

· 疾病控制 ·

内蒙古自治区40岁及以上居民慢性阻塞性肺疾病监测结果分析

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摘要: 目的 了解内蒙古自治区≥40岁居民慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)高危人群的分布特征, 为COPD综合防控提供依据。方法 于2019年5—12月, 采用多阶段分层整群随机抽样结合人口规模成比例抽样方法在内蒙古自治区4个监测点抽取≥40岁居民开展问卷调查, 收集人口学信息、现在或既往吸烟、儿童期严重呼吸系统感染、职业有害因素暴露、室内污染燃料暴露、慢性呼吸道症状、个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史和慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史等资料, 分析COPD高危人群和危险因素分布特征。结果 调查2 302人, 其中男性1 234人, 占53.61%; 女性1 068人, 占46.39%。年龄为(57.87±8.67)岁。有至少1项高危因素暴露2 114人, 占91.83%。危险因素暴露率为87.88%; 不同性别、年龄、居住地和职业居民危险因素暴露率比较, 差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 男性暴露率高于女性, 50~<60岁组暴露率高于60~<70岁组, 农村暴露率高于城市, 职业为农林牧渔水利者暴露率高于国家企业办事人员或专业技术人员、离退休人员(均P<0.05)。慢性呼吸道症状流行率为14.73%; 不同居住地和职业居民慢性呼吸道症状流行率比较, 差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 农村流行率高于城市, 农林牧渔水利者流行率高于离退休人员(均P<0.05)。个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史暴露率为10.90%; 不同文化程度、居住地和职业居民个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史暴露率比较, 差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 小学及以下、初中文化程度暴露率高于高中及以上, 农村暴露率高于城市, 农林牧渔水利者暴露率高于离退休人员(均P<0.05)。慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史者暴露率为22.85%; 农村暴露率高于城市(P<0.05)。有危险因素暴露居民现在或既往吸烟暴露率为38.84%, 儿童期严重呼吸系统感染暴露率为2.13%, 职业有害因素暴露率为44.27%, 室内污染燃料暴露率为60.12%。男性、农村居民现在或既往吸烟、职业有害因素暴露率较高(均P<0.05)。结论 内蒙古自治区≥40岁居民COPD高危人群比例较高, 建议加强对男性、农村和农林牧渔水利居民的健康教育, 采取综合防控策略降低居民危险因素暴露水平。

关键词: 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 危险因素; 高危人群

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Analysis of surveillance data of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among residents aged 40 years and older in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

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Abstract: Objective To understand the distribution characteristics of high-risk populations for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among residents aged ≥40 years in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, so as to provide a basis for comprehensive prevention and control of COPD. **Methods** A multi-stage stratified cluster random sampling method combined with probability proportional to size sampling was used to select residents aged ≥40 years from May

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to December 2019 in 4 monitoring sites in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for a questionnaire survey. Information on demographics, current or past smoking, severe respiratory infections in childhood, exposure to occupational harmful factors, exposure to indoor polluting fuels, chronic respiratory symptoms, personal history of chronic respiratory diseases, and family history of chronic respiratory diseases was collected. The distribution characteristics of high risk populations of COPD and high-risk factors were analyzed. **Results** A total of 2 302 people were surveyed, including 1 234 males (53.61%) and 1 068 females (46.39%). The mean age was (57.87 ± 8.67) years. A total of 2 114 people (91.83%) were exposed to at least one high-risk factor. The exposure rate of risk factors was 87.88%. There were significant differences in the exposure rates of risk factors among residents of different genders, ages, residence, and occupations (all $P < 0.05$). The exposure rate was higher in males than in females, higher in the 50–60 years than in the 60–<70 years, higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and higher among those engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and water conservancy than among national enterprise clerks, professional and technical personnel, and retirees (all $P < 0.05$). The prevalence of chronic respiratory symptoms was 14.73%. There were significant differences in the prevalence of chronic respiratory symptoms among residents of different residence and occupations (all $P < 0.05$). The prevalence was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and higher among those engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and water conservancy than among retirees (all $P < 0.05$). The exposure rate of personal history of chronic respiratory diseases was 10.90%. There were significant differences in the exposure rate of personal history of chronic respiratory diseases among residents of different educational levels, residence, and occupations (all $P < 0.05$). The exposure rate was higher among those with primary education or below and junior high school education than among those with high school education or above, higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and higher among those engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and water conservancy than among retirees (all $P < 0.05$). The exposure rate of family history of chronic respiratory diseases was 22.85%. The exposure rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas ($P < 0.05$). Among residents exposed to risk factors, the exposure rate of current or past smoking was 38.84%, the exposure rate of severe respiratory infections in childhood was 2.13%, the exposure rate of occupational harmful factors was 44.27%, and the exposure rate of indoor polluting fuels was 60.12%. The exposure rates of current or past smoking and occupational harmful factors were higher in males and rural residents (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The proportion of high-risk populations for COPD among residents aged ≥ 40 years in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is relatively high. It is recommended to strengthen health education for male residents, rural residents, and those engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and water conservancy, and to adopt comprehensive prevention and control strategies to reduce the exposure level of risk factors among residents.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; risk factor; high-risk population

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是呼吸系统常见慢性病, 以持续性呼吸道症状和气流受限为主要特征^[1], 是引起死亡的主要原因之一, 居我国居民死因顺位第四位^[2]。我国 ≥ 40 岁居民 COPD 患病率为 13.6%^[3], 内蒙古自治区 ≥ 40 岁居民 COPD 患病率为 9.3%, 但 COPD 患病知晓率仅为 1%^[4], 大量 COPD 患者处于未诊断和未干预状态。《健康中国行动 (2019—2030 年)》建议每年对 ≥ 40 岁人群或慢性呼吸系统疾病高危人群进行 1 次肺功能检查^[5], 在 COPD 高危人群中开展筛查对防制 COPD 有重要意义^[6]。我国 ≥ 40 岁居民 COPD 高危人群比例高达 89.5%^[7], 本研究分析 2019 年内蒙古自治区 ≥ 40 岁居民 COPD 监测结果, 了解 COPD 高危人群和危险因素分布特征, 为 COPD 综合防控提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

基于中国居民 COPD 监测项目, 于 2019 年 5—12 月, 采用多阶段分层整群随机抽样结合人口规模成比例抽样方法在内蒙古自治区 4 个监测点各抽取 3 个街道 (乡镇), 每个街道 (乡镇) 抽取 2 个居委会 (村), 每个居委会 (村) 抽取 100 户含 ≥ 40 岁居民的家庭, 每户家庭采用 KISH 表法抽取 1 名 ≥ 40 岁居民作为调查对象。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 40 岁; (2) 近 1 年内在调查地居住时间 ≥ 6 个月。排除标准: (1) 居住在工棚、军队、集体宿舍和养老院等; (2) 存在认知障碍; (3) 正在接受肿瘤治疗; (4) 处于妊娠期或哺乳期。本研究通过中国疾病预防控制中心慢性非传染性疾病预防控制中心伦理审查委员会审查 (201901)。调查对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 问卷调查

采用中国疾病预防控制中心统一编制的调查问卷,由经过培训且考核合格的调查人员开展面对面调查。调查内容包括性别、年龄、文化程度、居住地、职业、现在或既往吸烟、儿童期严重呼吸系统感染、职业有害因素暴露、室内污染燃料暴露、慢性呼吸道症状、个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史和慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史等;分析 COPD 高危人群和危险因素分布特征。

1.2.2 定义

COPD 高危人群指有危险因素暴露、慢性呼吸道症状、个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史和慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史任意一项高危因素者^[7]。危险因素暴露指有现在或既往吸烟、儿童期严重呼吸系统感染、职业有害因素暴露和室内污染燃料暴露任意一项。慢性呼吸道症状指有慢性咳嗽、慢性咳痰或呼吸困难症状之一。个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史指调查对象或父母既往被街道(乡镇)及以上医疗机构诊断为哮喘、慢性支气管炎、肺气肿、COPD、肺心病、支气管扩张、肺结核或肺癌等。儿童期严重呼吸系统感染指 14 岁以前因肺炎或支气管炎住院。职业有害因素暴露指在工作中接触过灰尘、烟尘、烟雾、矿尘、硅尘等粉尘和(或)汽油、农药、油烟、氨、二氧化硫、一氧化碳、汞、苯、硫化氢等有害气体且从事相关工作>1 年。室内污染燃料暴露指家庭烹饪或取暖时使用煤/炭、木头/柴草/农作物秸秆/动物粪便、煤油/石蜡等污染燃料。

1.3 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,两两比较采用 Bonferroni 法。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况

调查 2 302 人,其中男性 1 234 人,占 53.61%;女性 1 068 人,占 46.39%。年龄为 (57.87 ± 8.67) 岁。小学及以下文化程度 991 人,占 43.05%。居住在城市 1 167 人,占 50.70%。职业以农林牧渔水利为主,887 人占 38.53%。

2.2 COPD 高危人群分布特征

危险因素暴露 2 023 人,暴露率为 87.88%;男性暴露率高于女性,农村暴露率高于城市(均 $P<0.05$);不同年龄和职业居民危险因素暴露率比较,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),50~<60 岁组暴露率高于 60~<70 岁组($\chi^2=7.639$, $P=0.006$),农林牧渔水利者暴露率高于国家企业办事人员或专业技术人员($\chi^2=37.355$, $P<0.001$)、离退休人员($\chi^2=65.078$, $P<0.001$)。慢性呼吸道症状 339 人,流行率为 14.73%;农村流行率高于城市($P<0.05$);不同职业居民慢性呼吸道症状流行率比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),农林牧渔水利者流行率高于离退休人员($\chi^2=8.288$, $P=0.004$)。个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史暴露 251 人,暴露率为 10.90%;农村暴露率高于城市($P<0.05$);不同文化程度和职业居民个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史暴露率比较,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),小学及以下($\chi^2=10.189$, $P=0.001$)、初中文化程度($\chi^2=8.119$, $P=0.004$)暴露率高于高中及以上,农林牧渔水利者暴露率高于离退休人员($\chi^2=9.531$, $P=0.002$)。慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史暴露 526 人,暴露率为 22.85%;农村暴露率高于城市($P<0.05$)。见表 1。有至少 1 项高危因素 2 114 人,占 91.83%;有至少 2、3 和 4 项高危因素分别为 805、189 和 31 人,占 34.97%、8.21% 和 1.35%。

表 1 内蒙古自治区≥40 岁居民 COPD 高危人群分布特征 [n (%)]

Table 1 Distribution characteristics of high-risk populations of COPD among residents aged 40 years and older in Inner Mongolia Autonomaus Region [n (%)]

项目	调查人数	危险因素暴露	慢性呼吸道症状	个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史	慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史
性别					
男	1 234	1 163 (94.25)	171 (13.86)	137 (11.10)	278 (22.53)
女	1 068	860 (80.52)	168 (15.73)	114 (10.67)	248 (23.22)
χ^2 值		101.211	1.599	0.108	0.156
P 值		<0.001	0.206	0.743	0.693
年龄/岁					
40~<50	408	362 (88.73)	69 (16.91)	53 (12.99)	96 (23.53)

表 1 (续) Table 1 (continued)

项目	调查人数	危险因素暴露	慢性呼吸道症状	个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史	慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史
50~<60	810	727 (89.75)	134 (16.54)	92 (11.36)	183 (22.59)
60~<70	855	729 (85.26)	110 (12.87)	89 (10.41)	198 (23.16)
≥70	229	205 (89.52)	26 (11.35)	17 (7.42)	49 (21.40)
χ ² 值		9.017	8.113	5.070	0.457
P值		0.029	0.054	0.167	0.928
文化程度					
小学及以下	991	875 (88.29)	156 (15.74)	122 (12.31)	240 (24.22)
初中	729	644 (88.34)	98 (13.44)	87 (11.93)	172 (23.59)
高中及以上	582	504 (86.60)	85 (14.60)	42 (7.22)	114 (19.59)
χ ² 值		1.203	1.776	10.962	4.795
P值		0.548	0.411	0.004	0.091
居住地					
城市	1 167	987 (84.58)	146 (12.51)	105 (9.00)	222 (19.02)
农村	1 135	1 036 (91.28)	193 (17.00)	146 (12.86)	304 (26.78)
χ ² 值		24.263	9.252	8.852	19.660
P值		<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.001
职业					
农林牧渔水利	887	859 (96.84)	168 (18.94)	120 (13.53)	215 (24.24)
生产运输或商业服务业	127	115 (90.55)	17 (13.39)	11 (8.66)	31 (24.41)
国家企业办事人员或专业技术人员	187	161 (86.10)	30 (16.04)	13 (6.95)	37 (19.79)
离退休人员	469	398 (84.86)	60 (12.79)	37 (7.89)	88 (18.76)
其他	632	490 (77.53)	64 (10.13)	70 (11.08)	155 (24.53)
χ ² 值		135.872	25.026	14.362	7.591
P值		<0.001	<0.001	0.006	0.108

2.3 COPD 高危人群危险因素暴露分布特征

有危险因素暴露居民现在或既往吸烟 894 人, 暴露率为 38.84%; 儿童期严重呼吸系统感染 49 人, 暴露率为 2.13%; 职业有害因素暴露 1 019 人, 暴露率为 44.27%; 室内污染燃料暴露 1 384 人, 暴露率为 60.12%。男性、农村居民的现在或既往吸烟、职业有害因素暴露率较高, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 不同年龄居民的现在或既往吸烟、室内污染燃料暴露率比较, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 不同文化程度居民的现在或既往吸烟、职业有害因素暴露率比较, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 不同职业居民的现在或既往吸烟、职业有害因素暴露和室内污染燃料暴露率比较, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

3 讨 论

内蒙古自治区≥40 岁居民有至少 1 项高危因素的 COPD 高危人群比例为 91.83%, 高于全国的 89.5%^[7] 和江苏省苏州市的 89.51%^[8], 略低于甘肃

省的 92.8%^[9]。慢性呼吸道症状是 COPD 高危人群筛查的重要条件^[10], 内蒙古自治区≥40 岁居民慢性呼吸道症状流行率为 14.73%, 高于全国的 8.93%^[11] 和安徽省的 11.6%^[12]。研究显示, 慢性呼吸道症状可先于气流受限而存在^[13], 缺乏特异性, 早期出现时容易被忽视, 建议加强健康教育工作, 重视早期出现的慢性呼吸道症状, 及早采取干预措施。个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史暴露率为 10.90%, 高于云南省的 8.77%^[14]; 慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史暴露率为 22.85%, 高于河北省的 19.71%^[15]。农村居民个人慢性呼吸系统疾病史、慢性呼吸系统疾病家族史暴露率高于城市, 可能与农村居民经常使用煤/炭、木柴、秸秆等燃料进行烹饪、取暖和长期暴露于农业粉尘等有关。有至少 2 项高危因素的 COPD 高危人群比例为 34.97%, 比例较高。《内蒙古自治区防治慢性病中长期规划 (2017—2025 年)》^[16] 提出, 到 2025 年≥40 岁居民肺功能检查率达到 25%, 目前仅为 5.1%^[17], 离目标差距较大, 建议现阶段优先针对有至少 2 项 COPD 高危因素居民开展肺功能筛查。

表2 内蒙古自治区≥40岁COPD高危人群危险因素暴露分布特征[n(%)]

Table 2 Distribution characteristics of risk factors among high-risk populations of COPD aged 40 years and older in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region [n (%)]

项目	调查人数	现在或既往吸烟	儿童期严重呼吸道感染	职业有害因素暴露	室内污染燃料暴露
性别					
男					
男	1 234	807 (65.40)	21 (1.70)	604 (48.95)	742 (60.13)
女	1 068	87 (8.15)	28 (2.62)	415 (38.86)	642 (60.11)
χ^2 值		789.983	2.326	23.620	<0.001
P值		<0.001	0.127	<0.001	0.993
年龄/岁					
40~<50	408	145 (35.54)	7 (1.72)	190 (46.57)	265 (64.95)
50~<60	810	290 (35.80)	14 (1.73)	367 (45.31)	521 (64.32)
60~<70	855	341 (39.88)	22 (2.57)	372 (43.51)	477 (55.79)
≥70	229	118 (51.53)	6 (2.62)	90 (39.30)	121 (52.84)
χ^2 值		20.930	2.033	3.720	21.686
P值		<0.001	0.566	0.293	<0.001
文化程度					
小学及以下	991	376 (37.94)	25 (2.52)	492 (49.65)	571 (57.62)
初中	729	315 (43.21)	13 (1.78)	347 (47.60)	439 (60.22)
高中及以上	582	203 (34.88)	11 (1.89)	180 (30.93)	374 (64.26)
χ^2 值		10.040	1.315	56.882	6.752
P值		0.007	0.518	<0.001	0.064
居住地					
城市	1 167	403 (34.53)	29 (2.49)	360 (30.85)	721 (61.78)
农村	1 135	491 (43.26)	20 (1.76)	659 (58.06)	663 (58.41)
χ^2 值		18.448	1.443	172.717	2.723
P值		<0.001	0.230	<0.001	0.099
职业					
农林牧渔水利	887	401 (45.21)	20 (2.25)	575 (64.83)	572 (64.49)
生产运输或商业服务业	127	59 (46.46)	1 (0.79)	43 (33.86)	99 (77.95)
国家企业办事人员或专业技术人员	187	77 (41.18)	3 (1.60)	30 (16.04)	122 (65.24)
离退休人员	469	128 (27.29)	13 (2.77)	159 (33.90)	311 (66.31)
其他	632	229 (36.23)	12 (1.90)	212 (33.54)	280 (44.30)
χ^2 值		46.813	2.503	267.786	99.385
P值		<0.001	0.644	<0.001	<0.001

内蒙古自治区≥40岁居民危险因素暴露率为87.88%，略低于甘肃省的90.2%^[9]。现在或既往吸烟暴露率为38.84%，职业有害因素暴露率为44.27%，略低于全国现在或既往吸烟暴露率(40%)^[18]和职业有害因素暴露率(46.3%)^[19]；室内污染燃料暴露率为60.12%，略高于全国的59.9%^[20]。男性危险因素暴露率高于女性，农村高于城市，农林牧渔水利者危险因素暴露率较高，提示内蒙古自治区在COPD防控工作中应加强对男性、农村和从事农林牧渔水利居民的健康教育，促进吸烟者主动戒烟，提高人群对职业有害因素暴露危害的认识和防护意识^[21]，同时通过燃料技术改进、通风排烟设备安装等措施减少室内污染燃料的危害。

综上所述，内蒙古自治区≥40岁居民COPD高危人群比例较高，建议采取综合防控策略降低危险因素暴露水平。重点关注男性、农村农林牧渔水利居民，降低男性吸烟率，提高职业人群职业防护设备使用率，推广使用清洁能源降低室内空气污染暴露水平。本研究存在一定局限性：问卷调查导致部分指标可能出现信息偏倚；未排除COPD患者，可能高估高危人群比例。

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(上接第851页)

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