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论文

## 哈萨克族代谢综合征与游离脂肪酸及胰岛素抵抗关系

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摘要:

目的 探讨游离脂肪酸(FFA)、胰岛素抵抗(IR)与新疆哈萨克族代谢综合征(MS)关系。方法 在哈萨克族人群现况调查中,随机抽取MS患者195例和健康者120人进行病例对照研究;检测糖代谢相关指标,采用比色法测定FFA浓度,采用放射免疫法测定空腹胰岛素(FINS)浓度,计算胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA\_IR)。结果 MS病例组男性FFA为(0.57±0.22)mmol/L,女性为(0.65±0.24)mmol/L,对照组男性为(0.46±0.22)mmol/L,女性为(0.52±0.17)mmol/L;MS病例组男性HOMA\_IR为(5.17±4.89),女性为(3.75±3.37),对照组男性为(1.62±1.29),女性为(2.20±1.53);2组男、女性FFA、HOMA-IR差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.01);随着FFA浓度与HOMA\_IR的增加,MS患者比例增加;多因素logistic回归分析显示,FFA浓度为0.55 mmol/L~、0.69 mmol/L~对MS的影响分别OR=4.374(95%CI=1.271~15.046)和OR=4.208(95%CI=1.068~16.586);HOMA\_IR为3.96~时,对MS的影响OR=8.552(95%CI=2.064~35.428);FFA、HOMA\_IR与MS各组分的相关均有统计学意义(P<0.05);调整年龄、性别、HOMA\_IR等影响后,FFA只与腰围、舒张压相关(P<0.05)。结论 胰岛素抵抗可能是新疆哈萨克族人群中MS重要的独立危险因素,而FFA可能不是一个独立危险因子,它可能通过其他机制影响机体产生胰岛素抵抗,从而导致MS及其各组分的发生和发展。

关键词: 哈萨克族 代谢综合征(MS) 游离脂肪酸(FFA) 胰岛素抵抗(IR)

Relationship between free fatty acid and insulin resistance in Kazakh people with metabolic syndrome in Xinjiang area

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Abstract:

To investigate the relationship between free fatty acid(FFA) and insulin resistance(IR) in Kazakh people with metabolic syndrome(MS) in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.Methods Totally 195 MS patients and 120 health controls were sampled.FFA was measured with colorimetry and fasting insulin(FINS) was measured with radio immunity method, and the insulin resistance index determined by hemeostasis model assessment (HOMA\_IR) was calculated.Results FFA and HOMA\_IR were significantly higher in the MS than those in the controls(FFA: 0.57±0.22 vs 0.46±0.22, P=0.000 for male, 0.65±0.24 vs 0.52±0.17, P=0.000 for female; HOMAIR: 5.17±4.89 vs 1.62±1.29, P=0.000 for male, 3.75±3.37 vs 2.20±1.53, P=0.004 for female).FFA and HOMA\_IR were correlated with MS and the prevalence of MS increased with FFA level and HOMA\_IR.After adjustment for age,gender,smoking,alcohol consumption,body mass index(BMI) and HOMA\_IR using a multivariable logistic regression,FFA was significantly associated with MS.The odds ratio(OR) of MS for the people in the third and fourth quartile of FFA was 4.374 and 4.208 (all P< 0.005).HOMA\_IR was significantly associated with MS and the odds ratio (OR) for the fourth quartiles of HOMA\_IR was 8.552.FFA and HOMA\_IR correlated significantly with triglyceride (TG),high density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL-C),fasting plasma glucose(FPG),systolic blood pressure(SBP),diastolic blood pressure(DBP),and waist circumference(WC) in the simple correlation analysis(P< 0.05).After adjustment for age,gender, and HOMA\_IR in partial correlation analysis,FFA was correlated significantly with WC and DBP only.Conclusion IR may be an important and independent risk factor for MS and FFA may not be an independent risk factor but it may lead to MS and the components of MS through inducing IR by other mechanisms.

Keywords: Kazakh metabolic syndrome free fatty acid insulin resistance

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