

# 新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露对美国儿童青少年性激素水平的影响

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## 摘要:

**[背景]** 新烟碱类杀虫剂是一类被广泛应用的新型杀虫剂。现有研究表明该类杀虫剂具有内分泌干扰效应, 可影响性激素稳态, 但有关儿童青少年的流行病学研究较少。

**[目的]** 评估儿童青少年新烟碱类杀虫剂的暴露水平及其与性激素水平的相关性。

**[方法]** 本研究基于美国国家健康与营养调查 (NHANES) 的公开数据 (2015—2016年), 选取6~20岁儿童青少年中同时具有基本特征信息、6种新烟碱类杀虫剂 [包括吡虫啉 (IMI)、啉虫脒 (ACE)、噻虫啉 (THD)、噻虫胺 (CLO)、N-去甲基啉虫脒 (N-DMA)、5-羟基吡虫啉 (5-OH-IMI)]、3种性激素 [包括雌二醇 (E2)、睾酮 (T) 及性激素结合蛋白 (SHBG)] 数据的人群 ( $n=599$ )。采用高效液相色谱质谱串联法检测尿中新烟碱类杀虫剂浓度, 液相色谱质谱串联法检测血清 T 和 E2 水平, 电化学发光免疫法检测血清 SHBG 浓度。由于仅 N-DMA 检出率较高, 故研究对象按 N-DMA 水平  $\log_{10}$  对数值分成 3 组 (Q1~Q3), 采用广义线性模型分析儿童青少年 N-DMA 暴露对性激素的影响, 并分析性别修饰效应。

**[结果]** 6种新烟碱类杀虫剂检出率 [N-DMA (40.7%)、5-OH-IMI (17.9%)、CLO (7.7%)、IMI (4.3%)、ACE (0.5%)、THD (0.3%)] 均低于 50%。N-DMA 质量浓度仅  $P_{75}$  ( $0.39 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 和  $P_{95}$  ( $1.15 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 ( $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); 5-OH-IMI 质量浓度仅  $P_{95}$  ( $1.10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); CLO 质量浓度仅  $P_{95}$  ( $0.40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 ( $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); IMI、ACE 和 THD 四分位数均低于检出限 ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $0.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $0.03 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )。N-DMA、5-OH-IMI 和 CLO 检出浓度存在季节性差异, 夏秋季高于冬春季 ( $P<0.05$ )。广义线性模型显示, 以 Q1 组为参照, N-DMA 在 Q3 组中与血清 T 呈负相关 ( $b=-0.12$ , 95%  $CI: -0.22\sim-0.02$ ), 在 Q2 和 Q3 组中与血清 SHBG 均呈正相关 ( $b=0.05$ , 95%  $CI: 0\sim0.09$ ;  $b=0.08$ , 95%  $CI: 0.04\sim0.13$ ), 且均存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{趋势}=0.023$ 、 $<0.001$ )。性别分层后, N-DMA 在男性 Q3 组中与血清 T 呈负相关 ( $b=-0.15$ , 95%  $CI: -0.29\sim0$ )、与血清 E2 呈负相关 ( $b=-0.07$ , 95%  $CI: -0.13\sim0$ ), 且均存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{趋势}=0.042$ 、 $0.032$ )。N-DMA 在男性 Q2 和 Q3 组中与血清 SHBG 均呈正相关 ( $b=0.06$ , 95%  $CI: 0.01\sim0.11$ ;  $b=0.07$ , 95%  $CI: 0.02\sim0.13$ ), 且存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{趋势}=0.010$ )。在女性中未观察到这些关联。

**[结论]** 美国儿童青少年新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露水平较低, 其中代谢物检出率高于原物。ACE 代谢物 N-DMA 暴露与儿童青少年血清 T 下降、SHBG 水平上升有关, 且存在性别差异, 提示新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露可能影响儿童青少年体内的性激素水平。

**关键词:** 新烟碱类杀虫剂; N-去甲基啉虫脒; 美国国家健康和营养调查; 儿童青少年; 性激素; 内分泌干扰

**Exposure to neonicotinoid insecticides in relation to serum sex hormones among American children and adolescents** YU Jinxia<sup>1</sup>, LYU Cheng<sup>1</sup>, WANG Zixia<sup>1</sup>, TIAN Ying<sup>1,2</sup>, GAO Yu<sup>1</sup> (1. Department of Environmental Health, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Public Health, Shanghai 200025, China; 2. MOE and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Children's Environmental Health, Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200092, China)

## Abstract:

**[Background]** As a new class of insecticides, neonicotinoid insecticides are widely used around the world. Recent studies have found that neonicotinoid insecticides have endocrine disrupting effects which can affect the homeostasis of sex hormones, but there are few epidemiological

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studies on children and adolescents.

**[Objective]** This study is conducted to explore the associations between neonicotinoid insecticides exposure and serum sex hormones among children and adolescents.

**[Methods]** This study was based on the public online data of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) (2015-2016). A total of 599 children and adolescents at 6-20 years of age were finally enrolled, who had basic characteristic information and test data of six neonicotinoid insecticides [imidacloprid (IMI), acetamiprid (ACE), thiacloprid (THD), clothianidin (CLO), N-desmethyl-acetamiprid (N-DMA), and 5-hydroxy imidacloprid (5-OH-IMI)] and three sex hormones [estradiol (E2), testosterone (T), and sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG)]. Urine neonicotinoid pesticides were measured using high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. Serum T and E2 were detected using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. Serum SHBG was tested using electrochemiluminescence immunoassay. Except a high detection rate of N-DMA, the detection rates of other neonicotinoid insecticides were low. Therefore, the study subjects were divided into three groups (Q1-Q3) according to the logarithmic value of N-DMA level. Generalized linear model was used to analyze the association between N-DMA exposure and sex hormones in all participants and different genders.

**[Results]** The detection rates of the 6 neonicotinoid insecticides [N-DMA (40.7%), 5-OH-IMI (17.9%), CLO (7.7%), IMI (4.3%), ACE (0.5%), and THD (0.3%)] were all lower than 50%. Only the  $P_{75}$  ( $0.39 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) and  $P_{95}$  ( $1.15 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) of N-DMA concentration were higher than its detection limit ( $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); only the  $P_{95}$  ( $1.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) of 5-OH-IMI concentration was higher than its detection limit ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); only the  $P_{95}$  ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) of CLO concentration was higher than its detection limit ( $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); the IMI, ACE, and THD quartiles were all lower than their detection limits ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,  $0.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , and  $0.03 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  respectively). There were seasonal differences in the concentrations of N-DMA, 5-OH-IMI, and CLO, namely higher in summer and autumn than in winter and spring ( $P < 0.05$ ). The generalized linear model results showed that the N-DMA was negatively correlated with serum T ( $b = -0.12$ , 95% CI:  $-0.22$ - $-0.02$ ) in the Q3 group, while positively correlated with serum SHBG ( $b = 0.05$ , 95% CI:  $0$ - $0.09$ ;  $b = 0.08$ , 95% CI:  $0.04$ - $0.13$ ) in the Q2 and Q3 groups when taking the Q1 group as reference, and these two associations both had a dose-response trend ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.023$  and  $< 0.001$ ). After gender stratification, the N-DMA in the Q3 group was negatively correlated with boys' serum T ( $b = -0.15$ , 95% CI:  $-0.29$ - $0$ ) and serum E2 ( $b = -0.07$ , 95% CI:  $-0.13$ - $0$ ), and both had a dose-response trend ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.042$  and  $0.032$ ). The N-DMA in the Q2 and Q3 groups was positively correlated with boys' serum SHBG ( $b = 0.06$ , 95% CI:  $0.01$ - $0.11$ ;  $b = 0.07$ , 95% CI:  $0.02$ - $0.13$ ), and there was a dose-response trend ( $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.010$ ). However, none of these associations were observed in girls.

**[Conclusion]** The exposure level of neonicotinoid insecticides in American children and adolescents is relatively low, and the detection rates of metabolites are higher than those of the parents. Exposure to N-DMA, a metabolite of ACE, may be related to the decrease in T levels and the increase in SHBG levels in children and adolescents. Moreover, there are gender differences. These findings indicate that exposure to neonicotinoid insecticides may affect the levels of sex hormones in children and adolescents.

**Keywords:** neonicotinoid insecticides; N-desmethyl-acetamiprid; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; children and adolescents; sex hormone; endocrine disruption

新烟碱类杀虫剂是在烟碱结构基础上开发出来的一类新型杀虫剂,用于农业<sup>[1]</sup>、园艺业<sup>[2]</sup>以及畜牧业<sup>[3]</sup>的害虫防治。因其具有高效性、广谱性且对哺乳动物低毒等优点,新烟碱类杀虫剂迅速在世界各地被广泛使用<sup>[4]</sup>,主要使用地区覆盖亚洲、北美洲、拉丁美洲和欧洲,其中北美洲使用量占75%<sup>[5]</sup>。全球新烟碱类杀虫剂年销售额超过35亿美元,2014年新烟碱类杀虫剂占全球杀虫剂市场的25%<sup>[6]</sup>,是传统杀虫剂有机磷和拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂等的优良替代品<sup>[7]</sup>。人们可通过食物、灰尘、花粉和土壤等多途径接触新烟碱类杀虫剂,其中食物摄入是主要暴露途径<sup>[8]</sup>。1999—2015年美国食物和水中新烟碱类杀虫剂水平呈现增加趋势<sup>[9]</sup>。2016年美国农业部数据显示水果和蔬菜中残留大量新烟碱类杀虫剂<sup>[10]</sup>。除了环境介质和食物,一般人群的尿液和头发中也检出新烟碱类杀虫剂,尿液是其最普遍检出的生物样本<sup>[11-12]</sup>。一项横断面研究<sup>[13]</sup>发现1994—2011年日本95名45~75岁成年女性尿中新

烟碱类杀虫剂水平逐年增加, Li等<sup>[14]</sup>在19名美国成人尿中也检出了7种新烟碱类杀虫剂。目前世界各国已对该类杀虫剂制订最大农残限值,然而因个体对其可接受水平的差异性,可能使部分易感人群因暴露于较高浓度的该类杀虫剂而存在一定的健康风险<sup>[15]</sup>。

虽然新烟碱类杀虫剂对哺乳动物的毒性较低<sup>[16]</sup>,但有研究表明该类杀虫剂暴露对其血清性激素及生殖内分泌功能存在干扰作用<sup>[17-18]</sup>。Bal等<sup>[19-20]</sup>使用0.5、2、8 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>新烟碱类杀虫剂吡虫啉(imidacloprid, IMI)灌胃染毒未成年雄性大鼠和成年雄性大鼠,发现在2、8 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>组中,血清睾酮(testosterone, T)水平下降,精子活力下降,精子畸形率增加以及精原细胞DNA断裂等。Abdel-Rahman Mohamed等<sup>[21]</sup>发现每天1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>(以体重计)的IMI暴露组小鼠3 $\beta$ 类固醇脱氢酶的mRNA表达水平降低,其附睾精子数量减少以及血清T水平降低。一项细胞实验结果表明,低浓度(0.1~1.0  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )新烟碱类杀虫剂噻虫嗪

(thiamethoxam, THM) 和噻虫啉 (thiacloprid, THD) 暴露可增强 H295R 人肾上腺皮质癌细胞中 CYP19 芳香酶和 CYP3A7 甾体 16 $\alpha$ -羟化酶活性, 致其雌二醇 (estradiol, E2)、雌酮 (estrone, E1)、雌三醇 (estriol, E3) 等性激素失衡<sup>[22-23]</sup>。然而, 目前尚未见新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露对性激素影响的人群研究报道。性激素水平对儿童青少年生长发育和第二性征的成熟发挥至关重要的作用<sup>[24]</sup>。因此, 儿童青少年新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露水平及其对性激素的影响值得关注。本研究基于 2015—2016 年美国国家健康与营养调查 (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES) 数据, 评价儿童青少年新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露水平及其对性激素的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究利用 NHANES 的公开数据。NHANES 是一项横断面调查, 收集全美国有关非军事人口居民的健康和营养状况代表性数据<sup>[25-26]</sup>。本研究分析了 2015—2016 年 NHANES 数据, 纳入标准为同时具有尿液新烟碱类杀虫剂、T、E2 及性激素结合蛋白 (sex hormone binding globulin, SHBG) 检测数据的 6~20 岁儿童青少年。所有成年参与者均已签署知情同意书; NHANES 已通过美国国家卫生统计中心伦理审查委员会的批准。

### 1.2 尿中肌酐和新烟碱类杀虫剂浓度

人群尿样经处理、存储并运送到美国疾病预防控制中心进行分析。NHANES 采用酶法测定尿肌酐浓度, 采用高效液相色谱法测定了尿中 6 种新烟碱类杀虫剂 [包括 IMI、THD、啶虫脒 (acetamiprid, ACE)、噻虫胺 (clothianidin, CLO)、5-羟基吡虫啉 (5-hydroxy imidacloprid, 5-OH-IMI)、N-去甲基啶虫脒 (n-desmethyln-acetamiprid, N-DMA)] 质量浓度 (简称浓度), 质控回收率为 91.2%~116%<sup>[27-29]</sup>。IMI、ACE、CLO、THD、5-OH-IMI 和 N-DMA 检出限 (limit of detection, LOD) 分别为 0.4、0.3、0.2、0.03、0.4 和 0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。低于 LOD 的检测值使用  $\text{LOD}/\sqrt{2}$  替换。

### 1.3 血清性激素浓度

NHANES 项目测定了血清中 3 种性激素水平, 包括 T、E2 和 SHBG。采用同位素稀释液相色谱质谱串联法测量血清 T 和 E2 总量<sup>[30]</sup>。采用电化学发光免疫法测定血清 SHBG 总量<sup>[30]</sup>。血清 T、E2 和 SHBG 的检出限分别为 0.75  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、2.994  $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  和 0.800  $\text{nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

### 1.4 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 19.0 进行合并及分析数据。连续变量用均数  $\pm$  标准差进行描述, 并进行 *t* 检验; 分类变量用构成比或率表示, 并采用  $\chi^2$  检验。研究对象新烟碱类杀虫剂浓度为偏态分布, 用四分位数 ( $P_{25}$ 、 $P_{50}$ 、 $P_{75}$ 、 $P_{95}$ ) 描述其分布特征, 并进行肌酐校正。除 N-DMA 检出率较高外 (40.7%), 其余杀虫剂检出率均较低 (0.3%~17.9%), 故本研究仅分析 N-DMA 对儿童青少年性激素的影响。N-DMA 和性激素浓度均为偏态分布, 故先经对数 ( $\log_{10}$ ) 转化后再进行后续分析。将研究对象分为三组 (Q1~Q3), 即 N-DMA 浓度值低于或等于 LOD 分为 Q1 组, 高于 LOD 者由低到高均分为 Q2 和 Q3 组。采用广义线性模型分析不同 N-DMA 水平对儿童青少年性激素的影响, 并检验是否存在剂量-反应关系, 并进一步研究 N-DMA 对不同性别儿童青少年性激素的影响。依据既往研究<sup>[4]</sup> 选取儿童青少年的年龄、性别、种族、年龄别体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)、贫困指数比 (poverty index ratio, PIR) 和出生国作为混杂因素纳入模型。考虑其他因素可能会干扰儿童青少年 N-DMA 暴露对性激素的影响, 进一步对样本采集时间、研究对象年龄以及女性月经初潮进行敏感性分析。检验水准  $\alpha=0.05$  (双侧)。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基本特征

本研究共分析 NHANES 中 1839 例 6~20 岁儿童青少年, 剔除 1240 例新烟碱类杀虫剂数据缺失者, 最终 599 例纳入本研究。敏感性分析显示仅 PIR 在纳入与未纳入组间差异具有统计学意义 ( $P<0.001$ ), 其余变量差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

599 例研究对象中, 151 例 (46.0%) 男性和 134 例 (49.4%) 女性年龄范围为 6~11 岁, 177 例 (54.0%) 男性和 137 例 (50.6%) 女性年龄范围为 12~20 岁。对数转化后的男性和女性血清 T 浓度为 (16.80 $\pm$ 10.10) 和 (10.90 $\pm$ 4.60)  $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , E2 浓度为 (0.83 $\pm$ 0.49) 和 (1.25 $\pm$ 0.72)  $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , SHBG 浓度为 (1.71 $\pm$ 0.32) 和 (1.78 $\pm$ 0.26)  $\text{nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。其他特征详见表 1。

### 2.2 尿中新烟碱类杀虫剂浓度及季节性差异

6 种新烟碱类杀虫剂检出率 [N-DMA (40.7%)、5-OH-IMI (17.9%)、CLO (7.7%)、IMI (4.3%)、ACE (0.5%)、THD (0.3%)] 均低于 50%。N-DMA 浓度仅  $P_{75}$  (0.39  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 和  $P_{95}$  (1.15  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 (0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); 5-OH-IMI

表 1 2015—2016 NHANES 中 6~20 岁儿童青少年的基本特征和性激素水平 [ $n$  (%) 或  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]Table 1 Basic characteristics and sex hormone levels of children and adolescents aged 6-20 years in NHANES 2015-2016 [ $n$  (%) or  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]

变量 Variable	美国国家健康与营养调查数据 All data of NHANES ( $n=1839$ )		新烟碱类杀虫剂数据 Neonicotinoid insecticides data set ( $n=599$ )		$t/\chi^2$	$P$
	男性 (Male) ( $n=941$ )	女性 (Female) ( $n=898$ )	男性 (Male) ( $n=328$ )	女性 (Female) ( $n=271$ )		
年龄 / 岁 (Age/years)					1.400	0.237
6~11	418 (44.4)	406 (45.2)	151 (46.0)	134 (49.4)		
12~20	523 (55.6)	492 (54.8)	177 (54.0)	137 (50.6)		
种族 (Race)					3.867	0.276
非西班牙裔白 (Non-Hispanic White)	270 (28.7)	241 (26.8)	90 (27.4)	76 (28.1)		
墨西哥裔美国人 (Mexican American)	210 (22.3)	220 (24.5)	89 (27.1)	70 (25.8)		
非西班牙裔黑 (Non-Hispanic Black)	195 (20.7)	169 (18.8)	66 (20.1)	55 (20.3)		
其他 (Other)	266 (28.3)	268 (29.8)	83 (25.3)	70 (25.8)		
出生国 (Country of birth)					1.115	0.291
美国 50 个州 / 华盛顿特区 (50 U.S. states/Washington DC)	862 (91.6)	816 (90.9)	294 (89.6)	244 (90.0)		
其他 (Other)	79 (8.4)	82 (9.1)	34 (10.4)	27 (10.0)		
年龄别 BMI (BMI-for-age) *					0.073	0.995
过轻体重 (Underweight)	22 (2.3)	13 (1.4)	8 (2.4)	3 (1.1)		
正常体重 (Normal weight)	530 (56.3)	485 (54.0)	189 (57.6)	139 (51.3)		
超重 (Overweight)	150 (15.9)	192 (21.4)	53 (16.2)	61 (22.5)		
肥胖 (Obese)	239 (25.4)	208 (23.2)	78 (23.8)	68 (25.1)		
贫困指数比 (Poverty index ratio)					13.941	<0.001
贫困线以下 (Below poverty level) (<1.85)	530 (56.3)	515 (57.3)	157 (47.9)	131 (48.3)		
贫困线以上 (Above poverty level) (1.85~5)	411 (43.7)	383 (42.7)	171 (52.1)	140 (51.7)		
样本采集时间 (Time of sample collection) **					0.007	0.935
冬春季 (Winter and spring)	481 (51.1)	418 (46.5)	168 (51.2)	124 (45.8)		
夏秋季 (Summer and autumn)	460 (48.9)	480 (53.5)	160 (48.8)	147 (54.2)		
睾酮质量浓度 (Testosterone levels) / ( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) ***	16.80 $\pm$ 10.30	10.80 $\pm$ 4.50	16.80 $\pm$ 10.10	10.90 $\pm$ 4.60	0.647	0.518
雌二醇质量浓度 (Estradiol levels) / ( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) ***	0.84 $\pm$ 0.49	1.27 $\pm$ 0.71	0.83 $\pm$ 0.49	1.25 $\pm$ 0.72	0.967	0.334
性激素结合蛋白浓度 (SHBG levels) / ( $\text{nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) ***	1.71 $\pm$ 0.32	1.79 $\pm$ 0.28	1.71 $\pm$ 0.32	1.78 $\pm$ 0.26	0.328	0.743

[注] \* : NHANES 根据美国疾病预防控制中心的特定性别生长图将参与者分为过轻体重 ( $\leq P_5$ )、正常体重 ( $>P_5 \sim P_{85}$ )、超重 ( $>P_{85} \sim P_{95}$ ) 和肥胖 ( $>P_{95}$ )。  
\*\* : 冬春季 (11月1日—4月30日), 夏秋季 (5月1日—10月31日)。\*\*\* : 血清睾酮、雌二醇和性激素结合蛋白浓度经 log 转换。

[Note] \* : According to the gender-specific growth chart of CDC in NHANES, the participants are classified as underweight ( $\leq P_5$ ), normal weight ( $>P_5 \sim P_{85}$ ), overweight ( $>P_{85} \sim P_{95}$ ), and obese ( $>P_{95}$ ). \*\* : Winter and spring (November 1 to April 30), summer and autumn (May 1 to October 31). \*\*\* : Log transformation of serum testosterone, estradiol, and SHBG levels.

浓度仅  $P_{95}$  ( $1.10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 ( $0.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) ; CLO 浓度仅  $P_{95}$  ( $0.40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) 高于其检出限 ( $0.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) ; MI、ACE 和 THD 浓度四分位数均低于检出限 ( $0.4$ 、 $0.3$ 、 $0.03 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )。见表 2。鉴于 IMI、ACE、THD 检出率不高, 故肌酐校正后只对其余杀虫剂进行季节性差异分析, 结果发现  $P_{95}$  数值夏秋季均高于冬春季 [N-DMA ( $1.85 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  vs  $1.33 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )、5-OH-IMI ( $1.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  vs  $1.66 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )、CLO ( $0.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  vs  $0.59 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )] ( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 2.3 N-DMA 水平与儿童青少年性激素水平的相关性

调整混杂因素后, 以 Q1 组为参照, N-DMA 在 Q3 组中与血清 T 呈负相关 ( $b = -0.12$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : -0.22 \sim -0.02$ ), 在 Q2 和 Q3 组中与血清 SHBG 均呈正相关 ( $b = 0.05$ ,

$95\% \text{CI} : 0 \sim 0.09$ ;  $b = 0.08$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : 0.04 \sim 0.13$ ), 且均存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{\text{趋势}} = 0.023$ 、 $< 0.001$ )。见表 3。

### 2.4 N-DMA 水平与不同性别儿童青少年性激素水平的相关性

性别分层后, N-DMA 在男性 Q3 组中与血清 T 呈负相关 ( $b = -0.15$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : -0.29 \sim 0$ ), 与血清 E2 呈负相关 ( $b = -0.07$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : -0.13 \sim 0$ ), 且均存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{\text{趋势}} = 0.042$ 、 $0.032$ )。N-DMA 在男性 Q2 和 Q3 组中与血清 SHBG 均呈正相关 ( $b = 0.06$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : 0.01 \sim 0.11$ ;  $b = 0.07$ ,  $95\% \text{CI} : 0.02 \sim 0.13$ ), 且存在剂量-反应关系 ( $P_{\text{趋势}} = 0.010$ )。在女性中未观察到这些关联。见表 4。

表2 2015—2016年NHANES中6~20岁儿童青少年尿中新烟碱类杀虫剂浓度 (n=599)

Table 2 Urinary concentrations of neonicotinoid insecticides in children and adolescents aged 6-20 years in NHANES 2015-2016 (n=599)

新烟碱类杀虫剂 Neonicotinoid insecticides	检出数 (检出率/%) N (Detection rate/%)	未经肌酐校正 / ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) Crude concentration / ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )				肌酐校正 / ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ) Creatinine adjusted concentration / ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )			
		$P_{25}$	$P_{50}$	$P_{75}$	$P_{95}$	$P_{25}$	$P_{50}$	$P_{75}$	$P_{95}$
吡虫啉 (IMI)	26 (4.3)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
啶虫脒 (ACE)	3 (0.5)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
噻虫胺 (CLO)	46 (7.7)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.40	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.67
噻虫啉 (THD)	2 (0.3)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
5-羟基吡虫啉 (5-OH-IMI)	107 (17.9)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.10	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.75
N-去甲基啶虫脒 (N-DMA)	244 (40.7)	<LOD	<LOD	0.39	1.15	<LOD	<LOD	0.48	1.62

[注] <LOD为低于检出限, IMI、ACE、CLO、THD、5-OH-IMI和N-DMA检出限分别为0.4、0.3、0.2、0.03、0.4和0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

[Note] <LOD is below the limit of detection, and the limits of detection of IMI, ACE, CLO, THD, 5-OH-IMI, and N-DMA are 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.03, 0.4, and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  respectively.

表3 2015—2016年NHANES中6~20岁儿童青少年尿N-去甲基啶虫脒与性激素的相关性

Table 3 The association between the urinary N-desmethyl-acetamiprid and sex hormones in children and adolescents aged 6-20 years in NHANES 2015-2016

N-去甲基啶虫脒分组 Tertiles of N-DMA	n	睾酮 (T)		雌二醇 (E2)		性激素结合蛋白 (SHBG)	
		b (95%CI)	P	b (95%CI)	P	b (95%CI)	P
Q1 (<LOD)	355	—		—		—	
Q2 ( $\text{LOD} < 0.47 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	122	-0.09 (-0.19~0.01)	0.064	-0.04 (-0.12~0.03)	0.265	0.05 (0~0.09)	<b>0.032</b>
Q3 ( $\geq 0.47 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	122	-0.12 (-0.22~-0.02)	<b>0.022</b>	-0.05 (-0.13~0.03)	0.238	0.08 (0.04~0.13)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
$P_{\text{趋势}} (P_{\text{trend}})$			<b>0.023</b>		0.243		<b>&lt;0.001</b>

[注] 校正的协变量有年龄、性别、种族、年龄别BMI、PIR和出生国。

[Note] Covariates including age, sex, race, BMI-for-age, PIR, and country of birth are adjusted.

表4 2015—2016年NHANES中6~20岁儿童青少年的尿N-去甲基啶虫脒与性激素的相关性 (性别分层)

Table 4 The association between the urinary N-desmethyl-acetamiprid and sex hormones in children and adolescents aged 6-20 years in NHANES 2015-2016 (gender stratification)

性别 Gender	N-去甲基啶虫脒 N-DMA	n	睾酮 (T)		雌二醇 (E2)		性激素结合蛋白 (SHBG)	
			b (95%CI)	P	b (95%CI)	P	b (95%CI)	P
男性 (Male)	Q1 (<LOD)	206	—		—		—	
	Q2 ( $\text{LOD} < 0.41 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	61	-0.11 (-0.24, 0.02)	0.099	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	0.269	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)	<b>0.028</b>
	Q3 ( $\geq 0.41 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	61	-0.15 (-0.29, 0)	<b>0.048</b>	-0.07 (-0.13, 0)	<b>0.047</b>	0.07 (0.02, 0.13)	<b>0.012</b>
	$P_{\text{趋势}} (P_{\text{trend}})$			<b>0.042</b>		<b>0.032</b>		<b>0.010</b>
女性 (Female)	Q1 (<LOD)	149	—		—		—	
	Q2 ( $\text{LOD} < 0.55 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	61	-0.02 (-0.10, 0.07)	0.726	-0.03 (-0.18, 0.12)	0.681	0.01 (-0.05, 0.08)	0.699
	Q3 ( $\geq 0.55 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	61	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.06)	0.543	-0.08 (-0.23, 0.07)	0.268	0.06 (-0.00, 0.12)	0.067
	$P_{\text{趋势}} (P_{\text{trend}})$			0.545		0.254		0.063

[注] 校正的协变量有年龄、种族、年龄别BMI、PIR和出生国。

[Note] Covariates including age, race, BMI-for age, PIR, and country of birth are adjusted.

### 2.5 敏感性分析

进一步对样本采集时间、研究对象年龄以及女性月经初潮进行敏感性分析后发现, 儿童青少年尿N-DMA与血清性激素之间的关联结果均无明显改变 (补充材料: <http://www.jeom.org/article/cn/10.13213/j.cnki.jeom.2021.20482>)。

### 3 讨论

本研究基于2015—2016年美国NHANES, 分析

6~20岁儿童青少年6种新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露情况, 发现除N-DMA检出率较高(40.7%)外, 其他新烟碱类杀虫剂检出率均较低(0.3%~17.9%); 2种代谢物(N-DMA和5-OH-IMI)的检出率高于4种新烟碱原物(CLO、IMI、ACE和THD); 新烟碱类杀虫剂检出浓度存在季节性差异。此外, 本研究评估了检出率最高的N-DMA对儿童青少年性激素的影响, 发现N-DMA暴露可能与儿童青少年血清T水平下降、SHBG水平上升有相关性, 且存在性别差异。

本研究发现6种新烟碱类杀虫剂检出率均低于50%，这与其他研究检出率相似。Ospina等<sup>[4]</sup>分析2015—2016年美国3岁以上人群6种新烟碱杀虫剂暴露状况，其中N-DMA、5-OH-IMI、IMI、CLO、ACE和THD检出率分别为35%、19.7%、4.3%、7.7%、<0.5%和<0.5%。此外，Osaka等<sup>[31]</sup>在日本爱知县223名3岁儿童尿液中检出7种新烟碱类杀虫剂，其中IMI、ACE、CLO和THD检出率分别为15.2%、12.1%、8.1%和0%。Zhang等<sup>[32]</sup>在中国13个城市324名1~97岁志愿者尿中检出6种新烟碱类杀虫剂，其中IMI、ACE、CLO、THD检出率(97%、96%、99%、92%)均高于本研究(4.3%、0.5%、7.7%、0.3%)，其原因可能与所用分析仪器不同有关(超高效液相串联质谱法，CLO、IMI、ACE、THD的检出限分别为0.002、0.006、0.0007和0.0002  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )。Kabata等<sup>[33]</sup>检测了来自斯里兰卡北部地区普通健康农民的40份尿样，其结果表明N-DMA的 $P_{75}$ 和 $P_{95}$ 数值分别为0.47  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和1.5  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。另一项研究<sup>[14]</sup>显示美国纽约515份普通人志愿者尿N-DMA的 $P_{75}$ 和 $P_{95}$ 数值分别为0.61  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和1.77  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。本研究检出N-DMA的 $P_{75}$ 和 $P_{95}$ 数值分别为0.39  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和1.15  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ，均低于上述两项研究报道的N-DMA水平，这可能与暴露人群的地域、年龄和职业存在差异性有关<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究发现代谢物N-DMA检出率最高，这可能与母体化合物ACE在美国农业中广泛使用有关<sup>[35]</sup>。此外，新烟碱类杀虫剂在人体内的半衰期较短，大部ACE代谢转化为N-DMA<sup>[36]</sup>，提示尿N-DMA浓度是评价ACE暴露的一项良好的生物监测指标。本研究观察到新烟碱类杀虫剂检出浓度存在季节性差异，夏秋季高于冬春季，这可能与该类杀虫剂的使用条件以及人群的饮食习惯有关<sup>[31, 37]</sup>。

本研究发现N-DMA暴露与儿童青少年T水平呈负相关，但与SHBG水平呈正相关，且存在剂量-反应关系。T是雄激素的主要成分，低浓度T与性功能减退、染色体畸变(如克氏综合征)和肝硬化有关<sup>[38]</sup>。E2是活性最高的雌激素，低浓度E2与卵巢肿瘤、睾丸肿瘤和下丘脑肿瘤有关<sup>[39]</sup>。SHBG是一种由肝脏产生的糖蛋白，主要生理功能为特异性结合并转运性激素，从而调控血液中具有生物活性的性激素浓度，临床用于多毛症、多囊卵巢综合征、肥胖和甲状腺疾病诊断<sup>[40]</sup>，血清T水平降低会导致SHBG水平升高<sup>[41]</sup>。本研究的确也发现了N-DMA与血清T的负相关关系具有统计学意义。一项基于小鼠饮水染毒的实验<sup>[42]</sup>

显示，每天给予每只小鼠2.6和21.4 mg的ACE，180 d后其T的合成和代谢相关基因(*LHR*、*StAR*、*CYP11A1*、*CYP17A1*和*HSD17B1*)的表达均减少，这可能是N-DMA暴露引起SHBG水平升高的原因之一。此外，研究显示新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露会引起甲状腺功能紊乱<sup>[43]</sup>，而甲状腺激素分泌增加又可促进SHBG合成<sup>[44]</sup>，这也可能是N-DMA暴露引起SHBG水平升高的原因之一。本研究仅在男性中发现N-DMA暴露与T和E2水平下降、SHBG水平上升的关联性。虽然暂无相关的人群研究报告，但一项动物实验显示<sup>[45]</sup>，10、30  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 的ACE连续5周灌胃染毒成年雄性小鼠，其血清T水平下降，与本研究结果有相似性。这项实验研究表明血清T水平下降是由于ACE抑制了类固醇生成酶的关键基因(*CYP11A1*、*StAR*和*HSD3B*)表达。Zhang等<sup>[46]</sup>发现30  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 的ACE连续36 d灌胃染毒成年雄性小鼠，其体内T水平下降，这可能是由于ACE增加了氧化应激水平(丙二醛水平增加，谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性降低和超氧化物歧化酶活性降低)。另一项关于IMI的研究也发现了类似结果，Hafez等<sup>[47]</sup>用5、90  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 的IMI灌胃染毒成年雄性小鼠15 d后，发现其血清T和E2水平均下降。N-DMA暴露对性激素的影响仅在男性中发现，这种性别差异可能源于两性生殖系统和新陈代谢特点等差异性<sup>[48-49]</sup>，其相关机制有待深入研究。

本研究丰富了不同年龄段人群的新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露及其对激素影响的研究。本研究基于2015—2016年美国全国性大规模健康调查，具有样本量大、代表性好的优势，但也存在一定的局限性：①某些新烟碱类杀虫剂的检出率不高，分层研究可能影响了结果的稳健性；②本研究不能排除新烟碱类杀虫剂共暴露所致不良效应或与其他环境污染物复合暴露对性激素的影响；③本研究是一项横断面研究，无法论证因果关系。尽管本研究中儿童青少年暴露新烟碱类杀虫剂的检出率不高，但仍揭示在该研究人群暴露新烟碱类杀虫剂与其性激素水平存在一定的相关性，且呈现性别差异，此研究结果可为今后进一步探讨新烟碱类杀虫剂暴露对儿童青少年生殖内分泌系统的影响，保护其生殖内分泌健康提供理论依据。

## 参考文献

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