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## ·文献速览·

美国不同种族PM<sub>2.5</sub>暴露与心脏病死亡风险的差异

Parker JD, Kravets N, Vaidyanathan A. Particulate Matter Air Pollution Exposure and Heart Disease Mortality Risks by Race and Ethnicity in the United States [J]. Circulation, 2018, 137(16): 1688-1697. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.029376.

大气颗粒物所致的慢性死亡风险研究成果常用于美国环境环境保护署制定空气质量标准,然而大多研究仅局限于白人。本文基于1997—2009年全国健康访谈调查(NHIS)数据,并与2011年死亡随访数据、人口普查区PM<sub>2.5</sub>年均值数据相关联,分析不同种族间空气污染和心脏病死亡率之间的关系是否存在差异。采用比例风险模型计算PM<sub>2.5</sub>每升高10 μg/m<sup>3</sup>的心脏病死亡风险,通过交互项分析不同种族PM<sub>2.5</sub>与死亡间关联的差异。随访期间共65 936例死亡(其中包括9 112例非西班牙裔黑人,47 654例非西班牙裔白人和7 472例西班牙人),22 152例死于心脏病。

与以往研究相似,本研究使用全国代表性数据,发现PM<sub>2.5</sub>导致心脏病死亡率风险增加。在调整人口学信息、健康状况、城市化和区域等因素后,PM<sub>2.5</sub>每升高10 μg/m<sup>3</sup>,心脏病死亡的HR(95%CI)值为1.16(1.08, 1.25);额外调整了吸烟和体重指数后,PM<sub>2.5</sub>每升高10 μg/m<sup>3</sup>心脏病死亡的HR(95%CI)值为1.18(1.06, 1.31)。与非西班牙裔白人相比,未发现非西班牙裔黑人和西班牙裔PM<sub>2.5</sub>与心脏病死亡率的关联之间存在差异。

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