

控制高血压饮食模式对血尿酸的影响研究

陶雅丽, 张晓霞, 李世梅[△]

(青海省人民医院血液风湿科, 西宁 810000)

[摘要] **目的** 探讨控制高血压饮食模式(DASH)对正常高值或1级高血压人群血尿酸(SUA)的影响。**方法** 63例参试者分为DASH膳食指导干预($n=28$)和继续对照饮食($n=35$)。问卷调查参试者膳食结构,测定两组基线及30d血压和SUA水平。**结果** DASH组参试者总脂肪、饱和脂肪酸(主要为猪肉)、胆固醇、钠及酒精摄入量均明显低于对照组($P<0.01$),而不饱和脂肪酸、蛋白质、膳食纤维、钾、镁及钙的摄入明显高于对照组($P<0.01$)。DASH组收缩压、舒张压、SUA下降幅度均明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。性别、体质量指数(BMI)及基线血压对SUA下降幅度无明显影响($P>0.05$)。DASH组参试者其降尿酸效应随参试者基线SUA水平的升高而增强,SUA >6 mg/dL参试者的降尿酸幅度最大,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** DASH在降低血压的同时能有效降低SUA,且对高尿酸血症患者效果更明显。

[关键词] 控制高血压饮食模式;血清尿酸;高血压;高尿酸血症

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Study on effect of DASH diet on serum uric acid

TAO Yali, ZHANG Xiaoxia, LI Shime[△]

(Department of Hematology and Rheumatology, Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital, Xining, Qinghai 810000, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the effect of the dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH) mode on serum uric acid (SUA) in the adults with normal high value and grade 1 hypertension. **Methods** Sixty-three participants were divided into the DASH dietary guidance and intervention group ($n=28$) and continued control diet group ($n=35$). The dietary structure of the participants was investigated by the questionnaire, and the blood pressures and SUA levels at baseline and 30 d were determined. **Results** The average intake of total fat, saturated fatty acid (main pork), average daily intake amount of cholesterol, sodium salt and alcohol in the participants of the DASH group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.01$), while the intake amounts of unsaturated fat acid, protein, dietary fiber, potassium, magnesium and calcium were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.01$). The descend ranges of systolic and diastolic blood pressures and SUA in the DASH group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The gender, BMI and baseline blood pressure had no obvious influence on the SUA descend range ($P>0.05$). The decreasing uric acid effect in the participants of the DASH group was enhanced with their baseline SUA level increase, the SUA descend range in the participants with SUA >6 mg/dL was maximal, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** DASH decreases the blood pressure, meanwhile can effectively decrease SUA, moreover the effect in the patients with hyperuricemia is more obvious.

[Key words] dietary approaches to stop hypertension; serum uric acid; hypertension; hyperuricemia

血尿酸(serum uric acid, SUA)水平升高是造成痛风的主要原因,高尿酸血症常伴有血压升高,是心血管疾病的主要危险因素之一^[1-2]。临床研究显示,降尿酸药物治疗在降低SUA水平的同时,可一定程度降低患者血压^[3]。此外,长期研究表明膳食因素与SUA密切相关^[4],然而膳食干预对SUA的影响鲜

有报道。控制高血压饮食模式(dietary approaches to stop hypertension, DASH)是美国国家心肺血液研究所(NHLBI)推出的一种有效防治高血压的膳食方案,是全球公认的最佳饮食方式,对预防心血管疾病具有重要的作用^[5]。本研究旨在探讨DASH膳食干预对正常高值或1级高血压人群SUA的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集 2015 年 2 月至 2017 年 9 月来本院就诊及体检诊断为正常高值或 1 级高血压的人群作为研究对象,年龄大于 22 岁,收缩压 120~159 mm Hg 或舒张压 80~95 mm Hg。排除标准:心脏病、肾功能不全、高血脂及糖尿病病史;降压药及胰岛素使用史;饮酒大于 7 次/周。80 例符合条件的研究对象分为 DASH 组和对照组,每组 40 例。研究过程中由于失访等原因,最终纳入对照组 35 例、DASH 组 28 例,两组参试者年龄、性别、血压、BMI、肾脏功能、血糖、血脂及 SUA 水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 饮食干预 对照组继续食用对照饮食。DASH 组以健康宣讲的形式进行 DASH 膳食指导(1 次/2 周),主要内容包括全谷物饮食,增加蔬菜水果摄入,选用脱脂乳制品,吃坚果,换好油,限制钠盐及糖类摄入等。共随访 30 d,采用问卷调查的方式

(1 次/2 周)记录参试者食谱组成,对未严格按照 DASH 膳食的参试者进行排除或转入对照组。

1.2.2 SUA 水平测定 参试者基线及饮食干预 30 d 后采用酶比色法检测 SUA 水平。取禁食 12 h 空腹抗凝血 2 mL,5 000 r/min 离心 10 min,采用 GS200 全自动生化分析仪进行检测。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 19.0 统计软件进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以例数和百分比表示,采用 Pearson χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 食谱组成 两组参试者营养成分基线水平一致($P>0.05$)。进行膳食干预后,DASH 组参试者总脂肪、饱和脂肪酸(主要为猪肉)、胆固醇、钠及乙醇摄入量均明显低于对照组($P<0.01$),而不饱和脂肪酸、蛋白质、膳食纤维、钾、镁及钙的摄入量明显高于对照组($P<0.01$),见表 2。

表 1 两组参试者基线资料比较

项目	对照组($n=35$)	DASH 组($n=28$)	χ^2/t	P
年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	43.89±9.50	45.11±8.33	0.535	0.595
男性[$n(\%)$]	19(54.3)	15(53.6)	0.003	0.955
高血压[$n(\%)$]	14(40.0)	13(46.4)	0.262	0.608
收缩压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mm Hg)	135.71±8.64	136.14±8.81	0.194	0.847
舒张压($\bar{x}\pm s$,mm Hg)	86.60±4.41	87.21±4.90	0.523	0.603
BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$,kg/m ²)	25.22±3.57	25.89±3.73	0.719	0.475
肾小球滤过率($\bar{x}\pm s$,mL/min)	125.09±7.08	124.93±7.23	0.087	0.931
血清尿素氮($\bar{x}\pm s$,mg/dL)	13.80±4.09	15.00±4.49	1.108	0.272
空腹血糖($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	5.24±1.05	4.93±0.81	1.318	0.193
空腹三酰甘油($\bar{x}\pm s$,mmol/L)	1.24±0.43	1.31±0.42	0.711	0.480
SUA($\bar{x}\pm s$,mg/dL)	5.14±1.41	5.06±1.25	0.232	0.818
SUA>6 mg/dL[$n(\%)$]	10(28.6)	7(25.0)	0.101	0.751

表 2 两组参试者营养成分平均估计值比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	基线		P	膳食干预		P
	对照组($n=35$)	DASH 组($n=28$)		对照组($n=35$)	DASH 组($n=28$)	
总热量(Kcal)	2 229±374	2 306±418	0.444	2 200±410	2 065±312	0.157
脂肪(%)	24.4±2.2	24.2±2.1	0.778	21.7±3.8	17.8±3.3	0.000
饱和脂肪酸(%)	17.3±2.0	16.8±2.2	0.340	14.1±3.8	7.5±1.7	0.000
不饱和脂肪酸(%)	7.1±0.9	7.4±1.1	0.169	7.7±1.3	10.2±2.6	0.000
胆固醇(mg/d)	332.4±36.5	324.5±30.9	0.364	319.5±32.9	235.4±41.8	0.000
碳水化合物(%)	62.4±3.9	60.9±4.0	0.144	59.6±4.4	57.4±5.3	0.072
蛋白质(%)	13.2±4.9	14.9±4.4	0.172	18.6±6.1	24.9±6.4	0.000
膳食纤维(g/d)	16.9±3.8	18.0±5.3	0.350	17.7±6.2	26.0±4.3	0.000

续表 2 两组参试者营养成分平均估计值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	基线		P	膳食干预		P
	对照组(n=35)	DASH组(n=28)		对照组(n=35)	DASH组(n=28)	
钾(mg/d)	2 945±463	2 729±615	0.117	2 905±651	3 807±978	0.000
镁(mg/d)	288.9±56.6	285.3±59.8	0.804	284.9±51.1	376.3±84.1	0.000
钙(mg/d)	572±175	521±179	0.253	588±178	908±217	0.000
钠(mg/d)	5 065±1 027	5 464±1 325	0.184	4 690±1 309	3 928±819	0.009
酒精(g/d)	1.1±0.7	1.3±0.6	0.311	1.0±0.6	0.4±0.4	0.000

2.2 DASH 对 SUA 水平的影响 DASH 组收缩压、舒张压、SUA 下降幅度均明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 3。进一步对 DASH 组参试者按性别、BMI、基线血压及 SUA 水平进行分组,并比较亚组 SUA 下降幅度。性别、BMI 及基线血压对 SUA 下降幅度无明显影响($P > 0.05$)。SUA < 4 mg/dL 参试者 SUA 下降幅度的影响较小,其降尿酸效应随参试者基线 SUA 水平的升高而增强,SUA > 6 mg/dL 参试者的降尿酸幅度最大,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 4。

表 3 两组参试者第 30 天与基线比较血压及 SUA 下降幅度($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	收缩压(mm Hg)	舒张压(mm Hg)	SUA(mg/dL)
对照组	2.23±2.85	1.03±2.05	0.07±0.25
DASH 组	3.93±2.85	2.14±2.04	0.38±0.31
P	0.022	0.036	0.000

表 4 DASH 膳食的 SUA 下降幅度亚组分析

项目	n	SUA 下降幅度(mg/dL, 95%CI)	P
性别			0.456
男性	15	-0.34(-0.43, -0.11)	
女性	13	-0.43(-0.55, -0.18)	
BMI(kg/m ²)			0.800
<27	16	-0.37(-0.48, -0.12)	
≥27	12	-0.40(-0.51, -0.19)	
高血压			0.877
是	13	-0.39(-0.49, -0.16)	
否	15	-0.37(-0.48, -0.13)	
SUA(mg/dL)			
<4	5	-0.10(-0.29, 0.22)	
4~6	16	-0.38(-0.47, -0.16)	0.024
>6	7	-0.59(-0.73, -0.31)	
总体	28	-0.38(-0.46, -0.17)	0.000

3 讨 论

本研究通过对 28 例正常高值或 1 级高血压参试者进行膳食指导及干预,发现 DASH 作为一种广泛

推荐的防治高血压的饮食,能明显降低 SUA 水平。亚组分析发现,DASH 的降尿酸效应随参试者基线 SUA 水平的升高而增强,且对高尿酸血症(SUA > 6 mg/dL)患者的降尿酸作用更为明显。

DASH 强调全谷物饮食,增加水果、蔬菜及低脂乳制品摄入,并限制饱和脂肪酸、红肉及糖分摄入^[6]。本研究采用非强制性膳食干预,通过健康宣教,让参试者自觉接受 DASH。由于东方膳食结构与西方存在差异,如国内脂肪摄入百分比明显低于西方国家,而饱和脂肪酸(主要为猪肉)的摄入较高,碳水化合物的摄入本身与 DASH 推荐比重接近,因此本研究对 DASH 膳食干预方案进行了改良。通过膳食调查及营养成分估计,发现 DASH 组参试者饱和脂肪酸、胆固醇及钠摄入明显低于对照组,而不饱和脂肪酸、蛋白、膳食纤维、钾、镁及钙的摄入明显高于对照组^[6]。大量临床研究证明,DASH 膳食能明显降低血压,其机制主要与扩血管、排钠及利尿作用有关^[7]。研究预测 DASH 可使大众获益,或可导致高血压相关心血管事件减少 15%,卒中减少 27%^[8]。本研究也发现 DASH 组参试者血压下降幅度明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

高尿酸血症及痛风与心血管-代谢疾病及其转归密切相关^[9],如高尿酸血症导致心肌梗死及猝死风险增加^[10],因此能同时降低尿酸及血压的方法能使患者获益最大。然而,传统的低嘌呤饮食与降尿酸盐药物可导致胰岛素抵抗,促进血糖、三酰甘油及胆固醇水平升高,甚至加重心血管-代谢疾病^[11-12]。本研究发现,DASH 膳食不仅能有效降低血压,还能明显降低参试者 SUA 水平。DASH 饮食结构包含一些已知与高尿酸血症及痛风呈负相关的因素,如较低的嘌呤及酒精摄入,较高的乳制品及维生素摄入^[4,13-14]。此外,有研究报道以水果及蔬菜为基础的膳食可使尿液碱化,促进尿酸排泄^[15]。本研究还发现,基线 SUA 较高的参试者其 SUA 降低幅度较高。原因可能与其肾脏尿酸排泄能力相对较低有关,其具体机制有待进一步研究。此外,痛风患者是否存在这一效应还需进一步探索。

本研究存在一定的局限性:(1)研究排除了有心血管疾病、肾病及糖尿病史的患者,其普遍性及适用性受到限制。(2)DASH 饮食采用非控制式干预,个体差异较大,且膳食资料为患者口述或问卷调查,真实性及准确性不足。(3)膳食干预持续时间较短,缺乏 DASH 膳食对 SUA 长期影响的结论。(4)未研究 DASH 膳食对痛风患者的影响,因此不能明确观察到的亚组效应是否适应于痛风患者。后期将继续扩大样本量,采用多中心随机对照交叉设计,在严格控制基线水平及误差的基础上,多层次深入探讨 DASH 膳食对 SUA 的影响。

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