

·临床研究·

2型糖尿病患者空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗动态轨迹的影响因素分析

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摘要:【目的】探讨2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者空腹血糖(FBG)与胰岛素抵抗(IR)长期动态轨迹特征及其影响因素。【方法】本研究为回顾性队列研究, 纳入2020年5月—2025年5月上海市同仁医院登记的1 896例T2DM患者。基于纵向随访的FBG与空腹胰岛素数据, 采用联合潜类别混合模型识别FBG-IR联合演变轨迹, 并通过单因素和多因素logistic回归分析探讨人口学特征、生活方式及临床指标对轨迹类型的影响。【结果】共识别出4类FBG-IR轨迹: 稳定FBG-IR型(9.76%)、升高FBG-稳定IR型(5.01%)、稳定FBG-升高IR型(75.90%)及升高FBG-IR型(9.34%)。与稳定FBG-IR型相比, 年龄 ≥ 60 岁是升高FBG-稳定IR型的保护因素($OR=0.55$, $95\%CI: 0.33 \sim 0.92$, $P=0.023$); 高中及以上文化程度增加稳定FBG-升高IR型风险($OR=1.40$, $95\%CI: 1.01 \sim 1.94$, $P=0.046$); 血压异常与稳定FBG-升高IR型($OR=0.66$, $95\%CI: 0.48 \sim 0.92$, $P=0.013$)及升高FBG-IR型($OR=0.48$, $95\%CI: 0.31 \sim 0.74$, $P=0.001$)的风险降低相关; 从不饮酒者进入稳定FBG-升高IR型风险较低($OR=0.39$, $95\%CI: 0.16 \sim 0.95$, $P=0.038$)。【结论】T2DM患者FBG与IR存在显著异质性的演变轨迹, IR恶化先行者占多数。年龄、教育程度、血压和饮酒情况是主要影响因素。联合评估FBG与IR有助于早期识别高危人群并指导个体化干预。

关键词: 2型糖尿病; 空腹血糖; 胰岛素抵抗; 轨迹分析; 影响因素

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Influencing Factors Analysis of the Dynamic Trajectories of Fasting Blood Glucose-Insulin Resistance in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To explore the long-term dynamic trajectories of fasting blood glucose (FBG) and insulin resistance (IR) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and their influencing factors. 【Methods】 This retrospective cohort study included 1 896 T2DM patients registered at Tongren Hospital from May 2020 to May 2025. Based on longitudinal follow-up data of FBG and fasting insulin, joint latent class mixed models (JLMM) were applied to identify FBG-IR trajectories. Univariate and multinomial logistic regression was used to examine demographic characteristics, lifestyle, and clinical determinants of trajectory type. 【Results】 Four distinct FBG-IR trajectories were identified: stable FBG-IR (9.76%), rising FBG-stable IR (5.01%), stable FBG-elevated IR (75.90%), and elevated FBG-IR (9.34%). Compared with the stable FBG-IR group, age ≥ 60 years was protective against the elevated FBG-stable IR trajectory ($OR=0.55$, $95\%CI: 0.33-0.92$, $P=0.023$). Higher education increased the risk of stable FBG-elevated IR ($OR=1.40$, $95\%CI: 1.01-1.94$, $P=0.046$). Abnormal blood pressure was associated with lower risks of stable FBG-elevated IR ($OR=0.66$, $95\%CI: 0.48-0.92$, $P=0.013$) and elevated FBG-IR ($OR=0.48$, $95\%CI: 0.31-0.74$, $P=0.001$).

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Non-drinkers were less likely to belong to the stable FBG-elevated IR trajectory (OR=0.39, 95%CI: 0.16-0.95, $P=0.038$).【Conclusions】The evolution trajectory of FBG and IR in T2DM patients shows significant heterogeneity. The majority of patients have a deterioration of IR first. Age, education level, blood pressure, and alcohol consumption are the main influencing factors. Joint assessment of FBG and IR is helpful for early identification of high-risk individuals and guiding individualized intervention.

Key words: type 2 diabetes mellitus; fasting blood glucose; insulin resistance; trajectory analysis; risk factors

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2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)是全球最常见的代谢性疾病之一,其进展过程具有显著的异质性^[1]。空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)与胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是T2DM发生与发展中的两个核心病理生理学指标,两者互为因果^[2]。现有研究虽已认识到T2DM存在临床异质性,但多数仍局限于单一代谢指标(如血糖或HOMA-IR)的潜类分析或横断面研究,难以揭示FBG与IR在疾病进程中的协同动态变化特征^[3-6]。不同轨迹模式与疾病进展风险及并发症结局之间的关系尚未明确,这一空白限制了T2DM早期精准分型与个体化干预策略的制定。基于此,本研究创新性地应用联合潜类别混合模型(joint latent class mixed model, JLMM),基于纵向数据刻画T2DM患者FBG与IR的联合演变轨迹。该方法克服了传统横断面研究的局限性,能够识别出内在的、具有同质性的动态轨迹类别,并同步探讨基线人口学特征、生活方式及临床指标对不同轨迹类别的预测作用^[7]。本研究旨在揭示T2DM不同的生理演变模式,以期识别高风险人群、疾病的早期预测和个体化精准管理提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究设计与人群

本研究为一项回顾性队列研究,数据来源于2020年5月—2025年5月上海市同仁医院内分泌与代谢疾病登记系统。初始纳入3 896例患者,经排除不符合标准者后,最终纳入1 896例患者进行分析。纳入标准:①年龄 ≥ 18 岁,符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南》明确诊断为T2DM^[8];②至少有2次及以上随访记录,且每次随访均包含空腹血糖与空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)。排除标准:①1型糖尿病或其他类型糖尿病;②随访次数不足2次,或关键变量缺失;③存在急性糖代谢紊乱者,如糖

尿病酮症酸中毒及高血糖高渗状态;④合并急性心脑血管意外、多脏器功能衰竭及急性感染者;⑤临床基线资料缺失。

1.2 数据处理

对基线调查资料进行数据清洗,包括变量重命名、类型转换(数值型与因子型)、缺失数据识别与多重插补(mice法)。为保证分析质量,剔除了关键变量缺失比例超过5%的个体。对其余缺失值,采用R包mice进行多重插补,插补变量涵盖主要基线特征,共插补5次($m=5$),并合并结果用于后续分析,以减少缺失值带来的偏倚。

1.3 研究因素与结局指标

研究因素共21个,分为四类:①社会人口学特征(年龄、性别、受教育程度、工作类型、家庭年收入);②生活方式(吸烟、饮酒、睡眠、体力活动、饮食[蔬菜水果、奶制品、鱼类、盐、含糖饮料、均衡饮食]、身体质量指数[body mass index, BMI]、久坐行为);③并发症状态(高血压、高血脂、腹型肥胖);④用药情况(口服降糖药或胰岛素注射)。研究结局为患者空腹血糖与胰岛素抵抗随时间变化的联合轨迹类型。采用胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)来反映胰岛素抵抗,计算公式为: $HOMA-IR = [FBG (mmol/L) \times FINS (mU/L)] / 22.5$ ^[9]。

1.4 伦理

本研究经由上海市同仁医院伦理委员会审批(伦理批准号:K2024-057-01)。所有患者均签署知情同意书,数据收集分析均经过匿名处理。

1.5 统计学分析

所有数据分析均使用R软件(version 4.4.3)。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析;非正态分布资料以中位数(四分位数间距)表示,组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验;计数资料以例数(百分比)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用潜类混合模型(Latent Class

Mixed Model, LCMM)初步分析空腹血糖与胰岛素抵抗的协同变化趋势,并在模型中纳入随机截距与随机斜率。随后,使用R包lcmr中的multlcmr函数建立JLMM,对FBG与HOMA-IR两项纵向指标进行联合建模。模型潜类别数从2至6类逐步拟合,以贝叶斯信息准则(Bayesian Information Criterion, BIC)最小为主要选择标准,同时参考熵值(entropy) >0.80 、各类别平均后验概率 >0.70 及临床可解释性,最终确定4类空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗联合轨迹,并依据最大后验概率划分个体类别。随后,基于识别出的4类FBG-IR轨迹,采用单因素及多因素无序Logistic回归分析,探讨人口学特征、临床指标及生活方式等基线因素与轨迹类别的关系。在多因素分析中,首先对所有候选变量进行单因素回归,筛选出与轨迹类别显著相关($P<0.10$)或具有明确临床意义的因素。随后,将性别、年龄分组、受教育程度、工作类型、高血压、吸烟、饮酒及降糖治疗方式八个变量纳入多因素模型进行联合分析。检验水准 α 设为0.05,双侧检验, $P<0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

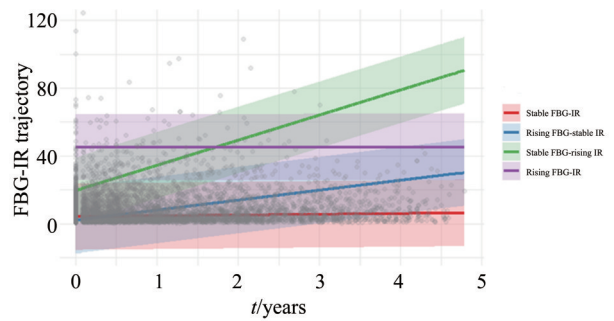
2 结果

2.1 空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹识别与分布

图1和图2显示出联合潜类别混合模型最终识别了2型糖尿病患者空腹血糖与胰岛素抵抗协同演变的4类轨迹,包括稳定代谢型(稳定FBG-IR)、血糖恶化主导型(升高FBG-稳定IR)、胰岛素抵抗主导型(稳定FBG-升高IR)以及双重恶化型(升高FBG-IR)。在总人群中,以稳定FBG-升高IR型为主,共1439例,占比75.90%,其次为稳定FBG-IR型185例(9.76%)、升高FBG-IR型177例(9.34%),而升高FBG-稳定IR型最少,仅95例(5.01%)。

2.2 不同轨迹的基线特征比较

表1提示不同FBG-IR轨迹在基线特征方面存在差异。稳定FBG-IR组患者年龄中位数最大[62(57,67)岁],升高FBG-IR组最小[56(45,63)岁],差异具有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。性别分布上,升高FBG-IR组男性比例最高(64.4%)($P=0.001$)。教育程度方面,升高FBG-IR组与稳定FBG-升高IR组高中及以上文化程度比例更高(均 $>60%$)($P=0.005$)。工作类型差异亦有统计学意义($P=0.048$)。血压异常在不同轨迹间差异显著



Four FBG-IR trajectories were identified: Stable FBG-IR, showing stable glucose and insulin resistance; Rising FBG-stable IR, with increasing glucose and stable insulin resistance; Stable FBG-rising IR, with stable glucose but rising insulin resistance; and Rising FBG-IR, where both glucose and insulin resistance increased together.

图1 2型糖尿病患者的空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹图

Fig. 1 Trajectories of fasting blood glucose-insulin resistance in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

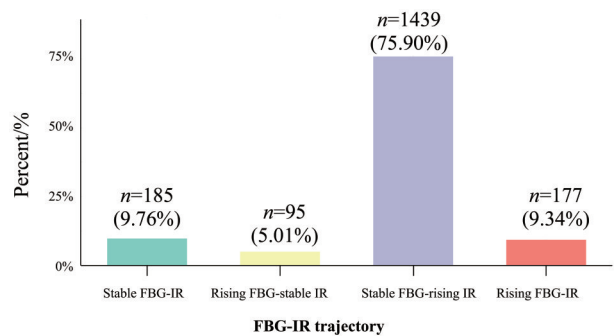


图2 不同空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹的分布情况

Fig. 2 Distribution of different fasting blood glucose-insulin resistance trajectories

($P<0.001$),稳定FBG-IR及升高FBG-稳定IR组血压异常比例较高,而升高FBG-IR组较低。吸烟与饮酒情况亦显示显著差异(吸烟 $P=0.026$,饮酒 $P=0.003$)。其他如血脂异常、BMI、饮食和运动等指标组间差异无统计学意义。

2.3 单因素 logistic 回归分析

单因素 logistic 回归分析结果见表2,与稳定FBG-IR组相比,年龄 ≥ 60 岁与归属于升高FBG-稳定IR型风险降低相关(OR=0.56,95%CI:0.33~0.93, $P=0.024$)。男性、受教育程度较高以及血压异常较少均与稳定FBG-升高IR型或升高FBG-IR型相关。从不饮酒者与归属于稳定FBG-升高IR型风险降低有关(OR=0.40,95%CI:0.18~0.89, $P=0.024$),而肥胖(BMI ≥ 28 kg/m²)则与稳定FBG-升高IR型风险升高相关(OR=1.60,95%CI:1.04~2.46, $P=0.033$)。

表1 不同空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹的基线特征情况

Table 1 Baseline characteristics across different fasting blood glucose-insulin resistance trajectories

Variables	Stable FBG-IR (n=185)	Rising FBG-stable IR (n=95)	Stable FBG-rising IR (n=1 439)	Rising FBG-IR (n=177)	P
Age /years	62 (57.0, 67.0)	61 (51.0, 65.5)	59 (46.0, 65.0)	56 (45.0, 63.0)	<0.001
Sex					0.001
Female	89 (48.1)	50 (52.6)	541 (37.6)	63 (35.6)	
Male	96 (51.9)	45 (47.4)	898 (62.4)	114 (64.4)	
Education level					0.005
Below high school	83 (44.9)	43 (45.3)	487 (33.8)	60 (33.9)	
High school or above	102 (55.1)	52 (54.7)	952 (66.2)	117 (66.1)	
Occupation type					0.048
Sedentary work	66 (35.7)	28 (29.5)	598 (41.6)	65 (36.7)	
Standing work	76 (41.1)	48 (50.5)	585 (40.7)	69 (39.0)	
Alternating sitting and standing	43 (23.2)	19 (20.0)	256 (17.8)	43 (24.3)	
Household income level					0.867
Low level	49 (26.5)	28 (29.5)	389 (27.0)	52 (29.4)	
High level	136 (73.5)	67 (70.5)	1050 (73.0)	125 (70.6)	
Medication type					0.07
Oral hypoglycemic agents	109 (59.2)	62 (65.3)	967 (68.4)	112 (64.0)	
Insulin injection	75 (40.8)	33 (34.7)	447 (31.6)	63 (36.0)	
Hypertension status					<0.001
No	67 (36.2)	35 (36.8)	686 (47.7)	99 (55.9)	
Yes	118 (63.8)	60 (63.2)	753 (52.3)	78 (44.1)	
Dyslipidemia					0.36
No	106 (57.3)	53 (55.8)	831 (57.7)	114 (64.4)	
Yes	79 (42.7)	42 (44.2)	608 (42.3)	63 (35.6)	
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	25.0 (22.6, 27.3)	25.5 (23.4, 28.1)	25.4 (23.1, 28.2)	25.3 (23.0, 27.8)	0.253
BMI category					0.355
Normal weight	70 (37.8)	31 (32.6)	492 (34.2)	59 (33.3)	
Overweight	81 (43.8)	40 (42.1)	565 (39.3)	76 (42.9)	
Obese	34 (18.4)	24 (25.3)	382 (26.5)	42 (23.7)	
Abdominal obesity					0.797
No	47 (25.4)	21 (22.1)	381 (26.5)	48 (27.1)	
Yes	138 (74.6)	74 (77.9)	1 058 (73.5)	129 (72.9)	
Smoking status					0.026
Current smoker	41 (22.2)	17 (17.9)	416 (28.9)	46 (26.0)	
Former smoker	30 (16.2)	11 (11.6)	230 (16.0)	36 (20.3)	
Never smoker	114 (61.6)	67 (70.5)	793 (55.1)	95 (53.7)	
Drinking status					0.003
Current drinker	7 (3.8)	5 (5.3)	119 (8.3)	12 (6.8)	
Former drinker	45 (24.3)	12 (12.6)	403 (28.0)	51 (28.8)	

续表

Variables	Stable FBG-IR (n=185)	Rising FBG-stable IR (n=95)	Stable FBG-rising IR (n=1 439)	Rising FBG-IR (n=177)	P
Non-drinker	133 (71.9)	78 (82.1)	917 (63.7)	114 (64.4)	0.763
Balanced diet					
Unbalanced	100 (54.1)	53 (55.8)	739 (51.4)	90 (50.8)	0.572
Balanced	85 (45.9)	42 (44.2)	700 (48.6)	87 (49.2)	
Fruit and vegetable intake					0.724
Insufficient	39 (21.1)	25 (26.3)	351 (24.4)	48 (27.1)	
Adequate	146 (78.9)	70 (73.7)	1 088 (75.6)	129 (72.9)	0.405
Milk and dairy intake					
Insufficient	142 (76.8)	75 (78.9)	1 136 (78.9)	134 (75.7)	0.478
Adequate	43 (23.2)	20 (21.1)	303 (21.1)	43 (24.3)	
Fish intake					0.12
Insufficient	65 (35.1)	28 (29.5)	418 (29.0)	53 (29.9)	
Adequate	120 (64.9)	67 (70.5)	1 021 (71.0)	124 (70.1)	0.127
Salt intake					
Insufficient	76 (41.1)	35 (36.8)	512 (35.6)	68 (38.4)	0.014
Adequate	109 (58.9)	60 (63.2)	927 (64.4)	109 (61.6)	
Sugar-sweetened beverage intake					0.098
Insufficient	30 (16.2)	16 (16.8)	325 (22.6)	34 (19.2)	
Adequate	155 (83.8)	79 (83.2)	1 114 (77.4)	143 (80.8)	0.843
Physical activity					
No exercise	35 (18.9)	17 (17.9)	342 (23.8)	38 (21.5)	0.014
Light exercise	141 (76.2)	76 (80.0)	1 025 (71.2)	136 (76.8)	
Moderate-to-vigorous exercise	9 (4.9)	2 (2.1)	72 (5.0)	3 (1.7)	0.014
Sleep duration (hours)	8.0 (7.0-9.0)	8.0 (7.0-8.7)	8.0 (7.0-8.5)	8.0 (7.0-9.0)	
Sleep quality					0.098
Poor	45 (24.3)	22 (23.2)	358 (24.9)	29 (16.4)	
Good	140 (75.7)	73 (76.8)	1 081 (75.1)	148 (83.6)	0.843
Sedentary behavior					
No	35 (18.9)	19 (20.0)	301 (20.9)	33 (18.6)	0.843
Yes	150 (81.1)	76 (80.0)	1 138 (79.1)	144 (81.4)	

Age, BMI, and sleep time are continuous variables and are presented as median (interquartile range); all other variables are categorical variables and are presented as number (%).

2.4 多因素 logistic 回归分析

多因素 logistic 回归分析结果见表 3, 进一步验证了上述结果。与稳定 FBG-IR 组相比, 年龄 ≥ 60 岁是升高 FBG-稳定 IR 型的保护因素 (OR=0.55, 95%CI: 0.33 ~ 0.92, $P=0.023$); 高中及以上文化程度增加了稳定 FBG-升高 IR 型的发生风险 (OR=

1.40, 95%CI: 1.01 ~ 1.94, $P=0.046$); 血压异常与归属于稳定 FBG-升高 IR 型 (OR=0.66, 95%CI: 0.48 ~ 0.92, $P=0.013$) 和升高 FBG-IR 型 (OR=0.48, 95%CI: 0.31 ~ 0.74, $P=0.001$) 的风险降低相关; 饮酒情况中, 从不饮酒者发生稳定 FBG-升高 IR 型的风险较低 (OR=0.39, 95%CI: 0.16 ~ 0.95, $P=0.038$)。

表2 2型糖尿病患者空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹影响因素的单因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Univariate logistic regression analysis of factors influencing fasting blood glucose-insulin resistance trajectories in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Variables	Rising FBG-stable IR		Stable FBG-rising IR		Rising FBG-IR	
	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P
Age /years						
<60	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
≥60	0.56(0.33-0.93)	0.024	0.91(0.67-1.25)	0.572	1.05(0.69-1.60)	0.811
Sex						
Female	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Male	0.83(0.51-1.37)	0.474	1.54(1.13-2.09)	0.006	1.68(1.10-2.56)	0.016
Education level						
Below high school	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
High school or above	0.98(0.60-1.62)	0.949	1.59(1.17-2.17)	0.003	1.59(1.04-2.43)	0.033
Occupation type						
Sedentary work	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Standing work	1.49(0.84-2.63)	0.172	0.85(0.60-1.20)	0.360	0.92(0.57-1.48)	0.736
Alternating sitting and standing	1.04(0.52-2.09)	0.909	0.66(0.44-0.99)	0.045	1.01(0.59-1.75)	0.956
Household income level						
Low level	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
High level	0.86(0.50-1.49)	0.597	0.97(0.69-1.38)	0.875	0.87(0.55-1.37)	0.540
Medication type						
Oral hypoglycemic agents	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Insulin injection	0.77(0.46-1.29)	0.328	0.67(0.49-0.92)	0.013	0.82(0.53-1.25)	0.354
Hypertension status						
No	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Yes	0.97(0.58-1.63)	0.918	0.62(0.45-0.86)	0.003	0.45(0.29-0.68)	<0.001
Dyslipidemia						
No	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Yes	1.06(0.65-1.75)	0.809	0.98(0.72-1.34)	0.907	0.74(0.48-1.13)	0.166
Body mass index /(kg/m ²)	1.03(0.97-1.09)	0.283	1.03(0.99-1.07)	0.104	1.01(0.97-1.06)	0.566
BMI category						
Normal weight	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Overweight	1.11(0.63-1.97)	0.707	0.99(0.70-1.40)	0.965	1.11(0.70-1.77)	0.652
Obese	1.59(0.81-3.12)	0.174	1.60(1.04-2.46)	0.033	1.46(0.83-2.59)	0.188
Abdominal obesity						
No	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Yes	1.20(0.67-2.15)	0.547	0.94(0.66-1.34)	0.749	0.91(0.57-1.46)	0.711
Smoking status						

续表

Variables	Rising FBG-stable IR		Stable FBG-rising IR		Rising FBG-IR	
	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Current smoker	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Former smoker	0.88(0.36-2.16)	0.787	0.76(0.46-1.24)	0.270	1.07(0.56-2.03)	0.837
Never smoker	1.42(0.75-2.69)	0.286	0.69(0.47-0.99)	0.049	0.74(0.45-1.23)	0.245
Drinking status						
Current drinker	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Former drinker	0.37(0.10-1.39)	0.141	0.53(0.23-1.20)	0.126	0.66(0.24-1.82)	0.424
Non-drinker	0.82(0.25-2.67)	0.743	0.40(0.18-0.89)	0.024	0.50(0.19-1.31)	0.159
Balanced diet						
Unbalanced	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Balanced	0.93(0.57-1.53)	0.782	1.11(0.82-1.51)	0.489	1.14(0.75-1.72)	0.541
Fruit and vegetable intake						
Insufficient	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Adequate	0.75(0.42-1.33)	0.324	0.83(0.57-1.20)	0.321	0.72(0.44-1.16)	0.180
Milk and dairy intake						
Insufficient	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Adequate	0.88(0.48-1.60)	0.678	0.88(0.61-1.27)	0.494	1.06(0.65-1.72)	0.814
Fish intake						
Insufficient	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Adequate	1.29(0.76-2.21)	0.342	1.32(0.96-1.83)	0.089	1.27(0.81-1.97)	0.292
Salt intake						
Insufficient	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Adequate	1.19(0.72-1.99)	0.492	1.26(0.92-1.72)	0.143	1.12(0.73-1.70)	0.605
Sugar-sweetened beverage intake						
Insufficient	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Adequate	0.96(0.49-1.60)	0.894	0.66(0.44-0.99)	0.049	0.81(0.47-1.40)	0.457
Physical activity						
No exercise	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Light exercise	1.11(0.58-2.11)	0.751	0.74(0.50-1.10)	0.137	0.89(0.53-1.49)	0.653
Moderate-to-vigorous exercise	0.46(0.09-2.35)	0.349	0.82(0.38-1.78)	0.613	0.31(0.08-1.23)	0.095
Sleep duration /h	1.02(0.91-1.15)	0.705	0.99(0.92-1.07)	0.862	1.08(0.98-1.18)	0.116
Sleep quality						
Poor	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Good	1.07(0.59-1.91)	0.829	0.97(0.68-1.39)	0.869	1.64(0.97-2.76)	0.063
Sedentary behavior						
No	Reference	-	Reference	-	Reference	-
Yes	0.93(0.50-1.74)	0.829	0.88(0.61-1.27)	0.527	1.02(0.60-1.72)	0.948

3 讨论

本研究基于联合潜类别混合模型首次从协同动态角度刻画了2型糖尿病人群空腹血糖(FBG)与胰岛素抵抗(IR)的四类演变轨迹:稳定FBG-IR、升高FBG-稳定IR、稳定FBG-升高IR与升高FBG-IR。总体上,“稳定FBG-升高IR”型占比近四分之三,提示IR的加重常早于或强于血糖的显性升高,与“IR先行、 β 细胞功能衰退继发”的经典自然史模型相吻合^[10-12]。这一轨迹分布为风险识别前移提供了依据:仅依赖血糖可能低估早期高危个体,联合评估IR(如HOMA-IR)可在血糖恶化前识别出需要干预的人群^[13]。

既往研究多为横断面研究或单一指标相关研究,难以揭示个体随时间的协同异质性。我们观察到的以“稳定FBG-升高IR”为主的进程,国外研究从另一角度提供了可比证据。以甘油葡萄糖指数(triglyceride-glucose, TyG)作为IR替代指标的前瞻性队列显示,TyG上升轨迹与更高的全因及心血管死亡风险相关,支持“IR动态恶化具有预后意义”的观点^[14]。数据驱动的成人起病糖尿病亚型研究亦表明,IR主导亚型具有独特并发症谱系和管理需求,提示“表型-轨迹”双维度分层的必要性^[15]。方法学上,联合潜类别混合模型适合刻画“纵向异质性+潜在类别”的结构特征,相关实现与实践要点已在统计学文献系统阐述,可为本研究设计与扩展提供技术支撑^[16]。

表3 2型糖尿病患者空腹血糖-胰岛素抵抗轨迹影响因素的无序多分类logistic回归分析

Table 3 Multinomial logistic regression analysis of factors influencing fasting blood glucose-insulin resistance trajectories in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Reference group	<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	<i>z</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Rising FBG-stable IR	Age group	<60	-0.60	0.26	-2.28	0.55(0.33-0.92)	0.023
Stable FBG-rising IR	Education level	Below high school	0.34	0.17	1.99	1.40(1.01-1.94)	0.046
	Hypertension status	No	-0.42	0.17	-2.48	0.66(0.48-0.92)	0.013
Drinking status	Current drinker	-0.89	0.45	-1.93	0.41(0.17-1.01)	0.053	
							Former drinker
Rising FBG-IR	Hypertension status	No	-0.94	0.45	-2.07	0.39(0.16-0.95)	0.038

就基线差异与影响因素而言,首先,年龄≥60岁与“升高FBG-稳定IR”型相关、而年轻者更易见于“升高FBG-IR”或“稳定FBG-升高IR”型,提示老年患者可能以 β 细胞分泌不足主导、青中年则更受生活方式相关IR加重驱动。既往研究表明,随着年龄增长,胰岛 β 细胞功能逐渐衰退,胰岛素分泌能力下降^[17-18]。而在青中年人群中,肥胖及不良生活方式更为常见,导致胰岛素抵抗成为代谢异常的主要驱动因素^[19-20]。其次,性别方面,“升高FBG-IR”组男性比例更高,与男性较多内脏/肝脏脂肪、较差胰岛素抑制脂解能力以及相关激素/脂肪因子

差异的证据相吻合^[21]。再次,教育程度较高者更易进入“稳定FBG-升高IR”或“升高FBG-IR”,提示社会人口学-行为途径的复杂性。教育在总体上常与较低糖尿病风险相关,但在特定人群及职业与生活方式结构(比如节奏快、饮食“西化”等)下,关联方向可能出现差异,国内外研究亦提示教育/社会经济地位与糖代谢风险的关系受多重中介因素影响,应在后续工作中以因果中介模型进一步解析^[22]。

值得注意的是,血压异常在不同轨迹间的分布呈现相对“逆向”关联——与“稳定FBG-升高IR”及“升高FBG-IR”类型的风险降低相关。这一现象

可能反映了临床早期干预的潜在效应:接受规范降压治疗的人群(尤其使用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂或血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂[ACEI/ARB类])在既往研究中被证实对代谢的不良影响较小,甚至可改善胰岛素敏感性,并降低新发糖尿病风险;相反,噻嗪类利尿剂及部分传统 β 受体阻滞剂则可能加重胰岛素抵抗、增加糖代谢异常风险^[23-25]。因此,本研究观察到的关联可能部分受到降压药物类型差异的影响。然而,这一推测仍仅基于统计学关联,尚需在包含药物使用及时变信息的前瞻性模型中进一步验证。

生活方式方面,研究显示肥胖与“稳定FBG-升高IR”风险升高相关,符合肥胖驱动IR的经典认识^[26]。而从不饮酒者进入该轨迹的风险较低这一现象,提示饮酒-代谢关系可能呈非线性。多项观察性汇总研究显示适度饮酒与T2DM风险较低相关,并且可能仅限于女性和非亚洲人群^[27]。鉴于饮酒量、频次、酒种与混杂因素的复杂性,该结果需在更精细化的饮酒测量与因果推断框架下复核。本研究中血脂异常、饮食、运动等未达统计学意义,可能与测量误差、样本量分布或随访时长有关,不宜据此否定其潜在作用。

临床上,这些结果具有重要意义。首先,不同轨迹提示患者存在差异化的代谢风险,应根据轨迹类型进行精准分层管理。例如,对处于“稳定FBG-升高IR”型的患者,应在血糖尚未明显升高前强化胰岛素抵抗干预,如通过体重控制、饮食结构优化和规律运动延缓病程进展;而对“双重恶化”轨迹患者,则需尽早综合应用药物治疗并加强并发症监

测。其次,结果表明仅依赖血糖水平来监测病情可能低估风险,联合评估胰岛素抵抗可更早识别高危人群,从而实现防控策略的前移。同时,本研究结果也为公共卫生政策提供了启示。鉴于大多数患者表现为胰岛素抵抗先行,应在社区及高危人群管理中推广以HOMA-IR等指标为基础的风险评估,推动从单一血糖控制向综合代谢管理转变。未来若能将代谢轨迹识别纳入常规随访流程,有望实现对2型糖尿病患者的动态分层干预。

本研究亦存在局限性。首先,本研究为单中心回顾性研究,样本代表性有限,结果的外推性仍需在多中心、大样本人群中进一步验证。其次,尽管采用多重插补方法减少了缺失数据的影响,但潜在的选择偏倚仍不可避免。第三,由于数据来源于真实世界登记系统,缺乏药物使用的时变信息(如降糖、降压及调脂治疗的类型、剂量及持续时间),因此无法评估药物干预对FBG-IR轨迹变化的动态影响。此外,本研究未纳入炎症指标、遗传学信息及代谢组学数据,可能低估了复杂病理机制的作用。未来研究应结合多中心长期随访,并整合多组学技术和药物暴露数据,深入解析不同代谢轨迹的分子基础及其与糖尿病并发症发生的因果关系。

综上所述,本研究揭示了2型糖尿病患者血糖与胰岛素抵抗的多种动态演变轨迹,并识别了年龄、教育水平、血压及饮酒等重要影响因素。这些发现不仅深化了对糖尿病异质性进展规律的理解,也为早期识别高风险人群、优化个体化干预和公共卫生管理提供了理论依据与实践方向。

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