

· 特约稿 ·

二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血脂影响的 Meta 分析*

李红雨, 伏振, 许忠宇, 吴南锦, 尹平

(华中科技大学同济医学院公共卫生学院流行病与卫生统计学系, 武汉 430030)

摘要 目的 系统评价二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血脂的影响。方法 利用计算机检索建库至 2017 年 2 月 PubMed、Cochrane Library、中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)、中国期刊全文数据库(CNKI)及万方期刊数据库,选择符合纳入及排除标准的随机对照试验,采用 RevMan 5.0 版和 Stata12.0 版软件进行 Meta 分析。结果 共 38 篇随机对照试验研究纳入分析。Meta 分析结果显示:与对照组比较,二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药单独或联合使用能够降低 2 型糖尿病患者血清总胆固醇 [$WMD = -0.13 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.19, -0.07) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P < 0.000 1$]、三酰甘油 [$WMD = -0.17 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.25, -0.09) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P < 0.000 1$]、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 [$WMD = -0.08 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.13, -0.03) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P = 0.003 0$],但对高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 [$WMD = -0.01 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.04, 0.01) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P = 0.280 0$]无影响;亚组分析表明联合用药相比单一用药能够更加显著地降低血清总胆固醇、三酰甘油和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇。结论 二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药单独或联合用药能够降低 2 型糖尿病患者的血清总胆固醇、三酰甘油和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇。

关键词 二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药;糖尿病,2 型;血脂;Meta 分析

中图分类号 R977.15;R587.1

文献标识码 B

文章编号 1004-0781(2018)06-0639-09

DOI 10.3870/j.issn.1004-0781.2018.06.001

Effects of Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibitors on Lipids in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: A Meta-analysis

LI Hongyu, FU Zhen, XU Zhongyu, WU Nanjin, YIN Ping (Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China)

ABSTRACT Objective To evaluate the effects of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors on serum lipids in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods** Randomized controlled trials of related articles from inception to February 2017 were searched from PubMed, Cochrane Library, CBM, CNKI and Wangfang by computer. Meta-analysis was performed using RevMan 5.0 and Stata12.0 software. **Results** A total of 38 randomized controlled trials were identified. The results showed that as compared with controls, dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors alone or in combination significantly improved serum total cholesterol [$WMD = -0.13 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.19, -0.07) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P < 0.000 1$], triglycerides [$WMD = -0.17 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.25, -0.09) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P < 0.000 1$] and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [$WMD = -0.08 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.13, -0.03) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P = 0.003 0$]. However, no statistical significances were observed in high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [$WMD = -0.01 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 95% $CI (-0.04, 0.01) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $P = 0.280 0$]. Subgroup analysis revealed that dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors in combination achieved greater improvement in serum total cholesterol, triglycerides and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels. **Conclusion** Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors alone or in combination significantly improve serum total cholesterol, triglycerides and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

KEY WORDS Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors; Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Lipids; Meta-analysis

近几十年来,全球范围内糖尿病患病率正快速上升,预计到 2035 年 2 型糖尿病患者将增加到 5.92 亿例^[1-2],将给社会和个人带来沉重的负担。血脂异常在 2 型糖尿病患者中非常普遍,72%~85% 患者存在不同程度血脂异常^[3-4]。2 型糖尿病患者发生心血管事件的风险很高,血脂异常是 2 型糖尿病患者发生心血管疾病一个非常重要的危险因素^[5],调节血脂紊乱能够显著降低 2 型糖尿病患者心血管疾病风险^[6-7]。为了给糖尿病患者寻求更有效、更安全的治疗方法,新的降糖

药物不断涌现。在使用降糖药物时,不仅关注降糖效果,更希望它们具有减少心血管疾病风险(糖尿病患者的主要死因^[8])的作用。从 2008 年 12 月开始,美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)要求申请上市降糖药物必须进行心血管安全性评价。二肽基肽酶-4(dipeptidyl peptidase-4, DPP-4)抑制药作为治疗 2 型糖尿病的新药,在临床上应用时间不长,无论是单用还是联合使用都能达到相应的血糖控制目标。除了良好的血糖控制效果,DPP-4 抑制药还表现出额外的血脂益处,但是诸

多研究的结果并不一致。本研究旨在通过 Meta 分析探讨 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血脂的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源 计算机检索 Cochrane Library、Pubmed、中国生物医学文献数据库 (CBM)、中国期刊全文数据库 (CNKI) 和万方期刊数据库 (WF), 检索时限均为建库至 2017 年 2 月。英文检索词包括: dipeptidyl-peptidase IV inhibitors, sitagliptin, saxagliptin, vildagliptin, linagliptin, dutogliptin, alogliptin, anagliptin, omarigliptin, teneligliptin, diabetes mellitus, humans, randomized controlled trial; 中文检索词包括: DPP-4 抑制药、二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药、西他列汀、维格列汀、沙格列汀、2 型糖尿病、随机对照试验、临床试验等。

1.2 文献纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: ① 研究设计, 均为临床随机对照试验 (randomized controlled trials, RCT); ② 试验对象, 2 型糖尿病患者; ③ 干预措施, 试验组采用 DPP-4 抑制药单药或联合其他降糖药治疗, 对照组为空白对照或其他降糖药单药或联合用药治疗; ④ 结局指标, 血清总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC)、三酰甘油 (triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)。排除标准: 无法提取数据的文献、综述和摘要等。

1.3 资料提取和质量评价 由 2 名研究者独立地进行资料提取和质量评价, 若遇分歧, 则由两人讨论后解决。采用自制的资料提取表提取资料, 提取内容包括研究的一般信息、纳入对象的一般特征、干预方案及结局指标等。本研究采用 Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of intervention 推荐的偏倚风险评估工具对纳入的 RCT 进行质量评价: ① 随机序列生成; ② 分配隐藏; ③ 盲法; ④ 结果数据不完整; ⑤ 选择性报告; ⑥ 其他偏倚。

1.4 统计分析 采用 RevMan 5.0 版和 Stata12.0 版软件进行 Meta 分析。结局指标的合并效应采用加权均数差 (weighted mean difference, WMD) 及其 95% 置信区

间 (confidence interval, CI)。纳入研究结果间的异质性采用 Q 检验和 I^2 检验进行分析, 若 Q 检验 $P < 0.10$ 或 $I^2 > 50\%$, 可认为各研究结果间具有异质性, 则采用随机效应模型, 否则, 采用固定效应模型。根据 DPP-4 抑制药单用或联合使用、DPP-4 抑制药的不同种类进行亚组分析。采用 Egger's 检验和 Begg's 检验评价潜在的发表偏倚。Meta 分析的检验水准为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果 初步筛选获得相关文献 1 096 篇。阅读题名和摘要后排除重复、动物实验、非随机对照试验及综述 987 篇, 剩下 109 篇阅读全文复筛, 其中, 8 篇研究对象不合适, 6 篇不是 RCT, 57 篇无法提取血脂数据, 最终纳入 38 篇文献。文献筛选流程见图 1。

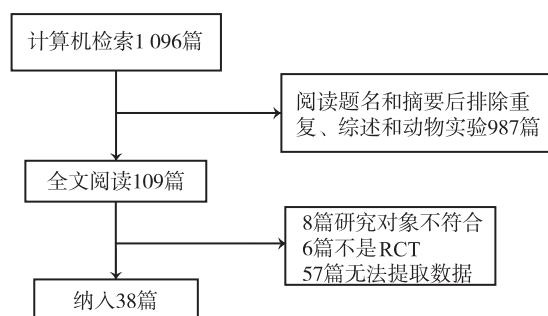


图 1 文献筛选流程图

Fig.1 Flow diagram of literature selection

2.2 纳入研究的基本特征 研究的基本特征见表 1。纳入 38 篇文献共纳入 2 型糖尿病患者 10 034 例, 其中单独服用 DPP-4 抑制药或与其他降糖药联合使用 5 307 例, 对照组 4 727 例。试验组与对照组患者基线资料差异无统计学意义, 随访周期 8~104 周。纳入研究的质量评价结果见图 2。

2.3 Meta 分析结果 32 篇文献比较 DPP-4 抑制药对血清 TC 的影响, 结果见图 3, 异质性检验结果 ($P < 0.000 1$, $I^2 = 61\%$) 表明存在异质性, 随机效应模型分析, 与对照组比较, DPP-4 抑制药降低血清 TC 水平 [$WMD = -0.13 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; $95\% CI (-0.19, -0.07) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; $P < 0.000 1$], Egger's 检验 ($t = 0.41$, $P = 0.687 0$) 和 Begg's 检验 ($Z = -0.26$, $P = 0.795 0$) 均没有发现发表偏倚。33 篇文献比较试验组和对照组对 TG 影响, 见图 4。异质性检验结果 ($P < 0.000 1$, $I^2 = 65\%$) 提示存在异质性, 选用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析, 与对照组比较, DPP-4 抑制药降低血清 TG 水平 [$WMD = -0.17 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $95\% CI (-0.25, -0.09) \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; $P < 0.000 1$], Egger's 检验 ($t = 0.30$, $P = 0.770 0$) 和 Begg's 检验 ($Z = -0.74$, $P =$

收稿日期 2017-06-10 修回日期 2017-07-15

基金项目 * 华中科技大学自主创新基金 (513-0118513130)

作者简介 李红雨 (1992-), 男, 湖北天门人, 在读硕士, 研究方向: 生物统计学方法及其应用。E-mail: 616541417@qq.com。

通信作者 尹平, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要研究方向: 生物统计学方法及其应用。电话: 027-83692333, E-mail: pingyin2000@126.com。

表 1 纳入研究的基本特征

Tab.1 Basic characteristics of the included studies

作者和参考文献	地区	干预措施	试验周 期/周	例数	平均 年龄/岁	女性		BMI/ [kg · (m ²) ⁻¹]	HbA1c/ %	TC	TG	HDL-C	LDL-C
						例	%						
AMIN 等 ^[9]	多国家	试验组:西他列汀100 mg · d ⁻¹	12	55	53.3	15	27.3	30.4	8.24	NR	NR	NR	NR
		对照组:埃格列净 5 mg · d ⁻¹		55	54.7	14	25.5	31.1	7.88	NR	NR	NR	NR
ASCHNER 等 ^[10]	多国家	试验组:西他列汀 100 mg · d ⁻¹	24	455	56.3	238	52.3	30.7	7.20	4.84	NR	1.22	2.82
		对照组:二甲双胍 1 000 mg,bid		439	55.7	245	55.8	30.9	7.20	4.90	NR	1.24	2.87
CHARBONNEL 等 ^[11]	多国家	试验组:西他列汀 100 mg · d ⁻¹	24	464	54.4	205	44.2	30.9	8.00	4.57	1.97	1.17	2.53
		对照组:安慰药		237	54.7	96	40.5	31.5	8.00	4.68	2.10	1.15	2.62
DDFRONZO 等 ^[12]	美国	试验组:阿格列汀 25 mg · d ⁻¹	26	131	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		对照组:安慰药		64	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
DEROSA 等 ^[13]	意大利	试验组:西他列汀 100 mg · d ⁻¹	24	102	NR	52	51.0	29.2	8.00	4.47	1.47	1.14	2.66
		对照组:安慰药		103	NR	53	51.5	29.4	8.10	4.53	1.48	1.14	2.72
DEROSA 等 ^[14]	意大利	试验组:维达列汀 50 mg,bid	26	83	59.8	44	53.0	27.9	7.90	5.01	1.50	1.10	3.60
		对照组:格列美脲 2 mg,tid		70	56.8	34	48.6	27.7	7.80	4.90	1.60	1.00	3.60
FUJITANI 等 ^[15]	日本	试验组:利格列汀 5 mg · d ⁻¹	12	188	60.8	84	44.7	24.9	7.00	5.23	1.41	1.56	3.05
		对照组:伏格列波糖 0.2 mg,tid		178	61.1	81	45.5	25.8	6.90	5.12	1.48	1.49	2.96
HIBUSE 等 ^[16]	日本	试验组:西他列汀 25,50 mg · d ⁻¹	12	16	63.0	7	43.8	24.9	7.50	NR	1.77	1.50	3.08
		对照组:传统药物治疗		10	56.0	4	40.0	28.1	7.80	NR	2.57	1.32	3.36
HOLLANDER 等 ^[17]	美国	试验组:沙格列汀 2.5 mg · d ⁻¹ +噻唑 烷二酮	24	186	53.2	97	52.2	29.8	8.40	5.04	2.19	1.20	2.85
		对照组:安慰药+噻唑烷二酮		184	54.0	99	53.8	30.3	8.20	5.19	2.25	1.18	3.02
IWAMOTO 等 ^[18]	日本	试验组:西他列汀 50 mg · d ⁻¹	12	163	60.8	45	27.6	24.5	7.80	5.10	1.40	1.50	3.10
		对照组:伏格列波糖 0.2 mg,tid		156	60.6	62	39.7	24.8	7.80	5.20	1.40	1.40	3.20
JADZINSKY 等 ^[19]	美国	试验组:沙格列汀 5 mg · d ⁻¹ +二甲双 胍 500 mg	24	320	52.0	155	48.4	29.9	9.40	5.39	2.46	1.13	3.22
		对照组:安慰药+二甲双胍 500 mg		328	51.8	165	50.3	30.2	9.40	5.45	2.58	1.13	3.28
JI 等 ^[20]	中国	试验组:西他列汀 50 mg+二甲双胍 850 mg,bid	24	115	54.1	71	61.7	27.2	9.82	5.30	2.68	1.18	3.59
		对照组:甘精胰岛素+二甲双胍 850 mg,bid		51	53.4	31	60.8	29.0	9.65	5.34	2.60	1.20	3.45
KAKU 等 ^[21]	日本	试验组:阿格列汀 25 mg+吡格列酮 15 或 30 mg · d ⁻¹	12	113	59.3	43	38.1	26.1	7.89	NR	NR	NR	NR
		对照组:安慰药+吡格列酮 15 或 30 mg · d ⁻¹		115	60.1	39	33.9	26.4	7.92	NR	NR	NR	NR
KAWAMORI 等 ^[22]	日本	试验组:利格列汀 5 mg · d ⁻¹	12	159	60.3	48	30.2	24.6	8.07	5.25	1.46	1.46	3.25
		对照组:安慰药		80	59.7	23	28.7	24.3	7.95	5.42	1.61	1.43	3.32
KOBAYASHI 等 ^[23]	日本	试验组:西他列汀 50 mg · d ⁻¹	24	59	64.3	23	39.0	23.8	7.74	5.00	1.40	1.40	2.90
		对照组:伏格列波糖 0.2 mg 或米格列 醇 50 mg,tid		55	64.0	21	38.2	24.7	7.58	4.90	1.50	1.30	2.80
KOREN 等 ^[24]	以色列	试验组:西他列汀 100 mg · d ⁻¹	12	40	59.0	15	37.5	31.0	8.30	3.96	1.72	1.13	2.06
		对照组:格列本脲 5 mg · d ⁻¹		40	59.0	15	37.5	31.0	8.30	3.96	1.72	1.13	2.06
KUTHO 等 ^[25]	日本	试验组:阿格列汀 12.5~25 mg · d ⁻¹	12	25	47.9	5	20.0	26.4	10.51	6.25	2.58	1.30	4.10
		对照组:传统日本食物		26	50.5	8	30.8	26.3	10.01	5.72	1.75	1.44	3.69
LAVALLE- GONZALEZ 等 ^[26]	多国家	试验组:西他列汀 100 mg · d ⁻¹	26	366	55.5	194	53.0	32.0	7.90	NR	2.00	1.20	2.80
		对照组:卡格列净 100 mg · d ⁻¹		368	55.5	194	52.7	32.4	7.90	NR	2.20	1.20	2.80
LEWIN 等 ^[27]	多国家	试验组:利格列汀 5 mg · d ⁻¹	52	133	53.8	58	43.6	31.9	8.05	5.00	2.10	1.20	2.90
		对照组:Empagliflozin 25 mg · d ⁻¹		133	56.0	56	42.1	31.2	7.99	4.90	2.00	1.20	2.90
MIKADA 等 ^[28]	日本	试验组:西他列汀 50 mg · d ⁻¹ +米格 列醇 50 mg,tid	24	13	60.5	6	46.2	28.3	NR	NR	2.14	1.42	3.45
		对照组:米格列醇 50 mg,tid		14	58.7	3	21.4	29.5	NR	NR	2.03	1.40	3.18
NAKAMURA 等 ^[29]	日本	试验组:西他列汀 50 mg · d ⁻¹	12	24	66.6	14	58.3	27.8	7.04	4.70	1.79	1.46	NR

续表 1 纳入研究的基本特征

Tab.1 Basic characteristics of the included studies

作者和参考文献	地区	干预措施	试验周 期/周	例数	平均 年龄/岁	女性		BMI/ [kg·(m ²) ⁻¹]	HbA1c/ %	TC	TG	HDL-C	LDL-C
						例	%						
OE 等 ^[30]	日本	对照组:伏格列波糖 0.6 mg·d ⁻¹	24	31	68.4	13	41.9	25.7	6.94	4.86	1.59	1.39	NR
		试验组:西他列汀 50 mg·d ⁻¹		40	67.8	20	50.0	27.7	7.10	4.76	1.75	1.32	NR
OZ 等 ^[31]	土耳其	对照组:伏格列波糖 0.6 mg·d ⁻¹	12	40	66.7	14	35.0	25.7	6.90	4.78	1.59	1.45	NR
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹ +医学 营养治疗(MNT)		28	NR	NR	31.6	6.90	4.95	1.83	1.23	2.87	
PRATLEY 等 ^[32]	多国家	对照组:MNT	26	16	NR	NR		29.8	6.50	5.05	1.83	1.27	2.95
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹		219	55.0	99	45.2	32.6	8.50	NR	NR	NR	NR
RODEN 等 ^[33]	德国	对照组:利拉鲁肽 1.2 mg·d ⁻¹	76	225	55.9	109	48.4	32.6	8.40	NR	NR	NR	NR
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹		223	55.1	82	36.8	28.2	7.85	4.95	2.20	1.26	2.74
ROSENSTOCK 等 ^[34]	多国家	对照组:Empagliflozin 25 mg·d ⁻¹	24	224	53.8	79	35.3	8.2	7.86	5.00	2.37	1.25	2.75
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹		175	55.6	82	46.9	32.0	8.10	5.12	1.77	1.28	3.04
SCOTT 等 ^[35]	多国家	对照组:安慰药	12	178	56.9	75	42.1	31.0	8.00	5.02	1.78	1.30	2.92
		试验组:西他列汀 25 mg,bid		123	55.6	52	42.3	31.4	7.90	4.97	1.99	1.12	2.96
SCOTT 等 ^[36]	多国家	对照组:安慰药	18	125	55.3	47	37.6	31.6	7.90	5.01	1.97	1.11	3.00
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹		94	55.2	42	44.7	30.3	7.80	4.52	2.01	1.14	2.47
TAKIHATA 等 ^[37]	日本	对照组:安慰药	24	92	55.3	38	41.3	30.0	7.70	4.47	1.93	1.12	2.47
		试验组:西他列汀 50 mg·d ⁻¹		58	60.3	22	37.9	24.6	7.47	NR	1.63	1.48	2.92
TANI 等 ^[38]	日本	对照组:吡格列酮 15 mg·d ⁻¹	8	57	60.7	25	43.9	25.8	7.40	NR	1.66	1.44	3.03
		试验组:维达列汀 50 mg,bid		49	64.0	39	80.0	26.1	7.46	4.50	1.73	1.32	2.43
TIAN 等 ^[39]	中国	对照组:Non-维达列汀	12	49	65.0	39	80.0	25.7	7.39	4.47	1.60	1.27	2.43
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹		88	NR		NR	25.9	8.08	5.06	2.27	1.31	2.62
WANG 等 ^[40]	多国家	对照组:安慰药	24	45	NR		NR	25.5	8.16	4.66	2.12	1.35	2.59
		试验组:利格列汀 5 mg·d ⁻¹		205	55.1	103	50.2	25.5	7.99	4.72	1.96	1.28	2.59
WILLIAMS- HERMAN 等 ^[41]	多国家	对照组:安慰药	104	100	56.5	50	50.0	25.8	8.00	4.78	1.80	1.34	2.67
		试验组:西他列汀 50 mg+二甲双胍 1 000 mg,bid		107	53.9	67	62.6	31.4	8.60	5.02	NR	1.13	3.00
YANG 等 ^[42]	韩国	对照组:二甲双胍 1 000 mg,bid	24	88	54.3	49	55.7	31.9	8.50	4.88	NR	1.16	2.74
		试验组:安奈格列汀 100 mg,bid		37	54.4	22	59.5	24.6	7.13	4.81	2.39	1.20	2.78
YOON 等 ^[43]	多国家	安慰药	24	38	56.7	14	36.8	25.4	7.11	4.90	1.88	1.32	2.91
		试验组:西他列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹ +吡格 列酮 30 mg·d ⁻¹		261	50.2	124	47.5	29.7	9.50	NR	NR	1.10	3.28
丁然等 ^[44]	中国	对照组:吡格列酮 30 mg·d ⁻¹	12	259	51.7	114	44.0	29.6	9.50	NR	NR	1.11	3.34
		试验组:沙格列汀 5.0 mg·d ⁻¹ +盐酸 二甲双胍 0.5 g,tid		30	48.7	10	33.3	25.9	10.3	NR	NR	1.60	5.10
董丽 ^[45]	中国	对照组:盐酸二甲双胍 0.5 g,tid	24	30	50.2	12	40.0	25.4	9.9	NR	NR	1.80	5.40
		试验组:沙格列汀 5 mg+盐酸二甲双 胍 0.5 g,tid		40	44.0	20	50.0	24.8	8.4	4.62	NR	NR	2.58
苏永等 ^[46]	中国	对照组:盐酸二甲双胍 0.5 g,tid	12	40	45.0	18	45.0	25.4	8.2	4.58	NR	NR	2.66
		试验组:维格列汀 100 mg·d ⁻¹ ,bid+ α-糖苷抑制药		124	NR		NR	23.9	9.0	4.87	1.94	1.42	2.78
		对照组:安慰药+α-糖苷抑制药		144	NR		NR	24.8	8.7	4.54	1.95	1.08	2.46

NR:未记录
NR: not recorded

0.457 0)均提示没有明显的发表偏倚。36 篇研究比较 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者 LDL-C 的效应见图 5。异质性检验结果($P<0.000\ 1,I^2=61\%$)说明存在异质性,随机效应模型结果表示,与对照组比较,DPP-4 抑制药轻微降低血清 LDL-C 水平[$WMD=-0.08\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $95\%CI(-0.13,-0.03)\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1};P=0.003\ 0$],Egger's 检验($t=0.10,P=0.921\ 0$)和 Begg's 检验($Z=0.16,P=0.870\ 0$)均表明没有严重的发表偏倚。37 篇研究均比

较 DPP-4 抑制药对 HDL-C 影响,见图 6。异质性检验结果 ($P<0.0001$, $I^2=80\%$) 表明各研究之间存在异质性,选用随机效应模型,Meta 分析显示 HDL-C 在 DPP-4 抑制药和对照组之间差异无统计学意义 [$WMD=-0.01\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; $95\%CI(-0.04,0.01)\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; $P=0.2800$], Egger's 检验 ($t=1.12$, $P=0.2690$) 和 Begg's 检验 ($Z=-0.03$, $P=0.9790$) 均提示没有明显发表偏倚。

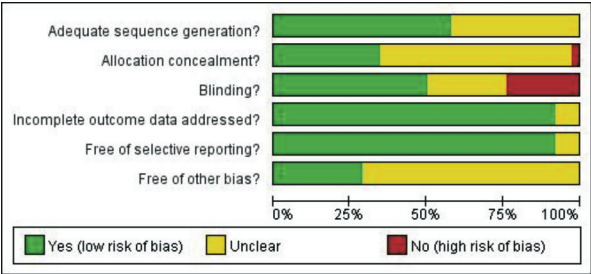


图 2 Cochrane 风险偏倚图
Fig.2 Bias of cochrane risk

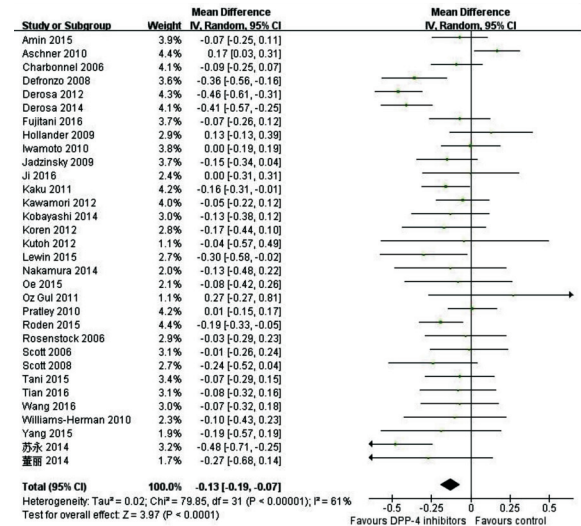


图 3 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血清总胆固醇的影响
Fig.3 Effect of DPP-4 inhibitors on serum TC in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

2.4 亚组分析和敏感性分析 亚组分析的结果见表 2。根据干预措施,分为 DPP-4 抑制药单用和 DPP-4 抑制药与其他降糖药联合使用两组,亚组分析结果提示,联合用药相比 DPP-4 抑制药单用能够更加显著降低血清 TC、TG 和 LDL-C。根据 DPP-4 抑制药不同种类,分为西他列汀、阿格列汀、维达列汀、利格列汀、沙格列汀和安奈格列汀 6 组,亚组分析结果显示,西他列汀、维达列汀和阿格列汀均能够降低血清 TC,但维达列汀和阿格列汀

汀的作用更显著;西他列汀、阿格列汀和维达列汀均降低 TG,但维达列汀作用更明显,阿格列汀的作用其次;阿格列汀、维达列汀和利格列汀均能降低 LDL-C 水平,但维达列汀的作用更显著。为评估每一篇研究对结果的影响,进行敏感性分析,剔除任一篇研究前后血脂的合并效应几乎没有改变,表明结果稳定。

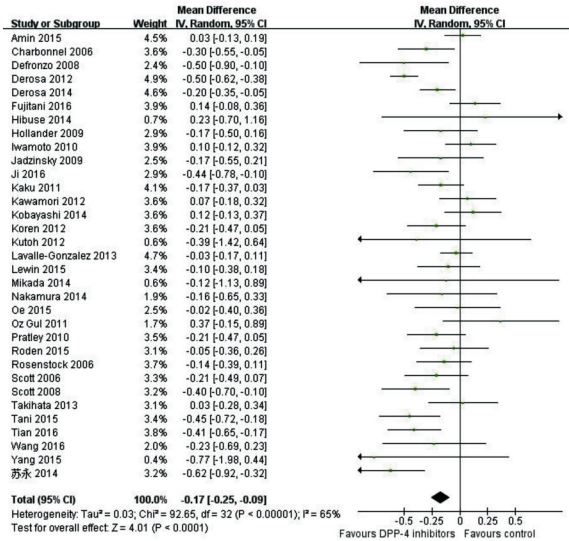


图 4 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血清三酰甘油的影响
Fig.4 Effect of DPP-4 inhibitors on serum TG in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

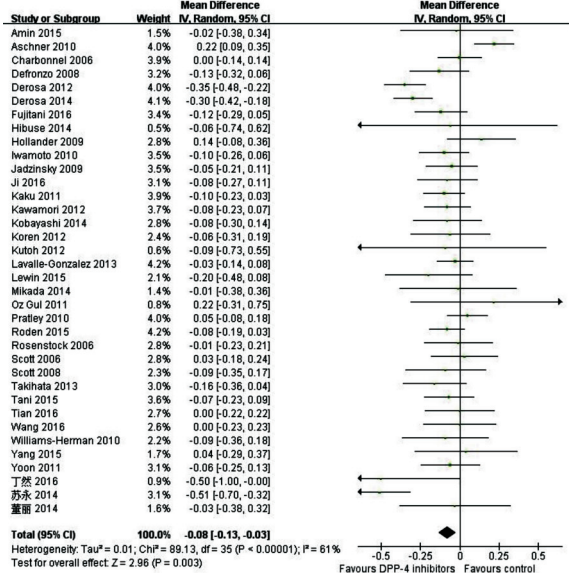


图 5 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血清低密度脂蛋白胆固醇的影响
Fig.5 Effect of DPP-4 inhibitors on serum LDL-C in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

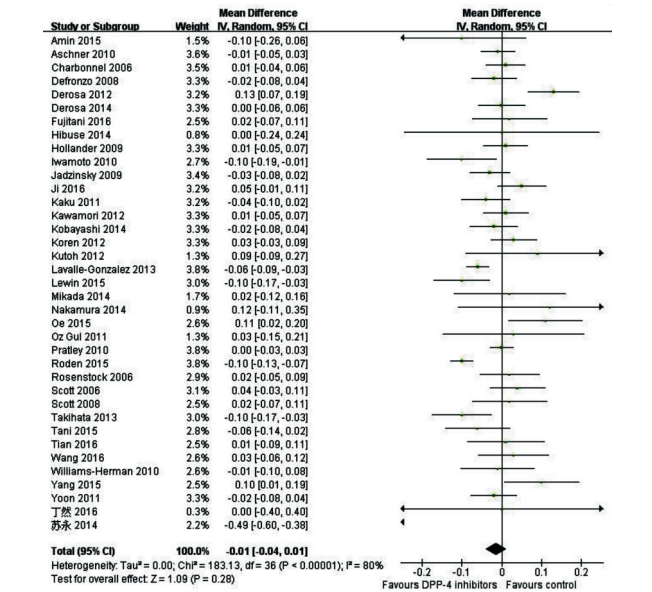


图 6 DPP-4 抑制药对 2 型糖尿病患者血清高密度脂蛋白胆固醇的影响

Fig.6 Effect of DPP-4 inhibitors on serum HDL-C in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

3 讨论

糖尿病是心血管疾病的重要危险因素,2 型糖尿病患者发生致死和非致死性心血管事件的风险是正常人 2~4 倍^[47-48]。血脂异常是导致 2 型糖尿病患者心血管疾病风险增加的主要因素^[49-50]。TC、TG、LDL-C 增高及 HDL-C 降低是 2 型糖尿病患者血脂异常的常见表现^[51]。降低血脂水平能够显著降低 2 型糖尿病患者的心血管疾病风险,进而降低心血管疾病的病死率^[52]。临床研究表明,DPP-4 抑制药能够降低 TC、TG 和 LDL-C 水平^[53-54]。Meta 分析结果显示 DPP-4 抑制药单用或者联合使用能够降低 2 型糖尿病患者 TC、TG 和 LDL-C,但对 HDL-C 影响。目前尚不清楚 DPP-4 抑制药对血脂有利作用的机制,可能与其延缓胃排空、控制食欲有关。

LDL-C 被认为是评价心血管疾病风险最有效的脂质指标,经常作为心血管疾病研究的主要终点,是 2 型糖尿病患者控制血脂的主要目标。控制 LDL-C 水平能够降低 2 型糖尿病患者心血管风险^[55]。FAN 等^[56]研究最早上市的 DPP-4 抑制药西他列汀对血脂的影响,其 Meta 分析结果提示西他列汀对 LDL-C 无影响。本研究结果显示 DPP-4 抑制药治疗 2 型糖尿病患者时,能够降低患者 LDL-C 水平。亚组分析提示 DPP-4 抑制药联合用药相比单药降低 LDL-C 作用更明显;DPP-4 抑制药这一类药中,西他列汀对 LDL-C 无影响,这与 FAN 等^[56]研究一致,但阿格列汀、维达列汀和利

表 2 血脂的亚组分析结果				
Tab.2 Subgroup analysis on serum lipids				
亚组	纳入文献数	WMD (mmol·L ⁻¹)	95%CI	异质性
血清 TC 干预措施				
DPP-4 抑制药单用	14	-0.09	(-0.17,-0.01)	P=0.020 0;I ² =49%
联合用药	18	-0.15	(-0.25,-0.06)	P<0.000 1;I ² =63%
DPP-4 抑制药种类				
西他列汀	18	-0.09	(-0.17,-0.00)	P=0.000 2;I ² =62%
阿格列汀	3	-0.23	(-0.39,-0.07)	P=0.240 0;I ² =30%
维达列汀	3	-0.32	(-0.56,-0.09)	P=0.020 0;I ² =74%
利格列汀	4	-0.10	(-0.20,0.01)	P=0.480 0;I ² =0%
沙格列汀	3	-0.08	(-0.29,0.14)	P=0.150 0;I ² =47%
安奈格列汀	1	-0.19	(-0.57,0.19)	NR
血清 TG 干预措施				
DPP-4 抑制药单用	15	-0.14	(-0.25,-0.02)	P=0.007 0;I ² =54%
联合用药	18	-0.19	(-0.30,-0.08)	P<0.000 1;I ² =69%
DPP-4 抑制药种类				
西他列汀	20	-0.14	(-0.26,-0.03)	P<0.000 1;I ² =71%
阿格列汀	3	-0.25	(-0.45,-0.05)	P=0.340 0;I ² =7%
维达列汀	3	-0.40	(-0.66,-0.14)	P=0.030 0;I ² =71%
利格列汀	4	0.03	(-0.11,0.17)	P=0.380 0;I ² =2%
沙格列汀	2	-0.17	(-0.42,0.08)	P=1.000 0;I ² =0%
安奈格列汀	1	-0.77	(-1.98,0.44)	NR
血清 HDL-C 干预措施				
DPP-4 抑制药单用	16	-0.02	(-0.05,0.01)	P<0.000 1;I ² =74%
联合用药	21	-0.01	(-0.05,0.02)	P<0.000 1;I ² =82%
DPP-4 抑制药种类				
西他列汀	23	-0.00	(-0.03,0.03)	P=0.000 1;I ² =77%
阿格列汀	3	-0.02	(-0.06,0.02)	P=0.390 0;I ² =0%
维达列汀	3	-0.18	(-0.43,0.07)	P<0.000 1;I ² =97%
利格列汀	4	-0.01	(-0.07,0.05)	P=0.050 0;I ² =63%
沙格列汀	3	-0.01	(-0.05,0.02)	P=0.570 0;I ² =0%
安奈格列汀	1	0.10	(0.01,0.19)	NR
血清 LDL-C 干预措施				
DPP-4 抑制药单用	16	-0.04	(-0.09,0.02)	P=0.120 0;I ² =31%
联合用药	20	-0.11	(-0.19,-0.03)	P<0.000 1;I ² =68%
DPP-4 抑制药种类				
西他列汀	21	-0.04	(-0.11,0.02)	P=0.001 0;I ² =55%
阿格列汀	3	-0.11	(-0.22,-0.00)	P=0.970 0;I ² =0%
维达列汀	3	-0.29	(-0.51,-0.06)	P=0.002 0;I ² =84%
利格列汀	4	-0.09	(-0.19,-0.00)	P=0.720 0;I ² =0%
沙格列汀	4	-0.04	(-0.22,0.15)	P=0.120 0;I ² =48%
安奈格列汀	1	0.04	(-0.29,0.37)	NR

格列汀显示出降低 LDL-C 的作用。

本研究还发现 DPP-4 抑制药有降低 TC 和 TG 的作用,这与 MONAMI 等^[57]研究结果一致,亚组分析也显示出联合用药相比单独用药的优势,新型药物阿格列汀在这两个指标上都显示出了作用,这进一步提示

联合用药可能会给患者带来更大的收益。FAN 等^[56]研究发现西他列汀能够升高患者的 HDL-C,但本研究没有发现 DPP-4 抑制药对 HDL-C 作用,亚组分析也没有发现西他列汀对高密度脂蛋白的影响,MONAMI 等^[57]研究也没有发现 DPP-4 抑制药对 HDL-C 的影响,本研究结果与其一致。阿格列汀作为新的 DPP-4 抑制药,显示出较强的降低 TC、TG 和 LDL-C 的作用,但这都是基于亚组分析的结果,并且纳入的研究有限,还需要对阿格列汀进行更多的临床研究。

本研究的局限性主要在于以下几点;首先,纳入分析的大部分研究主要是为了评估 DPP-4 抑制药对血糖的影响,血脂指标不是主要的结局指标;其次,部分研究没有详细报道试验期间患者降脂治疗的情况,这可能会影响最终的效应;第三,潜在的发表偏倚不能排除,大部分相关的研究没有详细报道血脂的变化;最后,纳入分析的新型的 DPP-4 抑制药的研究较少,需要更多的研究去评估。

参考文献

- [1] GUARIGUATA L,WHITING D R,HAMBLETON I,et al. Global estimates of diabetes prevalence for 2013 and projections for 2035[J].Diabetes Res Clin Pract,2014,103(2):137-149.
- [2] ZIMMET P Z,MAGLIANO D J,HERMAN W H,et al.Diabetes: a 21st century challenge [J]. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol,2014,2(1):56-64.
- [3] TURNER R C,MILLNS H,NEIL H A,et al.Risk factors for coronary artery disease in non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS:23)[J].BMJ,1998,316(7134):823-828.
- [4] DOUCET J,LE FLOCH J P,BAUDUCEAU B,et al.GERO-DIAB:Glycaemic control and 5-year morbidity/mortality of type 2 diabetic patients aged 70 years and older: 1. Description of the population at inclusion [J]. Diabetes Metab,2012,38(6):523-530.
- [5] GAEDE P,LUND-ANDERSEN H,PARVING H H, et al. Effect of a multifactorial intervention on mortality in type 2 diabetes[J].N Engl J Med,2008,358(6):580-591.
- [6] DE VRIES F M,DENIG P,POUWELS K B,et al. Primary prevention of major cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events with statins in diabetic patients:a meta-analysis[J]. Drugs,2012,72(18):2365-2373.
- [7] KEARNEY P M,BLACKWELL L,COLLINS R,et al.Efficacy of cholesterol-lowering therapy in 18,686 people with diabetes in 14 randomised trials of statins:a meta-analysis [J].Lancet,2008,371(9607):117-125.
- [8] HIPPISELEY-COX J,COUPLAND C.Diabetes treatments and risk of heart failure, cardiovascular disease, and all cause mortality: cohort study in primary care [J]. BMJ, 2016,354:i3477.
- [9] AMIN N B,WANG X,JAIN S M,et al.Dose-ranging efficacy and safety study of ertugliflozin, a sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor,in patients with type 2 diabetes on a background of metformin[J].Diabetes Obes Metab,2015,17(6):591-598.
- [10] ASCHNER P,KATZEFF H L,GUO H,et al. Efficacy and safety of monotherapy of sitagliptin compared with metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes[J].Diabetes Obes Metab, 2010,12(3):252-261.
- [11] CHARBONNEL B,KARASIK A,LIU J,et al. Efficacy and safety of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor sitagliptin added to ongoing metformin therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled with metformin alone[J]. Diabetes Care,2006,29(12):2638-2643.
- [12] DEFRONZO R A,FLECK P R,WILSON C A,et al. Efficacy and safety of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor alogliptin in patients with type 2 diabetes and inadequate glycemic control: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study [J].Diabetes Care,2008,31(12):2315-2317.
- [13] DEROSA G,RAGONESI P D,FOGARI E,et al. Sitagliptin added to previously taken antidiabetic agents on insulin resistance and lipid profile:a 2-year study evaluation[J]. Fundam Clin Pharmacol,2014,28(2):221-229.
- [14] DEROSA G,BONAVENTURA A,BIANCHI L,et al.Comparison of vildagliptin and glimepiride:effects on glycaemic control, fat tolerance and inflammatory markers in people with type 2 diabetes[J].Diabet Med,2014,31(12):1515-1523.
- [15] FUJITANI Y,FUJIMOTO S,TAKAHASHI K,et al. Effects of linagliptin monotherapy compared with voglibose on postprandial blood glucose responses in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes: Linagliptin Study of Effects on Postprandial blood glucose (L-STEP) [J]. Diabetes Res Clin Pract,2016,121:146-156.
- [16] HIBUSE T,MAEDA N,KISHIDA K,et al.A pilot three-month sitagliptin treatment increases serum adiponectin level in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus--a randomized controlled trial START-J study [J]. Cardiovasc Diabetol,2014,13:96.
- [17] HOLLANDER P,LI J,ALLEN E,et al.Saxagliptin added to a thiazolidinedione improves glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes and inadequate control on thiazolidinedione alone[J].J Clin Endocrinol Metab,2009,94(12):4810-4819.
- [18] IWAMOTO Y,TAJIMA N,KADOWAKI T,et al. Efficacy

- and safety of sitagliptin monotherapy compared with voglibose in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes; a randomized, double-blind trial [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2010, 12(7):613–622.
- [19] JADZINSKY M, PFUTZNER A, PAZ-PACHECO E, et al. Saxagliptin given in combination with metformin as initial therapy improves glycaemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes compared with either monotherapy: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2009, 11(6):611–622.
- [20] JI M, XIA L, CAO J, et al. Sitagliptin/metformin versus insulin glargine combined with metformin in obese subjects with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2016, 95(11):e2961.
- [21] KAKU K, ITAYASU T, HIROI S, et al. Efficacy and safety of alogliptin added to pioglitazone in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with an open-label long-term extension study [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2011, 13(11):1028–1035.
- [22] KAWAMORI R, INAGAKI N, ARAKI E, et al. Linagliptin monotherapy provides superior glycaemic control versus placebo or voglibose with comparable safety in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, placebo and active comparator-controlled, double-blind study [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2012, 14(4):348–357.
- [23] KOBAYASHI K, YOKOH H, SATO Y, et al. Efficacy and safety of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor sitagliptin compared with alpha-glucosidase inhibitor in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on sulfonylurea alone (SUCCESS-2): a multicenter, randomized, open-label, non-inferiority trial [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2014, 16(8):761–765.
- [24] KOREN S, SHEMESH-BAR L, TIROSH A, et al. The effect of sitagliptin versus glibenclamide on arterial stiffness, blood pressure, lipids, and inflammation in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients [J]. *Diabetes Technol Ther*, 2012, 14(7):561–567.
- [25] KUTOH E, UKAI Y. Alogliptin as an initial therapy in patients with newly diagnosed, drug naive type 2 diabetes: a randomized, control trial [J]. *Endocrine*, 2012, 41(3):435–441.
- [26] LAVALLE-GONZALEZ F J, JANUSZEWICZ A, DAVIDSON J, et al. Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin compared with placebo and sitagliptin in patients with type 2 diabetes on background metformin monotherapy: a randomised trial [J]. *Diabetologia*, 2013, 56(12):2582–2592.
- [27] LEWIN A, DEFRONZO R A, PATEL S, et al. Initial combination of empagliflozin and linagliptin in subjects with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2015, 38(3):394–402.
- [28] MIKADA A, NARITA T, YOKOYAMA H, et al. Effects of miglitol, sitagliptin, and initial combination therapy with both on plasma incretin responses to a mixed meal and visceral fat in over-weight Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes “the MASTER randomized, controlled trial” [J]. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*, 2014, 106(3):538–547.
- [29] NAKAMURA K, OE H, KIHARA H, et al. DPP-4 inhibitor and alpha-glucosidase inhibitor equally improve endothelial function in patients with type 2 diabetes: EDGE study [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2014, 13:110.
- [30] OE H, NAKAMURA K, KIHARA H, et al. Comparison of effects of sitagliptin and voglibose on left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes: results of the 3D trial [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2015, 14:83.
- [31] OZ O, KIYICI S, ERSOY C, et al. Effect of sitagliptin monotherapy on serum total ghrelin levels in people with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*, 2011, 94(2):212–216.
- [32] PRATLEY R E, NAUCK M, BAILEY T, et al. Liraglutide versus sitagliptin for patients with type 2 diabetes who did not have adequate glycaemic control with metformin: a 26-week, randomised, parallel-group, open-label trial [J]. *Lancet*, 2010, 375(9724):1447–1456.
- [33] RODEN M, MERKER L, CHRISTIANSEN A V, et al. Safety, tolerability and effects on cardiometabolic risk factors of empagliflozin monotherapy in drug-naive patients with type 2 diabetes: a double-blind extension of a phase III randomized controlled trial [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2015, 14:154.
- [34] ROSENSTOCK J, BRAZG R, ANDRYUK P J, et al. Efficacy and safety of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor sitagliptin added to ongoing pioglitazone therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes: a 24-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study [J]. *Clin Ther*, 2006, 28(10):1556–1568.
- [35] SCOTT R, WU M, SANCHEZ M, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor sitagliptin as monotherapy over 12 weeks in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Int J Clin Pract*, 2007, 61(1):171–180.
- [36] SCOTT R, LOEYS T, DAVIES M J, et al. Efficacy and safety of sitagliptin when added to ongoing metformin therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2008, 10(10):959–969.
- [37] TAKIHATA M, NAKAMURA A, TAJIMA K, et al. Comparative study of sitagliptin with pioglitazone in Japanese type 2 diabetic patients: the COMPASS randomized controlled trial [J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2013, 15(5):455–462.
- [38] TANI S, TAKAHASHI A, NAGAO K, et al. Effect of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, vildagliptin on

- plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 in patients with diabetes mellitus[J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2015, 115(4): 454-460.
- [39] TIAN M, LIANG Z, LIU R, et al. Effects of sitagliptin on circulating zinc-alpha2-glycoprotein levels in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patients: a randomized trial[J]. *Eur J Endocrinol*, 2016, 174(2): 147-155.
- [40] WANG W, YANG J, YANG G, et al. Efficacy and safety of linagliptin in asian patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled by metformin: a multinational 24-week, randomized clinical trial[J]. *J Diabetes*, 2016, 8(2): 229-237.
- [41] WILLIAMS-HERMAN D, JOHNSON J, TENG R, et al. Efficacy and safety of sitagliptin and metformin as initial combination therapy and as monotherapy over 2 years in patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2010, 12(5): 442-451.
- [42] YANG H K, MIN K W, PARK S W, et al. A randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 3 trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of anagliptin in drug-naïve patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Endocr J*, 2015, 62(5): 449-462.
- [43] YOON K H, SHOCKEY G R, TENG R, et al. Effect of initial combination therapy with sitagliptin, a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, and pioglitazone on glycemic control and measures of beta-cell function in patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Int J Clin Pract*, 2011, 65(2): 154-164.
- [44] 丁然, 丁国聪, 蔡日红. 二肽基肽酶-4 抑制药联合二甲双胍对 2 型糖尿病的疗效及安全性[J]. *中国生化药物杂志*, 2016, 36(12): 154-156, 159.
- [45] 董丽. 沙格列汀联合二甲双胍治疗 2 型糖尿病的临床疗效及安全性研究[J]. *中国医药指南*, 2014, 12(28): 117-118.
- [46] 苏永, 吕丽芳, 李全忠, 等. 维格列汀与 α -糖苷酶抑制药治疗 2 型糖尿病的随机对照临床试验[J/OL]. *中国新药杂志*, 2014, 23(22): 2655-2658.
- [47] SARWAR N, GAO P, SESHASAI S R, et al. Diabetes mellitus, fasting blood glucose concentration, and risk of vascular disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of 102 prospective studies[J]. *Lancet*, 2010, 375(9733): 2215-2222.
- [48] SESHASAI S R, KAPTOGE S, THOMPSON A, et al. Diabetes mellitus, fasting glucose, and risk of cause-specific death[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2011, 364(9): 829-841.
- [49] ELIASSON B, CEDERHOLM J, EEG-OLOFSSON K, et al. Clinical usefulness of different lipid measures for prediction of coronary heart disease in type 2 diabetes: a report from the Swedish National Diabetes Register[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2011, 34(9): 2095-2100.
- [50] MCEWEN L N, KARTER A J, WAITZFELDER B E, et al. Predictors of mortality over 8 years in type 2 diabetic patients: Translating Research Into Action for Diabetes (TRIAD)[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2012, 35(6): 1301-1309.
- [51] CHEHADE J M, GLADYSZ M, MOORADIAN A D. Dyslipidemia in type 2 diabetes: prevalence, pathophysiology, and management[J]. *Drugs*, 2013, 73(4): 327-339.
- [52] CLASSIFICATION I. Standards of medical care in diabetes-2014[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2014, 37(Suppl 1): 14-80.
- [53] SHIGEMATSU E, YAMAKAWA T, KADONOSONO K, et al. Effect of sitagliptin on lipid profile in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. *J Clin Med Res*, 2014, 6(5): 327-335.
- [54] HORTON E S, SILBERMAN C, DAVIS K L, et al. Weight loss, glycemic control, and changes in cardiovascular biomarkers in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving incretin therapies or insulin in a large cohort database[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2010, 33(8): 1759-1765.
- [55] LI L, AMBEGAONKAR B M, RECKLESS J P, et al. Association of a reduction in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol with incident cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events among people with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. *Eur J Prev Cardiol*, 2014, 21(7): 855-865.
- [56] FAN M, LI Y, ZHANG S. Effects of sitagliptin on lipid profiles in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2016, 95(2): e2386.
- [57] MONAMI M, LAMANNA C, DESIDERI C M, et al. DPP-4 inhibitors and lipids: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Adv Ther*, 2012, 29(1): 14-25.