

孕期硒营养状况对母婴结局的影响*

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【摘要】 硒是机体生长发育及代谢所必需的元素, 孕期硒营养不良可能会对妊娠结局产生不良影响, 因此孕妇保持适宜的硒营养状态是非常重要的。但目前针对孕妇硒营养状态的评估方法及孕期是否需要常规补硒尚未达成共识, 尚需更多更深入的研究提供依据。本文就孕期硒营养状况对母婴结局的影响作一述评, 旨在为临床提供一定的参考。

【关键词】 尿硒; 血硒; 硒营养状态; 妊娠结局

【中图分类号】 R153.1 **【文献标志码】** A **DOI:** 10. 3969/j. issn. 1672-3511. 2022. 10. 001

Effect of selenium nutritional status on pregnancy outcomes

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【Abstract】 Selenium is an essential element for the growth, development and metabolism of the body. Selenium malnutrition during pregnancy may have adverse effects on pregnancy outcomes. Therefore, it is very important for pregnant women to maintain appropriate selenium nutritional status. However, at present, there is no consensus on the evaluation method of selenium nutritional status of pregnant women and the need for routine selenium supplementation during pregnancy. More and more in-depth studies are needed to provide the basis. This article reviews the effect of selenium nutrition status during pregnancy on maternal and infant outcomes, so as to provide some reference for clinical practice.

【Key words】 Urinary selenium; Blood selenium; Selenium nutritional status; Pregnancy outcomes

硒是人体必需的微量元素, 它参与甲状腺激素的合成和代谢, 硒对甲状腺功能和甲状腺自身免疫状态有重要的调节作用^[1]; 它也可通过硒蛋白或以抗氧化酶的形式参与胎盘氧化应激的调节从而影响胎盘功能^[2-3], 进一步影响人体正常生长发育。由于孕期血容量增加, 母体硒水平随着妊娠的增加而呈现下降的趋势^[4]。孕期硒的低水平状态会影响妊娠期妇女胎盘氧化应激的调节, 导致妊娠并发症和不良妊娠结局

的发生, 其中包括先兆子痫、流产、早产等^[5-7]。因此妊娠期母体适宜的硒营养状态对改善妊娠结局至关重要。

1 孕妇硒营养状况流行病学调查

现有的流行病学数据显示国内外普遍存在妊娠期妇女硒不足的情况^[8-10]。硒缺乏在发展中国家更为普遍。有调查研究^[11]显示我国大多数孕妇在孕前的硒营养水平已处于不足状态。我国有学者对 67 名正常孕妇进行了硒营养水平的调查, 发现孕中期及孕晚期的孕妇的血硒水平均低于普通成人血硒水平^[12]。一项来自瑞典的研究^[13]调查了部分孕妇的硒水平, 发现其中位血硒水平为 65 μg/L, 处于低水平状态, 反映了部分孕妇存在硒摄入不足现象。另有国外研究发现在 129 名孕妇中有 30.1% 的孕妇存在硒摄入不足。Mullan 等^[14]学者检测了 241 名北爱尔兰孕妇的血硒水平, 其平均血硒水平为 75 μg/L, 低于非妊娠人群的最佳硒水平。

2 孕期硒营养状态的评估及参考范围的界定

血清或血浆硒是目前用于评估硒营养状态使用

基金项目: 2020 年省卫健委课题(川卫研 2020-105)

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引用本文: 黄慧. 孕期硒营养状况对母婴结局的影响[J]. 西部医学, 2022, 34(10): 1405-1408. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1672-3511. 2022.

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最广泛的指标^[15],它反映了人体短期内的硒营养状态,但由于血硒测定方法较为复杂、检测成本较高且检测结果可能会受其他因素影响,如炎症反应等,故临床未常规开展血硒测定。有研究^[16]表明红细胞硒浓度不受急性期炎症反应的影响,而且红细胞硒浓度与血浆硒水平有密切相关性,因此有人指出红细胞硒浓度能更可靠地反映个体的硒营养状态,是人体存在炎症反应期间首选用于评估硒营养状态的指标。另外,头发与指(趾)甲等组织也被用于评估人体硒摄入量及硒营养状态,有学者认为头发等组织内硒含量更能反映机体相对长时期的硒营养状态,同时其还具有样本收集简单、检测成本较低等优点,因此可以广泛应用于临床^[17]。实际上,人体摄入的硒经过代谢利用后仍有50%~60%从尿液中排出,检测尿中硒含量也可以反映人体硒营养水平,所以尿硒是用来评估人群硒营养状态的常用指标^[18]。但孕期由于其特殊的生理状态,如血容量及尿排泄量增加、各种激素水平的变化,均会导致孕妇与非妊娠人群的血硒或尿硒水平有所不同。国外有研究表明普通人群最佳血浆或血清硒水平为80~125 μg/L^[19-20]。而2010~2012年中国营养与健康横断面调查研究制定的孕妇血清硒正常参考值范围为39.9~111.6 μg/L^[21]。另外,由于世界各地不同的国家地区的土壤硒含量、膳食硒摄入量等均有所不同,故血(尿)硒目前还没有统一的“正常”参考值范围,这给临床工作及研究带来一定的困难。

3 硒营养状态影响妊娠结局的机制

3.1 通过甲状腺影响母婴结局 孕期适宜的硒营养状态对维持正常甲状腺功能至关重要^[22]。甲状腺激素合成代谢过程中起重要作用的甲状腺过氧化物酶、甲状腺脱碘酶等均需依赖硒才能有效发挥其作用,调控甲状腺激素的合成代谢及甲状腺自身免疫状态^[23]。一项Meta分析^[24]结果表明硒缺乏会导致甲状腺功能减退及自身免疫性甲状腺炎。目前已有大量的研究证明孕妇甲状腺功能减退会导致胎儿生长发育异常,自身免疫性甲状腺疾病会增加孕妇早产、流产的风险。母体硒缺乏与早产、流产、先兆子痫等不良妊娠结局相关^[24],可能是因为硒缺乏影响了甲状腺功能及其免疫状态。

3.2 通过氧化应激影响母婴结局 硒有抗氧化的作用,硒以硒蛋白的形式在抗氧化状态中发挥重要的作用。抗氧化与氧化的平衡状态是维持正常胎盘功能的关键。硒元素通过参与调节胎盘氧化应激,对胎儿的生长发育及妊娠结局产生影响^[25]。若硒缺乏会使胎盘受到氧化损伤,导致胎盘功能不全,进而导致各种不良妊娠结局的发生^[26]。一项病例对照研究^[27]表

明母亲低血硒会导致发生早产的风险升高。

4 硒与妊娠结局

4.1 硒与流产、早产孕妇 低硒状态会导致人体氧化应激失调,进而导致各种母婴并发症的发生。大量研究表明缺硒与早产、流产风险增加相关。有研究^[28]指出与正常孕妇相比,发生流产的孕妇血硒浓度较低;妊娠妇女低血清硒水平与复发性流产相关。Al-Kunani等^[29]的研究也证明了有反复流产史的孕妇其头发中硒水平较正常孕妇显著降低。在一项巢式病例对照研究^[27]中发现孕妇在孕中期低血硒水平与自发性早产的发生相关。尼日利亚的一项研究^[30]发现,先兆子痫孕妇与健康孕妇相比,其血清硒水平显著下降。2010年有一项随机对照研究^[31]结果表明孕妇补硒(100 μg/d)可使胎膜早破的发生率降低。还有人指出孕妇补充硒剂可能会预防或减少早产的发生^[32]。但也有学者指出没有发现有反复流产史的孕妇与对照组间头发硒浓度有显著性差异^[33]。

4.2 硒与胎儿体重 我国的2项分别在安徽、上海进行的队列研究发现,母体硒水平与新生儿出生体重呈正相关,硒缺乏会使低出生体重儿及小于胎龄儿发生的风险升高。孕妇低硒状态可能会通过影响甲状腺功能导致新生儿体重偏低^[34-35]。而2022年的一篇Meta分析^[36]结果并未显示母体血硒水平与后代出生体重呈相关性。

4.3 硒水平与妊娠期并发症 一项前瞻性队列研究^[37]的数据表明,随着血清硒水平的下降,妊娠期高血压发生率会显著升高。较大量的回顾性研究^[38-40]也发现低硒水平与妊娠期高血压、子痫前期的发生有关。另有队列研究^[37]发现,与血压正常的健康孕妇相比,发生妊高征的孕妇其妊娠早期血清硒水平显著降低。Tan等^[10]学者在研究中观察到患有妊娠期糖尿病的孕妇其血清硒水平比健康孕妇低。2020年的一项病例对照研究发现妊娠早、中期硒水平低可导致妊娠期糖尿病发生风险升高,并提出血硒水平48.2 μg/L是预测孕妇发生妊娠期糖尿病风险的切点值^[41]。Hofstee等^[42]学者研究发现低血硒水平孕妇与血硒水平在适宜范围的孕妇相比,不仅其妊娠期糖尿病发生率较高,还可能会出现甲状腺功能减退症。然而来自挪威的一项大型队列研究^[43]得出了不同的结论,该研究未发现母体硒状态与妊娠期高血压疾病存在关联。

4.4 补硒与妊娠期并发症 一项随机对照研究发现,补充硒可降低子痫前期的发生率;但Tara等^[6,44]未发现补硒组与对照组间的子痫前期发生率有显著差异。2018年的一项Meta分析^[45]发现硒过量也会增加罹患糖尿病的风险,关于补充硒的剂量,研究^[46]

认为能使硒蛋白充分表达的硒摄入量为最佳硒摄入量,因此保证正常生育的最佳硒摄入量为 55~75 μg/d,硒摄入不足的人群补充硒 100 μg/d 能够改善妊娠结局。但实际上最佳硒摄入量还受多种因素的影响,包括摄入硒的种类、地区及种族差异、遗传因素及生活方式等。虽有研究提出在妊娠 12 周开始补充硒效果最佳^[6],但目前针对开始补充硒的时间及持续时间尚无定论。从另一方面来讲,已有报道指出服用含硒制剂可能会出现副作用,其中包括胃肠道反应、脱发和记忆力下降等^[47],而在孕期是否需要常规补硒? 补硒是否安全? 是否会有潜在的致畸作用等方面的问题仍需更多更深入的研究来解决。

5 结论

硒对人类健康具有重要作用。近年来越来越多的研究者开始关注孕妇低硒状态与后代发育及不良妊娠结局之间的关系。较多研究均表明缺硒会增加母体及胎儿不良结局发生风险,但也有研究并未得出一致结论。妊娠期是否常规补硒尚存在争议。如何让孕妇处于最适宜硒营养状态以保证母婴的健康,尚需要更多更深入的研究数据来得出更可靠的结论。

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(收稿日期:2022-07-05;编辑:王小菊)