渐在实验研究中被阐明。目前,对睡眠时间的定义还比较模糊,有些研究使用的为夜间睡眠时间,有些则采用全天总睡眠时间,很多研究未能考虑到白天午休因素的影响。此外,流行病学研究通常采用自报睡眠时间,缺乏对真实睡眠时间的客观测量,而能够准确测量睡眠时间的腕动仪和多导睡眠描记尚难大规模开展,多在实验研究中使用。

随着我国城市化进程的加快,人们的生活习惯发生了巨大改变,睡眠时间不足和睡眠障碍的发生率越来越高。目前,国内对睡眠健康仍不够重视,关于睡眠时间与糖尿病关系的流行病学研究和实验研究均较少,缺乏对睡眠时间的干预实践。随着移动设备和电子手环等电子设备的应用与普及,对受试对象的睡眠监测和睡眠干预已成为可能。不健康的睡眠时间能够增加糖尿病的发生风险,影响糖尿病的血糖控制水平,增加糖尿病患者的死亡风险,而睡眠作为一种容易干预的生活方式应在糖尿病的预防和管理中受到越来越

多的重视。

利益冲突 无

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