

• 临床研究 •

肌肉脂肪比与2型糖尿病患者代谢相关脂肪性肝病关系的性别差异:一项回顾性研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨肌肉脂肪比(muscle-to-fat ratio, MFR)与2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)的关系, 并分析其性别差异及诊断效能。方法: 回顾性纳入2023年9月—2024年8月于南京医科大学第一附属医院内分泌科住院的T2DM患者, 通过电子病历系统收集临床资料, 生物电阻抗分析测定体成分, 计算MFR[全身骨骼肌质量(kg)/全身脂肪质量(kg)], FibroScan检测受控衰减参数(controlled attenuation parameter, CAP)与肝脏硬度值(liver stiffness measurement, LSM)。根据患者是否合并MAFLD, 分为Non-MAFLD组和MAFLD组。按性别将MFR进行三分位数分组, 采用Logistic回归及趋势性检验分析MFR与MAFLD的关联, 通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估MFR对MAFLD的诊断效能。结果: 共筛查2 056例T2DM患者, 根据纳入排除标准最终纳入448例, 其年龄为(55.33 ± 12.00)岁, 体重指数(body mass index, BMI)为(25.13 ± 3.51) kg/m²。MAFLD总体患病率为62.5% (280/448), 其中, 男性患病率(59.9%, 187/312)低于女性(68.4%, 93/136)。MAFLD组($n=280$)MFR低于Non-MAFLD组($n=168$) [$1.01(0.77, 1.24)$ vs. $1.29(0.96, 1.74)$, $P < 0.001$]。MFR分组分析显示, 随着MFR升高, MAFLD患病率下降($P < 0.001$)。多因素Logistic回归显示, 与MFR最高组相比, 男性最低组和中间组发生MAFLD的风险显著增加[OR(95% CI)分别为3.36(1.49~7.57)和2.03(1.02~4.03)], 且存在线性趋势(P for trend=0.001); 而女性仅中间组风险显著增加(OR=3.53, 95% CI: 1.05~11.88), 未观察到线性趋势(P for trend=0.699)。此外, 中介分析显示BMI在女性中中介效应显著(效应值=-3.59, Bootstrap 95% CI: -7.23~-1.09)。MFR诊断MAFLD的ROC曲线下面积, 男性为0.766(截断值1.22), 女性为0.711(截断值0.78)。相关性分析显示, 不同性别MFR均与肥胖指标、胰岛素抵抗指数、CAP、LSM负相关; 而年龄仅与女性MFR负相关, 血脂、尿酸、肝酶仅与男性MFR负相关。结论: MFR与T2DM患者MAFLD风险独立相关, 其关联模式存在性别差异, 提示临床管理需考虑性别因素。

[关键词] 肌肉脂肪比; 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 2型糖尿病; 生物电阻抗分析; 性别差异

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Gender differences in the association between muscle - to - fat ratio and metabolic dysfunction - associated fatty liver disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a retrospective study

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the association between the muscle-to-fat ratio (MFR) and metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), and to evaluate its gender differences and diagnostic performance. **Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on T2DM patients hospitalized in the Department of Endocrinology at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from September 2023 to August 2024. Clinical data were collected from the electronic medical record system. Body composition was measured by bioelectrical impedance analysis, and MFR was calculated as

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total skeletal muscle mass (kg)/total fat mass (kg). We measured controlled attenuation parameter (CAP) and liver stiffness measurement (LSM) *via* FibroScan. Patients were divided into the non-MAFLD and MAFLD groups according to whether they had MAFLD. MFR was stratified into gender-specific tertiles. Its association with MAFLD was analyzed using logistic regression and trend tests, with diagnostic performance evaluated *via* receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. **Results:** A total of 2 056 T2DM patients were screened, of whom 448 met the inclusion criteria and were enrolled. The mean age was 55.33 ± 12.00 years, and the mean body mass index (BMI) was 25.13 ± 3.51 kg/m². The overall prevalence of MAFLD was 62.5% (280/448). The prevalence was lower in males (59.9%, 187/312) than in females (68.4%, 93/136). The MFR was significantly lower in the MAFLD group ($n=280$) than in the non-MAFLD group ($n=168$) [$1.01(0.77, 1.24)$ vs. $1.29(0.96, 1.74)$, $P < 0.001$]. MFR tertile analysis showed a decreasing prevalence of MAFLD with increasing MFR ($P < 0.001$). Multivariable logistic regression revealed gender-specific associations. Compared to the highest MFR tertile, males in the lowest and middle tertiles had a significantly higher risk of MAFLD [OR (95% CI): $3.36(1.49-7.57)$ and $2.03(1.02-4.03)$, respectively], with a significant linear trend (P for trend = 0.001). In contrast, among females, only the middle tertile showed a significantly increased risk [OR (95% CI): $3.53(1.05-11.88)$], with no linear trend (P for trend = 0.699). Additionally, mediation analysis demonstrated a statistically significant indirect effect of BMI in females (effect = -3.59, Bootstrap 95% CI: -7.23--1.09). The area under the ROC curve of MFR for diagnosing MAFLD was 0.766 (cut-off value: 1.22) in males and 0.711 (cut-off value: 0.78) in females. Correlation analysis indicated that MFR was negatively correlated with obesity indices, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, CAP, and LSM in both genders. However, age was negatively correlated with MFR only in females, whereas blood lipids, uric acid, and liver enzymes showed inverse correlations only in males. **Conclusion:** MFR is independently associated with MAFLD risk in patients with T2DM, and this association exhibits distinct gender-specific patterns, highlighting the importance of considering gender in clinical management.

[Key words] muscle-to-fat ratio; metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; type 2 diabetes mellitus; bioelectrical impedance analysis; gender differences

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代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 由非酒精性脂肪肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 变更而来, 其本质是一种由代谢失调驱动的慢性肝病, 内在遗传易感性与营养过剩等环境因素的相互作用共同构成了其发病基础, 胰岛素抵抗贯穿全程, 为核心驱动机制^[1]。而 MAFLD 与 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 常相伴发生, 并相互影响^[2-3]。MAFLD 通过加剧胰岛素抵抗等机制, 加速 T2DM 及其并发症的进展。反之, T2DM 则会促进 MAFLD 向脂肪性肝炎、肝纤维化演变, 从而显著提升肝病相关死亡风险。这种双向的病理生理互动, 协同增加了患者心血管事件与全因死亡风险^[2-3]。因此, 国内外多个指南均强调在 T2DM 患者中开展 MAFLD 的筛查与管理^[4]。研究表明, 低肌肉量与高脂肪量, 尤其“肌少性肥胖”, 可通过胰岛素抵抗、慢性炎症、脂毒性等途径促进 T2DM 和 MAFLD 的进展^[5-7]。人体肌肉量与脂肪量常同时发生变化, 肌肉量下降伴随脂肪量增加可能造成双重代谢负担, 引发更严重的代谢紊乱。而肌肉脂肪比 (muscle-to-fat ratio, MFR) 反映

了肌肉与脂肪的平衡状态, 多项研究表明, 低 MFR 或高脂肪肌肉比 (fat-to-muscle ratio, FMR) 与 T2DM、MAFLD 或 NAFLD 以及代谢综合征和心血管疾病风险增加独立相关^[8-10]。然而, 现有关于 MFR 与 MAFLD 的研究多基于社区或体检人群, 针对住院 T2DM 患者这一高风险人群的研究较少。此外, 性激素影响体成分分布与代谢调节^[11], 这提示 MFR 与 MAFLD 的关联可能存在性别差异, 但这一假设在住院 T2DM 患者中尚未得到充分验证。基于上述背景, 本研究拟通过回顾性分析, 探讨 MFR 与住院 T2DM 患者 MAFLD 风险之间的关系, 并分析其性别差异, 为 MAFLD 的筛查和临床干预提供科学依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性收集 2023 年 9 月—2024 年 8 月于南京医科大学第一附属医院内分泌科住院的 T2DM 患者的临床资料, 共筛查患者 2 056 例, 根据纳入排除标准, 最终 448 例患者被纳入本研究。纳入标准: 年龄 ≥ 18 岁; 参照《中国 2 型糖尿病防治指南 (2020 年版)》

诊断T2DM^[12]; 参照《代谢相关(非酒精性)脂肪性肝病防治指南(2024年版)》诊断MAFLD^[1]。排除标准: 合并糖尿病急性或严重慢性并发症; 严重肝肾功能不全; 伴发感染、心力衰竭、恶性肿瘤或精神疾病等全身性疾病; 甲状腺功能异常或使用相关药物; 使用糖皮质激素、生长激素类药物; 活动障碍; 曾行减重手术或近3个月内有手术史; 妊娠期、哺乳期妇女; 临床数据缺失。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批通过(伦审号2024-SR-685)。本研究不涉及患者个人隐私信息, 豁免知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集

通过电子病历系统收集患者的性别、年龄、身高、体重、腰围(waist circumference, WC)、糖尿病病程及并发症、既往病史、近半年用药史、吸烟和饮酒史等。用药史中详细记录以下降糖药物的使用情况: 胰岛素、磺酰脲类、二甲双胍、阿卡波糖、吡格列酮、胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂(glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, GLP-1RA)、二肽基肽酶-4抑制剂(dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, DPP-4i)以及钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂。吸烟定义为过去1年内平均每日吸烟 ≥ 3 支; 饮酒定义为每周饮酒 ≥ 3 次且持续12个月以上。体重指数(body mass index, BMI)=体重(kg)/身高²(m²)。

1.2.2 实验室指标检测

患者至少禁食8 h后, 于次日晨采集空腹静脉血, 留取晨尿。检测空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、甲状腺功能、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、尿素、肌酐、尿微量白蛋白与尿肌酐浓度等。计算尿微量白蛋白与尿肌酐比值(urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio, UACR)、估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、稳态模型评估的胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)。HOMA-IR=FPG(mmol/L)×FINS(μU/mL)/22.5^[13]。

1.2.3 人体成分测量

采用生物电阻抗分析(bioelectrical impedance

analysis, BIA)仪(Seca mBCA515, 德国)测量体成分, 获取全身骨骼肌质量(skeletal muscle mass, SMM)、全身脂肪质量(fat mass, FM), 测量内脏脂肪面积(visceral fat area, VFA)。MFR=SMM(kg)/FM(kg)。

1.2.4 MAFLD的诊断

由经过培训的专业人员使用瞬时弹性成像系统(FibroScan PRO, Echosens 公司, 法国)检测受控衰减参数(controlled attenuation parameter, CAP)与肝脏硬度值(liver stiffness measurement, LSM), 根据CAP值评估肝脏脂肪变性, 将CAP ≥ 238 dB/m定义为脂肪肝^[1, 14]。在此基础上, 根据MAFLD的诊断标准^[1], 将研究对象分为T2DM合并MAFLD组(MAFLD组)与T2DM不合并MAFLD组(Non-MAFLD组)。

1.2.5 糖尿病并发症的诊断

糖尿病周围神经病变(diabetic peripheral neuropathy, DPN)与糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)的诊断均依据《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020年版)》^[12]中的相关标准进行。

1.2.6 高血压的诊断

高血压的诊断依据《中国高血压防治指南(2024年修订版)》^[15]中的相关标准进行。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行数据分析。对于计量资料, 符合正态分布的以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验(两组)或单因素方差分析(多组); 不符合正态分布的以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示, 组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验(两组)或Kruskal-Wallis H 检验(多组)。计数资料以例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法。多组间比较, 如整体检验显著, 则进行事后两两比较, 并采用Bonferroni法校正。采用Spearman相关分析评估MFR与年龄和代谢指标的相关性。采用二元Logistic回归及趋势性检验分析MFR与MAFLD的关联及线性趋势。采用PROCESS宏程序进行中介效应分析。通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估MFR对MAFLD的诊断效能。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床特征比较

本研究共纳入448例T2DM患者, MAFLD的总患病率为62.5%(280/448), 其中男性患病率(59.9%, 187/312)低于女性(68.4%, 93/136)。与Non-MAFLD

组相比,MAFLD组的SMM、FM、BMI、WC、VFA、HOMA-IR、TC、TG、LDL-C、UA、AST、ALT及高血压患病率、GLP-1RA使用率较高,而糖尿病病程、MFR、HDL-C、DPN患病率和吸烟比例较低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组间年龄、HbA1c、eGFR、UACR、DR患病率及饮酒比例差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表1)。两组间其他降糖药物和降脂药物的使用率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

此外,按MFR三分位数将总人群分为Q1($MFR < 0.93, n = 147$)、Q2($0.93 \leq MFR < 1.27, n = 150$)和Q3($MFR \geq 1.27, n = 151$)3组,3组患者的MAFLD患病率依次为75.51%(111/147)、70.67%(106/150)、41.72%(63/151),组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。

2.2 T2DM患者发生MAFLD的影响因素分析

以是否发生MAFLD(是=1,否=0)为因变量,基于既往文献与专业知识确定自变量,并进行共线性

诊断(方差膨胀因子 < 5)。最终将年龄、性别、糖尿病病程、HbA1c、BMI、MFR、TG、HDL-C、ALT、降糖及降脂药物使用情况、烟酒史等作为自变量纳入二元Logistic回归模型(强制进入法)。结果显示,MFR、BMI、ALT、TG是T2DM患者发生MAFLD的独立影响因素(P 均 < 0.05)。其中,MFR与MAFLD风险呈显著负相关(表2)。

2.3 不同性别T2DM患者体成分比较

相比女性,男性患者的WC、VFA、SMM、MFR较高,FM较低(P 均 < 0.001),不同性别BMI差异无统计学意义($P = 0.138$,表3)。

2.4 T2DM患者MFR与年龄及代谢指标的相关性

相关性分析显示,无论性别,MFR与BMI、WC、VFA、HOMA-IR、CAP、LSM均呈负相关;然而,TC、TG、LDL-C、UA、ALT、AST仅与男性MFR负相关($P < 0.05$),年龄仅与女性MFR负相关($P < 0.05$,表4)。

表1 两组患者临床特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between the two groups

Variable	Total($n=448$)	Non-MAFLD($n=168$)	MAFLD($n=280$)	$\chi^2/t/z$	P
Male[$n(\%)$]	312(69.6)	125(74.4)	187(66.8)	2.883	0.090
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.33 $\pm$ 12.00	56.41 $\pm$ 11.21	54.69 $\pm$ 12.43	1.474	0.141
Duration[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.0(2.0, 15.0)	10.0(3.3, 15.0)	7.0(2.0, 14.8)	-2.064	0.039
BMI($\text{kg}/\text{m}^2, \bar{x} \pm s$)	25.13 $\pm$ 3.51	23.24 $\pm$ 2.85	26.26 $\pm$ 3.38	9.708	<0.001
WC(m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.91 $\pm$ 0.10	0.87 $\pm$ 0.09	0.94 $\pm$ 0.09	-8.497	<0.001
VFA[$\text{cm}^2, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	87.0(64.0, 114.0)	69.0(43.0, 93.0)	95.5(73.3, 122.0)	7.694	<0.001
FM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	21.44 $\pm$ 7.05	17.22 $\pm$ 5.58	23.97 $\pm$ 6.62	-11.07	<0.001
SMM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.85 $\pm$ 5.53	22.05 $\pm$ 5.08	23.34 $\pm$ 5.75	-2.477	0.014
MFR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.10(0.83, 1.37)	1.29(0.96, 1.74)	1.01(0.77, 1.24)	-7.082	<0.001
HbA1c(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.73 $\pm$ 2.07	8.81 $\pm$ 2.22	8.68 $\pm$ 1.97	0.674	0.501
HOMA-IR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.60(0.83, 2.82)	1.14(0.53, 1.83)	2.12(1.13, 3.41)	7.010	<0.001
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.63 $\pm$ 1.23	4.38 $\pm$ 1.10	4.78 $\pm$ 1.28	-3.483	0.001
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.36(0.95, 2.11)	1.06(0.77, 1.59)	1.54(1.11, 2.53)	7.110	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.18 $\pm$ 0.27	1.25 $\pm$ 0.31	1.14 $\pm$ 0.23	3.832	<0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.88 $\pm$ 0.87	2.70 $\pm$ 0.79	3.00 $\pm$ 0.90	-3.557	<0.001
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	19.25(13.80, 29.30)	16.00(11.93, 21.75)	23.20(16.00, 38.70)	7.552	<0.001
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	20.00(16.93, 25.28)	18.40(16.00, 21.00)	21.60(17.83, 30.23)	5.982	<0.001
UA($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	327.88 $\pm$ 86.05	304.02 $\pm$ 74.34	342.20 $\pm$ 89.49	-4.870	<0.001
eGFR[mL/(min/1.73 m ²)]	97.76 $\pm$ 16.30	97.48 $\pm$ 14.89	97.93 $\pm$ 17.11	-0.296	0.767
UACR[mg/mmol, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.07(0.61, 2.28)	1.05(0.59, 2.21)	1.07(0.63, 2.30)	0.263	0.793
Alcohol drinking[$n(\%)$]	80(17.9)	33(19.6)	47(16.8)	0.584	0.445
Smoking[$n(\%)$]	151(33.7)	68(40.5)	83(29.6)	5.515	0.019
DPN[$n(\%)$]	344(76.8)	139(82.7)	205(73.2)	5.343	0.021
DR[$n(\%)$]	57(12.7)	26(15.5)	31(11.1)	1.835	0.176
Hypertension[$n(\%)$]	200(44.6)	60(35.7)	140(50.0)	8.671	0.003
GLP-1RA[$n(\%)$]	44(9.8)	8(4.8)	36(12.9)	7.769	0.005
DPP-4i[$n(\%)$]	77(17.2)	32(19.0)	45(16.1)	0.653	0.419

表2 MAFLD发生风险的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multivariable logistic regression analysis of risk factors for MAFLD

Variable	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95% CI)	P
MFR	-1.768	0.479	13.645	0.17(0.07-0.44)	<0.001
BMI	0.182	0.056	10.409	1.20(1.07-1.34)	0.001
ALT	0.063	0.013	22.295	1.07(1.04-1.09)	<0.001
TG	0.281	0.134	4.433	1.33(1.02-1.72)	0.035

表3 不同性别T2DM患者体成分比较

Table 3 Comparison of body composition between female and male patients with T2DM

Variable	Female(n=136)	Male(n=312)	t/z	P
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.75 $\pm$ 3.75	25.29 $\pm$ 3.39	-1.487	0.138
WC(m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.87 $\pm$ 0.09	0.93 $\pm$ 0.10	-6.136	<0.001
VFA(cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	77.94 $\pm$ 32.64	94.40 $\pm$ 39.68	-4.587	<0.001
FM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.87 $\pm$ 6.58	20.38 $\pm$ 7.00	4.944	<0.001
SMM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.68 $\pm$ 2.91	25.55 $\pm$ 4.05	-26.179	<0.001
MFR[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	0.72(0.62, 0.83)	1.25(1.06, 1.53)	-15.704	<0.001

表4 MFR与年龄及代谢指标的相关性

Table 4 Correlations of MFR with age and metabolic parameters

Variable	Male(n=312)		Female(n=136)	
	r	P	r	P
Age	-0.045	0.433	-0.253	0.003
BMI	-0.631	<0.001	-0.652	<0.001
WC	-0.668	<0.001	-0.556	<0.001
VFA	-0.641	<0.001	-0.487	<0.001
HbA1c	-0.019	0.734	0.068	0.434
HOMA-IR	-0.338	<0.001	-0.223	0.009
TC	-0.125	0.027	0.026	0.764
TG	-0.336	<0.001	-0.038	0.659
HDL-C	0.086	0.128	0.152	0.078
LDL-C	-0.133	0.019	-0.046	0.597
UA	-0.223	<0.001	-0.083	0.338
ALT	-0.260	<0.001	-0.077	0.372
AST	-0.224	<0.001	-0.040	0.640
CAP	-0.485	<0.001	-0.178	0.038
LSM	-0.241	<0.001	-0.187	0.029

2.5 男性患者MFR三分位数分组间比较

将男性患者按MFR三分位数分为T1(MFR<1.13, n=102)、T2(1.13≤MFR<1.40, n=102)、T3(MFR≥1.40, n=108)3组。3组间MAFLD患病率及CAP、BMI、WC、VFA、FM、TG、ALT、AST差异均有统计学意义(P均<0.05);与T3组相比, T2组HDL-C较低(P<0.05), T1组HOMA-IR、UA、LSM及高血压患病率较高(P均<0.05);3组间年龄、糖尿病病程、SMM、

HbA1c、TC、LDL-C差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05, 表5)。另外, 3组间吸烟、饮酒、UACR、DR和DPN患病率, 以及所有降糖药物和降脂药物使用率差异无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。

2.6 女性患者MFR三分位数分组间比较

将女性患者按照MFR三分位数分为T1(MFR<0.65, n=45)、T2(0.65≤MFR<0.80, n=44)、T3(MFR≥0.80, n=47)3组。与T3组相比, T1和T2组的MAFLD患病率、BMI、WC、VFA、FM较高, DPP-4i使用率较低, 差异均有统计学意义(P均<0.05);与T3组相比, T1组年龄更大、HOMA-IR更高(P<0.05), T2组AST、CAP值更高(P<0.05)。3组间糖尿病病程、SMM、HbA1c、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、ALT、UA、LSM及高血压患病率的差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05, 表6)。另外, 3组间吸烟、饮酒、UACR、DPN和DR患病率, 以及除DPP-4i外其他降糖药物和降脂药物使用率的差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。

2.7 MFR与MAFLD风险的关联

以是否合并MAFLD为因变量, MFR三分位数分组(T3组为参照)为自变量, 按性别分层进行二元Logistic回归分析及趋势性检验(表7)。在男性中, 单因素分析显示, MFR与MAFLD风险显著相关;在校正年龄、BMI后(模型1), 关联仍显著;进一步校正糖尿病病程、HbA1c、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、高血压患病率、降糖和降脂药物使用情况后(模型2), 与T3组相比, T1和T2组发生MAFLD的风险显著增加[OR(95%CI)分别为3.36(1.49~7.57)和2.03(1.02~

表5 男性患者MFR三分位数分组特征

Table 5 Characteristics of male patients stratified by MFR tertiles

Variable	Total(n=312)	T1(n=102)	T2(n=102)	T3(n=108)	P
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	54.30 $\pm$ 12.35	54.75 $\pm$ 14.19	54.17 $\pm$ 11.17	54.0 $\pm$ 11.13	0.913
Duration[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.0(2.0, 15.0)	6.5(2.0, 12.5)	8.0(2.8, 15.0)	9.0(3.3, 15.0)	0.577
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.29 $\pm$ 3.39	27.51 $\pm$ 3.50**	25.56 $\pm$ 2.48**	22.93 $\pm$ 2.39	<0.001
WC(m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.93 $\pm$ 0.10	1.00 $\pm$ 0.10**	0.94 $\pm$ 0.06**	0.86 $\pm$ 0.07	<0.001
VFA(cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	94.40 $\pm$ 39.68	121.33 $\pm$ 37.28**	98.86 $\pm$ 27.37**	64.76 $\pm$ 30.97	<0.001
FM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.38 $\pm$ 7.00	26.75 $\pm$ 6.15**	20.81 $\pm$ 3.47**	13.96 $\pm$ 3.84	<0.001
SMM(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.55 $\pm$ 4.05	25.92 $\pm$ 4.56	25.81 $\pm$ 3.75	24.94 $\pm$ 3.76	0.144
HbA1c(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.65 $\pm$ 2.06	8.71 $\pm$ 1.86	8.60 $\pm$ 2.05	8.63 $\pm$ 2.26	0.935
HOMA-IR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.53(0.80, 2.82)	2.34(1.22, 3.85)**	1.54(0.79, 2.71)	1.23(0.61, 1.98)	<0.001
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.51 $\pm$ 1.20	4.69 $\pm$ 1.34	4.49 $\pm$ 1.12	4.36 $\pm$ 1.11	0.129
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.37(0.95, 2.10)	1.59(1.11, 2.78)**	1.48(1.10, 2.20)**	1.07(0.80, 1.59)	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.14 $\pm$ 0.24	1.13 $\pm$ 0.21	1.09 $\pm$ 0.22**	1.19 $\pm$ 0.28	0.007
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.83 $\pm$ 0.86	2.95 $\pm$ 0.93	2.83 $\pm$ 0.79	2.72 $\pm$ 0.84	0.141
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	20.4(14.0, 30.4)	23.5(16.0, 37.1)**	21.7(16.4, 33.7)**	17.5(12.0, 24.8)	<0.001
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	20.1(17.0, 25.4)	21.2(18.0, 27.6)**	21.0(17.0, 29.3)**	19.0(16.0, 23.0)	<0.001
UA(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	344.96 $\pm$ 85.78	365.32 $\pm$ 88.76**	347.38 $\pm$ 84.45	323.45 $\pm$ 79.69	0.002
Hypertension[n(%)]	141(45.2)	55(53.9)*	48(47.1)	38(35.2)	0.022
GLP-1RA[n(%)]	26(8.3)	14(13.7)	6(5.9)	6(5.6)	0.056
DPP-4i[n(%)]	58(18.6)	17(16.7)	16(15.7)	25(23.1)	0.317
CAP(dB/m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	254.08 $\pm$ 52.31	278.49 $\pm$ 52.84**	257.46 $\pm$ 45.05**	227.84 $\pm$ 46.14	<0.001
LSM[kPa, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.10(4.30, 6.10)	5.60(4.68, 6.50)**	5.00(4.18, 6.30)	4.85(4.13, 5.58)	<0.001
MAFLD[n(%)]	187(59.9)	83(81.4)*	67(65.7)*	37(34.3)	<0.001

Compared with the T3 group, * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$.

4.03)],且存在线性趋势($P_{trend}=0.001$)。在女性中,单因素分析显示,MFR与MAFLD风险显著相关,但在校正年龄、BMI后(模型1),该关联不再显著;进一步校正糖尿病病程、HbA1c、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、高血压患病率、降糖和降脂药使用情况后(模型2),仅T2组发生MAFLD的风险显著升高($OR=3.53, 95\%CI: 1.05\sim 11.88$),T1组与T3组间的风险差异无统计学意义($P=0.896$)。趋势性检验未提示线性趋势($P_{trend}=0.699$)。在女性中,以MAFLD为因变量,MFR为自变量,BMI和年龄为中介变量,进行中介分析,结果显示,BMI的中介效应具有统计学意义(效应值=-3.59, Bootstrap 95% CI: -7.23~-1.09);年龄的中介效应无统计学意义(效应值=-0.24, Bootstrap 95% CI: -1.19~0.54)。

2.8 MFR对MAFLD的诊断效能

通过ROC曲线评估MFR对MAFLD的诊断效能(图1)。结果显示,男性的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.766(95%CI: 0.713~0.820; $P < 0.001$),最佳截断值为1.22,灵敏度和特异度分

别为79.2%和61.5%。女性的AUC为0.711(95%CI: 0.618~0.804; $P < 0.001$),最佳截断值为0.78,灵敏度和特异度分别为65.1%和73.1%。Delong检验显示,两性间AUC差异无统计学意义($P=0.311$)。

3 讨 论

本研究通过回顾性分析发现,低MFR不仅与T2DM患者MAFLD风险增加独立相关,也与更严重的代谢紊乱相关,且具有显著的性别差异。

本研究中,T2DM患者的MAFLD总体患病率高达62.5%,MAFLD组患者也呈现出更显著的体成分异常与代谢紊乱。这一发现不仅验证了MAFLD在T2DM患者中的广泛流行^[16]与健康风险^[2],也凸显了对其及早识别与干预的重要性。然而,针对MAFLD的筛查,目前仍缺乏便捷、高效的工具。

肥胖与肌少症可通过脂质异位沉积、肌源性因子分泌失调、慢性炎症及胰岛素抵抗等机制^[17-18],加速T2DM与MAFLD的进展^[7, 19]。大量证据表明,肌肉质量增加和脂肪质量降低与NAFLD风险降低相

表6 女性患者MFR三分位数分组特征

Table 6 Characteristics of female patients stratified by MFR tertiles

Variable	Total (n=136)	T1 (n=45)	T2 (n=44)	T3 (n=47)	P
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	57.71 $\pm$ 10.83	60.16 $\pm$ 10.54*	58.48 $\pm$ 10.60	54.64 $\pm$ 10.83	0.042
Duration [years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.0(3.0, 16.0)	8.0(2.5, 18.5)	8.0(4.0, 12.0)	7.0(1.0, 19.0)	0.888
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.75 $\pm$ 3.75	27.74 $\pm$ 3.66**	24.32 $\pm$ 2.79**	22.30 $\pm$ 2.47	<0.001
WC (m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.87 $\pm$ 0.09	0.93 $\pm$ 0.09**	0.87 $\pm$ 0.08**	0.82 $\pm$ 0.07	<0.001
VFA (cm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	77.94 $\pm$ 32.64	97.67 $\pm$ 36.66**	76.05 $\pm$ 26.76*	60.83 $\pm$ 22.10	<0.001
FM (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.87 $\pm$ 6.58	30.20 $\pm$ 5.80**	22.97 $\pm$ 4.11**	18.66 $\pm$ 3.35	<0.001
SMM (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.68 $\pm$ 2.91	16.79 $\pm$ 3.22	16.51 $\pm$ 2.79	16.73 $\pm$ 2.75	0.895
HbA1c (%)	8.91 $\pm$ 2.08	8.67 $\pm$ 2.02	8.81 $\pm$ 2.02	9.24 $\pm$ 2.18	0.385
HOMA-IR [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.71(0.85, 2.86)	2.18(0.93, 4.40)**	1.66(1.16, 3.10)	1.33(0.53, 2.26)	0.009
TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.90 $\pm$ 1.26	4.88 $\pm$ 1.21	4.94 $\pm$ 1.46	4.89 $\pm$ 1.14	0.975
TG [mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.33(0.95, 2.12)	1.27(0.97, 1.72)	1.66(1.04, 2.25)	1.27(0.79, 2.10)	0.284
HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.29 $\pm$ 0.29	1.23 $\pm$ 0.23	1.27 $\pm$ 0.29	1.35 $\pm$ 0.34	0.163
LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.01 $\pm$ 0.89	3.09 $\pm$ 0.92	2.99 $\pm$ 0.98	2.97 $\pm$ 0.80	0.775
ALT [U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	18.0(12.7, 27.0)	17.9(11.1, 28.0)	20.4(13.2, 38.1)	16.6(12.0, 21.0)	0.070
AST [U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	19.2(16.5, 24.8)	18.0(14.1, 23.0)	21.0(18.1, 30.8)*	18.0(16.4, 21.8)	0.010
UA (μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	288.70 $\pm$ 73.13	284.31 $\pm$ 61.14	307.86 $\pm$ 70.26	274.96 $\pm$ 83.32	0.088
Hypertension [n(%)]	59(43.3)	24(53.3)	19(43.2)	16(34.0)	0.175
GLP-1RA [n(%)]	18(13.2)	8(17.8)	6(13.6)	4(8.5)	0.421
DPP-4i [n(%)]	19(14.0)	4(8.9)*	3(6.8)*	12(25.5)	0.018
CAP (dB/m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	260.88 $\pm$ 51.03	264.38 $\pm$ 37.28	273.20 $\pm$ 48.57*	246.00 $\pm$ 61.02	0.032
LSM [kPa, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.20(4.10, 6.20)	5.40(4.35, 7.05)	5.20(4.15, 6.10)	4.60(3.70, 6.20)	0.105
MAFLD [n(%)]	93(68.4)	36(80.0)*	35(79.5)*	22(46.8)	<0.001

Compared with the T3 group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

表7 MFR与MAFLD风险的Logistic回归分析

Table 7 Logistic regression analysis of the correlation of MFR with MAFLD

Sex	MFR	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2	
		OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P
Male	T1	8.38(4.43–15.86)	<0.001	3.29(1.54–7.05)	0.002	3.36(1.49–7.57)	0.003
	T2	3.67(2.08–6.50)	<0.001	2.02(1.07–3.83)	0.031	2.03(1.02–4.03)	0.043
	T3	1.00(reference)	–	1.00(reference)	–	1.00(reference)	–
	P for trend	<0.001		0.002		0.001	
Female	T1	4.55(1.80–11.50)	0.001	1.06(0.30–3.68)	0.930	1.10(0.26–4.63)	0.896
	T2	4.42(1.74–11.20)	0.002	2.70(0.98–7.42)	0.055	3.53(1.05–11.88)	0.041
	T3	1.00(reference)	–	1.00(reference)	–	1.00(reference)	–
	P for trend	0.001		0.688		0.699	

Model 1: adjusted for age and BMI; Model 2: additionally adjusted for duration, HbA1c, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, hypertension, and use of antidiabetic and hypolipidemic drugs.

关^[20],而高FMR不仅与胰岛素抵抗、代谢综合征风险增加相关^[9],也与T2DM患者代谢紊乱呈独立的正相关关系,其预测效能也优于单一成分指标^[10]。可见肌肉与脂肪的比例失衡,而非单一成分成分的绝对值变化,可能是影响代谢健康的关键因素。国内外的大型横断面研究也一致报告,低骨骼肌质量与内脏

脂肪面积比与MAFLD风险增加独立相关^[8,21],其诊断价值也优于BMI等传统肥胖指标^[8]。另有研究揭示,T2DM患者的FMR降低也与NAFLD患者的肝脏脂肪变性和纤维化改善有关^[22]。本研究发现,MAFLD组患者的骨骼肌质量和肥胖指标(BMI、WC、VFA、FM)显著升高,但MFR显著降低,呈现

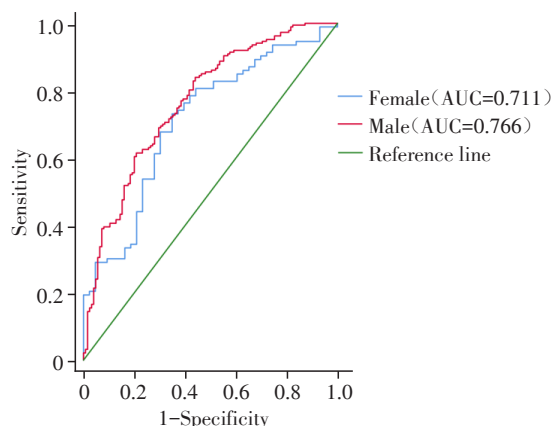


图1 MFR诊断MAFLD的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of MFR for diagnosing MAFLD

“肌少性肥胖”样体成分失衡状态。此外,无论性别,MFR均与多种肥胖指标、HOMA-IR、CAP、LSM呈负相关,说明MFR可有效反映T2DM患者的MAFLD风险及整体代谢状况。

性激素参与调节体脂分布、肌肉代谢,以及胰岛素敏感性^[11]与肝脏代谢^[5],因此MAFLD在易感性和病情进展上可能存在性别差异。本研究观察到,男性患者的SMM、VFA高于女性,而FM较低,这与性激素引起的体脂分布与肌肉代谢的性别二态性模式相符^[23]。为探究MFR与MAFLD风险的性别特异性关联,本研究按性别进行了分层分析。结果显示,在男性中,MFR不仅与肝酶(ALT、AST)、肝脂肪变性(CAP)和纤维化指标(LSM)负相关,也与血脂(TC、TG、LDL-C)及UA水平负相关。而在女性中,除肥胖指标外,MFR主要与年龄负相关,与CAP、LSM的相关性弱于男性。低MFR所伴随的代谢紊乱程度更轻、范围更窄,仅有T1组的HOMA-IR和T2组的AST等个别指标出现显著恶化。多因素Logistic回归分析及趋势性检验进一步揭示,男性MFR与MAFLD风险独立负相关,且存在显著的剂量-反应关系;而女性仅MFR居中的T2组与MAFLD风险独立相关,且无线性趋势。ROC曲线分析表明,MFR对MAFLD的诊断效能男性中略高于女性(AUC: 0.766 vs. 0.711),但差异无统计学意义。值得注意的是,男性MFR的最佳截断值更高(1.22 vs. 0.78)。上述差异可能源于性激素主导的体成分分布与代谢调控路径不同。在男性,雄激素驱动脂肪倾向于腹部和内脏沉积^[24],睾酮与生长激素/胰岛素样生长因子-1轴协同维持肌肉质量并抑制内脏脂肪过度蓄积。随着年龄增长,睾酮的生理性下降与生长激素/胰岛素样生长因子-1轴功能减退共同驱动进行

性的肌肉减少和内脏脂肪堆积^[23,25]。内脏脂肪释放大游离脂肪酸和炎症因子,经门静脉入肝,加剧肝内脂质沉积、胰岛素抵抗及炎症反应^[17];同时,肌肉减少会降低基础代谢率,影响血糖稳态,并减少具有抗炎和代谢调节作用的肌源性因子的分泌^[18]。肌肉减少与脂肪增加协同加剧代谢紊乱,而MFR反映了这一趋势,表现为与MAFLD风险和代谢紊乱的显著关联。在女性,MFR与MAFLD的关联更为复杂,提示可能存在基于MFR水平的异质性风险机制:①肥胖的中介效应。中介分析显示BMI是MFR影响MAFLD的重要中介变量。T1组女性BMI最高,其肥胖效应可能掩盖了MFR的独立作用^[1];T2组女性多处于超重状态,MFR所代表的肌肉-脂肪平衡的重要性得以凸显,可能通过影响胰岛素敏感性、糖脂代谢等途径,独立作用于MAFLD^[8,10]。②雌激素的保护与变迁。绝经前雌激素通过促进脂肪在皮下储存、提高胰岛素敏感性、抑制肝内脂肪生成等途径提供代谢保护^[26],这可能缓冲了低MFR的负面影响。绝经后雌激素水平骤降,驱动体脂向心性重新蓄积与骨骼肌加速流失^[26],显著增加代谢风险。③皮下脂肪的性别特异性作用。研究显示,皮下脂肪(尤其上半身)对肝脏脂肪含量的影响在男性中较大,与内脏脂肪类似,在女性中较小^[27]。女性较高的皮下脂肪含量可能部分削弱了MFR与MAFLD风险的关联。④样本量与测量局限。本研究女性亚组样本量较小,且缺乏性激素水平与皮下脂肪分布数据,可能限制了统计效能。未来研究可扩大样本量,并纳入上述指标以深入探讨机制。

另外,本研究还有如下发现:①MAFLD组DPN患病率较低,这可能与其糖尿病病程较短有关^[28]。②MAFLD组GLP-1RA使用率较高,而MFR最高组DPP-4i使用率较高,这反映了临床实践与指南推荐的一致性^[1],即对合并肥胖、MAFLD的患者优先考虑兼具减重和肝脏获益的药物,而对非肥胖患者,则倾向于选择体重中性的DPP-4i等药物。③MAFLD组吸烟率较低,与部分文献报道不一致^[29],这可能与本研究女性MAFLD患病率较高,而吸烟率(0.7%)低于男性(48.1%)有关。

本研究有以下优势:首先,将糖脂代谢指标、糖尿病并发症、合并症以及用药情况等多种混杂因素纳入统计分析,增强了研究结果的可信度。其次,采用无创的瞬时弹性成像技术评估肝脏脂肪变性与纤维化,提升了临床转化的可行性。再次,采用BIA测定体成分,在保证较高准确性^[30]的同时,也兼

具了便捷与经济性,适于在各级医疗机构中推广。

本研究也存在一些局限性:首先,横断面设计无法确立MFR与MAFLD的因果关系;其次,脂肪肝的诊断不是基于肝活检这一金标准,可能存在误分类偏倚;再次,研究对象为单中心住院T2DM患者,结论外推的普适性受限;另外,未将饮食、运动、性激素等潜在影响因素纳入分析,可能造成残余混杂影响;最后,样本量有限,可能存在统计效能不足。未来需开展前瞻性、多中心研究,并结合多种组学数据深入探索MFR与MAFLD关联的性别特异性机制。

综上所述,MFR与住院T2DM患者MAFLD风险密切相关,但关联模式存在性别差异。在男性中表现为独立负相关,在女性中则表现为复杂的、存在MFR水平异质性的非线性关联。这些发现表明,在评估MAFLD风险时,须考虑性别因素。对于患者的管理也不应仅满足于BMI正常或血糖、血脂达标,还应重视体成分评估,并采取性别差异化策略。男性应警惕低MFR所提示的肝脏病变和代谢紊乱风险;女性,尤其绝经后女性,应重点关注与年龄相关的肌肉流失和内脏肥胖,并积极采取干预措施以防止病情进展。

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路琼负责选题、研究设计、数据收集、统计分析及论文撰写;龚颖芸参与资料收集、文章审阅及修改;郑旭琴参与选题、研究设计和统计分析指导、文章审阅及修改。

Author's Contributions:
LU Qiong was responsible for conceptualization, methodology, investigation, data curation, formal analysis, and writing-original draft. GONG Yingyun was responsible for investigation, and writing - reviewing and editing. ZHENG Xuqin was responsible for conceptualization, methodology, supervision, formal analysis, and writing - reviewing and editing.

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