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济南市市民血清中 PFASs 暴露水平与血压的关联研究

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摘要:人群暴露于全氟和多氟烷基物质(per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, PFASs)可能增加高血压发病率。为了评估单体PFAS和PFAS混合物与血压水平和高血压风险之间的关联,使用超高效液相色谱串联轨道阱质谱系统分析了来自中国济南326个空腹血清样本中的18种PFASs。采用多元线性回归模型和逻辑回归模型,分别分析了单体PFAS与收缩压、舒张压及高血压风险之间的关联。为评估PFAS混合物的总体效应,使用了分位数g计算模型和贝叶斯核机器回归模型。所有模型均显示全氟癸酸质量浓度与舒张压正相关,全氟十二酸质量浓度与舒张压负相关,全氟十一酸质量浓度与高血压风险正相关。研究表明,随着PFAS混合物质量浓度百分位数增加,研究人群的舒张压和高血压风险均有所升高。

关键词:全氟和多氟烷基物质;血压;联合效应;贝叶斯核机器回归;分位数g计算

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Study on associations between serum per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances levels and blood pressure in residents of Jinan

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Abstract: Human was exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs), which were implicated to be associated with elevated prevalence of hypertension. To evaluate the relationships between individual PFAS and PFAS mixture with blood pressure levels and hypertension risk, 18 PFASs in fasting serum samples collected from 326 individuals in Jinan, China were analyzed with an ultrahigh performance liquid chromatography system coupled with an Orbitrap mass spectrometer. Multivariable linear regression and logistic regression models were utilized to analyze the associations between individual PFAS and systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and the risk of hypertension, respectively. To evaluate the joint effects of PFAS mixture, quantile g-computation and Bayesian kernel machine regression models were applied. All the models indicated a positive association between perfluorodecanoic acid mass concentration and diastolic blood pressure, a negative association between perfluorododecanoic acid mass concentration and diastolic blood pressure, and a positive association between perfluoroundecanoic acid mass concentration and risk of hypertension. According to a series of results from this study, it was concluded that both diastolic blood pressure and the risk of hypertension increased with the percentile of PFAS mixture mass concentration among the study population.

Keywords: PFASs; blood pressure; joint effects; Bayesian kernel machine regression; quantile g-computation

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0 引言

高血压是全球公共卫生领域的重要健康问题,已被多项流行病学研究证实是心血管疾病发病及死亡的重要风险因素,显著升高心脏病、中风、认知障碍和肾衰竭等疾病的发生风险^[1-4]。2023年,全球30~79岁的成年人中约有1/3患有高血压^[5];2019年,中国成年人高血压患病率已高达27.5%^[6]。高血压的病因包括遗传、环境、社会、心理和行为因素等,这些因素相互影响、共同作用导致高血压发病^[7-9]。高盐饮食、肥胖等传统危险因素已不足以解释近年来上升的高血压患病率,不断涌现的证据表明,环境污染物也是导致高血压患病率上升的原因之一^[8,10-14]。

全氟及多氟烷基化合物(per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances, PFASs)是一类人工合成化学物质,其结构特征为含有一个及一个以上的 $-\text{CF}_2-$ 或 $-\text{CF}_3-$ 基团^[15-16]。PFASs因具有稳定的C—F键特性,被广泛应用于全球多个工业领域。其化学稳定性导致环境持久性,排放至环境中的PFASs(尤其是碳链长度 >8 的长链同系物)在土壤、水体、大气及沉积物等介质中普遍存在^[17-21]。长链PFASs通常具有高生物累积性和长半衰期,可在生态系统中持续富集并通过食物链传递,最终导致人体暴露风险升高^[17,20-25]。研究表明PFASs对心血管系统、神经系统、免疫系统和生殖系统有害^[26-29]。高血压是心血管疾病产生和发展的重要因素^[4,30],PFASs暴露导致血压升高的生物学机制包括氧化应激^[31-33]、内皮屏障功能障碍^[34]、甲状腺激素稳态破坏^[35-36]和醛固酮的间接影响^[37]。近期的流行病学研究认为,暴露于全氟辛烷磺酸(perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, PFOS)、全氟辛酸(perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA)和全氟己烷磺酸(perfluorohexane sulfonic acid, PFHxS)与高血压风险增加正相关^[9]。一项针对中国成年人的研究显示,血清中PFOA($\beta=2.18$, 95% CI:(1.38, 2.98), $p<0.05$)、全氟壬酸(perfluorononanoic acid, PFNA)($\beta=2.48$, 95% CI:(1.80, 3.16), $p<0.05$)、全氟癸酸(perfluorodecanoic acid, PFDA)($\beta=1.19$, 95% CI:(0.52, 1.87), $p<0.05$)和全氟癸烷磺酸(perfluorodecane sulfonic acid, PFDS)($\beta=0.51$, 95% CI:(0.01, 1.01), $p<0.05$)的质量浓度与舒张压呈正相关^[38]。文献[39]研究发现在34~94岁的健康中国人群中,血清PFOS(OR=2.52, 95% CI:(1.91, 3.33), $p<0.05$)质量浓度与高血压风险呈正相关。

随着《斯德哥尔摩公约》的多次修订,PFOS、PFOA和PFHxS的生产和使用已被缔约国禁止^[40-42];其他长链PFASs也已逐渐受到《欧洲化学品法规》及其他国际条约监管^[43]。与此同时,PFASs替代品,或称新兴PFASs,如6:2氯代多氟醚基磺酸(6:2 chlorinated polyfluoroalkyl ether sulfonate, 6:2 Cl-PFESA)、4,8-二氧杂-3-氢-全氟壬酸(dodecafluoro-3H-4, 8-dioxanonanoate, ADONA)和六氟环氧丙烷二聚酸(hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid, HFPO-DA)等层出不穷^[44-46]。与某些传统PFASs相比,这些新兴PFASs具有相似的环境持久性和毒理学效应^[47-48]。如6:2 Cl-PFESA可能会导致斑马鱼甲状腺激素水平紊乱、抑制内皮型一氧化氮合酶的产生,从而影响血管舒张并导致高血压^[35,49]。据模型预测,6:2 Cl-PFESA在人体血清中的半衰期为15.3 a,远长于PFOS和PFOA^[39,50-51]。文献[39]发现尽管6:2 Cl-PFESA(1.754 ng/mL)的暴露水平远低于PFOS(10.325 ng/mL)和PFOA(4.790 ng/mL),但其与中国成人高血压的正相关性更强(6:2 Cl-PFESA: OR=2.57, 95% CI:(1.86, 3.56), $p<0.05$; PFOS: OR=2.52, 95% CI:(1.91, 3.33), $p<0.05$; PFOA: OR=1.72, 95% CI:(1.27, 2.31), $p<0.05$)。先前的研究主要以线性回归或逻辑回归评估单体PFAS对血压或高血压风险的影响。文献[52]发现在青少年中血清PFHxS质量浓度(OR=2.06, 95% CI:(1.16, 3.65), $p=0.013$)、PFOS质量浓度(OR=1.86, 95% CI:(1.08, 3.19), $p=0.025$)、PFOA质量浓度(OR=2.08, 95% CI:(1.17, 3.69), $p=0.013$)与高血压风险正相关。文献[53]研究表明退休人群血清PFOA质量浓度与收缩压呈负相关($\beta=-1.53$, 95% CI:(-2.93, -0.12), $p=0.041$),与舒张压变化相关性无统计学显著性($\beta=-0.37$, 95% CI:(-1.27, -0.53), $p>0.05$)。然而在实际生活中,人类同时暴露于多种PFASs,不同PFASs之间的协同或拮抗作用可能会改变单体PFAS效应,因此,将PFAS混合物视为单体PFAS质量浓度的总和可能无法准确评估PFASs暴露的真实影响,传统的统计方法也可能会对不同PFAS影响的重要性推测有偏差^[54]。虽然评估PFAS混合物的总体效应更符合实际情况^[55],但目前相关研究较少。近年来,随着统计方法的创新,基于分位数的g计算(quantile g-computation, QGC)和贝叶斯核机器回归(Bayesian kernel machine regression, BKMR)模型等已被成功用于评估PFAS混合物对糖代谢、甲状腺稳态、心血管疾病

和血压的联合影响^[55-57]。文献[58]中根据后验包含概率值推断 PFAS 混合物暴露中 PFOS 是影响舒张压的重要因素。文献[59]利用 QGC 分析发现,女性高血压患病率与 PFAS 混合物质量浓度正相关(OR=1.71,95% CI:(1.15,2.54), $p=0.008$)。

本研究通过检测血清样本中的 18 种 PFASs,评估了山东省济南市 326 名非职业暴露居民的 PFASs 暴露情况。采用多元线性回归模型、逻辑回归模型、BKMR 模型和 QGC 模型,评估了单体 PFAS 和 PFAS 混合物与血压水平和高血压风险之间的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究的参与者于 2022 年 7 月—2023 年 6 月在山东省济南市某医院进行年度体检的人群中招募。所有参与者均在样本采集前对本研究的目的进行了充分了解,并签署了知情同意书。在排除未满 18 岁、非汉族、孕妇以及有高血压家族史的个体后,本研究共纳入 326 名参与者。使用不含抗凝剂的真空玻璃管采集空腹静脉血样本,以 4 500 r/min 速度离心得到血清,并置于 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存直至分析。本研究方案已获得山东大学伦理委员会批准(伦理审批号:LL20210306)。

1.2 血压测量

血压由具备资质的医护人员使用已校准的水银血压计进行测量。参与者在静坐 5 min 后,每隔 2 min 接受一次收缩压和舒张压测量,共进行 3 次,取 3 次测量的平均值为最终血压值。参与者满足以下任一标准则定义为患有高血压:医生诊断为高血压;有服用降压药物史;收缩压不低于 140 mmHg 或舒张压不低于 90 mmHg^[9,60]。

1.3 样品处理和仪器分析

血清样本采用 QuEChERS 方法进行前处理,详细步骤见本课题组先前论文^[61]。取 0.5 mL 血清样本和 3 ng 同位素标记的标准品(MPFAC-C-ES)于 2 mL 聚丙烯管中混合,后加入 0.5 mL 提取溶剂乙腈,并加入两颗不锈钢珠,震荡 10 min 后加入 0.2 g 硫酸镁和 0.05 g 氯化钠促进相分离,离心获得上清液,在温和的氮气流下将上清液蒸发至近干,最终用乙腈定容。本研究采用赛默飞超高效液相色谱串联轨道阱质谱系统分析了血清样本中的 18 种 PFASs,包括 PFOS、PFOA、PFNA、PFHxS、全氟己酸(perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxA)、PFDA、全氟十一

酸(perfluoroundecanoic acid, PFUnDA)、全氟十二酸(perfluorododecanoic acid, PFDoDA)、全氟十三酸(perfluorotridecanoic acid, PFTrDA)、全氟十四酸(perfluorotetradecanoic acid, PFTeDA)、全氟庚烷磺酸(perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid, PFHpS)、全氟庚酸(perfluoroheptanoic acid, PFHpA)、全氟戊酸(perfluoropentanoic acid, PFPeA)、全氟丁烷磺酸(perfluorobutane sulfonic acid, PFBS)、6:2 Cl-PFESA、8:2 氯化多氟醚基磺酸(8:2 chlorinated polyfluoroalkyl ether sulfonate, 8:2 Cl-PFESA)、ADONA 和 N-甲基全氟辛基磺酰胺乙酸(N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid, N-MeFOSAA)。电离源为电喷雾电离源,在负离子模式下运行,扫描范围为 100~800 m/z,在 200 m/z 的分辨率为 120 000 半峰宽。

1.4 质量保证和质量控制

本研究制备了一系列质量浓度梯度(10 个点,0.01~100 ng/mL)的标准品溶液,所有标准曲线的校准回归系数 R^2 均大于 0.99。每批次 20 个样本插入一个程序空白样品和仪器空白样本,分别监测试验过程的污染干扰和仪器背景污染。此外,每批次还注入一针 2 ng/mL 的标准品溶液,以评估仪器的稳定性。由于空白样本中未检出 PFASs,因此检出限(limit of detection, L_{LOD})是标准化合物信噪比对应质量浓度的 3 倍,范围为 0.01~0.12 ng/mL,低于 L_{LOD} 的 PFASs 质量浓度以 $L_{LOD}/\sqrt{2}$ 进行替换。本研究同位素内标的回收率为 79%~119%,日间和日内变异度分别为 3.2%~12.1%和 3.5%~10.9%。

1.5 协变量

参与者年龄、职业和教育水平通过问卷调查获取;参与者性别、身高和体质量等信息来源于体检报告。调整的协变量通过构建有向无环图(<http://www.dagitty.net/development/dags.html>)确定。图 1 为有向无环图。

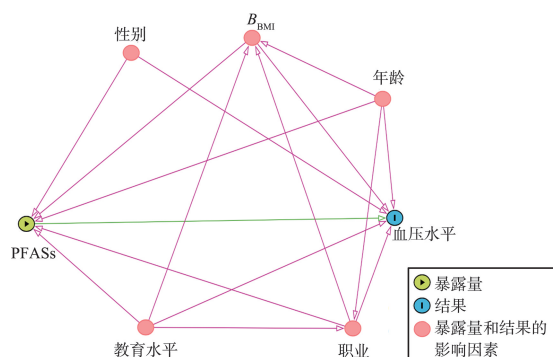


图 1 有向无环图

Fig.1 Directed acyclic graph

如图1所示,最终统计模型中调整的协变量包括年龄(岁)、性别(男、女)、身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI) B_{BMI} 、教育水平(小学或初中、高中、大学或研究生)和职业(自由职业者、体力劳动者、办公室职员)。

1.6 统计分析

连续变量以平均值±标准差或中位数和四分位数间距描述,分类变量以频数和百分比描述。样本中检出率>80%的PFASs可纳入后续研究。采用Shapiro-Wilk检验评估数据的正态性。由于血清PFASs质量浓度呈偏态分布,对其进行了自然对数(ln)转换,并使用Spearman秩相关检验分析血清中不同PFASs之间的相关性。

本研究采用多元线性回归模型和逻辑回归模型,分别分析了单体PFAS质量浓度与收缩压、舒张压、高血压风险之间的关联。本研究采用了QGC和BKMR模型评估PFAS混合物对收缩压、舒张压及高血压风险的联合效应。相较于单一暴露分析模型,QGC和BKMR模型的结合使用可能更有效地减少偏差,检测线性及非线性效应,并准确评估高度相关的多种PFASs对健康结果的影响^[62-66]。为确保各分析方法间的一致性,使QGC和BKMR模型中调整的协变量与多元线性回归模型和逻辑回归模型中调整的协变量保持一致。通过BKMR模型分析了PFAS

混合物在特定百分位质量浓度下对收缩压、舒张压及高血压风险的联合效应,并与PFAS混合物固定在中位数质量浓度时的联合效应进行了比较。BKMR模型提供了每种PFAS对应的后验包含概率值,后验包含概率值的范围为0~1,其大小反映了每种PFAS在总体混合效应中的相对重要性。本研究还使用了QGC模型评估PFASs暴露对血压水平及高血压风险的联合影响及单体PFAS的权重(weight) W_{weight} 占比^[67]。每种PFAS被赋予一个正或负的权重(各方向权重之和为1.0),这些权重体现了每种PFAS对结果变量的相对重要性。

所有统计分析均使用SPSS 23.0和R语言4.3.1。BKMR分析和绘图使用R语言4.3.1中的“bkmr”和“ggplot2”包完成。QGC模型使用R语言的“qgcomp”包实现。所有检验均为双侧检验, $p<0.05$ 被认为具有统计学意义。

2 结果与分析

2.1 研究对象人口统计学信息

表1列出了326名参与者的人口统计学信息。由表1可知,参与者的平均年龄、平均身高、平均体质量和平均 B_{BMI} 分别为42.91岁、170.17 cm、73.28 kg和25.42 kg/m²。

表1 参与者的人口统计学信息($N=326$)

Table 1 The characteristics of the study population in this study ($N=326$)

人口统计学信息	年龄/岁	身高/cm	体质量/kg	$B_{\text{BMI}}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2})$	收缩压/mmHg	舒张压/mmHg
平均值±标准差	42.91±10.62	170.17±7.73	73.28±14.67	25.42±3.86	123.09±16.96	75.75±11.08

表2列出了326名参与者的分组信息。在326名参与者中,大多数($N=189, 57.98\%$)为男性,其中超重或肥胖者($B_{\text{BMI}} \geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$)占63.49% ($N=207$),约三分之一的人受过高等教育($N=110, 33.74\%$),61人(18.71%)被诊断为患有高血压。

2.2 PFASs在血清样品中的分布

表3列出了血清中PFASs的 L_{LOD} 、检出率和质量浓度分布。由表3可知,PFPeA、PFHxA、PFBS、PFTeDA、8:2 Cl-PFESA、ADONA和N-MeFOSAA的检出率低于80%,因此在后续分析中将其排除。在剩余11种PFASs中,PFOA质量浓度的中位数最高,为13.96 ng/mL,其余依次为PFOS(8.67 ng/mL)、PFHxS(2.48 ng/mL)、6:2 Cl-PFESA(1.85 ng/mL)、PFNA(1.71 ng/mL)、PFUnDA(0.74 ng/mL)、PFDA(0.72 ng/mL)、PFHpS(0.24 ng/mL)、PFTrDA(0.17 ng/mL)、PFHpA(0.07 ng/mL)和PFDoDA(0.07 ng/mL)。

表2 参与者的分组信息($N=326$)

Table 2 The group information of the study population in this study ($N=326$)

分组信息	类别	人数/人	占比/%
性别	男	189	57.98
	女	137	42.02
年龄/岁	18~40	149	45.71
	41~65	170	52.15
	≥66	7	2.14
受教育水平	小学或初中	113	34.66
	高中	103	31.60
$B_{\text{BMI}}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2})$	大学或研究生	110	33.74
	偏瘦(<18.5)	10	3.07
	正常(18.5~23.9)	109	33.44
	超重(24.0~27.9)	140	42.94
	肥胖(≥28.0)	67	20.55
职业	自由职业者	45	13.80
	体力劳动者	129	39.57
	办公室职员	152	46.63
患病情况	患高血压	61	18.71
	不患高血压	265	81.29

表3 血清中PFASs的 L_{LOD} 、检出率、质量浓度分布
Table 3 L_{LOD} , detection frequencies and distribution of PFASs in serum

PFASs	$L_{LOD}/$ ($ng \cdot mL^{-1}$)	检出率/%	质量浓度/($ng \cdot mL^{-1}$)				
			5th	25th	50th	75th	95th
PFPeA	0.120	8.34	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	0.14
PFHxA	0.060	3.34	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}
PFHpA	0.050	87.73	< L_{LOD}	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.18
PFOA	0.070	100.00	4.65	8.69	13.96	23.46	64.84
PFNA	0.070	100.00	0.60	1.08	1.71	2.99	8.08
PFDA	0.080	100.00	0.24	0.47	0.72	1.23	2.45
PFUnDA	0.090	97.80	0.23	0.47	0.74	1.29	3.30
PFDoDA	0.010	98.66	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.27
PFTTrDA	0.070	98.14	< L_{LOD}	0.10	0.17	0.30	0.75
PFTeDA	0.050	18.52	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	0.02	0.04	0.05
PFBS	0.070	9.02	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	0.11
PFHxS	0.050	100.00	0.81	1.48	2.48	3.85	6.21
PFHpS	0.003	100.00	0.06	0.13	0.24	0.39	0.72
PFOS	0.090	100.00	2.64	5.43	8.67	13.95	28.73
6:2 Cl-PFESA	0.050	100.00	0.47	1.07	1.85	2.95	6.08
8:2 Cl-PFESA	0.010	24.02	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	0.02
ADONA	0.040	0	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}
N-MeFOSAA	0.030	4.74	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}	< L_{LOD}

注:5th表示第5百分位数质量浓度;25th表示第25百分位数质量浓度;50th表示第50百分位数质量浓度;75th表示第75百分位数质量浓度;95th表示第95百分位数质量浓度。

图2是血清样本中检出率>80%的11种PFASs的Spearman秩相关检验的结果。Spearman秩相关检验结果显示,11种PFASs的质量浓度之间大多显著正相关($r_s=0.24\sim 0.95, p<0.01$),其中PFUnDA和PFDoDA($r_s=0.95$)、PFUnDA和PFTTrDA($r_s=0.95$)、PFOS和PFNA($r_s=0.92$)以及PFOS和PFDA($r_s=0.91$)之间的相关性强,表明不同的PFASs之间可能存在共同的来源和暴露途径^[48]。

2.3 血清中PFASs质量浓度与血压水平和高血压风险的关联性

2.3.1 多元线性回归模型和逻辑回归模型

表4是经ln转化的血清中PFASs质量浓度与收缩压、舒张压和高血压风险之间的关联结果。如表4所示,在控制了性别、年龄、 B_{BMI} 、职业和教育程度后,血清PFDA和PFHxS质量浓度每升高一个ln单位,收缩压分别增加2.862 mmHg(95% CI:(0.369,5.356), $p=0.025$)和4.412 mmHg(95% CI:(2.667,6.133), $p=0.027$)。血清PFDoDA质量浓度($\beta=-2.395$, 95% CI:(-4.677,-0.112), $p=0.040$)和PFTTrDA质量浓度($\beta=-2.615$, 95% CI:(-4.920,-0.310), $p=0.026$)与收缩压负相关。血清PFDA质量浓度($\beta=2.307$, 95% CI:(0.597,4.017), $p=0.028$)和PFHpS质量浓度($\beta=3.958$, 95% CI:(2.473,5.442), $p=0.012$)与舒张压正相关,而血清PFDoDA质量浓度($\beta=-2.543$, 95% CI:(-4.083,-1.004), $p=0.021$)与舒张压负相关。PFNA质量浓度(OR=1.606, 95% CI:(1.135,2.272), $p=0.007$)、PFDA质量浓度(OR=1.532, 95% CI:(1.030,2.254), $p=0.035$)和PFUnDA质量浓度(OR=1.831, 95% CI:(1.231,2.722), $p=0.003$)与高血压风险正相关。

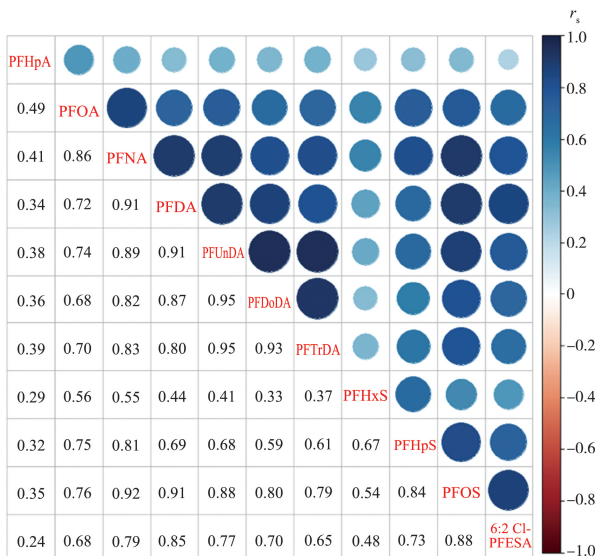


图2 血清中PFASs的Spearman秩相关检验

Fig.2 Spearman rank correlation coefficients among serum PFASs

表4 血清中PFASs质量浓度与收缩压、舒张压和高血压风险之间的关联(N=326)

Table 4 Associations of ln-transformed PFASs concentrations in serum with systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and the risk of hypertension (N=326)

PFASs	PFASs 质量浓度与收缩压关联		PFASs 质量浓度与舒张压关联		PFASs 质量浓度与高血压风险关联	
	β (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	β (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
PFHpA	3.666(-1.156, 5.487)	0.060	2.199(-0.691, 3.707)	0.310	1.203(0.824, 1.758)	0.339
PFOA	0.032(-2.542, 2.606)	0.980	2.672(-1.186, 3.158)	0.512	1.430(0.616, 2.012)	0.140
PFNA	-0.069(-2.379, 2.241)	0.953	2.748(-1.247, 4.249)	0.313	1.606(1.135, 2.272)	0.007
PFDA	2.862(0.369, 5.356)	0.025	2.307(0.597, 4.017)	0.028	1.523(1.030, 2.254)	0.035
PFUnDA	0.755(-1.507, 3.017)	0.512	1.267(-0.219, 2.752)	0.094	1.831(1.231, 2.722)	0.003
PFDODA	-2.395(-4.677, -0.112)	0.040	-2.543(-4.083, -1.004)	0.021	0.919(0.622, 1.509)	0.316
PFTTrDA	-2.615(-4.920, -0.310)	0.026	-0.352(-1.768, 1.072)	0.331	1.307(0.932, 1.831)	0.121
PFHxS	4.412(2.667, 6.133)	0.027	3.374(-0.594, 4.154)	0.382	2.201(0.373, 2.634)	0.415
PFHpS	3.404(-1.108, 4.699)	0.306	3.958(2.473, 5.442)	0.012	2.113(0.414, 3.157)	0.512
PFOS	1.917(-0.697, 4.532)	0.150	2.227(-1.608, 3.845)	0.651	1.843(0.542, 2.582)	0.339
6:2 Cl-PFESA	2.147(-0.214, 4.509)	0.075	0.654(-1.041, 2.349)	0.448	1.527(0.751, 2.219)	0.327

注:模型根据性别、年龄、 B_{BMI} 、职业、受教育程度进行调整;加粗字体表示有统计学意义($p < 0.05$)。

2.3.2 BKMR 模型

图3是由BKMR模型得出的血清PFAS混合物对血压水平和高血压的联合影响。由图3可知,

收缩压水平与PFAS混合物质量浓度分位数变化并无明显关联,舒张压和高血压风险均与血清中PFAS混合物质量浓度分位数呈正相关。

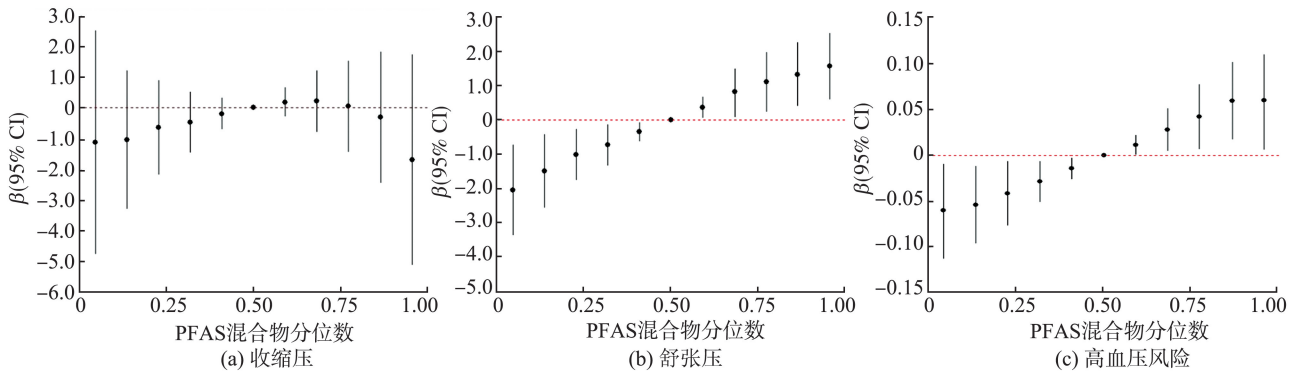
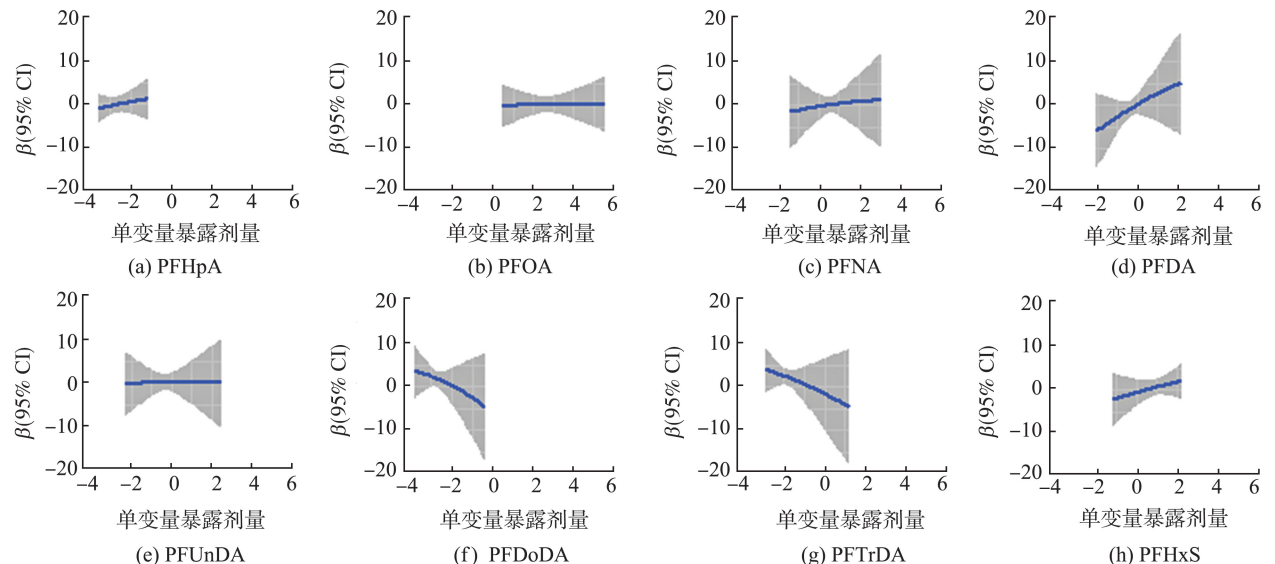


图3 BKMR模型得到的血清PFAS混合物对血压水平和高血压的联合影响

Fig.3 The joint effects of serum PFAS mixture on blood pressure and hypertension obtained from BKMR model

图4是BKMR模型得出的血清PFAS混合物中各单体PFAS与收缩压的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数。当其他PFASs固定在中值浓度时,PFDA暴

露剂量与收缩压正相关,而PFDODA、PFTTrDA暴露剂量与收缩压负相关。



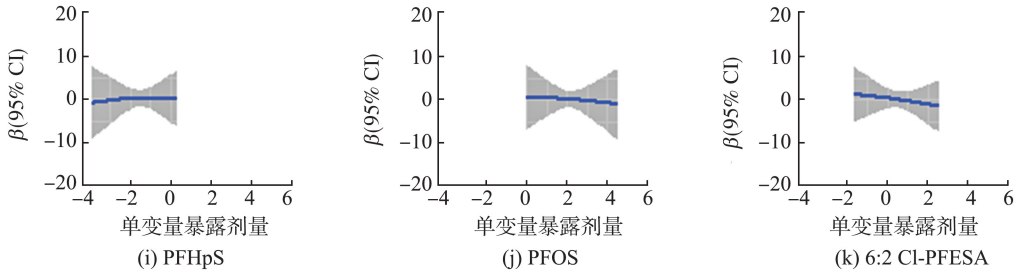


图 4 BKMR 模型得出的单体 PFAS 与收缩压的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数

Fig.4 The univariate expose-response function of individual PFAS concentration and systolic blood pressure obtained from BKMR model

图 5 是 BKMR 模型得出的血清 PFAS 混合物中各单体 PFAS 与舒张压的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数。当其他 PFASs 固定在中值浓度时,PFDA 暴

露剂量与舒张压正相关,PFDoDA 暴露剂量与舒张压负相关。

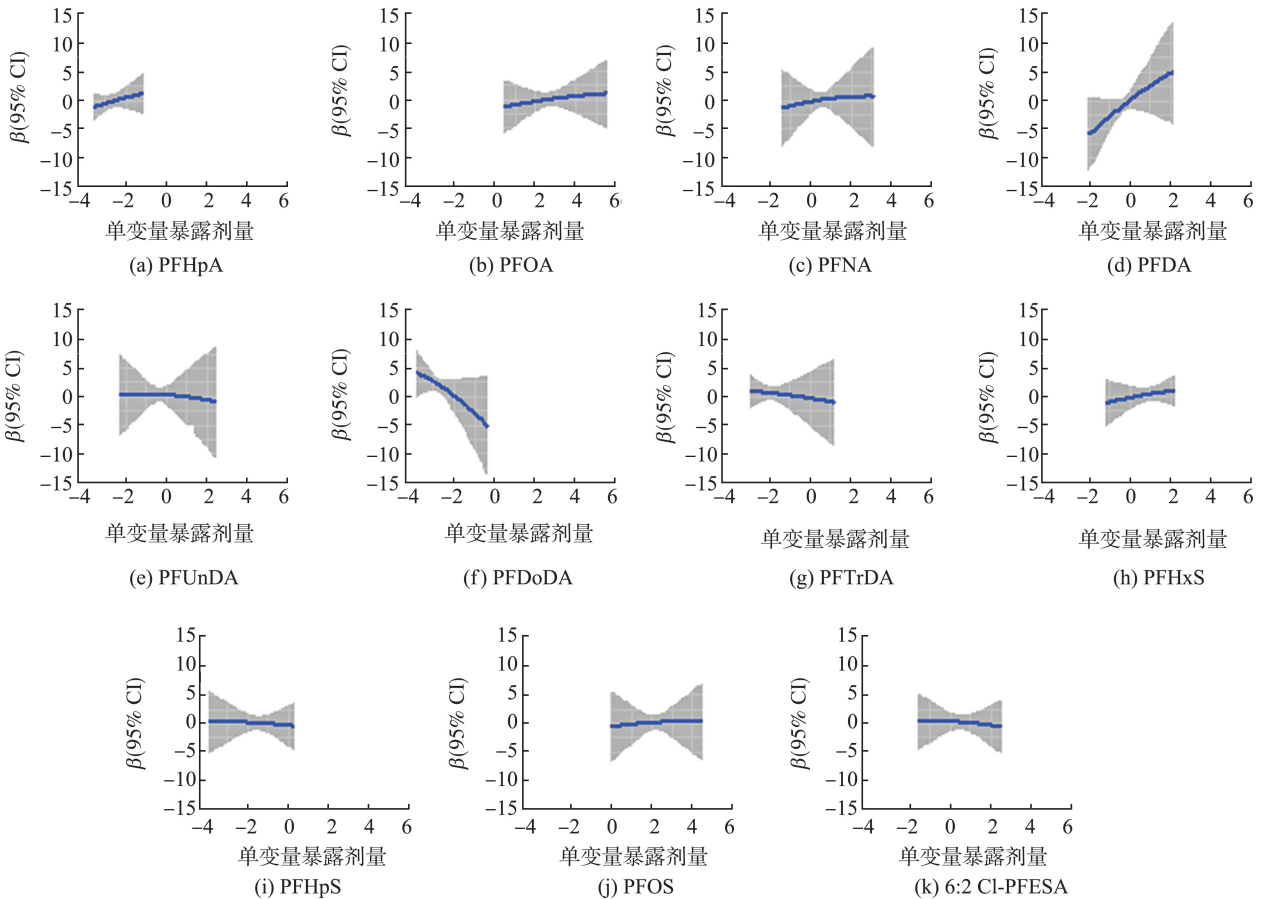


图 5 BKMR 模型得出的单体 PFAS 与舒张压的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数

Fig.5 The univariate expose-response function of individual PFAS concentration and diastolic blood pressure obtained from BKMR model

图 6 是 BKMR 模型得出的血清 PFAS 混合物中各单体 PFAS 与高血压风险的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数。当其他 PFASs 固定在中值浓度时,PFUnDA 暴露剂量与高血压风险正相关,PFDoDA 暴露剂量与高血压风险负相关。

素,后验包含概率分别是 0.227 6、0.136 0、0.125 4、0.091 2 和 0.084 0。PFDoDA、PFDA、PFHpA、PFNA 和 PFUnDA 是 PFAS 混合物中对舒张压的主要影响因素,其中后验包含概率最大的单体 PFAS 是 PFDoDA,后验包含概率是 0.313 8。而 PFUnDA、PFOS、PFDoDA、PFHpS 和 PFDA 是高血压风险的主要影响因素。

表 5 是从 BKMR 模型中获得的后验包含概率。如表 5 所示,PFDoDA、PFTrDA、PFDA、PFNA 和 PFHpS 是 PFAS 混合物中对收缩压的显著影响因

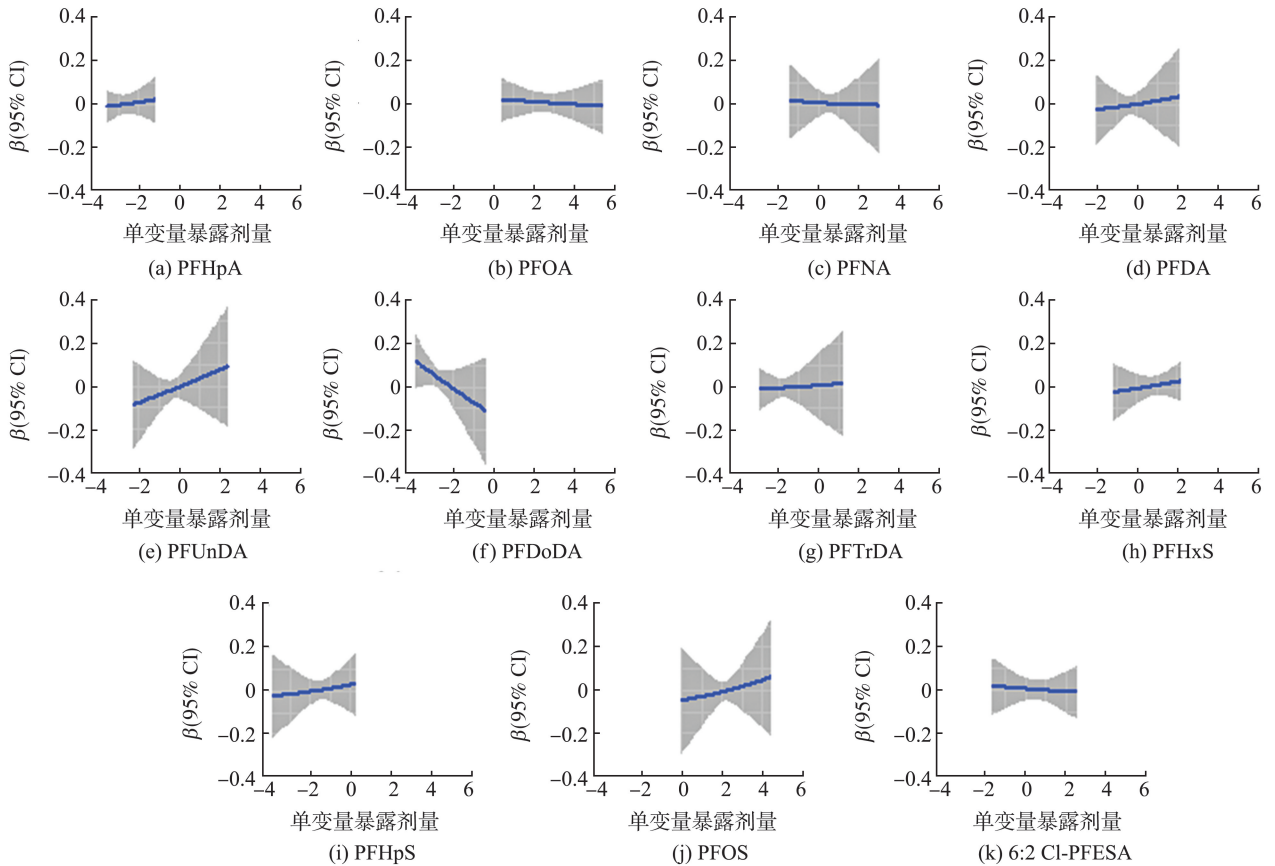


图6 BKMR模型得出的单体PFAS与高血压风险的单变量暴露剂量-反应函数
Fig.6 The univariate expose-response function of individual PFAS concentration and the risk of hypertension obtained from BKMR model

表5 从BKMR模型中获得的后验包含概率
Table 5 Posterior inclusion probability values obtained from BKMR model

PFASs	后验包含概率		
	收缩压	舒张压	高血压风险
PFHpA	0.051 4	0.173 8	0.048 8
PFOA	0.018 2	0.062 2	0.017 2
PFNA	0.091 2	0.161 2	0.061 0
PFDA	0.125 4	0.264 2	0.082 0
PFUnDA	0.032 0	0.153 6	0.143 0
PFDODA	0.227 6	0.313 8	0.117 2
PFTTrDA	0.136 0	0.077 2	0.060 2
PFHxS	0.063 4	0.105 6	0.071 8
PFHpS	0.084 0	0.111 0	0.095 8
PFOS	0.040 4	0.061 4	0.127 8
6:2 CI-PFESA	0.047 6	0.135 4	0.039 2

注:加粗字体表示按照后验包含概率由大到小排序前五名的单体PFAS。

2.3.3 QGC模型

图7是由QGC模型得到的血清PFAS混合物对血压水平和高血压风险的联合作用以及不同单体PFAS的权重。如图7所示,在调整协变量后,QGC模型的分析结果显示,PFAS混合物与收缩压

水平之间不显著相关($\beta=0.580$, 95% CI: (-1.760, 2.920), $p=0.628$)。PFDODA ($W_{weight}=-0.504$)和PFTTrDA ($W_{weight}=-0.391$)具有相对较大的负权重,而PFDA ($W_{weight}=0.389$)、PFUnDA ($W_{weight}=0.258$)和PFHxS ($W_{weight}=0.149$)具有相对较大的正权重。当血清中PFAS混合物质量浓度增加一个四分位数时,舒张压增加1.215 mmHg (95% CI: (0.232, 2.662), $p=0.017$),具有相对较大负权重的物质是PFNA ($W_{weight}=-0.413$)和PFDODA ($W_{weight}=-0.405$)。PFDA、PFOA和PFOS对舒张压具有正向影响效应,其权重分别为0.378、0.218和0.167。QGC模型结果显示PFDA(正)和PFDODA(负)无论是多元线性回归模型还是BKMR模型,分析结果均表明PFAS混合物对舒张压的影响方向具有一致性。此外,血清中PFAS混合物与高血压风险正相关($OR=1.402$, 95% CI: (1.226, 1.979), $p=0.002$)。在该模型中,PFUnDA ($W_{weight}=0.375$)和PFOS ($W_{weight}=0.344$)有较大的正权重,PFDODA ($W_{weight}=-0.662$)具有相对较大的负权重。PFUnDA与高血压风险正相关,与多元线性回归模型和BKMR模型的分析结果一致。

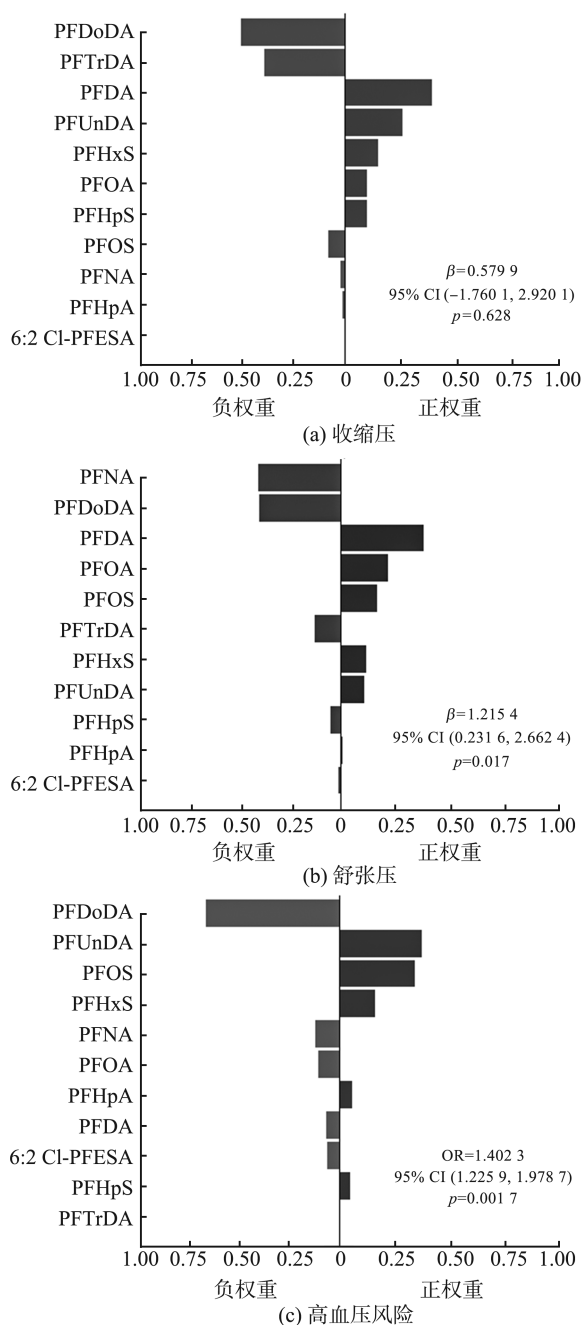


图7 由QGC模型得到的血清PFAS混合物对血压水平和高血压风险的联合作用以及各单体PFAS的权重

Fig.7 The weights of each PFAS and the joint effects of the serum PFAS mixture on blood pressure and the risk of hypertension obtained from QGC model

2.3.4 讨论

与近期综述中中国不同地区不同非职业暴露人群相比,本研究参与者的PFASs暴露水平处于中等范围(质量浓度的中位数范围分别为PFOA: 4.12~20.40 ng/mL; PFOS: 4.5~24.17 ng/mL; 6:2 Cl-PFESA: 1.3~10.5 ng/mL; PFNA: 0.54~3.17 ng/mL; PFDA: 0.16~2.52 ng/mL; PFUnDA: 0.29~2.28 ng/mL)^[68-75]。BKMR和QGC模型均表明PFAS混合物质量浓度与舒张压呈正相关。在本

研究PFAS混合物中,血清PFDA质量浓度与舒张压正相关,这与一项关于中国成年人的研究结论一致^[38]。相反,一项针对瑞典成年人的研究则得出PFDA质量浓度与舒张压之间无显著关联^[36]。BKMR和QGC模型的分析结果均显示,PFAS混合物质量浓度与收缩压水平之间不显著相关。一项在美国进行的研究显示,收缩压与PFAS混合物质量浓度之间无显著关系^[76]。本研究基于BKMR和QGC模型观察到血清中PFAS混合物质量浓度与高血压风险正相关。这与一项在中国沈阳进行的研究结论一致^[30]。然而,在瑞典成年人中,血清PFAS混合物浓度与高血压风险之间未发现明显关联^[36]。本研究发现高血压风险与长链PFASs,特别是血清中PFUnDA质量浓度与高血压风险之间正相关^[30, 38]。与本研究结果相反,一项瑞典调查未能发现血清PFUnDA质量浓度与高血压风险之间存在任何统计学上的显著关联^[36]。本研究与现有文献之间的差异可能归因于不同研究中的人口统计学特征、生活方式的地域差异、社会经济水平、暴露水平、暴露途径、暴露评估时间以及所研究的PFASs类型不同^[30, 32, 39]。

目前关于PFASs暴露与高血压风险之间的生物学机制尚未得出明确结论,可能的生物学途径包括氧化应激、内皮屏障功能障碍、甲状腺激素稳态失衡和醛固酮的间接影响。PFASs可能会促进活性氧的积累,这被认为是高血压发展过程中一个重要的风险因素^[32, 33, 37]。活性氧过度生成或过量积累可能会损害血管舒张功能,引发血管疾病和动脉僵硬,进而增加血流阻力,加速高血压的发展进程^[31, 37, 77]。高血压患者的血管损伤标志之一是内皮功能障碍,PFASs可能通过扰乱血管内皮细胞内源性血管舒张剂与血管收缩剂的平衡,进而影响内皮屏障功能,诱发血管炎症,最终破坏血压稳态^[34, 78]。PFASs还可能通过加速甲状腺激素的代谢消除过程和降低循环中的水平扰乱甲状腺激素信号传导途径,损害血管舒张功能导致高血压^[35, 36]。此外,PFASs还可能通过多种生理过程的相互作用影响血压。例如,PFOS作为一种内分泌干扰物质,能够上调醛固酮合成酶基因表达^[79]。醛固酮主要通过促进肾脏对钠离子和水的重吸收在血压调节中发挥着重要作用^[37]。然而,仍需进一步深入研究关于PFASs与高血压风险之间的具体生物学机制。

3 结束语

本研究采用多元线性回归模型、逻辑回归模型、BKMR 模型和 QGC 模型评估了中国济南地区非职业暴露人群血清 PFASs 暴露水平(包括单体 PFAS 和 PFAS 混合物)与收缩压、舒张压及高血压风险之间的关联。BKMR 和 QGC 模型的结果显示,血清中 PFAS 混合物质量浓度与舒张压和高血压风险之间总体上正相关。所有模型共同表明,血清中 PFDA 质量浓度与舒张压正相关,PFDoDA 质量浓度与舒张压负相关,PFUnDA 质量浓度与高血压风险正相关。本研究的局限首先在于横断面研究,无法确定 PFASs 暴露与高血压疾病之间的因果关系,需要更多随机对照试验或纵向队列研究验证这些关联;其次,尽管本研究分析控制了许多混杂因素,但一些未收集的混杂因素,如家庭收入、饮食习惯和生活方式,可能在一定程度上影响研究结果;再次,由于本研究基于中国山东省济南市的一般人群,该结果可能无法推广到其他人群,如高暴露群体、孕妇或儿童;最后,人类还暴露于其他多种环境污染物(如有机磷酸酯、双酚类),这些污染物也可能影响血压水平^[10-14]。综上所述,本研究提供了 PFASs 暴露与血压水平和高血压风险相关的初步证据,后续将针对研究结果开展进一步研究。

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