

· 论著 · 二次研究 ·

多环芳烃暴露与血压关联的系统评价与Meta分析



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【摘要】目的 对多环芳烃（PAHs）暴露与血压的关联进行系统评价与 Meta 分析。**方法** 计算机检索中国知网、万方、中国生物医学、维普、OVID、PubMed、Web of Science、EBSCO 数据库，搜集 PAHs 暴露与血压关联的文献，检索时限均为建库至 2025 年 7 月 25 日。由 2 名研究者独立筛选文献、提取数据并评价纳入研究的偏倚风险后，进行定量和定性总结。**结果** 共纳入 41 篇文献，涉及 9 项队列研究和 32 项横断面研究。根据纳入的 3 项横断面研究进行的 Meta 分析，结果显示苯并[a]芘暴露是焦炉工人患高血压的危险因素 [OR=1.44, 95%CI (1.15, 1.80)]，纳入的 3 项队列研究也表明 PAHs 暴露是高血压的危险因素。此外，11 项研究报告 PAHs 暴露与收缩压呈正相关，10 项研究报告 PAHs 暴露与舒张压呈正相关，其余研究报告两者之间呈负相关或未发现关联。**结论** PAHs 暴露与血压存在关联且会增加患高血压的风险。

【关键词】 多环芳烃；血压；环境暴露；Meta 分析；系统评价

【中图分类号】 R 544.1；X 503.1 **【文献标识码】** A

Systematic review and Meta-analysis of the association between polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons exposure and blood pressure

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【Abstract】Objective To conduct a systematic review and Meta-analysis for the association between polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) exposure and blood pressure. **Methods** The CNKI, WanFang, CBM, VIP, OVID, PubMed, Web of Science, and EBSCO databases were systematically searched for collecting literature on the relationship between PAHs exposure and blood pressure, from inception to July 25, 2025. After two researchers independently screened the literature, extracted data, and assessed the risk of bias in the included studies, a quantitative and qualitative summary was conducted. **Results** A total of 41 papers were included, involving 9 cohort studies and 32 cross-sectional studies. The results of Meta-analysis based on 3 cross-sectional studies showed that benzo[a]pyrene exposure was a risk factor for hypertension among coke oven workers [OR=1.44, 95%CI (1.15, 1.80)]. Consistently, 3 included cohort studies demonstrated PAHs exposure as a risk of hypertension. In addition, a total of 11 studies reported the positive association between PAHs exposure and systolic blood pressure, and 10 studies reported the positive association between PAHs exposure and diastolic

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blood pressure, and the remaining studies reported the negative association or found no association between PAHs and blood pressure. Conclusion PAHs exposure was associated with blood pressure and increased the risk of hypertension.

【Keywords】 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; Blood pressure; Environmental exposure; Meta-analysis; Systematic review

2023 年全球 30~79 岁成年人高血压患病率约为 33%^[1]。全球 19 岁以下儿童青少年高血压合并患病率为 4.0%，高血压前期合并率为 9.67%^[2]。高血压及其所致的脑卒中、缺血性心脏病等疾病将导致较高的疾病负担和健康损失^[3]。高血压是遗传、生活方式、环境暴露等多因素共同作用的结果^[4]，近年来，因环境暴露所致的血压水平改变已成为人们关注的焦点。多环芳烃（polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs）是有机物不完全燃烧的产物^[5]，消化道、呼吸道及皮肤接触是人体暴露于 PAHs 的主要途径^[6]。氧化应激增加、血管收缩、内皮功能障碍和昼夜节律改变被认为是 PAHs 影响血压或心血管病的主要机制^[7]。目前，国内外对于 PAHs 暴露与血压关联的流行病学研究结果仍有差异。有研究表明高水平的 PAHs 暴露与高血压风险呈正相关^[8]。一项对于居住在炼油厂附近儿童的调查显示，尿中总羟基菲与儿童收缩压和舒张压无任何关联^[9]。因此，本研究旨在对 PAHs 暴露与血压的关系进行系统评价与 Meta 分析，为进一步探讨环境暴露与血压的关联提供新的线索，为早期预防高血压提供科学依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：①研究主题：PAHs 暴露与血压的关联；②研究对象：全人群，性别不限；③暴露因素为 PAHs；④结局指标为收缩压、舒张压、高血压风险；⑤研究设计为队列研究、横断面研究。排除标准：①非人群研究（如动物）；②未报告 PAHs 暴露与血压的关联；③研究设计不符（如会议摘要、综述、书信、新闻、评论、社论、项目介绍、文献目录和会议摘要等研究文献）；④重复发表文献；⑤非中英文文献。

1.2 文献检索策略

计算机检索中国知网、万方数据库、中国生物医学数据库、维普中文科技期刊数据库、OVID、PubMed、Web of Science、EBSCO 数据库。

检索时限均为各数据库建库至 2025 年 7 月 25 日。中文检索词包括：①多环芳烃、芘、芴、萘、菲、荧蒽、苊、苯并芘、苯并蒽；②血压、收缩压、舒张压、高血压。英文检索词为：① polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs, Pyrene, Fluorene, Naphthalene, Phenanthrene, Fluoranthene, Acenaphthene, Benzopyrene, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, benzanthracene；② blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, hypertension。以 PubMed 为例，具体检索策略见框 1。

1.3 文献筛选与资料提取

由 2 名研究者独立筛选文献、提取资料并交叉核对。如有分歧，通过讨论或与第三方协商解决。提取内容包括：①研究基本信息（研究地区和年份、样本来源、研究设计类型等）；②研究对象的基本特征（年龄、性别、样本量等）；③ PAHs 的种类、采样途径、暴露对象及检测时间等；④血压及其测量方式等；⑤ PAHs 与血压的关联指标及其数据。

1.4 纳入研究的偏倚风险评价

采用 NOS 量表 (the Newcastle–Ottawa Scale) 评价纳入队列研究的偏倚风险，每个条目 1 分，总分 9 分，评分 ≥ 7 分为高质量研究。采用美国卫生保健研究和质量机构 (Agency for Healthcare

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#1 "polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons"[Title/Abstract] OR
"PAHs"[Title/Abstract] OR "Pyrene"[Title/Abstract] OR
"Fluorene"[Title/Abstract] OR "Naphthalene"[Title/Abstract] OR
"Phenanthrene"[Title/Abstract] OR "Fluoranthene"[Title/Abstract]
OR "Acenaphthene"[Title/Abstract] OR "Benzopyrene"[Title/
Abstract] OR "polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons"[Title/Abstract]
OR "benzanthracene"[Title/Abstract]
#2 "blood pressure"[Title/Abstract] OR "BP"[Title/Abstract] OR
"Systolic blood pressure"[Title/Abstract] OR "SBP"[Title/Abstract]
OR "diastolic blood pressure"[Title/Abstract] OR "DBP"[Title/
Abstract] OR "hypertension"[Title/Abstract]
#3 #1 AND #2
```

框 1 PubMed 检索策略
Box 1. PubMed search strategy

Research and Quality, AHRQ) 的评价标准对横断面研究进行质量评价, 共 11 个条目, 总分 11 分, 评分 ≥ 8 分为高质量文献。正式评价时, 由 2 名研究者独立完成质量评价, 并交叉核对评价结果, 如有分歧经讨论或参考第三方意见解决。

1.5 统计学分析

使用 RevMan 5.4 软件对二分类数据进行 Meta 分析, 各研究间的异质性采用卡方检验 P 值和 I^2 指数进行判定: 若 $P > 0.1$, $I^2 \leq 50\%$, 表示各研究间异质性小, 采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析; 若 $P \leq 0.1$, $I^2 > 50\%$, 表示各研究间异质性大, 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析。若纳入研究在 PAHs 种类、采样途径、结局指标等方面存在较大的异质性, 则按照结局指标分别描述和归纳 PAHs 暴露与血压的关联。

2 结果

2.1 文献筛选流程及结果

初检出相关文献 5 728 篇, 经逐层筛选后, 最终纳入 41 篇文献, 涉及 9 项队列研究^[10–15, 41–43]、32 项横断面研究^[7–8, 16–40, 44–48]。文献筛选流程及结果见图 1。

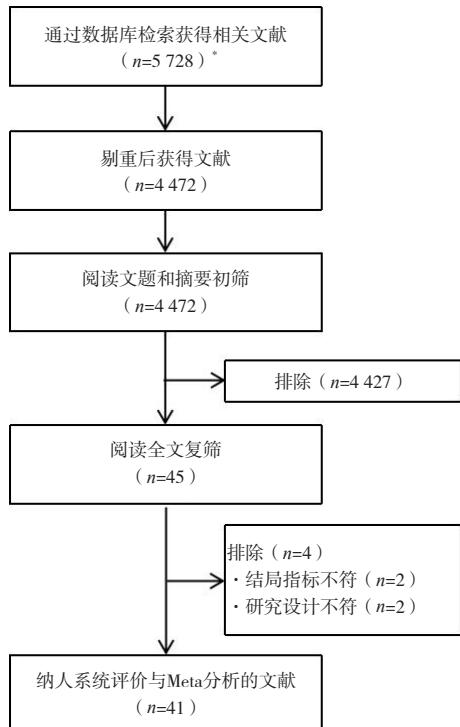


图1 文献筛选流程图

Figure 1. Flow chart of literature screening

注: *检索的数据库及检出文献数具体为: PubMed (n=2 224)、OVID (n=13)、EBSCO (n=115)、Web of Science (n=1 188)、CBM (n=1 232)、VIP (n=242)、WanFang Data (n=490)、CNKI (n=224)。

2.2 纳入研究的基本特征及质量评价结果

纳入的 41 项研究中, 涉及成人 36 项^[7–8, 10–11, 13, 15–22, 24–29, 31–41, 43–44, 46–48], 儿童青少年 6 项^[12, 14, 23, 30, 42, 45]。纳入的队列研究 NOS 评分为 5~9 分, 横断面研究 AHRQ 评分为 6~10 分。纳入队列研究和横断面研究的基本特征及质量评价结果见附件表 1 和表 2。

2.3 PAHs 暴露与高血压的关联与 Meta 分析

纳入的 41 项研究中, 共 24 项报告了 PAHs 暴露与高血压风险的关联。其中, 3 项队列研究^[13–15] 均表明 PAHs 暴露是高血压的危险因素。横断面研究中多数研究表明 PAHs 暴露是增加高血压风险的危险因素, 而 Peng 等^[46] 的研究发现 3-羟基菲、6-羟基菊烯 +11-羟基苯并[a]芘与女性高血压风险降低相关, 仅 Xu 等^[31] 的研究未发现 PAHs 暴露与高血压的关联, 详见附件表 2。

根据 3 项研究^[34, 37–38] 进行的 Meta 分析结果显示, 苯并[a]芘暴露组发生高血压的风险是对照组的 1.44 倍 [95%CI (1.15, 1.80)], 见附件图 1。

2.4 PAHs 暴露与收缩压和舒张压的关联

2.4.1 PAHs 暴露与收缩压的关联

7 项队列研究探讨了 PAHs 暴露与收缩压的关联, 其中 5 项研究^[11–12, 14, 41, 43] 观察到 PAHs 暴露与收缩压之间呈正相关; Feng 等^[10] 开展的半纵向研究虽然发现 PAHs 通过睾酮水平间接影响血压, 但在高睾酮水平亚组中却未观察到 PAHs 暴露与收缩压的显著相关性; 而一项在孟加拉国开展的研究并未发现 PAHs 暴露与儿童收缩压的关联^[42], 见附件表 1。

10 项横断面研究报告了 PAHs 暴露与收缩压的关联, 其中周莉^[7] 分别基于美国 NHANES 数据库及中国煤矿工人开展的 2 项研究发现, 2-羟基萘、2-羟基芴、3-羟基芴与美国人群收缩压呈正相关, 但 9-羟基菲、1-羟基芘与中国煤矿工人的收缩压呈负相关; 另有 4 项研究^[26–27, 39, 44–45] 报告 PAHs 暴露与收缩压呈正相关; 2 项研究^[25, 30] 报告为负相关; 2 项研究^[18, 28] 未发现 PAHs 暴露与收缩压的关联, 见附件表 2。

2.4.2 PAHs 暴露与舒张压的关联

7 项队列研究报告了 PAHs 暴露与舒张压的关联, 其中 5 项研究发现 PAHs 暴露与舒张压升高有关^[10, 12, 14, 41, 43]; 而 Jacobs 等^[11] 的研究发现附着在颗粒物上的 PAHs 与舒张压之间呈负相关;

Trask 等^[42] 的研究也发现 $\Sigma\text{OH-PAHs}$ 与儿童舒张压呈显著负相关；此外，殷文军等^[14] 的研究指出尿 OH-PAHs 浓度对血压值的影响呈现滞后效应，肥胖指标（BMI、腰围）会对 PAHs 暴露与血压关联产生中介效应。

12 项横断面研究报告的结果存在较大异质性，其中 5 项报告为正相关^[16, 23, 26, 28, 45]；而周莉开展的 2 项研究均发现 1-羟基芘暴露与舒张压呈负相关^[7]，与 Sancini 等^[25] 的研究一致；此外，还有 4 项研究^[18, 39, 44, 47] 未发现两者之间的关联，见附件表 2。

3 讨论

目前，关于 PAHs 暴露对儿童青少年血压影响的队列研究较少，仅 1 项研究发现 PAHs 尿液羟基代谢物与 4~13 岁儿童收缩压及舒张压的升高有关^[12]。而横断面研究结果尚不一致，有研究发现母亲产前接触 PAHs 与儿童血压升高显著相关^[45]，而 PAHs 暴露会通过减少体内的抗氧化剂导致儿童血压下降^[30]。目前报道 PAHs 暴露与儿童青少年血压关联的研究较少，且不同的 PAHs 采样途径和研究对象年龄段的选取也可能导致结果存在差异，因此，两者之间是否存在关联仍需开展高质量的队列研究予以证实。

有关 PAHs 暴露对成人血压的影响的研究结果尚不一致，这可能与接触的 PAHs 种类、接触时间^[49] 和暴露环境^[50] 等有关。对焦炉工人而言，其更易暴露在高浓度的 PAHs 环境下，其尿 1-羟基芘的浓度及蓄积量更多，高血压患病率更高^[15]；对于老年人来说，附着在空气颗粒物上的含氧 PAHs 与其收缩压和脉压升高有关，但与舒张压呈负相关^[11]，此外尿 $\Sigma\text{OH-PAHs}$ 与老年血压升高显著相关^[43]。殷文军等^[14] 选取了三个年龄段（< 18 岁，18~60 岁，≥ 60 岁）的人群作为研究对象，其研究结果未发现基于尿 $\Sigma\text{OH-PAHs}$ 水平估算的每日摄入苯并[a]芘毒性当量与血压、高血压前期之间存在相关关系，但尿 $\Sigma\text{OH-PAHs}$ 与血压、高血压前期之间呈正相关，对于每一种 OH-PAHs 是否都与血压相关联还需更多的研究来证实。此外，研究发现肥胖可能是 PAHs 暴露与血压间的重要中介因素^[51]，同时暴露于多种环境污染物则可能造成混杂^[44]。

PAHs 暴露引起血压变化的机制已取得部分

进展，现有研究发现激活芳香烃受体信号通路、增加糖皮质激素水平、损害内皮型一氧化氮合酶和一氧化氮通路以及激活肾素-血管紧张素系统等是使血压升高的可能路径^[52]。此外，长期 PAHs 暴露可能导致 SD 大鼠和原代人脐静脉内皮细胞的内皮功能障碍，从而导致心血管损伤引起血压改变^[53]。Morales-Rubio 等^[54] 发现孕鼠暴露于含 PAHs 的超细小颗粒会通过炎症反应及氧化应激促进胎盘应激并使肾素-血管紧张素系统相关蛋白表达增加，从而导致后代血压改变。

人体对 PAHs 暴露主要通过吸入、皮肤接触和摄入等途径发生，从采样途径来看，纳入研究主要通过空气采样、尿液中 OH-PAHs 的测定两种方式对人体 PAHs 暴露量进行估算，但除了上述两种方法现有研究中还使用了组织样本收集^[29]、皮肤擦拭采样^[55] 方法来评估人体 PAHs 的暴露水平，不同的采样途径可能会造成结果之间的差异，而上述采样方法各有优势和局限性，应根据具体的研究目的和条件选择合适的检测技术和评估模型。

本研究也存在一定的局限性。由于纳入研究在 PAHs 种类、采样途径、结局评价标准等方面存在较大差异，因此无法将纳入研究的所有结果进行定量合并分析。本研究纳入 Meta 分析的研究数量较少且年份较为久远，尚不能判断与现今研究间的差异。纳入队列研究数量有限，尤其是以儿童青少年为研究对象的高质量队列研究较为缺乏，现有研究多关注 PAHs 暴露对成人尤其是特殊职业暴露人群的影响且有关 PAHs 暴露影响人群血压变化的机制有待进一步阐明。

综上所述，目前的研究发现 PAHs 暴露与儿童青少年及成人的血压呈现相关性，且纳入的多数研究认为 PAHs 暴露与收缩压和舒张压的升高有关且是高血压的危险因素。但由于采样途径不同、研究人群不同、队列研究较少等因素，仍需开展高质量的队列研究来探究 PAHs 的不同暴露途径在人体的蓄积以及其他因素在 PAHs 暴露与血压关联的中介效应，同时还应关注 PAHs 长期低剂量暴露对不同年龄群体血压的影响是否一致。

附件见《医学新知》官网附录（<https://yxxz.whuznhmedj.com/futureApi/storage/>

[appendix/202412025.pdf \)](#)

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