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• 综述 •

饮食营养与炎症-癌症危险性的关系

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[摘要] 慢性炎症在癌症的进化发育中起促进作用。某些饮食种类及生活习惯等可干预因素对炎-癌转化有重要影响。日常饮食中的各类食物可按照一定的标准分为促炎症食物和抗炎症食物, 通过促进或抑制体内的炎症微环境影响某些癌症的发生和发展。由不良饮食和体力活动缺乏导致的肥胖本身即可营造炎症环境, 与营养因素共同推动癌症的进化发育进程。通过对饮食结构的调节和生活习惯的改变可控制炎-癌转化过程, 对癌症病因预防具有重要价值。

[关键词] 肿瘤; 炎症; 饮食习惯; 肥胖

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Role of diet and nutrition in the risk of inflammation-to-cancer

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[Abstract] Chronic inflammation plays an important role in cancer evolution and development. Some adjustable factors concerning diet and lifestyles can influence the transition from chronic inflammation to cancer. According to an established standard, food can be classified into pro-inflammatory food and anti-inflammatory food, which may affect the occurrence and progression of some cancers via promoting or inhibiting inflammatory microenvironment. Obesity caused by unhealthy diet and lack of physical activities can create inflammatory microenvironment, together with nutritional factors, they can promote cancer evolution and development. It is of great significance to improve food structure and lifestyle to control the evolution and development of inflammation-associated cancers.

[Key words] neoplasms; inflammation; food habits; obesity

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癌症是严重威胁人类健康和生命的重大疾病, 自炎症和肿瘤的相关性假设提出后, 慢性炎症导致肿瘤的发生和进展(即“炎症相关性肿瘤”)这一学说已被广泛认可^[1]。体内炎症环境是导致各种癌症的重要危险因素, 很多癌症是在慢性炎症的基础上发生的, 比如吸烟-气管炎-矽肺与肺癌、胃炎-幽门螺杆菌-胃癌、慢性溃疡性结肠炎-结肠癌和慢性肝炎-肝癌等^[2]。除此之外, 炎症环境可以促进表观遗传学的改变, 这些改变也极有可能导致炎症相关肿瘤的

发生。因此, 持续的炎症反应导致体细胞不断坏死-增生, 增加了基因组不稳定性, 促进了癌症的进化发育过程。日常生活中的饮食种类和膳食模式可诱发机体持续性炎症, 后者在某种程度上促进癌症发生。生活习惯可以影响饮食中营养的摄取和吸收, 从而影响身体的炎症状态。通过改善饮食结构和摒弃不良生活习惯等干预措施, 有助于从预防医学“治未病”的角度降低人群癌症发生率。因此, 本文从饮食营养与炎症-癌症关系的角度作一综述。

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1 饮食及生活习惯与炎症-癌症的关系

降低癌症发生率的重点和关键是发现暴露于哪些危险因素的人群容易发生癌症,应着重探索饮食(种类、结构和烹饪方式等)、生活习惯(烟酒嗜好等)这些可干预因素对炎-癌转化过程的影响,从而有针对性地采取投入产出合理的干预措施以降低癌症发生率。饮食与炎症密切关联,且在调节慢性炎症的过程中起重要作用。人类通过消费食物获得生存能力,同时多样化的食物和相应增加的营养素为癌症进化提供动力。在癌症进化发育过程中,细胞能否有效地防癌变或修复,受控于细胞外的微环境^[3],其中包括能量以及适量营养素的利用。食物种类、营养和某些生活习惯导致危险因子暴露,通过改变炎症微环境和细胞原有生长发育过程促进癌症发生和发展。

大量流行病学研究^[4-16]发现,饮食营养及生活习惯与某些癌症的危险性密切相关(表1)。膳食营养素对炎症-癌症进化的影响是环境因素和遗传因素交互作用的结果。膳食影响癌症危险性的主要原因是膳食中的促炎食物加强了机体的炎症环境,如红肉和利用煎炸熏烤等烹调方式加工的食物可促进癌症特别是结直肠癌的发生;而食物中的抗氧化剂,如维生素C、维生素E、β-胡萝卜素等以及十字花科蔬菜和葱属类蔬菜均可降低致瘤物对大肠细胞DNA的损伤,从而降低癌症的危险性^[4]。其中,十字花科和葱属类蔬菜含有丰富的苯乙基异硫氰酸盐,可有效阻止多种致瘤物的致瘤作用,多吃十字花科蔬菜可降低癌症的危险性^[4]。此外,不洁的饮食与生活习惯可增加被致病微生物感染的概率,这些微生物或其分泌的毒素有明确的致炎、致癌作用。

表1 食物消费、体质指数和生活习惯与炎症-癌症危险性的关系

Tab 1 Associations between food consumption, BMI, life lifestyle factors and inflammation-to-cancer risk

Cancer	Food species and main factors	
	Increase the risk of inflammation-to-cancer	Decrease the risk of inflammation-to-cancer
Colorectal cancer ^[4]	Red meat, processed meat, deep-fried food, grilled food, alcohol (male), waist circumference, cheese, fat, animal viscera, sesame, high-sugar diet, BMI>28 kg/m ² (standard of Chinese adults)	Coarse grain, garlic, dairy, non-starch vegetables, fruits, marine fish, seafood, cruciferous vegetables (e.g., cabbage), egg yolk, adequate sunlight, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (Aspirin, etc.), regular physical activity
Hepatocellular carcinoma ^[5]	HBV infection, HCV infection, moldy grain and beans, diabetes, red meat, high alcohol consumption, red or yellow vegetables (e.g. carrots), BMI>28 kg/m ² (African-American)	Fruits, white meat (fish, chicken, etc.), food contained n-3 unsaturated fatty acids, food containing lycopene (e.g., tomato), food containing flavonoids, lignans, green tea, coffee intake (≥ 3 cups/d), mental health, regular physical activity
Biliary tract cancer ^[6]	Liver fluke infection (Thailand), HCV infection, HBV infection, primary sclerosing cholangitis, hepatolithiasis, exposure to chemical carcinogen, fried food, fat, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Vitamin A, vitamin C, cruciferous vegetables, fruits, fish, diet fiber, fresh seafood, regular physical activity
Renal cell carcinoma ^[7]	Trichloroethylene, hypertension, kidney calculi, BMI>28 kg/m ² , diabetes, dairy, high-level fat and protein intake, moldy and broiled food, smoking, analgesics contained phenacetin	Alcohol, cruciferous vegetables, dark-green vegetables, diet fiber, β-cryptoxanthin, lycopene, vitamin C, regular physical activity
Gastric cancer ^[8]	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection, salt, salted food, processed meat, smoked food, broiled food, coarse grain, cayenne pepper	Non-starch vegetables, allium vegetables, fruits, fresh seafood, beans (soybeans and related product), vitamin D and sunlight, regular physical activity

续表

Cancer	Food species and main factors	
	Increase the risk of inflammation-to-cancer	Decrease the risk of inflammation-to-cancer
Lung cancer ^[9]	Smoking, history of respiratory disease, dust, asbestos dust, cooking fumes (female), PM2.5, chronic pneumonia, arsenic in drinking water, red meat, processed meat, butter	Broccoli, spinacia oleracea, carrots, red or yellow vegetables (sweet potato of red yolk, etc.), seafood, animal viscera, regular physical activity
Breast cancer ^[10]	High-level estrogen, hyperplasia of mammary glands, late marriage and childbirth, red meat, processed meat, fat, excessive drinking, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Fish, beans and related products, fruits, vegetables, olive, vitamin D (egg yolk, fish liver oil preparation, sunlight, etc.), regular physical activity
Pancreatic cancer ^[11]	Diabetes, chronic pancreatitis, smoking, β-naphthylamine, benzene, high-level triglyceride, cholelithiasis, red meat, processed meat, starchy foods, asbestos, high alcohol consumption, high-sugar content food, BMI>28 kg/m ² , waist circumference	Fruits, folic acid, allium vegetables, diet fiber, vitamin C, vitamin E, food contained selenium, unsaturated fatty acids (USFA), regular physical activity
Prostate cancer ^[12]	High-calcium diet, red meat, processed meat, dairy, prostatitis, sedentary entertainment, pungency and greasiness food, saturated fatty acids (SFA), high-level androgen, hypertension, a large number of n-3 unsaturated fatty acids preparation, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Lycopene, garlic, allium vegetables (onion, etc.), pumpkin seeds, food contained selenium, green tea, selenium preparation, beans, food containing vitamin E (e.g. nuts), α-tocopherol, aspirin, regular physical activity
Ovarian cancer ^[13]	Hormone replacement therapy, talc, smoking, precocious puberty, endometriosis, uncooked and cold food, fat-rich food, preference for meat, high-level cholesterol, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Non-starch vegetables, green tea, breast-feeding, dairy, vitamin D, vitamin B ₆ , aspirin, oral contraceptives, tubal ligation, regular physical activity
Cervical cancer ^[14]	HPV infection, smoking, oral contraceptives, high-level diethylstilbestrol, early sexual activity, high-carbohydrate food, high-calorie food, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), BMI>28 kg/m ²	Carrot, vitamin C, vitamin E, retinol, green vegetables, root vegetables, allium vegetables, citrus fruits, regular physical activity
Esophageal cancer ^[15]	Smoking, betel nut, high alcohol consumption, reflux esophagitis, Barrett's esophagus, pickled food, corrosive food, mate, red meat, processed meat, hot food and drinks, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Aspirin, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, yellow or green vegetables, berry (raspberry, etc.), diet fiber, folic acids, vitamin B ₆ , vitamin E, vitamin C, β-carotene
Gallbladder cancer ^[16]	Gallstone, chronic cholecystitis, nitrogen toluene, N-nitrosamine, heavy drinking, high calorie food, red peppers, red meat, chronic diarrhea, smoking, high-carbohydrate diet, BMI>28 kg/m ²	Garlic, fish, semen coicis, carrot, green pepper, sweet potato, mango, papaya, citrus fruits, cruciferous vegetables, beans, onion, regular physical activity

BMI: Body mass index; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus; HPV: Human papilloma virus

2 炎症性饮食与癌症

饮食具有免疫调节作用。两个最具代表性的膳食模式——西方膳食模式和地中海膳食模式,与慢性炎症的联系非常紧密。西方膳食模式中高比例的红肉、高脂产品、细粮和简单的碳水化合物与人群中

高水平的C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)和白介素(interleukin, IL)-6有关^[17]。而地中海膳食模式中高比例的谷物、鱼、水果和绿色蔬菜、适度的饮酒和橄榄油摄入、低量的红肉和黄油摄入,则可降低人群体内炎症分子的表达水平。水果和蔬菜摄入量高的膳食与人群低水平CRP显著相关^[12]。此

外,某些特殊的营养素,如短链脂肪酸、膳食纤维、适度的乙醇、维生素E、维生素C、 β -胡萝卜素和镁也与低水平炎症有一定的关联性。

许多营养因子可以调节炎症反应和免疫功能,如维生素A、维生素E、硒和多不饱和脂肪酸等^[17]。因此,营养不良会削弱机体自身免疫功能,被称为“肠道屏障”的肠道样淋巴细胞的细胞功能就依赖于营养,如n-3多不饱和脂肪酸能增强肠道淋巴细胞的免疫功能,而高浓度的n-6不饱和脂肪酸则具有免疫抑制作用^[4]。当伴有特殊微量营养素,如维生素A、维生素B、叶酸和维生素C等的缺乏时,大多数免疫功能会被抑制,从而使机体无法控制慢性炎症的发生和发展。所以免疫状况和慢性炎症可用来解释世界不同地区的癌症模式,比如在高收入国家中发病率高的癌症一般是与激素有关的癌症,如前列腺癌和乳腺癌;而在中低收入国家尤其是贫穷地区,则多为与感染因素相关的癌症,如肝癌^[18]。

2.1 促炎/抗炎饮食评定方法 Cavicchia等^[17]于2009年提出了饮食致炎性的DII评估方案。这个方案旨在定义并且确认致炎症指数,即高敏感性C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平的间隔变化,从而评估食物致炎症的潜在可能性。DII法考虑了不同的营养数据,包括能量、饮料、酒精(乙醇)、宏量营养素以及微量营养素如维生素、微量元素等。

在对食物进行评分时,首先选取6个主要的炎症标记:IL-1 β 、IL-4、IL-6、IL-10、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)和CRP。标记-1为促炎效果的,能显著增加IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP水平或降低IL-4、IL-10水平;标记+1是抗炎症效果的,即显著降低IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 和CRP水平或增加IL-4、IL-10水平;标记0则表示膳食对炎症没有影响。在个别研究里,有的成分同时升高或降低促炎和抗炎指标,也有研究显示某种食物成分可增加某个促炎指标水平同时又降低另一个促炎指标水平。对于这种情况则采取平均效应,即评分依据于成分对于炎症标记实际的改变。比如,如果某成分没有影响IL-6或IL-10,但减少了CRP的量,那么该成分就标记为+1。

然后采取以下步骤对炎症指数打分。首先,将有关的研究分类,对不同研究方法,根据其可信度和有效性赋予不同的权重。第二,利用这些权重值,对每种食物成分的促炎或抗炎指数进行计算。接下来计算分数:(1)在所有研究中,将抗炎和促炎的实验

分开,并分开计算出某种成分的抗炎和促炎相应的权值;(2)计算出抗炎或促炎部分在总权值中的比重后,用抗炎部分减去促炎部分的分值。第三,如果某研究中食物加权后的分值大于100,那么就采用第二步中(1)和(2)的方法获得的分值;但如果加权分值小于100,那么用其分值除以100再乘以原来的加权分值,便得到调整后的分值。研究结果表明饮食中某些抗炎症指数高的成分与降低hs-CRP的高水平密切相关^[17]。

2.2 促炎症食物 按照DII食物评分法,能量、碳水化合物、脂肪、n-6脂肪酸、单不饱和脂肪酸、饱和脂肪酸、胆固醇等属于促进炎症的食物成分,相应的红肉、烟熏肉、盐渍肉和油炸烧烤类等高脂高能且富含促炎成分的食物则归为促炎症食物^[17]。在食用过多红肉和加工类肉制品后,摄入的血红素量相应激增。血红素在小肠中被血红素加氧酶分解,释放出亚铁离子,亚铁离子不仅可激活氧化反应转录因子、促炎性细胞因子和铁诱导的缺氧信号转导,同时还可增加活性氧簇尤其是H₂O₂的含量,诱发更加强烈的氧化应激^[4]。H₂O₂随后可引起基因变异和诱导细胞因子(IL-6、IL-8、TNF- α 、NF- κ B)的表达^[19],增加细胞毒性,并且刺激炎症应答,增加癌症危险性,加快癌症进化。在消化红肉的过程中,会产生大量的亚铁离子和N-亚硝基化合物,N-亚硝基化合物通过诱发DNA互补碱基对间的交联,在炎症反复的情况下启动细胞癌变进程;同时还产生过量的氧化型胆固醇和乙醛,从而诱导转化生长因子 β 的表达并且促进细胞非正常增殖^[17]。队列研究的meta分析显示,每日摄入100g加工肉类可使结肠/直肠癌的危险性增加14%^[20]。

2.3 抗炎症食物 同样的,根据DII食物评分法,绿茶、咖啡因、葡萄酒、啤酒、乙醇、膳食纤维、n-3脂肪酸、蛋白质、维生素A、维生素B₁、维生素B₂、烟酸、维生素C、维生素E、 β -胡萝卜素、适量的铁等属于抗炎症食物成分^[17]。地中海膳食结构是目前公认最健康的膳食模式,主要原因就是地中海膳食模式包含了高比例的绿叶蔬菜和水果,而此类食物除了含丰富的维生素和镁外,也包含了大量的膳食纤维。根据Cavecchia等^[17]的DII食物抗炎症评分法,膳食纤维在33种抗炎食物成分中位列第7。膳食纤维可与致癌物结合,吸收杂环胺类物质,改善肠道上皮组织增生,保持肠道上皮细胞完整性。膳食

纤维还可刺激肠道中的细菌进行厌氧发酵,产生短链脂肪酸,而短链脂肪酸可使肠道内 pH 保持稳定,诱导结直肠癌细胞的凋亡,阻止进一步可能的癌变^[21]。此外,膳食纤维可通过减少 IL-6、TNF-α、环氧合酶(COX-2)的产生和抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶基因的表达^[21],在最大程度上避免细胞接触炎症环境,减少被反复刺激而导致癌变的可能性。如果每天从食物中摄取 10 g 膳食纤维,可使患结直肠癌的危险性下降 10%^[20]。

此外,大多数促炎症食物除含有直接致癌物质如杂环胺等外,还含有大量的氧自由基,某些膳食成分还可直接参与活性氧形成,影响抗氧化防御系统和促进炎性过程^[17]。绿叶蔬菜、水果和菌类可提供大量的维生素 C 和矿物质元素硒等抗氧化营养素,这些营养素作为抗氧化剂可提供电子使自由基还原,通过限制自由基介导的损伤从而降低对细胞的伤害,保护细胞少受刺激以免启动癌症基因,同时增强机体的免疫能力,阻碍慢性炎症的发展。

3 肥胖与炎症-癌症

随着膳食模式的改变,尤其是高热量快餐类食物所占比例显著增加,人们摄入营养素的量和种类逐渐变少且不均衡;同时伴随着能量和乙醇的过多摄入,久坐不动的时间增加,锻炼时间的日益减少,以致超重和肥胖发生率显著增加。除了导致一些慢性疾病如糖尿病、心血管疾病、非酒精性脂肪肝外,肥胖亦是癌症的重要危险因素^[22]。用于治疗糖尿病的二甲双胍对癌症有一定的预防效果。

肥胖可导致代谢紊乱,使机体具有低度的慢性炎症状态以及内分泌失调等异常状况,在癌症的启动和促进阶段通过多条信号通路影响癌症进化,增加癌症的危险性。同时脂肪细胞还合成促炎症因子,与瘦型人相比,肥胖个体血液中的 TNF-α、IL-6 和 CRP 水平升高,这些因素均可促进癌症的发展^[22]。另外,肥胖还可直接影响许多血液激素水平,如胰岛素、胰岛素样生长因子(IGF-1)和雌激素等,这些激素可形成一种促癌和抑制细胞凋亡的环境,从而刺激炎症反应^[23]。例如肥胖会导致肝脏中的生长激素受体上调,与分泌的生长激素相结合从而刺激 IGF-1 的产生;胰岛素/IGF-1 和 RAS 信号通路间有显著的联系,再加上结直肠癌细胞会频繁过表达 RAS 原癌基因,RAS 原癌基因可诱导大肠

息肉进一步形成浸润性癌^[22,24]。研究显示结直肠癌危险性将随 BMI 的增加而增加(BMI 每增加 5 kg/m²,危险性增加 15%)^[20]。除了遗传性和继发性肥胖,单纯由营养过剩所造成的单纯性肥胖占绝大多数,而此类肥胖可通过饮食和运动加以控制。

4 总结及展望

慢性炎症微环境促进肿瘤起始细胞变异-选择-适应是一个缓慢的进化过程。遗传因素、环境因素等任一相关因子都可能增加癌症的危险性,累积的危险因子越多,罹患癌症的危险性就越高。几乎所有膳食模式都可以通过改变代谢、调节炎症过程而影响肿瘤发生。膳食中的营养素和食物成分通过与宿主遗传因素发生交互作用,改变 DNA 本身或者改变 DNA 中遗传信息的翻译方式,最终抑制或促进癌症发生。饮食中的营养因素主要通过氧化应激和炎症来影响癌症细胞的进化过程。膳食中的抗氧化剂可清除活性氧从而降低活性氧引起的 DNA 损伤,多酚等抗氧化膳食成分可激活信号转导通路,该通路可激活抗氧化应答单元,并使解毒酶的表达上调^[17]。此外,慢性炎症环境可促进细胞增殖、分化,同时抑制凋亡并且诱导血管生成,而炎症诱发的癌症对食物和营养因素敏感。膳食中的营养成分如维生素 D 可通过抑制炎性过程减缓癌症的进化^[25]。

通过饮食营养来预防癌症有着较高的实用价值。提高绿叶蔬菜、水果以及葱属类食物的摄入量,粗细粮适当搭配,尽量少吃精细加工的肉类食物,适当饮酒以及良好的生活习惯可降低罹患癌症的危险性。对于早期预防效果明显好于晚期治疗的癌症,通过宏观的营养调控放慢并控制炎-癌的转化过程,在癌症预防的推广应用和发展中具有重要意义。

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