

· 论著 ·

高级职称医务人员膳食习惯与骨密度的相关性研究

张丽侠 李冲 王志芳 许莉军 王亭亭 李珊 郑丽丽*

郑州大学第一附属医院内分泌科,河南 郑州 450052

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摘要: 目的 为改善医护人员骨密度状况及膳食习惯,对其进行膳食习惯问卷及骨骼健康状况调查分析。**方法** 以参加2014年度郑州大学第一附属医院职工体检的高级职称医务人员为调查对象,发放并回收膳食习惯调查问卷,采集其体检骨密度数据,记录性别、年龄、身高、体重,采用SPSS 17.0软件进行分析。**结果** 发放问卷232份,回收有效问卷172份(其中男性51人、女性121人),平均年龄(52.5 ± 8.25)岁。每天吃、基本不吃、经常吃早餐的女性三组间股骨颈骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)(0.717 ± 0.114 , 0.726 ± 0.133 , 0.579 ± 0.062 , $P = 0.045$)、T值(-1.29 ± 0.92 , -1.28 ± 1.05 , -2.47 ± 0.57 , $P = 0.032$)、Z值(-0.16 ± 0.82 , -0.04 ± 0.91 , -1.53 ± 0.06 , $P = 0.005$)、全髋Z值(-0.32 ± 0.81 , -0.17 ± 1.04 , -1.57 ± 0.25 , $P = 0.012$),差异具有统计学意义。每天吃、基本不吃、经常吃早餐的男性三组间股骨颈BMD(0.729 ± 0.114 , 0.729 ± 0.105 , 0.611 ± 0.094 , $P = 0.040$)、Z值(-0.047 ± 0.812 , -0.113 ± 0.751 , -1.086 ± 1.186 , $P = 0.019^*$),差异具有统计学意义,不吃早餐者上述数值较低。午餐和晚餐膳食习惯不同的各组间骨密度无统计学意义。不同性别、不同膳食习惯各组间腰椎骨密度均无统计学意义。不同性别的人群在早餐选择方面有显著差异,男性人群中不吃早餐者更多($\chi^2 = 8.006$, $P = 0.014$),男性在家吃早餐者较少($\chi^2 = 14.701$, $P = 0.001$)。**结论** 在高职称医务人员中,早餐习惯和股骨颈及全髋骨密度显著相关,提示不吃早餐可能是医务人员患骨质疏松症的危险因素。男性医务人员的不良膳食习惯更为严重,有待改善。

关键词: 医务人员;骨密度;膳食习惯;不吃早餐

Study on the relationship between dietary patterns and bone mineral density in Chinese chief (associate) physicians

ZHANG lixia, LI chong, WANG zhifang, XU lijun, WANG tingting, LI Shan, ZHENG lili*

The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, China

* Corresponding author: Zheng lili, Email: zhengli63162@163.com

Abstract: Objective To improve the bone mineral density (BMD) and dietary habits of medical staff, questionnaire survey was conducted on their dietary habits and bone health status. **Methods** Chief (associate) physicians who participated in the physical examinations in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University in 2014 were surveyed. Questionnaires of dietary habits were distributed and collected, and the data on their bone mineral density, gender, age, height and weight were collected and analyzed using SPSS 17.0 Software package. **Results** 232 questionnaires were distributed and 172 valid questionnaires (male 51, female 121) were recovered; the participants' average age was (52.5 ± 8.25) years. For female staff, breakfast skipper and regular or irregular breakfast consumer had different femoral neck BMD (0.717 ± 0.114 , 0.726 ± 0.133 , 0.579 ± 0.062 , $P = 0.045$), T-score (-1.29 ± 0.92 , -1.28 ± 1.05 , -2.47 ± 0.57 , $P = 0.032$) and Z-score (-0.16 ± 0.82 , -0.04 ± 0.91 , -1.53 ± 0.06 , $P = 0.005$) and total hip Z-score (-0.32 ± 0.81 , -0.17 ± 1.04 , -1.57 ± 0.25 , $P = 0.012$), the differences were statistically significant. Similarly, male breakfast skipper and regular or irregular breakfast consumer showed different femoral neck BMD (0.729 ± 0.114 , 0.729 ± 0.105 , 0.611 ± 0.094 , $P = 0.040$) and Z-score (-0.047 ± 0.812 , -0.113 ± 0.751 , -1.086 ± 1.186 , $P = 0.019^*$). Those who skipped breakfast had lower values for the above measurements. There was no significant difference in BMD among groups with different lunch and dinner dietary habits. There was no significant difference in lumbar spine BMD among groups with different dietary habits in both women and men. There was a significant difference in the choice of breakfast consumption between males and females; there were more male breakfast skipper ($\chi^2 = 8.006$, $P = 0.014$), and less men eating breakfast at home ($\chi^2 = 14.701$, $P =$

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* 通信作者: 郑丽丽, Email: zhengli63162@163.com

0.001). **Conclusion** In chief (associate) physicians, significant correlation between breakfast habits and femoral neck and total hip BMD was observed, suggesting that skipping breakfast may be a risk factor for osteoporosis. Breakfast skipping is a common phenomenon among chief (associate) physicians, especially in the males. Improvement on their dietary habits is suggested.

Key words: medical staff; bone mineral density; dietary habit; breakfast skipping

由于我国人口众多,医务人员相对不足,医务人员长期高负荷工作所导致的各类慢性病引起越来越多的关注,其中包括骨质疏松症。随着对骨质疏松的流行性病学及发病机制的研究,人们发现膳食习惯与骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)密切相关^[1-3],国外研究表明^[4-5]不规律进餐可显著影响骨量峰值及骨密度,尤其是不吃早餐。由于工作性质的原因,医务人员的膳食习惯可能受到值班和抢救病人等因素的影响,但这些膳食改变是否影响骨密度尚无相关报道。本研究拟选取具有高级职称的医务人员为研究对象,通过调查医护人员膳食习惯、骨骼健康状况,探索医务人员骨密度状况及膳食习惯的关系,为提高医务人员健康水平、预防骨质疏松、采取针对性的措施提供科学依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象

以参加2014年度郑州大学第一附属医院职工体检的医务工作者为研究对象,选取具有高级职称的医务人员(包括医生和护士),年龄40~69岁。排除患有影响骨代谢疾病的人群,包括肝功能不全、肾功能不全、糖尿病、甲状旁腺功能亢进、甲状腺功能亢进、风湿免疫类疾病、长期慢性消化道疾病、恶性肿瘤及应用糖皮质激素超过3个月病史者。

1.2 研究方法

征求被调查对象的同意,签署知情同意书。采集被调查对象的体检资料数据,并向其发放调查问卷。所采集的体检资料,包括性别、年龄、身高、体重[计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)]、骨密度(通过GE公司双能X线骨密度仪测定腰椎、股骨颈、转子间骨密度值、T值及Z值)数据,向被调查人群发放《居民膳食营养与健康调查问卷(全国高建委营养干预专业委员会)》。膳食习惯频率界定如下,每周进食早餐6~7次为天天吃,3~5次为经常吃;0~2次为基本不吃。回收的调查表及体检结果数据录入均采用双盲录入。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 17.0软件包进行分析,正态分布计

量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两样本比较采用t检验,计数资料以百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

所选研究对象为体检资料齐全者,共发放问卷232份,回收问卷227份(回收率97.8%),有效问卷172份(有效率75.8%)。其中男性51人,女性121人,年龄(52.49 ± 7.65)岁。男性(53.49 ± 7.69)岁,BMI(25.34 ± 2.60)kg/m²;女性(52.07 ± 7.56)岁,BMI(23.16 ± 2.29)kg/m²。

2.2 骨骼健康状况

调查问卷自答骨质疏松患病者46例(26.74%,男20例、女26例),依据DEXA检测结果符合骨质疏松者41例(23.8%,男15例、女27例),其中27人未自答为骨质疏松;骨量减少96例(55.8%,男23例、女73例);所有被调查对象中每日补充钙剂者仅15例。

2.3 膳食习惯与骨密度的相关性

大部分女性医务人员(102人,84.3%)每天吃早餐,有3人基本不吃早餐,其余16人经常吃早餐。三组人群的年龄、BMI比较,差异无统计学意义;三组人群的股骨颈BMD、T值、Z值、全髋Z值比较,差异具有统计学意义(表1),不吃早餐者上述数值较低;全髋BMD、T值及其余部位BMD、T值、Z值比较,差异无统计学意义。

约70%(36例)的男性医务人员每天吃早餐,有7人基本不吃早餐,其余8人经常吃早餐。三组人群的年龄、BMI比较,差异无统计学意义,股骨颈BMD、Z值有显著差异(表2),不吃早餐者上述数值较低;股骨颈T值及其余部位BMD、T值、Z值比较,差异无统计学意义。

2.4 不同性别高职称医务人员膳食习惯的差异

不同性别的人群在早餐选择方面有显著差异,男性人群中不吃早餐或者不规律吃早餐者更多,并且在早餐进餐方式的选择方面也有显著差异(表3)。

表1 女性高职医务人员不同早餐频率组间骨密度的差异

Table 1 BMD of female chief(associate) physician in different breakfast dietary habits groups

	早餐频率			
	每天吃 (n=102)	经常吃 (n=16)	基本不吃 (n=3)	P值
年龄/岁	52.70±7.65	49.56±6.60	48.33±2.89	0.321
BMI/(kg/m ²)	23.07±2.32	23.84±2.75	23.49±1.50	0.761
腰椎1~4				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.934±0.146	0.949±0.152	0.871±0.169	0.473
T值	-1.11±1.29	-1.01±1.36	-1.60±1.59	0.523
Z值	0.01±1.18	0.21±1.48	-0.63±1.25	0.369
股骨颈				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.717±0.114	0.726±0.133	0.579±0.062	0.045*
T值	-1.29±0.92	-1.28±1.05	-2.47±0.57	0.032*
Z值	-0.16±0.82	-0.04±0.91	-1.53±0.06	0.005*
全髋				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.819±0.123	0.831±0.152	0.675±0.069	0.053
T值	-1.11±0.92	-1.08±1.14	-2.2±0.56	0.052
Z值	-0.32±0.81	-0.17±1.04	-1.57±0.25	0.012*

注: * P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

表2 男性高职医务人员不同早餐频率组间骨密度的差异

Table 2 BMD of male chief (associate) physicians in different breakfast dietary habits groups

	早餐频率			
	每天吃 (n=36)	经常吃 (n=8)	基本不吃 (n=7)	P值
年龄/岁	54.53±9.52	50.25±3.58	51.57±3.59	0.352
BMI/(kg/m ²)	25.31±2.77	25.74±2.07	24.86±2.53	0.812
腰椎1~4				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.938±0.151	0.956±0.160	0.885±0.168	0.646
T值	-1.14±1.378	-0.938±1.510	-1.528±1.566	0.718
Z值	0.002±1.362	0.175±1.681	-0.200±1.85	0.887
股骨颈				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.729±0.114	0.729±0.105	0.611±0.094	0.040*
T值	-1.241±0.979	-1.212±0.840	-1.914±0.1.013	0.235
Z值	-0.047±0.812	-0.113±0.751	-1.086±1.186	0.019*
全髋				
BMD/(g/cm ²)	0.826±0.102	0.841±0.111	0.763±0.175	0.357
T值	-1.113±0.783	-0.975±0.791	-1.543±1.419	0.426
Z值	-0.253±0.706	-0.200±0.607	-0.586±1.380	0.578

注: * P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

表3 不同性别人群早餐频率及进餐方式的差异

Table 3 The difference in breakfast dietary habits between females and males

	早餐频率			χ^2 (Fisher法)	P值
	每天吃	经常吃	基本不吃		
男	36	8	7		
女	102	16	3		
合计	138	24	10	8.006	0.014*
早餐方式					
	家里	单位食堂	路边摊		
男	33	7	4		
女	107	9	2		
合计	140	16	6	14.701	0.001*

注: * P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

根据对早餐进餐内容的选择,分为4组:粥、面包、包子、奶、鸡蛋为主者133人;饼干、面包、乳饮料为主者24人;方便面、速食品为主0人;油炸类食物为主5人。无论男性还是女性,选择不同早餐内容的各组间年龄、BMI、各部位骨密度比较,差异无统计学意义;男女对早餐内容的选择比较,差异无统计学意义。

3 讨论

本研究以40~69岁高级职称医务人员为研究

对象,结果显示这组人群中骨质疏松症发病率为38.8%,男女早餐膳食习惯均与骨密度显著相关,不吃早餐者骨密度显著低于每天吃和经常吃者。不同性别人群进食早餐的频率有显著差异,男性不吃早餐者更常见。

国内大型流行病学调查^[6]结果显示,我国50岁以上骨质疏松患病率女性为20.7%,男性为14.4%。本研究中40~69岁高级职称医务人员的骨质疏松发病率远高于普通人群,提示国内医务人员的骨骼健康状况不容乐观。流行病学调查显示国内骨质疏松患者就诊率不足1/4,治疗率仅2%。本研究中经DEXA检测符合骨质疏松症的有27人,但在问卷中未自答骨质疏松,即骨质疏松的诊断率为34.14%。所有研究对象中有15人规律服用钙剂,相比之下本研究中医务人员的骨质疏松诊断率和治疗率均较高,可能得益于自身的专业知识和易于获得的就诊条件。

健康的膳食组分会提供更多的钙、磷元素,有利于骨密度的维持^[2,7-9]。多项研究报道膳食与骨密度的关系不仅取决于膳食组分,进餐频率也与骨密度相关,尤其是早餐,不吃早餐者骨密度显著低于规律吃早餐者,与笔者的研究结果一致。有关进食早餐影响骨密度的机制分析^[10-11]表明,吃早餐与不吃早餐者每日摄入的食物种类有差异,包括营养元素和能量。每天吃早餐的人,日均钙和维生素D摄入量较高^[12-13],利于骨密度峰值的建立和维持。研究^[14-17]还发现,不吃早餐者虽然减少一餐,但全天摄入的总热量与吃早餐者无差异,且全谷类、水果和膳食纤维更少,甚至不吃早餐者更容易在晚间摄入更多的空能量食品,反而更容易发生腹型肥胖、糖尿病及代谢综合征,糖脂代谢异常也是影响骨密度的因素。吃或不吃早餐,不仅仅是营养元素和能量供给的差异,也代表了不同生活方式。Widaman等^[18]及Nakade等^[19]研究发现,不吃早餐与慢性应激及其他社会心理因素有关;高允锁等^[20]研究表明医务人员不吃早餐和疲劳感密切相关,而慢性应激与疲劳导致骨密度下降已得到大量研究证实^[21-23],这种作用可能是通过影响丘脑-垂体-靶腺轴功能形成的,包括肾上腺、性腺、甲状腺激素以及生长激素分泌的改变^[24-26]。

本研究中,医务人员不吃早餐的比例分别为男性13.7%,女性2.5%,其中男性医务人员不吃早餐的比例高于中国疾病预防控制中心报道的2010年中国成年人就餐行为情况分析,女性医务人员与该

报道结果相似^[27]。分析其原因,首先多数研究^[4]发现男性不吃早餐较女性更常见;其次,本研究男性医务人员中外科医生占比例较高,工作及就餐时间更不规律,而女性医务人员多为内科医生或护士,工作时间相对规律。另外,2010年中国成年人就餐行为情况分析报道^[27]中男女选择早餐进餐方式有显著差异,女性更多在家吃早餐,与本研究结果相似。从本次调查结果看,医务人员不吃早餐现象不容忽视,尤其是男性,应采取针对性措施,以便更有效地改善医务人员的膳食习惯。

本研究仅在郑州大学第一附属医院职工中开展,代表性有限,亟需在全国多中心调查医务人员的膳食习惯与骨密度状况。另外,早餐膳食习惯仅代表生活方式的一部分,早餐习惯是否和运动、户外时间、熬夜等生活不规律有关,这些因素是否也影响了不吃早餐人群的骨密度,本研究组拟针对这部分内容开展进一步的研究。

4 结论

高级职称医务人员中骨质疏松症发病率较高,不吃早餐可能是造成骨量丢失的原因。男性高职医务人员不吃早餐的现象更为常见,膳食习惯有待改善。高级职称医务人员的膳食理念不仅影响自身健康,也会对周围同事及他们所诊治患者的健康理念有重要影响。因此,应积极采取切实可行的措施,以改善高职医务人员的膳食习惯,加强其对骨骼健康的认识。

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