

# 胰高血糖素样肽1受体激动剂治疗合并超重或肥胖的2型糖尿病的疗效和安全性的Meta分析



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**【摘要】**目的 系统评价胰高血糖素样肽1受体激动剂 (GLP-1RA) 治疗合并超重或肥胖2型糖尿病 (T2DM) 患者的有效性与安全性。方法 计算机检索 PubMed、Embase、Cochrane Library、Ovid、ClinicalTrial.gov、SinoMed、CNKI、WanFang Data 和 VIP 数据库, 搜集有关 GLP-1RA 治疗 T2DM 合并超重或肥胖患者的随机对照试验 (RCT), 检索时限均从 2005 年 1 月 1 日至 2023 年 11 月 1 日。由 2 位研究者独立筛选文献、提取资料并评价纳入研究的偏倚风险后, 采用 R 软件进行 Meta 分析, 并采用 GRADE 系统进行证据质量评价。结果 共纳入 71 个 RCT, 包括 29 476 例患者。Meta 分析结果显示, 相比于其他降糖药, GLP-1RA 在改善糖化血红蛋白 [WMD=-0.55, 95%CI (-0.65, -0.45),  $P < 0.001$ ]、减重 [WMD=-2.61, 95%CI (-3.25, -1.97),  $P < 0.001$ ] 方面均具有优势; GLP-1RA 对空腹血糖的改善效果呈时间依赖性 [16 周内: WMD=0.25, 95%CI (-0.17, 0.66),  $P=0.250$ ; 16~52 周: WMD=-0.06, 95%CI (-0.32, 0.20),  $P=0.650$ ; > 52~104 周: WMD=-1.67, 95%CI (-1.91, -1.43),  $P < 0.001$ ]; 安全性方面, GLP-1RA 的总体不良反应发生率较高 [RR=1.11, 95%CI (1.07, 1.15),  $P < 0.001$ ]; 但低血糖发生率低于胰岛素 [RR=0.58, 95%CI (0.48, 0.71),  $P < 0.001$ ], 而与口服降糖药的差异无统计学意义 [RR=0.83, 95%CI (0.58, 1.19),  $P=0.310$ ]。GRADE 系统评价显示, 仅低血糖发生率的证据等级为中等, 其余结局指标的证据水平均为低级。结论 当前证据显示, 对于 T2DM 合并肥胖或超重患者, GLP-1RA 尤其是司美格鲁肽相比于安慰剂、胰岛素或口服降糖药, 能更有效兼顾降糖和减重, 虽总体不良反应较多, 但可减少低血糖发生。

**【关键词】**胰高血糖素样肽1受体激动剂; 2型糖尿病; 肥胖或超重; 疗效; 安全性; Meta分析; 随机对照试验

Efficacy and safety of glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists in the treatment of overweight or obese patients with type 2 diabetes: a Meta-analysis

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**【Abstract】Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RA) in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with overweight or obese. **Methods** PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Ovid, ClinicalTrial.gov, SinoMed, CNKI, WanFang Data and VIP databases were electronically searched to collect randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on the efficacy of GLP-1RA in the treatment of T2DM patients with overweight or obese from January 1, 2005 to November 1, 2023. Two researchers independently screened the literature, extracted data and evaluated the risk of bias of the included studies. R software was then used for meta-analysis. The level of evidence was assessed by using the GRADE system. **Results** A total of 71 RCTs were included, including 29 476 patients. The results of Meta-analysis showed that compared with other hypoglycemic drugs, GLP-1RA showed superior effects in improving HbA1c status (WMD=-0.55, 95%CI -0.65 to -0.45,  $P<0.001$ ) and weight loss (WMD=-2.61, 95%CI -3.25 to -1.97,  $P<0.001$ ), while the effect on fasting plasma glucose was time-dependent (within 16 weeks: WMD=0.25, 95%CI -0.17 to 0.66,  $P=0.250$ ; 16 to 52 weeks: WMD=-0.06, 95%CI -0.32 to 0.20,  $P=0.650$ ; over 52 to 104 weeks: WMD=-1.67, 95%CI -1.91 to -1.43,  $P<0.001$ ). In terms of safety, the incidence of GLP-1RA's adverse reactions was higher than other hypoglycemic drugs (RR=1.11, 95%CI 1.07 to 1.15,  $P<0.001$ ); the incidence of hypoglycemia was lower with GLP-1RA than with insulin (RR=0.58, 95%CI 0.48 to 0.71,  $P<0.001$ ) and similar to oral hypoglycemic drugs (RR=0.83, 95%CI 0.58 to 1.19,  $P=0.310$ ). According to the GRADE assessment, only the certainty of the evidence for the results of the incidence of hypoglycemia was moderate, and the certainty of the evidence for the other results was low. **Conclusion** Current evidence shows that for T2DM patients with overweight or obese, GLP-1RA especially semaglutide, was more effective in lowering blood glucose, controlling body weight and reducing the occurrence of hypoglycemia than placebo, insulin and oral hypoglycemic drugs.

**【Keywords】** Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Obesity or overweight; Efficacy; Safety; Meta-analysis; Randomized controlled trial

糖尿病 (diabetes mellitus, DM) 和肥胖都是威胁全球公众健康的重大公共卫生问题。超重和肥胖已成为对 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 影响最强的危险因素, 占其总风险因素的 80%~85%<sup>[1]</sup>, 且肥胖对 T2DM 患者的预后也有重大影响。据统计 DM 患者的心血管疾病发病率是非 DM 人群的 2~3 倍<sup>[2]</sup>, 而在合并超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者中, 心血管事件以及其他慢性并发症风险进一步增加<sup>[3]</sup>。因此, 对于合并超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者, 降糖药的减重效果尤其受到重视。

胰高血糖素样肽 1 受体激动剂 (glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist, GLP-1RA) 是一类新型降糖药, 为内源性胰高血糖素样肽 1 (glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1) 的类似物, 其通过与 GLP-1 受体结合, 以血糖依赖性方式促进胰岛素分泌, 从而发挥降糖作用。GLP-1RA 自上市以来, 其减重作用尤其受到重视, 美国食品药品监督管理局已批准 2 种 GLP-1RA 类药物利拉鲁肽和司美格鲁肽用于肥胖或超重个体<sup>[4]</sup>。此外, 研究<sup>[5-6]</sup>报道 GLP-1RA 在减重同时, 并不减少肌肉含量,

且低血糖发生风险较低,因此被认为适用于老年患者。然而 GLP-1RA 可能导致一些不良反应,其中以胃肠道反应较常见。目前国内外已有关于 GLP-1RA 在 T2DM 合并超重或肥胖的患者中应用的 Meta 分析<sup>[7-15]</sup>,其中仅 2 项研究对于 GLP-1RA 进行了全方位评估,然而其纳入的文献数量较少,且缺乏综合性评估指标;其余研究涉及的 GLP-1RA 类药物、对照药物或结局指标较为单一,尚缺乏全面评估 GLP-1RA 对比其他降糖药疗效和安全性的研究。基于此,本研究对合并超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者使用 GLP-1RA 的疗效和不良反应进行 Meta 分析,以期为临床治疗此类人群选用该类药物进行充分评估。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入与排除标准

#### 1.1.1 研究类型

随机对照试验 (randomized controlled trial, RCT)。

#### 1.1.2 研究对象

T2DM 患者,且病程 > 1 年,糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c) > 7%, 身体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)  $\geq 24 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ 。未伴严重或急性并发症。

#### 1.1.3 干预措施

观察组: GLP-1RA 类药物,包括利拉鲁肽、艾塞那肽、艾塞那肽微球、度拉糖肽、司美格鲁肽或聚乙二醇洛塞那肽;对照组:安慰剂、胰岛素或口服降糖药 [包括钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抑制剂 (sodium-dependent glucose transporters 2 inhibitors, SGLT-2i)、二肽基肽酶 IV 抑制剂 (dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors, DPP-4i)、噻唑烷二酮类药 (thiazolidinediones, TZD)、磺脲类降糖药 (sulfonylurea, SU)、 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂 ( $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors, AGI)]。治疗持续时间至少为 12 周。

#### 1.1.4 结局指标

主要结局指标为 HbA1c;次要结局指标包括空腹血糖 (fasting plasma glucose, FPG)、体重、优质达标率、总体不良反应和低血糖发生率。其中优质达标定义为在患者血糖达标 (HbA1c  $\leq 7\%$ ) 的同时,不额外增加体重以及低血糖发生风险<sup>[16]</sup>。

#### 1.1.5 排除标准

①重复发表;②RCT 设计、研究方法不合理或描述不完整的研究,主要包括:直接采用患者就诊顺序进行分组等不合理的随机化分配的研究;未描述随机化如何实施的研究;③缺乏主要结局指标的研究;④非英文、中文文献。

## 1.2 文献检索策略

计算机检索 PubMed、Embase、Cochrane Library、SinoMed、Ovid、ClinicalTrial.gov、CNKI、WanFang Data 和 VIP 数据库,搜集有关 GLP-1RA 治疗合并超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者的 RCT,由于第 1 个 GLP-1RA 类药物在我国于 2005 年上市<sup>[17]</sup>,因此检索时限设置为 2005 年 1 月 1 日—2023 年 11 月 1 日;中文检索词包括:2 型糖尿病、胰高血糖素样肽 1 受体激动剂、随机对照试验等;英文检索词包括: type 2 diabetes mellitus、GLP-1RAs、randomized controlled trial 等。以 PubMed 为例,具体检索策略见框 1。

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#1 "GLP-1"[Title/Abstract] OR "glucagon like peptide 1"[Title/Abstract] OR "glucagon like peptide 1 receptor agonist"[Title/Abstract] OR "Exenatide"[Title/Abstract] OR "BYDUREON"[Title/Abstract] OR "Liraglutide"[Title/Abstract] OR "Victoza"[Title/Abstract] OR "Dulaglutide"[Title/Abstract] OR "Trulicity"[Title/Abstract] OR "Semaglutide"[Title/Abstract] OR "Ozempic"[Title/Abstract] OR "loxenatide"[Title/Abstract] OR "PEG-loxenatide"[Title/Abstract] OR "Beinaglutide"[Title/Abstract] OR "Lixisenatide"[Title/Abstract]
#2 "type 2 diabetes mellitus"[Title/Abstract] OR "T2DM"[Title/Abstract]
#3 "randomized controlled trial"[Title/Abstract] OR "randomized control trial"[Title/Abstract] OR "RCT"[Title/Abstract]
#4 #1 AND #2 AND #3
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### 框1 PubMed检索策略

#### Box 1. Search strategy in PubMed

## 1.3 文献筛选、数据提取与纳入研究的偏倚风险评价

由 2 名研究者独立筛选文献、提取资料、评价纳入研究的偏倚风险并交叉核对。如遇分歧,通过讨论和咨询第 3 名研究者解决。资料提取内容包括结局指标和研究其他相关信息,如样本量、

平均年龄、性别、人种或国家、GLP-1RA 制剂类型等基本特征。使用针对 RCT 的偏倚风险评价工具 (risk of bias 2.0, RoB 2.0)<sup>[18]</sup> 对纳入研究的偏倚风险进行评价。

#### 1.4 统计学分析

采用 R 软件 4.2.1 版本进行统计分析。计量资料采用加权平均差 (WMD) 为效应指标, 计数资料采用相对危险度 (RR) 为效应指标, 各效应量均给出其点估计值和 95% 置信区间 (CI)。纳入研究结果间的异质性采用  $Q$  检验进行分析, 同时结合  $I^2$  定量判断异质性的程度。若  $P > 0.1$  且  $I^2 < 50%$  认为研究结果间无统计学异质性, 则采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析; 反之, 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析。明显的临床异质性采用亚组分析或敏感性分析等方法进行处理, 或只行描述性分析。使用漏斗图对于发表偏倚进行定性评价。

#### 1.5 GRADE 证据质量评价

使用推荐分级的评价、制订与评估 (grading of recommendations assessment, development and evaluation, GRADE) 系统的 GRADEpro 在线评估工具 (<https://gdt.gradepro.org/>) 评价各结局指标的证据质量。RCT 被定为高质量证据, 可能降低其证据质量的 5 个因素包括研究局限性、研究不一致性、研究结果间接性、研究不精确性和发表偏倚。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 文献筛选流程及纳入研究的基本特征

初检获得文献 5 088 篇, 通过逐层筛选后, 最终纳入 71 个 RCT<sup>[19-89]</sup>, 所有文献均为英文文献。文献筛选流程见图 1。

研究包括 29 476 例患者, 男性占比 55%, 研究周期范围为 12~104 周, HbA1c 基线水平为 7%~12%, 纳入文献的基线特征见表 1。

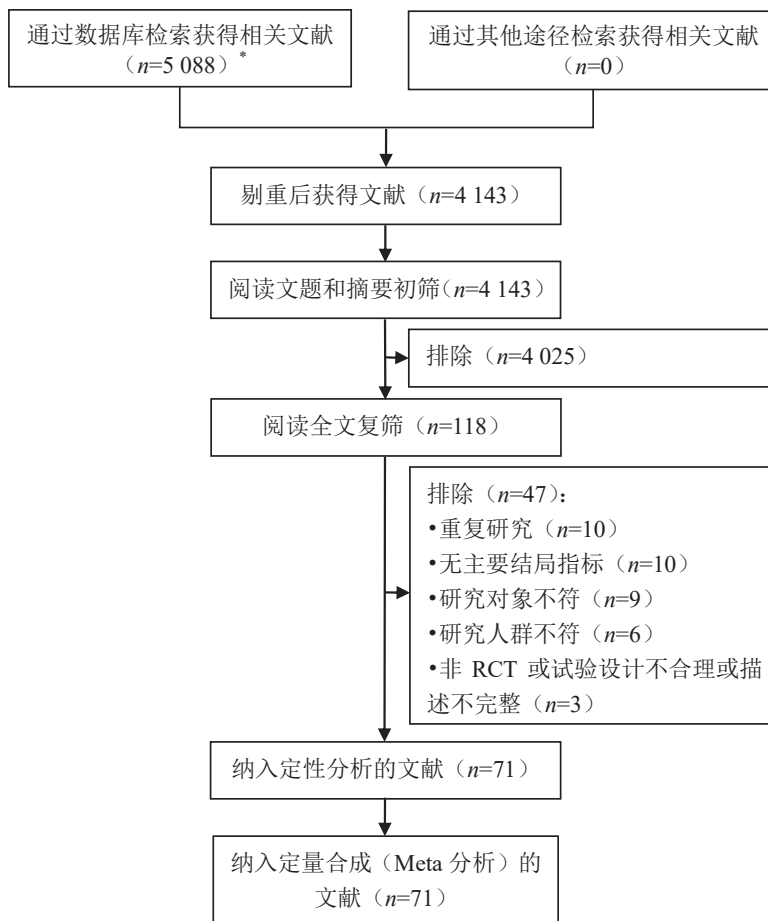


图1 文献筛选流程及结果

Figure 1. Literature screening process and results

注: \*所检索的数据库及检出文献数具体如下: PubMed (n=22)、Cochrane Library (n=1 812)、Ovid (n=2 031)、ClinicalTrial.gov (n=206)、CNKI (n=20)、WanFang Data (n=876)、VIP (n=11) 和 SinoMed (n=110)。

表1 纳入研究的基本特征  
Table 1. Baseline characteristics of included studies

纳入研究	例数 (E/C)	年龄 (E/C, 岁)	男性比 (%)	干预措施		疗程 (周)	结局指标
				E	C		
Kendall 2005 <sup>[19]</sup>	E1: 245; E2: 241; C: 247	E1: 55.0 ± 9.0; E2: 55.0 ± 10.0; C: 56.0 ± 10.0	58.1	E1: 艾塞那肽5 μg, bid; E2: 艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	安慰剂	30	①②③⑥
Derosa 2010 <sup>[20]</sup>	E: 59; C: 57	E: 57.0 ± 8.0; C: 56.0 ± 7.0	49.2	艾塞那肽5 μg, bid	SU	52	①②③
Wu 2011 <sup>[21]</sup>	E: 12; C: 11	E: 57.0 ± 10.0; C: 54.0 ± 9.5.0	39.1	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	安慰剂	16	①②③
Derosa 2011 <sup>[22]</sup>	E: 52; C: 49	E: 56.0 ± 7.0; C: 55.0 ± 6.0	48.6	艾塞那肽5 μg, bid	SU	52	①②③⑥
Grunberger 2012 <sup>[23]</sup>	E: 29; C: 32	E: 57.5 ± 7.9; C: 55.0 ± 9.3	50.8	度拉糖肽1.5 mg, qw	安慰剂	12	①③⑤⑥
Li 2012 <sup>[24]</sup>	E: 42; C: 42	E: 51.2 ± 10.5; C: 52.7 ± 10.8	59.5	利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd	胰岛素	12	①②③④⑤⑥
Derosa 2013 <sup>[25]</sup>	E: 86; C: 85	E: 57.1 ± 7.6; C: 57.0 ± 7.5	49.1	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	安慰剂	52	①②③⑥
Li 2014 <sup>[26]</sup>	E: 68;	E: 47.9 ± 10.8;	61.2	利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd	C1: DPP-4i; C2: DPP-4i	24	①②③⑤⑥
Gurkan 2014 <sup>[27]</sup>	C1: 68; C2: 67	C1: 47.0 ± 11.3; C2: 46.4 ± 9.8		艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	26	①②③
Frias 2019 <sup>[28]</sup>	E: 17; C: 17	E: 52.2 ± 7.3; C: 53.1 ± 7.0	35.3	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	26	①②③
Zhang 2020 <sup>[29]</sup>	E: 81; C: 82	E: 57.7 ± 9.8; C: 56.5 ± 8.9	53.7	度拉糖肽1.5 mg, qw	安慰剂	18	①②③⑥
Zhang 2020 <sup>[30]</sup>	E: 30; C: 30	E: 50.2 ± 11.5; C: 51.5 ± 12.1	46.7	利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd	TZD	24	①②③⑤⑥
Zhang 2020 <sup>[30]</sup>	E: 33; C: 33	E: 58.9 ± 12.5; C: 58.0 ± 13.3	55.9	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	52	①②③⑥
Guo 2020 <sup>[31]</sup>	E: 32;	E: 53.1 ± 6.3;	59.3	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	C1: 胰岛素; C2: 安慰剂	26	①②③⑥
Kang 2021 <sup>[32]</sup>	C1: 32; C2: 32	C1: 52.0 ± 8.7; C2: 52.6 ± 3.9		艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	24	①②③
Wysham 2014 <sup>[33]</sup>	E: 79; C: 80	E: 49.4 ± 8.4; C: 47.6 ± 9.7	54.7	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	24	①②③⑤⑥
	E1: 280; E2: 279;	E1: 56.0 ± 9.0; E2: 56.0 ± 10.0;	59.2	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	安慰剂	26	①②③⑤⑥
	C: 141	C: 55.0 ± 10.0					
Giorgino 2015 <sup>[34]</sup>	E1: 272; E2: 273;	E1: 57.0 ± 9.0; E2: 56.0 ± 10.0;	51.3	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	胰岛素	52	①②③⑤⑥
	C: 262	C: 57.0 ± 9.0					
Umpierrez 2014 <sup>[35]</sup>	E1: 270; E2: 269;	E1: 56.0 ± 11.0; E2: 56.0 ± 10.0;	43.7	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	二甲双胍	26	①②③⑤⑥
	C: 268	C: 55.0 ± 10.0					
Blonde 2015 <sup>[36]</sup>	E1: 293; E2: 295;	E1: 59.3 ± 9.0; E2: 58.9 ± 9.6;	53.5	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	胰岛素	52	①③⑤⑥
	C: 296	C: 59.9 ± 9.1					



续表1

纳入研究	例数 (E/C)	年龄 (E/C, 岁)	男性比 (%)	干预措施		疗程 (周)	结局指标
				E	C		
Nauck 2014 <sup>[37]</sup>	E1: 302; E2: 304; C: 315	E1: 54.0 ± 10.0; E2: 55.0 ± 9.0; C: 54.0 ± 10.0	46.8	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	DPP-4i	52	①③⑤⑥
Pozzilli 2017 <sup>[38]</sup>	E: 150; C: 150	E: 60.2 ± 9.5; C: 60.6 ± 10.1	57.7	度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	安慰剂	24	①③⑤⑥
Ludvik 2018 <sup>[39]</sup>	E1: 141; E2: 142; C: 140	E1: 58.6 ± 9.1; E2: 56.2 ± 9.3; C: 57.1 ± 9.6	50.1	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	安慰剂	24	①④⑤⑥
Wang 2019 <sup>[40]</sup>	E1: 252; E2: 253; C: 250	E1: 54.5 ± 10.0; E2: 55.0 ± 9.6; C: 55.4 ± 9.2	55.2	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.50 mg, qw	胰岛素	26	①②③⑤
Xu 2015 <sup>[41]</sup>	E: 142; C1: 138; C2: 136	E: 50.0 ± 0.8; C1: 51.0 ± 0.8; C2: 50.0 ± 0.8	61.1	艾塞那肽5 μg, bid	C1: 胰岛素; C2: TZD	48	①②③⑥
Liutkus 2010 <sup>[42]</sup>	E: 111; C: 54	E: 55.0 ± 8.0; C: 54.0 ± 9.0	59.4	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	安慰剂	26	①③⑤⑥
Bergental 2010 <sup>[43]</sup>	E: 160; C1: 166; C2: 165	E: 52.0 ± 10.0; C1: 52.0 ± 11.0; C2: 53.0 ± 10.0	51.7	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	C1: DPP-4i; C2: TZD	26	①②③⑥
Diamant 2010 <sup>[44]</sup>	E: 167; C: 136	E: 58.0 ± 10.0; C: 58.0 ± 9.0	48.9	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	胰岛素	26	①②③⑤⑥
Russell-Jones 2012 <sup>[45]</sup>	E: 248; C1: 246; C2: 163; C3: 163	E: 54.0 ± 11.0; C1: 54.0 ± 11.0; C2: 55.0 ± 11.0; C3: 52.0 ± 11.0	59.0	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	C1: 二甲双胍; C2: TZD; C3: DPP-4i	26	①②③⑥
Guja 2018 <sup>[46]</sup>	E: 231; C: 230	E: 57.8 ± 9.0; C: 57.6 ± 10.3	47.9	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	安慰剂	28	①②③④⑤⑥
Gadde 2017 <sup>[47]</sup>	E: 181; C1: 61; C2: 122	E: 53.4 ± 9.8; C1: 53.4 ± 9.5; C2: 54.3 ± 9.0	28.0	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	C1: 安慰剂; C2: DPP-4i	28	①②③⑤⑥
Frias 2016 <sup>[48]</sup>	E: 231; C: 233	E: 54.0 ± 10.0; C: 55.0 ± 9.0	49.5	艾塞那肽微球2 mg, qw	SGLT-2i	28	①②③⑥
D'Alessio 2015 <sup>[49]</sup>	E: 470; C: 474	E: 57.4 ± 8.9; C: 57.1 ± 8.8	54.3	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	胰岛素	24	①③⑤⑥
Davies 2009 <sup>[50]</sup>	E: 118; C: 116	E: 56.8 ± 10.2; C: 56.2 ± 7.9	68.4	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	26	①②③⑤⑥
Nauck 2009 <sup>[51]</sup>	E1: 100; E2: 100; C1: 100; C2: 100	E1: 57.0 ± 9.0; E2: 57.0 ± 9.0; C1: 56.0 ± 9.0; C2: 57.0 ± 9.0	59.0	E1: 利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd; E2: 利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	C1: 安慰剂; C2: SU	26	①②
Garber 2009 <sup>[52]</sup>	E1: 251; E2: 247; C: 248	E1: 53.7 ± 11.0; E2: 52.0 ± 10.8; C: 53.4 ± 10.9	49.7	E1: 利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd; E2: 利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	SU	52	①②③

续表1

纳入研究	例数 (E/C)	年龄 (E/C, 岁)	男性比 (%)	干预措施		疗程 (周)	结局指标
				E	C		
Zinman 2009 <sup>[53]</sup>	E1: 100; E2: 100; C: 100	E1: 55.0 ± 10.0; E2: 55.0 ± 11.0; C: 55.0 ± 10.0	56.7	E1: 利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd; E2: 利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	26	①⑤
Russell-Jones 2009 <sup>[54]</sup>	E: 230; C1: 114; C2: 232	E: 57.6 ± 9.5; C1: 57.5 ± 9.6; C2: 57.5 ± 10.5	56.6	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	C1: 安慰剂; C2: 胰岛素	26	①③⑥
Tang 2015 <sup>[55]</sup>	E: 18; C: 17	E: 60.7 ± 16.1; C: 60.4 ± 8.8	62.9	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	胰岛素	12	①②③⑤
Unger 2022 <sup>[56]</sup>	E: 996; C: 471	E: 57.6 ± 11.0; C: 57.1 ± 10.7	52.4	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	口服降糖药	104	①③④⑥
Lind 2015 <sup>[57]</sup>	E: 64; C: 60	E: 63.7 ± 8.2; C: 63.5 ± 7.7	64.5	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	24	①②③
Davies 2021 <sup>[58]</sup>	E: 404; C: 403	E: 56.0 ± 10.0; C: 55.0 ± 11.0	49.1	司美格鲁肽1 mg, qw	安慰剂	68	①②③⑤⑥
Sordi 2017 <sup>[59]</sup>	E1: 128; E2: 130; C: 129	E1: 54.6 ± 11.1; E2: 52.7 ± 11.9; C: 53.9 ± 11.0	54.3	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	安慰剂	30	①③④⑤⑥
Ahrén 2017 <sup>[60]</sup>	E1: 409; E2: 409; C: 407	E1: 54.8 ± 10.2; E2: 56.0 ± 9.4; C: 54.6 ± 10.4	50.6	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	DPP-4i	56	①②③④⑥
Rodbard 2018 <sup>[61]</sup>	E1: 132; E2: 131; C: 133	E1: 59.1 ± NA; E2: 58.5 ± NA; C: 58.8 ± NA	56.1	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	安慰剂	30	①②③⑤⑥
Aroda 2017 <sup>[62]</sup>	E1: 362; E2: 360; C: 360	E1: 56.5 ± 10.3; E2: 56.7 ± 10.4; C: 56.2 ± 10.6	53.0	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	胰岛素	30	①②③④⑤⑥
Lingvay 2019 <sup>[63]</sup>	E: 394; C: 394	E: 55.7 ± 11.1; C: 57.5 ± 10.7	53.8	司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	SGLT-2i	52	①②③⑤⑥
Zinman 2019 <sup>[64]</sup>	E: 151; C: 151	E: 57.5 ± 8.9; C: 56.6 ± 10.1	58.3	司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	安慰剂	30	①②③④⑤⑥
DeFronzo 2010 <sup>[65]</sup>	E: 45; C: 45	56.0 ± 10.0	51.1	艾塞那肽10 µg, bid	TZD	20	①②③⑥
Moretto 2008 <sup>[66]</sup>	E1: 77; E2: 78; C: 77	E1: 54.0 ± 10.0; E2: 55.0 ± 10.0; C: 53.0 ± 9.0	72.8	E1: 艾塞那肽5 µg, bid; E2: 艾塞那肽10 µg, bid	安慰剂	24	①②③⑤⑥
Pratley 2011 <sup>[67]</sup>	E1: 221; E2: 221; C: 219	E1: 55.9 ± 9.6; E2: 55.0 ± 9.1; C: 55.0 ± 9.0	53.0	E1: 利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd; E2: 利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	DPP-4i	26	①②④
Buse 2011 <sup>[68]</sup>	E: 137; C: 122	E: 59.0 ± 9.0; C: 59.0 ± 10.0	57.1	艾塞那肽10 µg, bid	安慰剂	30	①②③
Diamant 2014 <sup>[69]</sup>	E: 315; C: 312	E: 59.5 ± 9.6; C: 59.4 ± 9.3	51.2	艾塞那肽10 µg, bid	胰岛素	30	①②③⑥
Davies 2013 <sup>[70]</sup>	E: 111; C: 105	E: 59.0 ± 10.0; C: 58.0 ± 10.0	66.2	艾塞那肽微粒2 mg, qw	胰岛素	26	①②③⑥

续表1

纳入研究	例数 (E/C)	年龄 (E/C, 岁)	男性比 (%)	干预措施		疗程 (周)	结局指标
				E	C		
Charbonnel 2013 <sup>[71]</sup>	E: 327; C: 326	E: 56.9 ± 10.0; C: 57.6 ± 10.8	54.8	利拉鲁肽1.2 mg, qd	口服降糖药	26	①②③⑤⑥
Vanderheiden 2016 <sup>[72]</sup>	E: 35; C: 36	E: 52.8 ± 8.1; C: 55.5 ± 6.6	36.6	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	26	①②③⑤⑥
Araki 2015 <sup>[73]</sup>	E: 181; C: 180	E: 57.5 ± 10.5; C: 56.1 ± 11.3	71.0	度拉糖肽0.75 mg qw	胰岛素	26	①②③⑥
Miyagawa 2015 <sup>[74]</sup>	E: 280; C: 70	E: 57.2 ± 9.6; C: 57.7 ± 8.3	80.9	度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw	安慰剂	26	①⑤⑥
Chen 2018 <sup>[75]</sup>	E1: 248; E2: 244; C: 243	E1: 53.8 ± 10.1; E2: 52.7 ± 10.8; C: 52.0 ± 10.1	54.3	E1: 度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw; E2: 度拉糖肽1.5 mg, qw	SU	26	①⑤⑥
Pasquel 2021 <sup>[76]</sup>	E: 137; C: 137	E: 56.1 ± 9.5; C: 55.9 ± 11.2	60.4	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	胰岛素	26	①②③④⑥
Kaku 2018 <sup>[77]</sup>	E1: 239; E2: 241; C: 120	E1: 58.0 ± 10.6; E2: 58.7 ± 10.2; C: 59.2 ± 10.1	71.5	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	口服降糖药	56	①②③④⑤⑥
Seino 2018 <sup>[78]</sup>	E1: 103; E2: 102; C: 103	E1: 58.8 ± 10.4; E2: 58.1 ± 11.6; C: 57.9 ± 10.1	76.3	E1: 司美格鲁肽0.5 mg, qw; E2: 司美格鲁肽1.0 mg, qw	DPP-4i	30	①③⑥
Ali 2020 <sup>[79]</sup>	E: 15; C: 15	E: 53.0 ± 2.0; C: 53.0 ± 2.0	53.3	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	SGLT-2i	16	①②
Wang 2020 <sup>[80]</sup>	E: 52; C: 52	E: 51.5 ± 9.9; C: 51.6 ± 9.8	68.3	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	16	①②③⑤⑥
Shuai 2021 <sup>[81]</sup>	E1: 126; E2: 120; C: 123	E1: 50.5 ± 10.4; E2: 52.4 ± 11.5; C: 51.5 ± 10.9	65.1	E1: 聚乙二醇洛塞那肽100 μg, qw; E2: 聚乙二醇洛塞那肽200 μg, qw	安慰剂	28	①②③⑤⑥
Gao 2020 <sup>[82]</sup>	E1: 179; E2: 175; C: 179	E1: 53.6 ± 10.5; E2: 52.8 ± 10.6; C: 52.3 ± 10.7	57.4	E1: 聚乙二醇洛塞那肽100 μg, qw; E2: 聚乙二醇洛塞那肽200 μg, qw	安慰剂	24	①②③⑤⑥
Matikainen 2019 <sup>[83]</sup>	E: 15; C: 7	E: 62.0 ± 2.0; C: 63.0 ± 2.0	68.2	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	16	①②③⑤
Wang 2020 <sup>[84]</sup>	E: 46; C: 46	E: 55.9 ± 8.9; C: 56.2 ± 8.0	69.7	艾塞那肽10 μg, bid	胰岛素	24	①⑤⑥
Ishii 2019 <sup>[85]</sup>	E: 120; C: 39	E: 59.3 ± 10.2; C: 59.1 ± 10.7	61.6	度拉糖肽0.75 mg, qw	安慰剂	16	①②③⑥
Feng 2017 <sup>[86]</sup>	E: 29; C1: 29; C2: 29	E: 46.8 ± 1.8; C1: 48.1 ± 2.3; C2: 46.3 ± 2.3	69.0	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	C1: SU; C2: 二甲双胍	24	①②③
Cheng 2022 <sup>[87]</sup>	E: 12; C1: 12; C2: 12	E: 51.9 ± 10.2; C1: 57.0 ± 9.5; C2: 56.4 ± 8.9	50.0	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	C1: SGLT-2i; C2: AGI	16	①②③
Mensberg 2017 <sup>[88]</sup>	E: 17; C: 16	E: 56.5 ± 9.0; C: 55.6 ± 12.0	69.7	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	16	①②③⑥
Davies 2015 <sup>[89]</sup>	E: 211; C: 212	E: 54.9 ± 10.7; C: 54.7 ± 9.8	48.5	利拉鲁肽1.8 mg, qd	安慰剂	56	①②③⑤⑥

注: E: 试验组; C: 对照组; SU: 磺脲类降糖药; DPP-4i: 二肽基肽酶IV抑制剂; SGLT-2i: 钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂; TZD: 噻唑烷二酮类药; AGI: α-葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂; qd: 每日1次; bid: 每日2次; qw: 每周1次; ①HbA1c; ②FPG; ③体重; ④优质达标率; ⑤总体不良反应发生率; ⑥低血糖反应发生率。



## 2.2 纳入研究偏倚风险评价结果

所有研究均对于各自随机化过程中分配序列的产生方式、患者随机入组情况进行了客观描述，以确保患者入组严格遵循随机化原则，同时各项研究均对于组间的基线信息进行了描述和比较，组间基线信息差异无统计学意义、具有可比性，故发生选择偏倚的风险较低；33 项研究<sup>[24,26-27,29-31,34,36,40-41,44,47,49-50,54-56,62,65,67,69-71,73-74,76-80,84,86-87]</sup>未采用盲法，可能原因是 GLP-1RA 采用皮下注射给药、尤其是周制剂的给药周期

较长，为每周 1 次，与其他口服降糖药在给药方式和周期上有较大差异，因此难以实施盲法，造成实施偏倚增加。虽然组间的干预措施不同，且部分研究未采用盲法，但是所有受试者的各结局的定义、评价方式、测量方法均标准化，因此不额外增加测量偏倚风险。所有研究的失访率均小于 15% 且均完整汇报了预先制定的所有结局指标，报告偏倚和失访偏倚发生风险较低。所有纳入研究产生偏倚风险的项目所占百分比情况见图 2。

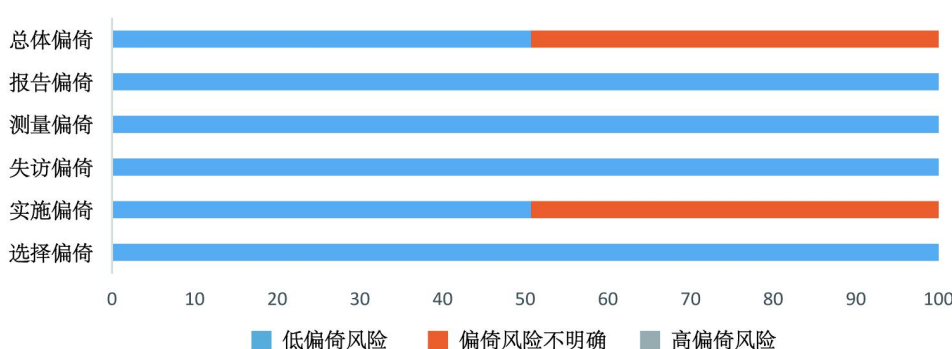


图2 纳入研究的整体偏倚风险评价

Figure 2. Evaluation of the overall risk of bias in the included studies

## 2.3 Meta分析结果

### 2.3.1 HbA1c

共纳入 71 项研究<sup>[19-89]</sup>。随机效应模型 Meta 分析结果显示，在 T2DM 合并超重或肥胖患者中，GLP-1RA 对 HbA1c 的改善效果优于安慰剂 [WMD=-0.85, 95%CI (-1.01, -0.69),  $P < 0.001$ ]、胰岛素 [WMD=-0.20, 95%CI (-0.32, -0.08),  $P=0.001$ ]、口服降糖药 [WMD=-0.48, 95%CI (-0.63, -0.32),  $P < 0.001$ ]，见表 2。在各种 GLP-1RA 类药物中，司美格鲁肽对 HbA1c 的改善效果最佳，可使 HbA1c 绝对值降低约 1.61%，见表 3。

### 2.3.2 FPG

共纳入 55 项研究<sup>[19-22,24-35,40-41,43-48,50-52,55,57-58,60-73,76-77,79-83,85-89]</sup>。随机效应模型 Meta 分析结果显示，GLP-1RA 与口服降糖药 [WMD=-0.34, 95%CI (-0.68, 0.01),  $P=0.050$ ]、胰岛素 [WMD=0.14, 95%CI (-0.21, 0.48),  $P=0.430$ ] 对 FPG 的改善效果差异无统计学意义，见表 2。此外，按治疗时长进行亚组分析，发现在治疗初期 GLP-1RA 对 FPG 改善效果虽不如胰岛素和口服降糖药 [WMD=0.25, 95%CI (-0.17, 0.66)，

$P=0.250$ ]，但随着治疗时间增加，当治疗时长 >16 周 [WMD=-0.06, 95%CI (-0.32, -0.20),  $P=0.650$ ]，甚至 > 52~104 周时 [WMD=-1.67, 95%CI (-1.91, -1.43),  $P < 0.001$ ]，GLP-1RA 改善 FPG 的效果逐渐优于胰岛素和口服降糖药，见表 2。在各种 GLP-1RA 类药物中，司美格鲁肽对 FPG 的绝对改善效果最佳，可使 FPG 降低约 2.26 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup>，见表 3。

### 2.3.3 体重

共纳入 63 项研究<sup>[19-38,40-50,52,54-66,68-73,76-78,80-83,85-89]</sup>。Meta 分析结果显示，GLP-1RA 的减重效果分别优于安慰剂 [WMD=-2.25, 95%CI (-3.14, -1.36),  $P < 0.001$ ]、胰岛素 [WMD=-3.20, 95%CI (-3.49, -2.90),  $P < 0.001$ ]、口服降糖药 [WMD=-2.60, 95%CI (-3.80, -1.40),  $P < 0.001$ ]，见表 2。在各种 GLP-1RA 类药物中，司美格鲁肽减重效果更好，在整个研究周期中减重可达 4.33 kg [95%CI (-5.10, -3.56),  $P < 0.001$ ]，见表 3。

### 2.3.4 优质达标率

共纳入 11 项研究<sup>[24,39,46,56,59-60,62,64,67,76-77]</sup>。Meta

分析结果显示, GLP-1RA 的优质达标率分别高于安慰剂[RR=3.76, 95%CI ( 2.29, 6.17 ),  $P < 0.001$ ]、胰岛素[RR=2.74, 95%CI ( 1.74, 4.32 ),  $P < 0.001$ ]和口服降糖药[RR=2.52, 95%CI ( 1.84, 3.44 ),  $P < 0.001$ ], 见表 2。

表2 GLP-1RA与其他不同种类降糖药有效性指标比较的Meta分析结果

Table 2. Meta-analysis results of comparison about the effectiveness among GLP-1RAs' with other different types of hypoglycemic drugs

结局指标	纳入研究数	异质性检验结果		效应模型	Meta分析结果	
		$P$	$I^2$ (%)		WMD (95%CI)	$P$
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>						
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂	30	<0.050	90.8	随机	-0.85 (-1.01, -0.69)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	21	<0.050	82.4	随机	-0.20 (-0.32, -0.08)	0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	25	<0.050	96.9	随机	-0.48 (-0.63, -0.32)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂或胰岛素或口服降糖药	71	<0.050	95.8	随机	-0.55 (-0.65, -0.45)	<0.001
<b>FPG (mmol · L<sup>-1</sup>)</b>						
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂	21	<0.050	87.2	随机	-1.58 (-1.90, -1.26)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	17	<0.050	89.7	随机	0.14 (-0.21, 0.48)	0.430
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	21	<0.050	93.8	随机	-0.34 (-0.68, 0.01)	0.050
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂或胰岛素或口服降糖药	55	<0.050	95.3	随机	-0.60 (-0.85, -0.35)	<0.001
GLP-1RA周制剂vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药	14	<0.050	88.2	随机	-0.36 (-0.71, -0.01)	0.045
GLP-1RA日制剂vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药	23	<0.050	94.8	随机	0.00 (-0.36, 0.37)	0.981
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药 (试验持续时间<16周)	5	0.060	53.4	随机	0.25 (-0.17, 0.66)	0.250
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药 (试验持续时间16~52周)	30	<0.050	92.8	随机	-0.06 (-0.32, 0.20)	0.650
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药 (试验持续时间>52~104周)	2	0.120	49.2	固定	-1.67 (-1.91, -1.43)	<0.001
<b>体重 (kg)</b>						
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂	26	0.290	10.9	固定	-2.25 (-3.14, -1.36)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	20	0.940	0.0	固定	-3.20 (-3.49, -2.90)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	21	<0.050	89.6	随机	-2.60 (-3.80, -1.40)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂或胰岛素或口服降糖药	63	<0.050	76.4	随机	-2.61 (-3.25, -1.97)	<0.001
<b>优质达标率 (%)</b>						
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂	4	<0.050	79.8	随机	3.76 (2.29, 6.17)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	3	<0.050	76.5	随机	2.74 (1.74, 4.34)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	4	<0.050	86.4	随机	2.52 (1.84, 3.44)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 安慰剂或胰岛素或口服降糖药	11	<0.050	82.7	随机	2.91 (2.32, 3.63)	<0.001

注: 口服降糖药包括二甲双胍、SU、DPP-4i、SGLT-2i、TZD、AGI等。

表3 各种GLP-1RA类药物有效性指标的Meta分析结果

Table 3. Meta-analysis results of comparison about the effectiveness among different types of GLP-1RAs

结局指标	纳入研究数	异质性检验结果		效应模型	Meta分析结果	
		<i>P</i>	<i>I</i> <sup>2</sup> (%)		WMD (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>						
聚乙二醇洛塞那肽	2	0.120	49.2	固定	-1.13 (-1.22, -1.04)	<0.001
度拉糖肽	14	<0.050	95.3	随机	-1.26 (-1.38, -1.14)	<0.001
艾塞那肽	17	<0.050	91.3	随机	-1.18 (-1.41, -0.94)	<0.001
艾塞那肽微球	7	<0.050	89.8	随机	-1.42 (-1.58, -1.26)	<0.001
利拉鲁肽	22	<0.050	98.5	随机	-0.95 (-1.31, -0.59)	<0.001
司美格鲁肽	9	<0.050	91.5	随机	-1.61 (-1.74, -1.48)	<0.001
<b>FPG (mmol · L<sup>-1</sup>)</b>						
聚乙二醇洛塞那肽	1	<0.050	73.7	随机	-1.14 (-1.52, -0.75)	<0.001
度拉糖肽	7	<0.050	97.2	随机	-1.65 (-2.04, -1.25)	<0.001
艾塞那肽	15	<0.050	87.0	随机	-1.24 (-1.52, -0.95)	<0.001
艾塞那肽微球	7	<0.050	95.0	随机	-1.97 (-2.44, -1.50)	<0.001
利拉鲁肽	18	<0.050	98.7	随机	-1.11 (-1.67, -0.56)	<0.001
司美格鲁肽	7	<0.050	88.1	随机	-2.26 (-2.47, -2.06)	<0.001
<b>体重 (kg)</b>						
聚乙二醇洛塞那肽	2	0.860	0.0	随机	-0.49 (-0.79, -0.18)	0.002
度拉糖肽	11	<0.050	93.4	随机	-1.35 (-1.76, -0.93)	<0.001
艾塞那肽	16	<0.050	71.3	随机	-2.44 (-2.84, -2.04)	<0.001
艾塞那肽微球	7	<0.050	86.5	随机	-2.06 (-2.51, -1.61)	<0.001
利拉鲁肽	18	<0.050	98.5	随机	-2.21 (-3.26, -1.15)	<0.001
司美格鲁肽	9	<0.050	96.9	随机	-4.33 (-5.10, -3.56)	<0.001

2.3.5 安全性

共 38 项研究 [23-24,26,29,33-40,42,44,46-47,49-50,53,55,58-59,61-64,66,71-72,74-75,77,80-84,89] 报告了总体不良反应发生率、55 项研究 [19,22-26,28-31,33-39,41-50,54,56,58-66,69-78,80-82,84-85,88-89] 报告了低血糖发生率。Meta 分析结果显示, GLP-1RA 组患者的总体不良反应发生率高于胰岛素组 [RR=1.12, 95%CI (1.03, 1.21), *P*=0.006] 和口服降糖药组 [RR=1.10, 95%CI (1.05, 1.15), *P*<0.001], 大多为胃肠道反应, 主要包括恶心、呕吐、腹泻、消化不良; GLP-1RA 组患者的低血糖发生率低于

胰岛素组 [RR=0.58, 95%CI (0.48, 0.71), *P*<0.001], 而与口服降糖药组 [RR=0.83, 95%CI (0.58, 1.19), *P*=0.310] 差异无统计学意义, 见表 4。按口服降糖药种类进行亚组分析, 结果显示, GLP-1RA 与 SU 相比低血糖发生风险显著降低 [RR=0.30, 95%CI (0.19, 0.45), *P*<0.001], 与 SGLT-2i [RR=1.00, 95%CI (0.45, 2.22), *P*=0.991]、DPP-4i [RR=0.90, 95%CI (0.68, 1.18), *P*=0.790]、TZD [RR=1.45, 95%CI (0.82, 2.55), *P*=0.203] 相比低血糖发生率差异无统计学意义, 见表 4。

表4 GLP-1RA与其他降糖药低血糖和总体不良反应发生率相比的Meta分析结果

Table 4. Meta-analysis results of comparison about the incidence of hypoglycemia and general adverse reactions rate between GLP-1RAs and other hypoglycemic drugs

结局指标	纳入研究数	异质性检验结果		效应模型	Meta分析结果	
		<i>P</i>	<i>I</i> <sup>2</sup> (%)		RR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
<b>总体不良反应发生率</b>						
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	11	<0.050	83.0	随机	1.12 (1.03, 1.21)	0.006

续表4

结局指标	纳入研究数	异质性检验结果		效应模型	Meta分析结果	
		<i>P</i>	<i>I</i> <sup>2</sup> (%)		RR (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	9	<0.050	59.5	随机	1.10 (1.05, 1.15)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药	20	<0.050	69.5	随机	1.11 (1.07, 1.15)	<0.001
低血糖反应发生率						
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素	17	<0.050	74.7	随机	0.58 (0.48, 0.71)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. 口服降糖药	18	<0.050	63.7	随机	0.83 (0.58, 1.19)	0.310
GLP-1RA vs. 胰岛素或口服降糖药	34	<0.050	77.2	随机	0.87 (0.72, 1.04)	0.136
GLP-1RA vs. SU	2	0.537	0.0	固定	0.29 (0.19, 0.45)	<0.001
GLP-1RA vs. DPP-4i	7	<0.050	59.9	随机	0.90 (0.68, 1.18)	0.790
GLP-1RA vs. TZD	5	0.303	17.6	固定	1.44 (0.82, 2.55)	0.203
GLP-1RA vs. 二甲双胍	2	0.716	0.0	固定	0.97 (0.72, 1.30)	0.834
GLP-1RA vs. SGLT-2i	2	0.687	0.0	固定	1.00 (0.46, 2.22)	0.991

## 2.4 敏感性分析和发表偏倚的评价

各研究间存在异质性，分别按 GLP-1RA 类药物品种、GLP-1RA 制剂类型、对照组药物类别、超重或肥胖、年龄、性别、纳入人群人种或国家以及口服降糖药种类进行亚组分析，发现各研究结果间的统计学异质性可通过亚组分析改善，但无法完全消除。敏感性分析发现，在对 GLP-1RA 有效性和安全性指标的 Meta 分析中，去除任一研究后合并效应量未发生明显变化，故认为该 Meta

分析虽然存在较大异质性，但结果较稳健。所有统计分析中，漏斗图均未见明显不对称，提示存在发表偏倚的可能性较低。

## 2.5 GRADE 证据质量

6 个结局指标的 GRADE 系统证据级别及升、降级原因见表 5，经判定除低血糖发生率的证据级别为中等质量外，其余 5 项结局指标的证据级别均为低质量。

表5 结局指标的GRADE证据评价结果

Table 5. Summary of evidence quality for outcomes based on GRADE system

结局指标	纳入研究数量	研究设计	研究局限性	不一致性	间接性	精确性	有无升级条件	证据质量	结局的重要性
HbA1c (%)	71	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	降1级 <sup>b</sup>	不降级	不降级	无	低	关键结局
FPG (mmol · L <sup>-1</sup> )	55	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	降1级 <sup>b</sup>	不降级	不降级	无	低	关键结局
体重 (kg)	63	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	降1级 <sup>b</sup>	不降级	不降级	无	低	关键结局
优质达标率 (%)	11	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	降1级 <sup>b</sup>	不降级	不降级	无	低	关键结局
总体不良反应发生率 (%)	38	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	降1级 <sup>b</sup>	不降级	不降级	无	低	关键结局
低血糖发生率 (%)	54	RCT	降1级 <sup>a</sup>	不降级	不降级	不降级	无	中等	关键结局

注：<sup>a</sup>部分研究隐藏和盲法缺失；<sup>b</sup>研究间异质性无法通过常规亚组分析消除 ( $I^2 < 50%$ 被认为研究间异质性可被接受)。

## 3 讨论

本研究采用 Meta 分析方法，全面评估了 GLP-1RA (包括度拉糖肽、利拉鲁肽、艾塞那肽、艾塞那肽微球、聚乙二醇洛塞那肽和司美格鲁肽) 在 T2DM 合并超重或肥胖患者中，其降糖、

减重的效果及其安全性与其他降糖药综合比较的结果，完善了先前研究对于 GLP-1RA 与其他降糖药综合比较方面的结果。

在有效性方面，相比于胰岛素、口服降糖药，GLP-1RA 在降低 HbA1c、减重以及优质达标率等 3 项指标中优势显著。本研究结果显示，GLP-



1RA 对 FPG 的改善效果较口服降糖药、胰岛素并不具优势, 与此前的一项研究结果一致<sup>[95]</sup>; 但按干预时间进行亚组分析的结果显示, 虽然在治疗早期 GLP-1RA 对 FPG 的改善效果确无优势, 然而随着治疗时间延长, 其对 FPG 的改善效果最终优于胰岛素和口服降糖药。可能原因是 GLP-1RA 的降糖作用呈血糖依赖性, 导致 FPG 的改善效果在短期优势不明显; 然而随着药物的持续使用, GLP-1RA 的减重、控制食欲、促进  $\beta$  细胞增殖、改善胰岛素抵抗等其他效应逐渐开始呈现<sup>[96-98]</sup>, 这些因素的改善同样有助于控制血糖, 因此, 认为在用药初期, GLP-1RA 对血糖的改善作用依赖于其直接降糖效果, 即血糖依赖性地刺激胰岛素释放从而发挥降糖作用; 而后期对于血糖改善则是直接和间接降糖效应共同作用的结果, 当 GLP-1RA 使用时间足够长, 其降糖效果将优于胰岛素和口服降糖药。同样, Caruso 等<sup>[99]</sup> 研究也指出, GLP-1RA 的心血管获益与其治疗时间相关, 即随着治疗时间延长, 主要心血管不良事件发生率呈下降趋势, 而心脑血管合并症是 T2DM 致死致残的主要原因<sup>[100]</sup>; 此外, 除对心脑血管的保护作用, GLP-1RA 亦可通过多项机制改善心肌能量代谢, 利于防治或延缓糖尿病心肌病发生发展<sup>[101]</sup>。因此以上证据提示, GLP-1RA 的使用宜长期坚持。

肥胖使机体处于一种慢性炎症状态, 增加了心血管疾病、高脂血症、T2DM 和多囊卵巢综合征等疾病的风险, 研究<sup>[102]</sup> 表明减重对于超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者的血糖、血脂、血压、动脉硬化均有不同程度的改善。GLP-1RA 以葡萄糖依赖的方式刺激胰岛  $\beta$  细胞分泌胰岛素, 减少胰岛  $\alpha$  细胞产生胰高血糖素, 从而降低空腹和餐后血浆葡萄糖。此外, GLP-1RA 可通过激活下丘脑内的饱食中枢以抑制食欲, 同时可减缓胃排空, 以上机制共同诱导减重<sup>[103]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 与安慰剂、胰岛素或口服降糖药相比, GLP-1RA 表现出更显著的减重效果。按 GLP-1RA 种类进行亚组分析的结果显示, 在 6 种 GLP-1RA 类药物中, 司美格鲁肽表现出更明显的减重效果。因此, 在治疗合并超重或肥胖的 T2DM 患者时, 司美格鲁肽可能是更有效的药物。

安全性方面, 虽 GLP-1RA 总体不良反应发生率更高, 但绝大部分均为胃肠道反应。研究<sup>[104]</sup> 显示 GLP-1RA 的不良反应多为剂量依赖性, 大

多数患者可耐受, 且随治疗时间延长逐渐缓解。本研究在对 GLP-1RA 的剂量进行亚组分析时也发现同样的规律, 即使用相对大剂量 GLP-1RA 时不良反应发生率更高。然而由于所纳入的研究中仅报道了在整个随访过程中不良反应的总体发生情况, 未按照随访时间对不良反应进行分段记录, 因此本研究在分析时无法按照治疗时间对不良反应进行亚组分析。尤为重要的是, 相比于胰岛素, GLP-1RA 在减少低血糖发生率方面具有明显优势, 可减少约 42% 的低血糖发生率; 与口服降糖药相比, GLP-1RA 也不额外增加低血糖的发生风险, 按口服降糖药种类进行亚组分析的结果显示, GLP-1RA 与 SGLT-2i、DPP-4i、TZD 的低血糖发生风险相当, 而较 SU 可显著降低低血糖风险; 因此对于使用胰岛素、传统磺脲类药物治疗下反复发作低血糖的超重或肥胖患者, 可优先考虑 GLP-1RA。

本研究仍存在以下局限性: ①本研究在确定检索年限时, 主要基于 GLP-1RA 类药物在中国市场的可用性, 然而, 这一决策可能限制了对更广泛时期内全球研究成果的纳入。②纳入的研究中近一半 (33 项) 的研究没有使用盲法, 使文献整体质量下降, 可导致潜在的偏倚。③总体上, 研究结果间的统计学异质性较高, 且部分异质性无法通过使用常规亚组分析消除。可能的原因包括纳入的各项研究间背景用药、基线情况无法保证严格一致; 部分研究未配合饮食和运动的标准控制, 上述都为异质性来源, 但难以避免。然而, 由于各项研究的主要干预方式一致, 药物剂量均为说明书推荐的标准剂量, 纳入研究结局指标一致性较好, 且敏感性分析结果显示其 Meta 分析结果稳定, 故本研究结论仍有较好的临床意义。

综上所述, GLP-1RA 相对于安慰剂、胰岛素或口服降糖药具有多方位的临床应用价值, 尤其在长期使用后, 其效用优势更为突出; 基于本研究的结果, 对于合并超重或肥胖 T2DM 患者, 针对其血糖控制不佳、并有心血管风险等特点, 建议应早期起始、长期坚持使用 GLP-1RA 制剂, 其中司美格鲁肽为较优选择, 具有较好的临床获益。

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