

· 综述 ·

家庭固体燃料使用与糖尿病、高血压风险的研究进展

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摘要: 固体燃料不完全燃烧产生大量污染物, 与多种慢性病的发病、死亡风险相关, 是我国重要的环境问题和公共卫生问题之一。研究显示, 家庭固体燃料使用产生的空气污染物可能通过干扰葡萄糖代谢、改变胰岛素抵抗等而增加糖尿病的发生风险, 通过诱发血管氧化应激和炎症反应等增加高血压的发生风险。本文收集2001—2024年国内外发表的相关文献, 从家庭固体燃料使用对糖尿病、高血压的影响及减少家庭固体燃料使用建议3个方面进行综述, 为预防相关慢性病提供参考。

关键词: 家庭固体燃料; 高血压; 糖尿病; 慢性病

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Household solid fuel use and risk of diabetes and hypertension: a review

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Abstract: Incomplete combustion of solid fuels produces a large amount of pollutants, which are associated with the incidence and mortality risks of various chronic diseases, making it one of the significant environmental and public health issues in China. Studies have shown that air pollutants generated by the use of solid fuels in households may increase the risk of diabetes by interfering with glucose metabolism and altering insulin resistance, and may also increase the risk of hypertension by inducing vascular oxidative stress and inflammatory responses. This article reviews relevant literature published domestically and internationally from 2001 to 2024, focusing on the impacts of household solid fuel use on diabetes and hypertension, as well as suggestions for reducing household solid fuel use, providing the reference for the prevention of related chronic diseases.

Keywords: household solid fuel; hypertension; diabetes; chronic diseases

固体燃料不完全燃烧会产生大量颗粒物和持久性自由基等污染物, 是室内空气污染的主要来源, 与呼吸系统疾病、心脑血管疾病、乳腺癌等多种疾病密切相关^[1-4]。全球疾病负担研究表明, 2019年约有2 310万人因使用固体燃料而过早死亡, 其中126万发生在我国^[5], 固体燃料使用可显著增加全因死亡风险、心脑血管疾病及呼吸系统疾病的死亡风险^[6-8]。本文收集2001—2024年国内外发表的相关

文献, 主要从家庭固体燃料使用与常见慢性病糖尿病、高血压的关系及减少家庭固体燃料使用建议3个方面进行综述, 为制定预防相关慢性病的公共卫生策略提供参考。

1 家庭固体燃料使用与糖尿病发生风险

多数研究表明, 家庭固体燃料使用会增加糖尿病的发生风险。一项涉及45 620名研究对象的Meta分析结果显示, 家庭固体燃料使用是糖尿病的危险因素($OR=1.60$, $95\%CI: 1.09 \sim 1.97$)^[9]。CHEN等^[10]发现家庭固体燃料使用与糖尿病、空腹血糖呈正相关。LEE等^[11]、HALDER等^[12]也报道了类似的研究结果。中国健康与养老追踪调查提示,

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家庭使用固体燃料取暖显著增加糖尿病发生风险,如果固体燃料同时用于做饭和取暖,糖尿病风险可能会进一步上升^[13]。但 KANG 等^[14]研究未发现燃料类型与糖尿病、空腹血糖存在统计学关联,结果不一致可能与不同的研究设计有关。

家庭固体燃料使用对糖尿病发病的影响可能与以下因素有关。固体燃料燃烧产生的室内空气污染物,尤其是细颗粒物(PM_{2.5}),可能通过干扰葡萄糖代谢和改变胰岛素抵抗来增加糖尿病的发生风险^[15-17]。较高的 PM_{2.5}暴露量还可能引起代谢改变,通过引起下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴兴奋,增加糖皮质激素水平,提高血糖水平^[18]。此外,固体燃料使用可能通过血管内皮功能失调、交感神经系统过度活跃、内脏脂肪组织的免疫反应改变和内质网应激导致胰岛素转导改变、线粒体和棕色脂肪细胞改变等途径影响糖尿病的发生^[19-21]。

2 家庭固体燃料使用与高血压发生风险

家庭固体燃料使用对高血压的影响研究较少且结果尚不一致,结果的异质性可能与固体燃料暴露量不同有关。有研究显示,家庭固体燃料使用与高血压发生风险增加有关^[11, 22]。印度一项研究表明,使用固体燃料家庭的女性报告子痫前期/子痫的可能性是使用清洁燃料家庭女性的2倍左右($OR=2.21$, 95% CI : 1.26~3.87)^[23]。固体燃料用于室内供暖对高血压的影响在农村地区和北方地区居民中更为明显,但没有发现固体燃料用于烹饪与高血压之间有任何显著关联^[24]。当以清洁燃料作为参照时,无论农村($OR=0.99$, 95% CI : 0.92~1.08)还是城市地区($OR=0.92$, 95% CI : 0.77~1.11)使用固体燃料烹饪与高血压患病率均无关联^[25]。我国广东省13个农村地区的研究也尚无足够证据表明家庭固体燃料使用是农村女性高血压的相关因素^[26]。

固体燃料燃烧产生的空气污染物暴露与高血压关系的潜在机制尚不清楚。PM_{2.5}暴露量的增加与收缩压升高有关,其相对贡献率为11%^[27-28],而不完全生物质和化石燃料燃烧排放产生的黑碳与血压的相关性比颗粒物更强^[29]。当颗粒物吸入肺部时,肺泡内会触发炎症反应,炎症反应在血管壁中诱发氧化应激,对血管产生有害影响,随后发生全身炎症反应,从而导致内皮功能障碍^[30-31]。因此,固体燃料使用产生的空气污染物可能通过血管氧化应激和炎症反应等途径使高血压患者成为更脆弱的亚群^[32-33]。

3 建议减少家庭固体燃料使用

限制家庭固体燃料使用可降低多种慢性病疾病负担。研究表明,与使用清洁燃料取暖和烹饪者相比,使用混合燃料和固体燃料者患慢性病的风险更高,家庭清洁度差者患多发性疾病的风险更高^[34]。提示居民可通过更换烹饪燃料类型、保持清洁的生活环境来降低慢性病风险。前瞻性研究结果显示,与未使用排气的煤燃料相比,使用排气的气体燃料、太阳能或电能的居民高血压发病风险分别降低25%和9%;与未使用排气的人均烹饪用油 ≥ 25 g/d相比,使用排气人均烹饪用油 ≥ 25 g/d、人均烹饪用油 < 25 g/d的居民高血压发病风险分别降低33%和71%^[35]。因此可通过增加排气、减少烹饪用油等方式减少高血压等疾病的发生。我国农村和低收入人群仍使用固体燃料,可根据地域、经济水平和生活条件等多方面重点整合烹饪和供暖的新能源政策,改进炉灶结构和技术、加强厨房通风或户外燃烧等方法降低疾病的发生^[17]。此外,还可根据不同人群固体燃料使用的特点,开展针对性的健康教育,增强居民健康理念,改变不良生活方式,降低慢性病的发生风险^[36]。

4 小结

综上所述,家庭固体燃料使用与糖尿病、高血压存在相关性,其中部分潜在机制已被阐明,但缺少针对固体燃料燃烧产生的物质及其浓度的测量。应制定多方面的措施减少家庭固体燃料暴露,如限制固体燃料使用,优化可再生能源政策,增加清洁燃料供应,提高居民环境健康素养水平及保持良好的通风习惯和清洁的生活环境等,降低慢性病发生风险。

值得注意的是,目前多数研究仅仅探讨固体燃料使用与高血压、糖尿病或心脏病等单一慢性病的关系,而忽视了固体燃料使用与合并慢性病的关系。现有研究多为横断面研究,研究对象固体燃料暴露情况主要通过问卷调查而非实际测量获得,今后研究可通过测量固体燃料燃烧产生的污染物水平,进一步探讨固体燃料使用对居民健康的影响。此外,地域、文化习俗、室内通风情况、固体燃料类型、使用频率和使用量等多种因素均可能导致研究结果的差异化,因此需开展大样本、多中心的大型队列研究,探索固体燃料使用的健康危害与疾病经济负担,为制定相关干预策略提供参考。

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