

中国北方农村孕晚期妇女及其新生儿血浆叶酸营养状况调查

赵淑华 王琳琳 徐文婕 斯蕾 张乐 刘建蒙

【摘要】 目的 了解中国北方农村地区孕晚期妇女及其新生儿的血浆叶酸水平,并评价两者的关联性。方法 2009年5—6月在河北省元氏和乐亭县募集孕妇并观察至分娩。募集时收集一般资料,临产前采集孕妇静脉血,分娩时采集新生儿脐带血,获得资料完整的孕妇与新生儿437对。采用微生物法检测血浆叶酸。孕妇血浆叶酸缺乏定义为血浆叶酸<6.8 nmol/L,低于脐带血血浆叶酸水平第10百分位数者定义为新生儿叶酸相对缺乏。采用t检验和方差分析比较血浆叶酸水平,χ²检验比较血浆叶酸缺乏率;采用logistic回归估计孕妇血浆叶酸缺乏与否与新生儿血浆叶酸相对缺乏的发生风险,进一步按孕妇血浆叶酸水平的五分位数分5组,采用线性回归探讨孕妇与新生儿两者的血浆叶酸水平是否存在剂量关系。采用Pearson相关系数描述新生儿和孕妇血浆叶酸水平的比值和孕妇血浆叶酸水平的关系。结果 孕晚期妇女血浆叶酸平均水平为8.0(95%CI: 7.6~8.5)nmol/L,缺乏率为29.3%;新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平为24.0(95%CI: 23.1~25.0)nmol/L,缺乏率为0.9%。新生儿血浆叶酸水平是孕妇的3.0倍($t=32.519, P<0.01$);新生儿血浆叶酸缺乏率远低于孕妇($\chi^2=137.2, P<0.01$)。调整年龄、体重指数、地区、职业和文化程度后,孕妇血浆叶酸缺乏组的新生儿叶酸相对缺乏的发生风险是正常组的1.96(95%CI: 1.02~3.80)倍;新生儿血浆叶酸水平随孕妇血浆叶酸水平的升高而上升(趋势检验 $P<0.05$)。新生儿和孕妇血浆叶酸水平的比值与孕妇血浆叶酸水平呈负相关($r=-0.810, P<0.001$)。结论 中国北方农村新生儿叶酸营养状况远好于孕晚期妇女;孕晚期妇女与新生儿血浆叶酸水平间存在剂量梯度关系;胎盘对叶酸的主动转运能力随着孕妇血浆叶酸水平的降低而增加。

【关键词】 血浆叶酸; 孕晚期; 孕妇; 新生儿

Status of plasma folate in the third trimester of pregnant women and newborn babies in the northern rural areas of China ZHAO Shu-hua^{1,2}, WANG Lin-lin², XU Wen-jie², JIN Lei², ZHANG Le², LIU Jian-meng^{1,2}. 1 Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University, Beijing 100191, China; 2 Institute of Reproductive and Child Health/Key Laboratory of Reproductive Health, Ministry of Health, Peking University

Corresponding author: LIU Jian-meng, Email: liujm@pku.edu.cn

This work was supported by a grant from the National Basic Research Project of China (973 Program) (No. 2007CB5119001).

【Abstract】 Objective To study the plasma folate concentrations in the third trimester of pregnant women and newborn babies so as to assess the association between them. Methods Pregnant women in Yuanshi and Laoting counties in Hebei province from May to June in 2009 were recruited with related information collected at enrollment. Those pregnant women being enrolled were followed up until delivery. Maternal blood was collected before delivery, and cord blood was collected after the expulsion of the placenta. Data from 437 pairs of women and newborns were analyzed. Plasma folate concentration was measured by Microbiological assay, with maternal plasma folate concentration <6.8 nmol/L defined as folate deficiency. Neonatal plasma folate concentration below 10% was defined as relative deficiency. Student t-test and ANOVA were used to compare the plasma folate concentrations between the groups and χ² test was used to compare the situation of folate deficiency. In order to assess the association between maternal and newborn folate levels, logistic regression analysis was used to estimate the odds ratio of the neonatal plasma folate relative deficiency between the maternal folate deficient and normal groups after adjusting factors as age, BMI, region,

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2012.07.003

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(973计划)(2007CB5119001)

作者单位:100191 北京大学公共卫生学院流行病与卫生统计学系(赵淑华、刘建蒙),生育健康研究所/卫生部生育健康重点实验室(赵淑华、王琳琳、徐文婕、斯蕾、张乐、刘建蒙)

通信作者:刘建蒙, Email: liujm@pku.edu.cn

career and education. Linear regression was used to test the trend by quintiles of maternal plasma folate concentration. Pearson's test was used to test the relationship between the ratio of neonatal and maternal plasma folate level and the level of maternal plasma folate. **Results** The geometric mean of maternal plasma folate concentration was 8.0 (95% CI: 7.6–8.5) nmol/L and the deficiency was 29.3%, but in newborn babies, they were 24.0 (95% CI: 23.1–25.0) nmol/L and 0.9% respectively. The plasma folate level in newborn babies was 3.0 times as high as in maternal ($t=32.519, P<0.01$) but the neonatal plasma folate deficiency status was higher than in maternal ($\chi^2=137.2, P<0.01$). When compared with the normal plasma folate level group, the risk on neonatal plasma folate relative deficiency in the maternal folate deficiency group was significantly higher after adjusted for confounders ($OR=1.96, 95\% CI: 1.02–3.80$). The neonatal plasma folate level significantly increased along with the maternal plasma folate level ($P_{\text{trend}}<0.05$). The ratio of neonatal and maternal plasma folate level was significantly inversely correlated with the maternal folate level ($r=-0.810, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** Folate status in newborns was much better than in their mothers', in the northern rural areas of China. The maternal folate status was positively correlated with their offspring's. Active placental transport for folate was significantly increasing when the maternal plasma folate level decreased.

[Key words] Plasma folate; Last trimester; Pregnant women; Neonatal

已有研究表明孕晚期妇女叶酸水平与新生儿叶酸水平存在正关联^[1,2],新生儿期的叶酸营养水平与儿童期和青春期叶酸营养状况及生长发育也相关联^[3,4]。但既往有关孕妇和新生儿血浆叶酸关系的研究只是描述两者的相关性,而未定性分析孕妇叶酸缺乏对新生儿叶酸缺乏的影响,也没有定量分析两者是否存在剂量梯度关系。为此,本研究对我国北方农村437对孕妇和新生儿的血浆叶酸水平进行调查,以了解该地区孕晚期妇女和新生儿的叶酸营养状况,并评价两者的关联性。

对象与方法

1. 研究对象:研究现场选择河北省元氏县和乐亭县,两县属于二类农村^[5],农业人口占80%以上。2009年5—6月在研究现场募集孕期妇女,并随访观察至分娩。研究对象纳入标准:长期居住在本地;年龄满20周岁以上;无活产儿生育史;募集时怀孕不足20周;生活能够自理;自愿参加项目;未患贫血或其他慢性疾病;妊娠结局为娩出活产儿;未服用叶酸增补剂。收集研究对象(年龄、身高、体重、职业、文化程度、婚育史和吸烟饮酒情况等)和新生儿(性别、出生体重、头围和身长)的一般状况。共募集526名,排除失访43名、样品采集失败46名,最终纳入分析的孕妇与新生儿共437对,其中元氏县186对,乐亭县251对。本研究经北京大学医学部医学伦理委员会批准后实施。

2. 样品采集及检测:用EDTA抗凝管(Becton, Dickinson and Company)采集临产前孕妇肘静脉血和分娩时新生儿脐带血,及时分离血浆,4℃,3000 r/min,离心15 min,冻存于-20℃冰箱。所有样品用干冰运至北京大学健康研究所后,储存于-80℃备检。采用改良微生物法(96孔酶标板改良法)^[6]对样品进行血浆叶酸水平检测,所用菌株为购自NCIMB公司

乳酸杆菌氯霉素耐药株,主要试剂购自Sigma公司和DIFCO公司。批间和批内变异系数<10%。

3. 相关定义和标准:血浆叶酸水平<6.8 nmol/L为血浆叶酸缺乏^[7]。为评价孕妇和新生儿两者血浆叶酸水平的关联性,将低于脐带血血浆叶酸水平第10百分位数者定义为新生儿叶酸相对缺乏。有关变量和调整取值:年龄^[8](<25岁=1, 25~30岁=2, >30岁=3)、体重指数(BMI)^[9](<18.5 kg/m²=1, 18.5~23.9 kg/m²=2, >23.9 kg/m²=3)、地区(元氏县=0, 乐亭县=1)、职业(务农家务=0, 其他=1)和文化程度(高中及以上=0, 高中以下=1)。

4. 统计学分析:孕晚期妇女和新生儿血浆叶酸水平及二者的比值均呈偏态分布,经自然对数转换后呈正态分布,用几何均数(95%CI)描述孕妇和新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平。计量资料两组均数比较采用独立样本t检验,多组均数比较采用方差分析,配对资料采用配对t检验;分类变量采用比例(%)描述,χ²检验进行率的比较。以新生儿叶酸相对缺乏为结局变量,采用logistic回归控制年龄、BMI、地区、职业和文化程度后,估计孕妇叶酸缺乏与否与新生儿叶酸相对缺乏的发生风险。进一步按孕妇血浆叶酸水平的五分位数分5组,评价新生儿血浆叶酸水平随孕妇血浆叶酸水平的变化趋势(孕妇血浆叶酸水平取各组相应的均数)。采用Pearson相关系数描述新生儿和孕妇血浆叶酸水平的比值及孕妇血浆叶酸水平的关系。数据分析使用SPSS 18.0软件,统计学显著水平取双侧P<0.05。

结 果

1. 一般情况:437名孕妇中76.7%为高中以下文化程度,86.9%为农民或者家庭主妇。乐亭、元氏县孕妇平均年龄分别为(25.1±4.2)岁和(22.5±2.7)岁,除

年龄外,两县孕妇在分娩孕周、BMI、文化程度和职业等方面的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。新生儿中男性为47.5%,低于女性。乐亭县新生儿出生体重、头围和身长均大于元氏县($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 研究对象的一般情况

	变 量	合计
孕妇	年龄(岁)*	24.0±3.8
	分娩孕周(周)*	39.2±1.6
	汉族(%)*	99.1
	BMI(kg/m ²)*	22.5±3.1
	高中及以上文化程度(%)*	23.3
	农民或家务(%)*	86.9
新生儿	出生体重(kg)*	3.3±0.5
	头围(cm)*	33.5±2.0
	身长(cm)*	50.3±1.0

注: *±s; *构成比

2. 血浆叶酸平均水平和缺乏率: 孕晚期妇女血浆叶酸平均水平为8.0(95%CI: 7.6~8.5)nmol/L; 叶酸缺乏者128例, 缺乏率为29.3%。孕妇血浆叶酸水平和缺乏率在不同BMI、地区、职业及文化程度等因素方面的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); >30岁孕妇血浆叶酸水平显著高于≤30岁孕妇($P<0.05$)(表2)。新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平为24.0(95%CI: 23.1~25.0)nmol/L; 采用血浆叶酸水平<6.8 nmol/L为叶酸缺乏标准, 叶酸缺乏者4例, 缺乏率为0.9%。新生儿血浆叶酸水平和缺乏率在不同性别、地区及母亲年龄、BMI、职业、文化程度等因素方面的差异亦无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。图1显示孕晚期妇女和新生儿的血浆叶酸水平呈正偏态分布, 新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平是孕妇的3.0倍, 显著高于孕妇($t=32.519, P<0.01$), 缺乏率远低于孕妇($\chi^2=137.2, P<0.01$)。

表2 河北省437名孕晚期妇女血浆叶酸水平和缺乏率

变量	人数	血浆叶酸水平(nmol/L)		叶酸缺乏	
		几何均数	95%CI	例数	率(%)及95%CI
总体	437	8.0	7.6~8.5	128	29.3(25.1~33.8)
地区					
乐亭	251	7.8	7.2~8.5	78	31.1(25.4~37.2)
元氏	186	8.3	7.7~9.1	50	26.8(20.7~33.9)
年龄(岁)*					
<25	308	8.0 ^a	7.5~8.5	95	30.8(25.9~36.2)
25~	90	7.4 ^a	6.4~8.6	25	27.8(20.0~37.8)
>30	38	10.6	8.8~12.7	7	18.4(9.2~33.4)
BMI(kg/m ²)*					
<18.5	24	8.1	6.1~10.8	5	20.8(7.1~42.2)
18.5~	294	8.0	7.5~8.6	89	30.3(25.1~35.9)
>23.9	118	8.1	7.2~9.1	33	28.0(20.1~37.0)
职业*					
农民或家务	379	8.1	7.6~8.6	111	29.3(24.8~34.2)
其他	57	7.9	6.9~9.1	16	28.7(17.0~41.5)
文化程度*					
高中及以上	102	7.7	7.0~8.6	31	30.4(21.7~40.3)
高中以下	334	8.1	7.6~8.7	96	28.7(23.9~33.9)

注: *1例缺少年龄、BMI、职业和文化程度信息故剔除; ^a $P<0.05$

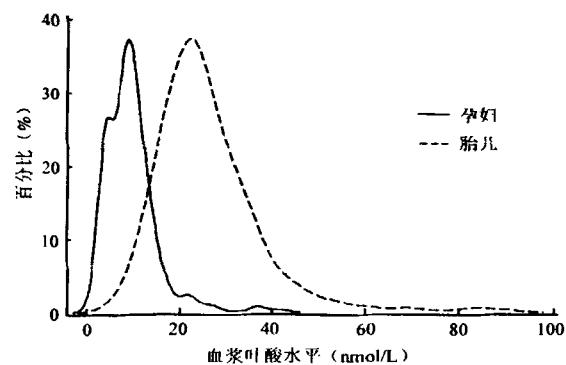


图1 河北省437名孕晚期妇女和新生儿血浆叶酸水平分布

3. 孕晚期妇女与新生儿血浆叶酸水平的关联性: 将孕妇分为叶酸缺乏组(<6.8 nmol/L)和叶酸正常组(≥6.8 nmol/L), 比较不同组新生儿血浆叶酸水平。母体叶酸缺乏组的新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平为22.3(95%CI: 23.6~26.0)nmol/L, 正常组为24.8(95%CI: 20.8~23.9)nmol/L, 差异有统计学意义($t=2.400, P=0.017$)。将低于新生儿叶酸平均水平第10百分位数者定义为新生儿叶酸相对缺乏, 母体叶酸缺乏组新生儿叶酸相对缺乏发生风险是正常组的1.86(95%CI: 0.98~3.54)倍; 调整年龄、BMI、地区、职业和文化程度因素后, $OR=1.96$ (95%CI: 1.02~3.80)。

进一步按孕妇血浆叶酸水平五分位数分为5组, 评价新生儿血浆叶酸水平随孕妇血浆叶酸水平的变化趋势。以新生儿血浆叶酸水平为因变量, 各组孕妇血浆叶酸平均水平、年龄、BMI、地区、职业和文化程度为自变量, 线性回归结果显示除孕妇血浆叶酸平均水平外, 其他因素对新生儿血浆叶酸水平的影响均不显著($P>0.05$), 新生儿血浆叶酸水平随孕妇血浆叶酸水平升高而增长(趋势检验 $P=0.004$)(图2)。

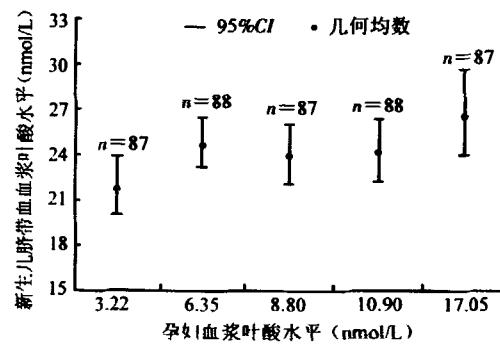


图2 孕晚期妇女与新生儿血浆叶酸水平的关联性

新生儿脐带血叶酸水平还与胎盘主动转运有关。胎盘可将叶酸从母体(低浓度方)主动转运到胎儿(高浓度方)^[10], 为此本研究采用新生儿与孕妇血浆叶酸水平的比值以衡量胎盘的主动转运能力。结

果显示新生儿与孕妇血浆叶酸水平的比值与孕妇血浆叶酸水平呈高度负相关($r=-0.811, P<0.001$)

讨 论

本研究结果显示我国北方农村孕晚期妇女血浆叶酸缺乏较常见,但新生儿叶酸缺乏较少见;孕晚期妇女与新生儿两者的血浆叶酸水平存在正关联;胎盘对叶酸的主动转运能力与孕妇血浆叶酸水平呈负相关。

本研究还显示孕晚期妇女和新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平分别为 8.0 nmol/L 和 24.0 nmol/L ,叶酸缺乏率分别为29.3%和0.9%。国内报道我国农村育龄妇女血浆叶酸平均水平为 10.8 nmol/L ,缺乏率为13%^[11]。孕晚期妇女叶酸水平低于育龄妇女,叶酸缺乏率高于育龄妇女,可能与孕妇血容量增大,叶酸需求增加,吸收下降有关^[12]。发达国家报道孕晚期妇女血浆叶酸平均水平为 $25 \sim 37 \text{ nmol/L}$ ^[1, 2, 13, 14],远高于本研究结果,除了与膳食结构的差异有关外,还与发达国家推行叶酸强化食品以及孕妇叶酸增补剂服用率较高有关。国内未见基于一般人群的有关新生儿叶酸营养状况的研究。最近有研究报告新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平为 16.3 nmol/L ^[15](该研究基于医院人群,检测方法为放射免疫法)。而本研究报告的新生儿血浆叶酸平均水平较高,可能与检测方法和研究对象不同有关^[16]。发达国家报告新生儿脐带血血浆叶酸水平在 $40 \sim 65 \text{ nmol/L}$ ^[1, 2, 17],亦高于本研究结果,可能与其孕妇血浆叶酸平均水平较高有关。

目前国内尚未见基于一般人群的有关孕妇和新生儿叶酸营养状况关联性研究。发达国家报道新生儿血浆叶酸水平是孕晚期妇女的2~4倍^[1-3, 13],本文数据显示新生儿血浆叶酸水平是孕妇的3.0倍。既往研究报道孕晚期妇女与新生儿血浆叶酸水平呈正相关^[1, 2],但没有定性评价孕妇叶酸缺乏对新生儿叶酸缺乏的影响。本研究结果显示孕妇血浆叶酸缺乏显著增加新生儿血浆叶酸相对缺乏的发生风险($OR=1.96, P<0.05$),孕妇叶酸缺乏是新生儿叶酸不足的危险因素。还发现孕妇和新生儿血浆叶酸水平存在剂量梯度关系(趋势检验 $P<0.05$)。动物实验证明^[18],给怀孕大鼠注射叶酸,其胎盘及胎鼠的叶酸水平均显著增加。有研究提示叶酸缺乏多见于孕妇^[19],而少见于新生儿,这可能与胎盘的主动转运有关。本研究结果显示随着孕妇血浆叶酸水平的降低,胎盘对叶酸的主动转运能力增强($r=-0.810, P<0.001$)。

本研究存在不足。首先血浆叶酸水平反映近期的叶酸营养状况,而不能反映研究对象长期的叶酸

营养状况;其次本次研究未收集孕妇膳食资料,而选择研究对象时,排除了患贫血及慢性疾病的孕妇,可能限制研究结论的适用范围。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Sram RJ, Binkova B, Lnenickova Z, et al. The impact of plasma folate levels of mothers and newborns on intrauterine growth retardation and birth weight. Mutat Res, 2005, 591: 302-310.
- [2] Obeid R, Kasoha M, Kirsch SH, et al. Concentrations of unmetabolized folic acid and primary folate forms in pregnant women at delivery and in umbilical cord blood. Am J Clin Nutr, 2010, 92: 1416-1422.
- [3] Bjørke Monsen AL, Ueland PM. Homocysteine and methylmalonic acid in diagnosis and risk assessment from infancy to adolescence. Am J Clin Nutr, 2003, 78: 7-21.
- [4] Molloy AM, Kirke PN, Brody LC, et al. Effects of folate and vitamin B12 deficiencies during pregnancy on fetal, infant, and child development. Food Nutr Bull, 2008, 29 Suppl: S101-115.
- [5] Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China. The Design of the 3rd National Health Service Investigation. 2003. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/wsb/index.htm> (in Chinese)
- 中华人民共和国卫生部. 第三次国家卫生服务调查设计方案. 2003. <http://www.moh.gov.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/wsb/index.htm>
- [6] Xu WJ, Qu QG, Liu JM. Methodological evaluation of microbiological assay in detection of plasma folate. Chin J Health Lab Technol, 2011, 21: 1722-1724. (in Chinese)
徐文婕,曲全冈,刘建蒙.微生物法检测血浆叶酸实验方法评价及应用.中国卫生检验杂志,2011,21:1722-1724.
- [7] Allen LH. Folate and vitamin B12 status in the Americas. Nutr Rev, 2004, 62: S29-33.
- [8] Li Z, Ren A, Liu J, et al. Maternal flu or fever, medication use, and neural tube defects: a population-based case-control study in Northern China. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2007, 79: 295-300.
- [9] Mojtabai R. Body mass index and serum folate in childbearing age women. Eur J Epidemiol, 2004, 19(11): 1029-1036.
- [10] Young AM, Allen CE, Audus KL. Efflux transporters of the human placenta. Adv Drug Del Rev, 2003, 55: 125-132.
- [11] Dang SN, Yan H, Xing Y, et al. Hemoglobin and serum folate levels among women of childbearing age in Shanxi, China. Chin J Public Health, 2009, 25: 134-136. (in Chinese)
党少农,颜虹,邢远,等.育龄妇女血清叶酸及血红蛋白水平调查.中国公共卫生,2009,25:134-136.
- [12] Cikot RJ, Steegers-Theunissen RP, Thomas CM, et al. Longitudinal vitamin and homocysteine levels in normal pregnancy. Br J Nutr, 2001, 85: 49-58.
- [13] Dunstan JA, West C, McCarthy S, et al. The relationship between maternal folate status in pregnancy, cord blood folate levels, and allergic outcomes in early childhood. Allergy, 2011.
- [14] Obeid R, Munz W, Jager M, et al. Biochemical indexes of the B vitamins in cord serum are predicted by maternal B vitamin status. Am J Clin Nutr, 2005, 82: 133-139.
- [15] Liu FD, Wen SB, Zhu CR, et al. Effects of maternal serum folic acid levels on birth characteristics of offspring. J Zhengzhou University: Medical Sciences, 2011, 46: 208-211. (in Chinese)
刘付东,温世宝,朱彩荣,等.产妇血清叶酸水平对新生儿出生特征的影响.郑州大学学报:医学版,2011,46:208-211.
- [16] Hao L, Zheng JC, Tian YH, et al. Comparative study of the detection of plasma folate with microbial assay and radioimmunoassay. J Peking University: Health Science, 2004, 2: 210-214. (in Chinese)
郝玲,郑俊池,田耀华,等.血浆叶酸两种常用检测方法检测结果的比较.北京大学学报:医学版,2004,2:210-214.
- [17] Hay G, Clausen T, Whitelaw A, et al. Maternal folate and cobalamin status predicts vitamin B12 status in newborns and 6-month-old infants. J Nutr, 2010, 140: 557-564.
- [18] Yasuda S, Hasui S, Yamamoto C, et al. Placental folate transport during pregnancy. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem, 2008, 72: 2277-2284.
- [19] McLean E, de Benoist B, Allen LH. Review of the magnitude of folate and vitamin B12 deficiencies worldwide. Food Nutr Bull, 2008, 29: 38-51.

(收稿日期:2012-01-17)
(本文编辑:张林东)