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孕期微量元素家庭灰尘暴露和内暴露特征及健康风险评估*

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摘要 孕妇妊娠期是胎儿生长发育的关键窗口期, 期间母婴容易受到微量元素的影响. 室内环境是孕期暴露微量元素的主要场所之一, 同时个人生活习惯对微量元素暴露亦有重要影响. 本研究采集孕妇尿液和对应的家庭灰尘, 并收集孕妇生活习惯等调查问卷, 分析了孕妇尿液和家庭灰尘中 V、Mn、Co、Se、Mo、Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb 和 Pb 等 11 种微量元素的浓度水平, 评估孕妇尿液和室内灰尘之间微量元素的相关性, 探讨孕妇微量元素暴露水平的潜在影响因素, 并评估室内灰尘中微量元素对孕妇的健康风险. 研究发现, 11 种微量元素在家庭灰尘中的平均浓度介于 1.95—159 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, 在孕妇尿液的平均浓度介于 0.244—37.2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. 与国内外研究报道的平均浓度相比, 家庭灰尘中的有毒微量元素 Cr、Ni 和 As 含量较高, 孕妇尿液中有毒微量元素主要为 As 和 Ni, 必需微量元素 Se 的含量偏低. 相关性分析和主成分分析结果发现, 家庭灰尘中 Mn、Co 和 Mo, Se 和 Cd 分别具有可能的相同来源; 而孕妇尿液中 Pb 和 Sb, Mo、Se、As 和 Co 分别具有潜在相同的暴露源和途径. 人口学特征的多元回归分析中, 孕妇尿液必需微量元素 Mn 和有毒微量元素 Cd、Pb 的浓度增加与吸烟环境有关, 在妊娠期应警惕生活环境如烟尘带来的危害. 健康风险评估结果表明, 家庭灰尘中必需微量元素 Mn 对孕妇健康可能存在低风险, 孕妇尿液中必需微量元素 Mo 和有毒微量元素 Cr、As、Pb 存在低风险. 根据本研究的分析结果, 微量元素 Mo、Mn、Cr、As 和 Pb 对孕妇及胎儿的健康影响可能存在危害, 需要考虑采取干预措施.

关键词 微量元素, 孕妇, 尿液, 家庭灰尘, 暴露特征.

Characteristics and health risk assessment of household dust exposure and internal exposure to trace elements during pregnancy

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Abstract Pregnancy period is a critical time window for fetal growth and development, during which the pregnant woman and fetus are vulnerable populations to exposure to trace elements. Indoor environment is one of the main places where maternal and infant exposure to trace elements, and living habits had significant effects on the exposure levels. In this study, pregnant women's urine and

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corresponding household indoor dust were collected, and pregnant women's living habits were collected by questionnaires. The levels of 11 trace elements (V, Mn, Co, Se, Mo, Cr, Ni, As, Cd, Sb, and Pb) in urine and household indoor dust were determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer. Pearson correlation analysis and principal component analysis were applied to evaluate the correlation of trace elements in pregnant women's urine and those in indoor dust. Multiple linear regression model was applied to evaluate the potential influencing factors of trace element exposure in pregnant women. Besides, the health risks for pregnant women exposure to trace elements in indoor dust were assessed. The average concentrations of 11 trace element individuals ranged from $1.95 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ to $159 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ in household dust, and $0.244 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ to $37.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ in the urine of pregnant women, respectively. Compared with the average concentration in domestic and foreign studies, relative high levels of toxic trace elements like Cr, Ni, and As were observed in indoor dust. As and Ni were the primary toxic trace elements in urine of pregnant women, whilst the levels of essential trace element Se were relatively low. The results of correlation analysis and principal component analysis showed that Mn, Co and Mo, Se and Cd in household dust may have the same source, respectively. Pb and Sb, and Mo, Se, As and Co in urine of pregnant women may have the same exposure sources and pathways respectively. Multiple regression analysis of demographic characteristics showed that the increase of essential trace elements Mn and toxic trace elements Cd and Pb in urine of pregnant women was associated with smoking environment. The results of health risk assessment showed that the levels of essential trace elements Mo and toxic trace elements Cr, As and Pb in the urine of pregnant women suggested a low risk, and essential trace element Mn in household dust may pose a low risk to the health of pregnant women. According to the analysis results of this study, trace elements Mo, Mn, Cr, As and Pb may have harmful effects on the health of pregnant women and fetuses, and intervention measures should be considered.

Keywords Trace elements, pregnant woman, urine, household dust, exposure characteristics.

微量元素分为潜在有毒化学致癌物和生物学意义的必需非化学致癌物^[1],在生理功能、内稳态和酶活性中起着重要的作用。过量的必需微量元素或低剂量的有毒微量元素均会引起毒性作用,导致肾脏毒性、肝脏毒性、神经毒性甚至诱导肿瘤发生^[2-4],严重危害人体健康。孕妇及胎儿等敏感人群更容易受到微量元素的影响。Mayumi 等^[5]发现镉(Cd)可能会导致孕妇早产, Mistry 等^[6]发现孕妇体内缺乏时硒(Se)和锰(Mn)可能会导致流产。已有研究表明砷(As)、Cd 和铅(Pb)等有毒微量元素可通过胎盘屏障进入胚胎或胎儿体内^[7],从而引起胚胎毒性和致畸作用。Boucher 等^[8]的研究表明孕期 Pb 暴露会对婴儿产生神经毒性, Cabrera-Rodríguez 等^[9]的研究发现孕期锑(Sb)和镍(Ni)暴露与新生儿出生体重呈负相关关系。必需微量元素的缺乏或过量也会对胎儿的生长发育产生不良影响^[10]。Vigeh 等^[11]的研究发现 Mn 的缺乏与胎儿宫内发育迟缓有关, Ozel 等^[12]的研究发现孕妇孕期 Mn 水平较高与新生儿神经管畸形有关。

微量元素具有持久性、生物富集和放大、不易生物降解及不可逆等特性,其可长期存在于水、土壤、灰尘和空气等环境中^[13-15]。灰尘是一种重要的室内污染物赋存介质^[16],是有机和无机化合物的复杂混合物^[17]。人们日益关注家庭灰尘中的微量元素对人类健康的影响^[18]。室内环境是人体暴露有毒有害微量元素的重要场所^[19-21];尤其是孕妇和婴儿,其大部分的时间在室内度过,更容易受到微量元素影响^[22]。室内灰尘进入人体的主要途径是呼吸摄入和皮肤接触,其中的微量元素存在潜在的健康风险^[23]。Sharma 等^[24]发现室内灰尘蓄积的 As 和 Pb 是人体暴露有毒微量元素的主要来源; Doyi 等^[19]发现室内灰尘中的铬(Cr)和 Pb 对儿童健康存在潜在健康风险。因此,对于人类特别是孕妇的健康,室内灰尘中微量元素的研究具有重要意义。生物监测可作为人类评估微量元素暴露水平的指标,可为公共卫生提供有效数据^[25-26]。尿液是大多数化学物质主要排泄方式,也是评估环境暴露水平的重要途径^[27],有 60% 的微量元素经尿液排出体内,其余微量元素在 8 h 内被自然免疫系统还原为离子态^[28]。中国多个

地区已经开展人体尿液中微量元素的生物监测,系统了解当地居民尿液中微量元素含量^[29-30],并检测出孕妇尿液中微量元素对胎儿生长发育的影响^[31-32]。室内灰尘是室内污染的长期储存“库”,可以反映孕期微量元素经灰尘这一途径的环境暴露状况,而孕妇尿液则可作为生物监测材料,反映孕期内暴露状况。相对于普通人群,孕妇和胎儿由于其特殊的生理特点,对化学物质暴露更加敏感,因此有必要监测家庭环境和母体内微量元素的暴露情况及其潜在健康风险。

广州是具有 1800 万人口的沿海特大城市,是中国经济和城市化发展最快的地区。作为中国最重要的工业中心之一,主要的产业有电子通讯设备、汽车制造、石油化工等。环境中微量元素的来源主要是汽车尾气、焚化炉、工业废物和大气沉降等^[33]。近年来,微量元素 Cd 和 Pb 在广州污染严重,特别是土壤中的 Pb 的浓度^[34],邹梦遥等^[35]研究发现,广东省室内灰尘中 Cd 和 Pb 的污染较为严重。环境中微量元素的增加对孕妇健康可能存在危害,因此探究广州孕妇微量元素的暴露特征。

本研究招募孕妇志愿者,采集孕妇孕晚期尿液及其生活环境的室内灰尘,分析其必需微量元素钒(V)、Mn、钴(Co)、Se、钼(Mo),以及有毒微量元素 Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb、Pb 的浓度水平及特征,探讨微量元素与室内环境和生活习惯对孕妇微量元素之间的关联暴露的影响,评估其对孕妇的健康风险,为人群健康防护提供基础数据。

1 材料与方法(Materials and methods)

1.1 研究人群

2020 年 1 月至 2021 年 2 月,在广东省广州市采集 22 份孕妇孕晚期尿液及其居住家庭灰尘样本,并收集了产妇年龄、产妇孕前身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、孕妇及其配偶教育程度、吸烟习惯及饮食信息。尿液使用聚丙烯尿液杯收集于棕色玻璃瓶中, -20℃ 储存;每户家庭室内地面、桌面等灰尘聚积的地方用软毛刷进行扫取收集,灰尘样本过 100 目不锈钢筛(150 μm 孔径)后用塑料袋包裹, -20℃ 储存。所有参与者均签署知情同意书,本研究经中山大学附属第六医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 尿液微量元素(样本)分析

冷冻尿液样本置于室温下解冻,振荡混匀,用 1% 硝酸以 1:10 比例稀释尿液,振荡混匀后静置过夜,之后于 45℃ 温度下超声 1 h, 12000 r·min⁻¹ 离心取上清液,使用电感耦合等离子体质谱仪进行分析。为了保证和质量控制,每批尿液样本都进行平行样本、程序空白和加标回收实验,用尿比重校正浓度。各元素的回收率在 78%—107%。微量元素 V、Mn、Co、Se、Mo、Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb、Pb 检测限(limit of detection, LOD)分别为 0.003、0.024、0.001、0.409、0.005、0.021、0.043、0.014、0.002、0.002、0.026 ng·g⁻¹,标准曲线的相关系数均大于 0.999。

1.3 灰尘微量元素(样本)分析

称取 0.1 g 左右灰尘样品,加入 6 mL 王水(3:1 盐酸:硝酸),在微波消解仪中进行消解。微波消解仪升温程序为:120℃ 保持 2 min;150℃ 保持 5 min;185℃ 保持 40 min。消解液用纯水定容至 50 mL,使用电感耦合等离子体质谱仪进行分析。为了保证和质量控制,每批灰尘样本都准备了有证标准物质(certified reference material, CRM)和程序空白。CRM 中微量元素的回收率在 70%—125%。微量元素 V、Mn、Co、Se、Mo、Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb、Pb 的 LOD 分别为 0.005、0.030、0.004、0.607、0.004、0.002、0.058、0.025、0.002、0.027、0.022 ng·g⁻¹,标准曲线的相关系数均大于 0.999。

1.4 统计分析

使用 IBM SPSS Statistics(26.0)软件进行描述性统计分析、相关性分析和多元线性回归分析。计算家庭灰尘和孕妇尿液微量元素浓度在 LOD 以上的中值、最小值和最大值。使用频率和百分比来描述分类变量。孕妇尿液和室内灰尘浓度经 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 正态检验后呈偏态分布,故对其进行对数转换。Pearson 相关分析评估孕妇尿液和室内灰尘微量元素之间的关系。采用多元线性回归模型评估孕妇尿液微量元素水平的潜在影响因素,其中人口学特征和室内灰尘对数转换浓度作为自变量,孕妇尿液微量元素的对数转换浓度作为因变量,用后退法进行分析。统计学显著性设定为 $P < 0.05$ 。

1.5 健康风险评估

1.5.1 家庭灰尘健康风险评估

对于检出率大于 50% 的微量元素, 参照美国环境保护署(US Environmental Protection Agency, US-EPA)方法进行建模评估. 由于模型估计结果与每种微量元素的真实水平具有不确定性, 故以 95% 置信区间(confidence interval, CI)作为健康风险计算的代表值. 人体健康风险系数见式(1)—(3)^[19]:

$$HQ_{\text{摄取}} = \frac{CDI}{RfD} \quad (1)$$

$$HQ_{\text{吸入}} = \frac{CDI}{RfC} \quad (2)$$

总风险:

$$HI = \sum_{HQ_{\text{摄取}}, HQ_{\text{吸入}}} \quad (3)$$

式中, HQ(hazard quotient)为非致癌性风险熵, HI(hazard index)为总风险危害指数; RfD(reference dose)为摄取途径下每日最高允许摄入的参考剂量($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$); RfC(reference concentration)为吸入途径下每日最高允许摄入得参考剂量($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$); CDI(chronic daily intake)为每日摄入量($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$).

当 HI 值大于 1.0 时为超出可承受风险, 应考虑采取干预措施. 环境样品的六价铬(Cr(VI))较为复杂, 因为在样品收集、储存和分析期间 Cr 会在三价态和六价态之间过渡, 本研究中的数据为总 Cr 浓度. 六价铬有毒且 RfC 的适宜因子仅适用于六价铬, 为避免总铬健康风险表达过度, 采用物种评价的保守比率(Cr(VI)=0.25:1)估算 RfC 值^[36]. 由于其他暴露介质、外部环境因素和样品微量元素生物利用度尚未得到评估, 本文使用的建模方法对家庭灰尘中微量元素的健康风险提供了保守估计. 如果健康风险超过可容忍限度, 应对这些因素进行进一步调查.

1.5.2 孕妇尿液健康风险评估

本研究同时对孕妇尿液内暴露进行了健康风险评估, 其计算公式见式(4)—(5)^[37]:

$$DI_{\text{微量元素}} = \frac{UE \times UV}{F_{ue}} \times MW \quad (4)$$

$$HQ = \frac{DI}{RfD} \quad (5)$$

式中: DI(daily intake)为每个微量元素的日摄入量($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kgBW}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$); UE(urinary excretion)为尿液中微量元素的浓度($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$); UV(volume of daily urinary excretion)为 24 h 尿液排出量($\text{L}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$); MW(molecular weight)为母体微量元素的原子量; F_{ue} (urinary recretion fraction for a given metabolite)表示尿液中微量元素的尿排泄分数, V、Mn、Co、Se、Mo、Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb、Pb 的 F_{ue} 分别为 0.66、0.049、0.726、0.176、0.600、0.163、0.400、0.109、0.020、0.800、0.0363^[38-42]; RfD 为参考剂量($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$), 参照同灰尘.

1.6 孕妇基本信息

本次研究的 22 名孕妇的基本信息见表 1. 孕妇的平均年龄为(31±4)岁(周岁). 81.8% 的孕妇孕前 BMI 在正常范围(18.5—24.5)内, 81.8% 的孕妇及其配偶接受过大专及以上教育, 54.5% 的孕妇为第一次生产. 所有孕妇均不吸烟, 14.3% 的孕妇在孕期存在被动的烟草烟雾暴露. 在妊娠期间, 30.0% 的孕妇饮用桶装水, 所有孕妇均食用了淡水鱼及海产品, 55.0% 的孕妇在怀孕前补充了叶酸.

表 1 孕妇基本信息(n=22)

Table 1 Basic information for pregnant women(n=22)

年龄(周岁)		孕前BMI		产次		教育程度		配偶教育程度			
≤30	>30	平均	<18.5	≥18.5	平均	初产妇	经产妇	大专以下	大专及以上	大专以下	大专及以上
28±2	34±3	31±4	16.7±0.384	21.6±1.95	20.7±2.60	54.5%	45.5%	18.2%	81.8%	18.2%	81.8%
被动吸烟		饮用桶装水		食用淡水鱼		食用海产品		补充叶酸			
是	否	是	否	每周1—3次	每周4—6次	每周1—3次	每周4—6次	怀孕前	怀孕后		
14.3%	85.7%	30.0%	70.0%	95.0%	5.0%	20.0%	80.0%	55.0%	45.0%		

2 结果与讨论(Results and discussion)

2.1 孕妇尿液和家庭灰尘中微量元素水平

2.1.1 家庭灰尘中微量元素水平及组成特征

11种微量元素在室内灰尘的检出率均为100%。灰尘中微量元素含量(平均值、中位值、范围浓度)由高到低排序依次是: Mn($456 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $416 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $131\text{—}1109 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Pb($159 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $96.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $2.27\text{—}592 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Ni($125 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $99.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $23.0\text{—}451 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Cr($107 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $113 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $44.7\text{—}147 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > V($23.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $23.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $8.88\text{—}41.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > As($15.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $11.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $3.73\text{—}21.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Co($9.66 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $8.24 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $2.78\text{—}23.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Sb($8.78 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $8.80 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $2.90\text{—}19.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Mo($5.11 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $3.56 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $1.75\text{—}19.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Cd($2.21 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $1.62 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.62\text{—}7.86 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) > Se($1.95 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $1.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.796\text{—}3.18 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。室内灰尘中微量元素含量目前还未有公认的参考值,本研究与国内外研究进行了比较,见表2。

表2 国内外不同城市家庭灰尘微量元素浓度比较($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)

Table 2 Comparison of trace element concentration in household dust of different cities at home and abroad ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)

省/市 Province/city	采样年份 Sampling date	样本量 Sample number	钒 V	锰 Mn	钴 Co	硒 Se	钼 Mo	铬 Cr	镍 Ni	砷 As	镉 Cd	锑 Sb	铅 Pb	文献 Reference
广州	2020—2021	22	23.9	457	9.66	1.95	5.11	107	125	15.6	2.21	8.78	159	本研究
广东省清远市	2013—2014	78	—	—	—	—	—	41.6	—	—	2.45	—	214	[46]
广东省清远农村	2013—2014	78	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	—	—	4.18	—	392	[46]
山西省太原市	2019	72	48.8	444	8.19	—	—	134	40.5	17.4	0.560	—	50.3	[43]
四川省成都市	2014—2015	90	—	—	—	—	—	82.7	52.6	—	2.37	—	123	[23]
安徽省合肥市	2018	41	18.0	177	—	—	—	29.5	26.1	—	4.39	2.00	95.4	[45]
安徽省农村	2010	125	52.6	—	10.3	—	—	114	38.9	4.46	—	—	349	[44]
加拿大	2016	125	15.0	250	5.40	1.60	8.30	92.0	60.0	13.0	11.0	36.0	450	[15]
伊拉克	2020	50	—	—	—	—	—	289.5	106	—	14.8	—	75.6	[48]
沙特阿拉伯	2016	20	—	—	—	—	—	46.7	32.2	—	0.540	—	—	[47]
伊朗	2016	19	—	—	—	—	—	143	57.1	—	5.31	—	209	[49]

注:—表示无数据。表格中数据为国内外不同城市家庭灰尘微量元素平均值。

— Indicates no data. The data in the table are the average values of trace elements in household dust in different cities at home and abroad.

对于必需微量元素,本研究的家庭灰尘中V浓度($23.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)与国内城市^[43-44]($45.0\text{—}55.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相比较低,与国外城市^[15]($10.0\text{—}20.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)浓度接近;Mn浓度($456 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)与国内^[45]和国外^[15]城市($150\text{—}250 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相比较,但与华东城市^[43]($400\text{—}500 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)浓度一致;Co浓度($9.66 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高于国外城市^[15]($5.00\text{—}6.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),与国内城市^[43-44]($8.00\text{—}11.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)浓度相当;Se浓度($1.95 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)与国外城市^[15]($1.00\text{—}2.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)浓度接近;家庭灰尘中Mo浓度($5.11 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)与国外城市^[15]($8.00\text{—}9.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相比较低。对于有毒微量元素,家庭灰尘中Cr浓度($107 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比国内南方城市^[23,45-46]和沙特阿拉伯^[47]($25.0\text{—}85.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高,比国内北方城市^[43]和亚洲国家^[48-49]($130\text{—}300 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)低;Ni浓度($125 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)与国内外城市^[15,23,43-45,47,49]($20.0\text{—}60.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相比较,与伊拉克^[48]($100\text{—}130 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)浓度相当;As浓度($15.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比国内南方城市^[44]($4.00\text{—}5.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高,与国内北方城市^[43]和国外城市^[15]($10.0\text{—}20.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相当;Cd浓度($2.21 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比国外城市^[15,48]($10.0\text{—}15.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)低,与国内南方城市^[23,45-46]($2.00\text{—}5.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相当;Sb浓度($8.78 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比国内城市^[45]($1.00\text{—}3.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高,比国外城市^[15]($30.0\text{—}40.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)低;Pb浓度($159 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比国内农村^[44,46]和加拿大^[15]($300\text{—}500 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)低,与国内南方城市^[23,45-46]($100\text{—}250 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)相当。总的来说,本研究的孕妇家庭灰尘中Cr、Ni和As浓度水平较高,需要注意其对孕妇健康的危害。

室内灰尘中微量元素之间存在相关性(图1),灰尘中Mn和Co($r=0.898$)、Mo($r=0.722$)、

Cr($r=0.750$)、Ni($r=0.559$)、As($r=0.761$)呈正相关关系($P<0.05$)。Co和Mo($r=0.784$)、Cr($r=0.714$)、Ni($r=0.675$)、As($r=0.768$)、Sb($r=0.431$)呈正相关关系($P<0.05$)。Mo和Cr($r=0.521$)、Ni($r=0.814$)、As($r=0.791$)、Sb($r=0.464$)、Pb($r=0.525$)呈正相关关系($P<0.05$)。Cr和Ni($r=0.580$)、As($r=0.736$)、Ni和As($r=0.696$)、Sb($r=0.512$)、Pb($r=0.475$)、Sb和Cd($r=0.436$)、Pb($r=0.543$)呈正相关关系($P<0.05$)。主成分分析提取了4个因子, 占总方差的84.3%(F1为45.5%; F2为15.9%; F3为13.9%; F4为8.98%), 其中Mn、Co、Mo和As是主要变量。从图2的主成分分析载量图可以看出, 家庭灰尘中Mn、Co和Mo聚集在一起, Se和Cd聚集在一起, 与相关性分析的结果一致。Wang等^[50]的研究表明空气中Mn和Co的强相关性可能来源于机动车自然粉尘, Gurbanov等^[51]研究表明Mo存在于土壤中, 所以家庭灰尘中Mn、Co和Mo可能具有共同的来源。有研究表明, Se易在土壤中富集^[52], Cd在道路灰尘中是主要富集元素之一^[53], 家庭灰尘中Se和Cd可能共同来源于室外道路粉尘或土壤环境。

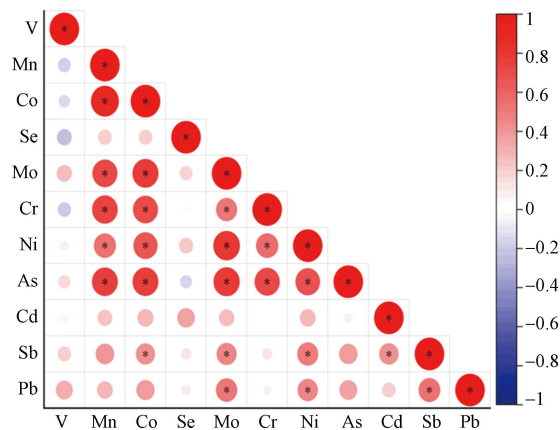


图1 家庭灰尘微量元素相关性分析 ($P<0.05$)

Fig.1 Correlation analysis of trace elements in household dust ($P<0.05$)

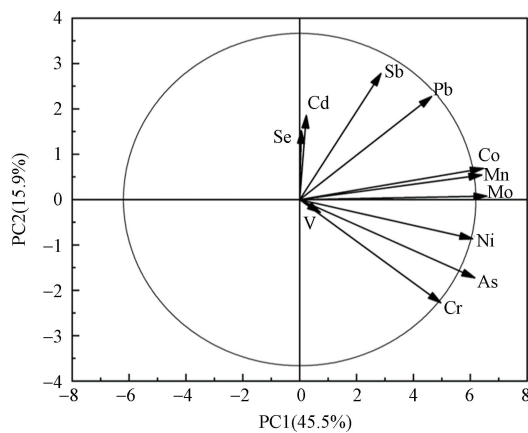


图2 家庭灰尘主成分分析载量图

Fig.2 Principal component analysis load map of household dust

2.1.2 孕妇尿液中微量元素水平及组成特征

孕妇尿液中, 除Sb的检出率为54.6%外, 其余微量元素检出率均在75%以上。尿液微量元素(平均值、中位值、浓度范围)按照平均值排列为: Mo($37.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $21.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $1.19\text{—}123 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>As($26.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $11.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $2.29\text{—}214 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Se($16.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $10.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}92.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Pb($5.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $4.32 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $1.41\text{—}325 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Cr($5.63 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $4.78 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}13.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Mn($2.68 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $2.56 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}8.10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Ni($2.64 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $2.91 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}8.09 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Cd($0.538 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $11.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $2.29\text{—}214 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Co($0.495 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $0.310 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}1.79 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>V($0.339 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $0.218 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $\text{nd.}\text{—}1.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)>Sb($0.244 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $0.530 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $0.0300\text{—}1.10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)。本研究与国内外研究孕妇和成人的尿液微量元素浓度进行了比较(表3)。

表 3 国内外不同城市居民尿液微量元素浓度比较 ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)

省/市 Province/ city	人口类别 Population category	采样年份 Sampling date	样本量 Sample number	钒 V	锰 Mn	钴 Co	硒 Se	钼 Mo	铬 Cr	镍 Ni	砷 As	镉 Cd	锑 Sb	铅 Pb	文献 Reference
广州	孕妇	2020—2021	22	0.339	2.68	0.495	16.1	37.2	5.63	2.64	26.6	0.538	0.244	5.24	本研究
中国武汉	孕妇	2014—2016	675	0.960	—	—	—	—	1.12	—	20.0	0.630	—	2.54	[54]
中国武汉	成人	2014—2016	226	—	0.530	—	34.0	—	0.240	—	40.9	1.09	—	0.920	[30]
广东深圳	成人	2016—2017	334	—	5.80	—	30.1	—	4.46	—	48.8	1.47	—	4.69	[56]
西班牙	孕妇	2004—2008	1346	—	—	0.520	17.1	38.8	—	1.27	34.4	0.230	0.350	1.14	[57]
加拿大	孕妇	2016	29	0.170	0.630	0.630	58.2	—	0.130	0.960	7.40	0.120	—	0.160	[55]
马来西亚	成人	2017—2018	817	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.73	82.3	0.470	—	1.53	[60]
美国	成人	2003—2014	9537	—	—	0.340	—	38.6	—	—	8.85	0.240	0.06	0.50	[58]
伊朗	成人	2014	33	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	[59]

注:—表示无数据. 表格中数据为国内外不同城市居民尿液微量元素平均值.

— Indicates no data. The data in the table are the average values of urine trace elements of residents in different cities at home and abroad.

对于必需微量元素, 本研究的孕妇尿液中 V 浓度 ($0.339 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 比国内孕妇^[54] ($0.900\text{—}1.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 低, 比国外孕妇^[55] ($0.100\text{—}0.200 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 高; 孕妇尿液中 Mn 浓度 ($2.68 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 比武汉成人^[30] 和国外孕妇^[55] ($0.500\text{—}0.700 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 高, 与广东深圳成人^[56] 尿液中的浓度 ($2.00\text{—}10.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 相当; 孕妇尿液中 Co 浓度 ($0.495 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 与国外^[57-58] ($0.300\text{—}0.800 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 一致; 孕妇尿液中 Se 浓度 ($16.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 低于国内外孕妇和成人^[30,55-56,59] 浓度 ($30.0\text{—}110 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$), 与西班牙孕妇^[57] 尿液浓度 ($10.0\text{—}20.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 相当; Mo 浓度 ($37.2 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 与国外孕妇和成人^[57-58] 尿液浓度 ($30\text{—}40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 相当. 整体来看, 本研究的孕妇尿液中 Se 水平较低, 早产与 Se 水平低有很强的关系^[61], 需要注意在妊娠期间 Se 的补充.

对于有毒微量元素, 本研究的孕妇尿液中 Cr 浓度 ($5.63 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 比武汉孕妇和成人^[54-55] ($0.200\text{—}1.50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 高, 但与广东深圳成人^[56] ($4.00\text{—}6.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 相当; 孕妇尿液中 Ni 浓度 ($2.64 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 略高于孕妇^[55,57] ($0.500\text{—}1.50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 尿液浓度, 低于成人^[60] ($5.00\text{—}6.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$); 孕妇尿液中 As 浓度 ($26.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 略高于国内外孕妇和成人^[54-55,58] ($5.00\text{—}20.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$); 孕妇尿液中 Cd 浓度 ($0.538 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 与国内外浓度^[30,54-58,60] ($0.100\text{—}1.50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 一致; 孕妇尿液中 Sb 浓度 ($0.244 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 比美国成人^[58] ($0\text{—}0.100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 高, 与西班牙孕妇^[57] ($0.100\text{—}0.500 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 相当; 孕妇尿液中 Pb 浓度 ($5.24 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 与广东深圳浓度^[56] ($3.00\text{—}6.00 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) 一致. 本研究的孕妇尿液 As 和 Ni 浓度较高, 且其家庭灰尘中 As 和 Ni 浓度水平较高, 提示在妊娠期间需要注意家庭灰尘中有毒微量元素 As 和 Ni 对孕妇和胎儿的危害.

孕妇尿液中微量元素之间存在相关性 (图 3), 孕妇尿液中 Se 和 Co ($r=0.481$)、Mo ($r=0.472$)、As ($r=0.631$)、Cd ($r=0.546$) 呈正相关关系 ($P<0.05$); Co 和 Ni ($r=0.676$) 呈正相关关系 ($P<0.05$). 这与 Maxime 等^[62] 研究中 Co 和 Ni 的相关性一致, Zhao 等^[63] 也发现尿液中 Co 和 Ni、Cd 和 Se 之间存在显著相关性. 孕妇尿液中 Mo 和 As ($r=0.646$, $P<0.05$) 呈正相关关系. Pb 和 Cd ($r=0.475$)、Sb ($r=0.647$) 呈正相关关系 ($P<0.05$), 有研究表明 Pb 和 Cd 之间具有免疫抑制的协同效应^[64]. 主成分分析提取了 4 个因子, 占总方差的 76.5% (F1 为 27.4%; F2 为 23.7%; F3 为 15.6%; F4 为 9.73%), 其中 Pb、Sb、Mo 和 Ni 是主要变量. 从图 4 孕妇尿液主成分分析载量图可以看出, 孕妇尿液中 Pb 和 Sb 聚集在一起, Mo、Se、As 和 Co 聚集在一起, 与相关分析结果一致. 近年来, Pb 和 Sb 广泛应用和大规模开采, 导致其在水和土壤中的污染日益严重^[65-66], Pb 和 Sb 可能经口进入体内. 有研究表明 Mo、Se、As 和 Co 主要来源与饮食有关^[57,67-69]. 所以孕妇尿液中 Pb 和 Sb, Mo、Se、As 和 Co 可能具有相同的来源或代谢过程. 该结果与家庭灰尘的结果不尽相同, 表明孕妇尿液中微量元素的影响因素不只是家庭灰尘, 还需要进一步分析其他影响因素, 如饮水和食物等途径.

2.2 人口学特征的多元回归分析

根据环境因素和饮食习惯的调查问卷, 使用多元线性回归研究其对孕妇尿液微量元素浓度的潜在影响. 每种微量元素的最终回归模型的结果如表 4. 结果显示, 显著影响孕妇尿液微量元素浓度的因素

是有限的; 室内灰尘中 Cd 的浓度是孕妇尿液 Cd 浓度 ($\beta=-0.870, P<0.01$) 的重要预测因素. 孕妇尿液 Mn ($\beta=0.848, P=0.001$)、Cd ($\beta=1.24, P=0.001$) 和 Pb ($\beta=1.51, P<0.01$) 浓度增加, Co ($\beta=-0.594, P<0.01$) 和 Mo ($\beta=1.94, P=0.004$) 浓度减少, 均与被动吸烟有关. Isley 等^[36] 的研究发现尿液中较高浓度的 Mn 和 Pb 可能与室内吸烟有关; De 等^[70] 发现吸烟可使尿液中 Cd 含量增加; Manuel 等^[57] 研究发现 Co 含量降低与怀孕期间被动吸烟有关. 有毒微量元素会对孕妇和胎儿造成不良影响. Eguchi 等^[71] 发现孕妇体内 Mn 的浓度水平与新生儿的出生头围呈负相关. Cd 是 I 类人类致癌物, 妊娠期暴露 Cd 会影响胎儿的生长和器官发育^[72]. 高浓度的 Pb 会引起神经管缺陷^[73], Daniali 等^[74] 发现孕妇体内 Pb 浓度水平与新生儿出生体重呈负相关. 因此在妊娠期应警惕生活环境如烟尘带来的危害.

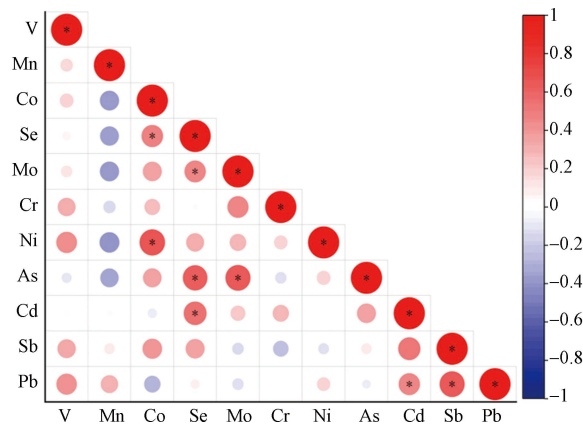


图 3 孕妇尿液微量元素相关性分析 ($P<0.05$)

Fig.3 Correlation analysis of trace elements in urine of pregnant women ($P<0.05$)

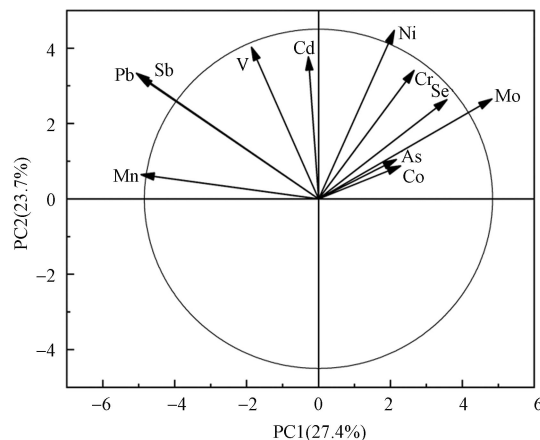


图 4 孕妇尿液主成分分析载量图

Fig.4 Load map of pregnant woman's urine by principal component analysis

同时, 孕妇尿液中 Co ($\beta=0.698, P=0.020$) 的浓度增加, 尿 Mo ($\beta=-0.786, P=0.024$) 的浓度减少, 与频繁食用海产品有关; 经产妇的尿 Mo 浓度比初产妇高 ($\beta=0.574, P=0.012$). Baraquoni 等^[75] 发现新生儿 Mo 浓度高与发育迟缓有关, Chaoqun 等^[76] 发现妊娠期间暴露 Mo 与胎儿神经发育有关. 孕妇体内 Se ($\beta=0.552, P=0.012$) 和 Co ($\beta=0.909, P<0.01$) 的浓度增加与早期补充叶酸有关; 孕妇尿液中 Co 与教育程度呈正相关 ($\beta=-0.962, P=0.003$). Co 在体内是必需微量元素之一, Zhi 等^[77] 研究表明孕妇体内 Co 水平较低可能会引发早产. Se 在妊娠期对机体起到保护作用^[78], Hawkes 等^[79] 发现孕妇 Se 的水平过低会导致妊娠糖尿病, Se 的浓度过低会增加胎儿过小的风险^[80]; Wang 等^[69] 的研究显示尿 Mn 浓度与孕期补充叶酸显著相关, 本研究未发现此结果, 但是尿 Se 浓度增加这一结果与本研究一致. 本研究结果提示可以通过食用海产品补充孕妇体内 Co 的含量, 尽早补充叶酸增加孕妇体内 Se 的含量.

表 4 尿液微量元素浓度影响因素的多元线性回归模型结果

Table 4 Multivariate linear regression model results of factors influencing urinary trace element concentration

微量元素 Trace elements	影响因素 Influence factor	标准化系数 Standardized Coefficients		95%置信区间95% Confidence interval		R^2	调整 R^2 Adjust R^2
		Beta	Sig	下界	上界		
				Lower bound	Upper bound		
Mn	常量	—	0.050	-3.64	0.004	0.566	0.499
	被动吸烟(是)	0.848	0.001	0.912	2.93	—	—
Co	常量	—	0.302	-1.17	3.44	0.757	0.669
	教育程度(大专以下)	-0.962	0.003	-4.06	-1.05	—	—
	被动吸烟(是)	-0.594	0.005	3.05	-0.672	—	—
	食用海产品(4—6次/周)	0.698	0.020	0.425	3.95	—	—
Se	补充叶酸(怀孕前)	0.909	0.000	1.08	2.69	—	—
	常量	—	0.023	-2.47	-0.212	0.500	0.428
	补充叶酸(怀孕前)	0.552	0.012	0.245	1.68	—	—
Mo	常量	—	0.183	-1.22	5.78	0.558	0.422
	产次(经产妇)	0.574	0.012	0.307	2.04	—	—
	配偶教育程度(大专及以上)	1.94	0.004	1.84	7.66	—	—
	被动吸烟(是)	-1.54	0.004	-6.79	-1.63	—	—
	食用海产品(4—6次/周)	-0.786	0.024	-4.69	-0.396	—	—
Ni	常量	—	0.002	2.02	6.42	0.842	0.771
	饮用桶装水(是)	-0.373	0.032	-1.55	-0.086	—	—
Cd	常量	—	0.638	-2.19	1.40	0.785	0.695
	Cd(灰尘)	-0.870	0.000	-1.33	-0.600	—	—
	被动吸烟(是)	1.24	0.001	1.72	5.04	—	—
Pb	常量	—	0.214	-2.28	0.554	0.744	0.709
	被动吸烟(是)	1.51	0.000	2.72	5.48	—	—

注:—表示无数据.— Indicates no data.

2.3 健康风险评估

表 5 列出了孕妇微量元素暴露的健康风险评估;家庭灰尘 Mn、Mo、Cr、As 和 Pb 的总风险分别为 (4.07 ± 1.94) 、 $(1.59 \times 10^{-3} \pm 1.25 \times 10^{-3})$ 、 $(5.61 \times 10^{-3} \pm 4.80 \times 10^{-3})$ 、 $(4.77 \times 10^{-1} \pm 4.73 \times 10^{-1})$ 和 $(4.00 \times 10^{-2} \pm 3.83 \times 10^{-2})$ 。本研究家庭灰尘 Mn 的总风险较高,其中主要为吸入暴露贡献。然而,以往研究普遍发现吸入微量元素对人体的健康风险较低^[23,81-82]。建议孕妇妊娠期需要注意及时打扫室内卫生,防止灰尘堆积。由于本研究样本量较少,且室内灰尘健康风险评价的准确性受到其他因素的影响,如灰尘粒径大小、采样时的环境、居住地周围环境等未收集分析,所以对于室内灰尘的健康风险评估还需要进一步开展深入研究。

表 5 健康风险评估

Table 5 Health risk assessment

微量元素 Trace element	RfD/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	RfC/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	家庭灰尘 均值±标准差(范围) Household dust Mean ± Standard deviation(range)			孕妇尿液 均值±标准差(范围) Pregnant women urine Mean ± Standard deviation(range)	
			HQ摄取 HQ ingestion	HQ吸入 HQ inhalation	HI	DI/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{BW}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	HQ
			V	5.04	0.1	$(2.16 \times 10^{-3} \pm 9.39 \times 10^{-4})$ $(7.55 \times 10^{-4} - 4.01 \times 10^{-3})$	$(1.09 \times 10^{-1} \pm 4.73 \times 10^{-2})$ $(3.81 \times 10^{-2} - 2.02 \times 10^{-1})$
Mn	140	0.05	$(1.45 \times 10^{-3} \pm 6.92 \times 10^{-4})$ $(5.63 \times 10^{-4} - 3.55 \times 10^{-3})$	4.07±1.94 $(1.58 - 9.94)$	4.07±1.94	5.40±4.73 $(\text{nd.} - 16.3)$	0.0386±0.0338 $(\text{nd.} - 0.117)$

续表 5

微量元素 Trace element	RfD/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	RfC/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	家庭灰尘 均值±标准差(范围) Household dust Mean ± Standard deviation(range)			孕妇尿液 均值±标准差(范围) Pregnant women urine Mean ± Standard deviation(range)	
			HQ摄取 HQ ingestion	HQ吸入 HQ inhalation	HI	DI/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\text{BW}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)	HQ
			Co	0.3	0.006	($1.42\times 10^{-3}\pm 6.42\times 10^{-3}$) ($5.56\times 10^{-3}\text{—}3.47\times 10^{-2}$)	($7.11\times 10^{-1}\pm 3.21\times 10^{-1}$) ($2.78\times 10^{-1}\text{—}1.74$)
Se	5	20	($1.78\times 10^{-4}\pm 6.83\times 10^{-5}$) ($7.35\times 10^{-5}\text{—}3.24\times 10^{-4}$)	($4.42\times 10^{-5}\pm 1.71\times 10^{-5}$) ($1.71\times 10^{-5}\text{—}8.10\times 10^{-5}$)	($2.21\times 10^{-4}\pm 8.54\times 10^{-5}$) ($1.59\times 10^{-3}\pm 1.07\pm 9.51$)	1.01±0.854 (nd.—28.0)	0.261±0.317 (nd.—15.0)
Mo	5	2	($4.53\times 10^{-4}\pm 3.57\times 10^{-4}$) ($1.62\times 10^{-4}\text{—}1.77\times 10^{-3}$)	($1.13\times 10^{-3}\pm 8.93\times 10^{-4}$) ($4.04\times 10^{-4}\text{—}4.42\times 10^{-3}$)	($1.59\times 10^{-3}\pm 1.25\times 10^{-3}$) ($0.343\text{—}35.4$)	10.7±9.51 (0.0685—7.07)	2.14±1.90
Cr	3	0.1	($1.81\times 10^{-4}\pm 1.55\times 10^{-4}$) ($5.74\times 10^{-5}\text{—}5.84\times 10^{-4}$)	($5.43\times 10^{-3}\pm 4.65\times 10^{-3}$) ($1.72\times 10^{-3}\text{—}1.75\times 10^{-2}$)	($5.61\times 10^{-3}\pm 4.80\times 10^{-3}$) (nd.—7.50)	3.23±2.64 (nd.—2.50)	1.08±0.881 (nd.—2.50)
Ni	20	0.09	($2.75\times 10^{-3}\pm 1.96\times 10^{-3}$) ($6.89\times 10^{-4}\text{—}9.09\times 10^{-3}$)	($6.11\times 10^{-1}\pm 4.35\times 10^{-1}$) ($1.53\times 10^{-1}\text{—}2.02$)	($6.14\times 10^{-1}\pm 4.37\times 10^{-1}$) (nd.—2.14)	0.698±0.502 (nd.—2.14)	0.0349±0.021 (nd.—0.107)
As	0.3	0.015	($2.27\times 10^{-2}\pm 2.25\times 10^{-2}$) ($7.46\times 10^{-3}\text{—}1.10\times 10^{-1}$)	($4.55\times 10^{-1}\pm 4.51\times 10^{-1}$) ($1.49\times 10^{-1}\text{—}2.20$)	($4.77\times 10^{-1}\pm 4.73\times 10^{-1}$) ($2.83\text{—}52.6$)	18.4±14.3 (2.83—52.6)	44.5±27.1 (9.43—102)
Cd	0.1	0.01	($9.63\times 10^{-3}\pm 7.48\times 10^{-3}$) ($3.56\times 10^{-3}\text{—}3.32\times 10^{-2}$)	($9.63\times 10^{-2}\pm 7.48\times 10^{-2}$) ($3.56\times 10^{-2}\text{—}3.32\times 10^{-1}$)	($1.06\times 10^{-1}\pm 8.22\times 10^{-2}$) (0.303—11.1)	5.44±3.31 (0.303—11.1)	0.544±0.331 (0.0303—1.11)
Sb	0.4	0.3	($9.77\times 10^{-3}\pm 4.63\times 10^{-3}$) ($2.86\times 10^{-3}\text{—}2.08\times 10^{-2}$)	($1.30\times 10^{-2}\pm 6.18\times 10^{-3}$) ($3.82\times 10^{-3}\text{—}2.78\times 10^{-2}$)	($2.28\times 10^{-2}\pm 1.08\times 10^{-2}$) (nd.—1.09)	0.0668±0.225 (nd.—1.09)	0.167±0.561 (nd.—2.72)
Pb	3.5	3.52	($2.01\times 10^{-2}\pm 1.92\times 10^{-2}$) ($2.67\times 10^{-4}\text{—}7.15\times 10^{-2}$)	($2.00\times 10^{-2}\pm 1.91\times 10^{-2}$) ($2.65\times 10^{-4}\text{—}7.10\times 10^{-2}$)	($4.00\times 10^{-2}\pm 3.83\times 10^{-2}$) ($14.5\text{—}83.5$)	46.0±18.3 (14.5—83.5)	13.2±7.50 (4.14—23.9)

注: nd., 未检出. nd., not detected.

针对孕妇尿液的健康风险评估中显示 Mo、Cr、As、Pb 处于潜在风险(HQ>1), Cd 和 Sb 分别有 3 人和 1 人 HQ>1, Zhong 等^[83] 研究也表明广州居民尿液中 As 具有潜在风险. 孕妇尿液种 Cr 和 Pb 水平相对较高, 且家庭灰尘 Cr 和 Pb 水平也较高, 说明家庭灰尘可能会影响孕妇尿液 Cr 和 Pb 的浓度水平. 在家庭灰尘中 Mn 的 HQ>1, 而孕妇尿液中 Mn 的 HQ<1, 说明家庭灰尘可能不是影响孕妇体内 Mn 含量的主要因素. Mo、Cr、As、Pb 在家庭灰尘中 HQ<1, 而在孕妇尿液中 HQ>1, 这说明灰尘摄入可能并非 Mo、Cr、As 和 Pb 进入孕妇体内的主要途径.

3 结论(Conclusion)

本研究检测了孕妇尿液及家庭灰尘中必需微量元素(V、Mn、Co、Se 和 Mo)和有毒微量元素(Cr、Ni、As、Cd、Sb 和 Pb)的浓度水平, 家庭灰尘中的 Cr、Ni 和 As 含量较高; 孕妇尿液中 As 和 Ni 的含量较高, Se 的含量偏低. 在吸烟环境会使孕妇尿液中 Mn、Cd 和 Pb 的浓度增加, 建议在妊娠期避免在室内抽烟. 本研究健康风险评估家庭灰尘中 Mn 的 HQ>1, 孕妇尿液中 Mo、Cr、As 和 Pb 的 HQ>1, 虽然本研究没有观察到早产、自然流产和畸形等严重的临床影响, 但是根据本研究的分析, 这些微量元素对孕妇及胎儿的健康影响可能存在危害, 还要考虑采取干预措施. 由于本研究的样本量较少, 还需要进一步进行调查研究, 以便更好地阐明微量元素对孕妇和胎儿的影响.

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