

• 综述 •

环境污染对辅助生殖技术结局影响的相关研究进展

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[摘要] 环境污染对人类健康的负面影响已得到广泛证实, 而国内外关于空气污染物及内分泌干扰物质(endocrine disrupting chemical, EDC)对辅助生殖技术(assisted reproductive technology, ART)妊娠结局的影响尚存在争议。文章拟结合国内外最新研究进展, 探讨主要环境污染对ART结局的影响及现存问题, 以期为育龄期夫妇提供指导, 从而提升受孕成功率, 降低环境污染相关不良风险, 改善妊娠结局。

[关键词] 环境污染; 空气污染; 内分泌干扰物质; 辅助生殖技术; 临床妊娠; 流产; 活产

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Research progress on the impact of environmental pollutants on the outcomes of assisted reproductive technology pregnancies

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[Abstract] The negative impact of environmental pollutants on human health has been widely confirmed. However, there remains controversy both domestically and internationally regarding the effects of air pollution and endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) on the pregnancy outcomes of assisted reproductive technology (ART). This paper intends to synthesize the latest research progress to explore the impact of major environmental pollutants on ART outcomes and existing problems, so as to provide guidance for couples of childbearing age, thereby increasing the success rate of conception, reducing the adverse risks related to environmental pollution, and improving pregnancy outcomes.

[Key words] environmental pollution; air pollution; endocrine disrupting chemical; assisted reproductive technology; clinical pregnancy; abortion; live birth

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不孕症指男女双方未采取避孕措施的情况下定期无保护性生活超过12个月后未实现临床妊娠, 目前已成为重大公共卫生问题, 最新报告显示全球每6个人中就有1人患有不孕症, 2021年患病

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率较1990年增长了84.44%^[1]。同时辅助生殖技术(assisted reproductive technology, ART)被认为是用于治疗不孕症的重要生物学干预措施^[2]。

目前中国ART的临床妊娠率约30%。研究显示, 除临床因素外, 各种环境污染包括空气污染物^[3]、内分泌干扰物质(endocrine disrupting chemical, EDC)^[4-5]等都会显著影响ART结局。目前, 多种环境污染, 如全氟及多氟烷基化合物(per-and polyfluoroalkyl substance, PFAS)、重金属、酚类、邻苯

二甲酸盐(phthalate, PAE)等均在接受ART治疗的患者体液中检出,可能通过氧化应激和表观遗传修饰等过程降低配子质量及胚胎发育潜能,对其助孕结果和子代出生结局产生严重不良危害^[6-7]。因此,文章将重点关注环境污染物暴露对ART结局的影响,以指导临床实践和科学研究。

1 空气污染物对ART结局的影响

空气污染物暴露已被证实对人类生殖健康具有多重危害。近期研究表明,空气污染物可显著降低接受ART治疗的女性临床妊娠率并对子代出生结局产生不良影响^[8]。基于流行病学数据,目前研究聚焦于5种典型大气污染物:颗粒物(PM_{2.5}及PM₁₀)、二氧化氮(nitrogen dioxide, NO₂)、二氧化硫(sulphur dioxide, SO₂)、臭氧(ozone, O₃)和一氧化碳(carbon monoxide, CO)。然而,不同空气污染物对ART结局的作用结果及剂量-反应关系仍存在显著异质性,现有研究结论尚未达成共识。

1.1 PM_{2.5}

PM_{2.5}与人类不孕症密切相关,且会对接受ART人群产生不利影响。前瞻性队列研究表明,PM_{2.5}年均浓度每增加10 μg/m³,自然生育力下降11%(OR=0.89, 95%CI: 0.86~0.92),且高暴露区(PM_{2.5}≥50 μg/m³)不孕风险升高20%(OR=1.20, 95%CI: 1.13~1.27)^[9]。在ART临床妊娠结局方面,Leathersich等^[10]研究揭示,卵母细胞获取前3个月PM_{2.5}累积暴露与活产率呈显著负相关,高暴露组(暴露水平最高的25%人群)活产率较低暴露组(暴露水平最低的25%人群)低34%(OR=0.66, 95%CI: 0.47~0.92);一项Meta分析指出,在取卵前85 d至促排卵治疗期间,随着PM_{2.5}浓度升高,活产率呈下降趋势^[11]。然而,Wu等^[12]与Boulet等^[13]两项研究均未检测到PM_{2.5}暴露与ART不良结局的显著关联。目前的矛盾一方面可能源于PM_{2.5}化学组分的区域异质性——碳质核心、重金属及多环芳烃等毒性成分的比例差异,可能介导不同地理区域的毒理效应差异;另一方面可能是气候协同因素所致,如中国一项多地区研究发现,在纳入极寒事件因素后,接受鲜胚移植的产妇暴露于PM_{2.5},其妊娠失败的风险显著升高^[14],所以关于PM_{2.5}暴露与ART结局仍需纳入多项因素进一步阐明。

1.2 PM₁₀

现有研究发现,PM₁₀对接受ART患者的子代结局存在不良影响,但在临床妊娠率和活产率方面仍

存在争议。一项针对我国长三角地区的回顾性队列研究显示,卵母细胞提取前365 d至胚胎移植前,PM₁₀暴露增加与临床妊娠率降低显著相关,且活产率也随之下降^[15],该结果与2023年我国一项多中心研究的发现一致^[16]。Liu等^[11]进一步揭示,卵泡刺激期PM₁₀暴露每增加10 μg/m³可使生化妊娠风险升高10%(OR=1.10, 95%CI: 1.03~1.17),且胚胎移植前14 d的急性暴露与活产率下降显著相关(OR=0.62, 95%CI: 0.43~0.89)。但Legro等^[17]在美国人群中并未发现PM₁₀浓度与ART结局之间的统计学关联,可能与该队列PM₁₀暴露浓度较低有关。

此外,Jiang等^[18]初步探讨了ART期间空气污染物暴露与胎儿生长受限(fetal growth restriction, FGR)的关系,发现妊娠早期(孕1~12周)和妊娠中期(孕13~27周)PM₁₀暴露,与接受ART治疗患者的子代FGR风险呈显著正相关(OR=6.43, 95%CI: 1.04~39.96)。同时,Li等^[19]的多中心研究发现,在ART胎儿早期,PM₁₀每增加10 μg/m³,子代出生缺陷风险率显著增加(OR=1.03, 95%CI: 1.02~1.06, P=0.02)。

鉴于当前研究地区及气候差异明显,我国研究多集中于北方重污染和寒冷地区,平均PM₁₀暴露浓度高于国外研究,所以需进一步关注PM₁₀暴露浓度与结局之间的关联,以明确PM₁₀对ART结局的影响。

1.3 SO₂

研究发现,在女性接受ART治疗期间,SO₂暴露对结局存在潜在影响。一项针对河北省9 001例患者的回顾性队列研究表明,在窦前卵泡-窦卵泡转化期(促排卵治疗前90 d)SO₂暴露与临床妊娠率呈负相关(OR=0.94, 95%CI: 0.90~0.98),且该效应在20~26岁女性中显著增强^[20]。另一项研究进一步证实,对于胚胎移植至人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG)检测阶段SO₂暴露增加的女性其生化妊娠、临床妊娠、活产率均显著下降^[13]。同时厦门地区的一项研究发现,对于接受冻融胚胎移植(frozen-thawed embryo transfer, FET)的女性,SO₂暴露水平升高与活产率降低显著相关,但对鲜胚移植妊娠结局无显著影响^[21]。

1.4 NO₂

现有流行病学证据对NO₂影响活产率的研究结论并不一致。Wu等^[12]一项多中心研究发现,取卵至血清hCG检测期间暴露于高水平NO₂,可显著降低生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率。但后续多项研究及Meta分析虽支持NO₂暴露浓度升高与临床

妊娠率下降存在显著关联,但也明确指出NO₂浓度升高在接受ART治疗全周期中与活产率升高或降低并无关联^[11,13]。这种不一致性可能源于研究对象的特殊性,Wu等研究^[12]所纳入的城市为中国5个北方重工业污染城市,提示区域污染特征的异质性可能是导致结论差异的重要因素。

针对ART暴露窗口的分析,Choe等^[22]对韩国4 581例患者的研究发现,促排卵治疗至取卵期间NO₂暴露增加导致宫内妊娠率下降7%(HR=0.93,95%CI:0.87~0.99)。此外,有研究提示污染物对妊娠结局的影响或因人群特征而异:≥35岁高龄孕妇妊娠期暴露于NO₂所导致的FGR风险显著高于年轻人群,这表明年龄可能增强污染物对胎盘功能的表观遗传毒性,进一步影响妊娠结局^[19]。

1.5 O₃

既往研究发现O₃暴露窗口与ART妊娠结局密切相关,但在移植策略方面并无一致性结果。Qiu等^[23]指出,在促排卵至取卵期间,尤其是取卵前1 d高水平的O₃暴露显著降低宫内妊娠率(OR=0.86,95%CI:0.78~0.95);另一项研究则发现,从取卵前7 d至移植后3 d,O₃暴露增加与临床妊娠率下降相关(OR=0.92,95%CI:0.86~0.98)^[24]。然而,Boulet等^[13]提出促排卵前30 d内O₃增加10 ppb,胚胎着床率和活产率会略有上升,但临床妊娠率无显著变化,该结果与Legro等^[17]关于卵泡期高浓度O₃暴露可提高活产率并改善卵巢反应和胚胎质量的观点相一致。

在移植策略方面,Wang等^[21]发现高水平O₃暴露显著降低FET女性的活产率($P < 0.001$),而与鲜胚移植无显著关联;然而Wu等^[12]基于多中心研究数据提出,无论是鲜胚移植或FET,O₃暴露均与临床妊娠率下降相关,且鲜胚移植组的活产率也显著降低。与此相反,Jin等^[25]在我国人群中的延伸研究表明,FET周期中O₃暴露反而与较高的临床妊娠率相关(OR=1.08,95%CI:1.03~1.13)。

总体而言,当前关于O₃暴露与ART结局的研究仍以回顾性为主,各研究在暴露定义、移植方案、人群特征及混杂变量控制方面存在较大差异,这可能是导致结果不一致的主要原因。未来需开展设计严谨的前瞻性研究,并严格控制胚胎移植策略及个体暴露水平,以更准确评估O₃对生殖健康的影响。

1.6 CO

目前关于CO暴露对ART结局影响的研究主要聚焦于特定暴露窗口的识别与评估。Liu等^[11]的分

析指出:在取卵前85 d至阴道超声确认妊娠阶段,CO暴露每增加10 μg/m³,临床妊娠率呈现轻微下降趋势(OR=0.98,95%CI:0.98~0.99),而在促排卵治疗至取卵期间CO暴露增加,则活产率下降(OR=0.99,95%CI:0.99~1.00)。另一项单中心回顾性研究进一步支持该发现,显示从窦前卵泡至促排卵治疗期间暴露于CO,导致临床妊娠率下降(OR=0.93,95%CI:0.89~0.97),且在20~29岁亚组中效应更加显著^[20],这可能因为年轻女性卵泡代谢活跃,导致污染物在卵巢组织中更易蓄积,从而增强其毒性效应。

区域性研究还提示胚胎移植策略可能在CO暴露效应中起调节作用。我国与韩国的3项研究表明CO暴露水平与鲜胚移植患者的临床妊娠率呈负相关^[12,21~22],而Wu等^[12]发现其对FET结局无明显影响。值得注意的是,无论移植策略如何,CO暴露均与异位妊娠风险升高相关。

总体而言,现有证据表明CO暴露对ART过程中的临床妊娠率和活产率可能产生不利影响。但目前研究多集中于外环境CO暴露,对胚胎实验室培养阶段暴露的关注仍较为有限,而胚胎体外培养阶段的暴露可能对ART结局具有更直接的影响^[26],未来仍需加强对该特定阶段的深入探索。

综上所述,针对空气污染与ART结局的关系,尽管不同国家学者的结论并不完全一致,但基本认为空气污染物对ART具有负面影响,易导致不良妊娠结局。基于循证医学原则,建议临床干预需重视暴露时间窗管理——在妊娠前3个月至胚胎移植阶段,应避免高污染区域活动,以降低污染物对ART结局的影响。但当前研究仍存在暴露评估方法的差异、ART治疗方案差异和温度、湿度等协变量因素影响,且当前研究多局限于观察性设计,未来需构建多中心出生队列,整合暴露组学与多组学技术,阐明空气污染物对ART结局的影响。

2 EDC对ART胚胎发育和临床妊娠结局的影响

EDC指通过多重暴露途径(透皮吸收、呼吸道吸入及消化道摄入)干扰内分泌稳态的外源性化合物,广泛存在于环境介质(空气、土壤、水)、消费品(农药、清洁剂、化妆品)及食品中^[27]。流行病学证实,EDC不仅可破坏人类甲状腺功能稳态^[28]、子代神经系统发育^[29]及能量代谢^[30],更对ART周期中的配子成熟、胚胎植入及胎盘形成等具有显著干扰效应^[31~32]。目前,全球已鉴定出超过1 480种具有内分

泌干扰活性的外源性化学物质^[31],研究焦点主要集中于:①PFAS;②重金属类;③酚系衍生物,双酚A(bisphenol A, BPA)、三氯生(triclosan, TCS);④PAE等污染物。下文将分述4类典型EDC对ART结局的生殖毒性效应。

2.1 PFAS

PFAS是一类主要由碳原子和氟原子组成的人工合成、高度稳定的化合物,被广泛应用于不粘炊具、露营装备、纺织品、皮革制品、灭火泡沫、去污剂等日常和工业用品中^[33]。近年流行病学研究揭示此类“永久性化学物质”可能通过干扰内分泌功能、诱导氧化应激等机制对人类生殖健康产生显著负面影响^[32-34],特别是在ART治疗过程中展现出潜在胚胎毒性效应。多个队列研究表明,全氟辛酸(perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA)、全氟壬酸(perfluorononanoic acid, PFNA)、全氟己烷磺酸(perfluorohexane sulfonate, PFHxS)、全氟辛烷磺酸(perfluorooctane sulphonate, PFOS)等中长链PFAS在生殖组织中的检出率最高(阳性率>95%)^[34-42]。

目前关于PFAS暴露对ART结局的影响研究主要聚焦于卵泡液(follicular fluid, FF)和母体血浆。值得注意的是,来自中国、美国、英国及比利时的研究均证实PFAS可高效穿透血卵泡屏障(blood-follicle barrier, BFB),血清与FF中超短链全氟烷基酸浓度呈现显著正相关^[34, 37-39],提示胚胎细胞可能持续暴露于此类污染物。

在胚胎受精方面, Governini等^[35]发现PFAS存在于接受ART治疗患者的FF中,且卵泡液中PFAS暴露的患者受精率显著降低($P < 0.02$),但样本量相当局限($n=16$),我国的一项研究进一步证实了这一观点^[43]。但后续几项研究均未观察到PFAS暴露与受精率之间存在统计学关联^[41]。同时2014年一项小样本研究发现,FF中较高的PFAS浓度可能与受精率呈正相关^[37]。结论的差异可能与各项研究样本较少及PFAS浓度有关。

在早期胚胎发育方面,多项研究发现PFAS对胚胎质量有负面影响^[40, 42-43]。但一项针对FF和血液样本的前瞻性研究未发现PFAS与优质胚胎率之间的关联^[41, 44],而Petro等^[37]发现PFAS浓度升高与高质量胚胎呈正相关,这可能与FF样本中较高的PFAS浓度导致受精率较高有关,因此卵母细胞发育成高质量胚胎的机会更高。

关于ART临床结局,现有结论相对一致。多项针对血液、FF等样本的研究均未发现PFAS与ART

胚胎植入、临床妊娠和活产等之间的关联^[41-42, 44-45]。

尽管现有流行病学研究在临床妊娠结局方面取得了较一致的结论,但在胚胎质量、受精率等中间终点方面仍存在争议,这可能与生殖激素间接影响有关。如Heffernan等^[39]发现血清促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)水平与血清PFOA增加相关($\beta=0.86, P < 0.01$),同时糖化血红蛋白(hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)与PFHxS浓度呈负相关。目前的结果大多样本量相对较小,且存在ART治疗方案差异、冻胚或鲜胚移植等混杂因素影响,这或许是研究结果差异的重要原因。因此未来需开展多中心大样本前瞻性队列研究,控制混杂因素造成的偏倚,明确PFAS对ART妊娠结果的影响。

2.2 重金属类

砷(As)、汞(Hg)、铅(Pb)和镉(Cd)等重金属因其持久性、生物蓄积性及生殖毒性,对ART妊娠结局的影响逐渐受到关注。现有证据表明,此类金属元素可干扰受精过程^[46]、卵母细胞成熟^[47]和胚胎发育,但其作用模式及效应强度存在元素特异性差异。

2.2.1 Hg

现有研究显示Hg暴露对ART结局的影响在不同样本中的结论尚存在些许差异,且血液与FF中Hg浓度呈正相关($r=0.64, P < 0.001$),提示其可穿透BFB直接作用于生殖微环境^[48]。

在卵母细胞发育方面, Bloom等^[49]发现血Hg浓度每升高1 $\mu\text{g/L}$,卵母细胞处于第二次减数分裂中期(metaphase II, M II)停滞的概率明显上升($RR=1.23, 95\%CI: 0.97\sim 1.55$);毛发中Hg浓度升高则显著降低卵母细胞成熟概率($RR=0.81, 95\%CI: 0.70\sim 0.95$)^[50],且与获卵数($\beta=-0.38, P < 0.05$)及卵泡数量减少相关($\beta=-0.19, P=0.03$)^[51]。但是,多项研究也指出,在FF、血液和毛发中Hg浓度与卵母细胞受精、成熟度和胚胎质量无显著关联,这可能与研究样本中Hg浓度的不同有关^[6, 48, 51-52]。

临床妊娠结局方面,研究发现血清Hg暴露可能会干扰ART生化妊娠和活产结局^[52]。Butts等^[6]在FF样本中发现Hg浓度>0.51 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 时,其生化妊娠和活产率均显著下降;但也有研究未发现血液或毛发Hg水平与生化妊娠、临床妊娠或活产等终末结局存在统计学关联^[50, 53]。上述矛盾可能源于Hg的化学形态差异(如甲基汞与无机汞)及营养拮抗元素(如硒)的调节作用。一项干预研究表明,联合补充硒和维生素E可显著提高卵巢储备功能指标,如卵巢抗苗勒氏管激素和窦卵泡计数^[54],提示营养因素可

能在 Hg 的生殖毒性中起到调节作用。

综上所述, Hg 在不同生物基质中的蓄积对 ART 结局的影响呈现较大异质性, 其具体效应可能受到化学形态、营养状态等多因素调节。未来研究需系统评估不同 Hg 形态在多基质中的暴露水平, 并深入探讨其与卵巢微环境及胚胎发育之间的联系。

2.2.2 Cd

作为典型的环境内分泌干扰物, 已有研究提示低剂量 Cd 暴露即可对男性和女性的生殖功能产生不利影响, 并干扰妊娠结局。然而, 在 ART 人群中的证据却呈现不一致甚至相反的结论。目前, 仅有 Bloom 等^[48]报道卵泡液中 Cd 水平可能与卵裂期胚胎质量存在关联 (OR=3.18, P=0.64), 并意外发现 Cd 暴露与受精概率呈正相关, 2008 年的一项研究也提示 Cd 与受精率之间存在正相关^[55]。然而, 多数基于不同生物样本 (包括血清、尿液和 FF) 的研究均未发现 Cd 与胚胎受精、卵母细胞成熟、胚胎质量、临床妊娠率及活产率等结局之间存在统计学关联^[6, 49-50, 52, 54]。这种不一致可能源于 Cd 暴露剂量、窗口期、人群差异以及生物样本类型的不同, 提示在评估 Cd 的生殖毒性时需综合考虑其复杂的环境与生物学行为。

2.2.3 Pb

Pb 暴露对 ART 临床妊娠结局产生不良影响, 但在卵母细胞发育方面同样存在生物样本特异性。例如, FF 中 Pb 暴露显著降低卵母细胞成熟及受精能力, 在 FF 中 Pb 浓度每升高 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, 卵母细胞处于 M II 期停滞的比例降低 46% (RR=0.54, 95% CI: 0.31~0.93, P=0.03)^[49], 且卵母细胞受精率显著下降 (RR=0.68, 95% CI: 0.49~0.96, P=0.03)^[48]; 与之形成对比的是, 头发中 Pb 浓度却与成熟卵母细胞比例呈正相关 (RR=1.18, 95% CI: 1.03~1.35, P=0.02)^[50]。

在临床妊娠结局层面, Pb 暴露通过损害胚胎发育潜能显著降低妊娠成功率: 全血 Pb 水平升高导致卵裂期高质量胚胎比例呈梯度下降 (低、中、高浓度组分别为 44.79%、44.50%、35.83%, P=0.01)^[56]。FF 中 Pb 浓度也与高质量胚胎率呈负相关 ($r=-0.19$, P=0.01)^[53], 此外, 血液中 Pb 负荷显著降低临床妊娠率 (由 73.17% 降至 46.34%, P=0.04) 和活产率 (由 68.29% 降至 39.02%, P=0.028)^[56]; FF 中 Pb 暴露同样导致活产率下降 (RR=0.68, 95% CI: 0.46~1.00, P=0.05)^[6]。值得注意的是, 头发中 Pb 水平与临床妊娠率、流产率及活产率均未呈现显著关联^[50], 进一步说明在评估 Pb 生殖毒性时, 生物样本的选择具有关键意义。

2.2.4 As

目前针对 As 对 ART 影响的研究较少, 多项研究在毛发、血液及 FF 中未发现受精率、获卵数、卵母细胞成熟率、生化妊娠、临床妊娠、活产之间的关联^[6, 57]。

综上, 现有研究在重金属暴露对 ART 临床妊娠结局的影响方面尚未形成共识, 可能与生物样本选择、暴露时间窗差异及元素间交互作用有关。队列研究普遍提示卵泡液重金属暴露对卵母细胞成熟和胚胎质量的负面影响更为显著, 而全身暴露指标 (如血液和毛发) 与活产率等终末结局的关联较弱。未来需建立多介质暴露组学模型, 阐明重金属的生殖毒性。

2.3 酚类

BPA 和 TCS 作为典型的酚类环境内分泌干扰物, 广泛应用于塑料制品及个人护理产品中^[58], 对女性生殖健康及 ART 结局构成潜在威胁^[59]。现有研究多通过尿液生物标志物评估 BPA 暴露水平, 在多项研究中检出率普遍超过 83%^[60-62]; TCS 则在血浆、尿液及母乳中广泛分布^[63], 并对人类生殖和子代出生结局产生干扰作用^[64]。

就 BPA 而言, 目前不同研究得到的结论并不一致。部分大规模队列研究未发现尿液 BPA 浓度与 ART 关键指标 (包括雌二醇峰值、高质量胚胎比例、受精率、临床妊娠及活产率) 之间存在显著关联^[7, 62]。然而, 最新研究发现卵泡液中 BPA 浓度升高与活产率降低显著相关 (OR=1.35, 95% CI: 1.01~1.79, P=0.04)^[65]。此外, 有研究提示 BPA 暴露可能对卵母细胞成熟与胚胎着床产生不利影响, Radwan 等^[61]发现尿 BPA 水平升高与 M II 期卵母细胞数量减少及胚胎着床率下降显著相关; Mina 等^[60]也报道 BPA 与获卵数呈负相关, 早期研究也支持这一结论^[66]。这种结果的不一致性可能源于人群暴露水平、体重指数、卵巢储备功能等基线特征的差异, 以及饮食^[67]、叶酸补充^[62]与其他环境污染物的共暴露^[7]等混杂因素的干扰。

与 BPA 相比, TCS 对 ART 结局的研究尚处初期。目前 3 项研究均表明尿 TCS 浓度与优质胚胎率和着床率呈负相关^[68-70], 但并未发现其与受精率、M II 期卵母细胞数量、临床妊娠率及活产率存在统计学关联。鉴于当前证据仍处于初步阶段, 未来需通过更大样本、更严格设计的研究进一步验证 TCS 的生殖毒性及其机制。

2.4 PAE

PAE 作为全球广泛使用的增塑剂, 其代谢物已在人类尿液、血液、生殖体液及胎儿发育微环境 (如

羊水、FF)中检出^[71-72],多项动物实验及队列研究证实PAE暴露对精子发生、卵泡形成、卵母细胞成熟、子代出生结局、神经发育及内分泌等造成潜在不良影响^[73-74]。然而,暴露于PAE是否会对ART结局产生影响仍然存在争议。

在胚胎受精方面,多数基于父系尿液、母体血清及FF样本的队列研究均未发现PAE与受精卵母细胞数量存在显著关联^[7,75-76],但母体尿液中特定PAE(如邻苯二甲酸二酯、单邻苯二甲酸酯)水平与受精率降低呈剂量依赖性^[5,76-77]。

关于早期妊娠结局,部分研究发现PAE增加与临床妊娠概率降低相关^[76,78];一项涵盖420例患者的研究进一步提示PAE对ART结局的影响可能具有暴露浓度依赖性,在2006—2012年高暴露队列中,PAE暴露显著降低植入率与临床妊娠率,而在2013—2017年低暴露队列中未观察到该效应^[7]。此外,虽有多项研究报道女性尿液中PAE浓度与流产率增加相关^[78-79],但也有来自以色列和中国的研究未能重复该结果^[5,77],显示出明显的地域或人群异质性。

活产率作为ART核心终点指标,多项研究支持母体PAE暴露与活产率下降显著相关^[76,78]。然而,另两项研究的结论恰恰相反,指出女性尿液PAE代谢物浓度与活产率降低无关^[5,77]。这可能与PAE浓度有关,例如Mínguez-Alarcón等^[7]发现高浓度PAE暴露可能与活产结局呈负相关,而低浓度暴露下该效应消失;部分研究缺乏关于父亲暴露的信息,这可能会掩盖PAE对母亲妊娠结局的影响,未来需更加重视双亲共同暴露的评价。

对于出生结局,目前研究仍较为有限。Messierian等^[80]发现母亲PAE代谢物水平虽与单胎出生体重呈负相关,但校正父系暴露后显著性消失;此外还观察到子代出生体重变化存在性别特异性——男孩出生体重增加而女孩降低,这一趋势与自然妊娠人群相反。Wu等^[81]进一步指出,卵泡液中PAE水平与双胎出生体重呈负相关,而与单胎出生体重则呈正相关,提示PAE的生殖毒性可能受胎儿数量、父母双方暴露等多种因素调控。

综上,当前关于PAE暴露对ART结局影响的研究仍存在较多不一致,其结果可能受到暴露窗口、浓度阈值、生物样本类型、父母双方暴露情况以及子代性别等因素的复杂调控。未来需开展更多设计严谨、涵盖双亲暴露信息的多中心前瞻性队列研究,并加强对特定PAE代谢物、效应阈值及作用机制的深入探讨,以更全面评估PAE对ART生殖健康的潜在风险。

3 微塑料(microplastic, MP)对ART胚胎发育和临床妊娠结局的影响

MP现已成为全球日常生活中重要的组成部分^[82]。在机械和光化学过程的影响下,大块的塑料易分解成<5 mm的塑料碎片或颗粒、MP及<1 μm的纳米塑料(nanoplastic, NP)^[83],现已广泛侵入人类生殖发育微环境,在胎盘、羊水、胎粪及母乳等关键生物中被普遍检出^[84-85]。现有证据表明,MP/NP可通过氧化应激、代谢紊乱及物理屏障穿透等途径干扰自然妊娠进程,具体表现为母体糖脂代谢异常、胎儿免疫耐受失衡^[86]以及胎龄缩短风险增加^[87]。

尽管MP/NP对自然妊娠的毒性机制研究已取得进展,但其在ART中的潜在影响仍属认知盲区。当前缺乏MP/NP暴露与卵母细胞成熟度、胚胎植入、临床妊娠率及ART子代健康结局关联的直接证据,未来仍需进一步探索。

4 环境污染物影响辅助生殖技术妊娠结局的潜在机制

环境污染物导致ART不良妊娠结局的确切机制尚未完全阐明,但现有研究揭示了若干关键通路,主要包括氧化应激、炎症反应、内分泌干扰及表观遗传调控紊乱,这些机制可能单独或协同作用,损害配子质量和胚胎发育(图1、表1)。

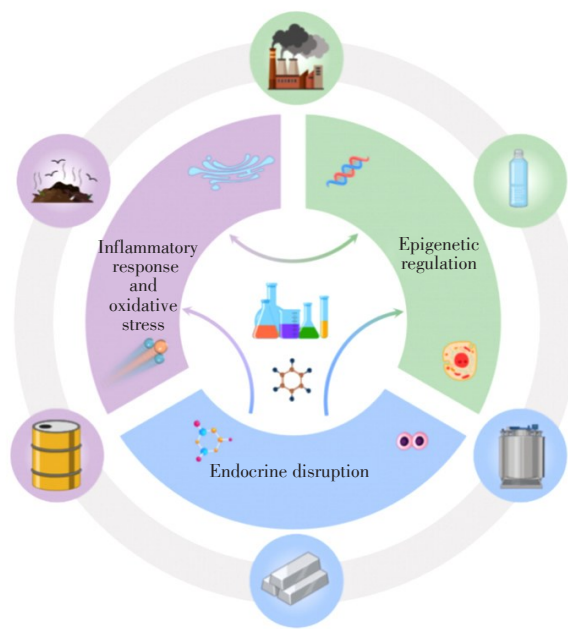


图1 环境污染物影响ART妊娠结局的潜在机制
Figure 1 Potential mechanisms by which environmental pollutants affect ART pregnancy outcomes

表1 主要环境污染物暴露途径及作用

Table 1 Primary exposure pathways and action of environmental pollutants

Type	Primary exposure route	Key toxic components	Sites of accumulation in the reproductive system	Key ART tages affected	Biomarkers
Air pollutions					
PM	Respiratory exposure	Inorganic ions (e.g., SO ₄ ²⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ , NH ₄ ⁺), organic matter, trace elements, carbonaceous components, and bio-aerosols	Blood, FF, placenta	Oocyte quality, embryonic development, embryo implantation ^[11] , live birth rate ^[10]	TNF - α, IL - 6, 8 - OHdG, E ₂ , P, DNA methylation
SO ₂	Respiratory exposure	NaHSO ₃ , Na ₂ SO ₃ (<i>in vivo</i>)	Blood, FF	Biochemical pregnancy rate, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[11,21]	TNF - α, IL - 6, 8 - OHdG, E ₂ , P, DNA methylation
NO ₂	Respiratory exposure	NO ₂	-	Biochemical pregnancy rate, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[11-12]	TNF - α, IL - 6, 8 - OHdG, E ₂ , P, DNA methylation
O ₃	Respiratory exposure	O ₃	-	Embryo implantation, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[21,23-24]	TNF - α, IL - 6, 8 - OHdG, E ₂ , P, DNA methylation
CO	Respiratory exposure	CO	-	Clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[11,20]	TNF - α, IL - 6, 8 - OHdG, E ₂ , P, DNA methylation
Endocrine disrupting chemicals					
PFAS	Dietary intake, ingestion <i>via</i> drinking-water, respiratory exposure, consumer product exposure	PFOA, PFHxS, PFOS, PFNA ^[36]	Blood, FF	Fertilization rate, embryo implantation, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[35,42]	TSH, FT4, IL - 2, TNFR II
Heavy metal	Dietary intake, ingestion <i>via</i> drinking-water, respiratory exposure	Hg, Cd, Pb, As, BPA	Blood, FF, hair	Oocyte maturation rate, number of oocytes retrieved, fertilization rate, biochemical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[48-49]	TNF-α, IL-8, DNA methylation
BPA	Dietary intake, ingestion <i>via</i> drinking - water, dermal absorption, respiratory exposure	TCS	Urine, FF, amniotic fluid	Oocyte maturation rate, fertilization rate, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate ^[61]	8 - OHdG, SOD, GSH, TNF - α, DNA methylation
TCS	Dietary intake, ingestion <i>via</i> drinking-water	DMP, DEP, DBP	Blood, urine	High - quality embryo rate, implantation rate ^[68]	8 - OHdG, FT4, FT3, DNA methylation
PAE	Dietary intake, ingestion <i>via</i> drinking-water, respiratory, exposure, dermal absorption		Blood, urine, FF	Embryo implantation, clinical pregnancy rate, abortion rate ^[78]	8 - OHdG, PPARγ, TNF-α, DNA methylation

DMP: dimethyl phthalate; DEP: diethyl phthalate; DBP: dibutyl phthalate; TNF-α: tumor necrosis factor α; IL: interleukin; 8-OHdG: 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine; E₂: estrogen; P: progesterone; TNFR II : tumor necrosis factor receptor II ; FT3: free triiodothyronine; FT4: free thyroxine. SOD: superoxide dismutase; GSH: glutathione; PPARγ: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ.

活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)过度产生的氧化应激以及全身炎症反应被认为是环境污染物损害生殖健康的核心机制之一^[88]。多种污染物,如PM_{2.5}、重金属及PFAS均可诱导细胞内ROS大量累积。动物研究证实,孕前暴露于PM_{2.5}可显著升高卵母细胞内ROS水平,导致卵母细胞变性率增加^[89]。在人类研究中,Cauble等^[90]发现肿瘤坏死因子受体2(tumor necrosis factor receptor II, TNFR II)和白介素(interleukin, IL)-2水平与PFAS浓度之间存在统计学关联;Wang等^[91]指出母体和脐带血液中重金属元素水平与肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 、IL-8及氧化应激标志物呈正相关;一项随机对照试验证实使用褪黑素调节接受ART患者的氧化应激水平,可有效改善卵母细胞和胚胎质量^[92]。过量的ROS可造成DNA损伤^[93],损害卵巢功能和卵母细胞质量,最终导致胚胎质量下降及流产风险增加^[94]。

此外,环境污染物也可干扰表观遗传调控。Ferrari等^[95]研究指出,颗粒物暴露可影响DNA甲基化,且孕妇群体的易感性更高。在接受ART治疗的患者中进一步发现,Hg浓度较高的患者血液中GSTM1/5基因启动子区甲基化水平升高,而Pb与BPA暴露分别于COL1A2基因启动子区甲基化水平和TSP50基因启动子区CpG位点甲基化水平降低相关^[96],因此环境污染物可能通过DNA甲基化的变化而对ART妊娠结局造成不良影响。

最后,环境污染物可能通过模拟或拮抗内源性激素,干扰内分泌系统的稳态平衡,从而影响ART结局。研究发现接受ART治疗患者血清TSH水平与血清PFOA增加相关,同时HbA1c水平与PFHxS呈负相关^[97],提示PFAS可能影响甲状腺功能及糖代谢;Hwang等^[97]发现NO₂通过参与维生素D₃和维生素A代谢、胆汁酸生物合成,雌、雄激素代谢以及前列腺素形成,进而影响接受ART产妇的获卵数与卵母细胞质量。

5 防护策略

环境污染问题难以在短期内得到改善,部分污染物对育龄人群生殖健康及妊娠结局的负面影响仍将持续甚至加剧。因此,采取科学有效的个体防护措施以减少暴露,是当前最切实可行的防控策略。

在防护优先级上,建议以EDC的源头规避和空气污染物的暴露阻断为主要方向。在空气污染方

面,基于现有较明确的危害证据(如PM_{2.5}、SO₂等),建议在临床管理中重视暴露时间窗(孕前3个月至胚胎移植期)的风险规避,患者(尤其高污染季节/地区)于ART关键期减少户外暴露,建议在居住环境中配置高效空气净化系统并注意日常健康防护,外出佩戴口罩;同时卫生工作者应对育龄期女性或孕妇进行宣教,提高其对空气污染物潜在风险的认识。

关于EDC的防护,接受ART治疗的女性应尽量避免处于工业污染、电子垃圾回收处理等高暴露风险区域,以降低持续接触BPA及重金属等污染物的可能性^[98];日常生活中,建议减少塑料食品容器、罐头及热敏纸小票等含BPA制品的使用,优先选用玻璃、不锈钢等安全材料。在选用化妆品及个人护理产品时,应警惕含有PFAS、PAE等成分的产品^[99],以降低经皮暴露风险。

污染物对男性生殖功能的损害也已得到广泛证据支持。空气污染物和EDC暴露与精子质量下降、DNA碎片率增加及激素紊乱显著相关。因此,备孕男性同样需采取相应防护措施,减少职业及环境中有害因子暴露,共同维护生殖健康。

6 总结与展望

综上所述,尽管不同国家学者针对空气及内分泌干扰物暴露对于ART结局影响的结论并不完全一致,但大致认为污染物暴露对ART助孕结果具有负面影响,易导致不良妊娠结局。然而,目前尚缺乏多中心大样本的前瞻性研究验证环境污染物与ART治疗结局之间的关联;同时各队列存在女性生殖激素、ART治疗方式、接受治疗前饮食等混杂因素干扰,导致目前结论尚存在一定争议。而且目前大多数研究只针对于环境污染对ART胚胎发育和临床妊娠结局的影响,对于产科结局的研究相对较少。

针对现有研究不足之处,未来仍需建立大型前瞻性多中心ART出生队列,精确量化不同暴露时间窗及剂量与结局的关系,明确污染物对胚胎发育的潜在危害,重点追踪污染物对活产子代远期健康(神经发育、代谢疾病等)的潜在效应,明确污染物对胚胎发育的潜在危害。综上,环境污染物是影响ART成功及子代健康的重要可干预风险因素。未来的基础与临床研究应紧密协同,为优化ART临床实践和制定精准干预策略提供更强证据,最终改善不孕症患者的生育结局。

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