

# 不同粒径颗粒物组分对循环系统疾病死亡影响的时间序列研究

龙朝东<sup>1</sup>, 叶萌<sup>1</sup>, 张经纬<sup>2</sup>, 韩丹丹<sup>1</sup>

1. 河北大学公共卫生学院, 河北省公共卫生安全重点实验室, 河北 保定 071000

2. 天津市疾病预防控制中心

**摘要:**目的 探讨多粒径颗粒物不同组分对循环系统疾病死亡的影响, 为建立精细化空气污染防控策略提供依据。方法 基于天津市 2019–2022 年循环系统疾病死亡数据, 整合大气污染物多粒径组分谱及气象参数, 构建基于准泊松分布的广义线性模型, 定量评估不同粒径段颗粒物各组分对死亡风险的贡献差异。结果 研究期间共 37 416 例循环系统疾病死亡病例, 周均死亡人数为  $393.85 \pm 93.70$  例; 结果显示, 颗粒物在  $1.1 \sim 2.1 \mu\text{m}$  粒径段中的健康效应最为显著, 每升高 1 个四分位距 (IQR) 可导致循环系统疾病死亡风险增加 6.83% (95% CI: 1.25% ~ 12.72%); 组分效应结果表明, 氯离子、钾、铬、钛、镉 5 种组分与循环系统疾病死亡显著相关, 粒径越小, 毒性效应更大, 且女性、65 岁以上人群更为敏感。结论 颗粒物健康效应呈现显著粒径依赖性, 粒径越小, 毒性越复杂。建议实施精细化管控, 重点监管  $2.5 \mu\text{m}$  以下粒径中的金属及二次无机离子组分。

**关键词:** 颗粒物; 组分; 循环系统疾病; 死亡风险

中图分类号: R12 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1003–8507(2025)16–2932–07

DOI: 10.20043/j.cnki.MPM.202504298

## Time-series study on the impact of particulate matter components with different size fractions on circulatory system disease mortality

LONG Chao-dong\*, YE Meng, ZHANG Jing-wei, HAN Dan-dan

\* Hebei Provincial Key Laboratory of Public Health Security, School of Public Health, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071000, China

**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the impact of chemical components in multi-size particulate matter on mortality risk from circulatory system diseases, and to provide evidence for establishing refined air pollution control strategies. **Methods** Based on mortality data for circulatory system diseases in Tianjin from 2019 to 2022, integrated with multi-size particulate matter component profiles and meteorological parameters, a generalized linear regression model based on quasi-Poisson distribution was constructed to quantitatively assess the differential contributions of particulate matter components across size ranges to mortality risk. **Results** During the study period, 37 416 circulatory system disease deaths were recorded, with a weekly average mortality of  $393.85 \pm 93.70$  cases. The health effects of particulate matter were most pronounced in the  $1.1 \sim 2.1 \mu\text{m}$  size range, where a 1 interquartile range (IQR) increase was associated with a 6.83% (95% CI: 1.25% – 12.72%) elevation in circulatory mortality risk. Component-specific analyses identified chloride ions, potassium, chromium, titanium, and cadmium as significantly correlated with circulatory mortality. Smaller particle sizes exhibited greater toxicity, with heightened sensitivity observed in females and individuals over 65 years old. **Conclusion** Particulate matter health effects demonstrate significant size-dependent characteristics, with diminishing particle sizes correlating to increased toxic complexity. Targeted control strategies are recommended, prioritizing metal components and secondary inorganic ions in particles below  $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ .

**Keywords:** Particulate matter; Components; Circulatory system diseases; Mortality risk

基金项目: 生态环境部城市空气颗粒物污染防治重点实验室 2025 年度开发基金资助项目 (NKPMF202408), 河北大学公共卫生安全科研创新团队项目 (IT2023B11)

作者简介: 龙朝东 (1997–), 男, 硕士在读, 研究方向: 环境与健康

通信作者: 韩丹丹, E-mail: hdd@hbu.edu.cn

我国大气颗粒物 (Particulate matter, PM) 污染已成为工业化与城市化进程中的重大环境健康挑战。2019 年监测数据显示, 全国  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  和  $\text{PM}_{10}$  年均浓度达标城市比例分别仅为 52.9% 和 67.9%,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  浓度较世界卫生组织 2021 年指导值存在显著差距<sup>[1]</sup>。以天

津市为例,2019—2023 年间  $PM_{2.5}$ 、 $PM_{10}$  年均浓度达到  $37 \sim 51 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  和  $65 \sim 76 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 已经超出国家二级标准限值<sup>[2]</sup>, 区域大气污染治理形势严峻。

循环系统疾病多年位列我国居民主要死因首位, 其疾病负担逐年加重<sup>[3]</sup>。研究证实, 长期暴露于颗粒物污染会显著增加心肌梗死、脑卒中等循环系统疾病的死亡风险<sup>[4-5]</sup>。 $PM_{2.5}$  的疾病归因风险已超越传统危险因素, 成为仅次于高血压的第二位致病因子<sup>[6]</sup>, 2019 年我国因  $PM_{2.5}$  暴露引发的循环系统疾病超额死亡人数约占总死亡病例的 20%<sup>[7]</sup>, 大气颗粒物污染已成为严重的公共卫生问题。

尽管颗粒物与循环系统疾病的健康效应研究已取得进展, 但组分毒性解析仍面临挑战。污染类型转变使颗粒物组分因时空异质性呈现健康效应差异<sup>[8-11]</sup>, 其毒理机制涉及氧化应激、系统性炎症等多途径异<sup>[12]</sup>。但现有研究多局限于单一粒径组分分析或总质量浓度评估<sup>[13-16]</sup>, 导致多粒径组分效应量化不足, 制约精准防控策略制定。

本研究创新性整合天津市 2019—2022 年高分辨率颗粒物数据与循环系统疾病死亡病例数据, 构建多粒径、多组分协同暴露分析框架, 定量解析不同粒径颗粒物及其组分死亡风险贡献差异。研究成果将为京津冀地区颗粒物管控提供依据, 助力“减污降碳协同增效”战略目标实现。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 资料来源** 本研究死亡数据来源于天津市疾病预防控制中心环境与健康监测平台, 系统采集 2019 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日期间天津市全人群循环系统疾病逐日死亡病例。所有病例根本死因均依据国际疾病分类第十版 (ICD-10) 进行标准化编码。基于以下标准进行数据清洗: (1) 排除居住地信息缺失病例; (2) 剔除诊断依据不明确病例。

不同粒径段颗粒物组分谱由南开大学大气环境超级观测站提供。颗粒物组分数据包括有机碳 (Organic Carbon, OC)、水溶性无机离子硝酸盐 (Nitrate,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ )、金属元素钙 (Calcium, Ca) 等 23 种成分。此外, 同期大气污染物 ( $\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{NO}_2$ ) 浓度数据来源于天津市环境空气质量监测站点。地面气象观测数据来源于天津市气象局, 包括日均气温 ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 和相对湿度 (%)。

### 1.2 统计方法

**1.2.1 描述性分析** 对研究期间天津市大气污染物和气象资料采用四分位数 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]、最大、最小值以及均值和标准差进行描述性统计。由于每周循

环系统疾病死亡人数服从半泊松回归分布, 为方便表达, 也采用上述指标进行描述。

**1.2.2 统计方法** 由于不同粒径颗粒物各组分的逐日质量浓度较低, 我们采用每周的均值作为暴露浓度, 同时匹配每周的平均死亡人数, 构建基于准泊松分布的广义线性模型来评估不同粒径细颗粒物组分暴露浓度与每周循环系统疾病死亡人数的关联。同时, 采用自然样条函数控制温度、湿度和时间等混杂因素的影响。具体模型如下:

$$\text{Log}E(Y_i) = \beta Z_i + ns(\text{time}, df) + ns(\text{temp}, df) + ns(\text{rh}, df) \quad \text{式(1)}$$

式(1)中:  $Y_i$  为第  $i$  周的死亡人数,  $E(Y_i)$  为第  $i$  周的预期死亡人数;  $Z_i$  为第  $i$  周的不同粒径颗粒物各组分的浓度;  $ns$  为自然样条平滑函数;  $df$  为自由度; 由于本研究是基于每周构成的时间序列, 所以时间自由度确定为 3, 温度和湿度的自由度均选择 3。先验研究表明, 通过引入双污染物模型进行敏感性分析, 可控制其他污染物导致的共线性和混杂效应, 以此检验模型的稳定性<sup>[17-20]</sup>。因此, 本研究在分析不同粒径颗粒物对循环系统疾病死亡的影响中, 向模型中引入  $\text{NO}_2$  和  $\text{O}_3$  同期暴露浓度构建双污染物模型以估计潜在的修饰效应。

暴露效应估计值以颗粒物及其组分浓度每增加 1 个四分位距 (Interquartile Range, IQR) 对应的循环系统疾病超额死亡风险 (Excess risk, ER) 变化百分比及其 95% 置信区间 (95% CI) 表示。所有统计分析均使用 R 统计软件 4.3.3 版进行。采用双侧检验, 当  $P$  值  $< 0.05$  时考虑统计显著性。

## 2 结果

**2.1 基本情况** 研究期间, 天津市共有 37 416 名患者诊断为因患循环系统疾病而死亡, 其中男、女各占 48.81%、51.19%, 65 岁以上人群占比较大, 占比 85.32%; 每周平均死亡人数  $393.85 \pm 93.70$  人; 每周平均温湿度分别为  $13.26 \pm 10.14^{\circ}\text{C}$  和  $47.80 \pm 12.72\%$ , 每周  $\text{O}_3$  平均浓度为  $54.55 \pm 32.80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 每周  $\text{NO}_2$  平均浓度为  $41.99 \pm 14.27 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 不同粒径段颗粒物中,  $5.8 \sim 9.0 \mu\text{m}$  粒径段浓度最高, 每周平均浓度为  $19.80 \pm 8.98 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 。见表 1。

**2.2 不同粒径颗粒物各组分浓度描述性分析** 本研究通过系统分析不同粒径颗粒物各成分分布特征, 揭示了显著的粒径分异规律。颗粒物总质量浓度呈现多模态分布特征, 浓度中位数 (Median) 范围介于  $11.36 \sim 18.31 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 其中  $5.8 \sim 9.0 \mu\text{m}$  粒径段出现浓度峰值 (Median + IQR:  $18.31 + 11.16 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )。对

表 1 2019—2022 年天津市循环系统疾病死亡人数、气象及污染物基本情况

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of circulatory system disease mortality, meteorological parameters, and pollutant profiles in Tianjin, 2019 - 2022

变量	$\bar{x} \pm s$	最小值	$P_{25}$	$P_{50}$	$P_{75}$	最大值
每周死亡人数						
总人群	393.85 ± 93.70	175.00	325.00	370.00	455.50	630.00
男	192.25 ± 28.16	106.00	173.00	191.00	208.50	263.00
女	201.60 ± 79.39	69.00	147.00	166.00	251.00	433.00
≤65 岁	57.83 ± 12.79	25.00	49.00	56.00	65.50	96.00
>65 岁	336.02 ± 84.79	150.00	275.00	315.00	396.00	552.00
气象指标						
湿度 (%)	47.80 ± 12.72	22.04	38.54	46.39	56.44	79.50
温度 (°C)	13.26 ± 10.14	-5.84	4.22	13.80	22.05	30.46
污染物浓度 (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )						
O <sub>3</sub>	54.55 ± 32.80	11.06	24.86	48.09	81.44	132.84
NO <sub>2</sub>	41.99 ± 14.27	17.53	29.17	42.99	53.42	74.36
各粒径段 PM 浓度 (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )						
PM <sub>0-0.43</sub>	12.57 ± 5.24	4.62	8.50	11.36	16.58	29.17
PM <sub>0.43-0.65</sub>	15.34 ± 6.99	3.66	10.44	14.32	20.37	35.96
PM <sub>0.65-1.1</sub>	18.25 ± 9.87	4.38	9.84	16.38	23.81	47.46
PM <sub>1.1-2.1</sub>	17.69 ± 10.77	4.38	10.68	15.20	21.85	67.73
PM <sub>2.1-3.3</sub>	14.06 ± 6.43	4.30	9.70	13.64	17.42	35.86
PM <sub>3.3-4.7</sub>	16.05 ± 6.94	3.56	11.46	15.18	19.29	38.21
PM <sub>4.7-5.8</sub>	15.52 ± 7.31	4.06	10.21	14.67	18.64	34.60
PM <sub>5.8-9.0</sub>	19.80 ± 8.98	4.58	13.83	18.31	25.00	46.51
PM <sub>9.0-10</sub>	14.37 ± 7.99	2.43	9.16	12.96	19.52	53.21

于地壳元素铁、铝、钙、钛呈现典型的粒径依赖性特征,其浓度均随粒径增大显著升高,其中铁和钙在 5.8 ~ 9.0 μm 粒径段出现浓度峰值。值得注意的是,二次无机离子组分(铵根、硝酸根、硫酸根)的粒径分布呈现差异化特征:硫酸根、硝酸根均在 0.65 ~ 1.1 μm 粒径段中显著富集,其浓度峰值分别为 1.18 + 2.72 μg/m<sup>3</sup>、2.05 + 2.12 μg/m<sup>3</sup>。各粒径段中的碳质组分浓度富集特征不明显,有机碳和元素碳浓度在 0.65 ~ 1.1 μm 粒径段最高。微量重金属元素(砷、镉、铅等)整体浓度水平较低,其浓度中位数均小于 0.01 μg/m<sup>3</sup>。见图 1。

### 2.3 不同粒径段颗粒物对循环系统疾病死亡的影响

粒径特异性分析显示,风险方向存在粒径依赖性,3.3 μm 以下粒径范围的颗粒物多呈现正向风险(ER > 0),而 3.3 μm 以上粒径范围的颗粒物则普遍显示负向或中性效应(ER ≤ 0),但大多数未表现出统计学显著性;其中,1.1 ~ 2.1 μm 粒径段对全人群循环系统疾病死亡具有显著影响,颗粒物浓度每增加一个四分位距(IQR),死亡风险增加 6.83% (95% CI: 1.25% ~ 12.72%) (P < 0.05)。分层分析表明,女性以及 65 岁以上人群对细颗粒物暴露更为敏感,且均在 1.1 ~ 2.1 μm 粒径段的超额死亡风险均达到最大,分别为 12.62% (95% CI: 4.27% ~ 21.63%) 和 7.16% (95% CI: 11.18% ~ 13.48%),其他粒径段的超额死亡风险未达统计学显著性。见表 2。

**2.4 不同粒径段颗粒物各组分对循环系统疾病死亡的影响** 研究发现,不同粒径段的主要毒性组分及其效应强度存在明显差异。氯离子、钾、铬、钛、镉对循环系统疾病死亡的影响最为显著,且多在 3.3 μm 以下粒径段出现统计学关联,随着粒径增大,各组分效应强度逐渐降低且出现非统计学意义的保护效应。其中,氯离子和铬表现出跨粒径段的广泛影响,在 0 ~ 0.43 μm 粒径段中表现出最强的风险效应,每变化一个 IQR,可导致循环系统疾病死亡风险增加 16% (95% CI: 7.87% ~ 24.76%),铬在 5.8 ~ 9.0 μm 粒径段中效应值达到最大(ER = 6.79%, 95% CI: 2.82% ~ 10.92%)。地壳元素(铝、钙、铁、镁、钛)的关联性较弱且方向不一致,仅钛在 1.1 μm 以下粒径段中表现出显著的死亡效应,金属元素(如铜、锌、砷)在细颗粒物中风险微弱且不显著,且在部分粒径段中出现了保护效应。此外,化学成分(有机碳、元素碳、硫酸根、硝酸根、铵根)的毒性效应较为复杂,元素碳在 3.3 μm 以下粒径段中表现出显著的风险效应。见图 2。

**2.5 多污染物模型结果** 在单污染模型中,分别引入 O<sub>3</sub>、NO<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>3</sub> + NO<sub>2</sub>,比较不同污染物模型的差异。结果显示,与单污染模型即主模型相比,PM<sub>2.5</sub> + O<sub>3</sub> 模型中,各粒径段颗粒物对总循环系统疾病死亡的效应值增大;而 PM + NO<sub>2</sub> 以及 PM + O<sub>3</sub> + NO<sub>2</sub> 模型中,各粒径段颗粒物对总循环系统疾病死亡的效应略有减小。见表 3。

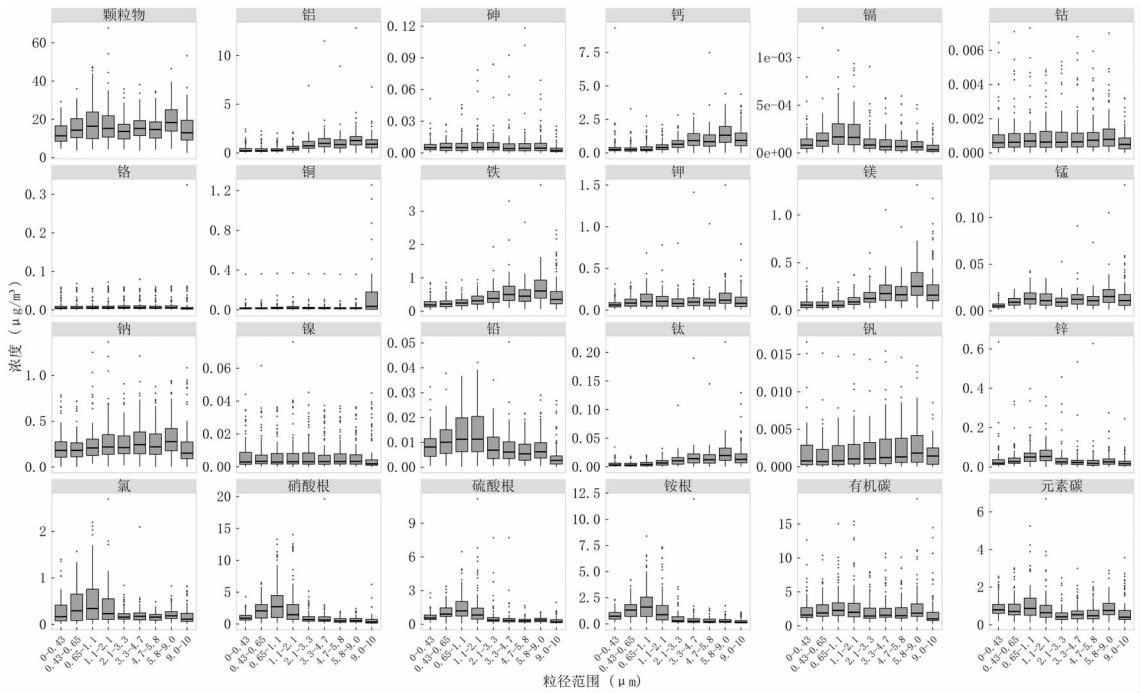


图 1 2019–2022 年天津市不同粒径颗粒物各组分浓度描述性分析

Fig. 1 Descriptive analysis of component concentrations in particulate matter with different particle sizes in Tianjin, 2019–2022

表 2 不同粒径段颗粒物对循环系统疾病死亡的影响 (%)

Table 2 Association of mass concentrations of particulate matter with different particle sizes and circulatory system disease mortality (%)

粒径	总人群	男性	女性	≤65 岁	>65 岁
PM <sub>0-0.43</sub>	1.67 (-5.44 ~ 9.31)	-2.09 (-7.47 ~ 3.61)	5.04 (-5.27 ~ 16.47)	-1.82 (-8.95 ~ 5.88)	2.24 (-5.34 ~ 10.43)
PM <sub>0.43-0.65</sub>	1.06 (-5.42 ~ 7.97)	-2.96 (-7.79 ~ 2.13)	4.68 (-4.80 ~ 15.10)	0.69 (-5.97 ~ 7.83)	4.68 (-4.80 ~ 15.10)
PM <sub>0.65-1.1</sub>	4.65 (-2.37 ~ 12.16)	-1.10 (-6.33 ~ 4.41)	9.93 (-0.41 ~ 21.35)	4.21 (-2.99 ~ 11.94)	4.70 (-2.77 ~ 12.75)
PM <sub>1.1-2.1</sub>	6.83(1.25 ~ 12.72) <sup>a</sup>	0.85(-3.33, 5.22)	12.62(4.27 ~ 21.63) <sup>a</sup>	-1.82(-8.95 ~ 5.88)	7.16(1.18 ~ 13.48) <sup>a</sup>
PM <sub>2.1-3.3</sub>	2.08(-3.57 ~ 8.07)	-0.62(-4.89 ~ 3.85)	4.50(-3.76 ~ 13.46)	0.68(-5.08 ~ 6.78)	2.32(-3.72 ~ 8.72)
PM <sub>3.3-4.7</sub>	-0.78(-5.76 ~ 4.48)	-1.60(-5.46 ~ 2.42)	-0.24(-7.37 ~ 7.43)	-1.15(-6.27 ~ 4.26)	-0.73(-6.03 ~ 4.88)
PM <sub>4.7-5.8</sub>	-1.68(-6.69 ~ 3.60)	-1.96(-5.89 ~ 2.13)	-1.41(-8.52 ~ 6.25)	-2.14(-7.30 ~ 3.31)	-1.61(-6.94 ~ 4.03)
PM <sub>5.8-9.0</sub>	-3.00(-8.57 ~ 2.91)	-2.75(-7.14 ~ 1.85)	-3.18(-11.04 ~ 5.37)	-1.65(-7.51 ~ 4.57)	-3.23(-9.14 ~ 3.06)
PM <sub>9.0-10</sub>	-1.77(-7.38 ~ 4.18)	-0.30(-4.74 ~ 4.34)	-3.12(-10.99 ~ 5.44)	1.25(-4.60 ~ 7.44)	-2.30(-8.25 ~ 4.03)

注: a: P < 0.05。

表 3 不同粒径段颗粒物对循环系统疾病死亡的影响(多污染物模型)(%)

Table 3 Association of mass concentrations of particulate matter with different particle sizes and circulatory system disease mortality. (Multi-pollutant model)(%)

粒径	PM + O <sub>3</sub>	PM + NO <sub>2</sub>	PM + O <sub>3</sub> + NO <sub>2</sub>
PM <sub>0-0.43</sub>	4.54(-2.61 ~ 12.22)	1.84(-4.65 ~ 8.78)	3.12(-3.67 ~ 10.39)
PM <sub>0.43-0.65</sub>	3.61(-2.89 ~ 10.56)	0.20(-5.69 ~ 6.46)	1.40(-4.4 ~ 8.05)
PM <sub>0.65-1.1</sub>	7.74(0.75 ~ 15.21) <sup>a</sup>	2.49(-3.88 ~ 9.28)	4.48(-2.43 ~ 11.87)
PM <sub>1.1-2.1</sub>	8.84(3.48 ~ 14.47) <sup>a</sup>	4.56(-0.57 ~ 9.96)	6.38(0.94 ~ 12.12) <sup>a</sup>
PM <sub>2.1-3.3</sub>	4.25(-1.35 ~ 10.17)	1.82(-3.33 ~ 7.25)	2.88(-2.49 ~ 8.54)
PM <sub>3.3-4.7</sub>	0.84(-4.11 ~ 6.06)	-0.40(-4.99 ~ 4.41)	0.20(-4.52 ~ 5.16)
PM <sub>4.7-5.8</sub>	0.03(-4.99 ~ 5.32)	-0.92(-5.56 ~ 3.94)	-0.35(-5.12 ~ 4.67)
PM <sub>5.8-9.0</sub>	-1.10(-6.74 ~ 4.87)	-2.24(-7.41 ~ 3.33)	-1.64(-6.99 ~ 4.02)
PM <sub>9.0-10</sub>	0.26(-5.40 ~ 6.26)	-1.31(-6.50 ~ 4.17)	-0.59(-5.98 ~ 5.12)

注: a: P < 0.05。



死亡的影响呈现特异性调整效应:单独引入  $O_3$  时,颗粒物效应值显著增大,而引入  $NO_2$  或同时引入  $NO_2 + O_3$  时,PM 效应值降低,这一结果与现有研究存在差异性<sup>[37-39]</sup>。这表明,各污染物之间存在共线性,未来研究需进一步探究颗粒物与其他污染物共存时对循环系统疾病死亡的影响。

此外,由于数据来源和研究设计,本研究存在无法避免的局限性。首先,本研究来自单中心观测数据,不可避免的存在暴露测量误差,导致空间代表性不足,限制结论外推性。其次,本研究基于时间序列设计,采用每周颗粒物暴露浓度和死亡人数计数,未考虑个体实际暴露水平和其他社会经济因素的混杂作用,这种生态学谬误会混淆统计关联。尽管存在空间尺度局限,但是来自于超级观测站的高精度数据仍为解析污染-健康机制提供了独特视角。未来研究中,需要获取更加全面准确的暴露数据,同时通过队列研究证实各暴露组分的健康效应。

综上所述,本研究首次系统构建了多粒径-多组分协同暴露的健康效应模型,突破了传统单一粒径分析的局限,强调颗粒物健康风险评估需结合粒径分级与化学组分解析,为解析颗粒物毒性机制及制定精准化治理策略提供了科学依据。同时,研究明确了超细颗粒物中氯离子和铬的优先管控需求,建议将  $PM_{2.5}$  管控标准细化至  $PM_{1.1-2.1}$  等亚粒径范围,并加强对工业及交通源超细颗粒物的排放监管。

**利益冲突声明** 本研究不存在任何利益冲突

## 参考文献

- [1] Clean Air Asia. China Air 2024: Executive Summary [EB/OL]. [2025-07-07]. <https://cleanairasia.org/our-resources/publications/china-air-2024-air-pollution-prevention-and-control-progress-chinese>.
- [2] 天津市生态环境局. 2023 年天津市生态环境状况公报 [EB/OL]. [2025-07-07]. [https://sthj.tj.gov.cn/ZWGK4828/ZFXXGK8438/FDZDGK27/TJXX158/202407/t20240704\\_6668325.html](https://sthj.tj.gov.cn/ZWGK4828/ZFXXGK8438/FDZDGK27/TJXX158/202407/t20240704_6668325.html).  
TianjinMunicipal Ecology and Environment Bureau. Bulletin on the ecological environment status of Tianjin in 2023 [EB/OL]. [2025-07-07]. [https://sthj.tj.gov.cn/ZWGK4828/ZFXXGK8438/FDZDGK27/TJXX158/202407/t20240704\\_6668325.html](https://sthj.tj.gov.cn/ZWGK4828/ZFXXGK8438/FDZDGK27/TJXX158/202407/t20240704_6668325.html). (In Chinese)
- [3] 国家心血管病中心,中国心血管健康与疾病报告编写组. 中国心血管健康与疾病报告 2023 概要 [J]. 中国循环杂志, 2024, 39(7): 625-660.  
National Center for Cardiovascular Diseases, The Writing Committee of the Report on Cardiovascular Health and Diseases in China. Report on cardiovascular health and diseases in China 2023: an updated summary [J]. Chinese Circulation Journal, 2024, 39(7): 625-660. (In Chinese).
- [4] Liang FC, Liu FC, Huang KY, et al. Long-Term exposure to fine particulate matter and cardiovascular disease in China [J]. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2020, 75(7): 707-717.
- [5] Wei YG, Feng YJ, Danesh yazdi M, et al. Exposure-response associations between chronic exposure to fine particulate matter and risks of hospital admission for major cardiovascular diseases: population based cohort study [J]. BMJ, 2024, 384: e076939.
- [6] Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. GBD compare data visualization 2019 [EB/OL]. [2025-07-07]. <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>.
- [7] 何敏,齐金蕾,殷鹏,等. 1990 年与 2019 年中国归因于室外  $PM_{2.5}$  暴露的心血管疾病负担分析 [J]. 中国循环杂志, 2021, 36(5): 488-493.  
He M, Qi JL, Yin P, et al. Analysis of the burden of cardiovascular disease attributed to outdoor  $PM_{2.5}$  exposure in China in 1990 and 2019 [J]. Chinese Circulation Journal, 2021, 36(5): 488-493. (In Chinese)
- [8] Wei J, Li Z, Chen X, et al. Separating daily 1 km  $PM_{2.5}$  inorganic chemical composition in China since 2000 via deep learning integrating ground, satellite, and model data [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2023, 57(46): 18282-18295.
- [9] Sun HY, Chen X, Huang WZ, et al. Association between long-term exposure to  $PM_{2.5}$  inorganic chemical compositions and cardiopulmonary mortality: A 22-year cohort study in northern China [J]. Environmental Health: a Global Access Science Source, 2024, 2(8): 530-540.
- [10] Tian YH, Ma YDA, Wu JH, et al. Ambient  $PM_{2.5}$  chemical composition and cardiovascular disease hospitalizations in China [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2024, 58(37): 16327-16335.
- [11] Yang J, Zhou MG, Li MM, et al. Fine particulate matter constituents and cause-specific mortality in China: A nationwide modelling study [J]. Environment International, 2020, 143: 105927.
- [12] Jiang YX, Zhu XL, Shen Y, et al. Mechanistic insights into cardiovascular effects of ultrafine particle exposure: A longitudinal panel study [J]. Environment International, 2024, 187: 108714.
- [13] Chen Y, Chen RJ, Chen Y, et al. The prospective effects of long-term exposure to ambient  $PM_{2.5}$  and constituents on mortality in rural East China [J]. Chemosphere, 2021, 280: 130740.
- [14] Liang RM, Chen RJ, Yin P, et al. Associations of long-term exposure to fine particulate matter and its constituents with cardiovascular mortality: A prospective cohort study in China [J]. Environment International, 2022, 162: 107156.
- [15] Lin X, Cai M, Tan K, et al. Ambient particulate matter and in-hospital case fatality of acute myocardial infarction: a multi-province cross-sectional study in China [J]. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2023, 268: 115731.
- [16] Wang H, Yin P, Fan WH, et al. Mortality risk associated with Short-Term exposure to particulate matter in China: estimating error and implication [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2021, 55(2): 1110-1121.
- [17] Stafoggia M, Oftedal B, Chen J, et al. Long-term exposure to low ambient air pollution concentrations and mortality among 28 million People: results from seven large European cohorts within the ELAPSE project [J]. The Lancet. Planetary Health, 2022, 6(1): e9-e18.

- [20] 谭智,罗碧眉,谷玉婷,等.广州市某三甲医院分院医疗安全不良事件情况分析[J].医学信息,2018,31(20):118-120.  
Tan Z, Luo BM, Gu YT, et al. Analysis of adverse events of medical safety in a branch hospital of a third grade a hospital in Guangzhou city[J]. Medical Information, 2018, 31(20): 118 - 120. (In Chinese)
- [21] 董晓飞,钱宇,王小合,等.医院安全不良事件管理体系建设的构想与展望[J].中国医院管理,2021,41(4):52-55,59.  
Dong XF, Qian Y, Wang XH, et al. Conception and prospect of the construction of hospital safety adverse event management system [J]. Chinese Hospital Management, 2021, 41(4): 52 - 55, 59. (In Chinese)
- [22] Zhu L, Reyehav I, Mchanev R, et al. Combined SNA and LDA methods to understand adverse medical events [J]. The International Journal of Risk & Safety in Medicine, 2019, 30(3): 129 - 153.
- [23] 张艳丽,麻国强,赵骥,等.我国医疗安全(不良)事件大数据分析策略研究[J].中国医院管理,2020,40(8):29-32.  
Zhang YL, Ma GQ, Zhao J, et al. Analysis of big data and strategy research on medical safety (adverse) events in China [J]. Chinese Hospital Management, 2020, 40(8): 29 - 32. (In Chinese)

收稿日期:2025-01-10

## (上接第 2937 页)

- [18] Li W, Tian AX, Shi Y, et al. Associations of long - term fine particulate matter exposure with all - cause and cause - specific mortality: results from the China HEART project [J]. The Lancet Regional Health. Western Pacific, 2023, 41: 100908.
- [19] Chen C, Zhu PF, Lan L, et al. Short - term exposures to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and cause - specific mortality of cardiovascular health in China [J]. Environmental Research, 2018, 161: 188 - 194.
- [20] Li J, Tang W, Li S, et al. Ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> and its components associated with 10 - year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk in Chinese adults [J]. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety. 2023, 263:115371.
- [21] Moreno - Ríos AL, Tejada - Benítez LP, Bustillo - Lecompte CF. Sources, characteristics, toxicity, and control of ultrafine particles: an overview [J]. Geoscience Frontiers, 2022, 13(1): 101147.
- [22] Kwon HS, Ryu MH, Carlsten C. Ultrafine particles: unique physicochemical properties relevant to health and disease [J]. Experimental & Molecular Medicine, 2020, 52(3): 318 - 328.
- [23] 刘洁,应圣洁,陈丽,等.空气超细颗粒物对人群健康影响的研究进展[J].上海预防医学,2020,32(4):347-352.  
Liu J, Ying SJ, Chen L, et al. Advances in research of effects of ambient ultrafine particles on human health [J]. Shanghai Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2020, 32(4): 347 - 352. (In Chinese)
- [24] Rajagopalan S, Landrigan PJ. Pollution and the heart [J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 385(20): 1881 - 1892.
- [25] Gao K, Chen X, Li XY, et al. Susceptibility of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to heart rate difference associated with the short - term exposure to metals in ambient fine particles: A panel study in Beijing, China [J]. Science China. Life Sciences, 2022, 65(2): 387 - 397.
- [26] Yang X, Wang T, Xia M, et al. Abundance and origin of fine particulate chloride in continental China [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 624: 1041 - 1051.
- [27] Bell ML, Son JY, Peng RD, et al. Ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> and risk of hospital admissions: do risks differ for men and women? [J]. Epidemiology, 2015, 26(4): 575 - 579.
- [28] Liao M, Braunstein Z, Rao X. Sex differences in particulate air pollution related cardiovascular diseases: a review of human and animal evidence [J]. The Science of the Total Environment, 2023, 884: 163803.
- [29] Jiang YX, Du CY, Chen RJ, et al. Differential effects of fine particulate matter constituents on acute coronary syndrome onset [J]. Nature Communications, 2024, 15(1): 10848.
- [30] Chen RJ, Jiang YX, Hu JL, et al. Hourly air pollutants and acute coronary syndrome onset in 1.29 million patients [J]. Circulation, 2022, 145(24): 1749 - 1760.
- [31] 方博,李琦,晋珊,等.2013-2020年上海市空气动力学直径≤2.5μm的颗粒物短期暴露导致的循环系统疾病超额死亡风险评估[J].疾病监测,2024,39(12):1547-1554.  
Fang B, Li Q, Jin S, et al. Risk assessment of excess circulatory disease mortality attributed to short - term exposure to particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter ≤2.5 μm in Shanghai, 2013 - 2020 [J]. Disease Surveillance, 2024, 39(12): 1547 - 1554. (In Chinese)
- [32] 刘乐,韦慧燕,王兵亚,等.郑州市大气PM<sub>2.5</sub>与居民循环系统疾病死亡的相关性[J].环境与职业医学,2021,38(7):740-746.  
Liu L, Wei HY, Wang BY, et al. Correlations between atmospheric PM and residents' circulatory disease deaths in Zhengzhou [J]. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, 2021, 38(7): 740 - 746. (In Chinese)
- [33] Pan ZW, Gong TY, Liang P. Heavy metal exposure and cardiovascular disease [J]. Circulation Research, 2024, 134(9): 1160 - 1178.
- [34] Chowdhury R, Ramond A, O' keeffe LM, et al. Environmental toxic metal contaminants and risk of cardiovascular disease: systematic review and meta - analysis [J]. BMJ, 2018, 362: k3310.
- [35] 肖致美,徐虹,李立伟,等.基于在线观测的天津市PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染特征及来源解析[J].环境科学,2020,41(10):4355-4363.  
Xiao ZM, Xu H, Li LW, et al. Characterization and source apportionment of PM<sub>2.5</sub> based on the online observation in Tianjin [J]. Environmental Science, 2020, 41(10): 4355 - 4363. (In Chinese)
- [36] Liu X, Tian Y, Xue Q, et al. Contributors to reductions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> - bound heavy metal concentrations and health risks in a Chinese megacity during 2013, 2016 and 2019: an advanced method to quantify source - specific risks from various directions [J]. Environmental Research. 2023, 218: 114989.
- [37] 张文军,雷立健.2019—2020年泉州市大气PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染与居民心血管疾病死亡效应的时间序列分析[J].实用预防医学,2023,30(8):908-912.  
Zhang WJ, Lei LJ. Time series analysis on the effect between atmospheric PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution and deaths from cardiovascular diseases among residents in Yangquan City, 2019 - 2020 [J]. Practical Preventive Medicine, 2023, 30(8): 908 - 912. (In Chinese)
- [38] Li YX, Lu B, Wei J, et al. Short - term exposure to ambient fine particulate matter constituents and myocardial infarction mortality [J]. Chemosphere, 2024, 364: 143101.
- [39] Ma X, Duan H, Zhang, H, et al. Short - term effects of PM<sub>1</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> constituents on myocardial infarction mortality in Qingdao, China: a time - stratified case - crossover analysis [J]. Atmospheric Environment, 2023, 294: 119478.

收稿日期:2025-04-15