

· 综述 ·

孕期砷暴露对母婴健康影响的研究进展

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摘要: 砷是一种有毒类金属, 可通过饮水、食物、空气等多种途径进入人体。研究表明, 孕期砷暴露可导致妊娠并发症、不良妊娠结局, 且母亲体内砷含量与新生儿神经发育乃至成年后的健康均存在着一定的关联。因为目前相关研究结论不一且具体机制不明确, 所以孕期砷暴露对母婴健康的负面影响尚未得到广泛认知。本文收集2007—2022年国内外关于孕期砷暴露对母婴健康影响的研究文献, 从孕期砷暴露的影响因素及标志物, 孕期砷暴露与妊娠并发症、妊娠不良出生结局的关联和对新生儿生长发育的影响等方面进行综述, 并探讨孕期砷暴露导致负面健康效应的潜在机制, 为深入研究孕期砷暴露的危害并制定相应防制策略提供依据。

关键词: 砷; 环境暴露; 孕期; 母婴健康

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Effects of arsenic exposure during pregnancy on maternal and neonatal health: a review

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Abstract: Arsenic is a toxic metalloid, which may enter the human body through a variety of routes, including drinking water, food, and air. Previous studies have shown that arsenic exposure during pregnancy may cause pregnancy complications and adverse pregnancy outcomes, and maternal arsenic levels correlate with neonatal neurodevelopment and adult health. However, the negative impact of arsenic exposure during pregnancy on maternal and child health has not been widely accepted because of inconsistent study conclusions and unclear mechanisms. Based on international and national studies pertaining to the effect of arsenic exposure during pregnancy on maternal and child health during the period between 2007 and 2022, this review describes the influencing factors and biomarkers of arsenic exposure during pregnancy, associations of arsenic exposure during pregnancy with pregnancy complications and adverse pregnancy outcomes and impact of arsenic exposure during pregnancy on neonatal neurodevelopment, and discusses the mechanisms underlying negative health effects caused by arsenic exposure during pregnancy, so as to provide the evidence for assessing the hazards of arsenic exposure during pregnancy and formulating the control strategy.

Keywords: arsenic; environmental exposure; pregnancy; maternal and child health

随着砷在工业生产和制药的广泛使用, 释放到环境与食物链中的砷日益增多^[1]。砷可以通过呼吸道、消化道和皮肤接触进入人体, 导致多脏器损伤。饮用水是人类暴露于砷的主要途径, 调查发现全球至今还

有大量人群处于砷的高暴露风险中, 其中包括我国内蒙古、新疆和山西等省份^[2]。砷具有胚胎毒性和发育毒性, 对胚胎和母体可产生双重毒害作用^[3]。砷还可通过胎盘屏障进入胎儿体内, 形成长期的发育损害, 是儿童神经行为发育障碍的重要危险因素^[4]。目前研究以动物实验为主, 且研究结果不一, 有关孕期砷暴露的防制政策与措施需要更充足的证据支撑。因此, 本文收集2007—2022年国内外发表的孕期砷

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暴露对母婴健康影响的研究文献进行综述，并初步探讨其作用机制，为进一步研究孕期砷暴露的危害并制定相应防制策略提供依据。

1 孕期砷暴露的影响因素及其标志物

多种因素会影响孕期砷暴露水平。张晶晶等^[5]研究发现，孕妇居住于空气污染区会增加体内砷浓度，并且居住时间<2年的孕妇这种作用会加强，说明居住时间短的孕妇对砷的易感性更高；研究还发现当孕妇配偶的职业为工人时，新生儿脐带血砷水平较高，可能与配偶职业接触砷增加孕妇砷暴露有关。BOZACK 等^[6]在一项随机临床试验中发现叶酸补充剂可增加砷的甲基化过程，促进其通过尿液排出体外，从而降低血砷含量。此外，产前砷暴露量与妊娠年龄存在显著负相关关系^[7]；孕妇吸烟和被动吸烟均会增加砷的暴露^[8]；家庭年收入越高，孕产妇及脐带血砷浓度就越高^[9]。

目前研究主要检测尿液、血液、头发和指（趾）甲中的砷水平，其中血砷和尿砷分别反映砷的内吸收剂量和机体对砷的代谢能力，头发和指（趾）甲中的砷反映砷的长期蓄积程度^[10]。

2 孕期砷暴露与妊娠并发症

妊娠糖尿病（gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM）与妊娠高血压综合征（pregnancy-induced hypertension syndrome, PIH）是常见的2种妊娠并发症，会对母体及子代产生一系列短期和长期的不良影响^[11]。

砷暴露与GDM的关联研究结果尚存在争议。一项欧洲回顾性队列研究未发现尿砷水平与GDM之间存在关联^[12]，但是一项我国基于出生队列的研究表明孕期砷暴露会增加患GDM的风险^[13]。ETTINGER等^[14]发现孕期暴露于砷会增加孕妇发生糖耐量受损的风险。FARZAN等^[15]的一项队列研究结果显示，孕妇饮用水中砷浓度每增加5 μg/L，GDM发生风险相应增加10%（OR=1.1, 95%CI: 1.0~1.2），同时在产后2周采集的孕妇趾甲中也发现砷与GDM之间的关联（OR=1.7, 95%CI: 1.1~2.8），但并未发现尿砷与GDM的关联。氧化应激可能是孕期砷暴露影响GDM发生风险的主要原因之一。砷是一种内分泌干扰物，能破坏糖皮质激素受体，而糖皮质激素可以调节人体各种生物过程，其中包括胰岛素敏感性。实验证据表明，氧化应激和胰岛素抵抗可由砷诱导，提示砷诱发的GDM具有生物学合理性。还有研究发现砷

可以通过改变β细胞功能从而改变孕期葡萄糖稳态，增加患GDM的风险^[16]。

孕期砷暴露会增加患PIH的风险。冯兰兰等^[17]研究结果显示，孕早期高暴露于砷的孕妇患PIH风险是低暴露孕妇的1.63倍（95%CI: 1.08~2.48），但未在孕中期母体血清和脐带血清中发现砷与PIH的关联（P>0.05），提示可进一步关注孕期砷暴露与PIH的关联是否存在暴露窗口期。FARZAN等^[18]在美国新罕布什尔州出生队列中检测514名孕妇尿砷浓度，发现尿砷浓度每增加5 μg/L，每月收缩压和舒张压分别增加0.15 mmHg（1 mmHg=0.133 kPa）和0.14 mmHg（均P<0.05）。砷对PIH影响的潜在机制尚不清楚。体外和体内研究表明，砷会引起全身和主动脉血管紧张素信号传导上调，诱导血管功能障碍^[19]。最近对大鼠的实验研究也表明，砷暴露会使血浆血管紧张素Ⅱ和血管紧张素转换酶水平升高，增加主动脉血管紧张素Ⅱ的I型受体蛋白表达^[20]，从而导致血压增高。

3 孕期砷暴露与不良妊娠结局及新生儿生长发育

3.1 早产

早产儿（孕周<37周）组织器官发育不成熟、并发症多，是新生儿死亡的主要原因^[21]。研究表明，孕期砷暴露不但增加早产发生风险，而且会导致早期流产^[22]。RAHMAN等^[23]发现孕期砷暴露与早产存在剂量-反应关系，即孕妇饮用水中砷浓度每增加1个自然对数浓度，早产风险增加7%~18%。

3.2 先天性心脏病

先天性心脏病是最常见的出生缺陷之一，可直接导致新生儿死亡，全球患先天性心脏病的新生儿约占活产儿的10%，在我国患病率约为8.9%^[24]。孕期砷暴露会增加先天性心脏病的发生风险。丹麦一项全国性队列研究结果显示，与暴露于饮用水中砷浓度<0.5 μg/L相比，暴露于0.5~0.9 μg/L、1.0~4.9 μg/L和≥5.0 μg/L的儿童发生先天性心脏病的OR值分别为1.13（95%CI: 1.27~1.39）、1.33（95%CI: 1.27~1.39）和1.42（95%CI: 1.24~1.63）^[25]。我国一项调查显示，与头发中砷浓度较低组（≤62.03 ng/g）相比，较高组（≥117.80 ng/g）患冠心病（OR=5.62, 95%CI: 3.43~9.24）、心内缺陷（OR=6.30, 95%CI: 3.63~10.92）和心外缺陷（OR=5.01, 95%CI: 2.42~10.72）的风险增加^[26]。动物实验研究表明，经砷染毒处理的斑马鱼胚胎会出现心动过缓和心室形状改变等心脏功能异常症状^[27]。

3.3 新生儿生长发育

有研究发现，孕妇血浆和脐带血血浆中的砷浓度都与新生儿出生时体重、身长、头围呈负相关^[28]。但一项国家出生队列研究发现产前暴露于砷与新生儿出生身长和头围呈正相关，与体质指数呈负相关；仅在女婴中，砷浓度与新生儿胎龄存在负相关关系^[29]。丁秀丽等^[30]发现胎儿双顶径、股骨长度与脐带血砷水平呈负相关，与孟加拉国一项研究^[31]结果一致。一系列的动物实验也进一步验证了孕期砷暴露可能会抑制子代体重增长^[32]；也有动物研究表明高剂量砷暴露会影响子代鼠生长发育，但低浓度砷暴露可能不会影响子代鼠早期的体重变化^[33]。这提示孕期砷暴露对母婴的健康影响可能存在阈值，有待进一步研究。

根据健康和疾病的发育起源学说，许多疾病可能是由子宫内或儿童时期的暴露（如营养不良、致瘤物等）所造成的，所以孕期砷暴露可能影响深远。流行病学调查表明，宫内和出生后早期砷暴露可能与出生后甚至成年后的多种慢性病存在一定因果关系。最近美国新罕布什尔州出生队列的一项研究发现，孕期砷暴露与儿童期肺功能下降密切相关^[34]。日本和智利的研究显示，宫内接触砷与子代患心血管疾病、非酒精性脂肪性肝病、糖尿病、慢性肺病和恶性肿瘤等疾病的风险增加有关^[35]。同时有动物实验研究表明，孕期砷暴露会影响子代的神经发育及认知功能^[36]。

3.4 孕期砷暴露导致不良妊娠结局的机制

母体中的砷可通过胎盘屏障进入胎儿体内，影响胎儿生长发育^[4]，虽然具体机制尚不十分明确，但有研究者提出以下2种可能：砷氧化应激和诱导相关表观基因的表达失调。

研究表明，三价砷与巯基有高亲和力，可与多种酶及功能蛋白的巯基结合，干扰细胞正常代谢，抑制多种抗氧化酶活性，诱导体内活性氧水平增高；同时无机砷可通过自身的甲基化过程产生大量活性氧，活性氧诱导的氧化应激会阻碍细胞周期进程，导致细胞凋亡^[37]，是胎儿宫内生长受限、早产、低出生体重和神经发育迟缓的危险因素^[38]。

砷可通过干扰微小RNA（microRNA, miRNA）的基因表达影响胎儿生长发育^[39]。RAHMAN等^[40]研究发现，胎盘组织miRNA表达的高低与胎龄和新生儿出生体重呈负相关关系，而当宫内砷暴露量较高时，miRNA表达水平与新生儿出生体重的负向关联更强。

砷还可通过干扰DNA甲基化的模式破坏表观遗传信号传导。DNA甲基化是一种重要的表观遗传修饰，在胚胎发育、细胞分化与转化及X染色体失活等生命过程中起着至关重要的作用。DNA甲基化是在5'-CpG-3'中的第5个碳基上，通过DNA胞嘧啶-5-甲基转移酶（DNA methyltransferases, DNMTs）的作用与1个甲基基团共价键结合，而砷的生物转化会消耗一部分组成DNMTs的S-腺苷甲硫氨酸，干扰DNA甲基化从而影响胎儿生长发育^[41]。有学者还发现砷会以剂量依赖性方式抑制DNMTs的mRNA表达水平，影响其活性，导致DNA去甲基化^[42]。孟加拉国一项流行病学研究也证明，孕妇尿砷浓度与脐带血DNA甲基化存在正向关联（P<0.05）^[43]。

4 小结

随着环境中砷的增多与人类暴露砷途径的多样化，孕期砷暴露难以避免。已有的研究表明孕期暴露于砷不仅会影响母亲的健康，还会影响胎儿发育及成年后的发展，但研究结果并不一致，且这些研究几乎都来自几个相同的研究团队，可能存在一定的偏倚。同时，研究地区、研究人群、检测方法和检测标志物不同，得出的结论也会有所不同。目前关于孕期砷暴露引起不良母婴健康效应的确切机制并不十分明确，今后还需要进行大样本的人群流行病学研究及动物实验，来进一步明确孕期砷暴露对母婴健康影响的窗口关键期、剂量-反应关系、表观遗传性及作用机制，并制订允许摄入量和防止砷暴露的方法。

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刊登在本刊 2023 年第 3 期第 196 页的论文题目“西湖区中小学生抑郁症状调查”更正为“某区中小学生抑郁症状调查”。特此声明，并向读者致以诚挚的歉意。