

2 型糖尿病患者血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平与糖尿病视网膜病变的关系

程 坤¹, 谢金凤², 唐刚学¹, 黄前伟¹, 黄 胜²

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作者单位:(554300) 中国贵州省铜仁市人民医院¹医学检验科;²眼科

作者简介:程坤,本科,检验技师,研究方向:临床生化检验。

通讯作者:黄胜,本科,主任医师,科主任,研究方向:眼底病。
chengkun@126.com

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摘要

目的:探讨血清尿酸(SUA)、胱抑素 C(CysC)水平与糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)的关系。

方法:前瞻性研究。选取 2019-05/2021-05 本院收治无 DR 的 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者 53 例和 DR 患者 83 例,DR 患者中包括非增殖型糖尿病视网膜病变(NPDR)47 例、增殖型糖尿病视网膜病变(PDR)36 例。另选取同期体检中心体检健康者 48 人作为对照组。比较受试者血清学指标,尿酸氧化酶法检测 SUA 水平,免疫比浊法检测血清 CysC 含量,Spearman 相关性分析血清 SUA、CysC 与其他血清学指标的相关性,多因素线性逐步回归法分析血清 SUA、CysC 的影响因素,使用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析血清 SUA、CysC 对 DR 预测效能。

结果:T2DM 组、NPDR 组和 PDR 组的体质指数(BMI)、收缩压(SBP)均明显高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),PDR 组的 SBP 均明显高于 T2DM 组和 NPDR 组(均 $P < 0.05$),NPDR 组和 PDR 组糖尿病病程均明显高于 T2DM 组(均 $P < 0.05$),PDR 组糖尿病病程明显高于 NPDR 组($P < 0.05$)。对照组、T2DM 组、NPDR 组、PDR 组纳入对象中空腹血糖(FPG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、SUA、CysC 水平呈逐渐明显升高趋势(均 $P < 0.001$),PDR 组的低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、甘油三酯(TG)水平明显高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),而高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。血清 SUA 水平与 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG 水平呈正相关($r_s = 0.564, 0.631, 0.513, 0.408, P < 0.001$),与 HDL-C、LDL-C 无相关性($r_s = -0.061, 0.035, P > 0.05$);血清 CysC 水平与 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG 水平呈正相关($r_s = 0.524, 0.692, 0.395, 0.435, P < 0.001$),与 HDL-C、LDL-C 无相关性($r_s = -0.012, 0.049, P > 0.05$),FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG 是血清 SUA、CysC 水平影响因素($P < 0.001$)。SUA、CysC 联合检测时曲线下面积(AUC)(0.892,95% CI:0.840~0.944,敏感性 71.1%,特异性 94.3%)显著高于其单独检测 AUC[SUA(0.807,95% CI:0.735~0.879,敏感性 69.9%,特异性 75.5%)、CysC

(0.763,95% CI:0.684~0.841,敏感性 69.9%,特异性 75.5%)](均 $P < 0.05$)。

结论:随着 DR 病情严重程度加重而血清 SUA、CysC 水平逐渐升高。血清 SUA、CysC 联合检测可提高 DR 诊断预测效能。

关键词:2 型糖尿病;糖尿病视网膜病变;血清尿酸(SUA);胱抑素 C(CysC);临床意义

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Relationship between the level of serum SUA and CysC and diabetic retinopathy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Kun Cheng¹, Jin - Feng Xie², Gang - Xue Tang¹, Qian-Wei Huang¹, Sheng Huang²

¹Department of Medical Laboratory;²Department of Ophthalmology, the People's Hospital of Tongren, Tongren 554300, Guizhou Province, China

Correspondence to: Sheng Huang. Department of Ophthalmology, the People's Hospital of Tongren, Tongren 554300, Guizhou Province, China. chengkun@126.com

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Abstract

• AIM: To explore the relationship between serum uric acid (SUA) and cystatin C (CysC) levels with diabetic retinopathy (DR).

• METHODS: A prospective study. A total of 53 non-DR patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM; T2DM group) and 83 patients with DR admitted to the hospital between May 2019 and May 2021 were enrolled. In DR patients, there were 47 cases with non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) in NPDR group and 36 cases with proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) in PDR group. A total of 48 healthy people in physical examination center during the same period were enrolled as control group. The serological indexes of all subjects were compared. SUA level was detected by urate oxidase method. The level of serum CysC was detected by immunoturbidimetry. The correlation between serum SUA, CysC and the other serological indexes was analyzed by Spearman. The influencing factors of serum SUA and CysC were analyzed by multivariate linear stepwise regression method. The predictive efficiency of

serum SUA and CysC for DR was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves.

• RESULTS: The body mass index (BMI) and systolic blood pressure (SBP) in T2DM, NPDR and PDR group were significantly higher than those in control group (all $P < 0.05$). SBP in PDR group was significantly higher than that in T2DM and NPDR group (all $P < 0.05$). The course of diabetes mellitus in NPDR and PDR group was significantly longer than that in T2DM group (all $P < 0.05$), and it was significantly higher in PDR group than in NPDR group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of fasting plasma glucose (FPG), hemoglobin Alc (HbA1c), SUA and CysC in control group, T2DM group, NPDR group and PDR group were gradually increased (all $P < 0.001$). The levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and triglyceride (TG) in PDR group were significantly higher than those in control group (all $P < 0.05$), while level of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was significantly lower than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum SUA were positively correlated with FPG, HbA1c, total cholesterol (TC) and TG levels ($r_s = 0.564, 0.631, 0.513, 0.408, P < 0.001$), but they were not correlated with HDL-C or LDL-C ($r_s = -0.061, 0.035, P > 0.05$). The levels of serum CysC were positively correlated with FPG, HbA1c, TC and TG levels ($r_s = 0.524, 0.692, 0.395, 0.435, P < 0.001$), but they were not correlated with HDL-C or LDL-C ($r_s = -0.012, 0.049, P > 0.05$). FPG, HbA1c, TC and TG were influencing factors of serum SUA and CysC levels ($P < 0.001$). The area under the curve (AUC) in the combined detection of SUA and CysC (0.892, 95% CI: 0.840-0.944, sensitivity: 71.1%, specificity: 94.3%), was significantly greater than that of AUC [SUA (0.807, 95% CI: 0.735-0.879, sensitivity: 69.9%, specificity: 75.5%) and CysC (0.763, 95% CI: 0.684-0.841, sensitivity: 69.9%, specificity: 75.5%)] alone (all $P < 0.05$).

• CONCLUSION: The levels of serum SUA and CysC gradually increase with the aggravation of DR. The combined detection of serum SUA and CysC can improve the diagnostic and predictive efficiency for DR.

• KEYWORDS: type 2 diabetes mellitus; diabetic retinopathy; serum uric acid (SUA); cystatin C (CysC); clinical significance

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0 引言

糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)常见慢性并发症之一,病程>15a T2DM患者中并发DR发生概率约78%,DR是最常见的血管病变并发症,病情严重时可引起患者失明^[1-2]。DR的患病率与糖尿病发病率具有直接关系,中国是全球糖尿病患病最多的国家之一,虽然DR发病在国家、地区、种族等方面存在差异,但DR仍旧成为成人群体

中可预见性失明的主要原因之一^[3]。DR根据视网膜病变严重程度可分为非增殖型糖尿病视网膜病变(non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, NPDR)和增殖型糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR),T2DM患者在DR病变早期阶段没有任何典型的临床症状,但随着病变程度加重逐渐出现飞蚊症、视野模糊、复视、视力下降至失明^[4]。DR确诊需要进行眼科专科检查同时还需要借助眼部超声检查,血清尿酸(uric acid, SUA)是人体内嘌呤的代谢产物,在心血管疾病、肾脏疾病、代谢性疾病诊断和治疗效果评估中有重要临床价值^[5]。胱抑素C(cystatin C, CysC)是碱性非糖基化蛋白,可以通过肾小球滤过,可反映人体肾功能情况。已有研究表明CysC与糖尿病患者的血管病变存在相关性,SUA水平与颈动脉斑块超声造影分级新生血管数量存在相关性且对斑块的易损性有促进作用^[6-7],提示CysC、SUA可能参与血管病变过程。故本次研究旨在初步探讨CysC、SUA水平在DR中可能存在的临床意义。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 前瞻性研究。选取2019-05/2021-05本院收治无DR的2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者53例和DR患者83例为研究对象,DR患者根据病情病变严重程度分为NPDR组(47例)和PDR组(36例),同时选取同期体检中心体检健康人48人为对照组。纳入标准:(1)均符合《我国糖尿病视网膜病变临床诊疗指南(2014年)》中T2DM诊断标准^[8];(2)所有T2DM患者均接受眼底镜、眼底荧光血管造影检查。排除标准:(1)有视网膜手术史、白内障、痛风疾病;(2)糖尿病酮症酸中毒史;(3)合并恶性肿瘤、严重心脑血管等重要器官疾病。所有受试者均自愿参与本次研究,并签署知情同意书,通过医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 方法 通过医院信息管理系统对纳入受试者的基本资料进行收集记录,包括年龄、性别、糖尿病病程、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)。所有受试者抽取空腹肘静脉血,使用葡萄糖氧化酶法检测空腹血糖(fasting plasma glucose, FPG)水平,使用7600全自动生化分析仪检测血清学指标,包括高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG),使用糖化血红蛋白分析仪检测糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin Alc, HbA1c)水平,尿酸氧化酶法检测SUA水平,免疫比浊法检测血清CysC含量。

统计学分析:采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,使用Levene检验方差齐性,多组间比较用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较用LSD-*t*检验。计数资料以例数表示,组间差异比较使用 χ^2 检验。采用Spearman秩相关分析相关性、多因素线性逐步回归分析,使用二分类Logistic回归分析血清SUA、CysC的联合预测方程,采用受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)分析血清SUA、CysC单独及其联合检测对DR预测效能,预测效能包括曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC),

表 1 四组受试者基本资料比较

| 组别 | 例数 | 性别(男/女,例) | 年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁) | 糖尿病病程($\bar{x}\pm s$,a) | BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$,kg/m ²) | SBP($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg) | DBP($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmHg) |
|-----------|----|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 对照组 | 48 | 23/25 | 59.41±5.11 | - | 22.14±2.05 | 120.32±5.26 | 74.15±6.04 |
| T2DM 组 | 53 | 24/29 | 60.97±5.23 | 6.34±1.42 | 24.66±2.14 ^a | 124.65±6.54 ^a | 75.69±6.24 |
| NPDR 组 | 47 | 23/24 | 59.87±5.33 | 8.94±1.59 ^c | 24.72±2.31 ^a | 126.84±5.32 ^a | 76.71±5.47 |
| PDR 组 | 36 | 17/19 | 60.69±4.95 | 11.18±2.01 ^{c,e} | 25.36±2.42 ^a | 131.42±5.18 ^{a,c,e} | 76.68±5.32 |
| $F\chi^2$ | | 0.144 | 0.935 | 94.443 | 18.667 | 27.792 | 1.941 |
| P | | 0.986 | 0.425 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.125 |

注:对照组:健康体检者。^a $P<0.05$ vs 对照组;^c $P<0.05$ vs T2DM 组;^e $P<0.05$ vs NPDR 组。

表 2 四组受试者血清学指标比较

| 组别 | 例数 | FPG (mmol/L) | HbA1c (%) | HDL-C (mmol/L) | LDL-C (mmol/L) | TC (mmol/L) | TG (mmol/L) | SUA (μ mol/L) | CysC (mg/L) |
|--------|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 对照组 | 48 | 5.43 ±0.58 | 5.42±0.36 | 1.12±0.24 | 2.26±0.68 | 4.61±0.68 | 1.03±0.21 | 251.65±21.48 | 0.83±0.15 |
| T2DM 组 | 53 | 8.62±0.97 ^a | 9.25±1.26 ^a | 1.11±0.21 | 2.41±0.61 | 4.85±0.74 | 1.76±0.20 ^a | 346.21±23.17 ^a | 1.16±0.18 ^a |
| NPDR 组 | 47 | 9.24±1.08 ^{a,c} | 10.56±1.22 ^{a,c} | 1.06±0.23 | 2.53±0.57 ^a | 4.91±0.91 | 1.83±0.34 ^a | 384.62±24.95 ^{a,c} | 1.41±0.28 ^{a,c} |
| PDR 组 | 36 | 9.87±1.27 ^{a,c,e} | 11.18±1.35 ^{a,c,e} | 0.97±0.18 ^{a,c} | 2.63±0.61 ^a | 4.98±0.87 | 1.92±0.32 ^{a,c} | 451.41±25.72 ^{a,c,e} | 1.76±0.24 ^{a,c,e} |
| F | | 181.489 | 245.463 | 3.980 | 2.850 | 1.806 | 105.988 | 527.223 | 139.575 |
| P | | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.009 | 0.039 | 0.148 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

注:对照组:健康体检者。^a $P<0.05$ vs 对照组;^c $P<0.05$ vs T2DM 组;^e $P<0.05$ vs NPDR 组。

AUC>0.7 提示预测效能良好,AUC 比较使用 Z score 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 四组受试者基本资料比较 四组受试者年龄、性别和 DBP 比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), T2DM 组、NPDR 组和 PDR 组患者的 BMI、SBP 均明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), PDR 组的 SBP 均明显高于 T2DM 组和 NPDR 组, NPDR 组和 PDR 组糖尿病病程均明显高于 T2DM 组, PDR 组糖尿病病程明显高于 NPDR 组,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 见表 1。

2.2 四组受试者血清学指标比较 四组受试者 FPG、HDL-C、LDL-C、TG、HbA1c、SUA、CysC 水平比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。各指标进一步两两比较的结果见表 2。

2.3 血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平与血清学指标的相关性分析 血清 SUA、CysC 水平与 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG 水平呈正相关 ($P<0.001$), 与 HDL-C、LDL-C 无相关性 ($P>0.05$), 见表 3。

2.4 影响血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平的多因素线性回归分析 FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG 是血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平影响因素 ($P<0.001$), 见表 4、5。

2.5 血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平对 DR 预测效能分析 血清 SUA 和 CysC 联合检测时 AUC 显著高于单独检测 AUC, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 见图 1, 表 6。

3 讨论

T2DM 是以糖代谢紊乱为主要临床症状的内分泌紊乱代谢性疾病, 还可表现为多尿、多饮食以及体型消瘦等特点, 目前尚未有根治的治疗方法, 此类患者需要终身治疗, 需要通过药物控制疾病进展^[9-10]。若 T2DM 患者血糖水平控制不佳将会引起多种并发症, 这些并发症包括微血管并发症、糖尿病肾病、皮肤病变、神经病变、感染和糖尿

表 3 血清 SUA 和 CysC 水平与血清学指标的相关性分析

| 指标 | SUA | | CysC | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | r_s | P | r_s | P |
| FPG | 0.564 | <0.001 | 0.524 | <0.001 |
| HbA1c | 0.631 | <0.001 | 0.692 | <0.001 |
| HDL-C | -0.061 | 0.761 | -0.012 | 0.974 |
| LDL-C | 0.035 | 0.816 | 0.049 | 0.864 |
| TC | 0.513 | <0.001 | 0.395 | <0.001 |
| TG | 0.408 | <0.001 | 0.435 | <0.001 |

表 4 影响血清 SUA 水平的多因素线性回归分析

| 指标 | β | SE | t | P | 95%CI |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| FPG | 0.566 | 0.264 | 4.156 | <0.001 | 0.247~0.885 |
| HbA1c | 0.4435 | 0.141 | 3.048 | <0.001 | 0.158~0.729 |
| TC | 0.2695 | 0.111 | 2.324 | <0.001 | 0.018~0.521 |
| TG | 0.371 | 0.123 | 2.736 | <0.001 | 0.108~0.634 |

表 5 影响血清 CysC 水平的多因素线性回归分析

| 指标 | β | SE | t | P | 95%CI |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| FPG | 0.5475 | 0.226 | 3.681 | <0.001 | 0.187~0.908 |
| HbA1c | 0.5395 | 0.203 | 3.412 | <0.001 | 0.216~0.863 |
| TC | 0.3585 | 0.106 | 2.654 | <0.001 | 0.106~0.611 |
| TG | 0.4125 | 0.198 | 2.869 | <0.001 | 0.113~0.712 |

病足等, 其中 DR 就是 T2DM 常见慢性并发症之一^[11]。NPDR 主要是由于视网膜微血管变脆并产生微血管瘤, 此时的血管通透性增强会引起视网膜水肿, 当黄斑被累及时, 最终会导致视力下降^[12]。PDR 会有新生血管形成, 并且可以沿着视网膜的内表面生长进入玻璃体, 但同时新生血管较为脆弱容易发生出血, 促进生成纤维增殖, 增加视网膜脱落风险, 有的甚至可能发生新生血管性青光眼, 从

表6 血清SUA和CysC水平对DR预测效能分析

| 指标 | AUC | 截断值 | P | 95%CI | 敏感性(%) | 特异性(%) |
|------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| SUA | 0.807 ^a | 406.241μmol/L | <0.001 | 0.735~0.879 | 69.9 | 75.5 |
| CysC | 0.763 ^a | 1.381mg/L | <0.001 | 0.684~0.841 | 69.9 | 75.5 |
| SUA和CysC联合 | 0.892 | - | <0.001 | 0.840~0.944 | 71.1 | 94.3 |

注:^aP<0.05 vs SUA和CysC联合。

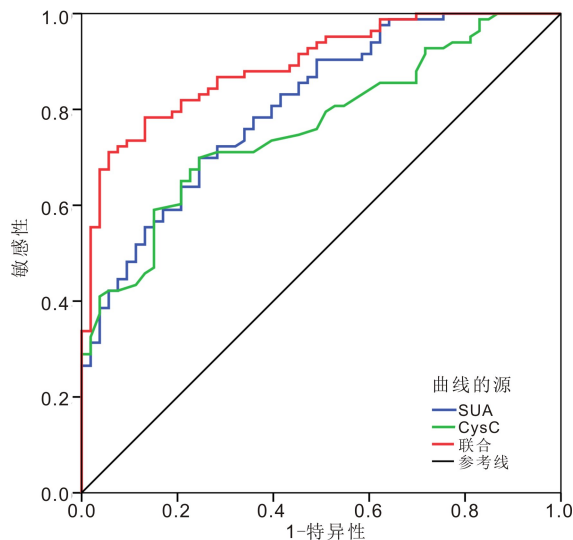


图1 血清SUA和CysC水平对DR预测效能分析。

而导致患者发生永久性失明^[13]。本次研究发现T2DM患者、NPDR组和PDR组患者的BMI、SBP较健康人呈现出明显升高趋势,PDR组患者的SBP均明显高于T2DM组和NPDR组,并且NPDR组和PDR组糖尿病病程高于T2DM组,PDR组糖尿病病程明显高于NPDR组,此结果与文献^[14]趋势相似,可能是DR患者中超重、肥胖占比较大,较健康人发生基础疾病风险增大,糖尿病病程越长表示机体糖代谢紊乱持续时间越长,糖代谢紊乱会加速肾动脉、全身小动脉硬化风险,增加血管的容量和肾脏负荷,引起血管系的外阻力增加,最终呈现出血压升高现象。

DR属于不可逆性眼病,其发生与视神经变性存在密切关系,视神经变性的实质就是神经元、光感受器以及神经胶质细胞的逐渐丢失和与血管系统相关的病理改变,其中涉及的机制较为复杂,包括谷氨酸兴奋毒性、氧化应激、视网膜合成神经保护因子的不平衡、抗氧化防御机制受损、线粒体功能障碍等^[15-16]。本次研究发现健康人和T2DM、NPDR、PDR患者体内的FPG、HbA1c水平呈现出逐渐升高趋势且两组上述指标比较均有统计学差异,此结果与文献^[17]中的部分结果趋势相似,FPG、HbA1c是T2DM患者血糖水平控制情况的衡量指标,其水平升高表明血糖水平控制情况较差,本次结果说明T2DM、NPDR、PDR患者的病情呈现出逐渐加重趋势。

SUA是否在T2DM进展为DR过程中发挥重要作用尚未完全阐明,既往研究表明可能与刺激肾素-血管紧张素系统、抑制内皮一氧化氮的释放来促进血管平滑肌的增殖有关,还有些学者认为尿酸具有抗氧化作用,增强细胞的氧化应激反应和加重炎症反应^[18]。还有人认为尿酸可

抑制磷酸化蛋白激酶B来对胰岛素产生反应,引起肝脏等重要组织产生胰岛素抵抗作用^[19]。CysC属于半胱氨酸蛋白酶胞外抑制剂超家族成员,参与细胞衰老、死亡、胞外基质降解、细胞增殖、抗原呈递以及炎症反应等,还可在血管损伤中发挥作用^[20]。在病理损伤情况下,CysC和半胱氨酸酶之间平衡失调,加重机体病理性损伤。本次研究发现健康人和T2DM、NPDR、PDR患者体内的SUA、CysC水平呈现出逐渐升高趋势且两组上述指标比较均有统计学差异,同时还发现FPG、HbA1c、TC、TG水平与SUA、CysC水平呈正相关并且还是SUA、CysC的影响因素,说明随着DR病情严重程度加重而血清SUA、CysC水平逐渐升高。SUA虽然在生理状态下对脑、神经系统有保护作用,但在高水平状态下会加重炎症反应、氧化应激,产生胰岛素抵抗,诱导血压升高和血糖升高^[21]。CysC及其降解产物可对中性粒细胞产生激活作用,刺激血管产生炎症反应,促进血管硬化严重程度^[22],同时DR的病理损伤基础为高血糖水平所致微血管损伤,所以CysC与DR发生存在关系。此外,本次研究还发现血清SUA、CysC联合检测可以提高DR诊断预测效能。

综上所述,血清SUA、CysC水平在DR患者体内水平呈升高趋势,病情越严重,其升高趋势越明显,两项指标联合检测可提高DR诊断预测效能。

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