

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.09.011

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.09.011>

血清同型半胱氨酸、超敏 C 反应蛋白、胆红素水平 与 2 型糖尿病肾病的相关性

代闪, 陈琰, 白倩, 吕玲, 王彦君

(吉林大学第二医院内分泌科, 长春 130000)

[摘要] 目的: 分析血清同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、超敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)及胆红素(bilirubin, Bil)水平与2型糖尿病肾病(diabetic kidney disease, DKD)的关系及其临床意义。方法: 将173例2型糖尿病患者根据尿微量白蛋白/尿肌酐(urinary albumin/creatinine ratio, UACR)水平分为正常白蛋白尿组(<30 mg/g, n=81)、微量白蛋白尿组(30 mg/g≤UACR<300 mg/g, n=55)和大量白蛋白尿组(≥300 mg/g, n=37)。比较入组患者的一般临床资料及相关血清生化指标[空腹血糖(fasting blood-glucose, FPG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、三酰甘油(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、Hcy, hs-CRP, Bil]。应用非条件logistic回归模型分析DKD的危险因素。应用Pearson相关分析血清总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil), hs-CRP, Hcy之间的相关性, 以及三者与UACR的相关性。结果: 单因素分析结果显示: 随着UACR水平的增加, Hcy, hs-CRP水平逐渐升高, 而TBil水平逐渐下降, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关分析结果显示: TBil与UACR呈负相关(分别 $r=-0.225$, $P=0.025$), 而Hcy, hs-CRP与UACR呈正相关(分别 $r=0.208$, $r=0.259$; $P=0.006$, $P=0.001$); TBil与hs-CRP, Hcy呈负相关($r=-0.184$, $r=-0.188$; $P=0.016$, $P=0.013$); hs-CRP与Hcy呈正相关($r=0.170$, $P=0.025$)。非条件logistic回归分析结果显示: TBil是DKD的保护性因素($OR=0.921$, $P=0.035$), LDL-C, HbA1c, hs-CRP是DKD的独立危险因素($OR=1.43$, $OR=1.313$, $OR=1.135$; $P=0.029$, $P=0.040$, $P=0.043$)。结论: 血清Hcy, hs-CRP, TBil可能会成为预测早期DKD发生的敏感指标。

[关键词] 2型糖尿病; 糖尿病肾病; 同型半胱氨酸; 超敏C反应蛋白; 胆红素

Serum homocysteine, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, bilirubin level and type 2 diabetic kidney disease

DAI Shan, CHEN Yan, BAI Qian, LÜ Ling, WANG Yanjun

(Department of Endocrinology, Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, China)

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2019-05-09

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 王彦君, Email: jdeywj1966@126.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 吉林省科技厅优秀青年基金 (20180520122JH)。This work was supported by the Excellent Youth Fund Project of Jilin Science and Technology Department, China (20180520122JH).

Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between serum homocysteine (Hcy), hypersensitivity c reactive protein (hs-CRP), bilirubin (Bil) and type 2 diabetic kidney disease (DKD) and these three indexes clinical significance. **Methods:** A total of 173 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were selected as research subjects. According to the level of urinary microalbuminuria/creatinine (UACR), research subjects were divided into a normal albuminuria group (UACR <30 mg/g, $n=81$), a microalbuminuria group ($30 \text{ mg/g} \leq \text{UACR} < 300 \text{ mg/g}$, $n=55$) and a hyper albuminuria group (UACR $\geq 300 \text{ mg/g}$, $n=37$). The general clinical data and serum biochemical indexes [fasting blood-glucose (FPG), HbA1c, triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), Hcy, hs-CRP, Bil] of all patients were compared by SPSS 22.0. Non-conditional logistic regression model was used to analyze the risk factors of DKD. The correlations of serum total bilirubin (TBil), hs-CRP and Hcy and their correlations with UACR were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. **Results:** The results of univariate analysis showed that the level of Hcy, hs-CRP increased and the level of TBil decreased with the increase of UACR level, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was a negative correlation between TBil and UACR ($r = -0.225$, $P = 0.025$), while positive correlations were found between Hcy, hs-CRP and UACR ($r = 0.208$, $r = 0.259$; $P = 0.006$, $P = 0.001$). There were negative correlations between TBil and hs-CRP, Hcy ($r = -0.184$, $r = -0.188$; $P = 0.016$, $P = 0.013$), and a positive correlation between hs-CRP and Hcy ($r = 0.170$, $P = 0.025$). Non-conditional logistic regression analysis showed that TBil was the protective factor (OR=0.921, $P = 0.035$) of DKD and LDL, HbA1c, hs-CRP were the independent risk factors (OR=1.43, OR=1.313, OR=1.135; $P = 0.029$, $P = 0.040$, $P = 0.043$) of DKD. **Conclusion:** Serum Hcy, hs-CRP, TBil may be the sensitive indexes of early DKD, which provides a theoretical basis for the early diagnosis and treatment of DKD.

Keywords type 2 diabetes mellitus; diabetic kidney disease; homocysteine; hypersensitive C-reactive protein; bilirubin

糖尿病肾病(diabetic kidney disease, DKD)以肾小球基底膜增厚、系膜扩张、肾小球硬化、蛋白尿和肾功能进行性下降为特征^[1],是糖尿病最常见、最严重的微血管并发症之一。近年来有研究^[2-4]显示:其发病率逐年升高,占糖尿病患者的20%~40%,是世界范围内引起终末期肾病的主要原因。早期DKD起病隐匿,难以发现,当症状出现时,肾疾病往往变得不可逆转,最终发展为肾功能衰竭,只能通过血液透析或肾移植来维持^[2]。目前常以尿微量白蛋白/尿肌酐(urinary albumin/creatinine ratio, UACR)作为判断早期DKD损害的敏感指标,但当UACR异常时,患者出现微量白蛋白尿,此时肾已经受损。因此,寻找能够预测DKD发生、发展的新型指标,对DKD进行早诊断、早治疗以延缓病情发展尤为重要。大量研究^[5-8]表明:血清同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、超敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、胆红素(bilirubin, Bil)与糖尿病及其并发症相关,但关

于三者与DKD及三者之间的相关性研究较少。本研究旨在分析血清Hcy, hs-CRP, Bil与2型DKD的关系及三者之间的关系,为DKD的早期诊断及有效治疗提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2018年10月至2019年3月于吉林大学第二医院就诊并住院治疗的2型糖尿病患者173例,其中男91例,女82例。参照美国糖尿病协会的诊断标准^[9]和中国糖尿病肾脏疾病防治临床指南(2019版)^[10],根据UACR水平分为正常白蛋白尿组($< 30 \text{ mg/g}$, $n=81$)、微量白蛋白尿组($30 \text{ mg/g} \leq \text{UACR} < 300 \text{ mg/g}$, $n=55$)和大量白蛋白尿组($\geq 300 \text{ mg/g}$, $n=37$)。

入组标准:1)年龄18~75岁;2)符合1999年WHO糖尿病诊断标准^[11],并明确诊断为2型糖尿病;3)临床资料收集完整;4)所有患者对本研究均

知情同意, 且已签署知情同意书。

排除标准: 1) 1 型糖尿病、妊娠期糖尿病及其他特殊类型糖尿病者; 2) 合并各种糖尿病急性并发症者(糖尿病酮症酸中毒、高渗高血糖综合征、感染); 3) 原发性或继发性心、肝、肾脏等系统疾病者及各种原因引起的胆红素异常升高者; 4) 其他可能影响糖代谢的疾病者。

1.2 方法

统计入组患者一般临床资料, 包括性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、糖尿病病程及相关血清生化指标, 包括糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、空腹血糖(fasting blood-glucose, FPG)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)、直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, DBil)、间接胆红素(indirect bilirubin, IBil)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、三酰甘油(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density-lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、超敏 C 反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)。

1.3 统计学处理

运用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对数据进行整理和统计学分析。计量资料的描述采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$); 应用方差分析或卡方检验比较三组患者的一般资料和血清学指标。应用 Pearson 相关分析 Hcy, hs-CRP, TBil 之间的相关性及三者与 UACR 的相关性。多因素分析采用非条件 logistic 回归模型, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者基本资料的比较

三组患者的性别、年龄、病程、BMI 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 三组患者血清生化指标的比较

三组患者的 DBil, IBil, TG, TC, HDL-C, FPG 未见明显统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$); 三组患者的 HbA1c, LDL-C 差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。随着 DKD 的进展, 血清 TBil 的水平逐渐下降, 血清 hs-CRP, Hcy 的水平逐渐升高, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。

2.3 DKD 危险因素的非条件 logistic 回归分析

UACR ≥ 30 mg/g 统称为 DKD 组, 以 DKD 的发生与否为因变量, 以 TBil, hs-CRP, Hcy, LDL-C, HbA1c 为协变量, 对 DKD 危险因素进行 logistic 回归分析, 结果显示: LDL-C, HbA1c, hs-CRP 是 DKD 的独立危险因素(OR=1.43, OR=1.313, OR=1.135, $P=0.029$, $P=0.040$, $P=0.043$), TBil 是 DKD 的保护因素(OR=0.921, $P=0.035$; 表3)。

2.4 TBil, hs-CRP, Hcy 三者之间及三者与 UACR 的相关性分析

Pearson 相关分析结果显示: TBil 与 hs-CRP, Hcy 呈负相关($r=-0.184$, $r=-0.188$; $P=0.016$, $P=0.013$), hs-CRP 与 Hcy 呈正相关($r=0.170$, $P=0.025$); TBil 与 UACR 呈负相关($r=-0.225$, $P=0.025$), hs-CRP, Hcy 与 UACR 呈正相关($r=0.259$, $r=0.208$; $P=0.001$, $P=0.006$)。

表1 三组患者基本资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data among the three groups

组别	性别(男/女)/例	年龄/岁	病程/年	BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)
正常白蛋白尿组	44/37	51.09 \pm 11.66	7.85 \pm 3.48	25.94 \pm 3.44
微量白蛋白尿组	26/29	53.49 \pm 13.04	8.13 \pm 5.99	26.02 \pm 3.55
大量白蛋白尿组	21/16	52.92 \pm 11.46	9.67 \pm 6.10	25.50 \pm 3.67
χ^2/F	0.979	0.723	0.654	0.274
P	0.613	0.487	0.457	0.761

表2 三组患者血清生化指标的比较

Table 2 Comparison of serum biochemical indexes among the three groups

组别	n	TBil/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	DBil/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	IBil/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	hs-CRP/ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	Hcy/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)
正常白蛋白尿组	81	13.94 ± 3.87	3.87 ± 1.54	9.59 ± 3.11	2.93 ± 1.93	12.11 ± 5.28
微量白蛋白尿组	55	12.08 ± 4.99*	4.05 ± 2.23	9.18 ± 3.18	3.88 ± 1.34*	13.85 ± 6.88*
大量白蛋白尿组	37	10.24 ± 4.09*#	3.21 ± 1.95	8.85 ± 1.48	4.97 ± 2.60**	15.27 ± 5.58**
F		9.49	2.369	0.921	5.97	3.96
P		<0.001	0.097	0.400	0.003	0.021

组别	TG/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	TC/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	HDL-C/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	LDL-C/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	HbA1c/%	FPG/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)
正常白蛋白尿组	3.31 ± 3.06	5.61 ± 1.22	1.05 ± 0.23	2.87 ± 0.83	8.55 ± 1.56	10.25 ± 2.91
微量白蛋白尿组	2.95 ± 3.28	5.91 ± 1.63	1.05 ± 0.19	3.14 ± 1.29	8.88 ± 0.84	11.15 ± 4.29
大量白蛋白尿组	3.66 ± 3.69	6.00 ± 2.04	1.11 ± 0.44	3.63 ± 1.14*#	9.31 ± 1.72*#	11.43 ± 4.54
F	0.535	1.042	0.581	6.42	3.74	1.616
P	0.587	0.355	1.561	0.002	0.026	0.202

与正常白蛋白尿组相比, * $P < 0.05$; 与微量白蛋白尿组相比, # $P < 0.05$ 。

Compared with the normal albuminuria group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with microalbuminuria group, # $P < 0.05$.

表3 DKD危险因素的非条件logistic回归分析

Table 3 Non-conditional logistic regression analysis of risk factors for diabetic kidney disease

指标	β	SE	Wald	OR (95%CI)	P
LDL-C	0.357	0.163	4.787	1.43 (1.038~1.967)	0.029
HbA1c	0.272	0.132	4.236	1.313 (1.013~1.701)	0.040
TBil	-0.082	0.039	4.434	0.921 (0.853~0.994)	0.035
hs-CRP	0.127	0.063	4.084	1.135 (1.004~1.284)	0.043

3 讨论

DKD系慢性高血糖所致的肾损害,临床上以持续性蛋白尿和/或肾小球滤过率进行性下降为主要特征,最终导致肾功能衰竭^[12]。DKD的发生是一个渐进的过程,早期无明显的症状和体征,病变尚可逆转;一旦进入大量蛋白尿期,多数患者的肾已经出现了病理性损害,严重时可能还存在生命危险。而选择敏感性指标,提高早期DKD患者的检出率,是延缓DKD进展的重要手段。国外研究^[13]表明:糖尿病的患者严格控制其血糖水平,能有效地降低糖尿病的微血管并发症。本研究发现:HbA1c是DKD发病的危险因素之一,与既往研究结果相一致。可能的致病机制为HbA1c水平升高,红细胞携氧能力下降,造成组织缺氧,肾血流量减少,肾小球滤过压增加,导致肾损

伤^[14]。此外,本研究发现:3组患者LDL-C差异具有统计学意义。曹晓红等^[15]针对老年糖尿病患者肾病的危险因素的一项研究表明:脂代谢紊乱是造成DKD发生、发展的重要因素,其原因与长时间的血脂异常引起的肾小球硬化有关。因此,糖尿病患者严格控制血糖的基础上应进行调脂治疗,以延缓DKD的发生、发展。

Hcy是一种内源性含硫氨基酸,是必需氨基酸蛋氨酸的代谢产物。研究^[16]表明:35%的2型糖尿病患者伴有高Hcy血症(high Hcy hyperlipidemia, hHcy),而在糖尿病伴肾、视网膜及心血管并发症的患者中hHcy更为显著。hHcy可作为一种内源性致病因素,通过直接的细胞毒性作用、诱导氧化应激和协同糖基化终末产物等途径损伤血管内皮,导致糖尿病微血管病变发生,在DKD的发生、发展中发挥重要的作用^[17-18]。Yang等^[19]研究表

明: hHcy是肾小球疾病和肾功能不全的独立危险因素。本研究结果显示: 随着UACR水平的增加, Hcy水平逐渐升高, 微量白蛋白尿组高于正常白蛋白尿组($P<0.05$), 大量白蛋白尿组高于微量白蛋白尿组($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关分析结果显示Hcy与UACR呈正相关, 这提示Hcy可能反映DKD的进展程度, 可能成为肾损伤的标志物, 用于DKD的早期诊断, 与国内外研究^[17,20]结果相似。

近年来研究^[21-22]表明: 炎症反应在DKD的发生和发展过程中扮演重要角色。hs-CRP是一种非特异性的炎症反应物, 是一种由肝脏合成的五聚体球形蛋白, 被认为是一种有效的长期风险评估指标^[23]。作为临床上常用的一种炎症标志物, hs-CRP的水平不仅可以独立预测糖尿病、代谢综合征和心血管疾病的发病风险^[24], 且与DKD的发生有关^[25]。研究^[23,26]发现: 2型糖尿病患者血清hs-CRP水平随尿微量白蛋白排泄程度及肾病严重程度呈显著升高趋势。本研究结果与该研究结果基本一致, 提示hs-CRP反映DKD的严重程度。本研究与上述2项研究^[23,26]的不同之处在于: 本研究经非条件logistic回归分析显示hs-CRP是DKD的独立危险因素, 更进一步证实了两者的相关性。

胆红素不仅是血红素分解代谢的最终产物, 而且是一种内源性抗氧化剂。有研究^[27-29]显示: 血清胆红素浓度与DKD的患病率呈负相关, 并提示它可能延缓从DKD到终末期肾病的进展。且Mashitani等^[29]研究发现: DKD患者的血清TBil水平与肾小球滤过率呈正相关。此外, 韩国的一项研究^[30]表明: 低胆红素水平可能成为早期DKD的预测指标。综上, 血清胆红素水平与2型糖尿病大血管及微血管并发症息息相关。本研究发现: 微量白蛋白尿组的TBil水平低于正常白蛋白尿组, 大量白蛋白尿组的TBil水平低于微量白蛋白尿组和正常白蛋白尿组, 随着UACR水平增加, TBil水平逐渐下降, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); Pearson相关分析证明TBil与UACR呈负相关, 提示TBil水平可反映DKD的进展情况, 可作为早期DKD的预测指标。而非条件logistic回归分析进一步证实, TBil为DKD的保护因素, 这与侯艾娜^[31]的研究结果一致, 提示血清胆红素在DKD的进展中发挥重要作用, 应关注胆红素的保护作用。

此外, 为研究血清Hcy, hs-CRP及TBil对2型DKD的进展是否存在联合或拮抗作用, 笔者进行了相关的统计学分析, 结果表明: TBil与hs-CRP, Hcy呈负相关, hs-CRP与Hcy呈正相关, TBil是DKD的保护因素, hs-CRP是DKD的独立危险因

素。本研究未证明Hcy是DKD的独立危险因素, 可能与样本量小、个体之间的差异性及其他不可抗因素有关, 但三者之间存在相关性, 表明低TBil与高hs-CRP, Hcy间相辅相成, 共同促进DKD的发生发展。

综上, 血清Hcy, hs-CRP, TBil为DKD病程进展中的重要指标, 可作为早期DKD的预测指标。

参考文献

1. Alicic RZ, Rooney MT, Tuttle KR. Diabetic kidney disease: challenges, progress, and possibilities[J]. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol, 2017, 12(12): 2032-2045.
2. Wang G, Yan Y, Xu N, et al. Upregulation of microRNA-424 relieved diabetic nephropathy by targeting Rictor through mTOR Complex2/Protein Kinase B signaling[J]. J Cell Physiol, 2019, 234(7): 11646-11653.
3. Tesch GH. Diabetic nephropathy-is this an immune disorder?[J]. Clin Sci (Lond), 2017, 131(16): 2183-2199.
4. Mohammed E, Atris A, Al Salmi I, et al. Clinical and laboratory findings of patients with diabetes undergoing kidney biopsy[J]. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl, 2018, 29(6): 1290-1302.
5. Wu Y, Zhang J, Wang J, et al. The association of serum bilirubin on kidney clinicopathologic features and renal outcome in patients with diabetic nephropathy: a biopsy-based study[J]. Endocr Pract, 2019, 25(6): 554-561.
6. Sun P, Lu L, Chen J, et al. AMPK α , hs-CRP and Fc γ R in diabetic nephropathy and drug intervention[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2018, 15(6): 4659-4664.
7. Borowska M, Dworacka M, Winiarska H, et al. Homocysteine as a non-classical risk factor for atherosclerosis in relation to pharmacotherapy of type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. Acta Biochim Pol, 2017, 64(4): 603-607.
8. Mursleen MT, Riaz S. Implication of homocysteine in diabetes and impact of folate and vitamin B12 in diabetic population[J]. Diabetes Metab Syndr, 2017, 11(Suppl 1): S141-S146.
9. American Diabetes Association. Microvascular complications and foot care[J]. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38(Suppl 1): S58-S66.
10. 中华医学会糖尿病学分会微血管并发症学组. 中国糖尿病肾脏疾病防治临床指南[J]. 中华糖尿病杂志, 2019, 11(1): 15-28. Chinese Diabetes Association Microvascular Complications Group. Chinese clinical practice guideline of diabetic kidney disease[J]. Chinese Journal of Diabetes Mellitus Mellitus, 2019, 11(1): 15-28.
11. 中华医学会糖尿病学分会. 中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2017年版)[J]. 中华糖尿病杂志, 2018, 10(1): 4-67. Chinese Medical Association Diabetic Branch. Guidelines for the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes in China (2017 edition)[J].

- Chinese Journal of Diabetes Mellitus, 2018, 10(1): 4-67.
12. 中华医学会内分泌学分会. 中国成人糖尿病肾脏病临床诊断的专家共识[J]. 中华内分泌代谢杂志, 2015, 31(5): 379-384.
Endocrinology Branch of Chinese Medical Association. Expert consensus on clinical diagnosis of diabetic kidney disease in Chinese adults[J]. Chinese Journal of Endocrine and Metabolism, 2015, 31(5): 379-384.
 13. Svensson MK, Tyrberg M, Nyström L, et al. The risk for diabetic nephropathy is low in young adults in a 17-year follow-up from the Diabetes Incidence Study in Sweden (DISS). Older age and higher BMI at diabetes onset can be important risk factors[J]. Diabetes Metab Res Rev, 2015, 31(2): 138-146.
 14. Chawla T, Sharma D, Singh A. Role of the renin angiotensin system in diabetic nephropathy[J]. World J Diabetes, 2010, 1(5): 141-145.
 15. 曹晓红, 陈平, 陈树. 老年糖尿病患者并发肾病的危险因素[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2017, 37(17): 4266-4267.
CAO Xiaohong, CHEN Ping, CHEN Shu. The risk factors of diabetic nephropathy in elderly patients with diabetes[J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2017, 37(17): 4266-4267.
 16. 李冬. 同型半胱氨酸的临床应用[J]. 国际检验医学杂志, 2012, 33(2): 199-201.
LI Dong. Clinical application of homocysteine[J]. International Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2012, 33(2): 199-201.
 17. Kundi H, Kiziltunc E, Ates I, et al. Association between plasma homocysteine levels and end-organ damage in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus patients[J]. Endocr Res, 2017, 42(1): 36-41.
 18. Wang H, Cui K, Xu K, et al. Association between plasma homocysteine and progression of early nephropathy in type 2 diabetic patients[J]. Int J Clin Exp Med, 2015, 8(7): 11174-11180.
 19. Yang XH, Cao RF, Yu Y, et al. A study on the correlation between MTHFR promoter methylation and diabetic nephropathy[J]. Am J Transl Res, 2016, 8(11): 4960-4967.
 20. 曾洋, 周蓉, 徐雅虹, 等. 不同分期2型糖尿病肾病患者的血浆同型半胱氨酸水平及其临床意义[J]. 广西医学, 2017, 39(12): 1791-1793.
ZENG Yang, ZHOU Rong, XU Yahong, et al. Plasma homocysteine level and its clinical significance in different stages of type 2 diabetic nephropathy[J]. Guangxi Medical Journal, 2017, 39(12): 1791-1793.
 21. Neelofar K, Arif Z, Arafat MY, et al. A study on correlation between oxidative stress parameters and inflammatory markers in type 2 diabetic patients with kidney dysfunction in north Indian population[J]. J Cell Biochem, 2019, 120(4): 4892-4902.
 22. Liang G, Song L, Chen Z, et al. Fibroblast growth factor 1 ameliorates diabetic nephropathy by an anti-inflammatory mechanism[J]. Kidney Int, 2018, 93(1): 95-109.
 23. Shaheer AK, Tharayil JK, Krishna PW, et al. A comparative study of high sensitivity C-reactive protein and metabolic variables in type 2 diabetes mellitus with and without nephropathy[J]. J Clin Diagn Res, 2017, 11(9): BC01-BC04.
 24. Bagherniya M, Khayatzadeh SS, Heidari Bakavoli AR, et al. Serum high-sensitive C-reactive protein is associated with dietary intakes in diabetic patients with and without hypertension: a cross-sectional study[J]. Ann Clin Biochem, 2018, 55(4): 422-429.
 25. Hansen TK, Forsblom C, Saraheimo M, et al. Association between mannose-binding lectin, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein and the progression of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetes[J]. Diabetologia, 2010, 53(7): 1517-1524.
 26. 于军霞, 欧阳兆强, 周灵丽. 血胆红素、hs-CRP与2型糖尿病肾病的相关性分析[J]. 中国实用医刊, 2018, 45(1): 34-36.
YU Junxia, OUYANG Zhaoqiang, ZHOU Lingli. Correlation between serum bilirubin, hs-CRP and type 2 diabetic nephropathy[J]. Chinese Journal of practical Medicine, 2018, 45(1): 34-36.
 27. Nishimura T, Tanaka M, Sekioka R, et al. Serum bilirubin concentration is associated with eGFR and urinary albumin excretion in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus[J]. J Diabetes Complications, 2015, 29(8): 1223-1227.
 28. Riphagen IJ, Deetman PE, Bakker SJ, et al. Bilirubin and progression of nephropathy in type 2 diabetes: a post hoc analysis of RENAAL with independent replication in IDNT[J]. Diabetes, 2014, 63(8): 2845-2853.
 29. Mashitani T, Hayashino Y, Okamura S, et al. Correlations between serum bilirubin levels and diabetic nephropathy progression among Japanese type 2 diabetic patients: a prospective cohort study [Diabetes Distress and Care Registry at Tenri (DDCRT 5)][J]. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37(1): 252-258.
 30. Ahn KH, Kim SS, Kim WJ, et al. Low serum bilirubin level predicts the development of chronic kidney disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. Korean J Intern Med, 2017, 32(5): 875-882.
 31. 侯艾娜. 2型糖尿病肾病患者外周血总胆红素胱抑素C水平变化的临床意义[J]. 实用医技杂志, 2019, 26(1): 49-51.
HOU Aina. Clinical significance of changes of total bilirubin cystatin C in peripheral blood of patients with type 2 diabetic nephropathy[J]. Journal of Practical Medical Techniques, 2019, 26(1): 49-51.

本文引用: 代闪, 陈琰, 白倩, 吕玲, 王彦君. 血清同型半胱氨酸、超敏C反应蛋白、胆红素水平与2型糖尿病肾病的相关性[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2019, 39(9): 1923-1928. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.09.011

Cite this article as: DAI Shan, CHEN Yan, BAI Qian, LÜ Ling, WANG Yanjun. Serum homocysteine, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, bilirubin level and type 2 diabetic kidney disease[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2019, 39(9): 1923-1928. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.09.011