

• 临床研究 •

## 育龄女性体力活动水平及静坐时间与月经周期异常的关联研究

李红乔<sup>1</sup>, 黄玲玲<sup>1</sup>, 王欣茹<sup>1</sup>, 张 祎<sup>1</sup>, 赵梦洁<sup>1</sup>, 郑含月<sup>1</sup>, 王 蓓<sup>1</sup>, 张学宁<sup>2\*</sup>, 洪 翔<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup>东南大学公共卫生学院流行病与卫生统计学系, 江苏 南京 210009; <sup>2</sup>江苏省卫生健康发展研究中心, 江苏 南京 210036

[摘要] 目的: 探索育龄女性体力活动、静坐时间与异常月经周期的关联。方法: 于2024年4—6月开展横断面研究, 采用方便抽样调查方法, 基于国际体力活动问卷短卷(international physical activity questionnaire-short form, IPAQ-SF)测量体力活动水平及静坐时间, 自我报告月经周期, 运用 Logistic 回归、限制性立方样条分析二者的关联, 计算E值评估未测量混杂因素。结果: 共纳入1 259例研究对象, 年龄为(25.0±5.3)岁。相比低体力活动水平, 在调整所有协变量后, 中等体力活动水平与月经周期异常的风险降低40%相关(OR=0.60, 95%CI: 0.44~0.81), 高等体力活动水平与月经周期异常风险降低46%相关(OR=0.54, 95%CI: 0.37~0.79), 达到世界卫生组织推荐的中高活动强度标准与风险降低36%相关(OR=0.64, 95%CI: 0.48~0.85), 静坐时间与月经周期异常无统计学关联。E值分析表明, 推翻结论需要未测量的混杂因素与暴露和结局的关联强度达到中等强度(1.8~2.1)。当周总代谢当量达到3 185 min时, 月经周期异常风险开始上升。结论: 中/高等体力活动水平与育龄女性月经周期异常的风险呈负相关, 但过高的体力活动水平者月经周期异常风险升高, 达到足够的体力活动水平比降低静坐时间更为重要。

[关键词] 月经周期异常; 体力活动; 静坐时间; 育龄女性

[中图分类号] R173

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)03-396-08

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251161

## The association between physical activity and sedentary time with irregular menstrual cycles in reproductive women: a cross-sectional study

LI Hongqiao<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Lingling<sup>1</sup>, WANG Xinru<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Yi<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Mengjie<sup>1</sup>, ZHENG Hanyue<sup>1</sup>, WANG Bei<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Xuening<sup>2\*</sup>, HONG Xiang<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Epidemiology and Health Statistics, School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing 210009;<sup>2</sup>Jiangsu Health Development Research Center, Nanjing 210036, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the relationship between physical activity, sedentary time, and irregular menstrual cycles in women of reproductive age. **Methods:** Conducted between April and June 2024 using convenience sampling, the cross-sectional study assessed physical activity and sedentary time through the international physical activity questionnaire-short form (IPAQ-SF), while menstrual cycles were self-reported. Associations were analyzed using logistic regression and restricted cubic spline models, with E-values calculated to assess the influence of potential unmeasured confounders. **Results:** A total of 1 259 participants were included, with a mean age of 25.0±5.3 years. The moderate physical activity was linked to a 40% lower risk of irregular menstrual cycles compared to low activity (OR=0.60, 95% CI: 0.44–0.81), and high physical activity was associated with a 46% reduced risk (OR=0.54, 95% CI: 0.37–0.79), after adjusting for all covariates. Meeting World Health Organization guidelines for moderate-to-vigorous activity was associated with a 36% decreased risk (OR=0.64, 95% CI: 0.48–0.85). No statistically significant association was observed between sedentary time and irregular menstrual cycles. E-value analysis suggested that unmeasured confounders would need a moderate association strength (1.8–2.1) with both exposure and outcome to negate these findings. The risk of irregular menstrual cycles began to rise when weekly total metabolic equivalents exceeded 3 185 min. **Conclusion:** Moderate to high physical activity levels are inversely related to irregular menstrual cycles in reproductive-aged women, though excessively high activity may increase risk.

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(82574109); 江苏省妇幼保健科研项目(F202303)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: hongxiang@seu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0003-3407-0026); jasonzxn@126.com (ORCID: 0009-0009-5096-3853)

Ensuring adequate physical activity appears more crucial than merely reducing sedentary behavior.

[Key words] irregular menstrual cycle; physical activity; sedentary time; reproductive women

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(03): 396-402, 412]

月经问题在中国育龄女性中已成为常见困扰,症状包括月经周期不规律、痛经、月经量异常增多等,与多种疾病相关,亟需更多关注。2021年一项针对全国31个省、自治区及直辖市的2917例20~39岁育龄女性的研究发现,自述有月经问题的比例为51.4%<sup>[1]</sup>。月经周期异常是多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)的重要表现,根据2023年PCOS国际循证指南,诊断PCOS的首要步骤即为确定是否有月经周期异常<sup>[2]</sup>。此外,育龄女性月经周期异常表现也与早发性卵巢功能不全、冠心病、II型糖尿病有关,且会增大过早死亡(年龄<70岁)的风险<sup>[3-6]</sup>。因此,育龄女性中的异常月经周期问题作为一种与健康相关的警示信号予以更多重视。

既往研究已发现多种因素与月经周期关联,如心理健康水平<sup>[7]</sup>、体重指数<sup>[8]</sup>、睡眠情况等<sup>[9]</sup>,尽管这些研究为理解育龄女性月经周期提供了宝贵线索,但对体力活动水平是否与月经周期异常有关知之甚少。既往研究多关注运动员<sup>[10-12]</sup>,有研究者发现,运动员人群的高强度运动可引起月经紊乱和闭经问题<sup>[13-14]</sup>,但在一般育龄女性人群中,一定程度的体力活动是否可改善月经周期紊乱问题仍不清楚。此外,当下社会工作类型及生活方式的转变让久坐行为成为普遍现象,对静坐时间长与月经周期异常风险提高是否存在关联仍缺乏认识。

鉴于此,本课题组开展了一项横断面调查研究,全面深入地探索育龄女性的体力活动、静坐时间与月经周期异常的关联,以期改善育龄女性月经情况提供新的思路。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

本研究于2024年4—6月采用方便抽样的方法,通过转发问卷至各线上社群以招募参与者。研究对象入选标准为:①15~49岁女性;②过去1年未妊娠;③当前未绝经;排除标准为:①明确已经诊断为糖尿病、甲状腺疾病、卵巢早衰、PCOS、子宫内膜异位症、子宫腺肌症,严重心血管病、活动性肝肾功能不全等可能影响月经情况的患者;②患有精神疾

病如抑郁症、双相情感障碍;③3个月内使用过系统性激素或影响精神或睡眠的药物(抗抑郁药、镇静安眠药)。问卷的质量控制主要包括3个方面:①设定每个IP地址只能填写问卷1次;②整份问卷答题时间过短(<10 min)视为无效问卷;③在问卷中设置质控题,前后答案不匹配者为无效问卷。

在研究期间,共收集到1526份问卷,其中,符合纳入标准者1483例,因自我报告患有PCOS、甲状腺功能障碍、卵巢早衰、糖尿病、畸胎瘤、肾病综合征、高血压、巧克力囊肿被排除119例,抑郁状态被排除1例,长期服用系统性激素治疗被排除13例。剔除不满足质控标准的问卷91份,最终共有1259例参与者纳入分析。本研究经江苏省卫生健康发展研究中心伦理委员会批准(伦理审批号:SC-08/2023NL11)。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 体力活动水平

使用经信效度验证的国际体力活动运动问卷短卷(international physical activity questionnaire - short form, IPAQ-SF)评估对象过去1周的运动情况及静坐时间<sup>[15]</sup>。参与者报告每周进行不同类别运动的频率以及时长,包括步行类体力活动、适度体力活动、剧烈体力活动,代谢当量(metabolic equivalent, MET)赋值分别为3.3、4.0、8.0。根据1周内不同类型体力活动的频率、总时长及周体力活动代谢当量,个体的体力活动水平被分为低、中、高3组。以MET为单位,高体力活动的划分标准为各类高强度体力活动合计 $\geq 3$  d且每周总体力活动水平 $\geq 1500$  MET,或3种强度体力活动合计 $\geq 7$  d且每周总体力活动水平 $\geq 3000$  MET。中体力活动的划分标准为满足每天至少20 min的各类高强度体力活动合计 $\geq 3$  d,或每天至少30 min的各类中等强度和/(或)步行类活动合计 $\geq 5$  d,或3种强度体力活动合计 $\geq 5$  d且每周总体力活动水平 $\geq 600$  MET。低体力活动的划分标准为没有报告任何活动,或报告了一些活动,但不满足上述中、高分组标准。3种强度体力活动水平相加即为总体力活动水平。静坐时间根据该问题测量:“在过去7 d中,您每天处于静坐的时间大约为平均

每天\_\_\_\_小时\_\_\_\_分钟(包括您在工作单位、教室和寝室中,坐在办公桌前,电脑前,坐着或躺着看电视,拜访朋友,看书,乘车等的时间)。”

根据WHO发布的《关于身体活动和久坐行为指南》,成年人每周应进行150~300 min的中等强度身体活动,或者75~150 min的高强度有氧身体活动,或者中等强度和高强度身体活动结合,根据是否达到该标准,将研究对象分为达到WHO推荐中高强度活动量、未达到WHO推荐中高强度活动量。

### 1.2.2 月经周期

采用目前国际上较为通用的做法<sup>[16]</sup>,问卷收集女性月经周期情况。根据2023年PCOS评估和管理国际循证指南,对于月经初潮后3年至围绝经期,若月经周期<21 d或>35 d或每年<8个周期,则为月经周期不规律<sup>[2]</sup>,本研究采用该定义判定女性月经周期是否为异常。

### 1.2.3 协变量

研究考虑的协变量包括年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、文化程度、月经初潮年龄、痤疮、脱发、饮食习惯、月经问题相关家族史(月经紊乱/过早绝经/PCOS/卵巢早衰),睡眠质量采用中文版匹茨堡睡眠质量量表(Pittsburgh sleep quality index, PSQI)测量,心理健康情况采用抑郁焦虑压力量表测量(depression anxiety and stress scale, DASS-21)。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用R4.5.1软件整理和分析数据。符合正态分布的连续性资料,采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )描述,组间比较采用 $t$ 检验,不符合正态分布的连续性资料,采用中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]描述,采用非参数检验;计数资料采用频数和频率描述,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 或Fisher精确检验。采用Logistic回归模型,调整上述协变量因素,探讨体力活动水平与异常月经周期的关联,采用逐步增加调整变量的方式评估结果稳健性,混杂因素主要为依据现有文献及暴露发生前即已存在或确定的因素。利用协变量调整后的限制性立方样条模型分析每周的MET及静坐时间与月经周期异常的非线性关系,根据贝叶斯信息准则(Bayesian information criterion, BIC)确定模型的节点数。在不同亚组人群中检验达到WHO推荐中高强度活动量与异常月经周期的关联,探索分析结果异质性。此外,计算E值评估未测量的混杂偏倚以估计结果稳健性<sup>[17]</sup>。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

本研究共纳入1 259例研究对象,其中自我报告月经周期异常的参与者344例(27%),月经周期正常者915例(73%),年龄为(25.0±5.3)岁,体力活动水平分级为低、中、高的占比分别为35.2%、44.6%、20.2%。36.5%的研究对象达到WHO推荐的中高强度活动量。每日静坐时间为(6.5±3.1)h。

差异性分析结果发现,与月经周期正常组相比,月经周期异常组文化程度更低,月经初潮年龄更晚,具有脱发症状比例更高,母亲或姐妹40岁之前有月经紊乱病史的比例更高,且睡眠质量更差,心理健康状态更差( $P$ 均<0.001),饮食习惯为荤素搭配者比例更低( $P < 0.05$ ,表1)。

表2展示了体力活动水平、是否达到WHO推荐的中高强度活动量及静坐时间与月经周期异常的关联。结果发现,相比低体力活动水平,中等体力活动水平及高等体力活动水平与更低的月经周期异常风险相关,在所有模型中均提示具有统计学意义。具体而言,未校正混杂因素时,中等体力活动和高等体力活动分别与月经周期异常风险降低49%、51%相关(OR=0.51, 95%CI: 0.39~0.67; OR=0.49, 95%CI: 0.35~0.70)。在调整所有协变量后,相比低水平体力活动,中等体力活动与月经周期异常风险降低40%相关(OR=0.60, 95%CI: 0.44~0.81),高体力活动与月经周期异常风险降低46%相关(OR=0.54, 95%CI: 0.37~0.79);相比未达到WHO推荐的中高强度活动量,达到推荐活动量与月经周期异常风险降低36%相关(OR=0.64, 95%CI: 0.48~0.85)。此外,结果提示,静坐时间与月经周期异常风险间不存在关联,在所有的模型中,置信区间均包含0。

E值分析结果表明,要让中等体力活动、高等体力活动及达到WHO推荐的中高强度活动量的保护性效应完全消失,需存在中等水平强度的未测量的混杂因素才可推翻上述结论( $E=1.90$ ,  $E=2.06$ ,  $E=1.81$ ),该结果提示,以上结果相对稳健。

图1A中发现每周的代谢当量与月经周期异常存在显著的非线性关联( $P < 0.05$ ),曲线总体呈倒U型,曲线先下降,在MET值为每周3 185 min时到达最低点,然后逐渐缓慢上升。在图1B中显示每日静坐时长与月经周期异常间不存在显著的非线性关联( $P=0.197$ ),结合多变量逻辑模型中的结果,提示静坐时间并非月经周期异常的主要独立预测因子。

进一步,我们探讨了达到WHO的MVPA推荐标

表1 研究人群基本特征  
Table 1 Characteristics of the study participants

Variable	Total (n=1 259)	Regular menstrual cycles (n=915)	Irregular menstrual cycles (n=344)	P
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	25.0 $\pm$ 5.30	25.2 $\pm$ 5.2	24.4 $\pm$ 5.6	0.009
BMI [kg/m <sup>2</sup> , M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	20.3(18.9, 22.0)	20.3(19.1, 21.9)	20.0(18.7, 22.0)	0.105
Educational level [n(%)]				<0.001
Doctoral student	60(4.8)	42(4.6)	18(5.2)	
Postgraduate	338(26.8)	278(30.4)	60(17.4)	
Bachelor	230(18.3)	171(18.7)	59(17.2)	
Below bachelor	631(50.1)	424(46.3)	207(60.2)	
Major in medical [n(%)]				<0.001
Yes	407(32.3)	327(35.7)	80(23.3)	
No	852(67.7)	588(64.3)	264(76.7)	
Age at menarche (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	13.2(1.5)	13.1(1.5)	13.5(1.6)	<0.001
Acne [n(%)]				0.619
Yes	243(19.3)	173(18.9)	70(20.3)	
No	1 016(80.7)	742(81.1)	274(79.7)	
Hair loss [n(%)]				<0.010
Yes	351(27.9)	234(25.6)	117(34.0)	
No	908(72.1)	681(74.4)	227(66.0)	
Dietary Habits [n(%)]				0.017
Meat-based diet	132(10.5)	88(9.6)	44(12.8)	
Plant-based diet	95(7.5)	60(6.6)	35(10.2)	
Balanced diet	1 032(82.0)	767(83.8)	265(77.0)	
Family history [n(%)]				
Early menopause	37(2.9)	22(2.4)	15(4.4)	0.100
Menstrual disorders	187(14.9)	106(11.6)	81(23.5)	<0.001
Polycystic ovary syndrome	25(2.0)	20(2.2)	5(1.5)	0.546
Premature ovarian failure	12(1.0)	9(1.0)	3(0.9)	1.000
Metabolic equivalent/min-week ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1 490(1 498.5)	1 576.7(1 489.3)	1 259.5(1 500.4)	<0.001
Physical activity level [n(%)]				<0.001
Low	443(35.2)	282(30.8)	161(46.8)	
Moderate	562(44.6)	435(47.5)	127(36.9)	
High	254(20.2)	198(21.6)	56(16.3)	
Recommended MVPA [n(%)]				<0.001
Yes	460(36.5)	360(39.3)	100(29.1)	
No	799(63.5)	555(60.7)	244(70.9)	
Daily sedentary time (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	6.5 $\pm$ 3.1	6.5 $\pm$ 3.2	6.6 $\pm$ 3.1	0.516
PSQI score ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.6 $\pm$ 2.9	5.3 $\pm$ 2.8	6.3 $\pm$ 3.0	<0.001
DASS-21 score ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	21.6 $\pm$ 21.9	19.2 $\pm$ 19.8	28.2 $\pm$ 25.5	<0.001

MVPA: moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; PSQI: pittsburgh sleep quality index; DASS-21: depression, anxiety and stress scales (21-item version).

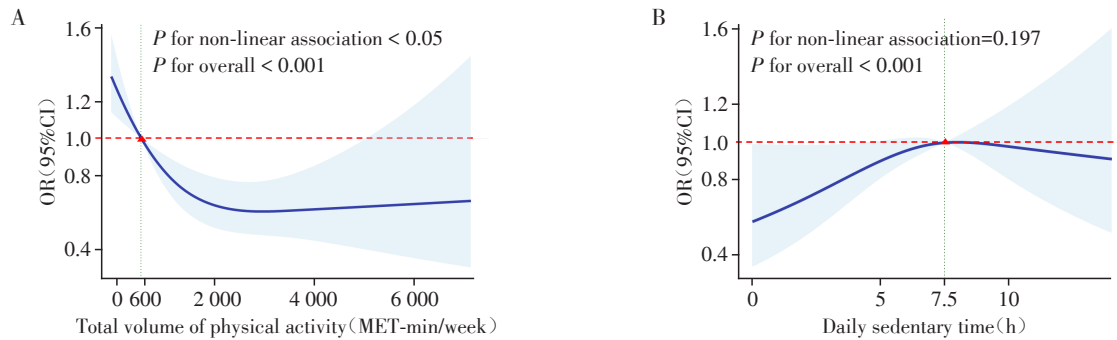
准与月经周期异常的关联在不同分层人群是否保持一致。亚组分析结果如图2所示,达到WHO的推荐活动量标准对月经周期异常的保护效应可能因年龄而异(交互作用  $P=0.03$ )。在18~20岁人群中,

达到活动量目标与月经周期异常的风险无关联(OR=0.97, 95%CI: 0.56~1.68),而在21~24岁人群中,达到活动量目标与月经周期异常的风险降低相关(OR=0.61, 95%CI: 0.36~1.01);在25~34岁人群和 $\geq$

表2 体力活动水平、是否达到WHO推荐中高强度活动量及静坐时间与月经周期异常的Logistic回归分析  
Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of physical activity level, achievement of WHO-recommended MVPA, sedentary time, and abnormal menstrual cycle

Variable	Model 1		Model 2 <sup>a</sup>		Model 3 <sup>b</sup>	
	OR(95% CI)	P	OR(95% CI)	P	OR(95% CI)	P
Physical activity level						
Low	Ref		Ref		Ref	
Middle	0.51(0.39-0.67)	<0.001	0.59(0.44-0.79)	<0.001	0.60(0.44-0.81)	<0.001
High	0.49(0.35-0.70)	<0.001	0.53(0.36-0.76)	<0.001	0.54(0.37-0.79)	<0.010
Recommended MVPA						
No	Ref		Ref		Ref	
Yes	0.63(0.48-0.82)	<0.001	0.63(0.47-0.83)	<0.010	0.64(0.48-0.85)	<0.010
Daily sedentary time	1.01(0.97-1.05)	0.516	1.02(0.98-1.07)	0.300	1.02(0.98-1.07)	0.300

a: Adjusted for age, education level, age at menarche, hair loss, dietary habits, family history of menstrual disorders, DASS-21 score, PSQI score. b: Further adjusted for acne, BMI. OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; MVPA: moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.



A: Dose-response relationship between weekly physical activity metabolic equivalents and irregular menstrual cycles. B: Dose-response relationship between daily sedentary time and irregular menstrual cycles.

图1 体力活动水平及静坐时间与月经周期异常的非线性关联

Figure 1 The nonlinear association of physical activity and daily sedentary time with irregular menstrual cycles

Variable	Count	Percent	P for interaction
Overall	1 246	100	
Age			0.030
18-20	276	22.2	
21-24	430	34.5	
25-34	466	37.4	
≥35	74	5.9	
BMI			0.602
<18.5	229	18.4	
18.5-25.0	954	76.6	
≥25.0	63	5.1	
FH+			0.364
No	1 046	83.9	
Yes	200	16.1	

Estimates were derived from logistic models. FH+, family history of menstrual disorders(MD)/polycystic ovary syndrome(PCOS)/premature ovarian failure(POF).

图2 是否达到WHO推荐中高强度活动量标准与月经周期异常的亚组分析

Figure 2 Subgroup analysis of the association of recommended MVPA with irregular menstrual cycles

35岁人群中,保护效应同样显著,且年龄越大保护效应越强(OR=0.54, 95% CI: 0.32~0.92; OR=0.21, 95% CI: 0.05~0.95)。未发现保护效应存在显著的BMI差异(交互作用P=0.602)。在BMI<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的人群中,OR=0.65(95%CI: 0.33~1.27),在BMI为18.5~25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的人群中,OR=0.62(95% CI: 0.44~0.87),在BMI≥25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的人群中,OR=0.19(95% CI: 0.03~1.29)。同样,是否有MD/PCOS/POF家族史,保护效应差异无统计学意义(交互作用P值=0.364)。

### 3 讨论

本研究发现中等体力活动水平或高等体力活动水平与更低的月经周期异常风险相关,达到WHO推荐的MVPA活动量标准与更低的月经周期异常风险相关。静坐时间与月经周期异常无统计学关联。这表明体力活动的总量可能是影响月经周期性的更关键行为因素。

一项研究发现,极低的体力活动可能会增加月经周期异常的风险<sup>[18]</sup>,与本研究结果一致。BMI与月经不调存在显著关联,一项针对1 423例19~39岁汉族女性的研究发现,肥胖患者(BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)的月经不调率高于BMI<30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的女性(OR=2.509,  $P < 0.001$ )<sup>[19-20]</sup>,适度的体力活动可能由于更高的活动量降低了肥胖可能性,从而有助于控制体重和体脂,降低月经周期异常的风险,在模型3中,进一步调整BMI及高雄激素状态指标后,体力活动与月经周期紊乱之间的关联强度及统计显著性相比模型2并未发生明显改变,该结果提示,在本研究人群中,体力活动对月经周期的影响可能在不依赖体重及高雄激素状态的独立作用途径。有研究发现,体力活动水平过高可能会使月经周期异常的风险升高<sup>[3,21-22]</sup>,这在本文的RCS分析结果中有所证实,有研究者认为,当达到一定程度的高强度体力活动时,可能会导致人体能量相对不足<sup>[23]</sup>,这会引起促性腺激素释放激素脉冲性降低,最终使月经周期异常的可能性增加<sup>[24]</sup>。多项研究结果证明,体力活动可改善抑郁焦虑症状,包括普通人群、精神疾病患者以及PCOS患者<sup>[25]</sup>,而心理压力可以影响下丘脑-垂体-卵巢轴,导致月经不调和月经量异常<sup>[26]</sup>,一项前瞻性队列研究发现,压力水平每增加一个单位,女性无排卵发生的可能性即增高70%<sup>[27]</sup>,因而适度的体力活动可能也通过减轻压力来降低月经周期异常的风险。规律运动可显著增强线粒体功能<sup>[28]</sup>,充足的体力活动可能通过增强线粒体抗氧化防御,降低炎症水平从而产生保护作用<sup>[29]</sup>。

此外,还发现静坐时间与月经周期异常无关联。或许对于月经健康而言,活动量可能是一个更强的决定因素,大于久坐的影响。研究结果提示,若从体力活动方面改善育龄女性的生殖健康,鼓励其达到足够的体力活动量比单纯减少静坐时间更具优先性。

亚组分析结果发现,体力活动的保护效应在18~20岁人群中无统计学意义,这可能是由于下丘脑-垂体-卵巢轴尚未完全成熟、学业压力、不稳定的生活节奏等,活动的积极作用被这些更强的因素所掩盖。 $\geq$ 35岁组代谢问题或许更为突出,从而身体活动的保护效应为最强。此外,体重过轻可能会导致能量负平衡(BMI<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>),提升体力活动造成能量的损耗,影响HPO轴,使得体力活动不会对月经周期起到积极的调节作用。BMI>25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>组的样本量较低,这可能是保护效应不显著的原因。

然而,本研究存在若干局限性。首先,由于本研究为横断面研究,因果推断效能有限,可能存在反向因果;此外,本研究采用基于网络的方便抽样方法及严格的排除标准使得样本可能主要来自于熟悉社交媒体且对健康话题有一定关注度的健康青年育龄女性,这些参与者可能整体上拥有更健康的生活方式或更强的健康意识,这可能导致对“体力活动-月经周期”关联的估计产生偏倚;并且,由于未能收集并控制部分可能影响体力活动水平与月经周期的关键行为与社会因素,比如参与者的职业类型以及详细的吸烟、饮酒史,且月经周期情况依赖参与者的自我报告,本研究的关联估计可能被夸大或低估。

因此,研究结论在推广到总体育龄女性时应保持谨慎,未来的研究应考虑采用概率抽样方法更好地解决代表性问题,开展前瞻性研究,并收集全面的潜在混杂因素数据,基于客观月经数据证明因果关联。期望本研究能为未来育龄女性生殖健康干预研究提供一定的参考依据。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

李红乔负责论文撰写与修改;黄玲玲负责研究方案设计与实施;王欣茹、张祎负责数据收集与质量控制;赵梦洁、郑含月负责研究对象招募;王蓓、张学宁负责项目协调;洪翔负责研究总体设计及文章内容审查。

#### Author's Contributions:

LI Hongqiao was responsible for drafting and revising the manuscript; HUANG Lingling was responsible for designing and implementing the research protocol; WANG Xinru and ZHANG Yi were responsible for data collection and quality control; ZHAO Mengjie and ZHENG Hanyue were responsible for subject recruitment; WANG Bei and ZHANG Xuening were responsible for project coordination; HONG Xiang was responsible for the overall research design and content review of the article.

#### [参考文献]

- [1] 肖赢成,贾英男. 20~39岁育龄女性妇科症状现状及就医行为影响因素分析[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2024, 39(16):3125-3129
- XIAO Y C, JIA Y N. Analysis of gynecological symptoms and factors influencing healthcare - seeking behavior among reproductive women aged 20-39[J]. Maternal and Child Health Care of China, 2024, 39(16): 3125-3129

- [2] TEEDE H J, TAY C T, LAVEN J, et al. Recommendations from the 2023 international evidence-based guideline for the assessment and management of polycystic ovary syndrome[J]. *Hum Reprod*, 2023, 38(9): 1655–1679
- [3] PASSONI P, INZOLI A, DE PONTI E, et al. Association between physical activity and menstrual cycle disorders in young athletes[J]. *Int J Sports Med*, 2024, 45(7): 543–548
- [4] OKOTH K, SMITH W P, THOMAS G N, et al. The association between menstrual cycle characteristics and cardiometabolic outcomes in later life: a retrospective matched cohort study of 704 743 women from the UK [J]. *BMC Med*, 2023, 21(1): 104
- [5] WANG Z, JUKIC A M Z, BAIRD D D, et al. Irregular cycles, ovulatory disorders, and cardiometabolic conditions in a US-based digital cohort[J]. *JAMA Netw Open*, 2024, 7(5): e249657
- [6] LAVEN J S E, LOUWERS Y V. Can we predict menopause and premature ovarian insufficiency? [J]. *Fertil Steril*, 2024, 121(5): 737–741
- [7] YU M, HAN K, NAM G E. The association between mental health problems and menstrual cycle irregularity among adolescent Korean girls[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2017, 210: 43–48
- [8] SHIM J, HAN S, BAEK J. Factors influencing menstrual regularity among female workers: a cross-sectional analysis study[J]. *BMC Womens Health*, 2024, 24(1): 299
- [9] KULLIK L, STORK M, KIEL A, et al. The prevalence of menstrual cycle symptoms and their association with mental health and sleep in German exercising women and athletes[J]. *J Sci Med Sport*, 2024, 27(6): 362–367
- [10] JOHNSON K A, SHIELDS R K. Influence of the menstrual cycle and training on the performance of a perturbed single-leg squatting task in female collegiate athletes[J]. *Orthop J Sports Med*, 2024, 12(6): 23259671241251720
- [11] HALSON S L, JOHNSTON R D, PEARSON M, et al. Menstrual-cycle symptoms and sleep characteristics in elite soccer players[J]. *Int J Sports Physiol Perform*, 2024, 19(9): 914–920
- [12] MEIGNIÉ A, DUCLOS M, CARLING C, et al. The effects of menstrual cycle phase on elite athlete performance: a critical and systematic review [J]. *Front Physiol*, 2021, 12: 654585
- [13] TAIM B C, Ó CATHÁIN C, RENARD M, et al. The prevalence of menstrual cycle disorders and menstrual cycle-related symptoms in female athletes: a systematic literature review[J]. *Sports Med*, 2023, 53(10): 1963–1984
- [14] RAVI S, WALLER B, VALTONEN M, et al. Menstrual dysfunction and body weight dissatisfaction among finnish young athletes and non-athletes [J]. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*, 2021, 31(2): 405–417
- [15] WANG C, CHEN P, ZHUANG J. Validity and reliability of International Physical Activity Questionnaire - Short Form in Chinese youth[J]. *Res Q Exerc Sport*, 2013, 84 (Suppl 2): S80–S86
- [16] MÍNGUEZ-ALARCÓN L, RIFAS-SHIMAN S L, SORIA-CONTRERAS D C, et al. Self-reported menstrual cycle length during reproductive years in relation to menopausal symptoms at midlife in Project Viva [J]. *Menopause*, 2022, 29(10): 1130–1136
- [17] CHUNG W T, CHUNG K C. The use of the E-value for sensitivity analysis[J]. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 2023, 163: 92–94
- [18] GUDMUNDSDOTTIR S L, FLANDERS W D, AUGESTAD L B. Menstrual cycle abnormalities in healthy women with low physical activity. The North-Trøndelag population-based health study[J]. *J Phys Act Health*, 2014, 11(6): 1133–1140
- [19] ZHOU X, YANG X. Association between obesity and oligomenorrhea or irregular menstruation in Chinese women of childbearing age: a cross-sectional study [J]. *Gynecol Endocrinol*, 2020, 36(12): 1101–1105
- [20] FIELDER S, NICKKHO-AMIRY M, SEIF M W. Obesity and menstrual disorders [J]. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol*, 2023, 89: 102343
- [21] COOPER G S, SANDLER D P, WHELAN E A, et al. Association of physical and behavioral characteristics with menstrual cycle patterns in women age 29–31 years [J]. *Epidemiology*, 1996, 7(6): 624–628
- [22] GIVENS A C, BERNARDS J R, KELLY K R. Characterization of female US marine recruits: workload, caloric expenditure, fitness, injury rates, and menstrual cycle disruption during bootcamp [J]. *Nutrients*, 2023, 15(7): 1639
- [23] MOUNTJOY M, SUNDGOT-BORGEN J, BURKE L, et al. The IOC consensus statement: beyond the female athlete triad—relative energy deficiency in sport (RED-S) [J]. *Br J Sports Med*, 2014, 48(7): 491–497
- [24] LOUCKS A B, THUMA J R. Luteinizing hormone pulsatility is disrupted at a threshold of energy availability in regularly menstruating women [J]. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2003, 88(1): 297–311
- [25] PATTEN R K, PASCOE M C, MORENO-ASSO A, et al. Effectiveness of exercise interventions on mental health and health-related quality of life in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a systematic review [J]. *BMC Public Health*, 2021, 21(1): 2310

- [31] URBANCSEK R, CSANÁDI Z, FORGÁCS I N, et al. Sympathetic activation in heart failure with reduced and mildly reduced ejection fraction: the role of aetiology [J]. *ESC Heart Fail*, 2021, 8(6): 5112–5120
- [32] GRONDA E, DUSI V, D'ELIA E, et al. Sympathetic activation in heart failure [J]. *Eur Heart J Suppl*, 2022, 24 (Suppl E): E4–E11
- [33] RUTSCHOW S, LI J, SCHULTHEISS H P, et al. Myocardial proteases and matrix remodeling in inflammatory heart disease [J]. *Cardiovasc Res*, 2006, 69(3): 646–656
- [34] BECKER R C, WENS A P 3RD, SADAYAPPAN S. Tissue-level inflammation and ventricular remodeling in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy [J]. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*, 2020, 49(2): 177–183
- [35] SMOLGOVSKY S, IBEH U, TAMAYO T P, et al. Adding insult to injury-inflammation at the heart of cardiac fibrosis [J]. *Cell Signal*, 2021, 77: 109828
- [36] ADAMOPOULOS D, ROVAS G, JOHNER N, et al. Left atrial wall shear stress correlates with fibrosis in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. *Nat Cardiovasc Res*. 2025, 4 (6): 677–688
- [37] UEMURA K, NISHIMORI M, SHUN N G, et al. Identification of factors associated with progression of left atrial enlargement in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. *Echocardiography*, 2023, 40(9): 976–982
- [38] HU W, XIE J, ZHU T J, et al. Serum N-acetylneuraminic acid is associated with atrial fibrillation and left atrial enlargement [J]. *Cardiol Res Pract*, 2020, 2020: 1358098
- [39] WILLIAMSON B, TONG C. Management of chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction [J]. *J Am Board Fam Med*, 2024, 37(3): 364–371
- [40] HEIDENREICH P, SANDHU A. Advances in management of heart failure [J]. *BMJ*, 2024, 385: e077025
- [41] SHIRANI M, TALEBI S, SADEGHI O, et al. Effects of marine-derived n-3 PUFA supplementation on soluble adhesion molecules: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials [J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2023, 197: 106963
- (收稿: 2025-09-02; 修回: 2025-12-10; 录用: 2025-12-12)  
(本文编辑: 蒋 莉)

(上接第402页)

- [26] POITRAS M, SHEARZAD F, QURESHI A F, et al. Bloody stressed! A systematic review of the associations between adulthood psychological stress and menstrual cycle irregularity [J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2024, 163: 105784
- [27] SCHLIEP K C, MUMFORD S L, VLADUTIU C J, et al. Perceived stress, reproductive hormones, and ovulatory function: a prospective cohort study [J]. *Epidemiology*, 2015, 26(2): 177–184
- [28] 张宸恺, 王壮志, 李方晖. 运动通过调节心磷脂合成及重塑干预衰老相关疾病 [J]. *南京医科大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2025, 45(1): 71–81
- [29] ZHANG C K, WANG Z Z, LI F H. Exercise mitigates aging-related diseases by modulating cardiolipin synthesis and remodeling [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences)*, 2025, 45(1): 71–81
- [29] DABRAVOLSKI S A, NIKIFOROV N G, EID A H, et al. Mitochondrial dysfunction and chronic inflammation in polycystic ovary syndrome [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22 (8): 3923
- (收稿: 2025-10-23; 修回: 2026-02-04; 录用: 2026-02-06)  
(本文编辑: 唐 震)