

• 综述 •

甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数及其衍生指标与主要慢性病死亡风险相关性的研究进展

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[摘要] 慢性病已成为人类生命健康的“头号杀手”, 其发病率和死亡绝对数持续攀升, 防控形势严峻。胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是多种慢性病发生发展的核心病理机制之一, 其本质是机体对胰岛素生理效应的反应性降低, 导致糖脂代谢紊乱。甘油三酯-葡萄糖(triglyceride-glucose, TyG)指数通过整合甘油三酯与空腹血糖这两项关键糖脂代谢产物, 直接捕捉了IR驱动的糖脂交互紊乱核心特征, 这一机制使其在预测心血管疾病及不良事件风险中展现出重要价值。文章总结了TyG指数及其相关衍生指标(如TyG指数的长期动态变化、TyG指数联合身体测量指标等)与主要慢性病(包括心脑血管疾病、癌症及呼吸系统疾病)死亡风险关联性的最新研究, 重点探讨了这些指标在不同特征人群及特定死因中的预测价值, 旨在为慢性病高危人群的风险评估与早期识别提供科学依据, 并推动TyG相关生物标志物在疾病预后预测领域的深入应用。

[关键词] 甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数; 胰岛素抵抗; 慢性病; 死亡风险

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Research progress on the correlation between triglyceride-glucose index and its derivative indicators and the mortality risk of major chronic diseases

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[Abstract] Chronic diseases have become the “top killers” of human health, with their incidence and absolute death numbers continuously rising, posing a significant challenge to prevention and control. Insulin resistance (IR), a core pathological driver of chronic diseases, disrupts glucolipid metabolism. The triglyceride-glucose (TyG) index quantifies this dysregulation through integrated triglycerides and fasting glucose measurements, providing significant predictive value for cardiovascular risks and adverse events. This paper summarizes the latest research on the associations between the TyG index, its related derivatives (such as long-term dynamic changes in the TyG index and TyG combined with anthropometric measures), and mortality risk from major chronic diseases, including cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, cancers, and respiratory diseases. It specifically focuses on evaluating the predictive value of these indices across diverse populations and for specific causes of death. This review aims to provide a scientific basis for risk assessment and early identification of high-risk individuals for chronic diseases, and to promote the further application of TyG-related biomarkers in the field of disease prognosis prediction.

[Key words] triglyceride-glucose index; insulin resistance; chronic disease; mortality risk

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慢性非传染性疾病(以下简称慢性病)是严重威胁人类健康、影响经济社会发展的重大问题, 每年导致全球4 100万人死亡, 占全球总死亡人数的74%^[1]。据《2023世界卫生统计报告》, 在慢性病死

亡中, 心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)占比最高(约1 790万人), 其次是癌症(930万人)、慢性呼吸系统疾病(410万人)和糖尿病(200万人); 这4类疾病占有慢性过早死亡的80%以上^[2]。在国内, 2021年约有1 064万人死于慢性病, 占总死亡人数的91%, 并造成了3.5亿人年的寿命损失。其中, 死亡率排名前三的疾病依次是CVD、肿瘤、慢性呼吸系统疾病^[3]。慢性病的发生和流行与经济、社会、人口、行为、环境等因素密切相关。伴随人口老龄化和城市化进程的加速, 慢性病的发病率和死亡绝对数持续攀升。鉴于其发病率高、病程长、有效控制率低以及经济负担重等特点, 慢性病的防控面临巨大挑战。

胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是多种慢性疾病发生发展的核心病理机制之一, 不仅在代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)和CVD中起关键作用, 还与多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)、肿瘤、阿尔茨海默病及衰老等密切相关^[4-5]。然而, 评估IR的金标准——高胰岛素-正葡萄糖钳夹实验(hyperinsulinemic euglycemic clamp, HEC)操作复杂、成本高昂且有创, 难以在临床和大型研究中广泛应用^[6]; 胰岛素稳态模型(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)能够在空腹状态下间接检测IR, 被认为是HEC的替代指标, 但HOMA-IR对空腹稳态的胰岛素数据要求较高, 在接受胰岛素治疗的糖尿病患者中的应用价值有限^[6]。在此背景下, 甘油三酯-葡萄糖(triglyceride-glucose, TyG)指数作为一种基于空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)和血清甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)计算获得的新型替代指标应运而生^[7]。研究证实, TyG指数与HEC测量的总糖代谢率高度相关, 且相比HEC和HOMA-IR, TyG指数的获取更为便捷、经济且高效, 是反映IR的可靠指标^[8]。近年来, 大量临床研究聚焦于TyG指数与疾病预后的关系, 证实其能有效预测CVD发病风险^[9-10], 并与全因死亡和CVD死亡也存在关联^[11-12]。更有研究将TyG指数运用于恶性肿瘤^[13]、呼吸系统疾病^[14]等更广泛慢性病的预后预测, 并且发现在长期监测TyG指数的动态变化或将其与身体测量指标联合后, 该指数能做出更加科学、可靠的预测。鉴于上述研究进展和TyG指数在预测多维度健康结局方面的潜力, 文章总结了TyG指数及其衍生指标与人群全因死亡、CVD死亡、癌症死亡、呼吸系统疾病死亡等主要慢性病死亡风险的最新研究, 旨在为慢性病高危人群

的早期识别和精准预防提供科学依据。

1 TyG指数及其衍生指标

TyG指数由Simental-Mendia等学者于2008年首次提出^[15], 计算公式为 $\ln[\text{甘油三酯}(\text{mg/dL}) \times \text{血浆葡萄糖}(\text{mg/dL})/2]$ 。TyG指数被确立为评估IR的可靠替代指标, 其生物学合理性在于IR状态下, 脂代谢失衡促使脂肪组织释放过量游离脂肪酸(free fatty acid, FFA), FFA进入肝脏后激活TG合成及极低密度脂蛋白分泌, 引发高甘油三酯血症; 同时, IR削弱骨骼肌和脂肪组织的葡萄糖摄取能力, 增强肝脏糖异生作用, 导致FPG水平升高。因此, TyG指数通过整合TG与FPG这两项关键代谢产物, 直接捕捉了IR驱动的糖脂交互紊乱核心特征。这一机制使其在预测CVD及不良事件风险中展现出重要价值。

众多研究表明, TyG指数与传统的评估方法如HEC、HOMA-IR等高度相关, 并在识别IR方面展现出较高的敏感度(96.5%)和特异度(85.0%)(与金标准HEC相比)^[16-19]。目前研究认为中国人群的TyG指数正常范围为7.0~9.0^[20], 不过由于研究间的异质性, 需要在临床实践中进一步验证。

1.1 TyG指数的长期变化

仅在基线时测量的TyG指数并不能充分反映其与死亡结局之间的纵向联系, 需要长期监测代谢指标随时间的动态变化才能更准确地评估与结局之间的关系^[21], 因此研究者提出多种评估TyG指数变化的指标和方法。当前对TyG指数变化的定义和评估方法不完全一致, 衡量方法包括计算个体TyG指数的自身前后变化、计算累积TyG指数^[22]、平均TyG指数^[23], 以及借助潜类别轨迹模型^[21]分析动态变化等。

Cui等^[22]提出的累积TyG指数(平均TyG值×连续检测时距)量化了长期糖脂代谢负荷, 其暴露时长与CVD风险呈显著剂量-效应关系。一项中国开滦的队列研究将3年TyG指数识别为低稳定、中低稳定、中高稳定、升高稳定4个轨迹组, 发现较高的TyG指数轨迹与心衰风险增加显著相关^[24]。这表明监测TyG指数轨迹可能有助于识别心力衰竭高风险个体。

动态监测的核心价值在于能够规避单次测量偏差, 跟踪个体的长期暴露水平并识别不同的变化模式, 捕捉真实代谢趋势^[25], 其中累积TyG指数适用于评估长期流行病学研究中的代谢暴露, 轨迹模型

适用于大规模队列的代谢表型分型以及临床试验分层分析。

1.2 TyG指数联合身体测量指标

IR通常与体重有密切关系^[26],体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、腰围(waist circumference, WC)、腰高比(waist-to-height ratio, WHtR)等作为反映个体肥胖程度的身体测量指标,与IR的关系日益受到关注^[8,27-29]。BMI是根据身高和体重衡量人体胖瘦程度的指标,不能区分肌肉与脂肪,更无法准确评估脂肪分布,特别是内脏脂肪的堆积;WC是评估内脏脂肪的重要指标,能用于评估腹型肥胖程度;WHtR对腰围进行身高标准化,规避了身高的干扰^[30]。与BMI相比,WC和WHtR对IR具有更优的预测能力^[31]。TyG指数联合BMI、WC、WHtR等身体测量指标的组合策略通过整合IR与肥胖维度,显著提升了疾病风险预测的精准性。

其中,TyG-BMI预测成年人高血压患病风险的曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)为0.681(95%CI: 0.677~0.685),灵敏度和特异度分别为65.57%和61.18%,是高血压患病风险的重要预测因子^[32]。中国华西老年人群医防融合队列显示在3种联合指标中,TyG-WC指数预测缺血性心脏病的AUC为0.680(95%CI: 0.660~0.700),略高于TyG-BMI(AUC: 0.674,95%CI: 0.654~0.695)和TyG-WHtR(AUC: 0.669, 95%CI: 0.648~0.689)^[27]。而在中国健康与养老追踪调查(China health and retirement longitudinal study, CHARLS)队列中,TyG-WHtR预测45岁以上人群新发CVD的AUC高于单独TyG指数或WHtR^[33]。

TyG-BMI联合指标适用于普通人群的初步筛查,尤其是在资源有限的基层医疗场景中;TyG-WC联合指标对中心性肥胖人群更有价值,能够更好地反映内脏脂肪堆积;TyG-WHtR联合指标被认为是预测能力最强的组合,适合CVD和代谢综合征的风险评估。

2 TyG指数及其衍生指标与全因死亡

2.1 TyG指数与全因死亡

大量证据表明TyG指数对全因死亡风险具有预测价值,但其关联模式存在人群异质性。队列研究显示,TyG指数与CVD患者^[12]、全人群^[34]的全因死亡呈非线性关系($P < 0.001$)。在心力衰竭患者中,高TyG指数水平显著增加全因死亡风险,且该效应在MetS和射血分数保留的心衰患者中更为突出^[35]。基于美国国家健康与营养检查调查(National

Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES)的3项分析均报告了TyG指数和全因死亡风险的U形关系^[12,36-37],过高和过低的TyG指数水平都可能对健康产生负面影响。虽然TyG指数与死亡率之间相关性的确切生物学机制尚不清楚,但是低FPG水平可能激活反调节激素(如肾上腺素),诱发血管收缩与血小板聚集,从而增加心脑血管事件风险,尤其对合并症患者危害更大^[38]。队列研究进一步发现,低血清TG水平与女性出血性卒中风险升高相关^[39]。过高水平的TyG指数引起死亡的关键途径可能与IR有关,IR驱动的慢性高血糖与血脂异常可触发氧化应激、炎症反应、泡沫细胞形成及内皮功能障碍,并促进血管平滑肌增殖和胶原蛋白沉积,进而引起心室僵硬增加、心肌纤维化,最终导致不良预后^[7]。

另一项研究发现在35~75岁的中国居民中TyG指数与全因死亡风险的关系呈反向“L”形,全因死亡风险的临界值为9.75,当低于临界值时,TyG指数与全因死亡无显著相关性;超过临界值时,该指数与全因死亡的风险比为2.1^[11]。该研究与NHANES结果的差异可能与人群特征有关,NHANES队列包含更多糖尿病/糖尿病前期及CVD患者,这类人群对低血糖更敏感^[38],故低TyG指数亦呈现风险。来自重症监护数据集(medical information mart for intensive care IV, MIMIC-IV)的研究发现对于重症患者,TyG指数升高与患者心率增快显著相关($\beta=3.05, P < 0.001$),两者水平升高与全因死亡风险增加密切相关。此外,心率升高在TyG指数与全因死亡中起到中介作用(中介效应占比29.5%)^[40]。

TyG指数与老年人群全因死亡风险之间的关联也受到广泛关注,但目前尚未形成共识。北京城乡老年队列研究显示,TyG每增加1个单位,老年人(≥ 60 岁)的全因死亡风险增加24.2%,CVD死亡风险增加43.4%。亚组分析进一步发现80岁及以上人群的全因死亡风险更高,而80岁以下人群未见统计学显著关联^[41]。与此对比,Chen等^[42]基于美国NHANES(≥ 18 岁)的研究报道,TyG指数与全因死亡仅在45~64岁人群中存在显著正相关,而在18~24岁、25~44岁以及65岁以上人群中均未观察到显著关联。两项研究结果的差异可能源于人群异质性、种族差异以及混杂控制差异,北京研究聚焦中国老年人(尤其高龄群体),而NHANES覆盖全年龄段美国人群;亚洲人群内脏脂肪分布及IR病理进程可能区别于欧美人群;此外两项研究对协变量

(如合并用药、共病负担)的调整策略存在差异。

2.2 TyG指数变化与全因死亡

越来越多的研究关注TyG指数的变化趋势,现有研究认为较高的基线TyG指数和TyG指数轨迹与人群全因死亡风险增加有关^[21,43]。Lee等^[21]将20万中年人(平均年龄47.90岁)2009—2014年的4年TyG指数变化归类为增加、稳定和减少3组,与稳定组相比,增加组全因死亡的风险比为1.09。Xu等^[43]利用潜类别轨迹模型对青年人(平均年龄24.72岁)构建长达25年的TyG指数轨迹,发现与低TyG指数轨迹组的参与者相比,高TyG指数轨迹组的全因死亡风险为3.04。

2.3 TyG指数联合身体测量指标与全因死亡

MIMIC-IV的研究发现TyG指数联合BMI在预测危重缺血性脑卒中患者的长期死亡方面与单纯TyG指数相比表现出优异的性能,且TyG-BMI水平较低的患者面临更高的长期全因死亡风险^[44]。一项多中心研究发现较高的TyG-WHTR水平与高血压患者全因死亡风险显著增加有关(UK Biobank: HR=1.21, 95% CI: 1.16~1.26; NHANES: HR=1.17, 95% CI: 1.00~1.36),提示TyG-WHTR可作为预测高血压患者死亡风险的有效指标^[45]。

3 TyG指数及其衍生指标与CVD死亡

3.1 TyG指数与CVD死亡

TyG指数与CVD死亡的研究开展较早,内容较全面。目前已有研究发现TyG指数与美国^[34]、伊朗^[46]全人群的CVD死亡风险上升有关,每增加1个单位,风险增幅介于29%~130%。伊朗研究随访时间较长(6年),但对混杂因素(如炎症标志物、合并用药)调整不足,可能高估TyG指数的独立效应^[46];美国NHANES研究随访期较短(4.5年),但充分调整药物使用(如他汀类、降糖药)等变量,部分稀释TyG指数与死亡的关联^[34]。此外,不同国家经济发展水平差异直接导致医疗资源分配不均^[47],表现为伊朗基层人群的高血压^[48]和糖尿病^[49]治疗覆盖率远低于美国,这种医疗可及性差距进一步加剧了未控制代谢紊乱的疾病负担。研究表明,TyG指数与全因死亡和CVD死亡风险之间存在非线性关联,但不同人群的临界值尚未达成一致^[34,42]。来自NHANES的研究发现CVD患者死于CVD的TyG指数临界值为8.84,全因死亡临界值为9.05^[12];来自中国CVD高危人群早期筛查与综合干预项目(China health evaluation and risk reduction through nationwide

teamwork, ChinaHEART)的研究发现全人群死于CVD的TyG指数临界值为9.85,全因死亡的临界值为9.75^[11]。对于有CVD史的个体来说,TyG指数的死亡临界值比一般人群低,TyG指数临界值前移反映CVD患者血管内皮脆弱性增加,同等代谢紊乱更易触发终末事件。这要求对不同风险人群实施分层管理策略:对CVD患者,无论种族背景,均需执行更严格的TyG指数管控标准,并动态监测TyG指数变化趋势而非依赖单次测量,但仍需通过前瞻性干预研究验证分层标准的有效性,并建立种族特异性阈值。

中国学者还将TyG指数与冠状动脉SYNTAX评分、C-反应蛋白、超敏肌钙蛋白T结合构建列线图,对急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)患者进行死亡预测,发现基于TyG指数构建的列线图模型能准确预测ACS患者住院期间的死亡率^[50]。

3.2 TyG指数联合身体测量指标与CVD死亡

两项来自NHANES的研究发现TyG指数联合身体测量指标与非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)患者的全因死亡、CVD死亡风险显著相关^[42,51]。Zhang等^[51]发现TyG指数联合WHtR相对TyG指数能够更好地预测NAFLD患者的全因死亡和CVD死亡,相对来讲TyG指数与CVD事件发生的相关性更强。Chen等^[42]发现高水平的TyG-BMI和TyG-WC与NAFLD患者全因死亡、CVD死亡和糖尿病死亡风险显著相关,且指标与全因死亡之间存在非线性趋势,强调了TyG指数联合身体测量指标在预测NAFLD患者生存率方面的优势。

4 TyG指数及其衍生指标与恶性肿瘤死亡

据世界卫生组织估计约1/5的人在一生中患过癌症,约1/9的男性和1/12的女性死于癌症^[52]。2021年中国死因监测数据显示,恶性肿瘤死亡占全部居民死因的近1/4。TyG指数与恶性肿瘤关系逐渐受到关注,较高的TyG指数可能会增加患癌风险,包括乳腺癌^[53-54]、胃癌^[13]、结直肠癌^[55]等,但多数大型队列研究未观察到其与癌症死亡风险的正向关联^[56]。来自NHANES队列的研究未能在2型糖尿病患者中发现TyG指数与癌症死亡之间存在的显著关联^[57]。韩国Kim等^[58]利用30万人的体检数据发现在中位5.66年的随访期间,较高的TyG指数与全因死亡、CVD死亡和肝脏疾病死亡的风险增加相关,

但与癌症死亡无关。中国ChinaHEART研究甚至发现TyG指数与癌症死亡呈现轻微但显著的线性负相关(HR=0.97, 95%CI: 0.94~0.99)^[11]。这种矛盾性结果可能由多重机制共同驱动:高TyG指数的癌症患者可能因更早的诊断和强化管理,反而改善预后;其次,癌症患者常合并血脂异常,血脂异常既与恶性肿瘤疾病有关,又与疾病治疗有关^[59],纠正高血脂虽有利于肿瘤预后,却人为压低TyG指数水平,干扰其作为死亡风险标志物的因果推断;存在其他死因结局“竞争性”掩盖TyG指数对癌症死亡的影响,如TyG指数升高直接加速动脉粥样硬化及心衰进展,患者常于癌症终末期前死于CVD事件,导致癌症死亡未被充分观测。未来需开展多中心前瞻性研究,结合竞争风险模型以解析TyG指数动态变化对不同癌种死亡的特异性影响,并验证竞争风险校正后的真实关联强度。

5 TyG指数及其衍生指标与呼吸系统疾病死亡

近年来,研究显示TyG指数与多种呼吸系统疾病的发生发展存在显著相关性^[60-62]。TyG指数影响呼吸道健康的机制在于机体高血糖、高血脂以及IR状态对呼吸道产生的影响。高血糖通过损害宿主免疫力和增强感染性微生物的毒力来增加肺部感染的风险和严重程度^[63];高胆固醇血症导致胆固醇在巨噬细胞和其他免疫细胞中积累,从而促进炎症反应^[64];IR通过改变副交感神经信号传导来诱发支气管高反应性^[65]。

近期一项NHANES研究发现,TyG指数及其与肥胖相关的3项联合指标(TyG-BMI、TyG-WC、TyG-WHtR)与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)的发生显著相关($P < 0.05$),受试者工作特征曲线显示尽管4项指标的判别能力有限,TyG-WHtR的判断能力相对最佳(AUC: 0.643, 95%CI: 0.619~0.665)^[61]。Wu等^[14]探讨了TyG指数与肺部健康之间的关系,发现TyG指数与咳嗽、咳痰、喘息、劳力性呼吸困难等肺部症状显著相关,揭示了其在呼吸系统疾病风险评估中的潜在价值。一项MIMIC-IV的机器学习研究发现,TyG指数与哮喘患者急性呼吸衰竭风险之间存在一致的关联,调整后OR值为1.44。机器学习结果表明,TyG指数升高是哮喘患者呼吸衰竭的重要预测特征^[66]。也有研究关注TyG指数与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, OSAS)的关系,大部分研究为横断面研究,认为两者存在相关性^[67-68],

并且推断预测OSAS存在的最佳TyG指数截断值为9.395(灵敏度: 52.3%; 特异度: 84.0%; AUC: 0.701; 95%CI: 0.613~0.788, $P < 0.001$)^[69]。

TyG指数与呼吸系统疾病的相关性研究近年取得进展,但现有证据以横断面研究为主,缺乏纵向关联证据,无法证明因果关系,未来需要大型前瞻性队列验证TyG指数与呼吸系统疾病预后的时序关联,验证其作为肺部健康受损生物标志物的可靠性。

6 TyG指数及其衍生指标与其他慢性病

痴呆已成为全球性的重大公共卫生问题,目前是世界第七大死因,也是造成全球老年人能力丧失和依赖他人的主要原因之一^[70]。在中国阿尔茨海默病的发病率和死亡率正稳步上升,目前已成为城乡居民的第五大死因^[71]。IR长期以来一直被认为是神经退行性疾病和认知障碍发展的重要危险因素,TyG指数作为衡量IR水平的指标,极可能与认知障碍和痴呆密切相关,但评估TyG指数和认知障碍之间关系的研究与CVD相比仍较少。一项Meta分析评估了TyG指数与认知障碍之间的关系,发现TyG指数不管作为分类变量或数值变量,均与认知障碍和痴呆风险增加有关^[72]。一项美国大型人群的研究结果发现,高水平的TyG指数与阿尔茨海默病和血管性痴呆风险增加相关^[73]。同样的结果在中国人群中也有发现^[74]。然而TyG指数与痴呆相关死亡的研究较少,未来可以进一步探索TyG指数在痴呆风险分层以及预后中的潜在应用价值。

PCOS是一种常见且复杂的生殖和内分泌疾病,影响5%~20%的育龄女性^[75]。病例对照研究提示,与非PCOS女性相比,患PCOS的女性全因死亡风险可能增加(HR=1.47, 95%CI: 1.23~1.76),死于肿瘤(HR=1.38, 95%CI: 1.04~1.85)、糖尿病(HR=3.07, 95%CI: 1.16~8.08)的风险也更大^[76]。IR在PCOS患者中较为常见^[77],作为PCOS的核心病理生理特征之一,改善IR可有效缓解PCOS相关并发症^[78-79]。近年来,TyG指数作为一种新型生物标志物,在预测PCOS患者的IR水平、肝功能状态和代谢综合征的发生风险方面展现出价值^[79-82],但其在PCOS死亡风险预测中的效用仍需前瞻性研究验证。

7 总结与展望

TyG指数作为一种重要的IR生物标志物,已被证实与全因死亡及CVD死亡之间存在相关性^[11-12, 21, 42]。尽管当前证据尚未观察到TyG指数与癌症死亡风险

的正向关联(部分研究甚至提示轻微负相关),且少有研究探索其与呼吸系统疾病死亡的关系,但现有证据表明较高TyG指数显著增加多种癌症^[13, 53-55]的发病风险,并与COPD^[61]、OSAS^[69]等呼吸系统疾病的发生发展密切相关。鉴于IR对多器官系统的广泛危害, TyG指数作为其标志物在其他死因(如神经退行性疾病、恶性肿瘤)中的作用仍需深入探索。尽管已有研究尝试探索TyG指数的正常范围,并建立TyG指数预测死亡风险的临界值,但由于不同研究之间存在的异质性,这些临界值仍需在临床实践中进一步验证和优化。此外,基于TyG指数衍生的一系列指标,如TyG指数轨迹、TyG-BMI以及TyG-WHtR等,在预测患者死亡风险方面展现出独特的优势。

基于当前研究的局限性与未解问题,未来探索应聚焦以下方向:采用更严谨的研究设计,如多中心、大样本的前瞻性队列研究,覆盖不同种族、年龄及基础疾病人群,以减少研究偏差,提高结果的可靠性;通过亚组分析与交互作用检验,制定个体化TyG指数临界值,探索适用于不同人群的TyG指数临界值范围,确定分人群死亡风险阈值;加速衍生指标的临床转化,为疾病风险评估提供更多样、精准的工具。

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