

农村妇女孕期全程拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露对脐血瘦素水平的影响

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摘要:

[背景] 瘦素可影响婴儿早期体重增长水平, 而孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露可影响新生儿出生体重。

[目的] 了解农村妇女孕期全程日常生活中拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露对胎儿脐血瘦素水平的影响。

[方法] 2015年1月—2018年7月, 在云南宣威农村地区建立队列, 自孕早期追踪至婴儿出生, 共566对母婴纳入本研究。在妇女孕早、中、晚期进行问卷调查及晨尿收集, 并采集新生儿脐血。使用高效液相色谱串联质谱法检测尿样拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物3-苯氧基苯甲酸(3-PBA)、4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸(4-F-3-PBA)和二溴菊酸(DBCA)浓度, 采用ELISA法检测脐血瘦素水平。根据3-PBA、4-F-3-PBA和DBCA检出水平将研究对象分为未检出组(<LOD)、低暴露组(LOD~检出值 P_{50})、高暴露组(>检出值 P_{50}) ; 根据3个孕期尿样的拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物检出与否, 将研究对象分为3个孕期均未检出组、1个孕期检出组、2个孕期检出组、3个孕期均检出组。利用多元线性回归法分析孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物暴露水平对脐血瘦素的影响。

[结果] 孕期3-PBA、DBCA和4-F-3-PBA的浓度中位数范围分别为0.413~0.459、0.964~1.431、0.310~0.394 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (以肌酐计), 瘦素浓度中位数为3.936 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。孕晚期DBCA暴露水平与脐血瘦素浓度呈正相关 [b (95% CI) = 0.006 (0.001~0.010)]。孕早期DBCA低暴露组水平 (b =0.104, 95% CI : 0.015~0.194, P =0.023) 和高暴露组水平 (b =0.136, 95% CI : 0.005~0.266, P =0.042) 与瘦素浓度呈正相关。4-F-3-PBA低暴露组孕中期水平 (b =0.084, 95% CI : 0.001~0.167, P =0.048) 和高暴露组孕早期 (b =0.078, 95% CI : 0.006~0.150, P =0.034)、孕中期 (b =0.114, 95% CI : 0.030~0.198, P =0.008)、孕晚期 (b =0.092, 95% CI : 0.003~0.181, P =0.043) 水平与脐血瘦素浓度呈正相关。1个孕期检出组、2个孕期检出组和3个孕期均检出组4-F-3-PBA的检出水平与瘦素浓度呈正相关 (b =0.108, 95% CI : 0.028~0.189, P =0.008 ; b =0.096, 95% CI : 0.007~0.185, P =0.035 ; b =0.164, 95% CI : 0.051~0.277, P =0.004)。

[结论] 农村妇女孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露在一定程度上可升高脐血瘦素水平。

关键词: 孕期 ; 婴儿 ; 拟除虫菊酯类农药 ; 瘦素 ; 脐血

Impact of maternal exposure to pyrethroid pesticides across pregnancy on leptin in cord blood of pregnant women in rural areas ZHANG Xiong, SONG Xiao-xiao, XIAO Xia, WU Jie, XU Qing-hua, MA Rui, LÜ Yan, ZHANG Chao, JIAN Xiu-gui, LI Yu-ping, LI Yan (School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, Yunnan 650000, China)

Abstract:

[Background] Leptin can affect early-stage weight gain in infants, and pyrethroid pesticide exposure during pregnancy can affect birth weight in newborns.

[Objective] This study aims to investigate the impact of maternal non-occupational exposure to pyrethroid pesticides during whole pregnancy on fetal cord blood leptin levels.

[Methods] A total of 566 mother-infant pairs were included into current study from a prospective birth cohort in rural Xuanwei, Yunnan, China from January 2015 to July 2018. In each trimester of pregnancy the participated women were asked to complete a questionnaire survey and their urine samples were collected, and the cord blood samples of newborns were also collected after delivery. Pyrethroid metabolites such as 3-phenoxybenzoic acid (3-PBA), 4-fluoro-3-

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phenoxybenzoic acid (4-F-3-PBA), and (2, 2-dibromovinyl)-2, 2-dimethyl-cyclopropane-1-carboxylicacid (DBCA) in urine samples were measured by high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. Leptin in cord blood samples was tested by ELISA. Based on the levels of 3-PBA, 4-F-3-PBA, and DBCA, the study subjects were divided into undetected group (<LOD), low exposure group ($LOD-P_{50}$ of detected level), and high exposure group ($>P_{50}$ of detected level); based on the detection state of pyrethroid metabolites in urine samples of three pregnant stages, the study subjects were divided into three groups: negative during pregnancy; positive in any one trimester; positive in any two trimesters; positive in all trimesters. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to explore the impacts of exposure levels of pyrethroid metabolites during pregnancy on leptin in cord blood.

[Results] During whole pregnancy, the 3-PBA, DBCA, and 4-F-3-PBA median concentrations were 0.413-0.459, 0.964-1.431, and 0.310-0.394 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (in creatinine), respectively, and the leptin median concentration was $3.936 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. DBCA exposure level in the third trimester [b (95% CI)=0.006 (0.001-0.010)] was positively correlated with leptin concentration. DBCA low exposure level ($b=0.104$, 95% CI: 0.015-0.194, $P=0.023$) and high exposure level ($b=0.136$, 95% CI: 0.005-0.266, $P=0.042$) in the first trimester were positively correlated with leptin concentration. 4-F-3-PBA low exposure level in the second trimester ($b=0.084$, 95% CI: 0.001-0.167, $P=0.048$) and high exposure level in the first ($b=0.078$, 95% CI: 0.006-0.150, $P=0.034$), second ($b=0.114$, 95% CI: 0.030-0.198, $P=0.008$), and third ($b=0.092$, 95% CI: 0.003-0.181, $P=0.043$) trimesters were positively correlated with leptin concentration. The levels of 4-F-3-PBA in the groups with positive pyrethroid metabolites in any one trimester, any two trimesters, and three trimesters were positively correlated with leptin concentration ($b=0.108$, 95% CI: 0.028-0.189, $P=0.008$; $b=0.096$, 95% CI: 0.007-0.185, $P=0.035$; $b=0.164$, 95% CI: 0.051-0.277, $P=0.004$).

[Conclusion] Prenatal pyrethroid pesticide exposure among mothers in rural areas may increase the leptin levels in cord blood of fetuses.

Keywords: pregnancy; infant; pyrethroid pesticide; leptin; cord blood

瘦素是肥胖基因的表达产物，是人体脂肪细胞分泌的一种蛋白激素，在人体能量平衡的调控体系中起重要作用^[1]。瘦素可影响婴儿早期体重增长水平，也是预测肥胖早期发展的潜在生物标志^[2]。以往研究报道了孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露可影响新生儿出生体重^[3]、婴幼儿体重^[4]和儿童体重^[5]；动物实验研究结果显示，持续暴露于螺虫乙酯的小鼠血液瘦素水平会发生明显变化^[6]，小鼠孕期低剂量环氯氰菊酯农药暴露也会导致其血清瘦素水平改变^[7]。本研究基于云南宣威农村地区建立的出生队列分析妇女孕期全程拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露对脐血瘦素水平的影响。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

2015年1月—2018年7月间在云南宣威农村地区纳入处于妊娠早期并选择继续妊娠的农村妇女共763名。研究对象均自愿签署知情同意书，本研究已获昆明医科大学医学伦理委员会审批通过（无编号）。入选标准：①在当地居住时间超过2年的妇女；②怀孕后无外出打工或搬迁计划；③本人不吸烟；④无糖尿病史，无肥胖。排除标准：①妇女孕期参与直接使用农药的生产劳动；②有多胎妊娠、死胎、死产史。

1.2 基本资料调查

自行设计调查问卷，内容包括社会人口学资料、妇女孕产史、既往病史及家人吸烟情况等。研究人员

采用面对面的方式分别在孕早期、孕中期、孕晚期对孕妇进行问卷调查。另外，记录分娩情况。

1.3 样品的采集及保存

尿样采集：孕妇在孕早期、孕中期、孕晚期接受问卷调查的当天，留存大于5 mL的晨尿1管，-20°C保存。

脐血采集：新生儿娩出后，常规断脐带，产科医生于产妇侧脐带的一端选择粗大而显露的脐静脉，匀速抽取脐静脉血10 mL，以3 000 r·min⁻¹（离心半径为20 cm）的速度离心10 min，提取血清。

样品保存：收集尿样和脐带血样后，置于-20°C冰箱保存，一周之内带冰转运至-80°C冰箱保存。收集到的孕早期、孕中期、孕晚期孕妇尿样分别为646、632、635份，采集到脐带血样606份，最终以孕早期尿样和脐带血样相匹配的566对母婴纳入本研究。

1.4 实验室检测

1.4.1 拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物检测 从-80°C超低温冰箱中将孕期尿样取出解冻，用乙酸乙酯萃取。采用 ekspert ultraLC 100/ekspert ultraLC 100-XL高效液相色谱仪（Eksigent公司，美国）和3200 Q TRAP™ LC/MS/MS System质谱仪（AB SCIEX公司，美国）检测拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物3-苯氧基苯甲酸（3-phenoxybenzoic acid, 3-PBA）、4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸（4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzoic acid, 4-F-3-PBA）、二溴菊酸[(2, 2-dibromovinyl)-2, 2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylicacid, DBCA]。液相色谱条件：Kinetex 2.6 μm C18色谱柱（50 mm×2.1 mm），菲罗

门公司,美国);流速 $0.4\text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$;柱温 40°C ;有机相为乙腈(Merck公司,德国);进样体积 $2\mu\text{L}$ 。将信噪比为3时拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物所对应的浓度作为最低检出限(limit of detection, LOD)。本研究中3-PBA、4-F-3-PBA的LOD为 $0.02\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, DBCA的LOD为 $0.09\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。采用K0107肌酐试剂盒(Merck公司,美国)及波长为 540 nm 的可见分光光度计测定尿样肌酐值。

1.4.2 瘦素检测 将脐血样品自 -80°C 超低温冰箱取出解冻,复温至室温 15 min ,使用人瘦素ELISA试剂盒(Bio TSZ Trust Specialty Zeal公司,美国),采用酶联免疫吸附法,利用波长为 450 nm 的Dragon Multiskan MK 3酶标仪(Labsystems公司,芬兰)进行测定,检测范围: $0.1\sim28.0\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

1.5 研究对象分组

根据3-PBA、4-F-3-PBA和DBCA检出水平将研究对象分为未检出组($<\text{LOD}$)、低暴露组($\text{LOD}\sim\text{检出值 }P_{50}$)、高暴露组($>\text{检出值 }P_{50}$)。

根据3个孕期尿样的拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物检出与否,将研究对象分为3个孕期均未检出组、1个孕期检出组、2个孕期检出组、3个孕期均检出组。

1.6 统计学分析

用EpiData 3.0建立数据库,实行数据双录入,全部资料录入整理后,使用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料且服从正态分布的采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 描述,非正态分布资料采用 P_{25} 、 P_{50} 、 P_{75} 、Max描述。将瘦素检测结果加一个常量1,然后取其对数作为应变量,以年龄、孕早期体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、孕期增重、出生孕周、孕期家中是否有人吸烟等为协变量,采用多元线性回归法分析孕早期、中期和晚期3种拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物暴露水平和脐血瘦素浓度的关联。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象社会人口学特征

566名孕妇的年龄为 (25.08 ± 5.09) 岁,孕期增重为 $(10.33\pm3.33)\text{ kg}$,分娩时孕周为 (39.13 ± 1.60) 周。其他社会人口学特征见表1。

2.2 孕期尿样拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物检出情况

经肌酐校正后,孕妇尿样中拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物3-PBA、DBCA和4-F-3-PBA的检出率和检出浓度在孕早、中、晚期之间的差异均无统计学意义,见表2。

表1 研究对象社会人口学特征($n=566$)

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the study subjects

组别 Group	人数 Number	构成比/% Proportion
民族(Ethnic group)		
汉族(Han)	479	84.6
少数民族(Minority)	87	15.4
受教育程度(Education)		
小学及以下(Primary school and below)	186	33.3
初中毕业(Middle school)	425	52.5
高中/职校(职高/技校/中专)及以上 High school/technical school and above	131	16.2
职业(Occupation)		
务农(Farmer)	456	80.7
非务农(Others)	109	19.3
孕早期BMI/kg·m ² (BMI in the first trimester)		
<18.5	67	12.3
18.5~	371	68.2
24.0~27.9	106	19.5
胎次(Parity)		
第一胎(1)	182	33.6
第二胎(2)	259	47.8
第三胎及以上(≥3)	101	18.6
本次分娩方式(Delivery)		
顺产(Natural labor)	273	48.8
剖宫产(Caesarean section)	408	51.2
孕早期家中是否有人吸烟 Secondhand smoke exposure at home in the first trimester		
否(No)	399	71.0
是(Yes)	163	29.0
孕中期家中是否有人吸烟 Secondhand smoke exposure at home in the second trimester		
否(No)	389	68.8
是(Yes)	176	31.2
孕晚期家中是否有人吸烟 Secondhand smoke exposure at home in the third trimester		
否(No)	382	68.7
是(Yes)	174	31.3
家庭年收入/元(Household annual income/yuan)		
<20000	319	59.2
20001~40000	94	17.4
40001~	126	23.4

2.3 新生儿脐带血瘦素质量浓度

566名新生儿脐带血瘦素的质量浓度范围为 $0.120\sim26.501\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,中位数为 $3.936\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, P_{25} 和 P_{75} 分别为 $1.751\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $8.526\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

表2 云南宣威农村妇女孕早、中、晚期拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢物检出水平 ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, 以肌酐计)
Table 2 Detection levels of pyrethroid pesticide metabolites in the first, second, and third trimesters of women in rural Xuanwei, Yunnan

分组 Group	检测人数 Number of subjects	检出率/% Positive rate	检出浓度 (Level)				F	P
			P_{25}^{a}	P_{50}^{a}	P_{75}^{a}	Max ^a		
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)							0.493	0.612
孕早期 (First trimester)	566	72.8	0.251	0.459	1.039	32.612		
孕中期 (Second trimester)	534	71.6	0.183	0.455	8.878	23.958		
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	535	69.3	0.219	0.413	1.016	22.294		
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)							2.260	0.105
孕早期 (First trimester)	566	44.3	0.449	1.286	5.129	171.130		
孕中期 (Second trimester)	534	44.4	0.388	1.431	4.679	93.231		
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	535	42.4	0.341	0.964	4.754	75.081		
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)							0.054	0.945
孕早期 (First trimester)	566	46.3	0.169	0.394	0.817	46.813		
孕中期 (Second trimester)	534	47.2	0.162	0.289	0.600	11.410		
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	535	49.9	0.151	0.310	0.690	28.915		

[注] a : 根据>检出限的检出浓度计算而得。

[Note] a: Positive is defined as >limit of detection.

2.4 孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露水平对脐血瘦素浓度影响的多元线性回归分析

农药代谢产物 DBCA 在孕晚期的暴露水平与瘦素浓度呈正相关 [b (95% CI) = 0.006 (0.001~0.010)] ; 3-PBA 和 4-F-3-PBA 暴露水平与脐血瘦素浓度的关联均无统计学意义。见表3。

不同孕期3种代谢产物按检出水平分组的多元线性回归分析结果显示：孕早期 DBCA 低暴露组水平 ($b=0.104$, 95% CI : 0.015~0.194, $P=0.023$) 和高暴露组水平 ($b=0.136$, 95% CI : 0.005~0.266, $P=0.042$) 均与瘦素浓度呈正相关；4-F-3-PBA 低暴露组孕中期水平 ($b=0.084$, 95% CI : 0.001~0.167, $P=0.048$) 及高暴露组孕早期 ($b=0.078$, 95% CI : 0.006~0.150, $P=0.034$)、孕中期 ($b=0.114$, 95% CI : 0.030~0.198, $P=0.008$)、孕晚期 ($b=0.092$, 95% CI : 0.003~0.181, $P=0.043$) 水平均与瘦素浓度呈正相关；3-PBA 各暴露组水平均与脐血瘦素浓度无关。见表4。

2.5 孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药累积暴露对脐血瘦素浓度影响的多元线性回归分析

以3个孕期均未检出组为参照, 1个孕期检出组、2个孕期检出组和3个孕期均检出组 4-F-3-PBA 检出水平与瘦素浓度呈正相关 ($b=0.108$, 95% CI : 0.028~0.189, $P=0.008$; $b=0.096$, 95% CI : 0.007~0.185, $P=0.035$; $b=0.164$, 95% CI : 0.051~0.277, $P=0.004$)。

但是 3-PBA 和 DBCA 的不同孕期累积暴露与脐血瘦素浓度无相关。见表5。

表3 孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物水平对脐血瘦素浓度影响的多元线性回归分析^a

Table 3 Multiple linear regression analysis on association between pyrethroid pesticide metabolites during pregnancy and leptin in cord blood^a

分组 (Group)	b	95% CI	t	P
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)				
孕早期 (First trimester)	0.009	-0.004~0.022	1.360	0.174
孕中期 (Second trimester)	0.004	-0.012~0.020	0.440	0.659
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	0.004	-0.014~0.022	0.410	0.681
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)				
孕早期 (First trimester)	-0.002	-0.004~0.001	-1.300	0.194
孕中期 (Second trimester)	-0.002	-0.006~0.001	-1.230	0.219
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	0.006	0.001~0.010	2.560	0.011
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)				
孕早期 (First trimester)	0.006	-0.005~0.016	1.050	0.293
孕中期 (Second trimester)	0.017	-0.033~0.068	0.680	0.499
孕晚期 (Third trimester)	0.018	-0.004~0.039	1.630	0.104

[注] a : 尿样中拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物浓度经肌酐校正；控制了年龄、孕早期 BMI、孕期增重、出生孕周、孕期家中是否有人吸烟、民族、受教育程度、胎次、分娩方式和家庭年收入等协变量。

[Note] a: The concentrations of metabolites in urine samples are corrected by creatinine; adjusting for age, BMI in the first trimester, weight gain during pregnancy, gestational week of birth, secondhand smoke exposure at home during pregnancy, ethnic group, education, parity, delivery, and annual household income.

表4 孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物检出水平分组对脐血瘦素浓度影响的多元线性回归分析^a

Table 4 Multiple linear regression analysis on association between detection levels of pyrethroid pesticide metabolites during pregnancy and cord blood leptin^a

分组 (Group)	b	95% CI	t	P
孕早期 (First trimester)				
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.030	-0.051~0.111	0.730	0.463
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	-0.017	-0.097~0.064	-0.410	0.684
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.104	0.015~0.194	2.290	0.023
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	0.136	0.005~0.266	2.040	0.042
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.058	-0.014~0.130	1.580	0.114
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	0.078	0.006~0.150	2.120	0.034
孕中期 (Second trimester)				
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	-0.078	-0.158~0.002	-1.930	0.055
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	-0.046	-0.127~0.035	-1.120	0.264
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.041	-0.042~0.124	0.980	0.329
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	-0.054	-0.136~0.028	-1.290	0.198
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.084	0.001~0.167	1.990	0.048
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	0.114	0.030~0.198	2.670	0.008
孕晚期 (Third trimester)				
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.045	-0.033~0.123	1.140	0.254
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	-0.024	-0.104~0.056	-0.590	0.553
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.010	-0.075~0.096	0.240	0.811
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	0.064	-0.017~0.145	1.550	0.122
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)				
未检出组 (<LOD)	—	—	—	—
低暴露组 (LOD~P ₅₀ , low exposure group)	0.081	-0.003~0.165	1.890	0.059
高暴露组 (>P ₅₀ , high exposure group)	0.092	0.003~0.181	2.030	0.043

[注] a : 尿样中拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物浓度经肌酐校正；控制了年龄、孕早期 BMI、孕期增重、出生孕周、孕期家中是否有人吸烟、民族、受教育程度、胎次、分娩方式和家庭年收入等协变量。

[Note] a: The concentrations of metabolites in urine samples are corrected by creatinine; adjusting for age, BMI in the first trimester, weight gain during pregnancy, gestational week of birth, secondhand smoke exposure at home during pregnancy, ethnic group, education, parity, delivery, and annual household income.

表5 孕期拟除虫菊酯类农药累积暴露对脐血瘦素浓度影响的多元线性分析^a

Table 5 Multiple analysis on association between accumulations of pyrethroid pesticide exposure during pregnancy and cord blood leptin^a

分组 (Group)	b	95% CI	t	P
3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (3-PBA)				
3个孕期均未检出组 Group of negative 3-PBA across pregnancy				
1个孕期检出组 Group of positive 3-PBA in any one trimester	0.024	-0.113~0.160	0.340	0.735
2个孕期检出组 Group of positive 3-PBA in any two trimesters	-0.006	-0.137~0.125	-0.100	0.923
3个孕期均检出组 Group of positive 3-PBA in all three trimesters	-0.002	-0.134~0.129	-0.040	0.971
二溴菊酸 (DBCA)				
3个孕期均未检出组 Group of negative DBCA across pregnancy				
1个孕期检出组 Group of positive DBCA in any one trimester	0.024	-0.113~0.160	0.340	0.735
2个孕期检出组 Group of positive DBCA in any two trimesters	-0.006	-0.137~0.125	-0.100	0.923
3个孕期均检出组 Group of positive DBCA in all three trimesters	-0.002	-0.134~0.129	-0.040	0.971
4-氟-3-苯氧基苯甲酸 (4-F-3-PBA)				
3个孕期均未检出组 Group of negative 4-F-3-PBA across pregnancy				
1个孕期检出组 Group of positive 4-F-3-PBA in any one trimester	0.108	0.028~0.189	2.600	0.008
2个孕期检出组 Group of positive 4-F-3-PBA in any two trimesters	0.096	0.007~0.185	2.120	0.035
3个孕期均检出组 Group of positive 4-F-3-PBA in all three trimesters	0.164	0.051~0.277	2.860	0.004

[注] a : 尿样中拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物浓度经肌酐校正；控制了年龄、孕早期 BMI、孕期增重、出生孕周、孕期家中是否有人吸烟、民族、受教育程度、胎次、分娩方式和家庭年收入等协变量。

[Note] a: The concentrations of metabolites in urine samples are corrected by creatinine; adjusting for age, BMI in the first trimester, weight gain during pregnancy, gestational week of birth, secondhand smoke exposure at home during pregnancy, ethnic group, education, parity, delivery, and annual household income.

3 讨论

拟除虫菊酯类农药具有较高的脂溶性，易于透过胎盘屏障，母体暴露是宫内胎儿暴露的唯一途径。尿中 3-PBA、4-F-3-PBA 和 DBCA 作为拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露的生物标志得到了广泛的认可。本研究结果显示孕早期 3-PBA 检出量平均水平略高于日本城市地

区孕妇的 $0.338 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ^[8]，孕晚期 3-PBA 检出的平均水平低于山东 ($0.68 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[3] 和江苏 ($2.03 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[9] 农村地区，本研究孕晚期 DBCA 低于河南 ($1.22 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[10] 和江苏 ($1.14 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[9] 农村地区。本研究通过检测孕早、中、晚期尿样中拟除虫菊酯类农药的代谢产物水平评估妇女孕期农药暴露状况，能够更全面评估妇女孕期全程暴露状态。

以往动物实验发现暴露于环氯氰菊酯农药（属于拟除虫菊酯类农药的一种）可增加小鼠血清中瘦素浓度^[7]。韩国一项研究显示产前有机磷农药暴露水平与儿童瘦素水平呈正相关^[10]。丹麦的队列研究结果显示温室女工孕早期拟除虫菊酯类农药暴露与其 6~11 岁子女的血清瘦素呈正相关^[11]。本研究通过测量孕妇尿中拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物，分析其对新生儿脐血瘦素水平的影响，发现孕晚期拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物 DBCA 水平与脐血瘦素浓度呈正相关，提示孕期需要避免该农药的日常接触。将三种代谢产物检出水平进行分组研究时发现，在孕早期 DBCA 低暴露组和高暴露组水平可增加脐血瘦素浓度；4-F-3-PBA 孕中期低暴露组水平可升高脐血瘦素浓度，高暴露组水平在孕早、中、期均可提高脐血瘦素浓度，提示 4-F-3-PBA 水平与脐血瘦素浓度呈线性关系。这与动物实验^[7]发现的线性回归关系一致。同时，本研究结果还显示只要在 1 个孕期检出 4-F-3-PBA 都会升高新生儿脐血瘦素水平，提示孕全程拟除虫菊酯类农药代谢产物为 4-F-3-PBA 的农药暴露会升高脐血瘦素水平。4-F-3-PBA 作为氟溴氰菊酯类农药的主要代谢产物，孕妇孕期日常生活中该农药暴露可影响子代糖脂代谢稳态。因此，建议孕期妇女尽量避免氟溴氰菊酯类农药各种渠道的暴露，以保障胎儿的健康。

本研究的局限性在于问卷设计时对影响脐血瘦素浓度的混杂因素考虑不够全面，如在孕期问卷中未涉及孕妇饮食、情绪等。另外拟除虫菊酯类农药具有较短的半衰期，可能在尿样中被很快地代谢分解，采用孕早、中、晚期随机 1 次晨尿检测结果代表 1 个孕期的暴露，尚存一定不足。

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