

· 综述 ·

绿地与心血管疾病风险及预后的研究进展

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【摘要】近年来,越来越多的证据表明接触绿地或户外自然环境有益于人类健康。研究提示住宅周围的绿地暴露水平与心血管疾病风险及死亡率存在相关性。目前尚不清楚其背后的具体机制,可能与减少空气污染和鼓励体育锻炼等有关。现就绿地的概念、绿地与心血管疾病相关性及其机制做一综述,为心血管疾病的环境危险因素提供新见解,为制定环境干预策略提供依据。

【关键词】绿地;心血管疾病;预后;机制

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The Association of Green Space with Cardiovascular Disease Risk and Prognosis

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【Abstract】In recent years, mounting evidences have suggested that exposure to green space or open natural areas is beneficial to human health. Studies have demonstrated that residential greenness exposure is associated with the risk and mortality of cardiovascular disease. The underlying pathogenesis of this relationship remains unclear. However, it may be attributed to the reduction of air pollution and promotion of physical activity. This article summarizes the concept of green space, its correlation with cardiovascular disease and the underlying pathogenesis, which provides new insights into environmental risk factors and serves as a basis for effective environmental intervention strategies.

【Key words】Green space; Cardiovascular disease; Prognosis; Pathogenesis

随着城市化进程以及经济的快速发展,给居民所处的环境、社会和公共健康带来巨大挑战。预计到2050年,全球2/3以上的人口将居住在城市。城市化能提高医疗保健水平以及带来更多的就业机会,但也使空气污染、噪声污染和城市热岛效应等有害影响日益显著^[1]。缺血性心脏病、心力衰竭、卒中等心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)已成为全球人口过早死亡和残疾的主要原因^[2]。CVD的危险因素包括个人因素(如吸烟、饮食、压力等)和社会环境因素(如空气污染、噪声等)^[3],后者更可能在群体水平上干预控制。近年来,绿地暴露与心血管健康的流行病学研究证据越来越多,但研究结论并不完全一致,且其潜在影响机制尚未完全明确。现综述绿地暴露与心

管健康相关的研究,并对其潜在机制进行总结,为CVD的环境危险因素提供新见解,为卫生政策的制定提供依据。

1 绿地的概念

绿地通常被定义为“开放的、未开发且有天然植被覆盖的土地”。多数研究采用的是涵盖更多绿色空间类型的定义,即广义的绿地,是指有天然植被(如草地、森林和灌木)覆盖、公园、街道绿化、绿色基础设施或绿色公共空间的土地^[4]。大多数绿地与CVD的相关研究评估了住宅或社区周围的绿地暴露水平,部分研究评估城市绿地暴露水平。

住宅附近的绿地暴露水平可使用归一化植被指数(normalized difference vegetation index, NDVI)^[5]、改

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良的土壤调整植被指数^[6]、增强植被指数^[7]、植被连续体^[8]和土壤调整植被指数^[9]等进行评价。城市绿地暴露水平可使用区域公共绿地空间(例如城市公园等)的可及性^[10]、区域的绿地占比^[6]以及到最近绿地的距离^[3]等进行评价。其中,NDVI 是评价绿地暴露水平最常用的指标,主要反映植被在可见光和近红外光两个波段的反射值与土壤背景值的差异。NDVI 提示植被的生长状况和植被覆盖度,可通过近红外波段的反射值和红光波段的反射值二者之差除以二者之和计算出^[11]。NDVI 值的范围为 -1 ~ +1,无单位,接近 1 的正值提示植被覆盖度高,负值表示存在水,值若接近零则表示裸地或空旷区域。

2 绿地与 CVD

2.1 绿地与疾病风险

Yang 等^[12]通过对 24 845 例中国成年人开展横断面研究,结果发现 NDVI 每增加 1 个四分位数间距(interquartile range, IQR),与 CVD 患病率降低 27% 存在相关性($OR = 0.73$, 95% CI 0.65 ~ 0.83)。中介分析表明,高血压、2 型糖尿病、超重或肥胖、高胆固醇血症和高甘油三酯血症在该关联效应中的作用占比分别为 4.5%、4.1%、3.1%、12.7% 和 8.7%,提示心脏代谢因素能解释一部分绿地暴露与 CVD 患病率之间的相关性。Twohig-Bennett 等^[13]通过荟萃分析发现,较高水平的绿地暴露与心率($MD = -3.47$, 95% CI -4.04 ~ -2.90)和舒张压($MD = -1.97$, 95% CI -3.45 ~ -0.49)的水平降低相关,与 2 型糖尿病发病率($OR = 0.72$, 95% CI 0.61 ~ 0.85)的下降亦存在相关性。

Chen 等^[14]的研究发现随着住宅附近绿地暴露水平的增加(NDVI 每增加 1 个 IQR),急性心肌梗死发生率降低 7%,心力衰竭发生率降低 6%,且中介分析提示发病率的降低在心血管死亡风险降低($HR = 0.90$, 95% CI 0.88 ~ 0.92)中起到 53% 的作用。Orioli 等^[15]纳入 1 263 721 例罗马成年居民,研究发现居民住宅周围绿地暴露水平提高(NDVI 每增加 1 个 IQR)与卒中发病率的降低存在相关性($HR = 0.977$, 95% CI 0.961 ~ 0.994)。荟萃分析^[5]也报道了绿地暴露与卒中发病率或患病率之间类似的效应关联。此外,其他研究^[16-17]也提示绿地暴露与 CVD 发病风险降低存在相关性。

2.2 绿地与疾病预后

一项荷兰的研究^[18]纳入 1 050 万例成年人,结果发现住宅周围绿地暴露水平(NDVI 每增加 1 个 IQR)与 CVD 死亡风险具有密切关联($HR = 0.987$, 95% CI 0.981 ~ 0.994)。Crouse 等^[19]通过分析加拿大人口普

查健康与环境队列的数据(包含 30 个城市约 130 万例成年人),发现住宅周围绿地暴露水平与 CVD 死亡率($HR = 0.911$, 95% CI 0.894 ~ 0.928)、缺血性心脏病死亡率($HR = 0.904$, 95% CI 0.882 ~ 0.927)以及脑血管疾病死亡率($HR = 0.942$, 95% CI 0.902 ~ 0.983)的降低具有相关性,并发现这种效应关系在男性、较高教育水平和高收入水平的人群中更加显著。此外,还有多项研究^[14,20-21]提示绿地暴露水平的升高与心血管不良结局风险的降低存在相关性,但部分研究^[6,22]并未发现绿地暴露与 CVD 预后的相关性。

有荟萃分析^[13]的结果提示,高水平的绿地暴露与 CVD 死亡风险下降 16% 存在相关性。而另一项荟萃分析^[23]并未发现绿地暴露与 CVD 死亡风险具有相关性($HR = 0.99$, 95% CI 0.89 ~ 1.09),但与全因死亡($HR = 0.99$, 95% CI 0.97 ~ 1.00)和卒中死亡($HR = 0.77$, 95% CI 0.59 ~ 1.00)的风险降低密切相关。最近一项纳入 18 个国家超过 1 亿人的荟萃分析^[5]表明,绿地暴露水平(NDVI 每增加 0.1)与 CVD 死亡率($OR = 0.97$, 95% CI 0.96 ~ 0.99)、缺血性心脏病死亡率($OR = 0.98$, 95% CI 0.96 ~ 1.00)和脑血管疾病死亡率($OR = 0.98$, 95% CI 0.97 ~ 1.00)的下降均存在显著相关性。

3 绿地影响心血管健康的可能机制

3.1 减轻空气污染

绿地植被可通过多条途径减少环境中的空气污染物。首先,绿地植物可通过直接黏附作用,使细颗粒物(particulate matter 2.5, $PM_{2.5}$)被吸附到叶片表面^[24],还可通过呼吸作用使比 $PM_{2.5}$ 直径更小的污染物水平降低,包括挥发性有机化合物和超细颗粒物^[25]。此外,树木等植被可作为物理屏障,在降低风速的同时抑制空气污染物的扩散^[26]。2021 年由世界心脏联盟、美国心脏病学会、美国心脏学会、欧洲心脏病学会共同发布的“反对空气污染——影响心血管健康的联合意见”^[3]中指出,空气污染在全球死亡相关危险因素中排名第四。近年来,大量的研究证实空气污染与 CVD 风险和预后密切相关。在纳入 56 项研究的荟萃分析^[27]中发现,短期或长期的空气污染暴露与 CVD 死亡率和发病率显著相关,即使短期暴露于 $PM_{2.5}$ 也与高血压、心肌梗死、卒中的发病风险增加相关。空气污染影响心血管健康的机制可能包括氧化应激、全身炎症反应、直接作用、影响自主神经系统、线粒体能量代谢障碍等^[28]。尽管如此,绿地是否能通过显著降低空气污染水平而降低 CVD 风险仍需更多大样本和高质量的研究证实。

3.2 减少噪声和光污染

绿地植被可通过吸收和屏障作用减轻噪声和光

污染,持续的环境噪声会增加个体压力,并影响认知功能、睡眠质量和自主神经稳态,光污染可能导致睡眠障碍和昼夜节律紊乱,从而增加 CVD 风险^[29]。有研究^[30]表明,噪声污染(尤其是夜间)会促使机体氧化应激水平升高,应激激素释放增加,从而导致高血压和血管内皮功能障碍。此外,噪声使精神压力增大,与心肌梗死、缺血性心脏病和卒中等疾病的发病率升高密切相关^[31]。据估计,全球超过 80% 的人口存在于夜间光暴露的环境下^[32]。在一项纳入 58 692 例香港老年人的研究^[33]中发现,夜间室外光暴露与冠心病住院率和死亡率之间的关联表现出单调递增的暴露-反应关系,在调整个人和地区混杂因素后,夜间室外光每增加 1 个 IQR,与冠心病死亡风险升高 10% 密切相关。夜间卧室的光暴露已被证实与空腹胰岛素、甘油三酯和总胆固醇水平升高有关^[34],这意味着光污染可能与心血管代谢性疾病的发生也存在相关性。

3.3 鼓励户外活动

缺乏体育活动是 CVD 的主要危险因素之一^[29]。来自中国的一项研究^[35]发现,绿地与心血管健康之间的关联,可部分由鼓励户外体育锻炼介导,中高水平绿地暴露的人群罹患高血压(降低 55%)、冠心病(降低 75%)和卒中(降低 45%)的风险显著降低。此外,有研究^[9,36]表明较高水平的绿地暴露与更长时间的久坐和肥胖存在相关性。然而,并非所有的研究都支持绿地能促使居民增加户外运动这一观点^[37],这可能是由于客观测量的绿地暴露水平与个体感知和实际暴露存在差异,需进一步确定促进居民户外活动的绿地特征及范围。

3.4 改善心理健康

绿地还可通过减少压力、改善焦虑和抑郁来促进心血管健康^[38]。有荟萃分析^[39]表明,森林浴和森林疗法与降低健康成年人和高血压患者的血压和心率有关,还可减轻压力、改善抑郁和焦虑症状。一项纳入 21 294 例欧洲城市居民的研究^[40]发现,居住在绿地暴露水平高的个体因社会经济不平等造成的心理健康问题比例缩小了 40%。此外,有观察性研究^[38]表明处于自然环境中与抑郁症风险降低有关。然而,此类证据大多来自横断面研究设计,无法建立因果关系,需进一步研究证实这种中介效应。

3.5 提高生物多样性

自然生态环境中丰富的微生物对机体免疫系统的影响,也是绿地影响心血管健康的可能机制之一,该观点来源于“老朋友假说”^[41]。该假说认为,越来越多的炎性疾病与免疫调节异常有关,这种免疫调节

异常与缺乏人类既往进化所接触的生物体(“老朋友”)有关,包括细菌、真菌和蠕虫等,表现为 C 反应蛋白水平升高和慢性炎症反应,可能促进动脉粥样硬化的发生发展。

4 小结与展望

绿地暴露与 CVD 的发病风险和长期不良结局存在密切关联,其潜在机制可能与减轻空气污染、减少噪声和光污染、鼓励户外活动和减少压力等有关(图 1)。绿地暴露可能成为降低 CVD 风险和改善预后的有效手段,带来的公共卫生效益将是显著的。由于当前研究设计多以横断面调查或分析性研究为主,对混杂因素(如教育、收入和种族等)校正还不够充分,绿地暴露的评价指标也存在一定的局限性。未来的研究应进一步探索绿地暴露对 CVD 的潜在影响机制,为心血管健康的环境干预策略提供依据。

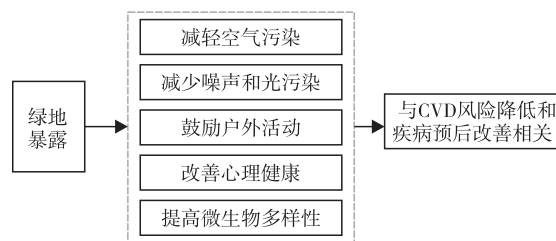


图 1 绿地暴露与 CVD 风险及预后的关系示意图

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