

· 论 著 ·

# 巴里坤县体检人群血清尿酸检测结果分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 了解2018—2021年新疆维吾尔自治区巴里坤县居民血清尿酸(SUA)水平,为当地高尿酸血症防治提供依据。**方法** 选择2018—2021年在巴里坤县医院参加健康体检的20~69岁居民为调查对象,收集年龄、性别、用药史和疾病史资料,实验室检测SUA,描述性分析不同性别、年龄居民高尿酸血症和低尿酸血症检出情况。**结果** 纳入调查3 097人,其中男性1 210人,占39.07%;女性1 887人,占60.93%。年龄为(46.12±12.84)岁。调查对象SUA水平为(260.41±71.99) μmol/L,其中男性为(298.22±69.57) μmol/L,女性为(236.17±62.44) μmol/L。全人群和女性SUA水平均随年龄增长呈上升趋势( $P<0.05$ )。检出高尿酸血症132例,检出率为4.26%;其中男性检出率为4.63%,女性检出率为4.03%。全人群和女性高尿酸血症检出率均随年龄增长呈上升趋势( $P<0.05$ )。检出低尿酸血症22例,检出率为0.71%;其中男性检出率为0.25%,女性检出率为1.01%。中度低尿酸血症344例,检出率为11.11%;其中男性检出率为2.56%,女性检出率为16.59%。**结论** 巴里坤县居民SUA水平和高尿酸血症检出率均较低,应进一步加强男性SUA水平监测。

**关键词:** 血清尿酸;高尿酸血症;低尿酸血症;体检人群

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## Serum uric acid levels among physical examination populations in Balikun County

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the serum uric acid levels among residents living in Balikun County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region from 2018 to 2021, so as to provide insights into local hyperuricemia control. **Methods** The residents at ages of 20 to 69 years undergoing physical examinations in Balikun County Hospital during the period from 2018 to 2021 were enrolled. Their age, gender, and history of medication and disease were collected, and serum uric acid levels were measured. The gender- and age-specific prevalence of hyperuricemia and hypouricemia was descriptively analyzed. **Results** A total of 3 097 subjects were enrolled, which included 1 210 males (39.07%) and 1 887 females (60.93%) and had a mean age of (46.12±12.84) years. The overall mean serum uric acid was (260.41±71.99) μmol/L, and the mean serum uric acid was (298.22±69.57) μmol/L in men and (236.17±62.44) μmol/L in women. The serum uric acid level appeared a tendency towards a rise with ages both in whole study subjects and in women ( $P<0.05$ ). The overall prevalence of hyperuricemia was 4.26%, with 4.63% prevalence in men and 4.03% in women. The prevalence of hyperuricemia appeared a tendency towards a rise with ages both in whole study subjects and in women ( $P<0.05$ ). The overall prevalence of hypouricemia was 0.71%, with 0.25% prevalence in men and 1.01%

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in women; the prevalence of moderate hypouricemia was 11.11%, with 2.56% prevalence in men and 16.59% in women. **Conclusions** Low level of serum uric acid and prevalence of hyperuricemia is detected among residents living in Balikun County. Monitoring of serum uric acid is recommended to be intensified among men.

**Keywords:** serum uric acid; hyperuricemia; hypouricemia; physical examination population

近年来,血清尿酸 (serum uric acid, SUA) 代谢紊乱引起的高尿酸血症患病率逐年升高<sup>[1]</sup>, 2010—2014 年我国高尿酸血症患病率为 13.3%<sup>[2]</sup>。高尿酸血症与痛风、糖尿病和心血管疾病的发生密切相关<sup>[3-4]</sup>。低尿酸血症常伴有尿路结石和运动性急性肾损伤,与肾功能异常密切相关<sup>[5]</sup>。有研究发现, SUA 可能通过内质网应激和脂肪生成增加导致肝脏脂肪累积,引起肥胖和血脂代谢紊乱等代谢综合征<sup>[6]</sup>。新疆少数民族聚居地区人群流行病学调查发现,巴里坤县居民代谢综合征检出率与其他地区有显著差异,尤其肥胖和高血压检出率高于全国水平<sup>[7]</sup>。巴里坤县居民的生活方式和饮食习惯较为特殊, SUA 代谢性疾病的研究报道较少,因此本研究调查 2018—2020 年巴里坤县居民 SUA 水平,为当地高尿酸血症防治提供依据。

## 1 对象与方法

**1.1 对象** 选择 2018—2021 年在巴里坤县医院体检的 20~69 岁居民为调查对象。纳入标准:三代直系血亲在巴里坤县居住 20 年以上,相互之间没有血缘关系。排除标准:长期服用乙胺丁醇类抗结核药、噻嗪类利尿药或非固醇类抗炎镇痛药;肾功能不全;患恶性肿瘤。本研究通过新疆医科大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会审查,调查对象均知情同意。

**1.2 方法** 由经过统一培训的调查人员收集年龄、性别、用药史和疾病史资料。采集空腹 (禁食 12 h) 静脉血 5 mL,采用尿酸酶-过氧化物酶偶联法检测 SUA。分析不同性别、年龄居民 SUA 水平。

**1.3 诊断标准** 依据《中国高尿酸血症与痛风诊疗指南 (2019)》<sup>[8]</sup>,  $SUA \geq 420 \mu\text{mol/L}$  为高尿酸血症。依据《肾低尿酸血症临床实践指南 (第一版)》<sup>[9]</sup>,  $SUA \leq 120 \mu\text{mol/L}$  为低尿酸血症,  $120 < SUA \leq 180 \mu\text{mol/L}$  为中度低尿酸血症。

**1.4 统计分析** 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件统计分析。定性资料采用相对数描述,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验;检出率随年龄变化趋势采用趋势  $\chi^2$  检验; SUA 水平随年龄变化采用趋势方差分析。定量资料服从正态分布,采用均数±标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 描述,组间比较采用  $t$  检验。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 基本情况** 调查 3 097 人,其中男性 1 210 人,占 39.07%;女性 1 887 人,占 60.93%。年龄为  $(46.12 \pm 12.84)$  岁。

**2.2 SUA 水平** 调查对象 SUA 水平为  $(260.41 \pm 71.99) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,其中男性为  $(298.22 \pm 69.57) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,女性为  $(236.17 \pm 62.44) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,男性 SUA 水平高于女性 ( $t=25.797$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。全人群和女性 SUA 水平随年龄增长呈上升趋势 ( $F_{\text{趋势}}=29.684$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $F_{\text{趋势}}=32.770$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。

**2.3 高尿酸血症检出情况** 检出高尿酸血症 132 例,检出率为 4.26%。其中男性 56 例,检出率为 4.63%;女性 76 例,检出率为 4.03%;男性和女性高尿酸血症检出率比较,差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=0.652$ ,  $P=0.420$ )。全人群和女性高尿酸血症检出率均随年龄增长呈上升趋势 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 1。

**2.4 低尿酸血症检出情况** 检出低尿酸血症 22 例,检出率为 0.71%;其中男性 3 例,检出率为 0.25%;女性 19 例,检出率为 1.01%;男性低尿酸血症检出率低于女性 ( $\chi^2=6.021$ ,  $P=0.014$ )。检出中度低尿酸血症 344 例,检出率为 11.11%;其中男性 31 例,检出率为 2.56%;女性 313 例,检出率为 16.59%;男性中度低尿酸血症检出率低于女性 ( $\chi^2=146.876$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。全人群和女性中度低尿酸血症检出率均随年龄增长呈下降趋势 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 1。

## 3 讨论

调查巴里坤县体检人群 3 097 人,男女性别比为 1 : 1.56,年龄为  $(46.12 \pm 12.84)$  岁。调查对象 SUA 水平为  $(260.41 \pm 71.99) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,低于我国西南地区 10 141 名成年人 [ $(289.8 \pm 81.0) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ]<sup>[10]</sup>、巴里坤县汉族居民 [ $(313.6 \pm 111.0) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ]<sup>[11]</sup> 以及新疆昭苏垦区汉族和哈萨克族居民 [ $(298.5 \pm 70.0)$  和  $(282.2 \pm 66.6) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ]<sup>[12]</sup> 的调查结果,提示 SUA 水平受地域和种族影响。男性 SUA 水平高于女性,可能与雌二醇促进 SUA 代谢有关。研究发现,受性激素影响,男性 SUA 水平较绝经前女性高约  $60 \mu\text{mol/L}$ <sup>[13]</sup>。女性 SUA 水平随年龄增长呈上升趋势,绝经后女性

表 1 调查对象高尿酸血症和低尿酸血症检出情况 [n (%)]

Table 1 Prevalence of hyperuricemia and hypouricemia among respondents [n (%)]

年龄/岁 Age/Year	高尿酸血症 Hyperuricemia			低尿酸血症 Hypouricemia			中度低尿酸血症 Moderate hypouricemia		
	全人群 All	男 Male	女 Female	全人群 All	男 Male	女 Female	全人群 All	男 Male	女 Female
20~	6 (1.99)	3 (2.46)	3 (1.67)	4 (1.32)	0 (0)	4 (2.22)	36 (11.92)	4 (3.28)	32 (17.78)
30~	33 (3.76)	14 (4.32)	19 (3.44)	7 (0.80)	0 (0)	7 (1.27)	124 (14.14)	10 (3.09)	114 (20.61)
40~	36 (3.85)	15 (4.45)	21 (3.51)	5 (0.53)	2 (0.59)	3 (0.50)	112 (11.97)	6 (1.78)	106 (17.70)
50~	25 (4.90)	10 (4.67)	15 (5.07)	2 (0.39)	0 (0)	2 (0.68)	42 (8.24)	6 (2.80)	36 (12.16)
60~69	32 (6.78)	14 (6.57)	18 (6.95)	4 (0.85)	1 (0.47)	3 (1.16)	30 (6.36)	5 (2.35)	25 (9.65)
$\chi^2$ 趋势 Trend 值	11.141	2.599	8.944	0.731	0.175	1.390	18.704	0.316	15.872
P 值	<0.001	0.107	0.003	0.393	0.398	0.238	<0.001	0.574	<0.001

性激素水平降低, 雌二醇减少, 高尿酸血症发生率升高。

巴里坤县居民高尿酸血症检出率为 4.26%, 其中男性为 4.63%, 女性为 4.03%, 低于 2000—2014 年我国高尿酸血症的调查结果 (男性为 19.4%, 女性为 7.9%)<sup>[2]</sup>。陈艳等<sup>[14]</sup>调查发现, 新疆哈萨克族居民日均摄入畜禽肉类 315 g, 高于《中国居民膳食指南 (2016)》建议量; 水果、蛋类、豆类和鱼虾均低于《中国居民膳食指南 (2016)》建议量; 蛋白质摄入量为参考摄入量的 160.00%。提示哈萨克族居民饮食嘌呤含量高, 高嘌呤食物摄入过多是高尿酸血症的危险因素。然而, 巴里坤县居民高尿酸血症检出率低于全国水平, 考虑与当地居民乳制品摄入量较高有关。牛奶蛋白 (酪蛋白和乳清蛋白) 具有降低 SUA 水平的作用, 乳制品摄入量与 SUA 水平呈负相关<sup>[15]</sup>。此外, 遗传因素在嘌呤代谢紊乱中的作用也不可忽视。研究显示, 42% 的嘌呤代谢紊乱与遗传因素有关, 双亲均患高尿酸血症和痛风者比单亲患高尿酸血症和痛风者的发病率高<sup>[16]</sup>。不同性别居民高尿酸血症检出率差异无统计学意义, 与我国男性高尿酸血症患病率较高的调查结果<sup>[17]</sup>不同, 可能与抽样误差有关。女性高尿酸血症检出率随年龄增长呈上升趋势, 与绝经后雌激素水平逐渐降低, 血清 SUA 浓度增加有关。

巴里坤县居民低尿酸血症检出率较低, 与尹逸丛等<sup>[18]</sup>对我国 6 省份的调查结果 (0.70%) 相近。中度低尿酸血症检出率为 11.11%, 女性高于男性, 且随年龄增长呈下降趋势, 可能与雌激素或黄体酮水平下降有关。

综上所述, 巴里坤县居民 SUA 水平和高尿酸血症检出率均较低, 但仍需加强男性 SUA 水平监测。本研究属于区域性横断面调查, 不能代表巴里坤县整体水平; 本研究未纳入饮食方式、生活习惯和经济状

况等因素, 可能会导致结果偏差。

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