

肾移植受者小腿围与肌肉减少症的关系研究



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【摘要】 背景 肾移植受者的长期预后可能与肌肉减少症(肌少症)相关,因此早期快速筛查肾移植受者的肌少症非常重要,研究提示小腿围可能是早期筛查肌少症的一个良好指标。目的 分析肾移植受者小腿围与肌少症的相关性,并探讨小腿围预测肾移植受者肌少症的可行性。方法 选取2021年10月—2022年6月在广东省第二人民医院器官移植科治疗的80例肾移植受者为研究对象。收集研究对象的人口学信息(性别、年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况)、人体测量学指标〔身高、体质量、BMI、小腿围、上臂围(MAC)、三头肌皮褶厚度(TSF)、上臂肌围(AMC)、腰围、臀围、腰臀比〕、肌肉力量指标(握力、捏力)、人体成分指标〔四肢骨骼肌质量(ASM)、骨骼肌质量指数(SMI)、50 kHz相位角(PhA)、人体细胞质量(BCM)、细胞内液,细胞外液〕。采用2019年亚洲肌少症工作组共识诊断标准确诊肌少症,符合诊断标准的肾移植受者纳入肌少症患者组,不符合诊断标准的纳入非肌少症患者组,按性别分层比较肌少症患者组与非肌少症患者组人口学信息、人体测量学指标、肌肉力量指标、人体成分指标的差异,并采用Pearson相关分析和Spearman秩相关分析观察肾移植受者小腿围与肌少症诊断指标(ASM、SMI、握力)的相关性;采用Logistic回归分析探讨肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素,并采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析小腿围对不同性别肾移植受者肌少症的预测价值,计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度、特异度、最佳截断值。结果 80例患者中男51例(63.8%)、女29例(36.2%),平均年龄为(44.3±11.7)岁,非肌少症患者61例(76.25%),肌少症患者19例(23.75%);按照性别分层后,男性肌少症患者组的体质量、BMI、小腿围、MAC、TSF、臀围、握力、捏力、ASM、SMI、PhA、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液低于男性非肌少症患者组($P<0.05$);女性肌少症患者组的体质量、BMI、小腿围、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、ASM、SMI、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液低于女性非肌少症患者组($P<0.05$)。相关性分析结果显示,男性、女性肾移植受者的小腿围与ASM、SMI和握力均呈正相关(男性: $r_s=0.545, P<0.001$; $r_s=0.540, P<0.001$; $r_s=0.340, P=0.015$;女性: $r_s=0.499, P=0.006$; $r_s=0.578, P=0.001$; $r=0.426, P=0.021$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示小腿围是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素〔 $OR=0.699, 95\%CI(0.051, 0.975), P=0.035$ 〕。小腿围预测不同性别肌少症患者的ROC曲线的结果显示,小腿围预测男性肾移植受者肌少症的AUC、最佳截断值、灵敏度及特异度分别为0.799、33.3 cm、83.3%、74.4%。小腿围预测女性肾移植受者肌少症的AUC、最佳截断值、灵敏度及特异度分别为0.851、32.2 cm、100.0%、59.1%。结论 小腿围是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素,对肾移植受者肌少症的早期筛查有一定预测价值。未来尚需更大样本量的队列研究来验证小腿围在早期筛查肾移植受者肌少症中的作用,以便于更好地推动肾移植受者肌少症临床早期筛查工作的开展,从而改善其生活质量和预后状况。

【关键词】 肾移植; 肾移植受者; 肌减少症; 肌肉萎缩; 人体测量术; 小腿围; 相关性研究

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Association between Calf Circumference and Sarcopenia in Kidney Transplant Recipients HUANG He^{1, 2}, ZOU Zhizhuo^{1, 2}, LI Qin³, LIU Dong³, WANG Yuqi², TAN Rongshao^{1, 2*}

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【 Abstract 】 Background Sarcopenia may be associated with the long-term prognosis of renal transplant recipients, so it is essential to early and rapidly screening for sarcopenia in these patients. Studies suggest that calf circumference may be an effective indicator in early screening for sarcopenia. **Objective** To investigate the relationship between calf circumference and sarcopenia, and to explore the feasibility of using calf circumference as a predictive marker for sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients. **Methods** We selected 80 kidney transplant recipients who were treated in the department of organ transplantation of Guangdong Second Provincial General Hospital from October 2021 to June 2022 as the subjects. Demographic information (sex, age, educational attainment, marital status), anthropometric indicators [height, weight, body mass index (BMI), calf circumference, mid-arm circumference (MAC), triceps skin-fold thickness (TSF), arm muscle circumference (AMC), waist circumference, hip circumference, waist-to-hip ratio], muscle strength indicators (grip strength, pinch strength), body composition indicators [appendicular skeletal muscle mass (ASM), skeletal muscle mass index (SMI), 50 kHz phase angle (PhA), body cell mass (BCM), intracellular and extracellular fluids] were collected. Sarcopenia was diagnosed by the Asian Working Group for Sarcopenia 2019 consensus. Kidney transplant recipients who meet the diagnostic criteria were included in the sarcopenia group, and those who do not meet the diagnostic criteria were included in the non-sarcopenia group. Demographic information, anthropometric indicators, muscle strength indicators, and body composition indicators between sarcopenia and non-sarcopenia patient groups were compared by sex. Pearson correlation analysis and Spearman rank correlation analysis were used to observe the correlation of calf circumference with diagnostic indicators of sarcopenia (ASM, SMI, grip strength). Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to explore the influencing factors of sarcopenia. The predictive value of calf circumference for sarcopenia in kidney transplant of male and female subjects was analyzed by using the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, and the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, specificity and optimal cut-off values were calculated. **Results** A total of 80 patients [51 men (63.8%) and 29 women (36.2%)] with an average age of (44.3 ± 11.7) years were included, including 19 (23.75%) with sarcopenia, and 61 (76.25%) without. Sex-based analysis found that male patients with sarcopenia group had lower values of weight, BMI, calf circumference, MAC, TSF, hip circumference, grip strength, pinch strength, ASM, SMI, PhA, BCM, extracellular fluid and intracellular fluid than those without ($P < 0.05$). Female patients with sarcopenia had lower values of weight, BMI, calf circumference, waist circumference, hip circumference, waist-to-hip ratio, ASM, SMI, BCM, extracellular fluid and intracellular fluid than those without ($P < 0.05$). Correlation analysis showed that the calf circumference had a positive correlation with ASM, SMI and grip strength in both male kidney transplants ($r_s = 0.545, P < 0.001$; $r_s = 0.540, P < 0.001$; $r_s = 0.340, P = 0.015$) and female kidney transplants ($r_s = 0.499, P = 0.006$; $r_s = 0.578, P = 0.001$; $r = 0.426, P = 0.021$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that calf circumference was associated with sarcopenia in kidney transplant [OR=0.699, 95%CI (0.051, 0.975), $P = 0.035$]. ROC analysis revealed that the AUC of calf circumference predicting sarcopenia in kidney transplant of male subjects was 0.799, with the optimal cut-off value, sensitivity and specificity of 33.3 cm, 83.3% and 74.4%, respectively. And the AUC of calf circumference predicting sarcopenia in kidney transplant of female patients was 0.851, with the optimal cut-off value, sensitivity and specificity of 32.2 cm, 100.0% and 59.1%, respectively. **Conclusion** Calf circumference is associated with sarcopenia and can be used as a predictive marker for early screening of sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients. However, its predictive value needs to be verified further by large-sample cohort studies, and thus to better promote early clinical screening of sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients to effectively improve their quality of life and prognosis.

【 Key words 】 Kidney transplantation; Kidney transplantation recipients; Sarcopenia; Muscular atrophy; Anthropometry; calf circumference; Correlation study

肾移植是治疗终末期肾脏病(end stage kidney disease, ESKD)的最佳方法^[1],与透析相比肾移植延长了患者的生存时间并为其提供了更好的生活质量^[2]。但实际上,近几十年来肾移植的长期存活率及生活质量几乎没有改善^[3]。肾移植受者术后需要面临免疫抑制剂不良反应的影响、潜在排斥反应威胁、感染和移植后并发症等问题,严重地影响了肾移植受者的生活质量和预后状况^[4]。亚洲肌肉减少症工作组(Asian Working Group For Sarcopenia, AWGS)认为,肌肉减少症(肌少症)

是一种与年龄密切相关的综合征,其特征是骨骼肌质量随年龄增长而下降,肌肉力量和/或身体表现较差^[5]。研究提示肌少症与肾移植受者的骨折、活动能力下降及移植术后预后差等有关^[6]。肾移植受者肌少症的患病率为11.0%~20.5%^[7-8],如不及早发现并处理将极大影响肾移植受者的预后。双能X线吸收测定法(dualenergy X-ray absorptiometry, DXA)测量四肢骨骼肌质量(appendicular skeletal muscle mass, ASM)已被广泛应用于评价肌少症状况,但这种方法并不适用于现场健康

检查以及大型流行病学研究,因此有必要寻找一种简化的筛查诊断工具^[9]。人体测量学是一种方便和无创的方法,常用于评估人体的组成^[10],包括BMI、小腿围、上臂围(mid-arm circumference, MAC)等多个指标。NISHIKAWA等^[11]研究表明小腿围与骨骼肌质量指数(skeletal muscle mass index, SMI)呈正相关,有助于预测肌少症的发生。当简易五项问卷(The Simple Five item Scoring Scale for Sarcopenia, SARC-F)、起坐时间与小腿围联合使用时,其识别肌少症的灵敏度增强^[12]。然而,国内对小腿围与肾移植受者肌少症关系研究鲜有文章报道,考虑到肾移植术后肌少症会增加跌倒、骨折、致残等风险,对个人、家庭、社会带来经济负担,因此迫切需要更为简便无创的方法对肌少症进行早期筛查。因此本文采用横断面研究,探究肾移植受者小腿围与肌少症之间的相关性,并分析小腿围预测肾移植受者肌少症的可行性及最佳截断值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2021年10月—2022年6月在广东省第二人民医院器官移植科治疗的80例肾移植受者作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥18岁;(2)初次进行肾移植;(3)移植肾有功能;(4)签订知情同意书并具备基本沟通能力。排除标准:(1)多次肾移植或合并其他器官移植;(2)装有心脏起搏器、金属支架等无法使用便携式多频人体成分分析仪(Multiscan5000, Bodystat, UK)进行人体成分分析检查者;(3)依从性差,不能配合检查者;(4)有认知功能障碍和精神疾病者;(5)水肿患者。本研究通过了广州市红十字会医院伦理委员会的批准(穗红医院伦审2022-065-01)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 问卷调查 由经过培训的调查员对研究对象进行问卷调查,收集研究对象的人口学信息,主要包括性别、年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况。

1.2.2 人体测量学指标测量 本研究测量的人体测量学指标包括身高、体质量、BMI、小腿围、MAC、三头肌皮褶厚度(triceps skinfold thickness, TSF)、上臂肌围(mid-arm muscle circumference, AMC)、腰围、臀围、腰臀比。要求肾移植受者被测量前至少隔夜禁食10h以上,所有指标由1名经过培训的研究员在门诊进行测量,身高、体质量的测量要求被检者脱鞋、穿轻便衣物,使用机械式身高体重测量仪(HF20-RGZ-120, 威美特, 中国)进行准确测量,测量前对仪器的准确度以及灵敏度进行校正,身高和体质量的记录单位分别为厘米(cm)及千克(kg)。使用非弹性卷尺测量小腿围,要求被检者保持站立状态,在不压迫皮下组织的情况下沿小腿长度移动获得最大周长,取每条腿2次测量的平均值,再

计算2条腿的平均值即为研究对象的小腿围^[13]。MAC为上肢自然下垂时上臂肱二头肌最粗处的水平围长,单位为cm。TSF为用皮褶卡钳(PZJ-01, 体星, 中国)测量拇指和示指捏起上臂肱三头肌的皮肤厚度,单位为毫米(mm)。AMC(mm)=MAC(mm)-0.314×TSF(mm)。腰围为腰部第十二肋骨下缘的水平围长,单位为cm;臀围为耻骨联合和背后臀大肌最凸处的周长,单位为cm,腰臀比=腰围(cm)/臀围(cm)。以上指标均精确测量到小数点后一位。

1.2.3 肌肉力量测量 肌肉力量指标包括握力和握力。采用数显式握力计(12-0072, Baseline, 美国)测量握力,患者取坐立位,用优势手握住握力计,发力过程中肘部弯曲90°,用最大力握住握力计握柄,测量3次,取最大握力值。采用数显握力计(12-0480, Baseline, 美国)测量握力,患者取坐立位,用常用手的拇指和示指最大力捏住握力计,测量3次,取最大握力值。

1.2.4 人体成分测定 采用便携式多频人体成分分析仪进行人体成分分析,操作由经过培训的营养科医生完成。测量指标包括ASM、SMI[SMI=ASM/身高²(m²)]、50kHz相位角(Phase angle, PhA)、人体细胞质量(body cell mass, BCM)、细胞内液、细胞外液^[14]。

1.2.5 肌少症诊断标准 采用2019年亚洲肌少症工作组共识诊断标准^[6]:(1)使用生物电阻抗分析仪(bioelectrical impedance analysis, BIA)测量ASM,计算SMI:男性<7.0 kg/m²、女性<5.7 kg/m²;(2)骨骼肌力量评估:男性握力<28 kg、女性握力<18 kg;同时满足(1)(2)条则诊断为肌少症。符合诊断标准的肾移植受者纳入肌少症患者组,不符合诊断标准的纳入非肌少症患者组。

1.2.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析;非正态分布的计量资料以M(P₂₅, P₇₅)表示,组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验,相关性分析采用Spearman秩相关分析。计数资料的组间比较采用χ²检验或Fisher's确切概率法。采用单因素、多因素Logistic回归分析探讨肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素;采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析小腿围对不同性别肾移植受者肌少症的预测价值,计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度、特异度、最佳截断值。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肾移植受者临床资料 80例肾移植受者中男51例(63.8%),女29例(36.2%),平均年龄为(44.3±11.7)岁,非肌少症患者组61例(76.25%),肌少症患者组19例

(23.75%)。按照性别分层后, 男性肌少症患者组的体质量、BMI、小腿围、MAC、TSF、臀围、握力、捏力、ASM、SMI、PhA、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液低于男性非肌少症患者组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 男性肌少症患者组的年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况、身高、AMC、腰围、腰臀比与男性非肌少症患者组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 女性肌少症患者组的体质量、BMI、小腿围、腰围、臀围、腰臀比、ASM、SMI、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液低于女性非肌少症患者组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 女性肌少症患者组的年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况、身高、MAC、TSF、AMC、握力、捏力、PhA 与女性非肌少症患者组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 见表 1、2。

2.2 肾移植受者小腿围与肌少症诊断指标的相关性分析 Pearson 相关分析结果显示, 女性肾移植受者的小腿围与握力呈正相关 ($P<0.05$); Spearman 秩相关结果显示, 男性、女性肾移植受者的小腿围与 ASM、SMI 呈正相关, 男性肾移植受者的小腿围与握力呈正相关 ($P<0.05$), 见表 3。

2.3 肾移植受者肌少症影响因素的单、多因素 Logistic 回归分析 以是否发生肌少症 (赋值: 是 =1, 否 =0) 为因变量, 以男、女性肌少症患者组和非肌少症患者组临床资料比较均有统计学意义的变量 (ASM、SMI、体质量、BMI、小腿围、臀围、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液) 为自变量, 考虑到共线性问题, 删去与肌少症诊断

指标存在线性相关的变量 (ASM、SMI)、方差膨胀因子 (VIF) >10 的变量 (BMI) ($VIF>10$ 时表示存在多重共线性, 本研究中 BMI 的 $VIF=11>10$)^[15] 和相关系数 >0.9 的变量 (细胞内液) (相关系数 >0.9 表示强相关性, 表明存在多重共线性, 本研究中细胞内液的相关系数 =0.98 >0.9)^[16], 最终以小腿围 (赋值: 实测值)、体质量 (赋值: 实测值)、臀围 (赋值: 实测值)、BCM (赋值: 实测值)、细胞外液 (赋值: 实测值) 为自变量进行单因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 小腿围、体质量、臀围、BCM、细胞外液是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素 ($P<0.05$), 将单因素 Logistic 回归分析中 $P<0.05$ 的自变量纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 因变量、自变量赋值同上, 结果显示, 小腿围是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素 [$OR=0.699, 95\%CI (0.051, 0.975), P=0.035$], 见表 4。

2.4 小腿围预测不同性别肾移植受者肌少症的 ROC 曲线 小腿围预测男性肾移植受者肌少症的最佳截断值为 33.3 cm, AUC 为 0.799 [95%CI (0.663, 0.898)], $P=0.002$ 。小腿围预测女性肾移植受者肌少症的最佳截断值为 32.2 cm, AUC 为 0.851 [95%CI (0.670, 0.955)], $P=0.006$], 见图 1、表 5。

3 讨论

肾移植是大多数 ESKD 患者的首选治疗方法。与透析相比其改善了生活质量, 提高了预期寿命^[17], 然而 ESKD 患病率的增加与逐渐减少的可用器官导致移植的

表 1 男性肌少症患者组和非肌少症患者组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between male kidney transplant recipients with and without sarcopenia groups

组别	例数	年龄 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}),$ 岁]	受教育程度 (例数)		婚姻状况 (例数)		身高 ($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}$)	体质量 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}),$ kg]	BMI [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}),$ kg/m ²]
			高中及以下	大专及以上	有配偶	无配偶 (未婚、 离异或丧偶)			
非肌少症患者组	39	42.0 (34.0, 51.0)	16	23	29	10	168.4 ± 5.8	65.0 (60.0, 74.5)	24.1 (21.5, 26.0)
肌少症患者组	12	41.5 (31.0, 44.5)	5	7	8	4	168.8 ± 5.0	56.0 (50.0, 58.0)	19.2 (17.4, 21.5)
检验统计量值		-0.856 ^a		0.002 ^b		0.023 ^b	0.212	-2.731 ^a	-2.965 ^a
P 值		0.392		0.969		0.769	0.833	0.006	0.003
组别	ASM [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}),$ kg]	SMI [$M (P_{25},$ $P_{75}), \text{kg/m}^2$]	握力 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{kg}$]	捏力 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{kg}$]	小腿围 ($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}$)	MAC ($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}$)	TSF ($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}$)	AMC ($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}$)	
非肌少症患者组	21.07 (20.01, 23.68)	7.60 (6.99, 8.08)	32.50 (25.10, 37.50)	8.10 (6.90, 9.20)	35.1 ± 3.5	26.9 ± 3.2	15.9 ± 6.5	21.9 ± 2.5	
肌少症患者组	17.68 (16.82, 18.63)	6.51 (6.09, 6.65)	22.90 (21.35, 25.55)	6.10 (5.80, 7.48)	31.5 ± 2.1	24.2 ± 2.1	10.4 ± 8.0	21.0 ± 2.8	
检验统计量值	-3.620 ^a	-3.953 ^a	-2.942 ^a	-2.299 ^a	-3.369	-2.770	-2.436	-1.156	
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.021	0.001	0.008	0.019	0.254	
组别	腰围 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{cm}$]	臀围 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{cm}$]	腰臀比 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	PhA [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]	BCM [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{kg}$]	细胞外液 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{L}$]	细胞内液 [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{L}$]		
非肌少症患者组	90.0 (80.0, 95.0)	95.0 (91.0, 100.0)	0.9 ± 0.1	6.00° (5.30°, 6.90°)	32.0 (28.0, 38.1)	16.80 (15.30, 17.50)	22.40 (19.60, 27.40)		
肌少症患者组	80.0 (78.5, 86.0)	90.0 (88.0, 93.0)	0.9 ± 0.1	5.10° (4.48°, 5.80°)	25.1 (21.7, 30.0)	14.20 (13.85, 15.55)	17.50 (15.20, 21.03)		
检验统计量值	-1.828 ^a	-2.159 ^a	-0.622	-2.666 ^a	-3.142 ^a	-2.821 ^a	-3.132 ^a		
P 值	0.068	0.031	0.537	0.008	0.002	0.005	0.002		

注: ASM= 四肢骨骼肌质量, SMI= 骨骼肌质量指数, MAC= 上臂围, TSF= 三头肌皮褶厚度, AMC= 上臂肌围, PhA= 相位角, BCM= 人体细胞质量; ^a 表示 Z 值, ^b 表示 χ^2 值, 其余检验统计量值为 t 值。

表2 女性肌少症患者和非肌少症患者组临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between female kidney transplant recipients with and without sarcopenia

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	受教育程度 (例数)		婚姻状况 (例数)		身高 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	体质量 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, kg)	BMI ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, kg/m ²)
			高中及以下	大专及以上	有配偶	无配偶 (未婚、 离异或丧偶)			
非肌少症患者组	22	48.2 ± 9.7	13	9	21	1	158.1 ± 4.0	52.0 (47.6, 60.5)	22.2 (19.8, 25.4)
肌少症患者组	7	42.6 ± 10.6	2	5	5	2	156.6 ± 4.7	44.0 (42.0, 48.0)	18.3 (17.7, 18.8)
检验统计量值		-1.317	—	—	—	—	-0.809	-2.363*	-2.854*
P 值		0.199	0.215	0.136	0.426	0.017	0.003		

组别	ASM ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, kg)	SMI [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, kg/m ²]	握力 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)	捏力 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)	小腿围 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, cm)	MAC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	TSF ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	AMC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)
非肌少症患者组	15.36 (14.16, 18.54)	6.13 (5.72, 7.46)	18.31 ± 7.60	5.31 ± 1.79	33.0 (31.4, 34.6)	25.6 ± 3.1	19.3 ± 9.1	19.4 ± 3.0
肌少症患者组	11.70 (11.08, 14.46)	5.20 (4.63, 5.55)	12.61 ± 3.29	4.29 ± 1.00	30.0 (28.5, 32.0)	22.9 ± 2.9	17.7 ± 5.0	17.3 ± 2.6
检验统计量值	-2.548*	-3.160*	-1.908	-1.431	-2.739*	-2.011	-0.441	-1.628
P 值	0.009	0.001	0.067	0.164	0.004	0.054	0.663	0.115

组别	腰围 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, cm)	臀围 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, cm)	腰臀比 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$)	PhA ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$)	BCM ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, kg)	细胞外液 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, L)	细胞内液 ($M (P_{25}, P_{75})$, L)
非肌少症患者组	76.0 (73.0, 82.5)	90.0 (86.5, 95.8)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)	5.50° (4.95°, 6.28°)	24.0 (21.5, 31.6)	13.05 (12.35, 14.03)	16.75 (15.00, 18.90)
肌少症患者组	65.0 (60.0, 71.0)	84.0 (81.0, 89.0)	0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	5.20° (3.70°, 5.50°)	18.1 (17.4, 23.9)	10.70 (9.70, 12.70)	12.70 (12.20, 16.70)
检验统计量值	-2.656*	-2.368*	-2.075*	-1.607*	-2.141*	-2.527*	-2.090*
P 值	0.006	0.017	0.036	0.110	0.032	0.009	0.037

注: *表示 Z 值, —表示采用 Fisher's 确切概率法, 其余检验统计量值为 t 值。

表3 肾移植受者小腿围与肌少症诊断指标相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between calf circumference and sarcopenia diagnostic indices in male and female kidney transplantation recipients

项目	例数		ASM	SMI	握力
男性	51	$r_s (r)$ 值	0.545	0.540	0.340
		P 值	<0.001	<0.001	0.015
女性	29	$r_s (r)$ 值	0.499	0.578	0.426*
		P 值	0.006	0.001	0.021

注: *表示 r 值。

表4 肾移植受者肌少症影响因素的单、多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analyses of influencing factors of sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients

变量	单因素 Logistic			多因素 Logistic		
	OR 值	95%CI	P 值	OR 值	95%CI	P 值
小腿围	0.648	(0.507, 0.828)	0.001	0.699	(0.501, 0.975)	0.035
体质量	0.926	(0.875, 0.980)	0.008	1.019	(0.929, 1.117)	0.691
臀围	0.878	(0.797, 0.968)	0.009	0.972	(0.805, 1.172)	0.764
BCM	0.862	(0.779, 0.953)	0.004	0.872	(0.737, 1.033)	0.113
细胞外液	0.721	(0.568, 0.913)	0.007	1.079	(0.634, 1.836)	0.780

表5 小腿围预测不同性别肾移植受者肌少症的相关指标

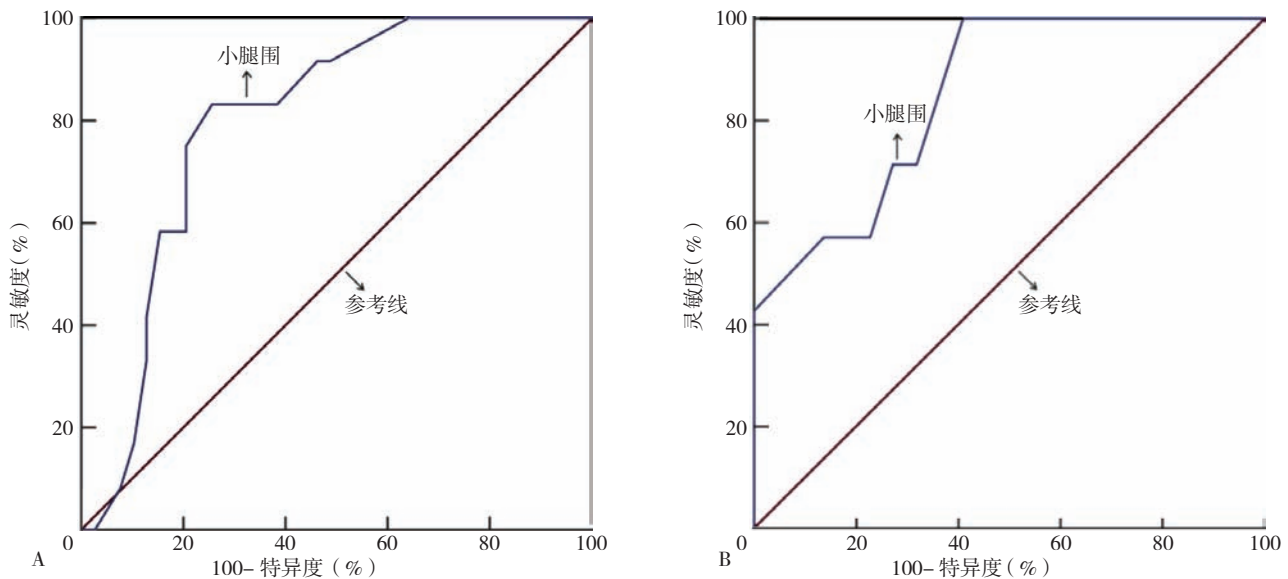
Table 5 Predictive values of calf circumference for sarcopenia in male and female kidney transplant recipients

性别	最佳截断 值 (cm)	AUC (95%CI)	灵敏度 (%)	特异度 (%)	P 值
男性	33.3	0.799 (0.663, 0.898)	83.3	74.4	0.002
女性	32.2	0.851 (0.670, 0.955)	100.0	59.1	0.006

注: AUC= 受试者工作特征曲线下面积。

平均等待时间增加。因此提高肾移植受者长期存活率和生活质量是十分必要的。肌少症被定义为骨骼肌质量和力量的进行性衰退和功能性丧失, 慢性疾病和营养不良等因素可能会加快肌少症进程^[18], 同时由于肌少症患者大多身体虚弱并患有其他疾病, 这些因素的联合作用常会导致较差的健康结局和死亡风险增加^[19]。越来越多的研究表明肌少症与接受器官移植^[20-22]、手术^[23-24]和癌症^[25]患者的不良结局有关。同时也有研究表明, 肌少症与慢性肾脏病患者的死亡率, 尤其是肾移植受者的高死亡率相关^[26-27]。CHAN 等^[28]对 128 例肾移植受者进行 5.3 年随访的队列研究表明, 低肌肉力量与肾移植受者的死亡率和住院率复合终点独立相关。OTERDOOM 等^[29]研究表明, 反映肌肉质量的尿肌酐排泄率是肾移植受者死亡率增高和移植功能丧失的预测指标, 并独立于胰岛素抵抗等其他相关因素。DELÈGE 等^[30]研究表明 SMI 与肾移植受者术后住院时间长、伤口并发症相关。因此对肾移植受者肌少症进行早期筛查及干预至关重要。尽管目前肌少症的发病机制尚不明确, 但普遍认为是机体慢性炎症和营养状态的共同作用导致骨骼肌合成与分解代谢失衡, 从而导致肌少症的发生^[31]。本研究调查发现按性别分层后, 肌少症患者组的 ASM、SMI、体质量、BMI、小腿围、臀围、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液均低于非肌少症患者组, 差异有统计学意义, 与上述研究结论相一致。

小腿围是临床用于诊断老年人肌少症的常用简易



注: ROC 曲线 = 受试者工作特征曲线; A 表示小腿围预测男性肾移植受者肌少症的 ROC 曲线, B 表示小腿围预测女性肾移植受者肌少症的 ROC 曲线

图 1 不同性别肾移植受者小腿围预测肌少症 ROC 曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of calf circumference for predicting sarcopenia in male and female kidney transplant recipients

评估工具^[32]。但较少研究表明小腿围可在肾移植人群中用于肌少症的筛查,本研究相关结果显示,小腿围与 ASM、SMI、握力呈正相关,这与在其他人群中的研究结果相似。SANTOS 等^[33]通过对 15 293 例参与者进行全国健康和营养调查报告显示,在所有 BMI 亚组和年龄亚组中,小腿围和 DXA 测量的 ASM 呈正相关。KAWAKAMI 等^[34]研究显示小腿围与 BIA 测量的 SMI (男性: $r=0.81$, 女性: $r=0.73$) 和 DXA 测量的 SMI (男性: $r=0.78$, 女性: $r=0.76$) 呈正相关,并且在肥胖和年龄亚组分析中结果不变。LIN 等^[35]对 186 例腹膜透析患者进行研究得出小腿围与 SMI ($r=0.683$)、握力 ($r=0.522$) 呈正相关。本研究采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析进一步探讨了小腿围能否作为肌少症的预测因子,结果显示小腿围是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素 [OR=0.699, 95%CI (0.051, 0.975), $P=0.035$]; 进一步分别绘制小腿围预测不同性别肾移植受者肌少症的 ROC 曲线,结果发现男性小腿围最佳截断值为 33.3 cm, 女性为 32.2 cm。与 AWGS 指南中给出的肌少症的小腿围截断值 (男性 34 cm, 女性 33 cm) 相比^[5], 本研究结果略低。这可能与肾移植受者术前接受的维持性血液透析治疗、蛋白质摄入受限、移植术后较少运动、整体营养状况较差等因素相关。小腿围预测女性肾移植受者的灵敏度较高、特异度较低,可能与样本量小及女性本身小腿肌肉较少有关。INOUE 等^[36]在小腿围预测老年卒中患者肌少症的 ROC 曲线中得出的最佳截断值男性为 34 cm, 女性为 32 cm; NISHIKAWA 等^[11]在小腿围预测肝硬化患者肌少症中得出的最佳截断值男性为 35.4 cm, 女性为 33.8 cm; ROLLAND 等^[37]在小腿

围预测 >70 岁无髌部骨折史老年女性肌少症的 ROC 曲线中得出的最佳截断值为 31 cm; KIM 等^[38]在小腿围预测 70~84 岁的 657 例韩国社区老年人肌少症的 ROC 曲线中得出最佳截断值男性为 35 cm, 女性为 33 cm。以上研究结果表明不同疾病、不同年龄段、不同种族的小腿围预测肌少症的最佳截断值可能不同,然而由于目前较少有研究讨论肾移植受者的肌肉减少情况,仍需要进一步在更大样本中证实本研究结论。

本研究评估了小腿围在预测肾移植受者肌少症的价值,研究结果表明小腿围是预测肾移植受者肌少症的良好筛查指标,这进一步提示了将小腿围作为一种简单、快速、无创的测量方法纳入肾移植受者肌少症筛查评估的重要性,有助于更好地促进患者术后康复、预防残疾以及提高生活质量。但本研究仍存在一定的局限性,首先样本量较小,检验效能较低,并且是一项单中心研究,无法确定研究人群中的肾移植受者是否能够代表中国其他省份,同样也无法确定这一结果是否可以推广到整个肾移植人群;其次本研究为横断面研究,尚需大样本的队列研究进一步明确小腿围和肌少症之间是否存在因果关系。

综上所述,按性别分层后,肾移植受者肌少症的 ASM、SMI、体质量、BMI、小腿围、臀围、BCM、细胞外液、细胞内液均低于非肌少症;小腿围与肌少症诊断指标均呈正相关,小腿围是肾移植受者肌少症的影响因素;同时小腿围对肾移植受者肌少症的早期筛查有一定预测价值,未来尚需更大样本量的队列研究来验证小腿围在早期筛查肾移植受者肌少症中的作用,以便于更好地推动肾移植受者肌少症临床早期筛查工作的开展,

从而有效改善其生活质量和预后状况。

作者贡献：黄鹤进行文章的构思与设计，文章的可行性分析，文献/资料收集、整理，撰写论文；黄鹤、邹志卓、李琴、刘东、王宇琦进行论文的修订，英文的修订；谭荣韶负责文章的质量控制及审核，对文章整体负责，监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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