



血清超长链饱和脂肪酸与慢性肾脏病之间的关系*

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【摘要】 目的 探讨美国成人血清超长链饱和脂肪酸(very long chain saturated fatty acids, VLCSFAs)水平与慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)之间的关系,为CKD防治提供新的视角。**方法** 利用2011-2014年美国国家健康与营养调查(National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES)数据,排除<20岁的个体,缺少血肌酐、尿素氮、尿白蛋白肌酐比(unrine albumin creatine ratio, uACR)及其他共变量数据者。利用CKD-EPI(2009)公式计算估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)。通过加权多变量逻辑回归、极致梯度提升树(XGboost)机器学习模型和亚组分析研究VLCSFAs与CKD之间的独立关系。限制性立方样条(restricted cubic spline, RCS)用于检验非线性关联。**结果** 本研究共分析了4 164名参与者。CKD组与非CKD组在血清VLCSFAs的水平上差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。在完全调整模型中,加权多变量逻辑回归显示,随着血清VLCSFAs水平的增加,CKD的风险呈现下降趋势,尤其是二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸和木质素酸对CKD风险的降低效果显著[二十二烷酸:比值比(odds ratio, OR)=0.17, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 0.06 ~ 0.43, $P<0.001$; 二十三烷酸: OR=0.02, 95%CI: 0.002 ~ 0.15, $P<0.001$; 木质素酸: OR=0.13, 95%CI: 0.04 ~ 0.40, $P<0.001$]。通过RCS分析,进一步发现了VLCSFAs与CKD之间不存在非线性关联。建立XGboost机器学习模型发现对CKD风险相对重要性最大的是二十三烷酸。亚组分析提示二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸和木质素酸仅对合并高血压的CKD参与者风险有保护作用,而对合并糖尿病、冠心病或脑卒中的CKD参与者风险无影响。**结论** 美国成人循环VLCSFAs的增加与CKD风险降低相关。需要进一步的大规模前瞻性研究验证该结论。

【关键词】 超长链饱和脂肪酸 慢性肾脏病 极致梯度提升树 横断面研究

The Relationship Between Serum Very Long-chain Saturated Fatty Acids and Chronic Kidney Disease

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the relationship between very long chain saturated fatty acids (VLCSFAs) levels in the serum of American adults and chronic kidney disease (CKD), thereby providing new insights for the prevention and treatment of CKD. **Methods** Using data from the 2011-2014 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), individuals under 20 years of age and those lacking serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (uACR), or other covariate data were excluded. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the CKD-EPI (2009) equation. The independent relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD was examined using weighted multivariate logistic regression, the XGBoost machine learning model, and subgroup analyses. Restricted cubic splines (RCS) were used to test for nonlinear associations. **Results** A total of 4 164 participants were analyzed. Serum VLCSFAs levels differed significantly between the CKD and non-CKD groups ($P<0.05$). In fully adjusted models, weighted multivariate logistic regression revealed a decreasing trend in CKD risk with increasing serum VLCSFAs levels, particularly for docosanoic acid, tricosanoic acid, and lignoceric acid, which significantly reduced CKD risk (docosanoic acid: odds ratio [OR] = 0.17, 95% CI: 0.06-0.43, $P<0.001$; tricosanoic acid: OR = 0.02, 95% CI: 0.002-0.15, $P<0.001$; lignoceric acid: OR = 0.13, 95% CI: 0.04-0.40, $P<0.001$). RCS analysis showed

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no nonlinear association between VLCSFAs and CKD. The XGBoost machine learning model identified triacontanoic acid as the most important factor for CKD risk. Subgroup analysis indicated that docosanoic acid, tricosanoic acid, and lignoceric acid exerted protective effects only in CKD participants with concomitant hypertension, while showing no impact on those with diabetes, coronary heart disease, or stroke. **Conclusion** Elevated circulating VLCSFAs levels in US adults are associated with reduced CKD risk. Further large-scale prospective studies are needed to validate these findings.

[Key words] Very long-chain saturated fatty acids Chronic kidney disease Extreme gradient boosting
Cross-sectional study

慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)是一个全球性的公共卫生问题,其发病率随着人口老龄化和生活方式的变化而持续上升,至2022年,全球CKD患病率估计约为8.5亿人^[1]。CKD不仅严重影响患者的生活质量,还给医疗系统带来了巨大的经济负担^[2]。此外,预计到2040年,因CKD过早死亡而损失的寿命将增加1倍,使其成为非传染性疾病中增长最快的死亡原因之一^[3]。因此,研究新的预防和治疗策略显得尤为重要。

超长链饱和脂肪酸(very long-chain saturated fatty acids, VLCSFAs)是指具有20个或更多碳的饱和脂肪酸(saturated fatty acids, SFA)^[4]。VLCSFAs存在于一些食物中,如花生、澳洲坚果、腰果、菜籽油和其他坚果中^[5-7]。体内合成VLSFAs在内质网中完成,通过几种超长链脂肪酸(elongation of very long chain fatty acids, ELOVL)家族的延长酶进行调节^[8]。目前研究认为,膳食中VLSFAs的摄入量与包括心血管健康、代谢状态等有关。高血清水平的VLSFAs与发生心肌梗死、心力衰竭、慢性阻塞性肺病、癌症、认知能力下降等风险降低相关^[9]。研究还表明,高血清水平的VLCSFAs与较低的心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)和2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)风险存在明显的相关性^[10-11]。相关研究还表明高血清水平的VLCSFAs对CVD、冠心病(coronary artery heart disease, CHD)和整个高脂血症和高血压人群的死亡具有保护作用^[12]。这些研究表明,循环VLCSFAs可能对CVD、高血压、T2DM等慢性疾病风险发挥了保护作用。

近年来,血清脂肪酸的种类与浓度对肾脏功能的影响也越来越受到关注^[13]。研究发现多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFAs)的摄入与肾功能的改善相关,而单不饱和脂肪酸(monounsaturated fatty acids, MUFAs)与肾功能的关系尚未得到明确证实^[14]。此外,血清中的游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFAs)水平也被认为是CKD的潜在生物标志物,FFAs的积累与肾脏损伤密切相关^[15]。目前的研究认为,FFAs代谢异常可能对肾脏健康产生负面影响,并导致CKD的发生和进展^[16]。但是,VLCSFAs对CKD的影响尚未见报道。

本研究利用2011–2014年美国国家健康与营养调查(National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES)数据分析了血清VLCSFAs水平与CKD之间的关系,以期对CKD的预防和延缓提供新的视角。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据来源和研究人群

本研究使用的所有数据均来源于NHANES数据库。该研究已获得美国国家卫生统计中心研究伦理审查委员会的批准。NHANES是美国具有代表性的多阶段分层抽样健康调查。在NHANES 2011–2014中完成血清脂肪酸分析的成年人(20岁及以上)被选中进行分析($n=5\,560$)。在排除实验室检查中缺少血尿素氮、血肌酐、尿白蛋白肌酐比(unrine albumin creatine ratio, uACR)的参与者($n=730$)和人口学、其他相关协变量缺失的参与者($n=666$)后,4 164名参与者被纳入研究。本研究中使用的所有数据都可以通过NHANES官方网站访问:<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/index.htm>。

1.2 VLCSFAs的检测

在NHANES研究中,使用电子捕获负离子质谱法检测血清脂肪酸。一共测定了11种饱和脂肪酸、6种MUFAs和13种PUFAs(共30种脂肪酸)。血清脂肪酸的定量是通过将检测物中分析物的峰面积与校准溶液中已知量的峰面积进行比较实现。

在血清脂肪酸中,花生四烯酸(arachidic acid, C20:0)、二十二烷酸(docosanoic acid, C22:0)、二十三烷酸(tricosanoic acid, C23:0)和木质素酸(lignoceric acid, C24:0)属于VLCSFAs。由于脂肪酸代谢取决于每种脂肪酸前体和/或产物的平衡量^[17],因此本研究使用其相对水平(占血清总脂肪酸的百分比)作为暴露因素。

1.3 主要结局

研究使用估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)和uACR来评估肾脏损伤。使用CKD-EPI(2009)公式计算eGFR,单位 $\text{mL}/(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$ ^[18]。在本研究中,eGFR和uACR分别作为连续变量和分类变量指标纳入研究,CKD定义为eGFR低于 $60\text{ mL}/(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$

或uACR≥30 mg/g^[19]。

1.4 统计学方法

根据美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)的指南,所有统计分析应考虑NHANES复杂的抽样设计,并在统计分析中使用适当的抽样权重。连续变量以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,分类变量以百分比表示。独立样本t检验和卡方检验用于比较各组之间的基线差异。使用logistic回归模型评估血清VLCSFAs水平与CKD的关系。构建未调整和多变量调整的模型。本研究根据既往文献^[12]及临床经验调整相关协变量,具体如下:年龄、性别(模型1);模型1的协变量加上种族、教育程度、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)及家庭收入贫困比(poverty-income ratio, PIR)(模型2);模型2的协变量加上吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病及脑卒中(模型3)。限制性立方样条(restricted cubic spline, RCS)用于分析血清VLCSFAs水平与CKD之间潜在的非线性剂量-反应关系。利用极致梯度提升树(XGBoost)机器学习模型分析4种VLCSFAs对CKD影响的相对重要性。通过亚组分析不同人群背景中血清VLCSFAs与CKD之间的关系。对于缺失数据,连续变量使用均值插补,分类变量使用众数插补。本研究使用R(4.3.1)分析所有数据,以双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线特征

在本项研究的4 164名参与者中,有2 041名男性和2 123名女性,年龄在20~80岁之间。相较于非CKD的参与者,CKD组的参与者年龄、BMI更高,家庭收入更低,罹患糖尿病、高血压、冠心病和脑卒中的比例更高,有吸烟史的人更多,但有饮酒史的人更少(均 $P < 0.05$)。此外,与非CKD组相比,CKD组的血清花生四烯酸、二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸水平较低(均 $P < 0.001$)。见表1。

2.2 多变量logistic回归分析

使用加权多变量logistic回归评估4种VLCSFAs与CKD之间的关系,结果见表2。在未调整的模型中,血清花生四烯酸、二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸与CKD风险降低相关[花生四烯酸:比值比(odds ratio, OR)=0.003, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 0.00~0.08, $P < 0.001$;二十二烷酸: OR=0.06, 95%CI: 0.03~0.15, $P < 0.001$;二十三烷酸: OR=0.003, 95%CI: 0.00~0.03, $P < 0.001$;木质素酸: OR=0.03, 95%CI: 0.01~0.09, $P < 0.001$]。在调整了多个变量后,本研究发

表 1 研究参与者的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of study participants

Variable	Non-CKD (n = 3 606)	CKD (n = 558)	P
Age/yr. ^b	46.8 ± 17.2	59.2 ± 17.6	< 0.001
Male/case (%) ^a	1 777 (49.3)	264 (47.3)	0.412
Race/case (%) ^a			0.001
White	2 138 (59.3)	310 (55.6)	
Black	889 (24.7)	176 (31.5)	
Other	579 (16.1)	72 (12.9)	
BMI/(kg/m ²) ^b	28.7 ± 6.7	29.9 ± 7.3	< 0.001
PIR ^b	2.5 ± 1.6	2.2 ± 1.5	< 0.001
Education/case (%) ^a			< 0.001
Less than 9th grade	266 (7.4)	86 (15.4)	
9-11th grade	457 (12.7)	105 (18.8)	
High school	753 (20.9)	118 (21.1)	
Associate degree	1 130 (31.3)	159 (28.5)	
College or above	1 000 (27.7)	90 (16.1)	
CHD/case (%) ^a	94 (2.6)	50 (9.0)	< 0.001
Stroke/case (%) ^a	95 (2.6)	45 (8.1)	< 0.001
Hypertension/case (%) ^a	1 128 (31.3)	348 (62.4)	< 0.001
Diabetes/case (%) ^a	349 (9.7)	186 (33.3)	< 0.001
Drinking/case (%) ^a	2 705 (75.0)	380 (68.1)	< 0.001
Smoking/case (%) ^a	1 518 (42.1)	284 (50.9)	< 0.001
uACR/(mg/g) ^b	8.0 ± 5.6	270.6 ± 889.0	< 0.001
BUN/(mmol/L) ^b	4.4 ± 1.6	6.0 ± 3.6	< 0.001
SCr/(mg/dL) ^b	0.9 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.9	< 0.001
eGFR/(mL/[min·1.73m ²]) ^b	129.5 ± 33.3	113.5 ± 47.2	< 0.001
VLCSFAs/%			
Arachidic acid ^b	0.200 ± 0.029	0.195 ± 0.031	< 0.001
Docosanoic acid ^b	0.566 ± 0.106	0.537 ± 0.102	< 0.001
Tricosanoic acid ^b	0.243 ± 0.045	0.232 ± 0.047	< 0.001
Lignoceric acid ^b	0.483 ± 0.091	0.457 ± 0.087	< 0.001

BMI: body mass index; PIR: income-to-poverty ratio; CHD: coronary heart disease; uACR: urine albumin creatinine ratio; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; SCr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; VLCSFAs: very long-chain saturated fattyacids. ^a Chi-square test; ^b Student's t-test.

现,血清二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸每增加1%,CKD风险分别降低了83%、98%和87%(Model 3, 均 $P < 0.001$)。然而,血清花生四烯酸与CKD风险无关(Model 3, OR=0.05, 95%CI: 0.00~1.42, $P=0.818$)。

表 2 逻辑回归分析VLCSFAs与CKD的关系
Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD

VLSFAs	Unjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Arachidic acid	0.003 (0.00-0.08)	< 0.001	0.01 (0.00-0.35)	0.010	0.02 (0.00-0.44)	0.015	0.05 (0.00-1.42)	0.818
Docosanoic acid	0.06 (0.03-0.15)	< 0.001	0.12 (0.05-0.29)	< 0.001	0.12 (0.05-0.30)	< 0.001	0.17 (0.06-0.43)	< 0.001
Tricosanoic acid	0.003 (0.00-0.03)	< 0.001	0.01 (0.00-0.06)	< 0.001	0.01 (0.00-0.07)	< 0.001	0.02 (0.00-0.15)	< 0.001
Lignoceric acid	0.03 (0.01-0.09)	< 0.001	0.08 (0.03-0.22)	< 0.001	0.09 (0.03-0.25)	< 0.001	0.13 (0.04-0.40)	< 0.001

OR: odds ratio. Adjusted for: Model 1: age and gender; Model 2: additionally adjusted for race, education, income-to-poverty ratio (PIR) and body mass index (BMI) status; Model 3: additionally adjusted for drinking, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke.

2.3 非线性分析

随后,本研究使用RCS进一步分析了VLCSFAs与CKD之间的非线性关系(图1)。结果显示,花生四烯酸、二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸与CKD风险之间无非线性关联(P for nonlinear=0.1165、0.7868、0.3776和0.3291)。

2.4 XGBoost机器学习模型

本研究进一步利用机器学习的XGBoost算法模型,以评估与CKD相关变量的相对重要性。纳入的变量包括年龄、性别、种族、教育程度、PIR、BMI、饮酒史、吸烟史、糖尿病、高血压、冠心病、脑卒中、花生四烯酸、二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸。根据XGBoost模型对每个变量的贡献结果,结果发现在VLCSFAs中,二十三烷酸

是影响CKD最主要的因素(图2A)。部分效应分析结果显示,随着4种VLCSFAs的升高,CKD的风险越低,与logistic回归分析结果一致(图2B)。

2.5 亚组分析

为了检验不同人群背景血清VLSFAs与CKD之间的关系,本研究根据CKD合并高血压、糖尿病、冠心病和脑卒中进行了亚组分析。结果(表3~表6)显示,在合并高血压的参与者中,二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸仍然能够降低CKD的风险(二十二烷酸: OR=0.13, 95%CI: 0.04 ~ 0.44, $P<0.001$; 二十三烷酸: OR=0.01, 95%CI: 0.00 ~ 0.12, $P<0.001$; 木质素酸: OR=0.11, 95%CI: 0.03 ~ 0.43, $P<0.001$)。然而,在合并糖尿病、冠心病或脑卒中的参与者中,4种VLSFAs对CKD的发生风险均无影响。

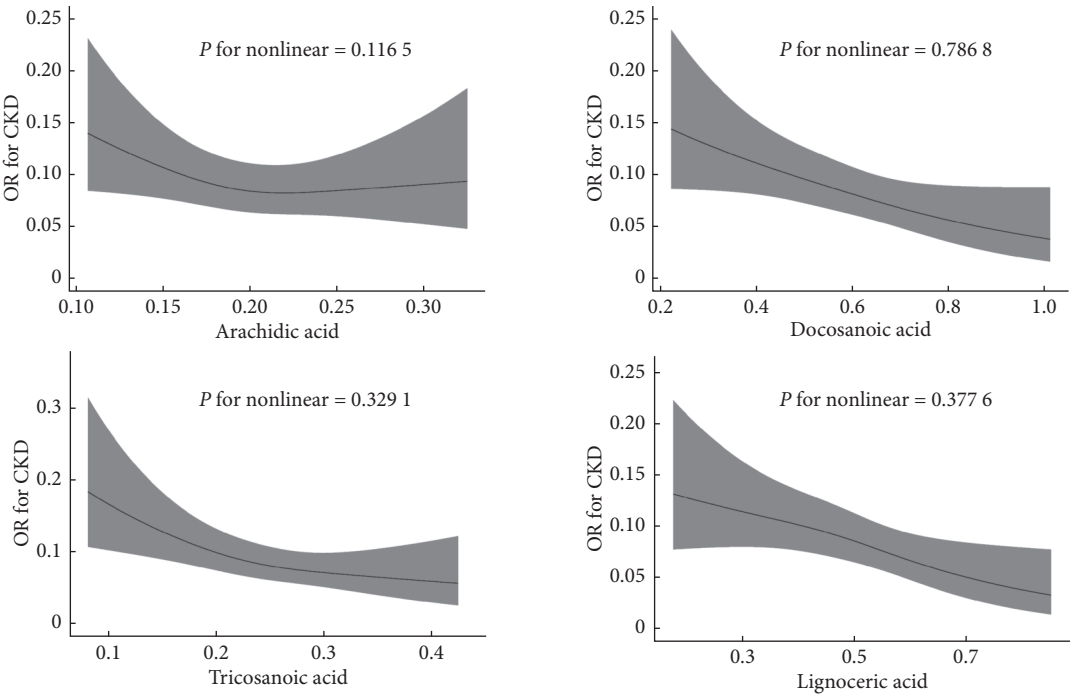


图 1 RCS 分析VLCSFAs与CKD非线性关系
Fig 1 RCS analysis of the nonlinear relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD

OR: odds ratio; CKD: chronic kidney disease.

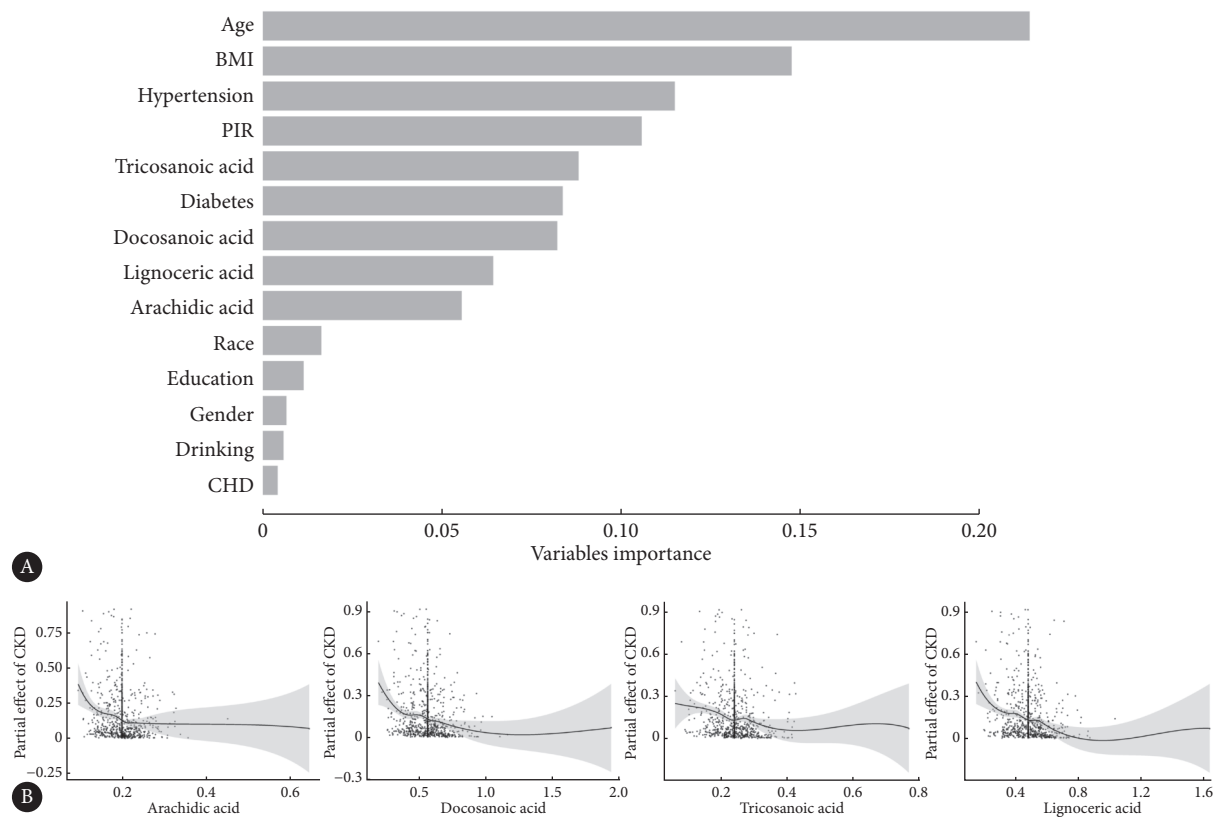


图 2 XGBoost机器学习模型分析参数对CKD的相对重要性

Fig 2 Relative importance of parameters inXGBoost machine learning model analysis for CKD

BMI: body mass index; PIR: poverty to income ratio; CHD: coronary heart disease; CKD: chronic kidney disease. A, The most important features for predicting CKD. The X-axis shows the importance score, representing the relative importance of the variables used to split the data; the Y-axis shows the selected variables. B, Partial effect of VLSFAs on CKD prediction.

表 3 逻辑回归分析高血压参与者中VLCSFAs与CKD的关系

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD in participants with hypertension

VLSFAs	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Arachidic acid	0.004 (0.00-0.24)	0.008	0.01 (0.00-0.30)	0.012	0.01 (0.00-0.56)	0.027	0.002 (0.00-1.34)	0.070
Docosanoic acid	0.07 (0.02-0.21)	< 0.001	0.09 (0.03-0.29)	< 0.001	0.11 (0.03-0.36)	< 0.001	0.13 (0.04-0.44)	< 0.001
Tricosanoic acid	0.003 (0.00-0.05)	< 0.001	0.004 (0.00-0.06)	< 0.001	0.01 (0.00-0.08)	< 0.001	0.01 (0.00-0.12)	< 0.001
Lignoceric acid	0.05 (0.01-5.99)	< 0.001	0.06 (0.02-0.24)	< 0.001	0.09 (0.02-0.34)	< 0.001	0.11 (0.03-0.43)	< 0.001

Use the same notations as in Table 2.

表 4 逻辑回归分析糖尿病参与者中VLCSFAs与CKD的关系

Table 4 Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD in participants with diabetes

VLCSFAs	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Arachidic acid	0.001 (0.00-0.53)	0.033	0.001 (0.00-0.51)	0.032	0.002 (0.00-0.79)	0.015	0.002 (0.00-1.12)	0.058
Docosanoic acid	0.14 (0.03-0.71)	0.020	0.18 (0.03-0.95)	0.047	0.19 (0.03-1.03)	0.059	0.19 (0.03-1.08)	0.066
Tricosanoic acid	0.01 (0.00-0.54)	0.026	0.01 (0.00-0.64)	0.032	0.01 (0.00-0.76)	0.039	0.01 (0.00-0.94)	0.050
Lignoceric acid	0.22 (0.03-1.35)	0.104	0.24 (0.25-1.57)	0.138	0.26 (0.04-1.79)	0.177	0.28 (0.04-1.92)	0.195

Use the same notations as Table 2.

表 5 逻辑回归分析冠心病参与者中VLCSFAs与CKD的关系

Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD in participants with coronary heart disease

VLCSFAs	Unjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Arachidic acid	0.05 (0.00-2368.47)	0.595	0.06 (0.00-2807.36)	0.611	1.77 (0.00-181 679.61)	0.922	18.36 (0.00-4828 275.87)	0.641
Docosanoic acid	0.16 (0.01-3.86)	0.259	0.19 (0.01-4.76)	0.308	0.39 (0.01-12.31)	0.590	0.61 (0.02-24.53)	0.794
Tricosanoic acid	0.02 (0.00-35.52)	0.308	0.02 (0.00-36.60)	0.304	0.05 (0.00-170.72)	0.475	0.25 (0.00-1312.91)	0.753
Lignoceric acid	0.05 (0.00-2.05)	0.120	0.07 (0.00-2.77)	0.160	0.27, (0.00-15.18)	0.520	0.53, (0.01-39.65)	0.769

Use the same notations as in Table 2.

表 6 逻辑回归分析脑卒中参与者中VLCSFAs与CKD的关系

Table 6 Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between VLCSFAs and CKD in participants with stroke

VLCSFAs	Unjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Arachidic acid	1808.04 (0.02-366679966.61)	0.214	1236.45 (0.01-359419216.80)	0.252	0.00 (0.01-3085563081.45)	0.200	141492.22 (0.19-218488670744.89)	0.091
Docosanoic acid	0.44 (0.01-12.81)	0.632	0.35 (0.01-11.02)	0.551	0.40 (0.01-14.15)	0.610	0.57 (0.01-25.79)	0.769
Tricosanoic acid	5.53 (0.00-12708.165)	0.656	4.12 (0.00-11968.10)	0.718	5.47 (0.00-19535.72)	0.673	11.71 (0.00-65512.75)	0.560
Lignoceric acid	0.32 (0.01-21.33)	0.590	0.33 (0.00-25.28)	0.611	0.35 (0.00-31.50)	0.641	0.46, (0.00-55.15)	0.747

Use the same notations as in Table 2.

3 讨论

CKD于2050年可能上升为全球第5位年龄标化死亡原因^[3]。CKD持续进展,将最终发展为终末期肾病(end stage renal disease, ESRD),给患者及社会带来沉重的经济负担。早期诊断、早期预防和治疗对延缓CKD走向ESRD意义重大^[20]。然而,CKD早期阶段通常无明显症状,这使得患者往往难以察觉自身的健康状况^[21]。目前一般是通过尿液分析(例如检测uACR)或血液中的肌酐水平对CKD进行诊断。然而,由于uACR开展的不普遍性及肌酐诊断CKD的滞后性,使得CKD诊断率普遍较低^[22]。因此,探索新的生物标志物及风险因素,以便更有效地进行CKD的早期筛查和干预,显得尤为重要。

VLCSFAs不仅是细胞膜的重要组成部分,还参与调节细胞的多种生理功能和病理过程。既往研究表明,循环二十二烷酸与木质素酸水平的增加,被认为对T2DM具有保护作用^[23]。另外,花生四烯酸和木质素酸在心血管健康中也发挥了有益作用,表明其较高的血清水平与CVD和CHD的死亡风险降低相关^[12]。还有研究证实,VLCSFAs的水平与胰岛素抵抗和三酰甘油水平呈负相关^[24]。此外,较高的VLCSFAs水平与动脉粥样硬化的发生风险呈负相关^[25]。这些研究说明VLCSFAs可能通过影

响血脂、血糖代谢改善了疾病的发生发展过程。

本研究利用NHANES数据分析了VLCSFAs与CKD之间的关系。作为一项横断面研究,共纳入4 164名参与者。logistic回归结果显示,血清花生四烯酸、二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸水平与CKD风险呈负相关。此外,在校正年龄、性别、BMI、教育程度、PIR以及其他共病情况后,除花生四烯酸外的VLCSFAs仍与CKD低风险相关。进一步利用RCS分析VLCSFAs与CKD风险的结果显示,血清VLCSFAs水平与CKD的发生风险均呈线性负相关。这些结果表明血清VLCSFAs在肾脏健康中可能发挥了保护作用。值得注意的是,高血压、糖尿病和CVD是CKD发病的重要驱动因素,也是过去几十年来造成CKD疾病负担加重的主要原因^[26-28]。其中,T2DM、CVD和CKD现被统称为心血管-肾脏-代谢综合征^[29]。本研究还表明,血清二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸的相对含量每增加1%,CKD风险分别降低了83%、98%和87%,笔者推测,VLCSFAs对肾脏的保护作用可能与血脂、血糖的相关代谢机制有关,这值得进一步深入研究。

XGBoost模型是一种广泛使用的机器学习算法,属于梯度提升算法家族。它以其在各种机器学习模型中的高效率、可扩展性和高性能闻名^[30]。XGBoost模型常用于分析多个暴露因素对疾病结局的重要程度^[31-32]。为了进

一步探索具体哪一种血清VLCSFAs对肾脏保护作用最大,本研究利用XGBoost模型来分析所有暴露因素对CKD风险的相对重要性。结果显示,在4种VLCSFAs中,二十三烷酸虽然相对含量并不是最高,但相较于其他3种VLCSFAs,二十三烷酸对降低CKD风险是最重要的。该结果对于CKD患者如何更精准获得相应的VLCSFAs补充,改善自身疾病预后,具有重要意义。

本研究的亚组分析结果显示,二十二烷酸、二十三烷酸及木质素酸能够降低合并高血压参与者的CKD的风险。然而,在合并糖尿病、冠心病或脑卒中的参与者中,4种VLCSFAs均对CKD的发生风险无影响。该结果进一步说明,高血压相关的CKD人群,可能从高水平的VLCSFAs中得到更大获益。同时还表明,VLCSFAs对合并不同疾病的CKD人群的风险作用存在一定的差异。但VLCSFAs在不同疾病中的具体的作用及分子机制,需要更多的前瞻性研究予以证实。

本研究存在一定的局限性。NHANES数据库内包含有脂肪酸数据的仅有2011–2012年及2013–2014年两个周期数据集,且缺乏临床验证分析,样本量相对较少,可能存在数据集之间的批间差异。此外,研究仅基于观察性数据,限制了因果推断的能力,可能存在潜在的混杂因素未被充分控制。此外,VLCSFAs的具体代谢机制也未完全明确,这也可能影响笔者对其与CKD风险之间关系的理解。因此,未来研究应考虑结合实验室和临床数据,以验证本研究发现的临床相关性,并进一步探讨VLCSFAs对CKD作用的生物学机制。

综上所述,本研究揭示了VLCSFAs与CKD风险之间的显著关联,这些发现为CKD的预防策略提供了新的视角。未来的研究应致力于探索VLCSFAs对肾脏保护的具体作用机制,以及在不同病因CKD群体中的应用潜力,以优化CKD的防治措施。

* * *

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利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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