

·综述·

妊娠期维生素D水平与脂代谢

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【摘要】 维生素D缺乏在孕妇人群均十分普遍,它与多种妊娠并发症、胎儿宫内发育异常以及产后远期的母婴健康均存在关联。维生素D参与脂代谢,并可能通过此生物学途径影响妊娠期母胎健康。本文主要从维生素D影响脂代谢的作用机制、妊娠期维生素D与脂代谢物关联以及妊娠并发症孕妇的维生素D与脂代谢关系三个方面进行了综述。目前的多数研究支持孕期不同阶段的维生素D状态与脂代谢之间均存在关联,潜在机制已经被部分阐明。由于一些妊娠并发症如妊娠期糖尿病和先兆子痫孕妇往往容易伴随脂代谢异常和维生素D缺乏,对孕妇进行维生素D补充与脂代谢改善的研究具有重要临床价值。今后需要开展多中心、大样本、多剂量干预的随机对照试验研究,为临床实践提供科学依据。

【关键词】 维生素D; 脂类代谢; 先兆子痫; 妊娠期糖尿病

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The association of Vitamin D levels with lipid metabolism during pregnancy

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【Abstract】 Vitamin D deficiency is common in pregnant women, and it is associated with multiple gestational complications, fetal intrauterine dysplasia, and maternal and infant health in postpartum period. Vitamin D involved in lipid metabolism may affect maternal-fetal health during pregnancy through this biological pathway. This review provides an overview of three main aspects, including, the effect of vitamin D on the mechanism of lipid metabolism, the relationship between vitamin D and lipid metabolites in pregnant women and women with pregnancy complications. An association between vitamin D status and lipid metabolism at different stages of pregnancy has been justified in most current studies, and the underlying mechanism has also been partly elucidated. Given some gestational complications, such as gestational diabetes and pre-eclampsia, pregnant women with these conditions are often associated with abnormal lipid metabolism and vitamin D deficiency. There is no doubt that the studies on the vitamin D supplementation and lipid metabolism improvement could have crucial clinical significance for this population. More randomized controlled trials with multi-center, large sample and multi-dose interventions are needed in the future to provide scientific evidence for clinical practice.

【Key words】 Vitamin D; Lipid metabolism; Pre-eclampsia; Gestational diabetes

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维生素D是一种类固醇衍生物,具有脂溶性,以维生素D₂(麦角钙化醇)和维生素D₃(胆钙化醇)两种形式最为常见^[1],在维持人体健康中起着重要作用^[2-3]。妊娠期维生素D缺乏在世界范围内普遍存在^[4-5],并与多种妊娠并发症(妊娠期糖尿病和先兆子痫等)、胎儿不良出生结局(早产、小

于胎龄儿、低出生体重等)以及早期发育问题(过敏性疾病和佝偻病等)有关^[6-9]。脂类物质是人体细胞基础代谢必需物质,在细胞、组织和器官生理作用中至关重要,多种疾病如冠心病、癌症、糖尿病和神经变性等都与脂类吸收和代谢异常相关^[10]。而维生素D水平与多种脂代谢物间存在相关

性，并可能通过脂代谢异常影响心血管疾病、2型糖尿病等发生^[11]。由于既往研究的数量和质量有限，WHO尚未建议将孕期补充维生素D作为预防子痫前期及其并发症的预防措施^[12]。本文通过对近期发表研究的复习，从维生素D水平对脂代谢的作用机制，妊娠期维生素D与脂代谢物关联，常见妊娠并发症孕妇维生素D水平与脂代谢关系三个方面进行了综述。为进一步明确妊娠期维生素D在脂代谢异常中的生物学作用提供科学依据。

一、维生素D对脂代谢影响的相关机制

(一) 直接作用

维生素D可通过与维生素D受体(vitamin D receptor, VDR)结合对脂代谢产生直接影响。维生素D的活性形式，1, 25-(OH)₂-D₃(或D₂)，与VDR结合后VDR构型改变，继而又改变了其与特异性靶基因启动子区域维生素D反应元件(vitamin D response element, VDRE)的亲和性，其复合体(VDR-1, 25-(OH)₂-D₃)与VDRE的结合可调节多种靶基因转录，影响细胞代谢或分化^[1]。研究显示，25(OH)D通过抑制甾醇调节元件结合蛋白(sterol regulatory element-binding proteins, SREBP)活化的VDR来调节脂质代谢^[13]。SREBP是控制血脂的调节转录因子，25(OH)D作为SREBP活性抑制剂通过独特的机制下调SREBP靶基因，并在蛋白酶体降解之前通过促进丝氨酸蛋白酶对SREBP裂解激活蛋白(SCAP)的C端片段的蛋白水解(其去除的SCAP片段包括SREBP结合域)去诱导SCAP溶蛋白性裂解以达到调节脂质代谢的作用。

VDR基因多态性可能决定了维生素D对脂代谢的影响，VDR基因单核苷酸多态性主要与Fok I (rs2228570)、Bsm I (rs1544410)、Apa I (rs7975232)、Taq I (rs731236)四个位点相关。有研究显示，Fok I位点多态性与脂代谢紊乱间相关，且FF基因型人群有较高的三酰甘油(triglyceride, TG)，血脂变化可能是FF基因型降低维生素D水平所引发^[14-15]。脂质谱参数在无代谢综合征的糖尿病患者中与Fok I多态性显著相关^[16]，CT和TT基因型携带者的TG、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)水平较高，纯合隐性VDR 2228570 C>T(Fok I)和VDR 1544410 A>G(Bsm I)的维生素D水平较低。

维生素D可能通过干扰脂肪表达基因的甲基化影响脂代谢。利用维生素D缺乏大鼠模型探讨母体维生素D缺乏对子代大鼠体脂和脂肪影响的研究发现^[17]，与肥胖或脂代谢相关基因的甲基化可能导致子代血脂改变，如极低密度脂蛋白受体(low-density lipoprotein receptor, VLDLR)和缺氧诱导因子α亚基(hypoxia inducible factor-α, HIF1α)等基因的甲基化。在维生素D缺乏组中VLDLR高甲基化低表达，HIF1α去甲基化并高表达，与对照组相比，维生素D缺乏组中涉及305个基因，608个启动子和204个CGIs被甲基化，当其与RNA-seq的结果结合时，甲基化的141个基因被

差异化表达。

(二) 间接作用

维生素D对脂代谢间接作用可能与激素、钙含量或酶有关。维生素D不足使甲状腺激素分泌增加，最终导致脂代谢的改变^[18]；高钙摄入可抑制1, 25-(OH)₂-D并减少钙流入细胞，脂肪细胞内Ca²⁺减少会使脂肪分解并抑制脂肪细胞的脂肪生成^[19-21]。近期研究显示，脂联素可能对妊娠期糖尿病妇女25(OH)D与心脏代谢、不良妊娠结局发生风险增加间的关系有介导作用，低水平脂联素继发于维生素D缺乏，并导致脂代谢异常^[22]；25(OH)D与HDL-C的关联中有23%由脂联素单独介导^[23]。另外，中国哈尔滨的研究结果表明，脂蛋白脂肪酶在25(OH)D与胰岛素抵抗、2型糖尿病的关联中具有潜在的中介作用，维生素D缺乏可使脂蛋白酶脂浓度降低并通过其介导的水解反应产生脂蛋白脂肪酶最终导致TG的升高^[24]。

维生素D对脂代谢间接作用还可能与调节炎症反应的通路或参与炎症反应的物质等相关。一项动物实验表明，1, 25-(OH)₂-D₃对糖尿病大鼠肝脏炎症和脂质代谢的调节作用主要是下调NF-κB信号传导途径的表达并上调PPAR-α以减弱糖尿病诱导的肝损伤，糖尿病组肝内NF-κB及其下游炎性细胞因子单核细胞趋化因子-1，细胞间黏附分子-1和转化生长因子-β1(transforming growth factor-β1, TGF-β1)的表达显著高于正常对照组，1, 25-(OH)₂-D₃上调PPAR-α来降低TG水平以调节脂代谢^[25]。1, 25-(OH)₂-D₃还可通过mTOR信号减轻滋养层脂质沉着^[26]。研究显示，维生素D缺乏的多囊卵巢综合征患者TGF-β1生物利用度的降低与TG、TC降低显著相关^[27]。

二、妊娠期维生素D水平与脂代谢物的相关性

妊娠期维生素D水平与脂代谢关系的研究尚无统一明确的结论。巴西前瞻性队列研究显示，孕早期维生素D不足与整个妊娠期(孕早、中和晚期)TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C以及TC/HDL-C比值的变化趋势显著相关，与孕早期25(OH)D充足组相比，维生素D缺乏孕妇在整个妊娠期的TC、LDL-C和TC/HDL-C均显著增高^[28]。中国上海的横断面研究表明，孕早期维生素D水平与TC($r=-0.048$)、LDL($r=-0.050$)间呈负相关，而与TG、HDL间关联无统计学意义^[29]。而中国青岛研究则显示，无论孕早期(孕13周)还是孕晚期(孕32~34周)维生素D缺乏孕妇的TG、LDL-C水平均高于维生素D非缺乏孕妇，但两组间TC、HDL-C差异均无统计学意义^[30]。沙特阿拉伯孕早期的横断面研究发现，维生素D水平与TC($r=0.172$)、TG($r=0.184$)间呈正相关，这可能是维生素D缺乏与妊娠期高代谢需求相结合的结果^[31]。孕中、晚期妇女维生素D水平与脂代谢相关性研究发现^[32]，孕中期维生素D水平与TG($P=0.0002$)关联有统计学意义，但与TC无关，孕晚期维生素D水平与TC、TG关联均无统计学意义。此外，少量临床干预研究显示，健康孕妇孕期补充9周的维生素D(400 IU/d)对脂代谢指标(TC、TG、HDL-C和LDL-C)并没有显著影响^[33]。

目前多数观察性研究支持孕期维生素D水平与脂代谢存在关联,但尚未观察到明确而一致的特异性脂代谢指标。现有临床干预研究较少,且无法明确孕期维生素D补充对脂代谢的影响。另有学者认为^[34],维生素D水平与脂代谢关系都可用已知混杂因素来解释。而影响结果差异化的因素还包括种族、地域、观察孕周、体重指数、饮食方式和研究设计等。

三、常见妊娠并发症妇女维生素D水平与脂代谢的关系

(一)妊娠期糖尿病孕妇的维生素D水平与脂代谢

常见妊娠并发症如妊娠期糖尿病(gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM)往往伴有脂代谢异常^[35],同时也存在更为严重的维生素D缺乏。近十年,GDM发生率有明显升高趋势^[36]。前瞻性研究表明,孕早期妇女血清四种脂类生物标志物[TG(51:1), TG(48:1), PC(32:1)和PCae(40:4)]对GDM有中等的预测价值^[37]。与非GDM孕妇相比,GDM孕妇25(OH)D水平平均降低20%^[38],孕早期维生素D缺乏与GDM风险升高($OR=2.66, 95\%CI: 1.01\sim 7.02$)显著关联。

基于观察性和干预性研究均提示,GDM孕妇脂代谢与维生素D水平间密切相关。观察性研究显示,GDM妇女25(OH)D与TG、TC间呈显著负相关^[22],但与LDL-C、HDL-C间关联无统计学意义^[39]。临床干预研究显示,维生素D补充可以改善GDM孕妇脂代谢。GDM孕妇持续6周补充2 000 IU/d维生素D,其HDL-C水平显著增高^[40]。与安慰剂组相比,在基线和第21天时分别补充50 000 IU维生素D₃可显著降低TC和LDL-C水平,但不影响TG和HDL-C水平^[41]。一项随机对照实验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)结果显示,与对照组相比,中等剂量(2 000 IU/d持续25 d)和高剂量(4 000 IU/d持续12.5 d)维生素D补充的GDM孕妇TC显著降低;而TG水平在各剂量组间差异均无统计学意义^[42]。GDM孕妇同时补充钙(1 000 mg/d)和维生素D₃(50 000 IU, 2次),LDL-C水平显著下降,HDL-C明显升高^[43];同时补充维生素D和ω-3脂肪酸后,孕妇血清TG和极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平显著下降^[44]。中国广东的研究也表明,每天补充含维生素D₃的酸奶(含1 000 IU维生素D₃)可改善GDM妇女血脂水平,补充组的TC、LDL及TC/HDL均显著降低,且25(OH)D水平和脂代谢物间存在强线性关系^[45]。上述干预研究提示,GDM孕妇补充一定剂量的维生素D对改善脂代谢具有重要的临床价值。

(二)先兆子痫孕妇的维生素D水平与脂代谢

先兆子痫孕妇也同样存在脂代谢异常和维生素D水平降低。妊娠早期通过评估脂代谢异常^[46]或利用代谢组学模型^[47]可预测先兆子痫的发生及严重程度。与血压正常孕妇相比,整个妊娠期先兆子痫妇女TC、TG和非HDL-C升高,孕晚期HDL-C水平较低^[48]。而与维生素D不足的孕妇相比,妊娠早、晚期维生素D水平为30 ng/ml以上孕妇先兆子痫发生风险较低^[49]。孕早期25(OH)D水平与同期血压水平或随后的先兆子痫密切相关^[50]。孕23~28周妇女维生素

D缺乏与轻度先兆子痫发生也存在关联^[51]。

先兆子痫孕妇维生素D水平与脂代谢关系的研究较少,现有干预研究提示,孕期补充维生素D对先兆子痫孕妇脂代谢具有一定改善作用。与安慰剂组相比,孕20~32周补充高剂量维生素D(50 000 IU/2周)可升高先兆子痫孕妇HDL-C水平,但其他脂代谢指标(TC、TG、HDL/TC、LDL-C、VLDL-C)差异均无统计学意义^[52]。一项前瞻、双盲、安慰剂对照试验也有类似结果,先兆子痫孕妇补充维生素D₃(50 000 IU/2周)和钙剂(1 000 mg/d)12周后,HDL-C水平显著升高^[53]。较低剂量维生素D补充的干预研究也显示了对先兆子痫孕妇血脂的改善作用。先兆子痫孕妇持续9周补充200 IU/d维生素D₃和500 mg/d钙,与安慰剂组相比,补充组TG水平显著降低,但TC、HDL-C和LDL-C差异无统计学意义^[54]。由于研究数量较少以及研究设计差异(如补充剂量、干预孕周以及持续时间等),维生素D补充对先兆子痫孕妇脂代谢的影响尚需要进一步明确。

四、结语

综上所述,目前的多数研究支持妊娠不同阶段的维生素D状态与脂代谢间均存在显著关联,其中的潜在机制已经被部分阐明,但仍需要进一步明确。由于一些妊娠并发症如GDM和先兆子痫孕妇往往容易伴随脂代谢异常和维生素D缺乏,对这一群体进行维生素D补充与脂代谢改善的研究具有重要临床价值。现有的干预研究已经提供了初步证据,但高质量研究还较少,也没有统一明确的干预剂量,作用机制亦不明确。今后需要通过多中心、大样本、多剂量干预的RCT研究,结合代谢组学、脂质组学等先进方法,探讨尚未明确的问题,为临床实践提供科学依据。

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·文献速览·

WHO狂犬病疫苗和免疫球蛋白立场文件(2018年4月更新)

WHO. Rabies vaccines and immunoglobulins: WHO position April 2018 [EB/OL].[2019-3-12]. https://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/rabies/en/.

狂犬病是人畜共患疾病,人感染狂犬病毒后一旦出现临床症状,几乎百分之百致命。人在狂犬病毒暴露后或暴露前接种疫苗是有效的干预措施。狂犬病疫苗是非常有效和安全的。此WHO立场文件取代2010关于立场文件,主要聚焦程序的可行性,简化免疫程序,并完善了成本效益分析。WHO仍然建议采取2种主要的人狂犬病预防免疫策略:(1)暴露后预防:彻底清洗伤口及外延部位,接种狂犬病免疫球蛋白(根据暴露分级),并接种狂犬病疫苗;(2)暴露前预防:在暴露于狂犬病毒前接种狂犬病疫苗。狂犬病疫

苗可以和其他减毒和灭活疫苗在不同部位同时接种。为确保全程免疫,在接种过程中更换疫苗产品或注射方式是可以的。控制狂犬病很大程度上依赖于对犬狂犬病的预防,对犬进行大规模免疫是控制狂犬病的主要策略,以阻断犬间狂犬病毒的传播,并减少向人类和其他哺乳动物传播。为预防人狂犬病例死亡,比起在人群中开展暴露后预防和对犬只大规模免疫相结合等其他防控措施,将暴露前预防作为一项大范围的公共卫生干预措施实质上更昂贵。

(黄卓英编译 上海市疾病预防控制中心免疫规划所)