

再生育女性妊娠期糖尿病的研究进展

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【摘要】：糖尿病是一种非传染性慢性疾病，已成为全世界面临的一个重大挑战性健康问题；而妊娠期糖尿病（GDM）则是妊娠期最常见的并发症之一，它是指妊娠期间出现或首次识别的任何程度的葡萄糖不耐受。妊娠期糖尿病不仅与诸多不良妊娠结局有关，还会增加孕妇及其后代患代谢综合征的风险，如低血糖和呼吸困难、巨大儿或婴儿体重过高、早产、出生损伤、难产，甚至高血压和心脏病，尽管 GDM 通常在婴儿出生后就已消退，但患有 GDM 的母亲的后代在成年后易患儿童肥胖、2 型糖尿病和心血管疾病。妊娠期糖尿病的患病率在过去几年中持续上升，随着“三胎政策”实施，未来可能会达到另一个高峰。因此识别再生育女性发生妊娠期糖尿病的危险因素，及时进行干预和治疗，以避免其相关的不良健康结果是当务之急。本文总结了再生育女性发生妊娠期糖尿病的危险因素及相关治疗研究进展。

【关键词】：再生育女性；妊娠期糖尿病；危险因素；治疗与预防

Progress on gestational diabetes in refertile women

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a non-communicable chronic disease that has become a major challenging health problem throughout the world; gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is one of the most common complications of pregnancy, referring to any degree of glucose intolerance seen during pregnancy or recognized for the first time. Gestational diabetes is not only associated with many adverse pregnancy outcomes, but also increases the risk of metabolic syndrome in pregnant women and their offspring, such as hypoglycemia and dyspnea, macrosomia or infant weight, premature birth, birth injury, dystocia, even hypertension and heart disease, although GDM usually resolves after birth, the offspring of mothers with GDM are susceptible to childhood obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease in adulthood. The prevalence of gestational diabetes has continued to rise over the past few years, and it may reach another peak in the future. Therefore, it is urgent to identify the risk factors for gestational diabetes in refertile women and to conduct timely intervention and treatment to avoid the associated adverse health outcomes. This paper summarizes the risk factors and related treatment of gestational diabetes in repregnant women.

Key words: rebirth; gestational diabetes mellitus; risk factors; treatment and prevention;

1 危险因素

1.1 遗传

妊娠期糖尿病和 1、2 型糖尿病均是以“高血糖”为主要表现且合并不同并发症的内分泌代谢性疾病。对于妊娠期糖尿病患者而言，胎儿暴露于宫内高葡萄糖浓度的环境中，影响胎儿胰岛素敏感性，导致出现糖耐量受损、胰岛素抵抗、高胰岛素血症，随着母体血糖浓度升高，脐带血中的血糖与胰岛素的比值逐渐降低，但前胰岛素与胰岛素的比值保持稳定。且这项缺陷会通过母系或父系印记基因遗传到下一代，具有遗传异质性^[1]。

1.2 妊娠期糖尿病史

妊娠期间，孕妇体内抗胰岛素样物质产生增加，如：胎盘生乳素、皮质醇、孕酮、胰岛素酶，当胰岛β细胞的储备难以平衡上述物质引起的胰岛素抵抗时，孕妇体内糖脂代谢发生紊乱，胰岛β细胞分泌功能受损^[2]。妊娠期发生过 GDM 的女性在受孕前有代谢功能障碍，如胰腺β细胞缺陷和胰岛素抵抗增加，随着孕期生理性胰岛素抵抗的

增加，胰岛素反应变得不充分^[3]，血糖水平异常升高，本次妊娠更易复发。研究报道指出，既往妊娠期糖尿病患者再次生育妊娠期糖尿病的复发率为 33%~69%^[4]，妊娠产后 2 个月空腹血糖浓度是复发的独立危险因素，故建议有妊娠期糖尿病史的女性在产后复查时进行糖耐量测试，重新评估血糖状况^[5]；此外，既往妊娠期 OGTT 餐后 1h 高血糖值与妊娠期糖尿病的复发呈正相关^[6-7]，也是很好的一个预测指标。

1.3 孕早期内脏脂肪厚度

体质指数 BMI 是体重（千克）除以身高（米）的平方，其倾向于预测各种心脑血管疾病；人体脂肪不等于 BMI，其分为皮下脂肪和内脏脂肪，对于妊娠期糖尿病的发生，尤其是再生育女性妊娠期糖尿病的发生，其孕早期内脏脂肪厚度（visceral adipose thickness, VAT）的预测价值更高^[8]。Getahun 等人认为，大量内脏脂肪组织过度堆积可能会导致血糖水平升高，增加 GDM 的风险^[9]，当 VAT≥42.7mm 时随着其不断增大，发病概率也进一步增大。

当脂肪组织处于高水平时,胰岛细胞中脂滴的形成,会导致细胞毒性,胰岛细胞数量减少^[10];脂肪组织也会释放大量的脂肪酸,通过门脉系统运输到肌肉以及肝脏等部位促进糖异生过程,造成胰岛素抵抗,甚至加重胰岛素抵抗^[11];除此之外,一些炎症因子也与妊娠期糖尿病的发病有关,如:肿瘤坏死因子、C-反应蛋白及白介素等,而内脏脂肪组织也可释放该因子,激活炎症相关通路,抑制胰岛素信号传导从而导致妊娠期糖尿病的发生^[12];相关研究指出脂联素水平降低也是妊娠期糖尿病的发病因素^[13],脂肪组织中的趋化因子诱导单核细胞和巨噬细胞的浸润,从而促进促炎因子的分泌,降低脂联素水平,导致胰岛素抵抗^[14],过度的外周胰岛素抵抗降低骨骼肌和脂肪组织的葡萄糖摄取,导致葡萄糖不耐受^[15]。

1.4 妊娠间隔时间

妊娠间隔时间 (IPI),即第一次怀孕的分娩日期和第二次怀孕的最后一次月经日期之间的月数。短 IPI 和长 IPI 都会增加不良妊娠的风险,因此妊娠间隔一直是围产期研究人员的重点。为了降低这种风险,世界卫生组织和美国妇产科学院分别建议活产后间隔至少 2 年和至少 18 个月再次妊娠^[16-17]。Mahande^[18]等研究认为妊娠间隔 > 10 年的经产妇患妊娠期糖尿病的风险明显增高。杜明钰^[19]等研究发现,妊娠期糖尿病发病风险自妊娠间隔 72 个月升高。

2 小结

综上所述,妊娠期糖尿病患者受到高度关注,尤其是再生育女性,国内外积极进行各项研究,均取得不同显著成果,如危险因素的具体化及营养治疗、运动的多样化,覆盖了更多的高危人群,更加有利于对于妊娠期糖尿病的控制。

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