

苯暴露与儿童白血病关系的研究进展

Research Progress in the Relationship Between Benzene Exposure and Childhood Leukemia // ZHAO Liang, ZENG Qiang, LIU Hong-liang, et al.

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摘要:苯是我国职业性肿瘤中白血病的确定的危险因素。近年来,儿童白血病的发病率呈日益上升趋势,白血病是儿童发病率最高的恶性肿瘤。虽然儿童不会职业性接触苯,但随着工业化程度的提高,在日常生活中也会经常接触苯。全文从居室装修、父母职业苯暴露、父母吸烟、室外大气环境几个方面对苯暴露与儿童白血病间的关系予以综述。

关键词:苯;白血病;暴露;儿童

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苯是一种略带芳香气味的有机溶剂,在工业中有广泛的用途,长期接触低浓度苯能导致慢性苯中毒、再生障碍性贫血、骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS),甚至白血病。苯是我国职业性肿瘤中白血病的确定的危险因素。近年来,儿童白血病的发病率呈日益上升趋势。2003~2007年我国0~1岁和1~5岁儿童白血病发病率分别为4.54/10万和4.89/10万,死亡率分别为2.98/10万和1.92/10万,均远高于青壮年人群,而病死率更接近甚至超过50%^[1]。虽然儿童不会职业性接触苯,但随着工业化程度的提高,在日常生活中也会经常接触苯。儿童小剂量直接接触苯或通过其他途径间接接触苯与白血病的关系也成为近期研究的热点。本文就不同苯暴露途径与儿童白血病之间的关系作一简述。

1 儿童白血病分型及影响因素

白血病是一类造血干细胞的恶性克隆性疾病。白血病是儿童发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,儿童白血病绝大多数为急性白血病。急性白血病分为急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)和急性非淋巴细胞白血病[ANLL,又称为急性髓系白血病(AML)]。ALL包括

L1、L2、L3三种亚型,而AML则是M1~M7七种病变的统称^[2]。儿童白血病中约有70%为ALL,其余绝大多数为AML^[3,4]。ALL与AML的发病机制、病理表现和危险因素存在很大差别。ALL主要表现为骨髓、胸腺和淋巴结中的淋巴干细胞和/或祖淋巴细胞恶性病变,其中又以B淋巴细胞最为多见。目前公认的儿童ALL危险因素仅为电离辐射和基因改变,其他诸如感染、过敏、非电离辐射、父母职业有害化学物质接触、儿童有害化学物质接触等均有待确证。AML是一系列在骨髓中的造血祖细胞增殖分化障碍导致病变的统称;AML确定危险因素包括电离辐射、基因改变和细胞毒性化疗药物(烷化剂、拓扑异构酶抑制剂),其他因素如父母饮食、吸烟、饮酒、非电离辐射、职业有害化学物质接触、接触苯等环境有害污染物等也均有报道^[5~14]。

2 居室装修与儿童白血病

居室的装饰装修材料中含有苯、甲醛等污染物,这些气体污染物会逐渐散发到居室的空气中,对居室内儿童健康造成影响。Freedman等^[15]对1280名14岁以下美国儿童进行的一项配对病例对照研究结果显示,出生后居室进行过喷涂装修的儿童ALL发病率升高($OR=1.3, 95\%CI: 1.0\sim 1.6$),尤其是住房

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的多个居室喷涂装修(4间居室以上,OR=1.6,95%CI:1.2~2.2)或多次喷涂装修(5次以上,OR=1.8,95%CI:1.1~2.8)的,ALL发病率升高更为明显;而儿童出生前居室进行喷涂装修的,两组儿童ALL发病率差异无统计学意义(OR=1.2,95%CI:0.9~1.5)。Bailey等^[16]对1265名儿童进行的一项配对病例对照研究结果显示,母亲怀孕时有≥3间居室进行过喷涂装修的儿童,ALL发病率升高(OR=1.68,95%CI:1.01~2.80),而当母亲怀孕时房屋里除父母外其他人的居室也经过喷涂装修时儿童ALL发病率升高更为明显(OR=2.37,95%CI:1.30~4.30)。Scélo等^[17]的研究也支持这一结果。但部分研究^[18~20]却认为居室装修与儿童白血病不相关。

3 父母职业苯暴露与儿童白血病

父母由于职业接触、生活接触、吸烟等苯暴露,有可能通过遗传效应导致儿童发生白血病。Shu等^[21]在上海对927名15岁以下儿童进行的病例对照研究结果表明,母亲怀孕时从事相关化工生产工作的儿童ALL(OR=3.2,95%CI:1.5~7.0)和ANLL(OR=3.3,95%CI:1.3~8.8)发病率均高于对照组。尤其当母亲怀孕时从事苯暴露职业时,ANLL发病率升高更为明显(OR=4.0,95%CI=1.8~9.3);父亲苯暴露对儿童白血病发病则无明显影响。Buckley等^[22]在美国和加拿大对204名18岁以下儿童进行的病例对照研究发现,父亲长期职业性接触有机溶剂(OR=2.0,95%CI:1.2~3.8)和石油制品(OR=2.4,95%CI:1.3~4.1)时,儿童白血病发病率较高。Magnani等^[23]则发现,父母职业苯暴露与儿童白血病均相关。

但也有研究结果不支持这一观点。Shu等^[24]在上海的另一项研究结果显示,父母无论在怀孕前还是怀孕时职业性接触苯,都不会对儿童白血病发病造成影响。Infante-Rivard等^[25]在加拿大进行的一项较大规模的病例对照研究也发现,母亲在怀孕前2年内(OR=0.82,95%CI:0.22~3.06)和怀孕时(OR=1.39,95%CI:0.31~6.25)职业性苯暴露,儿童ALL发病率均未升高。Kaletsch等^[26]在德国对4946名儿童开展的大规模病例对照研究结果也认为父母职业苯接触与儿童白血病不相关。

4 父母吸烟与儿童白血病

香烟烟雾中含有大量有毒有害物质,其中苯及苯系物占很大比例,每支香烟中平均含有48μg苯^[27,28]。父母吸烟导致的苯暴露,也可能与儿童白血病相关。Milne等^[29]研究显示,父亲吸烟会提高儿童ALL的发病率,Stjernfeldt等^[30]曾报道,母亲吸烟会提高儿童ALL的发病率。Chang等^[31]对743名美国儿童进行的病例对照研究发现,母亲吸烟不会提高儿童白血病发病率(OR=1.12,95%CI:0.79~1.59),但父亲吸烟的儿童AML发病率显著升高(OR=3.84,95%CI:1.04~14.17),而当父母双方都吸烟时,儿童ALL的发病风险明显升高(OR=3.94,95%CI:1.25~12.37)。在Rudant等^[32]的研究中,父亲吸烟的儿童ALL发病率升高(OR=1.4,95%CI:1.1~1.7),AML上升不明显。Abdul Rahman^[33]等研究也发现父亲吸烟与儿童白血病相关(OR=2.78,95%CI:1.49~5.16)。Lee等^[34]总结相关文献进行Meta分析,结果表明父亲吸烟的儿童各类白血病发病率均升高(OR=1.8,95%CI:1.1~2.8),ALL发病率升高显著(OR=2.0,95%CI:1.2~3.4)。

然而,更多的文献却认为父母吸烟不会增加儿童白血病发病风险。Brondum等^[35]对2359对儿童配对病例进行对照研究,结果显示父亲吸烟不会提高儿童ALL(OR=1.04,95%CI:0.90~1.20)和AML(OR=0.88,95%CI:0.67~1.16)的发病率;母亲吸烟也不会提高儿童ALL(OR=1.04,95%CI:0.91~1.19)和AML(OR=0.95,95%CI:0.74~1.22)的发病率。这一结果与Macarthur等^[36]的研究一致。Trivers等^[37]的研究发现,即使父母少量吸食大麻,儿童白血病发病率也未见增加。Chang等^[31]甚至发现,父母不吸烟,儿童出生后被动吸烟白血病发病率反而下降(OR=0.41,95%CI:0.17~0.97),但对这一结果没有给出明确的解释。国际肿瘤研究所的研究人员对母亲吸烟与儿童白血病关系的研究文献进行Meta分析,结果发现两者没有明显相关性(RR=1.05,95%CI:0.82~1.34)。2009年,国际肿瘤研究所搜集了更多的证据后确认,虽然吸烟与成人AML存在一定相关性,但父母吸烟或儿童被动吸烟不是儿童白血病的危险因素^[38,39]。

5 室外大气环境与儿童白血病

随着城市化与现代化速度的加快，近几年我国汽车保有量剧增，汽车尾气中含有 CO、NO₂、苯等多种有毒有害物质^[40]。儿童接触空气中的苯，也可能导致白血病发生。单位面积内的汽车保有量与空气中苯含量密切相关^[41]。Nordlinder 等^[42]在瑞典开展的一项生态研究结果显示，与汽车保有量≤5 辆/km² 的地区相比，保有量≥20 辆/km² 地区的儿童 AML 发病率明显增加。Weng 等^[43]在台湾进行的研究结果也发现，汽车尾气污染状况越严重，儿童白血病发病率越高。然而，Von Behren 等^[44]在美国对 706 名儿童开展的病例对照研究却发现，交通密度与儿童白血病发病无关(OR=1.24, 95%CI:0.74~2.08)。

Brosselin 等^[45]对 2 446 名法国儿童进行的病例对照研究发现，居住在加油站附近的儿童白血病发病率较高(OR=1.9, 95%CI:1.2~3.0)，这与 Weng 在台湾开展的配对病例对照研究结果一致，同时，Weng 等还发现，越靠近石油化工工厂儿童白血病发病率越高^[46,47]。Kristina 等^[48]更直接地利用大气中苯浓度数据研究苯与儿童白血病关系，发现苯浓度与 AML(RR=2.02, 95%CI:1.03~3.96) 发病相关，而与 ALL(RR=1.24, 95%CI:0.92~1.66) 发病无明显相关性。

6 小 结

笔者在总结分析文献时发现，由于实际操作困难，绝大多数文献没有直接测定苯的浓度，而是采用如居室装修房间数、吸烟数量、单位面积汽车保有量等间接指标推断苯含量，致使研究结果的可靠性降低，并且绝大多数文献为病例对照研究，与前瞻性随机对照研究相比流行病学病因说服力不足，今后的研究应在这两方面予以改进。

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