

成年人肥胖与失眠的关联研究

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摘要: **目的** 了解成年人肥胖与失眠的关联, 为成年人控制肥胖和改善睡眠质量提供依据。**方法** 采用多阶段整群随机抽样方法, 抽取深圳市龙岗区的16个社区, 选择年龄 ≥ 18 岁的社区常住居民为调查对象。采用自制问卷收集调查对象的性别、年龄、文化程度和婚姻状况等资料, 并计算体质指数(BMI), 采用失眠严重程度指数量表(ISI)评估睡眠状况, 采用多因素logistic回归模型分析肥胖与失眠的关联。**结果** 发放问卷10 434份, 回收有效问卷9 425份, 回收有效率为90.33%。其中男性3 448人, 占36.58%; 女性5 977人, 占63.42%。年龄以18~<45岁为主, 6 940人占73.63%。体重过低778人, 占8.25%; 体重正常5 522人, 占58.59%; 超重2 209人, 23.44%; 肥胖916人, 占9.72%。检出失眠1 149例, 检出率为12.19%。其中轻度失眠839人, 占8.90%; 中度失眠247人, 占2.62%; 重度失眠63人, 占0.67%。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示, 肥胖与失眠存在统计学关联($OR=2.179$, $95\%CI: 1.824\sim 2.603$)。**结论** 肥胖和失眠之间存在统计学关联, 应加强对居民的体重管理和睡眠健康教育。

关键词: 肥胖; 失眠; 睡眠质量

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Relationship between obesity and insomnia among adults

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the association between obesity and insomnia among adults, so as to provide insights into obesity control and sleep health improvements among adult populations. **Methods** Sixteen communities were randomly sampled from Longgang District, Shenzhen City using a multistage cluster sampling method, and permanent residents at ages of 18 years and older living in these communities were recruited as study subjects. Subjects' gender, age, educational level and marital status were collected using a self-designed questionnaire, and the body mass index (BMI) was calculated. The sleep quality was evaluated using the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI), and the correlation between obesity and insomnia was evaluated using a multivariable logistic regression model. **Results** A total of 10 434 questionnaires were allocated, and 9 425 valid questionnaires were recovered, with an effective recovery rate of 90.33%. The respondents included 3 448 men (36.58%) and 5 977 women (63.42%), and 6 940 respondents (73.63%) were at ages of 18 to 44 years. There were 778 respondents with underweight (8.25%), 5 522 with normal weight (58.59%), 2 209 with overweight (23.44%) and 916 with obesity (9.72%). Among all respondents, 1 149 respondents were detected with insomnia, with a detection rate of 12.19%, including 839 subjects with mild insomnia (8.90%), 247 subjects moderate insomnia (2.62%) and 63 subjects with severe insomnia (0.67%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed a statistically significant correlation between obesity and insomnia ($OR=2.179$, $95\%CI: 1.824\sim 2.603$).

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Conclusions There is a significant correlation between obesity and insomnia. Body weight management and sleep health education shall be intensified among adults.

Keywords: obesity; insomnia; sleep quality

睡眠是人类健康的重要组成部分,睡眠不足和睡眠质量差均不利于健康。约30%的人有过失眠体验,约10%~15%的人符合失眠障碍的诊断标准^[1]。睡眠障碍与糖尿病、肥胖和高血压等躯体疾病,以及焦虑、抑郁等精神障碍密切相关^[2-4]。研究普遍认为睡眠质量与肥胖相关,失眠和肥胖可能具有共同的危险因素,存在双向因果关系^[5]。有学者对睡眠不足的超重人群进行睡眠训练延长睡眠时间后,能量摄入显著减少^[6]。近年来深圳市超重肥胖患病率明显升高^[7],本研究选择深圳市龙岗区成年居民进行调查,分析睡眠质量与肥胖的关联,为成年人群控制肥胖和改善睡眠质量提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象 2020年6—8月采用多阶段整群随机抽样方法,从龙岗区11个街道随机抽取2个街道,每个街道随机抽取8个社区,以抽中社区的常住居民为调查对象。纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 18 岁;已在深圳市连续居住 ≥ 6 个月;能独立或在他人帮助下完成问卷。本调查通过深圳市康宁医院伦理审查委员会审查,审批号:2021-K002-01,调查对象均知情同意。

1.2 方法 自制问卷,内容包括性别、年龄、文化程度、婚姻、家庭经济状况、身高、体重、吸烟和饮酒等资料。采用失眠严重程度指数量表 (Insomnia Severity Index, ISI)^[8] 评估失眠状况。该量表包括入睡困难、睡眠维持困难、早醒、睡眠满意度、日间功能障碍、生活质量影响和继发情绪问题7个条目,采用Likert 5级评分,总分为28分;0~7分为无临床意义的失眠,8~14分为轻度失眠,15~21分为中度失眠,22~28分为重度失眠。计算体质指数 (BMI),参考《中国成人超重和肥胖症预防控制指南》,BMI < 18.5 kg/m²为体重过低;18.5~ < 24.0 kg/m²为体重正常;24.0~ < 28.0 kg/m²为超重; ≥ 28.0 kg/m²为肥胖^[9]。经济状况参考《广东统计年鉴》^[10],人均可支配收入 $\leq 12\ 665.68$ 元/年为经济状况较差;12 665.68元/年 $<$ 人均可支配收入 $< 93\ 242.94$ 元/年为经济状况中等;人均可支配收入 $\geq 93\ 242.94$ 元/年为经济状况较好。饮酒指过去30 d内饮过各类含有乙醇的饮料。吸烟指过去30 d内吸过烟。

1.3 质量控制 调查对象通过问卷星填写问卷。问卷星设置空项提醒,须填写完整后才能提交。原始数

据导入Excel表格后采取双人核对,剔除作答时间 < 150 s和有明显逻辑错误的问卷。

1.4 统计分析 采用SPSS 25.0软件统计分析。定性资料采用相对数描述,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,肥胖与失眠的关联采用多因素logistic回归模型分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况 发放问卷10 434份,回收有效问卷9 425份,回收有效率为90.33%。其中男性3 448人,占36.58%;女性5 977人,占63.42%。年龄以18~ < 45 岁为主,6 940人占73.63%。已婚7 939人,占84.23%。文化程度以大专及以上学历为主,4 428人占46.98%。经济状况以中等水平为主,7 690人占81.59%。吸烟1 321人,占14.02%。饮酒1 237人,占13.12%。体重过低778人,占8.25%;体重正常5 522人,占58.59%;超重2 209人,占23.44%;肥胖916人,占9.72%。见表1。

2.2 失眠检出情况 检出失眠1 149例,检出率为12.19%。其中轻度失眠839人,占8.90%;中度失眠247人,占2.62%;重度失眠63人,占0.67%;无临床意义的失眠8 276人,占87.81%。女性失眠检出率高于男性 ($P<0.05$)。吸烟和饮酒人群的失眠检出率较高 ($P<0.05$)。不同年龄、婚姻状况、文化程度、经济状况和BMI的成年人群失眠检出率比较,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 肥胖与失眠关联的多因素logistic回归分析 以失眠为因变量 (0=否,1=是),以性别、年龄、婚姻状况、文化程度、经济状况、吸烟、饮酒和肥胖为自变量,进行多因素logistic回归分析。结果显示肥胖与失眠存在统计学关联 ($P<0.05$)。见表2。

3 讨论

本次调查了深圳市龙岗区9 425名成年居民,肥胖检出率为9.72%,低于2015—2019年中国成人肥胖率 (16.4%)^[11]。肥胖人群发生失眠的风险是非肥胖人群的2.179倍。RESTA等^[12]研究发现,与正常体重人群相比,无睡眠呼吸暂停的重度肥胖患者夜间睡眠质量差,白天易嗜睡和疲劳,提示肥胖可能对睡眠有直接影响。目前肥胖影响睡眠的病理生理机制尚不清楚,有研究推测肥胖可能通过促炎性细胞因子水

表 1 成年人失眠检出率比较

Table 1 Comparison of the detection rates of insomnia among adults

项目 Item	调查人数 Respondents	失眠人数 Insomnia cases	检出率 Detection rate/%	χ^2 值	P值
性别 Gender				4.750	0.029
男 Male	3 448	387	11.22		
女 Female	5 977	762	12.75		
年龄/岁 Age/Year				21.789	<0.001
18~	6 940	881	12.69		
45~	1 895	177	9.34		
>60	590	91	15.42		
婚姻状况 Marital status				194.702	<0.001
未婚 Unmarried	1 224	265	21.65		
已婚 Married	7 939	810	10.20		
离异/丧偶 Divorced/widowed	262	74	28.24		
文化程度 Educational level				37.314	<0.001
初中及以下 Junior high school and below	2 482	263	10.60		
高中/中专 High school/technical secondary school	2 515	250	9.94		
大专及以上 Diploma and above	4 428	636	14.36		
经济状况 Economic level				167.599	<0.001
较差 Low	720	197	27.36		
中等 Medium	7 690	840	10.92		
较好 High	1 015	112	11.03		
吸烟 Smoking				23.065	<0.001
是 Yes	1 321	214	16.20		
否 No	8 104	935	11.54		
饮酒 Drinking				25.534	<0.001
是 Yes	1 237	205	16.57		
否 No	8 188	944	11.53		
BMI				114.038	<0.001
体重过低 Underweight	778	124	15.94		
体重正常 Normal weight	5 522	619	11.21		
超重 Overweight	2 209	205	9.28		
肥胖 Obesity	916	201	21.94		

平升高或下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能紊乱影响睡眠^[2]。同时,肥胖引发的躯体因素能间接导致失眠。研究发现肥胖与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停、胃食管反流和哮喘等多种疾病关系密切^[5, 13-14],而这些疾病也均与睡眠障碍有关^[14-15]。此外,肥胖也会造成心理困扰,降低身体感知和生活质量,甚至出现焦虑和抑郁情绪,间接导致睡眠质量下降^[3]。

龙岗区居民失眠检出率为 12.19%,与 2014 年江苏省苏州市(16.06%)^[16]和 2016 年浙江省宁波市检出率(11.38%)^[17]相近。肥胖是睡眠障碍的危险

因素;而睡眠不足可通过调节人体激素水平影响能量摄入和消耗,患者白天易过度嗜睡、疲劳和困倦,身体活动不足加剧肥胖,从而陷入失眠与肥胖的恶性循环^[5]。WESTERLUND 等^[18]研究发现睡眠时间过长或过短均与肥胖相关。KIM 等^[19]发现成年人睡眠时间短和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停与内脏肥胖相关。林任等^[20]发现睡眠时间是肥胖的影响因素,睡眠不足可显著增加肥胖风险。因此,应加强肥胖人群的体重管理和睡眠健康教育。

本研究存在以下不足:横断面研究无法确定肥胖

表 2 成年人失眠影响因素的多因素 logistic 回归分析
Table 2 Multivariable logistic regression analysis of factors affecting insomnia among adults

变量 Variable	参照组 Reference	β	$s_{\bar{x}}$	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
性别 Gender							
女 Female	男 Male	0.474	0.081	33.934	<0.001	1.606	1.370~1.884
年龄/岁 Age/Year							
45~	18~	-0.022	0.098	0.050	0.823	0.978	0.807~1.186
>60		0.737	0.133	30.484	<0.001	2.089	1.608~2.714
婚姻状况 Marital status							
已婚 Married	未婚 Unmarried	-0.756	0.085	78.807	<0.001	0.470	0.397~0.555
离异/丧偶 Divorced/widowed		0.269	0.165	2.657	0.103	1.308	0.947~1.807
文化程度 Educational level							
高中/中专 High school/technical secondary school	初中及以下 Junior high school and below	0.055	0.098	0.313	0.576	1.057	0.871~1.281
大专及以上 Diploma and above		0.499	0.093	29.083	<0.001	1.648	1.374~1.976
经济状况 Economic level							
中等 Medium	较差 Low	-1.034	0.096	115.050	<0.001	0.355	0.294~0.429
较好 High		-1.118	0.137	66.201	<0.001	0.327	0.250~0.428
吸烟 Smoking							
是 Yes	否 No	0.427	0.110	15.125	<0.001	1.533	1.236~1.901
饮酒 Drinking							
是 Yes	否 No	0.295	0.106	7.740	0.005	1.343	1.091~1.653
肥胖 Obesity							
是 Yes	否 No	0.779	0.091	73.761	<0.001	2.179	1.824~2.603
常量 Constant		-1.288	0.147	76.742	<0.001		

和失眠的因果关系；回溯性报告可能会受记忆和社会期望影响而产生一定的偏倚；网络调查难以确保被调查者体重、经济状况等敏感信息的真实性；未纳入阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停、抑郁障碍病史和焦虑障碍病史等影响因素。后续应纳入与睡眠、肥胖关联性更高的影响因素开展前瞻性研究。

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