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非酒精性脂肪性肝病临床管理的研究进展*

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[摘要] 非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)又称代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD),是最常见的慢性肝病之一,其特征是肝组织内脂肪沉积和肝细胞损伤。NAFLD 患者早期可表现为单纯性脂肪肝或非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH),晚期可进展至肝纤维化、肝硬化、肝衰竭和肝癌。NAFLD 已成为最常见的慢性肝病,在全球范围内影响超过 30% 的人口,对人类健康带来了不可忽视的威胁。然而,目前对 NAFLD 的研究尚不完善,暂无治疗 NAFLD 的理想药物,临床管理缺乏统一标准和循证证据,且多发的合并症为 NAFLD 的临床管理带来了极大的挑战。该文旨在对 NAFLD 的临床管理研究进展进行综述,包括诊断及非侵入性检查方法、评估及常用工具和治疗方式及优缺点,为 NAFLD 的临床管理提供参考。

[关键词] 非酒精性脂肪性肝病;诊断;临床方案;临床管理;综述

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Research progress in clinical management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease*

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[Abstract] Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), also known as metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), is one of the most common chronic liver diseases characterized by the fat accumulation in the liver and hepatocellular damage. Patients with NAFLD can manifest as simple fatty liver or non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in the early stage, and can progress to hepatic fibrosis, hepatic cirrhosis, hepatic failure, and hepatic carcinoma in the late stage. NAFLD has become the most common chronic liver disease, affecting more than 30% of the population worldwide, posing a threat to human health that cannot be ignored. However, the current research on NAFLD is still incomplete, and there is no ideal medication for the treatment of NAFLD. The clinical management of NAFLD lacks unified standards and evidence-based evidence, and the multiple comorbidities bring challenges to the clinical management of NAFLD. This article was aimed to review the research progress in the clinical management of NAFLD, including the diagnosis and non-invasive examination methods, evaluation and commonly used tools, treatments methods, advantages and disadvantages, so as to provide a reference for the clinical management of NAFLD.

[Key words] non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; diagnosis; clinical protocols; clinical management; review

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)又称代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD),是一种与肥胖、胰岛素抵抗、2 型糖尿病、高血压和动脉粥样硬化等密切相关的多系统疾病。NAFLD 定义为在近期或既往没有大量饮酒和其他肝病的情况下, >5% 的肝细胞存在脂肪变性。NAFLD 患者可由单纯性脂肪肝进展为非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(nonalcoholic steato-

hepatitis, NASH),甚至晚期肝纤维化、肝硬化、肝衰竭和肝癌。NAFLD 已是慢性肝病最常见的病因,估计全球患病率已超过 30%^[1]。然而大众对该病的认知仍然有限,只有 <5% 的 NAFLD 患者知道自己患病^[2]。本文综述了 NAFLD 的临床管理研究进展,包括诊断及非侵入性检查方法、评估及常用工具和治疗方式及优缺点,旨在为 NAFLD 的临床管理提供参考。

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1 诊 断

NAFLD 的诊断基于以下几点: (1) 存在 $>5\%$ 的肝脂肪变性; (2) 近期或既往饮酒, 男性 <21 标准单位/周, 女性 <14 标准单位/周 (1 标准单位 = 14 g 酒精); (3) 除外其他肝病^[3]。在 NAFLD 的诊断上, 血清学生物标志物、无创诊断模型的诊断效率较低, 临床上往往需要从影像学或组织学等手段证实肝脂肪变性; 也有一些新型血清学检测 (Fibrotest[®]、Fibrometer[®]、Enhanced Liver Fibrosis ELF[®] 等) 比常规血清学检测效果更好^[4]。肝活检是诊断 NAFLD 的金标准, 高晚期纤维化风险的患者应当行组织学活检^[3]。然而活检费用较高, 侵入性检查可能导致出血、感染等并发症, 且受取样范围的限制可能出现相当程度的抽样误差^[5]。因此, 便捷、准确、敏感、耐受性良好的非侵入性检查对 NAFLD 的诊断是很有价值的, 部分方法如下。

1.1 常规超声检查及半定量方法

常规超声检查是评估肝脂肪变性最常用的方法, 具有应用广泛、耐受性良好、价格低廉的特点。常规超声对于脂肪变性程度的划分是主观的, 因此更依赖于超声医师的技术和经验, 同时其灵敏度较低, 在一定情况下无法准确完成检测。一些结合定量或半定量指标的方法, 如肝肾对比度、衰减系数等, 一定程度上能够改善其不足^[6]。

1.2 瞬态弹性成像

瞬态弹性成像是目前评估肝脏硬度 (liver stiffness measurement, LSM) 应用最广泛的超声技术, 通过超声产生的低频振动对肝组织产生弹性剪切波, 通过剪切波的速度计算杨氏模量以评估 LSM, 同时计算受控衰减参数 (controlled attenuation parameter, CAP) 以评估脂肪变性的情况^[7]。此外, 基于瞬态弹性成像的新技术正在兴起, 其中最受关注的是点剪切波弹性成像 (point shear wave elastography, pSWE), 包括声辐射力脉冲 (acoustic radiation force impulse, ARFI) 和二维剪切波弹性成像 (two-dimensional shear wave elastography, 2D-SWE), 具有适用范围更广、检测范围更大、成本更低等优势, 已有研究^[8-9]证实其临床价值。

1.3 磁共振弹性成像

磁共振弹性成像的原理与瞬态弹性成像类似, 不同之处在于其剪切波来源于磁共振。除了测量肝脏硬度之外, 磁共振弹性成像也能通过质子密度脂肪分数 (proton-density fat fraction, PDFF) 评估肝脏脂肪含量^[10]。磁共振弹性成像的优势在于极高的灵敏度, 且能评估整个肝脏的情况。然而由于较高的费用, 目前该技术难以普及。

2 评 估

对 NAFLD 患者的评估应综合考虑病情的严重程度、合并症的存在和风险因素。目前 NAFLD 最常用的临床评分系统为 NAFLD 活动度积分 (NAFLD activity score, NAS)^[11] 和脂肪变性活动度纤维化 (steatosis, activity, fibrosis, SAF) 评分系统^[12], 二者最大的不同在于 SAF 评分系统囊括了肝纤维化阶段。此外, 临床上可选用肝纤维化-4 因子 (fibrosis-4, FIB-4) 评分作为评估 NAFLD 患者肝纤维化风险的首选无创方法, 对于评分高者可通过肝纤维化指数评估试验或通过瞬态弹性成像检测肝脏硬度值^[13]。

NAS 是一个组织学评分系统, 评估了 14 种组织学特征, 并筛选出 3 种可用的半定量特征: 肝细胞脂肪变性 (0~3 分)、肝小叶炎症 (0~3 分)、肝细胞气球样变 (0~2 分)。3 项评分总和 ≤ 2 分可排除 NASH, 3~4 分可能为 NASH, ≥ 5 分可诊断 NASH。SAF 评分是基于 FLIP 算法的评分系统, 同时评估了脂肪变性 (steatosis, S)、活动度 (activity, A)、纤维化 (fibrosis, F), 其中 S (S0~S3) 与 NAS 类似, A (A0~A4) 为肝小叶炎症 (0~2 分) 与肝细胞气球样变 (0~2 分) 的总和, F 为肝纤维化的程度 (F0~F4)。至少为 S1 的患者可诊断为脂肪变性, 而 S、A、F 3 者均至少 1 分的患者可诊断为 NASH。此外, SAF 评分系统将 NAFLD 患者分为轻度 (A <2 和/或 F <2) 和重度 (A >2 和/或 F >2)。FIB-4 为 NAFLD 患者年龄、肝酶、血小板指标的复合评分, $\text{FIB-4} = \text{年龄 (岁)} \times \text{AST (U/L)} / [\text{PLT (10}^9/\text{L)} \times 1/2 \text{ALT (U/L)}]$, $\text{FIB-4} < 1.45$ 提示不存在晚期纤维化的风险, $\text{FIB-4} > 2.67$ 提示晚期纤维化风险较高, FIB-4 随时间增加的患者更容易发展成肝硬化或肝癌^[13]。

也有研究者正致力于开发新型评分系统, 如 Agile 评分等^[14]。相较于传统评分系统, Agile 评分 (包括 Agile4 和 Agile3⁺) 具有更优的效能, 且能更好地识别出 NAFLD 患者的晚期肝纤维化和肝硬化, 这可能减少 NAFLD 患者的活检负担^[14]。

3 治 疗

3.1 生活方式干预

生活方式干预为 NAFLD 的一线治疗手段, 包括饮食控制、体重控制和体育锻炼。NAFLD 患者的代谢往往是异常的, 常合并胰岛素抵抗、脂肪因子异常等, 对于这些患者, 生活方式干预甚至比药物治疗更有效。

饮食控制的基本原则是控制饮食热量摄入、调整营养结构, 高纤维饮食、低脂饮食、低碳水饮食、低升糖指数饮食已被证明能改善 NAFLD 患者的肝脏脂肪堆积、组织学损伤和肝酶水平。地中海饮食具有低

碳水化合物、低饱和脂肪酸、高单不饱和脂肪酸的特点,多中心随机试验证实其能够明显降低肝脏脂肪堆积并改善血压、体重等指标^[15]。抗高血压饮食(dietary approaches to stop hypertension,DASH)是一种低升糖指数、低热量饮食,最早应用于高血压的治疗,能够改善不同疾病患者的代谢特征、炎症、氧化应激。研究证实,抗高血压饮食能够明显改善 NAFLD 患者的 CAP,并降低纤维化风险^[16]。

肥胖是 NAFLD 发生的独立危险因素,过剩的脂质在肝脏堆积会引起慢性炎症及胰岛素抵抗,从而导致器官损伤^[17]。减重不仅能够预防 NAFLD,还可以改善 NAFLD 患者炎症、脂质紊乱、肝脏损伤等。对于体重控制,NAFLD 患者在原体重基础上需要减重至少 5%,最好能够减重 10%以上,这有助于减少肝脏脂肪变性、预防继发的炎症和纤维化^[18]。

运动可改善肝脏和心脏功能,是 NAFLD 患者减轻体重的重要方式,同时又有独立于体重减轻的获益。不论体重和腹部肥胖情况如何,中等或高强度的锻炼都能减少肝内脂肪含量及肝脏炎症,减少 NAFLD 的发生风险;有氧运动、阻抗运动等不同类型的运动或增加活动水平都能够预防或改善 NAFLD;运动强度应根据患者喜好及身体能力个性化调整,通常应有每周至少 5 次、共计 150 min 的规律适度运动,发展至 NASH 或肝纤维化的患者需要更高的运动强度。且运动强度通常与疾病改善情况呈正相关,因此应鼓励患者尽可能多地运动^[19]。

3.2 药物治疗

目前美国食品药品监督管理局(food and drug administration,FDA)还没有批准针对 NAFLD 或 NASH 的药物;然而,一系列研究表明抗糖尿病药物和减肥药物可能对 NAFLD 患者有益。

3.2.1 胰高血糖素样肽-1(glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1)受体激动剂和二肽基肽酶 4(dipeptidyl peptidase-4,DPP-4)抑制剂

GLP-1 是由肠道 L 细胞分泌的激素,属于肠促胰岛素,通过激活 GLP-1 受体(glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor, GLP-1R),直接上调胰岛素的合成释放,间接下调胰岛素的分泌,以减少食物摄入^[20]。随机对照试验证实 GLP-1R 激动剂能使 NASH 病情减轻,但并未使肝纤维化的患者好转^[21]。DPP-4 能使 GLP-1 失去活性,理论上 DPP-4 抑制剂也能达到类似的药理作用。然而,研究表明 DPP-4 抑制剂能改善糖代谢异常,但不会减少 NAFLD 患者的肝内脂肪堆积,这提示 DPP-4 抑制剂对 NAFLD 的治疗作用可能是间接的^[22]。

3.2.2 钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白-2(sodium-depend-

ent glucose transporters-2,SGLT-2)抑制剂

SGLT-2 是分布在肾脏近曲小管的转运体,能够完成肾小球滤过液中 90%的葡萄糖重吸收,SGLT-2 抑制剂能阻断肾脏对葡萄糖的重吸收,使其从尿液排出,从而降低血糖。随机对照试验证实 SGLT-2 抑制剂能够降低肝酶、肝内脂肪含量及肝纤维化标志物,且改善肝脏脂肪堆积的效果明显优于 DPP-4 抑制剂^[23-24]。

3.2.3 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor,PPAR)激动剂

PPAR 属于配体诱导核受体,包括 PPAR α 、PPAR β/δ 、PPAR γ 3 个亚型,在改善脂糖代谢调节方面具有关键作用。在随机对照试验中,一种 PPAR α/γ 双重激动剂能明显改善肝脂肪变性、气球样变、胰岛素抵抗和导致动脉粥样硬化的血脂异常等,耐受性良好^[25-26]。

3.2.4 法尼醇 X 受体(farnesoid X receptor,FXR)激动剂

FXR 激动剂通过提高胰岛素的敏感性以改善胰岛素抵抗。随机对照试验证实,FXR 激动剂能安全明显地改善 NASH 患者的肝脏脂肪堆积、肝酶水平、体重情况等,且有潜在的肾脏获益^[27]。成纤维细胞生长因子-19(fibroblast growth factor-19,FGF-19)可能增强 FXR 活性,一项针对 NASH 患者的 2 期临床试验表明 FGF-19 类似物能明显降低肝内脂肪、改善纤维化的趋势^[28]。

3.2.5 细胞凋亡信号调节激酶-1(apoptosis signal regulated kinase-1,ASK-1)抑制剂

ASK-1 能激活应激反应通路,加重炎症和细胞凋亡,因此抑制 ASK-1 可能是重要的抗炎靶点。研究表明,ASK-1 抑制剂能够明显改善 NAFLD 患者的肝纤维化^[29]。

3.2.6 肠道菌群调节

临床试验证实,服用益生菌能减少 NAFLD 患者出现肠道通透性异常的情况,然而对肝脂肪变性、纤维化、活动性等临床指标没有改善^[30]。在一项随机对照试验中,粪便移植明显改善了肠道菌群失调,减少了肝内脂肪堆积,且对瘦型 NAFLD 患者效果更好^[31]。

3.2.7 维生素 E

临床试验证实维生素 E 能明显降低 NASH 患者的转氨酶、炎症因子水平,提示氧化应激在 NASH 患者疾病进展中起着关键作用^[32],维生素 E 目前可用于治疗无糖尿病的 NAFLD 患者^[19]。然而,维生素 E 具有抗凝活性,可能增加出血性卒中的发生风险,即使目前暂无高级别的前瞻性队列研究佐证这一点,也应慎用大剂量维生素。

3.3 手术治疗

NAFLD 患者的手术治疗主要包括减肥手术和肝移植手术。减肥手术不仅能改善糖尿病和肥胖,还能减轻肝脏脂肪变性,被认为对 NAFLD/NASH 有益^[33]。减肥手术的适应证为 BMI $\geq 35.0\text{ kg/m}^2$,或合并代谢疾病者且 BMI $30.0\sim<35.0\text{ kg/m}^2$,或亚洲人群合并代谢疾病者且 BMI $27.5\sim<35.0\text{ kg/m}^2$ 。目前胃袖状切除术和 Roux-en-Y 胃旁路术约占有减肥手术的 90%^[34],其他手术方式包括可调节胃束带术(adjustable gastric banding, AGB)、胆胰转流并十二指肠转位术和单吻合口胃旁路术。多项前瞻性研究证实了减肥手术的安全性、有效性、持久性^[34]。减肥手术除了实现持久明显的减重,还能改善 NAFLD 患者的组织学特征、逆转纤维化、预防肝硬化^[35-36]。然而,目前缺乏随机对照试验讨论减肥手术对 NAFLD 患者的效果和安全性,且已有研究报道失代偿肝硬化患者或门脉高压患者进行减肥手术的术后死亡风险更高,因此减肥手术尚不能作为 NAFLD 的一线治疗手段^[37]。

目前 NASH 已成为肝移植的主要适应证^[38]。NAFLD 发展至 NASH 一般需要数年时间,NASH 患者的肝移植主要适应证为进展至肝硬化失代偿阶段或合并肝恶性肿瘤^[39]。由于代谢综合征,NASH 患者常合并肥胖、肌肉减少症、动脉粥样硬化、糖尿病、慢性肾病等,术前评估及围手术期管理需要经过多学科团队讨论制订方案^[40]。肝移植术前需要管理体重,对于病态肥胖患者可以考虑减肥手术(主要是胃袖状切除术),肝移植术前、术中、术后进行胃袖状切除术都是安全可行的^[41]。NASH 患者肝移植术后的复发率较高,可能与糖尿病、高血脂、高血压、肥胖、免疫抑制治疗有关,术后需继续干预生活方式,继续治疗原发代谢疾病^[38]。此外,肝移植手术作为肝病治疗的终末手段,由于供体来源少、开展医院较少、术后病死率高、术后复发率高、费用昂贵等原因,受到了一定的限制。

4 展 望

在全球范围内,NAFLD 的患病率持续上升,已影响全球超过 30% 的人口,成了全球公共卫生领域的重大问题。NAFLD 的临床管理需要综合多种策略,包括准确的诊断、全面的评估和个体化的治疗。随着对 NAFLD 的进一步研究,有望改善患者的临床结局,并减轻其在公共卫生领域的负担。

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