

## 食品中典型持久性有机污染物暴露及毒性通路研究进展

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**【摘要】** 二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘是食品中常见的有机污染物。其高残留和持久性、易蓄积和强有害效应一直为学术界和管理部门关注。2007 年美国科学研究理事会出版了《21 世纪毒性测试: 愿景与战略》, 提出了毒性测试的新理念, 即应充分考虑人群暴露背景, 基于体外、人源性细胞系, 毒性通路和高通量筛选。同时, 利用系统生物学、生物信息学和快速分析技术以更好地理解毒性通路, 即化学物暴露引起细胞充分扰动, 导致健康损害的细胞反应通路。新的毒性测试策略改变了原有毒性测试格局, 在国际相关领域产生了广泛影响。欧盟、世界卫生组织、美国环境保护署、食品药品监督管理局和美国国家毒理研究中心针对新的毒性测试理念和如何评估利用传统毒性测试结果的需要, 组织了相关讨论和探索性研究。目前, 已从十年前讨论是否要做, 转变为如何去做。因此, 如何响应毒性测试理念, 又能对传统毒性测试数据有效利用和挖掘, 已成为毒理学、食品卫生学和环境科学等多学科领域关注的焦点。因此, 本文概览综述了我国食品中典型持久性有机污染物二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘的暴露水平及现有基于整体动物实验的毒性通路研究状况。分析概括三类污染物的暴露水平、毒效应和毒性机制, 以期对未来基于 21 世纪毒性测试的结果与传统测试比对和对两类数据的挖掘分析提供依据。同时, 也为建立基于暴露特征、毒性通路和生物学标志的毒性测试框架体系奠定基础。

**【关键词】** 食品; 毒性作用; 苯并芘; 二噁英; 多溴联苯醚

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### Research progress on exposure levels and toxic pathways of typical persistent organic pollutants in foods

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**【Abstract】** Dioxins, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, and benzo(a)pyrene are common organic pollutants in food. They have been of concern to academics and government administrations due to high residue and persistence, easy accumulation and strong harmful effects. The National Research Council of the United States of America published *Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and Strategy* in 2007, which proposed a new concept of toxicity testing that toxicity testing should take full consideration of population exposure data and base on *in vitro* tests, human cell lines, toxicity pathways and high-throughput screening. Meanwhile, systems biology, bioinformatics and rapid assay technologies will be used to better

understand toxicity pathways—the cellular response pathways that can lead to adverse health effects when sufficient perturbing induced by chemicals exposure. The new toxicity testing strategy has changed the traditional testing pattern and has brought a wide impact on the international relevant fields. The European Union, the World Health Organization, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the National Center for Toxicological Research have organized relevant discussions and exploratory studies to address the new toxicity testing concept and how to evaluate and utilize the results of traditional toxicity test researches. Compared to the discussion, ‘whether to do it’, ten years ago, the question, ‘how to do it’, has become the concern of the current discussion. Therefore, how to respond to the concept of toxicity testing and how to effectively utilize and excavate traditional toxicity test data have been the focus of multi-disciplines and interdisciplinary academia such as toxicology, food hygiene and environmental science. Therefore, this article provides an overview of the exposure levels of dioxin, polybrominated diphenyl ethers and benzo[a]pyrene, which are typical persistent organic pollutants in food in China and the current research status of toxic pathways based on whole animal experiments. The exposure level, toxic effect and toxicity mechanism of three contaminants are analyzed and summarized in order to provide basis for future results based on the 21st century toxicity test compared with traditional tests and data mining analysis of these two kinds of data. Meanwhile, it also lays the foundation for the establishment of a toxicity testing framework based on exposure characteristics, toxic pathways, and biomarkers.

**【Key words】** Food; Toxic Actions; Benzo(a)pyrene; Dioxins; Polybrominated diphenyl ethers

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食品污染是影响我国食品安全的重大现实问题,也是影响人群健康的重大潜在隐患。我国食品污染主要来自环境污染、养殖过程中的饲料污染和食品加工过程中产生的二次污染<sup>[1]</sup>。长期快速发展中资源不合理使用和污染治理缺位,污染了人类赖以生存的环境和食物,使食品安全问题日益尖锐复杂,来自环境污染和食品安全的双重负担使人群健康的潜在危害锐增,成为制约健康中国 2030 目标实现的重要影响因素之一。

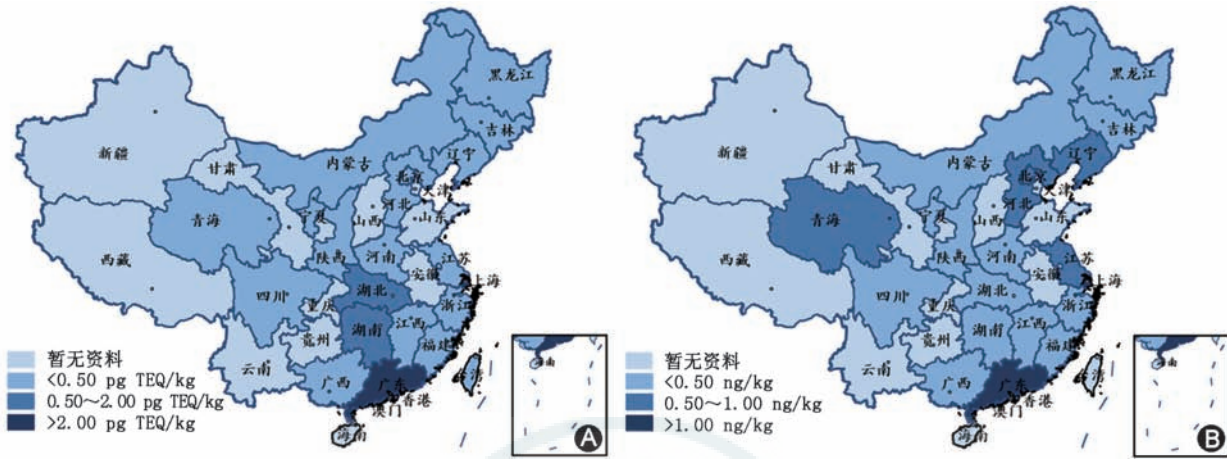
二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘是对人类健康潜在危害巨大、影响深远的重要污染物,具有较强的毒效应<sup>[2]</sup>,可引起实验动物肿瘤和发育异常等多种不良效应<sup>[3]</sup>,在人群中可引起肿瘤在内的多种疾病<sup>[2,4]</sup>。然而,传统的整体动物毒性测试和安全评价,并不能有效解决食品中污染物低剂量长期暴露的健康效应问题,且难以满足众多食品污染物和潜在有害化学物质亟待评价的迫切需求。只有有效识别鉴定污染物危害,科学高效地评估污染物暴露与有害效应,发展基于暴露特征、毒性通路和生物学标志的新型毒性测试框架体系,才能弥补传统暴露评估和毒性测试的局限与不足,并据此改善我国食品源头污染控制能力薄弱、监管不足的现状<sup>[5]</sup>。面对食品污染与安全现实问题,国家从战略高度设立了食品安全重点专项研究,提出聚焦二噁英和苯并芘等严重危害人群健康的致癌物和持久性内分泌干扰物,探究其毒性机制和低剂量暴露的长期健康影响,为食品安全检验检测、监测评估与应急等重大保障技术提供技术支撑<sup>[5]</sup>。基于此,本文对二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘三种污染物在食品中的暴露水平、毒效应及毒性通路研究状况进行综述,为建立基于暴露特征、毒性通路和生物学标志的新型毒性测试框架体系提供科学依据。

一、二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘污染来源及暴露途径

二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘主要来自环境和食品加工过程中的污染。三种化学物质同属持久性有机污染物(persistent organic pollutants, POPs),即在环境介质中难降解、持久性存在、有生物蓄积性,可经食物链在不同生物体内逐级放大,从而对环境 and 人群健康产生影响的污染物。二噁英主要来自垃圾、化石燃料和木材燃烧、氯酚合成和卤代苯氧酸除草剂生产中的副产物及金属加工生产。垃圾焚烧和火力发电是二噁英的重要暴露源。多溴联苯醚作为溴系阻燃剂,广泛应用于电子电器、塑料、涂料、纺织品和家具等日用品<sup>[6]</sup>。废弃电子产品是多溴联苯醚重要的暴露源,该物质易从各种日用品中散逸,随大气和水体等环境介质广泛迁移<sup>[6]</sup>。苯并芘是多环芳烃(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, PAH)家族中致癌性最强污染物,是含碳有机物热裂解和不完全燃烧的产物,主要来自食品加工,化石燃料燃烧、焦炭生产和有机物焚烧形成的污染。欧盟食品科学委员会推荐以苯并芘作为标记物来评价 PAH 的致癌性。膳食是二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘的最主要暴露源之一,主要伴随食物经消化道经口进入机体,也可经呼吸道进入机体。

二、二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘的膳食暴露水平

我国膳食中二噁英和多溴联苯醚现有暴露水平不均衡,纳入分析地区的经膳食暴露水平存在差异明显,详见图 1。膳食中二噁英的现有暴露数据主要来源于纳入分析地区的鱼虾贝等水产品 and 肉、蛋、谷类、奶制品及蔬菜六类食品<sup>[7-22]</sup>。现有的二噁英日均暴露水平数据涵盖了我国 15 个省、3 个自治区及 2 个直辖市<sup>[23-26]</sup>。膳食中二噁英每日总暴露水平为 0.15~4.78 pg 毒性当量(toxic equivalent quantity, TEQ)/kg;通过加权分析,可得出膳食中二噁英的日均暴露水平为 0.55 pg TEQ/kg。二噁英高暴露省份集中在广东和



TEQ: 毒性当量; 审图号: GS(2016)1571号

图1 中国不同地区膳食中二噁英和多溴联苯醚的每日平均暴露水平 图A为二噁英的暴露水平;图B为多溴联苯醚的暴露水平

上海<sup>[8-9]</sup>, 这两个地区膳食中的二噁英暴露水平超出世界粮农组织和WHO推荐的每月容许摄入量70 pg TEQ/kg<sup>[27]</sup>。

我国膳食中多溴联苯醚的日均暴露数据与二噁英类似, 包括15省、3个自治区及2个直辖市<sup>[28-35]</sup>。其中, 上海和广东每日平均暴露水平分别为1.28和1.63 ng/kg; 辽宁、河北、青海、江苏和北京每日平均暴露水平为0.50~1.00 ng/kg; 陕西省的膳食暴露水平较低, 每日平均暴露水平仅为0.25 ng/kg。

我国膳食中苯并芘暴露水平数据较少, 现有数据主要来自北京、辽宁、山西和云南等地区。山西省居民膳食中的苯并芘每日平均暴露水平为2.90 ng/kg<sup>[36-37]</sup>; 辽宁地区膳食苯并芘暴露水平约占PAH总暴露的97%, 每日平均暴露水平为2.79 ng/kg<sup>[38-42]</sup>; 北京和云南省膳食每日平均暴露水平

分别为2.60和5.22 ng/kg<sup>[43-50]</sup>。PAH的暴露水平通常以其中毒性最强的苯并芘当量浓度来计算和表示<sup>[51]</sup>, 山西省生肉食品中PAH每日均暴露水平为4.63 ng/kg<sup>[36-37]</sup>; 北京市每日膳食平均PAH暴露水平为5.26 ng/kg, 苯并芘占比49.5%; 辽宁省每日膳食平均PAH暴露水平为2.87 ng/kg<sup>[38-42]</sup>; 云南省膳食中的PAH暴露水平相对较高, 每日平均暴露水平达9.30 ng/kg<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 三、污染物的毒效应与毒性通路

污染物的毒作用模式和毒作用机制是毒理学关注的核心。科技发展和认识水平进步也推动了基于毒性通路的测试战略和基于毒作用机制评价理念和方法的发展<sup>[63]</sup>。尽管能引起毒性效应的信号通路多种多样(表1), 《21世纪毒性测试愿景与战略》报告中根据毒物对机体的毒作用特征、机

表1 二噁英、多溴联苯醚和苯并芘的毒效应与毒性通路研究概览

化合物	毒性效应	毒性通路	效应终点	NOAEL(ng/kg)	LOAEL	文献
二噁英	肝肾毒性、免疫毒性、神经毒性、生殖发育毒性、致癌性、皮肤性疾病	AhR 信号转导; DNA 损伤和修复; E2F-1/Rb; p38MAPK; TGF-β; 氧化应激; 细胞凋亡; PGE <sub>2</sub> ; Nrf2; Akt 及 ERK1/2 等信号通路	肝肿大	10.00	30.0 ng/kg	[52]
			神经元受损	-	20.0 ng/kg	[53]
			胚胎丢失	1.00	10.0 ng/kg	[54]
			胸腺萎缩	1.14	11.3 ng/kg	[55]
			肝细胞腺癌	-	351.0 ng/kg	[56]
多溴联苯醚	肝肾毒性、免疫毒性、甲状腺素干扰效应、神经毒性、生殖发育毒性	PLA2; Glutamate-NO-cGMP; 死亡受体; 线粒体; 内质网; Nrf2; p53; p38 MAPK; pRb; AR; PR, PPARs; CAR 等信号通路	肝肿大	8.00	80.0 mg/kg	[57]
			运动障碍	0.70	10.5 mg/kg	[58]
			生育率降低	10.00	100.0 mg/kg	[59]
			胸腺萎缩	10.00	30.0 mg/kg	[3]
苯并芘	肝肾毒性、免疫毒性、神经毒性、生殖发育毒性、致癌性	AhR; 氧化应激; Nrf2; Catenin/Wnt; ERK; Akt; 细胞凋亡; NER; NF-κB 炎症; eIF2 等信号通路	肝细胞凋亡	3.00	10.0 mg/kg	[60]
			神经损伤	0.02	0.2 mg/kg	[61]
			睾丸损伤	10.00	50.0 mg/kg	[62]
			胸腺萎缩	10.00	30.0 mg/kg	[60]
			肝癌	3.00	10.0 mg/kg	[60]

注: NOAEL: 未观察到有害作用水平; LOAEL: 最低可见有害作用水平; AhR: 芳香烃受体; DNA: 脱氧核糖核酸; E2F-1/Rb: 腺病毒 E2 启动子结合因子-1/视网膜母细胞瘤蛋白; p38 MAPK: 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 38; TGF-β: 转化生长因子-β; PGE<sub>2</sub>: 前列腺素 2; Nrf2: 核因子 NF-E2 相关因子; Akt: 丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶; ERK1/2: 细胞外调节蛋白激酶; PLA2: 磷脂酶 A2; Glutamate-NO-cGMP: 谷氨酸—氧化氮—环磷酸鸟苷; pRb: 视网膜母细胞瘤蛋白; AR: 雄激素受体; PR: 孕酮受体; PPARs: 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体; CAR: 核组成性雄烷受体; Catenin/Wnt: 连环蛋白/Wnt 蛋白; NER: 核苷酸切除修复; NF-κB: 核因子 κB; eIF2: 真核起始因子 2; “-”: 无数据



体呈现的防御反应和机体的适应性机制,提出重要通路包括机体防御、维持机体正常功能等通路,如核因子 NF-E2 相关因子 2(nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)、抗氧化应答通路、DNA 修复通路、热休克蛋白应答通路、孕烷 X 受体 PXR(pregnanane X receptor, PXR)、核组成性雄烷受体 CAR(constitutive androstane receptor, CAR)信号通路、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 PPAR(peroxisome proliferator activated receptors, PPAR)和芳香烃受体(aromatic hydrocarbon receptor, AhR)应答通路、渗透压变化应答通路和内分泌应答通路。传统毒性测试在上述通路研究中也产生了众多基础数据,由于研究初始目的,需要回答的科学问题和毒理学剂量设计差异相当大,因此,如何建立分析策略,创建整合分析方法成为当前亟待解决的重要问题。而通过分析过往毒效应研究数据,归纳整理差异及异同,梳理、理清未来研究和比对分析中需要解决的实际问题,对于认识基于毒性通路的有害物毒效应机制和未来建立基于毒性通路的风险评估方法极为重要。

二噁英是氯代芳族化合物的总称,其毒性与其所含氯原子数目及取代位置有关。由于环境中二噁英主要以混合物形式存在,对二噁英毒性评价时,国际上常将各同系物折算为相当于二噁英家族中毒性最强的 2, 3, 7, 8-四氯二苯并-对-二噁英(2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxin, 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD)的水平表示,即以 TEQ 表征毒性强弱。国际癌症研究机构将 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD 评定为 I 类致癌物,多氯代二苯并呋喃(polychlorinated dibenzofurans, PCDF)为可疑致癌物。研究表明,二噁英可引起机体多器官和系统毒性和损伤,主要作用靶器官包括肝脏、胸腺、脾脏等器官和免疫、神经和生殖系统,也会影响发育中的胚胎<sup>[5]</sup>。二噁英是通过与 AhR 结合,继而诱导组织细胞中的系列基因表达,改变激酶活性及蛋白质功能等发挥毒效应<sup>[51-52]</sup>。现有二噁英毒作用的毒性通路研究涉及信号转导、DNA 损伤和修复、基因调控和氧化应激等维持机体正常生理和生化功能的基本通路,包括: AhR 信号转导通路<sup>[64-65]</sup>、DNA 损伤和修复通路、E2F-1/Rb 基因调控通路、p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38 Mitogen activated protein kinases, p38 MAPK)信号转导通路、Nrf2 通路<sup>[66]</sup>、转化生长因子  $\beta_3$  信号通路和氧化应激通路等。2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD 通过上调前列腺素  $E_2$  合成途径在新生小鼠中诱导非梗阻性肾积水<sup>[67]</sup>。此外,还可通过 PI3K/Akt 和 ERK1/2 信号转导通路抑制星形孢菌素诱导的细胞凋亡机制,促使肺癌的发生<sup>[68]</sup>。动物实验研究表明,啮齿类动物暴露于 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD,可引起肝细胞空泡变性、肝肿大和肝坏死<sup>[56]</sup>。对神经系统损害,主要表现为神经元受损和神经行为异常<sup>[53]</sup>。二噁英也可致胸腺、外周淋巴结萎缩和 T 淋巴细胞免疫抑制<sup>[55]</sup>。二噁英的生殖发育毒性主要表现为发育中的胚胎死亡,生育率与妊娠鼠存活率下降等<sup>[69]</sup>。研究也证实二噁英除有致畸性,还可引起多器官肿瘤。

多溴联苯醚因其良好的阻燃性能和低成本而被广为使用。动物实验及流行病学研究表明多溴联苯醚有肝脏、神

经、生殖发育及胚胎毒性<sup>[2]</sup>,其肝脏毒性表现为肝微粒体酶活性诱导、肝肿大、退行性组织病理学改变。由于尚无充分数据,国际癌研究机构目前暂未对多溴联苯醚是否致癌进行分类。Darnerud 等<sup>[2]</sup>系统总结了相关研究提出多溴联苯醚对人体产生毒性效应的 LOAEL 为  $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。多溴联苯醚对内分泌干扰效应为甲状腺系统的扰乱作用<sup>[70]</sup>,导致动物血清甲状腺素(thyroxine,  $T_4$ )水平降低<sup>[3]</sup>,而其对免疫系统影响主要表现为脾和胸腺重量下降、结构受损和诱发免疫抑制<sup>[3, 71]</sup>。有研究发现,浓度为  $8 \text{ mg/kg}$  的多溴联苯醚单体-99 暴露可导致小鼠神经系统发育异常,学习和记忆障碍等,且能激活 Glutamate-NO-cGMP 通路产生一氧化氮,引起蛋白亚硝基化增加,从而影响运动和记忆能力<sup>[2, 72]</sup>;而多溴联苯醚单体-71 可激活磷脂酶  $A_2$  信号通路,导致花生四烯酸释放,诱发神经毒性<sup>[73]</sup>;多溴联苯醚单体-47 和 209 通过死亡受体通路、线粒体通路和内质网通路诱导小鼠神经母细胞凋亡<sup>[74]</sup>。多溴联苯醚的其他毒性通路,还包括 Nrf2 信号通路<sup>[75]</sup>、p53 通路、p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38 MAPK)信号转导通路、视网膜母细胞瘤蛋白 pRb(Retinoblastoma protein, pRb)通路<sup>[72, 76]</sup>、雄激素受体 AR(Androgen receptor, AR)、孕酮受体 PR<sup>[77]</sup>通路、PPAR 通路<sup>[78]</sup>、核受体 CAR 通路<sup>[79]</sup>等。

苯并芘是 PAH 家族中最具代表性污染物,是强致癌物, IARC 将苯并芘列为 I 类致癌物,具有致畸性、致突变性和内分泌干扰活性,在体内代谢活化后的终致癌物苯并芘-7, 8-二氢二醇-9, 10-环氧化物通过与 DNA 共价结合,引起 DNA 损伤<sup>[80]</sup>和抑癌基因 p53 突变,细胞生长抑制凋亡<sup>[81]</sup>,使 Ras 基因过度表达<sup>[81]</sup>诱发肺癌。流行病学研究表明,苯并芘与肺癌、膀胱癌、皮肤癌和乳腺癌等多种癌症发生密切相关<sup>[82-83]</sup>。此外,苯并芘暴露也可引起肝损伤,肝细胞凋亡和肝癌<sup>[60]</sup>;胸腺萎缩,阻碍免疫细胞在胸腺和骨髓中的发育<sup>[84]</sup>;神经系统方面的影响表现为神经肌肉、生理和自律行为异常、感官刺激反应低下、注意力和记忆力减弱等<sup>[85-86]</sup>;生殖发育方面的毒性为雄性精子数量及活力降低,抑制精子生成和生精细胞凋亡,雌性妊娠率降低,早产、死亡率增加等<sup>[62]</sup>。苯并芘的毒作用机制也是通过与 AhR 相结合,引起体内一系列生理和生化功能以及信号分子的变化。现有研究认为,苯并芘能诱导细胞的氧化应激,影响核苷酸切除修复,干扰蛋白质丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,细胞外信号调节激酶等经典信号通路, NF- $\kappa$ B 炎症真核起始因子 2 等通路发挥毒性作用<sup>[87-89]</sup>。

综上所述,不同化学物的毒性特征、毒作用的靶器官、毒效应机制和涉及的毒性通路存在差异,且极为复杂。然而,由于认识的局限和缺乏有效的方法,对以往毒理学测试产生的海量毒效应数据,仍然缺乏系统性的分析和归纳整理。而传统基于整体动物实验的毒理学测试,虽在毒作用机制等方面存在某些局限,但代谢系统的存在和从整体系统性的分析,对于完整准确地认识化学物毒作用特征具有优势,同时也可作为基于毒性通路的毒性测试方法的建立提

供方法学验证。因此,当前毒性通路研究亟待解决的关键问题是:利用计算机和生物信息学技术的进步,将构效关系与毒性通路分析相结合,确定有效的分子靶标,构建可行的分析方法、开发技术应用软件,形成完整系统的分析技术,为构建基于毒性通路的毒性测试方法奠定基础。

#### 四、小结与展望

基于毒性通路的毒效应与机制研究,结合暴露特征与生物标志物的风险评估,是科学准确评估有害化学物健康风险、选择干预策略和制定有效管理政策的重要基础<sup>[67]</sup>。本文概述分析了我国食品中三种典型持久性有机污染物暴露水平、毒效应和毒性机制的现有数据,归纳分析了污染物暴露与效应的传统毒理学研究数据,为未来与基于 21 世纪毒性测试理念的毒性通路研究数据进行对比分析和验证奠定了基础,同时也为构建基于暴露特征、毒性通路和生物标志物的新型风险评估体系提供依据。未来研究的重点一方面要全面梳理 21 世纪毒性通路理念提出以来,在毒效应甄别分析方法、关键分子事件确认、新型敏感生物标志物确认与验证等方面的进展和发现,系统归纳总结基于生物信息学和计算机化的分析工具研究的经验和瓶颈,在系统成体系的研究基础上,把理论研究、毒性测试比较和人群实际测试相结合,将暴露评定、危害鉴定和剂量反应确认等传统的风险评估程序与 21 世纪毒性测试理念有机整合,以我国食品典型污染物分析为切入点,荟萃集成为基本思路,以方法建立和有效验证为关键突破口,形成可以用于分析研究、预测不同污染物对人群健康影响的方法学工具和技术评价体系,以确保食品安全和人群健康。

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## ·文献速览·

## 体重指数对长期血压变异的影响

Chen HJ, Zhang RY, Zheng QB, et al. Impact of body mass index on long-term blood pressure variability: a cross-sectional study in a cohort of Chinese adults [J]. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18(1): 1193. DOI: 10.1186/s12889-018-6083-4.

有研究发现,肥胖和超重与血压的变化有关,但目前大部分研究集中在体重指数(BMI)对短期血压变异的影响,因此本研究拟探讨BMI对长期血压变异的影响。研究对象来自于开滦队列,选取32 482名同时参与2006、2008、2010、2012和2014年健康体检的人群作为研究对象,将研究对象分为4组:偏瘦( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )、正常( $18.5 \leq BMI \leq 23.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )、超重( $24.0 \leq BMI < 27.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )和肥胖( $BMI \geq 28.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ),采用平均实际变异来估计长期收缩压变异性。采用方差分析比较不同BMI组的收缩压平均实际变异的差异,采用逐步多

元线性回归模型和多元logistic回归模型分析BMI的变化对收缩压平均实际变异的影响。逐步多元线性回归模型分析结果显示,BMI每增加 $1 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ,收缩压平均实际变异增加0.077;多元logistic回归模型分析结果显示,与体重正常组相比,超重和肥胖收缩压平均实际变异增加的OR(95%CI)值分别为1.23 (1.15~1.37)和1.10(1.04~1.15)。可见,BMI是收缩压平均实际变异增加的危险因素。

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