



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.240529  
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.240529  
China Journal of General Surgery, 2025, 34(4):698-707.

· 专题研究 ·

## 术前肝肾功能及血脂谱与减重代谢手术后进食紊乱症状改善的相关性研究

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 肥胖常伴随进食紊乱症状, 减重代谢手术虽可改善相关问题, 但术后疗效存在显著个体差异, 缺乏有效预测指标。肝肾功能及血脂指标与代谢密切相关, 或可用于术前风险分层与疗效预测。本研究旨在探讨术前相关代谢指标与进食紊乱症状的关系, 进而识别肥胖患者术后的恢复特征, 为个体化管理提供理论依据。

**方法:** 纳入2020年9月—2023年6月于上海交通大学医学院附属第六人民医院接受袖状胃切除术的肥胖患者41例(肥胖组), 及同期招募的36名健康志愿者(健康组)。采集受试者的进食障碍调查量表-2(EDI-2)得分及术前血样, 测定肝肾功能及血脂指标。采用Mantel检验分析相关性, 并基于与EDI-2得分相关的指标进行潜在剖面分析(LPA), 识别肥胖组亚群结构, 再利用线性混合模型分析术后不同亚群进食紊乱症状的变化轨迹。

**结果:** 肥胖组的胱抑素C、胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转氨酶、甘油三酯和载脂蛋白E水平均显著高于健康组, EDI-2总分亦显著升高(均 $P<0.05$ ); 健康组的前白蛋白水平显著高于肥胖组( $P<0.05$ )。上述六项指标与EDI-2总分呈正相关(均 $r>0.20$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。基于相关指标, LPA将肥胖组分为两类亚群, 亚群2的多数代谢指标高于亚群1。术后18个月内, 两亚群EDI-2总分均下降, 但亚群2的改善起效时间晚于亚群1(分别为术后第6个月、第4个月)。

**结论:** 术前胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转氨酶、前白蛋白、甘油三酯和载脂蛋白E水平可作为预测进食紊乱症状改善潜力的指标。不同代谢特征的肥胖患者术后恢复进展存在异质性, 需制定差异化干预策略。

### 关键词

减肥手术; 肥胖; 饮食与进食障碍; 肝功能试验; 肾功能试验; 血脂异常  
中图分类号: R656.6

## Association of preoperative hepatorenal function and lipid profile with improvement in disordered eating symptoms after bariatric metabolic surgery

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**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金资助项目(82370901)。

**收稿日期:** 2024-10-10; **修订日期:** 2025-03-08。

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**Abstract**

**Background and Aims:** Obesity is often accompanied by symptoms of disordered eating. Although bariatric metabolic surgery can alleviate these symptoms, there are significant individual differences in postoperative outcomes, and effective predictive indicators are lacking. Liver and kidney function, along with lipid profiles, are closely related to metabolic status and may serve as useful markers for preoperative risk stratification and prognosis prediction. This study was conducted to explore the relationship between preoperative metabolic indicators and symptoms of disordered eating, thereby identifying postoperative recovery patterns among obese patients to support individualized management strategies.

**Methods:** A total of 41 obese patients who underwent sleeve gastrectomy at Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital between September 2020 and June 2023 were enrolled, along with 36 healthy volunteers recruited during the same period. Participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory-2 (EDI-2) questionnaire, and serum samples were collected to assess liver function, kidney function, and lipid levels prior to surgery. The Mantel test was used to analyze correlations between metabolic indicators and EDI-2 scores. Latent profile analysis (LPA) was conducted using the indicators significantly correlated with EDI-2 scores to identify subgroups within the obese cohort. Linear mixed models were then applied to examine the trajectories of postoperative symptom changes across subgroups.

**Results:** Levels of cystatin C, cholinesterase, gamma-glutamyl transferase, triglycerides, and apolipoprotein E were significantly higher in the obese group compared to the healthy group (all  $P < 0.05$ ), and EDI-2 total score was also significantly elevated ( $P < 0.05$ ); the prealbumin level in the healthy group was significantly higher than that in the obese group ( $P < 0.05$ ). These six indicators were positively correlated with EDI-2 score (all  $r > 0.20$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). Based on these markers, the LPA classified the obese group into two subgroups, with subgroup 2 exhibiting higher levels of most metabolic indicators than subgroup 1. During the 18-month postoperative follow-up, both subgroups showed reductions in EDI-2 score, but symptom improvement in subgroup 2 occurred later (month 6) compared to subgroup 1 (month 4).

**Conclusion:** Preoperative levels of cholinesterase, gamma-glutamyl transferase, prealbumin, triglycerides, and apolipoprotein E may serve as predictive indicators for improvement in disordered eating symptoms. Recovery patterns after bariatric surgery vary among obese patients with different metabolic profiles, highlighting the need for tailored intervention strategies.

**Key words**

Bariatric Surgery; Obesity; Feeding and Eating Disorders; Liver Function Tests; Kidney Function Tests; Dyslipidemias

**CLC number:** R656.6

进食紊乱是以暴食、厌食或补偿性行为等异常饮食模式为特征的疾病<sup>[1]</sup>, 肥胖群体中有9%~29%的患者报告有暴食症状, 而在减重代谢手术肥胖患者中, 这一比例高达35%<sup>[2]</sup>, 是肥胖患者的常见共病。尽管袖状胃切除术等手术可有效改善肥胖及相关代谢异常<sup>[3]</sup>, 但其对进食紊乱症状的缓解存在个体差异, 部分患者的症状可以得到缓解, 而另一部分患者的症状无改善甚至加重<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

肝、肾功能及血脂指标可以反映代谢情况, 例如, 胱抑素C和谷氨酰转移酶的异常提示肝、

肾功能损伤<sup>[7-9]</sup>; 甘油三酯和载脂蛋白E的升高与慢性炎症及胰岛素抵抗相关<sup>[10-11]</sup>; 甘油三酯水平升高会发生在暴饮暴食行为的个体中<sup>[12]</sup>; 载脂蛋白E已成为有效评估暴食症发生情况的指标<sup>[13]</sup>。这些研究均提示, 肝、肾功能及血脂指标可能与进食紊乱症状有关, 能够成为评估进食紊乱症状的有效指标。然而, 现有研究多为横断面研究<sup>[14-16]</sup>, 肝、肾功能及血脂指标在预测减重代谢手术后进食紊乱症状动态变化的作用尚未明确。潜在剖面分析(latent profile analysis, LPA)<sup>[17-18]</sup>作为一种多

维度数据分析方法，能够通过整合多维代谢指标识别不同代谢特征的患者亚型，可能为探索减重代谢手术对进食紊乱症状的改善效果的异质性提供新的研究视角。因此，本研究采用进食障碍调查量表-2 (eating disorder inventory-2, EDI-2)<sup>[19-20]</sup>评估健康者、肥胖患者进食紊乱症状的严重程度，并纳入两组间差异有统计学意义的肝、肾功能及血脂指标，采用 Mantel 检验<sup>[21]</sup>分析肥胖组术前血清中肝、肾功能及血脂指标与 EDI-2 总分的相关性，再采用 LPA、线性混合模型<sup>[22]</sup>探索这些指标与肥胖患者术后进食紊乱症状变化情况的关联。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

研究对象来源于2020年9月—2023年6月在上海交通大学医学院附属第六人民医院减重代谢外科接受袖状胃切除术且常规随访的肥胖患者41例(肥胖组)，以及同时段36名来自本市社会招募的健康受试者(健康组)。肥胖组纳入标准：(1) 体质指数(BMI)  $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ，符合袖状胃切除术指征<sup>[23]</sup>；(2) 无焦虑、抑郁、睡眠障碍症状及其他重大疾病；(3) 年龄范围为18~60周岁；(4) 能够阅读和理解问卷各项的描述；(5) 自愿参与调查并签署知情同意书。排除标准：(1) 排除甲状腺功能亢进/减退、Cushing综合征等可能独立影响代谢或体质量的疾病<sup>[23]</sup>；(2) 由专业精神科医生进行访谈，排除存在精神障碍，如严重的进食障碍(如神经性贪食症、暴食症)或精神分裂症、重度抑郁症等的研究对象；(3) 排除既往接受过其他减重代谢手术(如胃旁路术)或长期使用影响代谢药物(如糖皮质激素、抗精神病药物)的研究对象；(4) 排除妊娠期女性、恶性肿瘤患者。健康组纳入标准：(1) BMI  $18.5 \sim < 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ，不符合袖状胃切除术指征<sup>[23]</sup>；(2) 无焦虑、抑郁、睡眠障碍症状及其他重大疾病；(3) 年龄及性别比例与肥胖组相匹配；(4) 自愿参加调查并签署知情同意书。排除标准：健康对照组的选择严格遵循以下排除条件，以确保与肥胖组的基线特征具有可比性：(1) 排除 BMI  $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$  的个体；(2) 排除近6个月内使用过减重药物、激素类药物或参与过系统减重计划(如代餐、极低热量饮食)的受试者；(3) 排除存在慢性胃炎、食管反流病或功能性消化不良等可能影响进食行

为评估的疾病<sup>[24-25]</sup>；(4) 由专业精神科医生进行访谈，若发现存在精神障碍则被排除在研究之外。

本研究已获得上海交通大学医学院附属第六人民医院伦理委员会批准[伦理批号：NO.2020-219-(1)]。所有程序都遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 临床资料收集** 收集健康组及肥胖组研究对象术前的年龄、性别、身高、体质量、BMI、EDI-2 问卷数据及血清样本用于检测肝、肾功能及血脂。肥胖组术后随访18个月并收集EDI-2问卷数据。血清样本由上海交通大学医学院附属第六人民医院减重代谢外科完成血液样本采集后离心取上清保存于 $-80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 冰箱。

**1.2.2 进食紊乱症状评估** EDI-2 常用于评估进食紊乱症状的认知和行为特征，包含91个项目，分为11个分量表：三个分量表评估与进食紊乱症状相关的行为因素(追求瘦身、贪食、对身体不满意)，八个分量表评估与进食紊乱症状相关的心理因素(无效能感、完美主义、人际不信任、内感受、成熟恐惧、禁欲主义、冲动调节、社会不安全感)<sup>[26]</sup>。追求瘦身表现为对节食的过度关注、对体质量的过分在意以及对体质量增加的恐惧；贪食表现为暴食和清除行为；身体不满表现为对自己外貌的不满意；无效能感表现为感到能力不足、内心不安、自我价值感缺失以及对生活失去控制；完美主义表现为对任何不完美的事物都无法接受；人际不信任表现为不愿意建立亲密关系；内感受意识表现为个体区分感觉和情绪的能力，以及区分饥饿和饱足感的能力；成熟恐惧表现为害怕面对成年生活的各种要求；禁欲主义表现为回避性关系；冲动调节表现为调节冲动行为的能力，尤其是控制暴食行为的能力；社会不安全感表现为社交恐惧和内心不安。每个分量表均采用4分制 Likert 量表评分系统，其中0分代表最无症状的回答，3分代表最具症状的回答<sup>[26]</sup>。EDI-2 对进食紊乱症状的评估基于各个分量表的综合分析，而非单个分量表的分数。总分的计算方式为各分量表平均值之和。临床医生可以通过分析EDI-2 各个分量表的得分及总分，判断患者是否存在进食紊乱症状的风险，各个分量表及总分的分数越高，表明进食紊乱问题越严重。本研究中，EDI-2 的克隆巴赫系数为0.957，这表明该问卷在本研究中的内部一致性非常高，具有极好的信度。

**1.2.3 血清中肝肾功能、血脂等指标水平的测定** 统一采取ELISA法对肝、肾功能及血脂指标进行检测分析,包括总胆红素(TBIL)、胆碱酯酶、白蛋白(ALB)与球蛋白(GLB)比值(A/G)、碱性磷酸酶、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、血尿素氮(BUN)、总胆固醇(TC)、血肌酐(SCr)、直接胆红素(DBIL)、谷氨酰转移酶、乳酸脱氢酶、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、前白蛋白、视黄醇结合蛋白、甘油三酯、总蛋白、尿素、载脂蛋白A、载脂蛋白B、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、胱抑素C。

### 1.3 统计学处理

本研究均采用SPSS 22.0软件、jamovi 2.4.11软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量数据以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,方差齐性时采用Student *t*检验,方差不齐时采用Welch *t*检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位间距)[*M* (*IQR*)]表示,采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验;计数资料用例(百分比)[*n* (%) ]表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。纳入肥胖组与健康组有统计学意义的指标及EDI-2总分数据,进行Mantel检验分析,分析肥胖组中指标与EDI-2总分的相关性。再对肥胖组与EDI-2总分有相关关系的指标进行LPA,对肥胖组分亚群,分析亚群间指标的差异。建立线性混合模型,分析各亚群手术后EDI-2总分的变化。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 健康组与肥胖组基线特征

健康组与肥胖组的性别、年龄,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。肥胖组胱抑素C、载脂蛋白B、LDL-C、ALT、AST、乳酸脱氢酶、胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、尿酸、TC、甘油三酯、载脂蛋白E水平均明显高于健康组(均 $P < 0.05$ );DBIL、ALB、A/G、HDL-C、载脂蛋白A、前白蛋白水平均明显低于健康组(均 $P < 0.05$ );肥胖组EDI-2总分明显高于健康组( $P = 0.001$ )(表1)。

### 2.2 肥胖组术前肝、肾功能及血脂指标与EDI-2总分的相关性

结果显示,肥胖组EDI-2总分与胱抑素C( $r = 0.29, P = 0.002$ )、胆碱酯酶( $r = 0.42, P = 0.011$ )、谷

氨酰转移酶( $r = 0.30, P = 0.007$ )、前白蛋白( $r = 0.36, P = 0.009$ )、甘油三酯( $r = 0.53, P = 0.012$ )、载脂蛋白E( $r = 0.51, P = 0.002$ )间存在明显正向相关关系(表2)。

### 2.3 基于肥胖患者术前肝肾功能、血脂等指标探索其潜在亚群结构

纳入胱抑素C、胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、前白蛋白、甘油三酯、载脂蛋白E等指标进行LPA,以探索其潜在的亚群结构。当将肥胖组患者分为3个亚群时,赤池信息量准则(Akaike information criterion, AIC)和贝叶斯信息量准则(Bayesian information criterion, BIC)最小,Entropy更接近于1,且BLRT  $P < 0.01$ (表3)(图1)。在3个亚群中,亚群1、亚群2、亚群3中类别概率分别为0.58、0.40、0.02,亚群3人数占比低于0.2,排除亚群3(表3)。两亚群间性别、年龄、BMI、EDI-2差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );亚群1术前血清中胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、前白蛋白、甘油三酯、载脂蛋白E水平明显低于亚群2( $P < 0.05$ ),两亚群间胱抑素C水平差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )(表4)。

### 2.4 亚群术后进食紊乱症状变化轨迹分析

采用线性混合模型分析亚群1(胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、前白蛋白、甘油三酯、载脂蛋白E低)和亚群2(胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、前白蛋白、甘油三酯、载脂蛋白E高)术后18个月内EDI-2总分的变化情况。

与术前EDI-2总分相比,亚群1从术后第2个月开始,分数明显降低( $t = -2.987, P = 0.003$ ),但到术后第3个月,分数差异无统计学意义( $t = -0.730, P = 0.467$ );从术后第4个月( $t = -2.990, P = 0.003$ )到术后第18个月( $t = -4.470, P < 0.001$ ),分数明显降低且保持稳定(图2A)。与术前EDI-2总分相比,亚群2分数从术后第6个月明显降低( $t = -2.801, P = 0.006$ );从术后第7个月( $t = -3.571, P < 0.001$ )到术后第16个月( $t = -3.133, P = 0.002$ ),分数明显降低且保持稳定。虽然术后第17个月( $t = -1.965, P = 0.052$ )至术后第18个月( $t = -5.984, P < 0.001$ )分数波动,但仍然明显低于术前(图2B)。此外,亚群2术后第1个月(亚群2 vs. 亚群1,  $t = 2.678, P = 0.008$ )到术后第2个月(亚群2 vs. 亚群1,  $t = 2.221, P = 0.027$ )的EDI-2总分均明显高于亚群1(图2C)。

表1 肥胖组和健康组的基线特征  
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the obese group and healthy group

项目	肥胖组(n=41)	健康组(n=36)	t/ $\chi^2$ /U	P
性别[n(%)]				
女	33(80.49)	30(83.33)	0.103	0.748
男	8(19.51)	6(16.67)		
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	39.12±4.43	21.28±1.70	23.86	<0.001
年龄[岁, M(IQR)]	27.42(24.25~32.82)	28.27(25.66~32.03)	695	0.666
胱抑素C(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.80±0.14	0.72±0.10	2.97	0.004
DBIL( $\mu$ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.52±1.092	3.23±1.33	-2.57	0.012
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	43.90±3.66	46.33±2.93	-3.19	0.002
总蛋白(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	72.65±5.21	73.95±4.18	-1.19	0.237
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.04±0.24	1.36±0.25	-5.7	<0.001
载脂蛋白A(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.28±0.17	1.451±0.17	-4.54	<0.001
载脂蛋白B(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.95±0.20	0.69±0.14	6.48	<0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.51±0.85	2.55±0.66	5.49	<0.001
TBIL( $\mu$ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	6.90(4.90~8.70)	7.90(4.90~9.63)	665	0.459
A/G [M(IQR)]	1.50(1.40~1.70)	1.65(1.58~1.83)	475	0.007
BUN [mmol/L, M(IQR)]	4.80(3.90~5.20)	4.75(4.08~5.53)	682	0.567
碱性磷酸酶[g/L, M(IQR)]	6.00(5.00~6.00)	5.00(4.00~6.00)	602	0.159
视黄醇结合蛋白[mg/L, M(IQR)]	35.00(30.00~44.00)	35.50(31.00~39.25)	681	0.56
ALT [U/L, M(IQR)]	38.00(19.00~64.00)	11.00(8.00~15.25)	172	<0.001
AST [U/L, M(IQR)]	34.00(26.00~49.00)	18.50(16.00~24.00)	175	<0.001
乳酸脱氢酶[U/L, M(IQR)]	229.00(167.00~256.00)	172.50(144.00~198.75)	486	0.01
胆碱酯酶[U/L, M(IQR)]	435.00(375.00~506.00)	330.00(284.50~380.75)	249	<0.001
谷氨酰转氨酶[U/L, M(IQR)]	37.00(26.00~63.00)	16.00(12.00~19.25)	150	<0.001
尿酸[ $\mu$ mol/L, M(IQR)]	410.00(368.00~431.00)	297.00(261.00~345.25)	257	<0.001
SCr [ $\mu$ mol/L, M(IQR)]	58.10(48.70~61.80)	56.95(54.28~65.17)	594	0.143
前白蛋白[mg/L, M(IQR)]	230.00(210.00~264.00)	249.00(235.75~265.50)	544	0.048
TC[mmol/L, M(IQR)]	4.85(4.29~5.72)	4.22(3.76~5.04)	410	<0.001
甘油三酯[mmol/L, M(IQR)]	1.49(0.98~1.94)	0.86(0.55~1.27)	372	<0.001
载脂蛋白E [g/L, M(IQR)]	4.29(3.62~4.89)	3.56(2.99~4.57)	486	0.01
EDI-2总分[M(IQR)]	11.03(8.65~13.65)	8.44(7.33~10.32)	422	0.001

表2 肥胖组术前肝、肾功能及血脂等指标与EDI-2总分间的相关性

Table 2 Correlation of preoperative hepatorenal function and lipid profile with EDI-2 total score in the obese group

指标	EDI-2总分		指标	EDI-2总分	
	r	P		r	P
DBIL	-0.04	0.611	乳酸脱氢酶	-0.06	0.737
ALB	0.01	0.408	胆碱酯酶	0.42	0.011
HDL-C	0.02	0.377	谷氨酰转氨酶	0.30	0.007
载脂蛋白A	0.11	0.092	尿素	-0.05	0.648
载脂蛋白B	-0.05	0.707	前白蛋白	0.36	0.009
胱抑素C	0.29	0.002	TC	0.02	0.338
A/G	-0.02	0.533	LDL-C	-0.09	0.884
ALT	0.04	0.22	甘油三酯	0.53	0.012
AST	-0.01	0.431	载脂蛋白E	0.51	0.002

表3 LPA模型  
Table 3 LPA Model

模型	亚群数	AIC	BIC	Entropy	BLRT P	类别概率
1	1	1 535.72	1 556.28	1.00	—	—
1	2	1 429.37	1 461.92	1.00	0.01	0.98/0.02
1	3	1 388.60	1 433.16	0.93	0.01	0.58/0.40/0.02
1	4	1 392.81	1 449.36	0.92	0.62	0.44/0.30/0.24/0.02

注:AIC和BIC是评估模型拟合优度和复杂度的指标,值越小,该模型被认为是在平衡复杂性与拟合优度方面更优的选择。Entropy是衡量分类清晰度的指标,值越高表示分类越清晰。BLRT通过比较两个嵌套模型(例如,k类别模型 vs. k-1类别模型)的似然比,评估增加类别数是否显著改善模型拟合,P值用于判断增加类别数的统计显著性:如果 $P < 0.05$ ,表明增加类别数显著改善了模型拟合,支持使用更多类别的模型,如果 $P \geq 0.05$ ,表明增加类别数并未显著改善模型拟合,应选择更简单的模型(较少类别)

Note:AIC and BIC are indices used to evaluate model fit and complexity; lower values indicate a better balance between goodness of fit and model simplicity. Entropy measures the clarity of classification, with higher values indicating better-defined classes. The BLRT (Bootstrap Likelihood Ratio Test) compares two nested models (e.g., a k-class model vs. a k-1-class model) to assess whether increasing the number of classes significantly improves model fit. A P-value  $< 0.05$  suggests that adding more classes significantly improves the model and supports the use of a more complex model, whereas  $P \geq 0.05$  indicates no significant improvement, and a simpler model (with fewer classes) should be preferred

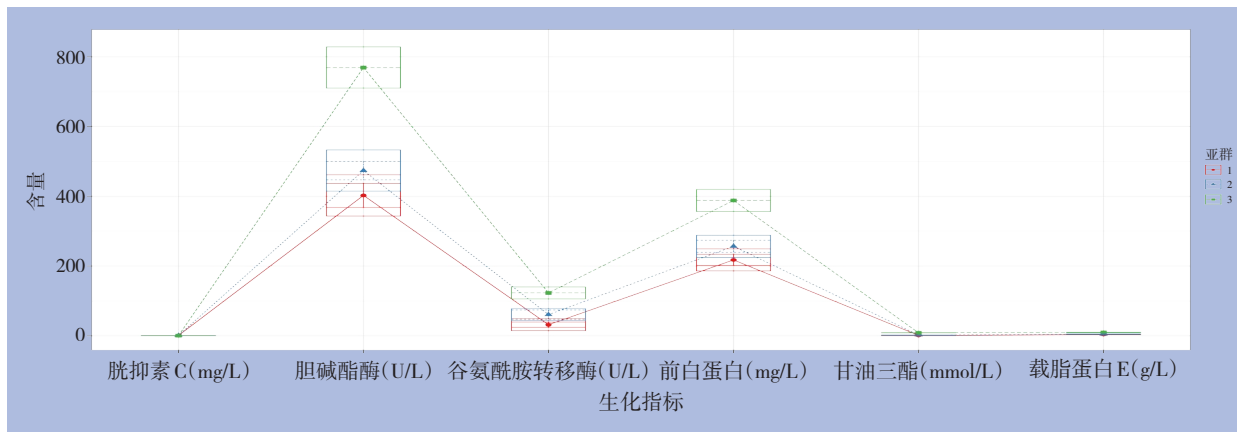


图1 肥胖患者亚群结构  
Figure 1 Subgroup structure of obese patients

表4 亚群1和亚群2基线信息特征  
Table 4 Baseline characteristics of subgroup 1 and subgroup 2

项目	亚群1(n=24)	亚群2(n=16)	$\chi^2$	P
性别[n(%)]				
女	21(87.50)	11(68.75)	2.06	0.152
男	3(12.50)	5(31.35)		
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	39.60±4.86	38.20±3.76	1.007	0.320
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	28.4±5.74	30.20±6.23	-0.912	0.367
胱抑素 C(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.78±0.12	0.86±0.14	-1.75	0.088
胆碱酯酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	401.33±63.92	476.31±54.12	-3.86	<0.001
谷氨酰胺转移酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	32.00±16.01	60.81±20.36	-5	<0.001
前白蛋白(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	217.00±30.84	257.94±34.45	-3.93	<0.001
甘油三酯(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.12±0.38	2.24±0.54	-7.29	<0.001
载脂蛋白 E(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.88±0.76	4.87±0.64	-4.27	<0.001
EDI-2总分( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	11.60±3.64	10.80±3.31	0.725	0.473

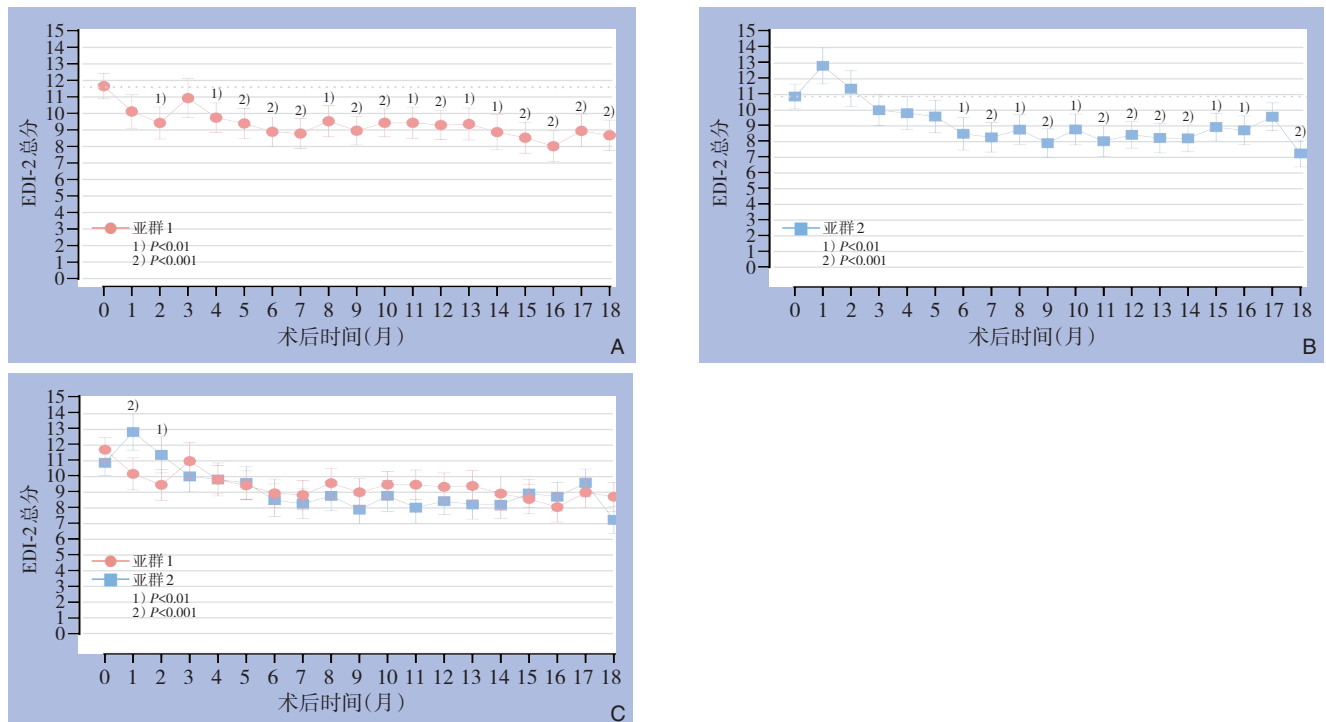


图2 减重代谢手术后18个月内各亚群EDI-2总分变化 A: 亚群1 EDI-2总分随术后时间增加的变化情况; B: 亚群2 EDI-2总分随术后时间增加的变化情况; C: 亚群1和亚群2 EDI-2总分随术后时间增加的变化情况

Figure 2 Changes in EDI-2 total scores within 18 months after bariatric metabolic surgery A: Changes in EDI-2 total scores over time in subgroup 1; B: Changes in EDI-2 total scores over time in subgroup 2; C: Comparison of EDI-2 total score changes over time between subgroup 1 and subgroup 2

### 3 讨论

尽管肥胖尚未被正式归类为进食紊乱，但大量研究表明，肥胖与进食紊乱之间存在密切关联<sup>[27]</sup>，与正常体质质量人群相比，肥胖人群患进食紊乱的风险显著升高<sup>[27]</sup>。肥胖人群常表现出限制性饮食、情绪性饮食和暴饮暴食等异常饮食行为，严重时可能发展为进食障碍，如暴食症和神经性贪食症<sup>[27]</sup>。

研究表明，减重代谢手术后进食紊乱症状可得到明显改善。Gradaschi等<sup>[28]</sup>发现术后1年内进食紊乱患病率从75%降至28%，Figura等<sup>[29]</sup>也发现术后19个月内进食紊乱症状显著缓解。本研究也得出相似结果，笔者认为，减重代谢手术能够改善进食紊乱症状可能与术后胃肠道结构和功能发生改变有关。研究<sup>[30]</sup>表明，手术通过限制胃容量、减少食物吸收及调节胃肠激素分泌等多种机制发挥减重作用，有效减少热量摄入及调节饥饿感和饱腹感。此外，研究<sup>[31]</sup>表明，减重代谢手术不仅改变了肥胖患者的食物偏好，还显著降低了他们

对高糖、高脂肪食物的渴望，进而有助于克服情绪化饮食和暴饮暴食等行为问题。

但也有研究<sup>[32]</sup>结果显示，接受减重代谢手术的群体通常伴随更严重的进食紊乱问题。有研究<sup>[33]</sup>发现，暴食症发病率虽然由术前的55.9%降至术后的31.9%~37.4%；79.54%的患者术后症状减轻，但仍有13.63%的患者症状持续恶化，表明减重代谢手术对进食紊乱的改善存在显著个体差异。此外，减重代谢手术后第1年通常被称为“蜜月期”<sup>[34]</sup>，而进食紊乱已被多项研究认定为术后不良减重效果及体质量反弹的风险因素。因此，了解术后第1年内进食紊乱症状的变化趋势尤为重要。本研究从肝、肾功能及血脂指标与进食紊乱症状的相关关系出发，探索这些指标能否用于区分肥胖患者的亚群结构，进而揭示术后18个月内不同亚群术后进食紊乱症状的动态变化情况。

本研究发现肥胖患者术前胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、甘油三酯、前白蛋白和载脂蛋白E水平与进食紊乱症状严重程度呈正相关。有研究发现胆碱酯酶活性升高与高碳水化合物饮食相关<sup>[35]</sup>，

谷氨酰转移酶水平与油炸食品摄入量呈正相关<sup>[36]</sup>, 载脂蛋白E基因多态性与暴食症风险相关<sup>[13]</sup>, 甘油三酯水平在暴食症患者中显著升高<sup>[12]</sup>。特别值得注意的是, 前白蛋白通常作为评估营养不良的指标, 在体质量较轻的神经性厌食症患者中可能升高<sup>[37]</sup>, 本研究中, 肥胖患者的前白蛋白水平明显低于健康人群, 且与进食紊乱症状正相关。有研究<sup>[38]</sup>发现, 肥胖患者普遍存在营养不良现象, 有暴饮暴食行为的患者还存在蛋白质和能量代谢紊乱情况。因此, 结合已有研究及本研究结果, 笔者认为前白蛋白可能是评估营养不良型肥胖患者进食紊乱风险的有效生物标志物。

基于上述术前采集的肝、肾功能及血脂指标, 本研究采用LPA模型区分了肥胖患者的不同亚群, 发现术前指标高的亚群, 其术后进食紊乱症状可能需要更长时间才能达到显著的临床缓解, 这可能与术前指标能够影响神经内分泌调节和进食行为有关。胆碱酯酶活性升高与代谢综合征相关, 可能通过影响胆碱能系统的神经传递和食欲调控加剧进食紊乱<sup>[35,39]</sup>; 谷氨酰转移酶水平升高与肥胖、胰岛素抵抗和代谢综合征相关, 可能通过影响肝脏功能和脂质代谢加剧进食紊乱<sup>[40]</sup>; 甘油三酯水平升高可能通过影响中枢神经系统的多巴胺能信号传导改变食物奖赏回路, 进而影响进食行为<sup>[41]</sup>; 前白蛋白水平降低可能通过影响能量代谢加剧进食紊乱<sup>[37]</sup>; 载脂蛋白E则可能通过影响脂质代谢和神经内分泌调节进一步影响进食行为<sup>[13]</sup>。

部分研究<sup>[42-43]</sup>发现, 患者在术后2年内减重效果欠佳(11%~22%), 且在术后1~5年内有23%~72%的患者出现超过10%的体质量反弹, 这些现象可能与术后进食紊乱症状的持续或复发相关。还有研究<sup>[44]</sup>表明, 在体质量反弹前进行心理干预对改善进食紊乱症状具有显著效果, 这也提示针对术前指标高的亚群, 可在术后1~4个月内提供适当的心理干预, 促进症状缓解, 缩短改善时间。但是由于本研究未进行长期随访, 无法明确不同亚群的减重效果是否会随时间推移发生变化, 这一问题值得未来进一步探讨。除此之外, 本研究的局限性在于, EDI-2为主观评价量表, 结论仍需多中心验证; 样本量较小可能导致统计效力不足, 可能无法检测到亚群间的某些细微差异; 未纳入糖代谢相关指标(如餐后不同时间点, 0、30、60、120 min的血糖和胰岛素动态变化), 影响结果

的全面性。因此, 未来研究应重点扩大样本量并延长随访时间, 以更全面地评估基于术前胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、甘油三酯、前白蛋白和载脂蛋白E水平划分的不同亚群其术后进食紊乱症状及减重效果的长期变化情况, 并深入探索其潜在机制。

综上所述, 本研究通过术前常规检测获得的胆碱酯酶、谷氨酰转移酶、甘油三酯、前白蛋白和载脂蛋白E水平可对肥胖患者进行亚群划分, 具有较高的临床可操作性, 并揭示了不同亚群术后进食紊乱症状的改善存在差异, 为个体化术后管理策略的制定提供了理论支持。

作者贡献声明: 张惠淋负责分析数据, 起草文章; 许昕负责收集、统计病例; 王晨、张弘伟、狄建忠对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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( 本文编辑 宋涛 )

本文引用格式:张惠淋,许昕,王晨,等.术前肝肾功能及血脂谱与减重代谢手术后进食紊乱症状改善的相关性研究[J].中国普通外科杂志, 2025, 34(4):698-707. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.240529

Cite this article as: Zhang HL, Xu T, Wang C, et al. Association of preoperative hepatorenal function and lipid profile with improvement in disordered eating symptoms after bariatric metabolic surgery[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2025, 34(4): 698-707. doi: 10.7659/j.issn. 1005-6947.240529