



## 代谢综合征组成部分与子宫内膜癌的因果关系研究\*

杨敏<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 胡颖<sup>1,2</sup>, 郭伟杰<sup>4</sup>, 杨帆<sup>1,2</sup>, 蔡小蓉<sup>1,2</sup>, 郑莹<sup>1,2</sup><sup>△</sup>

1. 四川大学华西第二医院 妇产科(成都 610041); 2. 出生缺陷与相关妇女儿童疾病教育部重点实验室(四川大学)(成都 610041);  
3. 四川大学华西临床医学院(成都 610041); 4. 澳门大学健康科学学院生物医学系, 澳门大学精密肿瘤学前沿教育科学中心(澳门 999078)

**【摘要】** 目的 利用孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)的研究方法,探讨代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)组成部分与子宫内膜癌的因果关联。**方法** 对全基因组关联研究数据库(Genome-Wide Association Studies, GWAS)进行数据挖掘,暴露因素为MetS组成部分(血脂、血压、血糖和肥胖),结局因素为子宫内膜癌。借助MR-Egger法、加权中位数法、逆方差加权法(inverse variance weighting, IVW)等回归模型进行MR分析,以比值比(odds ratio, OR)评价MetS组成部分与子宫内膜癌的因果关系。对正向MR分析中发现的与子宫内膜癌有因果关系的MetS组成部分进行反向MR分析。**结果** IVW结果经Benjamini-Hochberg校正试验后显示多个MetS组分(肥胖、血脂、血压及血糖)均与子宫内膜癌存在因果关联。其中,肥胖的3个组分(体重指数、超重及体脂率)均与子宫内膜癌的风险增加具有因果关联( $P<0.001$ ,  $OR>1$ );血脂中高胆固醇水平( $P<0.001$ ,  $OR<1$ )、高甘油三酯水平及高磷脂水平等与子宫内膜癌风险降低有因果关联( $P<0.05$ ,  $OR<1$ );血压中心脏病、动脉粥样硬化及卒中中等与子宫内膜癌风险降低有因果关联( $P<0.05$ ,  $OR<1$ );血糖中低空腹胰岛素水平、1型糖尿病、胰岛素抵抗及高糖化血红蛋白水平与子宫内膜癌风险降低有因果关联( $P<0.05$ ,  $OR<1$ ), 2型糖尿病及高空腹胰岛素水平与子宫内膜癌风险增加有因果关联( $P<0.05$ ,  $OR>1$ )。在反向MR分析中,没有证据表明上述阳性的MetS组分与子宫内膜癌存在反向因果关系。**结论** MR研究提示肥胖和2型糖尿病是子宫内膜癌的危险因素,而MetS的其他组分,如高血脂、心脑血管疾病、胰岛素抵抗及糖尿病合并症等是子宫内膜癌的保护因素。尚需进一步研究以阐明MetS与子宫内膜癌之间的关联,并进一步探索其中的潜在机制。

**【关键词】** 子宫内膜癌 肿瘤 孟德尔随机化分析 代谢综合征

**Causal Relationship Between Components of Metabolic Syndrome and Endometrial Carcinoma** YANG Min<sup>1,2,3</sup>, HU Ying<sup>1,2</sup>, GUO Weijie<sup>4</sup>, YANG Fan<sup>1,2</sup>, QI Xiaorong<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHENG Ying<sup>1,2</sup><sup>△</sup>. 1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, West China Second Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Diseases of Women and Children of the Ministry of Education, Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Gynecological and Childhood Diseases, Ministry of Education, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 3. West China School of Clinical Medicine, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 4. Department of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences and Ministry of Education Frontiers Science Center for Precision Oncology, University of Macau, Macau 999078, China

△ Corresponding author, E-mail: zhy\_chd@126.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the causal associations between components of metabolic syndrome (MetS) and endometrial carcinoma using Mendelian randomization (MR). **Methods** Data mining of the Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) database was performed, with the exposure factors being MetS components (lipids, blood pressure, blood glucose, and obesity) and the outcome factor being endometrial carcinoma. MR analyses were performed with the help of regression models, including MR-Egger method, weighted median method, and inverse variance weighted (IVW) method, and the causal relationship between MetS components and endometrial carcinoma was evaluated by odds ratio (OR). Reverse MR analysis was performed for the MetS components found to have a causal relationship with endometrial carcinoma in the forward MR analysis. **Results** After applying Benjamini-Hochberg correction, IVW results showed a causal relationship between multiple MetS components (obesity, lipids, blood pressure, and blood glucose) and endometrial carcinoma. Specifically, the three components of obesity, including body mass index, overweight, and percentage of body fat, were causally associated with an increased risk of endometrial carcinoma ( $P<0.001$ ,  $OR>1$ ). In blood lipids, high cholesterol levels ( $P<0.001$ ,  $OR<1$ ), high triglyceride levels, and high phospholipid levels were causally associated with a reduced risk of endometrial carcinoma ( $P<0.05$ ,  $OR<1$ ). Regarding blood pressure, heart disease, atherosclerosis, and stroke were causally associated with a reduced risk of endometrial carcinoma ( $P<0.05$ ,

\* 国家重点研发计划项目(No. 2022YFC2704103)、四川省自然科学基金项目/青年科学基金项目(No. 2022NSFSC1281)和四川省医学科研课题计划(No. S21006)资助

△ 通信作者, E-mail: zhy\_chd@126.com

出版日期: 2024-11-20

OR<1)。Regarding blood glucose, low fasting insulin levels, type 1 diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance, and high glycated hemoglobin levels were causally associated with a reduced risk of endometrial carcinoma ( $P<0.05$ , OR<1), while type 2 diabetes mellitus and high fasting insulin levels were causally associated with an increased risk of endometrial carcinoma ( $P<0.05$ , OR>1)。Reverse MR analysis did not produce any evidence for a reverse causality between the above positive MetS components and endometrial carcinoma。 **Conclusion** The MR study suggests that obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus are risk factors for endometrial carcinoma, while other MetS components, including hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular diseases, insulin resistance, and complications of diabetes mellitus, are protective factors for endometrial carcinoma。 Further research is needed to clarify the association between MetS and endometrial carcinoma and to further explore the underlying mechanisms involved。

**【Key words】** Endometrial Neoplasms Mendelian randomization analysis Metabolic syndrome

子宫内膜癌(endometrial carcinoma, EC)是起源于子宫内膜上皮的恶性肿瘤,是最常见的妇科肿瘤之一。根据GLOBOCAN 2020年最新数据,全球EC新发病例达41.7万例,死亡病例为9.7万例<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,EC的发病率和死亡率呈现全球性上升趋势,预计在未来10年内,发病率将增加40%~50%<sup>[2]</sup>。

代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)是由多种代谢风险因素共同作用引发的病理状态,包括肥胖、高血压、胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常和动脉粥样硬化等<sup>[3]</sup>。目前, MetS的定义通常包括中枢性肥胖、高血压、高血糖、高血清甘油三酯以及低血清高密度脂蛋白胆固醇5种医学指标中的任意3项<sup>[4]</sup>。虽然已有大量研究深入探讨了体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)与EC之间的关联性<sup>[5]</sup>,但MetS与EC之间的关系仍存在较大争议。

MILI等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究表明, MetS与EC的发生风险呈显著正相关[相对危险度(relative risk, RR)=1.62, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 1.26~2.07]。然而, PARK等<sup>[7]</sup>的研究则指出,在按肥胖程度分层后, MetS及其组成部分与正常体质量或超重女性的EC风险无显著关联。此外, ARTHUR等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究发现,当腰围被排除在MetS的定义之外时, MetS与EC风险之间的关联不再显著。ESPOSITO等<sup>[9]</sup>的荟萃分析进一步指出, BMI、高血糖和高血压等因素是EC的重要风险因子,而脂质成分(如低/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇)与EC的风险之间无显著关联。

值得注意的是,目前评估MetS及其各组分与EC因果关系的大多数研究均为观察性研究,容易受到样本量、MetS诊断标准及研究人群异质性等混杂因素的影响,进而对研究结果的可靠性产生一定限制。孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)是一种利用与暴露相关的遗传变异作为工具变量,推断暴露与结局之间因果关系的研究设计<sup>[10]</sup>。该方法能够有效规避观察性研究中常见的潜在混杂因素和反向因果关系等偏倚,从而更加准确地反映暴露与结局之间的因果关联。本研究旨在通过

全基因组关联研究(GWAS)数据,运用MR分析方法系统探讨MetS组成部分与EC之间的因果关系,明确MetS对EC的潜在影响,为EC的预防和早期诊断提供重要的科学依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究设计

MR分析基于3个关键假设:①关联性假设:工具变量与暴露因素之间存在强相关性;②独立性假设:工具变量与影响“暴露-结局”关系的任何混杂因素无关;③排他性假设:工具变量仅通过暴露因素对结局产生影响<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究旨在通过MR方法评估MetS组成部分与EC之间的因果关系,具体采用肥胖、血脂、血压和血糖作为MetS的代表性暴露因素,以EC作为结局变量。

### 1.2 数据来源

MetS组成部分及EC的遗传数据均来源于公开可用的GWAS数据库,且所有研究均已获得相关研究中心的伦理批准<sup>[12]</sup>。暴露和结局变量的数据均来自欧洲人群, EC结局的数据集由O'MARA等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究提供,该数据集包含121 885个样本和9 470 555个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs)。暴露变量涉及多个以血脂、血压、血糖和肥胖为基础的组分数据,关于暴露和结局的详细信息见表1。

### 1.3 工具变量筛选

为了确保MetS组成部分相关的工具变量在MR分析中的有效性,需满足以下筛选条件:①所有SNPs位点需达到全基因组统计学显著性( $P<5.0\times 10^{-8}$ );②设置连锁不平衡(linkage disequilibrium, LD)参数为: $r^2=0.01$ ,距离限制为5 000 kb,即在5 000 kb范围内,移除与最显著SNPs的 $r^2$ 值大于0.01的SNPs;③F值用于评估MR分析的工具变量强度, F值大于10表明统计结果具有较高的稳健性,提示不存在弱工具变量偏倚<sup>[14]</sup>。F值的计算公式为:

表 1 样本数据集基本信息  
Table 1 Basic information about the sample dataset

Data name	Year	Sample size	SNP	GWAS ID	Source (PMID)
Exposures					
Blood lipid					
Total cholesterol levels	2019	17 802	31 763 238	ebi-a-GCST008045	31217584
High cholesterol	2018	462 933	9 851 867	ukb-b-10912	ukb
Total cholesterol in large HDL	2016	21 558	11 861 714	met-c-874	27005778
LDL cholesterol	2022	201 678	12 321 875	ieu-b-5089	ieu
Cholesterol in very large VLDL	2020	115 078	12 321 875	met-d-XL_VLDL_C	ukb
Secondary pure hypercholesterolaemia	2018	463 010	9 851 867	ukb-b-12651	ukb
Total lipids in large VLDL	2020	115 078	12 321 875	met-d-L_VLDL_L	ukb
Phospholipids in very large VLDL	2020	115 078	12 321 875	met-d-XL_VLDL_PL	ukb
Triglycerides	2022	30 515	93 303	ieu-b-4849	ieu
Secondary hyperlipidaemia	2018	463 010	9 851 867	ukb-b-17462	ukb
Apolipoprotein A1	2022	115 082	11 590 399	ebi-a-GCST90092808	35213538
Apolipoprotein B	2016	20 690	11 813 266	met-c-843	27005778
Concentration of HDL particles	2022	115 082	11 590 399	ebi-a-GCST90092826	35213538
Concentration of LDL particles	2022	115 082	11 590 399	ebi-a-GCST90092887	35213538
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	2021	778 614	6 784 388	ebi-a-GCST90091033	34841290
Blood pressure					
High blood pressure	2018	461 880	9 851 867	ukb-b-14177	ukb
Systolic pressure	2020	810 865	240 694	ebi-a-GCST90000066	33230300
Diastolic pressure	2020	810 865	240 694	ebi-a-GCST90000063	33230300
Pulse pressure	2020	810 865	240 694	ebi-a-GCST90000065	33230300
Renin	2020	21 758	13 103 244	ebi-a-GCST90012038	33067605
Major coronary heart disease event	2021	218 792	16 380 466	finn-b-I9_CHD	finn
Ischaemic heart disease	2018	361 194	13 586 589	ukb-d-I9_IHD	ukb
Heart attack/myocardial infarction	2018	462 933	9 851 867	ukb-b-15829	ukb
Atherosclerotic heart	2018	463 010	9 851 867	ukb-b-1668	ukb
Coronary artery disease	2015	141 217	8 597 751	ebi-a-GCST003116	26343387
Coronary atherosclerosis	2021	211 203	16 380 447	finn-b-I9_CORATHER	finn
Peripheral atherosclerosis	2021	168 832	16 380 247	finn-b-DM_PERIPHATHERO	finn
Stroke	2021	180 862	16 380 350	finn-b-C_STROKE	finn
Blood sugar					
Blood sugar level	2021	400 458	4 218 897	ebi-a-GCST90025986	34226706
Fasting insulin	2021	151 013	29 664 438	ebi-a-GCST90002238	34059833
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	2020	24 840	12 783 129	ebi-a-GCST010681	32005708
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	2018	298 957	190 486	ebi-a-GCST007515	29632382
Diabetes-related complications	2021	203 754	16 380 398	finn-b-DM_COMORB_EXMORE	finn
Insulin receptor	2018	3 301	10 534 735	prot-a-1564	29875488
Glycated hemoglobin levels	2021	9 525	18 133 141	ebi-a-GCST90002246	34059833
Obesity					
BMI	2018	454 884	9 851 867	ukb-b-2303	ukb
Overweight	2013	158 855	2 435 045	ieu-a-93	23563607
Percentage of body fat	2017	331 117	10 894 596	ukb-a-264	ukb
Outcome					
Endometrial carcinoma	2018	121 885	9 470 555	ebi-a-GCST006464	30093612

$$F = \frac{N-k-1}{k} \times \frac{R^2}{1-R^2}$$

其中 $N$ 为暴露样本数, $k$ 为工具变量的个数, $R^2$ 表示由工具变量解释的暴露变异比例,其计算公式为:

$$R^2 = \frac{2 \times \text{MAF} \times (1 - \text{MAF}) \times \beta^2}{\text{SD}^2}$$

次要等位基因频率(minor allele frequency, MAF)在本研究中与效应等位基因频率(effect allele frequency, EAF)等价, $\beta$ 代表SNPs对暴露因素的效应量, $SD$ 为效应量的标准差。④为了识别和剔除多效性异常点,本研究采用了多效性异常值法(MR-PRESSO),以减少潜在的偏倚。

#### 1.4 MR分析

MR分析已被广泛应用于阐明多种疾病的危险因素,具有解决流行病学中因果推断问题的显著优势<sup>[15]</sup>。在本研究中,显著性水平设定为 $P < 0.05$ ,主要采用逆方差加权法(inverse-variance weighted, IVW)评估MetS组成部分与EC风险之间的因果关系。为了验证结果的稳健性与可靠性,采用了加权模型、简单模型、MR-Egger回归及加权中位数法进行辅助分析。而在这4种辅助分析中,MR-Egger回归及加权中位数法具有更强的说服力<sup>[16]</sup>,故本研究部分结果仅汇报了IVW、MR-Egger回归及加权中位数法的结果。IVW法假设所有遗传变异均为有效的工具变量,因此在检测因果关系时具有较高的统计效能<sup>[17]</sup>。

为控制多次测试引发的错误发现率(false discovery rates, FDR),本研究采用小于5%的Benjamini-Hochberg FDR标准来评估MR效应的显著性,简称BH校正。此外,为探讨EC是否对已鉴定的MetS组成部分具有因果影响,本研究使用与EC相关的SNPs作为工具变量进行反向MR分析(将EC作为暴露因素, MetS组成部分作为结局变量)。

#### 1.5 敏感性分析

水平多效性是指工具变量可能通过其他途径影响结局,而非通过暴露因素。在本研究中,首先通过MR-PRESSO法检测水平多效性,识别并剔除重要的离群点,以降低多效性的影响。随后,通过MR-Egger回归截距测试水平多效性,若 $P > 0.05$ ,则可忽略基因多效性对因果分析的影响。

异质性分析用于评估各个工具变量之间效应的一致性。本研究通过MR-Egger回归和IVW法对异质性进行检验,若 $P > 0.05$ ,则异质性对因果效应估计的影响可忽略不计,采用固定效应模型估计MR效应量。若存在显著异质性,则采用随机效应模型对MR效应量进行估计。所有分析均在R软件(版本4.2.1)的TwoSampleMR和MR-PRESSO包中完成。

留一法分析可以评估结果的稳健性。本研究进行了

留一法分析,通过依次排除每个SNP,然后对剩余的SNPs进行MR分析以评估结果是否受到被排除的单个SNP的严重影响,以检测潜在的外围工具变量<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

同时,本研究还采用漏斗图和森林图对结果进行敏感性分析。漏斗图可以看SNP的异质性,根据IVW线的左右两边的点是否对称分布可找出重要离群值,可去除后再次进行MR分析。SNP的森林图中每一条水平实线反映的是单个SNP,跨过0的结果说明因果关系不明显,但单个SNP结果并不稳健,森林图把多个SNP的影响结果综合起来,显示为图中最底部红线。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 工具变量

工具变量的筛选流程包括:从GWAS数据库提取数据,调整LD参数,并通过 $F$ 值检验排除弱工具变量偏倚。筛选后的SNPs符合MR的三大核心假设,作为本研究的有效工具变量。每个暴露因素对应的工具变量的 $F$ 统计量均大于10,表明工具变量具有足够的统计学强度。所有工具变量的详细信息见表1。

### 2.2 MR分析结果

IVW结果显示多个MetS组成部分均与EC存在明显的因果关联(表2)。其中,肥胖的3个组分BMI、超重及体脂率均与EC的风险增加具有因果关联( $P < 0.001$ ,  $OR > 1$ );血脂中高胆固醇水平( $P < 0.001$ ,  $OR < 1$ )、高甘油三酯水平及高磷脂水平等与EC风险降低有因果关联( $P < 0.05$ ,  $OR < 1$ );血压中心脏病、动脉粥样硬化及卒中等与EC风险降低有因果关联( $P < 0.05$ ,  $OR < 1$ );血糖中低空腹胰岛素水平、1型糖尿病、胰岛素抵抗及高糖化血红蛋白水平与EC风险降低有因果关联( $P < 0.05$ ,  $OR < 1$ ),2型糖尿病及高空腹胰岛素水平与EC风险增加有因果关联( $P < 0.05$ ,  $OR > 1$ )。

在反向MR分析中,上述阳性的MetS组成部分与EC经BH校正后的 $P$ 均 $\geq 0.05$ ,因此不存在反向因果关系(表3)。大部分散点图中,加权模型、简单模型、MR-Egger回归、加权中位数法与IVW 5种方法的斜率方向相同,说明5种方法的效应估计值一致,可互相印证(图1)。图2仅显示部分具有代表性结果的散点图,其他所有结果的散点图见网络资源附件附图1~附图4。MR-Egger回归及加权中位数法的具体分析结果详见网络资源附件附表1和附表2。

### 2.3 敏感性分析

所有研究结果的水平多效性及异质性分析结果( $P$ 值)详见网络资源附件附表1和附表2。留一法分析表明,单

表 2 MetS组成部分与EC的MR分析IVW结果

Table 2 IVW results of Mendelian randomization analysis of components of the metabolic syndrome with endometrial carcinoma

Exposure	Endometrial carcinoma (outcome)				
	$\beta$	SE	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i> (BH)	OR (95% CI)
Blood lipid					
Total cholesterol levels	-0.005	0.001	<b>5.67E-08</b>	<b>7.18E-07</b>	0.995 (0.993-0.997)
High cholesterol	-0.610	0.291	<b>3.61E-02</b>	5.28E-02	0.543 (0.307-0.961)
Total cholesterol in large HDL	0.109	0.044	<b>1.39E-02</b>	<b>2.30E-02</b>	1.115 (1.022-1.217)
LDL cholesterol	-0.121	0.048	<b>1.22E-02</b>	<b>2.21E-02</b>	0.886 (0.805-0.974)
Cholesterol in very large VLDL	-0.090	0.046	5.16E-02	7.26E-02	0.914 (0.835-1.001)
Secondary pure hypercholesterolaemia	-3.096	1.097	<b>4.77E-03</b>	<b>1.17E-02</b>	0.045 (0.005-0.388)
Total lipids in large VLDL	-0.074	0.046	1.05E-01	1.29E-01	0.928 (0.849-1.016)
Phospholipids in very large VLDL	-0.101	0.045	<b>2.46E-02</b>	<b>3.90E-02</b>	0.904 (0.827-0.987)
Triglycerides	-0.223	0.074	<b>2.54E-03</b>	<b>6.89E-03</b>	0.801 (0.693-0.925)
Secondary hyperlipidaemia	-28.126	10.108	<b>5.39E-03</b>	<b>1.20E-02</b>	0.000 (0.000-0.000)
Apolipoprotein A1	0.084	0.046	6.56E-02	8.60E-02	1.088 (0.995-1.190)
Apolipoprotein B	-0.099	0.047	<b>3.50E-02</b>	5.28E-02	0.905 (0.825-0.993)
Concentration of HDL particles	0.066	0.051	1.93E-01	2.16E-01	1.068 (0.967-1.180)
Concentration of LDL particles	-0.067	0.044	1.28E-01	1.52E-01	0.935 (0.858-1.020)
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	0.069	0.101	4.95E-01	5.23E-01	1.071 (0.879-1.306)
Blood pressure					
High blood pressure	0.245	0.143	8.67E-02	1.10E-01	1.277 (0.965-1.691)
Systolic pressure	0.068	0.079	3.88E-01	4.21E-01	1.070 (0.917-1.249)
Diastolic pressure	-0.027	0.076	7.20E-01	7.20E-01	0.973 (0.838-1.130)
Pulse pressure	-0.053	0.087	5.44E-01	5.59E-01	0.949 (0.800-1.125)
Renin	-0.217	0.113	5.47E-02	7.42E-02	0.805 (0.644-1.004)
Major coronary heart disease event	-0.101	0.039	<b>8.75E-03</b>	<b>1.85E-02</b>	0.904 (0.838-0.975)
Ischaemic heart disease	-2.412	0.782	<b>2.04E-03</b>	<b>6.31E-03</b>	0.090 (0.019-0.415)
Heart attack/myocardial infarction	-7.290	1.981	<b>2.33E-04</b>	<b>1.48E-03</b>	0.001 (0.000-0.033)
Atherosclerotic heart	-4.472	1.370	<b>1.10E-03</b>	<b>4.64E-03</b>	0.011 (0.001-0.168)
Coronary artery disease	-0.117	0.034	<b>6.22E-04</b>	<b>3.38E-03</b>	0.889 (0.831-0.951)
Coronary atherosclerosis	-0.107	0.034	<b>1.82E-03</b>	<b>6.29E-03</b>	0.899 (0.840-0.961)
Peripheral atherosclerosis	-0.186	0.044	<b>1.85E-05</b>	<b>1.41E-04</b>	0.830 (0.762-0.904)
Stroke	-0.347	0.136	<b>1.07E-02</b>	<b>2.03E-02</b>	0.707 (0.541-0.923)
Blood sugar					
Blood sugar level	-0.099	0.070	1.61E-01	1.85E-01	0.906 (0.789-1.040)
Fasting insulin	0.539	0.217	<b>1.32E-02</b>	<b>2.28E-02</b>	1.714 (1.119-2.624)
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	-0.020	0.006	<b>1.31E-03</b>	<b>4.98E-03</b>	0.980 (0.969-0.992)
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	0.124	0.044	<b>4.92E-03</b>	<b>1.17E-02</b>	1.132 (1.038-1.234)
Diabetes-related complications	-0.227	0.074	<b>2.16E-03</b>	<b>6.31E-03</b>	0.797 (0.689-0.921)
Insulin receptor	-0.104	0.032	<b>9.66E-04</b>	<b>4.59E-03</b>	0.901 (0.847-0.958)
Glycated hemoglobin levels	-0.054	0.021	<b>1.05E-02</b>	<b>2.03E-02</b>	0.948 (0.910-0.988)
Obesity					
BMI	0.473	0.043	<b>1.23E-27</b>	<b>4.67E-26</b>	1.605 (1.474-1.747)
Overweight	0.307	0.061	<b>4.93E-07</b>	<b>4.68E-06</b>	1.359 (1.206-1.532)
Percentage of body fat	0.615	0.071	<b>2.89E-18</b>	<b>5.49E-17</b>	1.850 (1.611-2.125)

*P* (BH): the *P*-value after Benjamini-Hochberg correction; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; HDL: high density lipoprotein; LDL: low density lipoprotein; VLDL: very low density lipoprotein. Enboldened *P* values indicate an effect value  $\leq 0.05$ .

表 3 MetS组成部分与EC的反向MR分析IVW结果

Table 3 IVW results of inverse Mendelian randomization analysis of components of the metabolic syndrome with endometrial carcinoma

Outcome	Endometrial carcinoma (exposure)				
	$\beta$	SE	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i> (BH)	OR (95% CI)
Blood lipid					
Total cholesterol levels	-0.152	0.993	8.78E-01	9.38E-01	0.859 (0.123-6.017)
High cholesterol	-0.002	0.002	3.94E-01	7.17E-01	0.998 (0.994-1.003)
Total cholesterol in large HDL	0.034	0.032	2.89E-01	6.42E-01	1.035 (0.971-1.103)
LDL cholesterol	-0.014	0.008	9.17E-02	3.17E-01	0.986 (0.971-1.002)
Cholesterol in very large VLDL	0.003	0.010	7.69E-01	9.38E-01	1.003 (0.984-1.022)
Secondary pure hypercholesterolaemia	-0.001	0.001	6.22E-01	8.54E-01	0.999 (0.997-1.002)
Total lipids in large VLDL	0.002	0.010	8.03E-01	9.38E-01	1.002 (0.984-1.021)
Phospholipids in very large VLDL	0.004	0.010	6.49E-01	8.54E-01	1.004 (0.986-1.023)
Triglycerides	-0.021	0.021	3.04E-01	6.42E-01	0.979 (0.940-1.019)
Secondary hyperlipidaemia	0.000	0.000	6.53E-01	8.54E-01	1.000 (0.999-1.001)
Apolipoprotein A1	-0.026	0.012	<b>2.77E-02</b>	1.69E-01	0.974 (0.952-0.997)
Apolipoprotein B	-0.058	0.030	5.35E-02	2.54E-01	0.943 (0.889-1.001)
Concentration of HDL particles	-0.025	0.015	8.87E-02	3.17E-01	0.975 (0.947-1.004)
Concentration of LDL particles	-0.018	0.010	7.79E-02	3.17E-01	0.982 (0.963-1.002)
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	0.059	0.041	1.49E-01	4.04E-01	1.061 (0.979-1.151)
Blood pressure					
High blood pressure	-0.003	0.004	4.04E-01	7.17E-01	0.997 (0.990-1.004)
Systolic pressure	-0.278	0.016	<b>3.07E-68</b>	<b>5.83E-67</b>	0.758 (0.734-0.782)
Diastolic pressure	-0.438	0.016	<b>9.89E-167</b>	<b>3.76E-165</b>	0.645 (0.625-0.666)
Pulse pressure	-0.023	0.016	1.44E-01	4.04E-01	0.977 (0.947-1.008)
Renin	0.003	0.030	9.13E-01	9.38E-01	1.003 (0.947-1.063)
Major coronary heart disease event	-0.093	0.041	<b>2.20E-02</b>	1.67E-01	0.911 (0.842-0.987)
Ischaemic heart disease	0.000	0.001	9.90E-01	9.90E-01	1.000 (0.997-1.003)
Heart attack/myocardial infarction	-0.001	0.001	1.49E-01	4.04E-01	0.999 (0.997-1.000)
Atherosclerotic heart	0.000	0.001	6.74E-01	8.54E-01	1.000 (0.998-1.002)
Coronary artery disease	-0.004	0.026	8.85E-01	9.38E-01	0.996 (0.946-1.049)
Coronary atherosclerosis	-0.079	0.037	<b>3.11E-02</b>	1.69E-01	0.924 (0.860-0.993)
Peripheral atherosclerosis	-0.012	0.053	8.20E-01	9.38E-01	0.988 (0.891-1.096)
Stroke	0.028	0.038	4.53E-01	7.17E-01	1.029 (0.955-1.108)
Blood sugar					
Blood sugar level	0.016	0.017	3.63E-01	7.17E-01	1.016 (0.982-1.051)
Fasting insulin	-0.008	0.006	1.60E-01	4.05E-01	0.992 (0.980-1.003)
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	0.175	0.063	<b>5.33E-03</b>	6.75E-02	1.191 (1.053-1.347)
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	-0.183	0.068	<b>7.22E-03</b>	6.86E-02	0.833 (0.729-0.952)
Diabetes-related complications	0.021	0.026	4.28E-01	7.17E-01	1.021 (0.970-1.074)
Insulin receptor	-0.097	0.083	2.43E-01	5.77E-01	0.908 (0.772-1.068)
Glycated hemoglobin levels	-0.017	0.027	5.32E-01	7.78E-01	0.983 (0.932-1.037)
Obesity					
BMI	0.005	0.007	5.02E-01	7.63E-01	1.005 (0.991-1.018)
Overweight	0.004	0.036	9.11E-01	9.38E-01	1.004 (0.935-1.078)
Percentage of body fat	0.004	0.005	4.53E-01	7.17E-01	1.004 (0.994-1.014)

The abbreviations and explanations are the same as those given in the note to Table 2.

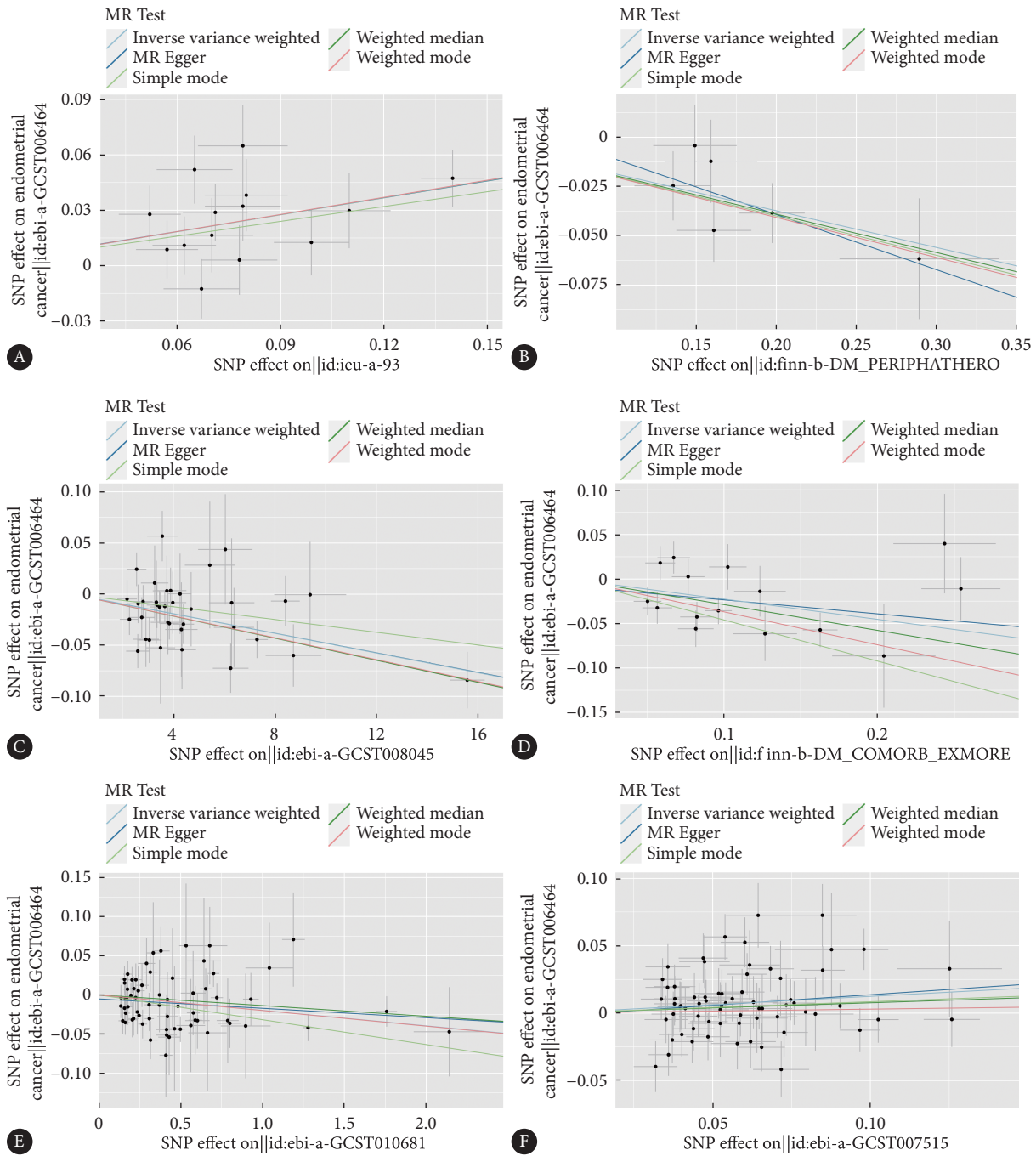


图 1 散点图

Fig 1 Scatter plots

The outcome factor is endometrial carcinoma; A is overweight; B is peripheral atherosclerosis; C is total cholesterol levels; D is diabetes-related complications; E is type 1 diabetes; F is type 2 diabetes. Scatter plots of other data are available in the supplementary material (Fig 1-Fig 4).

个SNP的异常情况并未对MetS组成部分与EC之间的因果关联产生显著影响(网络资源附件附图5~附图8)。漏斗图显示IVW线左右两边散点分布大致对称,无特别离群值,可认为研究结果几乎无异质性(网络资源附件附图9~附图12)。森林图把所有SNP对结局的影响综合起来,所有研究的综合结果与IVW方法的分析结果相近,可互相印证(网络资源附件附图13~附图16)。

### 3 讨论

本研究运用了MR方法,深入探讨了MetS各组成部分与EC发生之间的潜在因果关系,并通过反向MR分析排除了EC对MetS组成部分的反向影响。本研究对与MetS相关的遗传变异进行了严格筛选和评估,揭示了EC发病机制的重要线索。研究结果强调了肥胖与EC发

生之间的因果关系。尽管此前的流行病学研究已提示MetS与EC之间的潜在关联,但这些观察性研究的结果仍存在争议<sup>[5-9]</sup>。混杂因素和反向因果关系可能是导致这些差异的重要原因,而MR及反向MR分析能够有效规避这些偏倚,从而更准确地评估暴露与结局之间的因果关系<sup>[20]</sup>。因此,与观察性研究相比,MR提供了更为有力且准确的证据。

肥胖与EC之间的关联已被广泛研究。目前,超过一半的EC病例可归因于肥胖,且肥胖被认为是EC的独立危险因素<sup>[21]</sup>。脂肪组织作为内分泌器官,参与激素的产生、炎症反应的激活及细胞增殖途径的刺激<sup>[22]</sup>。此外,脂肪组织来源的间充质干细胞可支持肿瘤的生长和进展<sup>[23]</sup>。具体而言,肥胖增加EC风险的机制可能涉及由芳香化酶引起的雌激素水平升高,以及炎症和雌激素代谢产物导致的DNA损伤。

多项流行病学研究已观察到2型糖尿病与多种癌症类型风险增加有关,包括EC<sup>[24]</sup>。本研究进一步验证了这种关联。FERNANDEZ等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究指出,肥胖、2型糖尿病与癌症之间存在复杂的相互作用,其中绝经后EC的风险最高。胰岛素抵抗、慢性炎症、高游离雌激素及与肥胖和2型糖尿病相关的各种脂肪因子被认为是这一复杂关系的潜在机制<sup>[26]</sup>。然而,在本研究的数据分析过程中,经过严格的数据验证和MR模型的重复测试,结果显示胰岛素抵抗和高脂血症与EC之间的关系呈现出保护效应。这提示2型糖尿病与EC之间的病理生理机制极为复杂,需要进一步研究。

既往研究表明,患有EC的女性心血管疾病死亡率较高<sup>[27]</sup>。一项荟萃分析显示高血压与EC风险之间存在正相关,但强调多数研究未进行全面的多变量调整<sup>[28]</sup>。此外,针对高血压与EC关系的研究较为稀少。本研究结果显示,心血管疾病与EC风险降低之间存在因果关联( $P < 0.05$ ,  $OR < 1$ ),而血压对EC的影响不显著。在以往的研究中,高血压被确认为心血管疾病的重要危险因素<sup>[29]</sup>,且EC的许多危险因素(如肥胖、MetS、糖尿病)与心血管疾病的危险因素存在重叠。这可能表明血压与EC之间并无直接因果关系,既往研究中心血管疾病与EC的关联可能更多地由其他MetS组成部分综合影响所致。

尽管以往的研究普遍认为高血脂水平与EC风险增加有关<sup>[30]</sup>,本研究经多次验证后发现,高血脂与EC的风险降低之间存在因果关联,尤其是总胆固醇水平。这一发现可能与部分研究中得出的类似结论相一致。LEE等<sup>[31]</sup>的研究则指出,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇的降低是乳腺癌、宫颈癌等妇科癌症的危险因素。

在临床实践及多数研究中, MetS及其组成部分通常被认为与EC风险增加相关<sup>[31-32]</sup>,但这种关联常受到混杂因素的影响,且研究结果不稳定<sup>[7-9]</sup>。许多研究未明确界定MetS的定义,而是将相关指标直接称为MetS,这使得临床及多数研究普遍认为MetS是EC的风险因素,而未深入探讨MetS各组成部分与EC之间的因果关系。本研究将MetS细分为4个部分——血脂、血压、血糖及肥胖,探讨每部分相关指标与EC的关系,旨在全面评估MetS及其组成部分与EC之间的因果关系。此外,本研究采用了反向MR分析方法,以避免混杂因素和反向因果关系对结果的影响。研究结果与多数临床及研究结果相悖,可能揭示了新的突破点,提示MetS与EC之间的关联需进一步探索,并研究其潜在机制。

然而,本研究也存在一些局限性。首先,部分分析存在异质性,采用随机效应IVW方法可能影响结果的准确性。其次,本研究未能进一步探讨MetS对不同分型EC的风险,需进一步研究。研究还受到GWAS数据库中人群特征、疾病程度、MetS组成部分以及未报告的潜在混杂因素的限制。最后,MR分析只能提供因果关系的证据,无法解析暴露与结局之间的具体作用机制。

尽管如此,本研究通过双向MR分析全面评估了MetS组成部分与EC之间的因果关系,证实了肥胖与EC风险显著相关,而MetS的其他组成部分(血脂、血压及血糖)与EC的关系则与临床及多数研究结果相悖。迄今为止尚未确定影响EC发生和发展的MetS的确切机制<sup>[4]</sup>,这提示需进一步研究MetS与EC之间的关联,探讨其潜在的生理病理机制,为理解EC的发病机制提供新的思路,并产生更广泛的临床指导意义。

\* \* \*

**作者贡献声明** 杨敏负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、调查研究、软件、验证、可视化、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,胡颖负责数据审编、经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源、监督指导和审读与编辑写作,郭伟杰负责数据审编、研究方法、软件、监督指导、可视化和审读与编辑写作,杨帆和蔡小蓉负责正式分析、调查研究和监督指导,郑莹负责经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源和监督指导。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,且对将要发表的版本进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

**Author Contribution** YANG Min is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, software, validation, visualization, writing--original draft, and writing--review and editing. HU Ying is responsible for data curation, funding acquisition, project administration, resources, supervision, and writing--review and editing. GUO Weijie is responsible for data curation, methodology, software, supervision, visualization, and writing--review and editing. YANG Fan and QI Xiaorong are responsible for formal analysis, investigation, and supervision. ZHENG Ying are responsible for funding acquisition, project



administration, resources, and supervision. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

**利益冲突** 本文作者郑莹是本刊编委会编委。该文在编辑评审过程中所有流程严格按照期刊政策进行,且未经其本人经手处理。除此之外,所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

**Declaration of Conflicting Interests** ZHENG Ying is a member of the Editorial Board of the journal. All processes involved in the editing and reviewing of this article were carried out in strict compliance with the journal's policies and there was no inappropriate personal involvement by the author. Other than this, all authors declare no competing interests.

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] SUNG H, FERLAY J, SIEGEL R L, *et al.* Global Cancer Statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2021, 71(3): 209-249. doi: 10.3322/caac.21660.
- [2] SHEN Y, YANG W, LIU J, *et al.* Minimally invasive approaches for the early detection of endometrial cancer. *Mol Cancer*, 2023, 22(1): 53. doi: 10.1186/s12943-023-01757-3.
- [3] AHMED M, KUMARI N, MIRGANI Z, *et al.* Metabolic syndrome; Definition, Pathogenesis, Elements, and the Effects of medicinal plants on it's elements. *J Diabetes Metab Disord*, 2022, 21(1): 1011-1022. doi: 10.1007/s40200-021-00965-2.
- [4] YANG X, WANG J. The Role of Metabolic Syndrome in Endometrial Cancer: A Review. *Front Oncol*, 2019, 9: 744. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2019.00744.
- [5] BELLADELLI F, MONTORSI F, MARTINI A. Metabolic syndrome, obesity and cancer risk. *Curr Opin Urol*, 2022, 32(6): 594-597. doi: 10.1097/MOU.0000000000001041.
- [6] MILI N, PASCHOU S A, GOULIS D G, *et al.* Obesity, metabolic syndrome, and cancer: pathophysiological and therapeutic associations. *Endocrine*, 2021, 74(3): 478-497. doi: 10.1007/s12020-021-02884-x.
- [7] PARK B. Associations between obesity, metabolic syndrome, and endometrial cancer risk in East Asian women. *J Gynecol Oncol*, 2022, 33(4): e35. doi: 10.3802/jgo.2022.33.e35.
- [8] ARTHUR R S, KABAT G C, KIM M Y, *et al.* Metabolic syndrome and risk of endometrial cancer in postmenopausal women: a prospective study. *Cancer Causes Control*, 2019, 30(4): 355-363. doi: 10.1007/s10552-019-01139-5.
- [9] ESPOSITO K, CHIODINI P, CAPUANO A, *et al.* Metabolic syndrome and endometrial cancer: a meta-analysis. *Endocrine*, 2014, 45(1): 28-36. doi: 10.1007/s12020-013-9973-3.
- [10] FERENC B A, HOLMES M V, SMITH G D. Using Mendelian Randomization to Improve the Design of Randomized Trials. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med*, 2021, 11(7): a040980. doi: 10.1101/cshperspect.a040980.
- [11] LARSSON S C, BUTTERWORTH A S, BURGESS S. Mendelian randomization for cardiovascular diseases: principles and applications. *Eur Heart J*, 2023, 44(47): 4913-4924. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehad736.
- [12] ZHENG H, SHI Y Z, LIANG J T, *et al.* Modifiable factors for migraine prophylaxis: A mendelian randomization analysis. *Front Pharmacol*, 2023, 14: 1010996. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2023.1010996.
- [13] O'MARA T A, GLUBB D M, AMANT F, *et al.* Identification of nine new susceptibility loci for endometrial cancer. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 3166. doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-05427-7.
- [14] SANDERSON E, SPILLER W, BOWDEN J. Testing and correcting for weak and pleiotropic instruments in two-sample multivariable Mendelian randomization. *Stat Med*, 2021, 40(25): 5434-5452. doi: 10.1002/sim.9133.
- [15] LUO S, LI W, LI Q, *et al.* Causal effects of gut microbiota on the risk of periodontitis: a two-sample Mendelian randomization study. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*, 2023, 13: 1160993. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2023.1160993.
- [16] BOWDEN J, DAVEY SMITH G, HAYCOCK P C, *et al.* Consistent Estimation in Mendelian Randomization with Some Invalid Instruments Using a Weighted Median Estimator. *Genet Epidemiol*, 2016, 40(4): 304-314. doi: 10.1002/gepi.21965.
- [17] BURGESS S, DUDBRIDGE F, THOMPSON S G. Combining information on multiple instrumental variables in Mendelian randomization: comparison of allele score and summarized data methods. *Stat Med*, 2016, 35(11): 1880-1906. doi: 10.1002/sim.6835.
- [18] YUN Z, GUO Z, LI X, *et al.* Genetically predicted 486 blood metabolites in relation to risk of colorectal cancer: A Mendelian randomization study. *Cancer Med*, 2023, 12(12): 13784-13799. doi: 10.1002/cam4.6022.
- [19] LI Y, LIU H, YE S, *et al.* The effects of coagulation factors on the risk of endometriosis: a Mendelian randomization study. *BMC Med*, 2023, 21(1): 195. doi: 10.1186/s12916-023-02881-z.
- [20] BURGESS S, DAVEY SMITH G, DAVIES N M, *et al.* Guidelines for performing Mendelian randomization investigations: update for summer 2023. *Wellcome Open Res*, 2019, 4: 186. doi: 10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15555.3.
- [21] RAGLAN O, KALLIALA I, MARKOZANNES G, *et al.* Risk factors for endometrial cancer: An umbrella review of the literature. *Int J Cancer*, 2019, 145(7): 1719-1730. doi: 10.1002/ijc.31961.
- [22] MCDONALD M E, BENDER D P. Endometrial Cancer: Obesity, Genetics, and Targeted Agents. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am*, 2019, 46(1): 89-105. doi: 10.1016/j.jogc.2018.09.006.
- [23] POPE B D, WARREN C R, PARKER K K, *et al.* Microenvironmental Control of Adipocyte Fate and Function. *Trends Cell Biol*, 2016, 26(10): 745-755. doi: 10.1016/j.tcb.2016.05.005.
- [24] PEARSON-STUTTARD J, PAPADIMITRIOU N, MARKOZANNES G, *et al.* Type 2 Diabetes and Cancer: An Umbrella Review of Observational and Mendelian Randomization Studies. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2021, 30(6): 1218-1228. doi: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-20-1245.
- [25] FERNANDEZ C J, GEORGE A S, SUBRAHMANYAN N A, *et al.* Epidemiological link between obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus and cancer. *World J Methodol*, 2021, 11(3): 23-45. doi: 10.5662/wjm.v11.i3.23.
- [26] ANASTASI E, FILARDI T, TARTAGLIONE S, *et al.* Linking type 2 diabetes and gynecological cancer: an introductory overview. *Clin Chem*

- Lab Med, 2018, 56(9): 1413-1425. doi: 10.1515/cclm-2017-0982.
- [27] DEMARI J A, DRESSLER E V, FORAKER R E, *et al.* Endometrial cancer survivors' perceptions of their cardiovascular disease risk (results from WF-1804CD AH-HA). *Gynecol Oncol*, 2023, 174: 208-212. doi: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2023.05.009.
- [28] SERETIS A, CIVIDINI S, MARKOZANNES G, *et al.* Association between blood pressure and risk of cancer development: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1): 8565. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-45014-4.
- [29] TEO K K, RAFIQ T. Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Prevention: A Perspective From Developing Countries. *Can J Cardiol*, 2021, 37(5): 733-743. doi: 10.1016/j.cjca.2021.02.009.
- [30] 中国抗癌协会整合肿瘤心脏病学分会专家组. 恶性肿瘤患者血脂管理中国专家共识. *中华肿瘤杂志*, 2021, 43(10): 1043-1053. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112152-20210415-00321.
- Integrative Cardio-Oncology Society of China Anti-Cancer Association. Chinese expert consensus on lipid management in patients with malignancy. *Chin J Oncol*, 2021, 43(10): 1043-1053. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112152-20210415-00321.
- [31] LEE D Y, LEE T S. Associations between metabolic syndrome and gynecologic cancer. *Obstet Gynecol Sci*, 2020, 63(3): 215-224. doi: 10.5468/ogs.2020.63.3.215.
- [32] PÉREZ-MARTÍN A R, CASTRO-EGUILUZ D, CETINA-PÉREZ L, *et al.* Impact of metabolic syndrome on the risk of endometrial cancer and the role of lifestyle in prevention. *Bosn J Basic Med Sci*, 2022, 22(4): 499-510. doi: 10.17305/bjbm.2021.6963.
- (2024-05-09收稿, 2024-09-30修回)
- 编辑 余琳



**开放获取** 本文使用遵循知识共享署名—非商业性使用 4.0国际许可协议(CC BY-NC 4.0), 详细信息请访问

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>。

**OPEN ACCESS** This article is licensed for use under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license (CC BY-NC 4.0). For more information, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© 2024 《四川大学学报(医学版)》编辑部

Editorial Office of *Journal of Sichuan University (Medical Sciences)*