

• 专题研究:内分泌代谢性疾病 •

呼吸事件相关的血氧饱和度下降速率与2型糖尿病及其血管并发症的相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的:探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)患者呼吸事件相关的血氧饱和度下降速率(oxygen desaturation rate, ODR)与2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)及其血管并发症的相关性。方法:回顾性纳入2023年6月—2024年12月于南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院接受多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG)并确诊为OSA的493例患者,其中T2DM组218例,无T2DM组275例。基于PSG血氧饱和度(peripheral oxygen saturation, SpO₂)信号计算呼吸事件相关事件级ODR($\Delta\text{SpO}_2/\Delta t$),个体水平取整夜事件ODR的中位数。按ODR三分位数分组,以Low-ODR组为对照,采用多因素Logistic回归分析评估ODR及传统PSG指标与T2DM及其血管并发症患病风险的相关性。结果:两组患者的年龄、呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)及氧减指数(oxygen desaturation index, ODI)无显著差异,而T2DM组的ODR显著高于无T2DM组[0.50(0.35, 0.67)%/s vs. 0.38(0.29, 0.52)%/s, $P < 0.001$]。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,High-ODR与T2DM(OR=2.96, 95%CI: 1.73~5.09, $P < 0.001$)及其血管并发症(OR=3.91, 95%CI: 1.04~14.66, $P < 0.05$)显著相关。性别分层分析进一步显示,ODR与T2DM患病风险之间的关联仅在男性患者中具有统计学意义,High-ODR组男性T2DM的OR为Low-ODR组的3.64倍(OR=3.64, 95%CI: 1.78~7.43, $P < 0.001$)。结论:ODR与OSA患者T2DM及其血管并发症显著相关,并呈现出性别差异。

[关键词] 血氧饱和度下降速率;阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停;2型糖尿病;糖尿病血管并发症**[中图分类号]** R587.1**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)09-1286-08**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN260201

A study on the correlation between respiratory event-related oxygen desaturation rate and type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic vascular complications

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the correlation between the oxygen desaturation rate (ODR) associated with obstructive respiratory events and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) as well as its vascular complications in patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). **Methods:** A total of 493 patients with OSA who underwent polysomnography (PSG) at the Affiliated Huai'an No.1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University between June 2023 and December 2024 were retrospectively included. Patients were divided into two groups: the T2DM group ($n=218$) and the non-T2DM group ($n=275$). Based on the peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO₂) signal from PSG, event-level ODR ($\Delta\text{SpO}_2/\Delta t$) associated with obstructive respiratory events was calculated; individual-level ODR was defined as the median across all-night events. Participants were stratified into tertiles according to ODR (with the Low-ODR group as reference), and a multivariable logistic regression model was constructed to assess the associations of ODR and conventional PSG parameters with the risk of T2DM and diabetic vascular complications. **Results:** There were no significant differences in age, apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), or oxygen desaturation index (ODI) between the two groups. However, the ODR was significantly higher in the T2DM group than that in the non-T2DM group [0.50 (0.35, 0.67)%/s vs. 0.38 (0.29, 0.52)%/s, $P < 0.001$]. Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that, High-ODR was significantly associated with T2DM (OR=2.96, 95%CI: 1.73–5.09, $P < 0.001$) and

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diabetic vascular complications(OR=3.91,95%CI: 1.04–14.66, $P < 0.05$). Stratified analysis by sex further revealed that the association between ODR and the risk of T2DM was statistically significant only in male patients; the OR for T2DM in the males of High-ODR group was 3.64 times of the males in Low-ODR group(OR=3.64, 95%CI: 1.78–7.43, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** ODR is significantly associated with T2DM and its vascular complications in patients with OSA, and this association exhibits gender-related differences.

[Key words] oxygen desaturation rate; obstructive sleep apnea; type 2 diabetes mellitus; diabetic vascular complication
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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)是一种以睡眠期间反复上气道塌陷为特征的睡眠呼吸障碍性疾病,可导致间歇性低氧及睡眠结构片段化。大量研究已证实,OSA与2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)密切相关^[1]。间歇性低氧是OSA的核心病理生理特征,其反复发生的事件相关低氧血症可通过激活交感神经、增强氧化应激及介导炎症反应等多种机制促进胰岛素抵抗,参与糖代谢异常及糖尿病血管并发症的发生发展^[2]。然而,现有研究多采用呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)评估OSA的严重程度,该指标主要反映呼吸事件发生的频率,难以充分反映低氧特征及其对代谢的影响^[3]。

低氧负荷(hypoxic burden, HB)通过整合呼吸事件相关血氧下降的深度和持续时间,弥补了AHI的不足,并已证实与心血管风险及糖代谢紊乱等不良结局有关^[4-5]。然而,整夜HB的升高可由不同类型的呼吸事件累积形成,其对应的上游调控机制并不一致^[6-8]。鉴于OSA是一种高度异质性的疾病,其差异不仅体现在症状表现及共病特征等临床表型层面,也体现在呼吸事件层面^[9]。事件级研究表明,OSA的风险异质性在很大程度上源于呼吸事件表型差异^[6]。这种异质性可能源于上气道塌陷程度、上气道扩张肌代偿能力等内表型的不同组合,并可最终体现在事件层面的不同低氧特征。

血氧饱和度下降速率(oxygen desaturation rate, ODR)用于描述呼吸事件期间血氧饱和度(peripheral oxygen saturation, SpO₂)下降的速度,反映气道阻塞后“氧债”的积累速度,一定程度上体现了不同呼吸事件的严重程度以及机体的氧储备、氧代谢情况等,是刻画呼吸事件间异质性的新型低氧指标^[10]。已有研究表明,ODR与血压变异性、日间嗜睡等临床表型密切相关^[10-11],这提示ODR可能指向交感神经激活与氧化应激。基于上述背景,本研究拟探讨呼吸事件相关的ODR与OSA患者T2DM及其血管并发症患病率之间的关联,从OSA事件层面探索其

在代谢风险分层中的潜在意义。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性纳入2023年6月—2024年12月在南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院睡眠医学中心完成整夜多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG)的患者。纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁;②中重度OSA患者(AHI≥15次/h^[12])。排除标准:①曾接受或正在接受OSA相关治疗;②临床诊断为其他睡眠障碍;③严重基础疾病或妊娠;④PSG关键信号,如SpO₂信号丢失;⑤1型糖尿病或其他类型糖尿病;⑥拒绝参与本研究。最终纳入493例患者进行分析。本研究经南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院医学伦理委员会批准(YX-Z-2023-027-01)。所有受试者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 基线资料收集

基线数据通过问卷调查和电子病历系统收集,包括人口学特征(年龄、性别)、吸烟史、饮酒史以及高血压、冠心病病史。体重指数(body mass index, BMI)=体重(kg)/身高²(m²)。血脂包括总胆固醇(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)。参与者符合以下任一条件则被视为有T2DM:自我报告T2DM病史、正在使用降糖药物、病历中空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)≥7.0 mmol/L或糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)>6.5%。糖尿病血管并发症根据受累血管范围分为微血管和大血管并发症。微血管并发症包括糖尿病视网膜病变、糖尿病肾病及糖尿病周围神经病变;大血管并发症包括冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病、脑卒中及外周动脉疾病。并发症依据既往诊断、病历资料并结合相关检查结果判定^[13]。

1.2.2 PSG

使用德国SOMNO screen plus PSG+监测系统行整夜PSG,导联包括脑电图(C4-M1、C3-M2)、双侧眼电图、下颌肌电、口鼻气流、胸腹运动、SpO₂等。由经验丰富的睡眠技师遵循美国睡眠医学会推荐的标准进行判读^[14]。呼吸暂停定义为气流较基线下降≥90%且持续≥10 s;低通气定义为气流较基线下降≥30%并持续≥10 s,且伴随≥3%的SpO₂下降或微觉醒。AHI定义为每小时呼吸暂停与低通气事件次数。SpO₂低于90%的时间占比(percentage of total sleep time spent with pulse oxygen saturation<90%, T90)定义为睡眠期间SpO₂低于90%的累计时间占总睡眠时间的百分比。氧减指数(oxygen desaturation index, ODI)是每小时发生SpO₂下降≥3%的事件次

数。平均SpO₂(MeanSpO₂)与最低(MinSpO₂)用于描述夜间低氧暴露情况。

1.2.3 ODR 计算

ODR基于PSG记录的SpO₂信号曲线计算^[11,15]。对每一次阻塞性呼吸事件,识别并配对其关联的SpO₂去氧事件,并据此计算以下参数:Δt定义为SpO₂去氧起始点至MinSpO₂的时间间隔(s);ΔSpO₂定义为去氧起始点SpO₂至MinSpO₂的下降幅度(%),其中去氧起始点界定为MinSpO₂出现前的最近一次SpO₂峰值点。事件级ODR定义为ΔSpO₂/Δt(%/s),用于量化单次阻塞性呼吸事件的SpO₂去氧速率,通过计算整夜所有阻塞性呼吸事件ODR的中位数,构建个体层面的ODR指标(图1)。本研究共纳入493例受试者,共分析161 258次阻塞性呼吸事件。

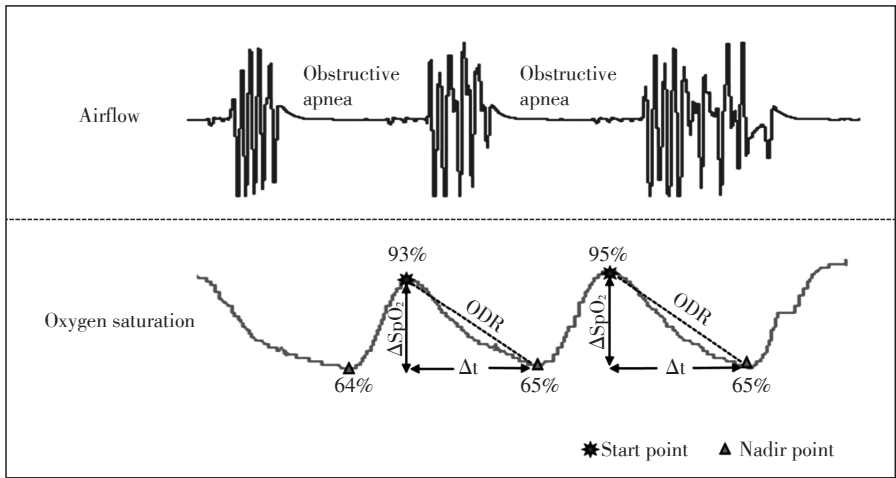


图1 血氧饱和度下降速率计算示意图

Figure 1 Illustration of the oxygen desaturation rate calculation

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0进行统计分析。偏态分布的连续变量以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,计数资料以例数(百分比)表示。组间比较中,连续变量采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验,分类变量采用 χ^2 检验。样本量基于实际纳入病例确定。按ODR的三分位数分低(Low-ODR)、中(Mid-ODR)和高(High-ODR)3组,并以Low-ODR组作为对照组。构建多因素Logistic回归模型评估ODR及传统PSG参数与T2DM及糖尿病血管并发症的独立关联。校正模型^a(adjusted model^a)调整年龄、性别、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压及高脂血症、AHI和/或T90;在以糖尿病血管并发症为结局的分析中,校正模型^b(adjusted model^b)进一步调整HbA1c、T2DM治疗及T2DM病程。结果以优势比(odds ratio, OR)及95%

置信区间(confidence interval, CI)表示。鉴于主要结局为二分类变量,采用事件数与变量数比值(events per variable, EPV)评估多因素Logistic回归模型的稳定性。此外,通过引入ODR与性别的交互项构建多因素回归模型,以评估性别对ODR与T2DM关系的调节效应。双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料的比较

本研究共纳入493例患者,其中无T2DM组275例(55.78%),T2DM组218例(44.22%)。T2DM组患者中位年龄为53.00(42.00, 64.00)岁。两组患者在年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、血脂水平、高血压及冠心病患病率方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与

无T2DM组相比,T2DM组患者男性比例及BMI水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)。在睡眠呼吸参数方面,T2DM组 ODR[0.50(0.35,0.67)%/s vs. 0.38(0.29,0.52)%/s] 及 T90[16.95(6.03,45.03)% vs. 13.10(3.80,30.00)%] 显著升高,而 MeanSpO₂ 及 MinSpO₂ 水平显著降低($P < 0.05$)。两组 AHI 和 ODI 无显著差异(表1)。

表1 两组患者基线资料的比较
Table 1 Comparisons of baseline data between two groups

Variable	Non-T2DM(<i>n</i> =275)	T2DM(<i>n</i> =218)	<i>P</i>
Age[years, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	53.00(43.00,62.00)	53.00(42.00,64.00)	0.971
Male[<i>n</i> (%)]	135(49.09)	160(73.39)	< 0.001
BMI[kg/m ² , <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	29.05(25.95,32.69)	30.05(27.15,33.96)	0.006
Smoking[<i>n</i> (%)]	67(24.36)	47(21.56)	0.463
Alcohol use[<i>n</i> (%)]	43(15.61)	23(10.55)	0.100
TC[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	4.36(3.72,5.15)	4.39(3.39,5.23)	0.727
TG[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.54(1.21,1.87)	1.54(1.30,1.88)	0.282
HDL-C[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.35(1.09,1.85)	1.46(1.07,1.86)	0.719
LDL-C[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2.67(2.12,3.67)	2.60(1.81,3.17)	0.070
FBG[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.13(4.69,5.81)	8.37(6.60,11.00)	< 0.001
HbA1c[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.80(5.50,6.10)	8.20(7.10,9.90)	< 0.001
Hypertension[<i>n</i> (%)]	185(67.27)	150(68.81)	0.717
CHD[<i>n</i> (%)]	84(30.55)	68(31.19)	0.877
AHI[events/h, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	50.40(30.90,67.50)	49.40(30.93,64.33)	0.727
ODI[events/h, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	44.90(23.00,62.00)	42.55(24.15,60.00)	0.959
T90[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	13.10(3.80,30.00)	16.95(6.03,45.03)	0.002
MeanSpO ₂ [%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	93.00(91.00,94.00)	92.00(89.00,94.00)	< 0.001
MinSpO ₂ [%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	76.00(66.00,82.00)	72.00(60.00,79.25)	< 0.001
ODR[%/s, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	0.38(0.29,0.52)	0.50(0.35,0.67)	< 0.001

BMI: body mass index; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin; CHD: coronary heart disease; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; ODI: oxygen desaturation index; T90: time below 90% of oxygen saturation levels; MeanSpO₂: mean peripheral oxygen saturation; MinSpO₂: minimum peripheral oxygen saturation; ODR: oxygen desaturation rate.

2.2 ODR 分层与 T2DM 患病及血管并发症的相关性
多因素 Logistic 回归分析校正后,High-ODR 与 OSA 合并 T2DM 发生显著相关(OR=2.96, 95%CI: 1.73~5.09, $P < 0.001$)。在糖尿病血管并发症分析中,多因素模型显示,High-ODR 组患者合并糖尿病血管并发症的 OR 是 Low-ODR 组的 3.91 倍(OR=3.91, 95%CI: 1.04~14.66, $P=0.043$, 表2)。

表2 ODR 与 T2DM 及其血管并发症的 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of the correlation between ODR and T2DM as well as diabetic vascular complications

Variable	T2DM				Diabetic vascular complication			
	Crude model		Adjusted model ^a		Crude model		Adjusted model ^b	
	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Low-ODR	Reference	—	Reference	—	Reference	—	Reference	—
Mid-ODR	1.53(0.97,2.40)	0.067	1.49(0.90,2.44)	0.119	2.12(1.00,4.52)	0.051	2.96(0.82,10.70)	0.098
High-ODR	3.15(2.00,4.95)	< 0.001	2.96(1.73,5.09)	< 0.001	2.16(1.06,4.39)	0.033	3.91(1.04,14.66)	0.043

Crude model: without adjusted parameters; Adjusted model^a: after adjusting confounding factors including age, sex, BMI, smoking, alcohol drinking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, AHI and T90; Adjusted model^b: additionally adjusted for diabetes treatment, HbA1c, the duration of diabetes.

2.3 ODR 与 T2DM 以及血管并发症的性别差异分析
男性 OSA 患者的 FBG、HbA1c 水平及 T2DM 患病率均显著高于女性(FBG:6.28 mmol/L vs. 5.52 mmol/L, $P=0.012$; HbA1c: 7.20% vs. 6.30%, $P=0.024$; T2DM:

54.24% vs. 29.29%, $P < 0.001$)。在已诊断的T2DM患者中,男性合并血管并发症的患病率亦高于女性(31.65% vs. 12.84%)。然而,两组患者ODR水平差异无统计学意义(0.44%/s vs. 0.42%/s, $P=0.231$)。在多因素调整模型中,ODR与性别之间存在显著交互作用($P < 0.001$),提示ODR与T2DM风险之间的关联在不同性别中存在差异。

分层分析显示,在男性患者中,ODR分层与T2DM患病显著相关,High-ODR与OSA合并T2DM的OR显著高于Low-ODR组(OR=3.64, 95% CI: 1.78~7.43, $P < 0.001$)。High-ODR组患者合并糖尿病血管并发症的OR是Low-ODR组的3.04倍(OR=

3.04, 95% CI: 1.49~18.78, $P=0.031$)。在女性患者中,ODR与T2DM患病风险及糖尿病血管并发症之间无显著关联($P > 0.05$,表3)。

2.4 AHI、T90分层与T2DM及其血管并发症风险的多因素分析

AHI与T2DM及其并发症风险之间无显著相关性。T90分层分析显示,High-T90在单因素模型中较Low-T90 T2DM患病风险升高(OR=1.79, 95% CI: 1.15~2.77, $P=0.009$),但在多因素校正后,该统计学显著性减弱(OR=1.58, 95% CI: 0.97~2.58, $P=0.064$)。T90与血管并发症风险在各模型中差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05 ,表4)。

表3 按性别分层的ODR与T2DM及其血管并发症的相关性分析

ODR	T2DM				Diabetic vascular complication			
	Crude model		Adjusted model ^a		Crude model		Adjusted model ^b	
	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Male(<i>n</i> =295)								
Low-ODR	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–
Mid-ODR	2.30(1.28,4.14)	0.006	11.85(0.96,3.54)	0.064	2.55(0.96,6.75)	0.060	1.55(0.26,9.20)	0.631
High-ODR	5.49(3.00,10.01)	<0.001	3.64(1.78,7.43)	<0.001	3.13(1.26,7.78)	0.014	3.04(1.49,18.78)	0.031
Female(<i>n</i> =198)								
Low-ODR	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–
Mid-ODR	0.87(0.41,1.84)	0.715	0.64(0.25,1.64)	0.352	1.89(0.52,6.85)	0.332	4.94(0.43,57.08)	0.201
High-ODR	1.27(0.59,2.71)	0.538	2.06(0.72,5.92)	0.181	1.13(0.32,3.99)	0.855	2.21(0.20,24.59)	0.520

Crude model: without adjusted parameters; Adjusted model^a: after adjusting confounding factors including age, BMI, smoking, alcohol drinking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, AHI and T90; Adjusted model^b: additionally adjusted for diabetes treatment, HbA1c, the duration of diabetes.

表4 AHI和T90与T2DM及其血管并发症的Logistic回归分析

Variable	T2DM				Diabetic vascular complication			
	Crude model		Adjusted model ^a		Crude model		Adjusted model ^b	
	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Low-AHI	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–
Mid-AHI	1.10(0.72,1.70)	0.658	1.13(0.71,1.78)	0.612	0.70(0.37,1.32)	0.270	2.03(0.64,6.46)	0.233
High-AHI	0.81(0.52,1.26)	0.348	0.74(0.45,1.20)	0.215	0.88(0.45,1.71)	0.706	1.86(0.46,7.61)	0.387
Low-T90	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–	Reference	–
Mid-T90	1.14(0.73,1.77)	0.573	1.30(0.81,2.09)	0.284	0.82(0.41,1.64)	0.576	3.77(0.94,15.08)	0.060
High-T90	1.79(1.15,2.77)	0.009	1.58(0.97,2.56)	0.064	1.00(0.52,1.91)	0.995	3.07(0.68,13.98)	0.146

Crude model: without adjusted parameters; Adjusted model^a: after adjusting confounding factors including age, sex, BMI, smoking, alcohol drinking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, AHI or T90; Adjusted model^b: additionally adjusted for diabetes treatment, HbA1c, the duration of diabetes.

3 讨论

OSA是T2DM的重要危险因素,其间歇性低氧通过诱导胰岛素抵抗、激活交感神经、氧化应激和

炎症反应等多种机制,参与糖代谢异常的发生^[16]。因此,低氧相关指标对评估OSA患者T2DM风险具有重要意义。传统指标中,AHI是OSA严重程度最常用的量化指标,但其仅反映呼吸事件的频率,难

以刻画呼吸事件的异质性,与代谢结局之间的关联并不一致^[17]。相比之下,HB和T90在多项研究中显示出较AHI更强的风险相关^[4]。但其基于整夜汇总,难以刻画单次呼吸事件低氧变化的动态特征。另外,与持续或缓慢发展的低氧不同,OSA特征性的缺氧-再复氧过程更易诱导氧化应激和炎症反应,并促进交感神经兴奋及血流动力学波动^[18-19]。反复的缺氧-复氧也类似缺血再灌注损伤,可加剧活性氧生成及血管内皮损伤^[18,20]。近年来的事件级研究表明,OSA风险异质性在很大程度上源于呼吸事件类型的差异^[21]。基于此,能够刻画低氧发生速率及动态过程的事件级指标,可能更直接反映间歇性低氧的生理效应及其代谢影响。

ODR作为反映呼吸事件相关血氧下降速率的指标,其表征的并非单纯的低氧暴露程度,而是血氧在短时间内快速下降的事件级动力学特征。该指标受上气道塌陷所致的通气受限程度、个体肺氧储备、代谢耗氧水平等多因素共同影响^[22]。研究显示,不同低氧特征的呼吸事件可诱发不同程度的生理反应,HB较高或低氧进展更快的事件常伴随着更明显的心率变异、血管收缩和脑电反应^[6]。高ODR反映SpO₂在短时间内快速下降,低氧程度在短时间内迅速加重,可能更易诱发急性而强烈的交感神经兴奋^[10],持续或反复的交感神经激活可通过促进脂解、增加糖异生并降低外周胰岛素敏感性,加重胰岛素抵抗并导致糖代谢异常^[23]。此外,频繁的去氧-再氧合循环可能干扰缺氧诱导因子-1 α 在再氧合期的正常降解,与氧化应激协同放大炎症反应,从而加重糖代谢异常^[24-25]。这些机制不仅可能促进T2DM的发生,还可能通过诱导血管炎症、内皮功能障碍及动脉粥样硬化,加速糖尿病相关血管并发症的形成^[26-27]。另外,在T2DM患者中,因代谢异常和血管内皮功能受损,OSA相关低氧可能进一步加重血管损伤,从而促进微血管及大血管并发症的发生发展^[28]。同时需要指出的是,OSA、T2DM及心血管疾病的关系受多种临床因素的共同影响。年龄、BMI以及吸烟和饮酒等生活方式因素不仅与OSA的发生发展密切相关,也被认为是T2DM及心血管疾病的重要危险因素。因此,本研究在多因素Logistic回归模型中调整上述混杂因素,以尽可能减少这些因素对研究结果的影响,结果发现,在多因素调整后,ODR与T2DM及其血管并发症均呈独立正相关。相较传统低氧指标(AHI、T90),ODR与T2DM及其血管并发症的关联强度更高。

本研究通过性别分层分析发现,男性与女性OSA患者的ODR水平差异无统计学意义,但男性FBG、HbA1c及T2DM患病率显著更高,且ODR与性别之间存在显著交互作用。这提示性别可能在ODR与T2DM之间发挥效应修饰作用,而非单纯混杂因素。即在相似的事件级低氧暴露水平下,男性可能对低氧相关的代谢应激更敏感,或其更不利的代谢背景放大了ODR相关风险。既往研究也提示OSA相关代谢风险存在显著性别差异,男性更易出现胰岛素抵抗及T2DM等代谢异常^[29]。Tao等^[30]研究表明,OSA严重程度与T2DM风险的关联仅在男性中显著,女性中未见明显相关性。上述差异的潜在机制可能涉及多种病理生理因素。首先,男女在性激素水平及代谢调控方面存在差异,雌激素具有改善胰岛素敏感性、促进葡萄糖摄取并维持血管内皮功能的作用,而男性缺乏该保护效应,更易在低氧应激下出现胰岛素抵抗及糖代谢紊乱^[31]。其次,间歇性低氧通过激活交感神经、诱导氧化应激及炎症反应影响胰岛素敏感性。相比女性,男性在低氧暴露下更易出现神经及心血管反应增强,这可能使ODR所反映的快速低氧变化更易转化为代谢损伤^[32]。此外,不同性别人群在生活方式及临床特征方面存在差异,男性吸烟、饮酒等不良生活方式更为常见,且其脂肪分布更倾向于内脏脂肪积聚,这可能进一步加重胰岛素抵抗^[33]。需要指出的是,本研究中女性样本量相对较少,可能影响统计学效能,限制了在女性人群中检出显著关联的能力,未来仍需在更大样本量的人群中进一步验证性别在ODR与T2DM风险关联中的效应修饰作用。

本研究仍存在一定局限性。首先,本研究为横断面设计,无法明确因果关系,仅提示关联性,仍需前瞻性研究进一步验证。其次,本研究为单中心、小样本研究,可能存在选择偏倚,研究结论的外推性仍有待在多中心、大样本人群中验证。最后,本研究未进一步区分糖尿病微血管与大血管并发症类型,可能导致不同类型并发症对研究结局影响的异质性未被充分评估。未来研究可在更大样本基础上,对不同类型及严重程度的血管并发症进行精细分层分析。

综上所述,呼吸事件异质性是OSA的重要病理特征。ODR从时间动力学角度刻画了单次呼吸事件中低氧发展的速度,为理解传统指标未能充分反映的低氧模式差异提供了新视角。将ODR与现有指标结合,有望更全面地评估OSA患者低氧生理特

征及其代谢风险,为OSA相关的T2DM风险分层与个体化管理提供新的参考依据。

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万玉姣负责统计分析、论文撰写;纪大鹏、袁玉洁负责病历资料收集、数据整理;魏桂红负责文献整理、讨论及观点补充;马其云负责研究设计;顾艳利负责表格制作;徐靖负责课题指导及论文最终版本审定。

Author's Contributions:

WAN Yujiao was responsible for statistical analysis and manuscript writing. JI Dapeng and YUAN Yujie were responsible for medical record collection and data collation. WEI Guihong was responsible for literature review, discussion, and supplementing viewpoints. MA Qiyun was responsible for study design. GU Yanli was responsible for table preparation. XU Jing was responsible for project supervision and final approval of the manuscript.

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