

• 前沿进展 •

人体测量学指标预测心血管疾病危险因素的研究进展



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【摘要】 心血管疾病(CVD)的危险因素主要包括高血压、吸烟、血脂异常、糖尿病、超重/肥胖、身体活动不足和不合理膳食等方面。在临床实践中,人体测量学指标可应用于预测CVD的危险因素和评估治疗效果。这些指标包括体质指数(BMI)、腰围(WC)、腰臀比(WHR)、腰高比(WHtR)等。每种测量学指标所针对的侧重点各不相同。BMI多用于评价全身性肥胖,WC侧重于评价腹部肥胖,WHR对CVD危险因素的预测能力较弱,WHtR校正了身高因素、人群间差异度小,预测CVD危险因素更具优越性。

【关键词】 心血管疾病;人体测量学;危险因素;预测;综述

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【Abstract】 Risk factors of cardiovascular disease (CVD) include hypertension, smoking, dyslipidemia, diabetes, overweight/obesity, physical inactivity and unreasonable diet. In clinical practice, anthropometric indicators can be used to predict the risk factors of CVD and evaluate the therapeutic effect. These indicators include body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR). The focus of each measurement indicator is different. BMI is mostly used to evaluate systemic obesity, while WC focuses on abdominal obesity. WHR has a weak ability to predict CVD risk factors, and WHtR corrects height factors and the small differences between populations. So anthropometry is more advantageous to predict CVD risk factors.

【Key words】 Cardiovascular diseases; Anthropometry; Risk factors; Forecasting; Review

近年来,我国心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)的患病率和死亡率仍呈持续上升趋势^[1]。CVD死亡率高于恶性肿瘤及其他疾病而居于首位,其中农村死亡率高于城市^[2]。同时据推算,目前我国CVD患者高达2.9亿例^[3]。此外,其住院总费用也在快速增加^[1]。总之,脑卒中、冠心病等CVD是造成我国居民死亡和疾病负担的首要病因,已成为重大的公共卫生问题。目前,现明确的CVD主要危险因素包括高血压、吸烟、血脂异常、糖尿病、超重/肥胖、身体活动不足和不合理膳食等方面^[1]。临床工作和大规模流行病学调查可通过使用人体测量学指标来预测CVD的发病风险,从而为CVD的防治工作提供参考依据。本文现就国内外预测心血管疾病危险因素(cardiovascular risk factors, CVRF)相关人体测量学指标的研究进展综述如下。

本文价值:

长久以来,我国心血管疾病(CVD)的患病率和死亡率仍呈上升趋势,其住院总费用也在快速增加,现已成为重大的公共卫生问题。截至目前,CVD的主要危险因素明确为高血压、吸烟、血脂异常、糖尿病、超重/肥胖等,且可通过使用人体测量学指标来进一步预测和规避CVD危险因素。但随着对预测CVD危险因素研究的不断深入,某些人体测量学指标的局限性也逐渐被探索认知。本文收集归纳预测CVD危险因素的人体测量学指标,对其中4种指标进行分类及优缺点比较,并对其在预测CVD危险因素中的应用效果进行阐述。通过本文,可以了解人体测量学指标在预测CVD危险因素中的研究进展,为CVD的防治工作提供一定的参考依据。

1 CVRF的预测与人体测量学指标

高血压、血脂异常、糖尿病、超重/肥胖等为主要CVRF,可在不同程度上直接或间接引起人体出现各种代谢紊

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乱等问题,如糖脂代谢失衡、高尿酸血症的产生^[4],最终导致CVD的发病或加重。而相关人体测量学指标可用于评估机体营养状况、血压血脂血糖等代谢水平的变化以及疗效观察,且已经被广泛应用于CVD的发病风险预测中,在CVD的防治工作中取得了可观的实际效果^[5]。

相关研究表明,共有颈围(NC)、腹围(AC)、腰围(WC)、腕围、臀围(HC)、腹臀比(AHR)、腰臀比(WHR)、腰腿比(WTR)、腰高比(WHtR)、体质指数(BMI)、皮肤褶皱厚度以及锥削度指数(CI)、腹径指数(ADI)、内脏脂肪指数(VAI)、脂质蓄积指数(LAP)和体脂百分比(PBF)等16种人体测量学指标被用于CVRF预测^[6-10]。但就目前现状来看,多集中于探索BMI、WC、WHR和WHtR与CVRF之间的关系以及哪一种指标的预测效果更佳等方面^[9,11]。

2 常用人体测量学指标

2.1 BMI BMI,即体质量/身高²(kg/m²),由19世纪中期比利时的学者最先提出^[12],是目前国际上常用的衡量人体胖瘦程度以及是否健康的一个标准^[13]。其中关于超重/肥胖的分类切点,国外依据世界卫生组织(WHO)标准^[12];BMI 25.0~29.9 kg/m²属于超重; ≥ 30.0 kg/m²为肥胖。国内按照中国肥胖工作组合作荟萃分析课题组^[13]标准: BMI 24.0~27.9 kg/m²为超重, ≥ 28.0 kg/m²属于肥胖,与《中国成人超重和肥胖症预防控制指南》^[14]的标准一致。而对于CVD发病相关切点,范宇慧等^[15]调查结果显示,老年男性BMI切点为24.0 kg/m²,控制BMI在24.0 kg/m²以下可防止人群中27.10%的心血管危险因素聚集。与中国成年人多重心血管危险因素聚集^[13]的BMI切点一致。

BMI最早应用于CVRF的研究是1989年国外一项关于绝经前白人女性胰岛素、血糖、BMI与CVRF关系的研究^[16],结果显示BMI是CVRF的独立危险因素。接着1991年国内学者胡小平^[17]发现同样BMI过高者,其中年龄较大者罹患CVD风险较高。而后有研究表明,与体质量未超标组相比,超重/肥胖组中年人的收缩压(SBP)、空腹血糖(FBG)、总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)以及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)均升高,而高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)下降,同时高血压、高血糖、高血脂的患病率也均高于体质量未超标组^[18]。与BARROSO等^[19]研究结果基本一致。同样有前瞻性研究显示,冠心病和缺血性卒中发病率随BMI增高而升高,出血性卒中发病率与BMI呈负相关,肺心病和其他CVD如风湿性心脏病等均可能与低BMI或健康状况差有关^[13]。

BMI在2007年运用达到最热并延续至今^[20],其优点包括计算简单、方便实用,无须贵重仪器设备。而不足之处也逐渐显现,如:(1)侧重于评价全身性肥胖,而对中心性肥胖脂肪分布的评估效果不是很准确^[21];(2)年龄、性别和种族等差异会影响对肥胖程度的正确评定^[22];(3)无法准确估计体成分中骨骼肌肉脂肪和总矿物质的含量^[23]。

2.2 WHR WHR,即WC(cm)与HC(cm)的比值,是独立客观、衡量腹部脂肪分布类型的重要体成分指标^[24]。其中关于超重/肥胖的分类切点,WHO推荐肥胖切点男性为0.90、女性为0.85^[12]。《中国成人超重和肥胖症预防控制指

南》^[14]提出中国成年人中心性肥胖切点男性为0.90、女性为0.80。而对于CVD发病相关切点,美国运动医学协会(ACSM)1997年制定男性CVD的WHR临界值为0.95;且发现绝经前妇女WHR>0.78,绝经后妇女WHR>0.84 CVD发生的危险性增高^[25]。而我国新疆地区维吾尔族年龄35岁及以上成年人中,将WHR(男性0.92、女性0.90)作为筛选CVD高危人群的临界值^[24]。

1991年WING等^[26]首次研究得出在调整BMI后,WHR仍与SBP、TC、LDL-C等血脂指标关联显著,可预测CVRF。刘静等^[27]在1997年的研究中也发现WHR与血脂变化密切相关且强于BMI。而后欧美国家资料显示,WHR可以作为评价腹型肥胖和预测糖尿病的敏感指标^[28]。CHENG等^[29]研究发现在预测2型糖尿病方面,WHR效果优于BMI。与CZERNICHOW等^[30]、向泽林等^[4]研究结果一致。另外多项研究发现WHR与血脂水平关系密切,且比BMI更能反映血脂异常状况;单因素分析发现WHR与尿酸呈正相关^[31-32]。男性与女性WHR与高密度脂蛋白均呈负相关,男性WHR与尿酸呈正相关,女性WHR则与血清TC呈正相关^[33]。

学者认为WHR较WC能更好地评价腹部脂肪百分比^[34]。但其缺点也存在,如:(1)WC和HC若同时增大或减小,可能会导致WHR不会发生较明显的变化;(2)不同地区、种族、年龄等差异的存在,使得WHR至目前没有通用的最佳标准^[24-25];(3)对CVRF的预测能力相对较弱,可能是由于WC和HC本身是高血压、糖尿病和血脂异常的独立危险因素^[35-36],而HC削弱了WC的作用,那么WHR则必会削弱其预测能力。

2.3 WC WC是评价腹部脂肪含量即中心性肥胖最常用的指标^[37]。直接量取WC(cm)即可,测量部位^[37]:髂嵴的上缘、第十二肋下缘、髂嵴上缘与第十二肋下缘连线的中点、肚脐上缘1 cm、腰最细的部位为5个常用测量点。其中对于女性,不同测量点之间均存在显著性差异;对于男性,髂嵴的上缘、髂嵴上缘与第十二肋下缘连线的中点和肚脐上缘1 cm之间具有统计学差异。但值得注意的是,髂嵴上缘与第十二肋下缘连线的中点为CVRF,可以以此为测量标准。其中关于超重/肥胖的分类切点,2000年WHO针对亚洲及太平洋地区人群,临床建议了诊断中心性肥胖的WC切点(男性 ≥ 90 cm,女性 ≥ 80 cm)^[12]。我国按照《中国成人超重和肥胖症预防控制指南》^[14]标准,诊断中心性肥胖/超重的WC切点(男性 $\geq 85/95$ cm、女性 $\geq 80/90$ cm)。而对于CVD发病相关切点,研究表明,男性 >81.2 cm [95%CI (78.5, 83.8) cm];女性 >81.0 cm [95%CI (79.2, 82.8) cm]时,CVD发病风险开始增大^[38]。

1996年国外研究者开始研究WC是否可作为CVRF的筛选工具,结果表明身高对WC的影响不到0.3%且可以替代BMI更好地预测CVRF规避风险^[39]。2001年周北凡等^[40]发现反映向心性肥胖的指标——WC与CVRF升高及聚集密切相关,并且认为男性WC应控制在85 cm以下,女性应控制在80 cm以下。而后有学者发现,成年人WC与CVD发病风险呈正相关 [OR=1.94, 95%CI (1.10, 3.43)]^[41]。且WC增

大程度与CVD风险相关性方面,女性64%〔95%CI(63%, 65%)〕较男性53%〔95%CI(51%, 55%)〕更强^[42]。

众多学者在肯定WC预测CVRF能力的同时,也发现其虽计算、操作相对BMI更简单、快捷,但也存在如下问题:

(1)测量WC的标准体位和测量点并不确定,不易与其他研究进行比较;(2)由于性别、种族、身高等差异,目前WC的截点尚无统一标准;(3)皮下脂肪过多而非腹内脂肪过度堆积所引起的WC增大,可能会影响腹部肥胖程度的判定等^[37-38, 42-43]。

2.4 WHtR WHtR,即腰围(cm)/身高(m)的比值,1995年由ASHWELL等^[44]提出,成为新近被推荐可替代WC和WHR的腹型肥胖判断指标^[45]。其中关于超重/肥胖的分类和切点,《中国成人超重与肥胖症预防控制指南》^[14]指出:WHtR≥0.50为超标,与ASHWELL等^[44]建议应用于全球中心性肥胖切点值的标准一致。而对于CVD发病相关切点,当筛查2型糖尿病时,WHtR切点为0.50,灵敏度为82.6%,特异度为48.6%;当筛查高血压时,WHtR切点为0.49,灵敏度为70.7%,特异度为53.6%;当筛查高脂血症时,WHtR切点为0.49,灵敏度为67.3%,特异度为56.1%,且WHtR筛查2型糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症的效果均优于BMI^[45],与其他研究提出的0.50相接近^[46]。

在2000年国外学者探究出WHtR对血脂的预测能力较高,优于BMI^[47]。此后有学者发现,WHtR与年龄、体质量、SBP、舒张压(DBP)、WC、HC、BMI、空腹C肽、胰岛β细胞功能指数(HOMA-β)、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)均呈正相关,与身高呈负相关;WHtR是HOMA-β和HOMA-IR的独立影响因素,提示WHtR是胰岛β细胞功能和胰岛素抵抗良好的预测因子^[48]。同时WHtR每增加1个标准差,高胆固醇血症风险增加43%〔OR=1.43, 95%CI(1.10, 1.87)〕;高三酰甘油血症风险增加35%〔OR=1.35, 95%CI(1.07, 1.70)〕,提示WHtR的升高会增加血脂异常的患病风险^[49]。

2010年至今国内研究者们陆续开展相关研究发现,WHtR与血压和代谢综合征各组分变化呈显著相关性,且较WHR更易于测量,同时既保留了WC的基本特征,也避免了年龄、性别和种族的设定,其中人群变异性小这一点使得其在预测CVRF中具有一定的优越性^[45-46, 50]。

3 前景展望

现有资料表明,任何单独一种指标不足以全面评价CVD发病风险,而单个指标的相互联合应用能够更好地预测CVRF^[36, 51]。如BMI和WC分别是CVD的独立危险因素,但预测能力却稍差于BMI与WC的联合应用^[52]。国内有关指标联合应用的研究尚少,但其中有研究显示BMI与WHtR的结合更能高效、准确地识别CVRF和筛查高危人群^[53],这与国外一项成年人研究结论相一致^[11]。除此之外,美国一项成年人研究发现了一种新的人体测量指标——相对脂肪质量(relative fat mass, RFM),其估计全身脂肪百分比的总体性能,尤其是对躯干脂肪百分比的预测以及对糖尿病的预测诊断准确性要优于BMI^[54],但国内目前尚无有关RFM的研究。由此看来,指标之间两个甚至多个的相互组合以及对新兴人

体测量指标RFM的深入探索将会是进一步研究人体测量学与CVRF之间关系的新趋势和新方向。

4 小结

综上所述,在临床实践活动中,可应用多种人体测量学指标来评价机体营养状况和代谢水平,来预测CVRF和发病风险程度,从而有效指导CVD的防治工作。目前被广泛应用的BMI、WC、WHR和WHtR,各自对CVRF的影响程度以及预测的灵敏度、特异度和准确性均有所差异,这可能与自身固有的缺陷有关。但WHtR校正了身高因素、人群间差异度小,在预测CVRF更具优越性。相信随着对指标间相互联合应用和RFM的不断深入探索,将会在CVRF预测、CVD防治等方面取得更大突破。

本文文献检索策略:

以“人体测量学”“心血管病”“危险因素”“预测”为中文关键词检索中国知网、万方数据知识服务平台,以“Anthropometry”“Cardiovascular disease”“Risk factors”“Forecasting”为英文关键词检索PubMed、EMBase,检索时间为建库至2019年6月。纳入标准:所有研究人体测量学指标预测心血管疾病危险因素的实验性、干预性、描述性及综述性等类型的文献,亦参考其引用的相关文献;排除标准:文献内容不完整,部分缺失;与研究内容不相符。

作者贡献:李俊晴进行文章的构思与设计,撰写论文;雷梦媛进行论文、英文的修订;杨艳艳进行文献/资料收集并制作图表;李博进行质量控制及审核,对文章整体负责,监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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