

DOI:10.16781/j.0258-879x.2016.12.1453

强直性脊柱炎患者饮食习惯调查

李 婷[△], 殷 健[△], 汤予双, 赵 娟, 吴 歆, 徐沪济*

第二军医大学长征医院风湿免疫科, 上海 200003

[摘要] **目的** 研究强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)患者的饮食习惯与健康人群的差异,探讨饮食这一环境因素在AS发病中的作用。**方法** 对2014年7月到2015年4月在我科就诊的123例AS患者及年龄、性别匹配的120例健康志愿者进行饮食习惯的现况调查,采用单因素及多因素分析比较AS患者和健康对照人群饮食习惯的差异。根据Bath强直性脊柱炎病情活动指数(BASDAI)将AS患者分为病情活动组(BASDAI>4分)和病情无活动组(BASDAI≤4分),研究病情活动与饮食习惯的关系;根据HLA-B27的表达将患者分为HLA-B27阳性组和HLA-B27阴性组,研究饮食和HLA-B27的交互作用对AS发病的影响。**结果** AS患者和健康对照人群之间在饮食口味倾向、主食结构、平均每天高胆固醇食物、每天豆制品、是否吸烟、饮酒频率等饮食习惯上差异存在统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素分析发现嗜辣口味、每天适量豆制品摄入、适量饮酒是AS发病的保护因素,每天吸烟是AS发病的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。AS病情活动与饮食习惯无关。HLA-B27阳性的患者在饮食口味倾向、豆制品的摄入、吸烟、饮酒等方面与健康对照人群差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$)。**结论** 饮食结构不同可能是AS发病的重要环境因素之一,HLA-B27与饮食习惯对AS发病的影响可能存在交互作用。

[关键词] 强直性脊柱炎;饮食习惯;抗炎饮食;HLA-B27

[中图分类号] R 593.23

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 0258-879X(2016)12-1453-06

Investigation of eating habits of patients with ankylosing spondylitis

LI Ting[△], YIN Jian[△], TANG Yu-shuang, ZHAO Juan, WU Xin, XU Hu-ji*

Department of Rheumatology, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200003, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To study the difference of eating habits between patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and the healthy controls, and to explore the role of diet as an environmental factor in the pathogenesis of AS. **Methods** A total of 123 AS patients and 120 matched healthy volunteers were enrolled in the present study from Jul. 2014 to Apr. 2015. The single factor and multivariate analysis were used to compare the differences in eating habits between the patients with AS and the healthy volunteers. According to the Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index (BASDAI), AS patients were divided into active disease group (BASDAI > 4 points) and non-active disease group (BASDAI ≤ 4 points), and the relationship between disease activity and eating habit was studied. The patients were also divided into HLA-B27 positive group and HLA-B27 negative group to study the effects of diet and HLA-B27 interaction on the incidence of AS. **Results** There were significant differences between the AS patients and the healthy volunteers in eating taste tendency, staple food structure, average daily high cholesterol food, daily soy products, and smoking and drinking frequency ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that spicy taste, moderate daily intake of soy products and moderate drinking were the protective factors for AS, and smoking was an independent risk factor for AS ($P < 0.05$). The disease activity of AS was not related to the eating habits. There were significant differences between HLA-B27 positive patients and the healthy volunteers in eating taste tendency, soy intake, smoking and alcohol consumption ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** The dietary components may be an important environmental influencing factor of AS. HLA-B27 may interact with eating habits in their influence on the pathogenesis of AS.

[Key words] ankylosing spondylitis; food habits; anti-inflammatory diet; HLA-B27

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2016, 37(12): 1453-1458]

强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)是一种病因未明的慢性炎症性疾病,主要侵犯中轴骨

[收稿日期] 2016-05-29 **[接受日期]** 2016-10-14

[作者简介] 李 婷, 硕士, 主治医师. E-mail: liting@smmu.edu.cn; 殷 健, 博士, 主治医师. E-mail: yinjian@smmu.edu.cn

[△]共同第一作者(Co-first authors).

* 通信作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-81885511, E-mail: xuhuji@smmu.edu.cn

略。我国 AS 的发病率约为 0.20%~0.54%^[1]。AS 的发病机制不明,目前认为 AS 的发病与遗传和环境因素均相关,具有特定遗传背景的人群在环境因素的触发下,导致持续性的免疫功能紊乱,最终发生自身免疫性疾病^[2]。肠道内的细菌如肠道分节丝状菌等可导致黏膜局部白介素 1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、IL-6、IL-23 和 IL-17 浓度的升高,从而引起肠道局部的炎症;部分促炎因子可进入血液循环,导致关节的炎症^[3]。因而,研究者认为肠道菌群紊乱是导致关节炎发病的重要环境因素。肠道内菌群与饮食有密切关系,故本研究针对 AS 患者进行饮食习惯的问卷调查并分析其结果,以找出 AS 患者饮食习惯的特点,进而探索饮食等环境因素在 AS 发病中的作用。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究采用成组设计的病例对照研究。参照文献^[4]采用公式 $n = 2pq(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 / (p_1 - p_0)^2$ 计算所需样本量,按照 $\alpha = 0.05, \beta = 0.1, p_1, p_0$ 分别为 AS 组和健康对照组各饮食因素的估计值,得出所需最低样本量 AS 组病例为 115 例。选择 2014 年 7 月至 2015 年 4 月于第二军医大学长征医院风湿免疫科确诊的 AS 患者 123 例。AS 组纳入标准:患者均符合 1984 年修订的纽约 AS 诊断标准^[5];排除标准:患有其他自身免疫性疾病和代谢性疾病者。AS 组男性 107 例(87.0%),女性 16 例(13.0%);年龄 15~78 岁,平均(39.1±13.4)岁;平均病程为(11.8±9.1)年。Bath 强直性脊柱炎病情活动指数(Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index, BASDAI)^[6]为 3.29±2.23, Bath 强直性脊柱炎功能性指数(Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index, BASFI)^[6]为 2.63±2.43。

根据 AS 组患者年龄、性别分布特征选取 120 例健康体检成年人作为健康对照组,健康对照组人群均排除自身免疫性及代谢性疾病。男性 105 例(87.5%),女性 15 例(12.5%);年龄 22~67 岁,平均(40.9±11.7)岁。

1.2 资料收集 对所有研究对象进行问卷调查,记录一般信息,包括年龄、性别等。发放饮食习惯问卷,问卷参考以往研究所采用的针对中国人群的问

卷内容^[7]制定,包括 24 项问题:平均一周吃几次早餐,饮食口味倾向,饮食结构,午餐和晚餐的习惯,主食结构,平均每天摄入主食量,平均每天煎炸或用大量油炒的食物量,平均每天高胆固醇食物摄入量,平均每天红肉摄入量,平均每天白肉或蛋类摄入量,平均每天蔬菜摄入量,平均每天水果摄入量,每天豆类制品摄入量,平均每天奶类制品(不含酸奶)摄入量,一周内是否喝酸奶或益生菌饮料,酸奶或益生菌饮料摄入量,常吃发酵食品,平均每天喝水量,喝汤或粥的习惯,喝茶或咖啡的习惯,是否吸烟,接触二手烟情况,饮酒频率,平均每天酒精摄入量。由经过培训的研究人员现场发放问卷,现场回收。

1.3 研究方法 比较 AS 组和健康对照组研究对象之间饮食习惯的差异,研究 AS 发病的危险因素。根据 BASDAI 将 AS 患者分为病情活动组(BASDAI>4 分)和病情无活动组(BASDAI≤4 分)^[5],研究病情活动与饮食习惯的关系。由本院检验科采用流式细胞技术测定 AS 患者的 HLA-B27 表达情况,根据结果将 AS 患者分为 HLA-B27 阳性组和 HLA-B27 阴性组,研究饮食和 HLA-B27 的交互作用对 AS 发病的影响。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行数据处理和统计学分析。将是否 AS 患者作为结果变量,各项饮食习惯问题作为自变量,并设置哑变量,采用单因素和多因素 logistic 回归分析比较两组研究对象之间的饮食习惯差异。计算 P 值及比值比(odd ratio, OR),OR 值取 95%可信区间(CI)。检验水准(α)为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 AS 组患者与健康对照组人群饮食习惯的比较 单因素分析结果发现,两组研究对象在平均一周吃几次早餐、饮食结构、午餐和晚餐的习惯、主食结构、平均每天摄入主食量、平均每天煎炸或用大量油炒的食物量、平均每天红肉摄入量、平均每天白肉或蛋类摄入量、平均每天蔬菜摄入量、平均每天水果摄入量、平均每天奶类制品(不含酸奶)摄入量、一周内是否喝酸奶或益生菌饮料、酸奶或益生菌饮料摄入量、常吃发酵食品、平均每天喝水量、喝汤或粥的习惯、喝茶或咖啡的习惯等饮食习惯方面的差异无统计学意义。AS 组患者和健康对照组研究对象

在饮食口味倾向、平均每天高胆固醇食物摄入量、每天豆类制品摄入量、是否吸烟、饮酒频率等饮食习惯的差异存在统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。嗜辣口味、适量的胆固醇食物、豆类制品和适量的酒精摄入是 AS 发病的保护因素,而吸烟是 AS 发病的危险因素。将以上存在差异的饮食习惯进一步作多因素分析,发现嗜辣口味、每天适量豆制品摄入、适量饮酒是 AS 发病的保护因素,而每天吸烟是 AS 发病的独立危险因素。详见表 1。

2.2 不同病情活动程度 AS 患者饮食习惯的比较 根据 BASDAI 将 AS 患者分为病情活动组(BASDAI > 4 分, 100 例, 81.3%) 和病情无活动组

(BASDAI ≤ 4 分, 23 例, 18.7%), 比较两组患者的饮食习惯差异, 发现两组患者在饮食习惯方面差异无统计学意义。

2.3 饮食和 HLA-B27 的交互作用对 AS 发病的影响 123 例 AS 患者中有 104 例 HLA-B27 阳性患者和 19 例 HLA-B27 阴性患者。HLA-B27 阳性患者在饮食口味倾向、豆制品的摄入、吸烟、饮酒等方面与健康对照组人群差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, 表 2), 其中嗜辣口味、饮酒、豆制品摄入是 AS 发病的保护因素, 而每天吸烟是危险因素。HLA-B27 阴性患者在饮食习惯上与健康对照组差异无统计学意义。

表 1 AS 组患者与健康对照组饮食习惯比较

Tab 1 Differences in eating habits between AS patients and healthy volunteers

Eating habits	AS N=123, n	HC N=120, n	OR (95% CI, univariate analysis)	OR (95% CI, multivariate analysis)
Diet taste tendency				
Light	79	52	NA	NA
Addicted to sugar	8	13	0.51(0.18, 1.45)	0.56(0.12, 2.68)
Addicted to spicy	25	40	0.41(0.21, 0.78)*	0.32(0.14, 0.78)*
Addicted to salt	11	15	0.51(0.20, 1.27)	0.28(0.07, 1.14)
High cholesterol foods ^a				
Less than 1 copy	83	54	NA	NA
1-2 copies	37	56	0.42(0.24, 0.76)*	0.52(0.23, 1.18)
>2-3 copies	1	10	0.08(0.01, 0.70)*	0.04(0.00, 1.62)
Above 3 copies	2	0	NA	NA
Soy products ^b				
None	22	8	NA	NA
Less than 1/2 copy	73	59	0.45(0.17, 1.17)	0.26(0.07, 1.02)
1/2 copy	19	38	0.18(0.06, 0.52)**	0.13(0.03, 0.60)**
1-2 copies	8	15	0.22(0.06, 0.78)*	0.15(0.02, 0.94)*
Above 2 copies	1	0	NA	NA
Smoking status				
Never or seldom	62	93	NA	NA
Everyday	44	11	6.30(2.76, 14.39)**	12.83(3.76, 43.78)**
Occasionally	6	12	0.86(0.28, 2.61)	1.67(0.37, 7.62)
Quit	11	4	4.12(1.12, 15.75)*	4.03(0.59, 27.38)
Drinking frequency				
Never	59	22	NA	NA
Quit	17	2	4.89(0.61, 39.51)	5.53(0.52, 59.39)
Everyday	5	0	NA	NA
5-6 d/week	4	5	0.58(0.10, 3.42)	0.12(0.02, 2.04)
3-4 d/week	7	2	2.02(0.23, 17.55)	1.67(0.15, 19.52)
1-2 d/week	8	10	0.38(0.12, 1.26)	0.24(0.05, 1.14)
1-3 d/month	12	34	0.13(0.06, 0.32)**	0.09(0.03, 0.28)**
Less than 1 d/month	11	45	0.09(0.04, 0.20)**	0.10(0.03, 0.28)**

^a: One copy of high cholesterol foods was equal to two egg yolk or the animal splanchna with the size of 1 table tennis ball or animal fats with the size of 1/2 table tennis ball; ^b: One copy of soy products was equal to 1/2 bowl (including volume is about 250 mL) cooked beans (soybean, cowpea, bean) or a piece of bean curd or a cup of soy milk (240 mL). NA: Not applicable for the dummy variable or the variable with a value of zero. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odd ratio; CI: Confidence interval. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

表2 HLA-B27 阳性 AS 患者与健康对照组人群饮食习惯比较

Tab 2 Differences in eating habits between HLA-B27-positive AS patients and healthy volunteers

Eating habits	HLA-B27 ⁺ AS N=104, n	HC N=120, n	OR(95% CI, univariate analysis)	OR(95% CI, multivariate analysis)
Diet taste tendency				
Light	66	52	NA	NA
Addicted to sugar	8	13	0.61(0.21,1.74)	0.66(0.32,3.25)
Addicted to spicy	19	40	0.43(0.22,0.84)*	0.35(0.17,0.87)*
Addicted to salt	11	15	0.44(0.16,1.12)	0.23(0.05,1.04)
High cholesterol foods^a				
Less than 1 copy	68	54	NA	NA
1-2 copies	33	56	0.46(0.25,0.84)*	0.58(0.32,1.35)
>2-3 copies	1	10	0.10(0.01,0.86)*	0.06(0.00,1.86)
Above 3 copies	2	0	NA	NA
Soy products^b				
None	20	8	NA	NA
Less than 1/2 copy	64	59	0.43(0.16,1.15)	0.23(0.02,1.06)
1/2 copy	14	38	0.14(0.05,0.44)**	0.12(0.05,0.62)**
1-2 copies	5	15	0.15(0.04,0.61)**	0.11(0.01,0.88)*
Above 2 copies	1	0	NA	NA
Smoking status				
Never or seldom	53	93	NA	NA
Everyday	41	11	6.87(2.97,15.85)**	15.23(3.88,50.68)**
Occasionally	4	12	0.67(0.19,2.34)	1.22(0.25,5.62)
Quit	6	4	2.68(0.64,11.20)	1.55(0.25,10.68)
Drinking frequency				
Never	49	22	NA	NA
Quit	14	2	4.86(0.59,39.76)	8.92(0.72,11.19)
Everyday	5	0	NA	NA
5-6 d/week	4	5	0.69(0.12,4.13)	0.26(0.02,3.09)
3-4 d/week	7	2	2.43(0.28,21.20)	1.85(0.16,21.54)
1-2 d/week	7	10	0.40(0.12,1.37)	0.28(0.05,1.55)
1-3 d/month	11	34	0.15(0.06,0.36)**	0.11(0.03,0.36)**
Less than 1 d/month	7	45	0.07(0.02,0.17)**	0.08(0.03,0.26)**

^a: One copy of high cholesterol foods was equal to two egg yolk or the animal splanchna with the size of 1 table tennis ball or animal fats with the size of 1/2 table tennis ball; ^b: One copy of soy products was equal to 1/2 bowl (including volume is about 250 mL) cooked beans (soybean, cowpea, bean) or a piece of bean curd or a cup of soy milk (240 mL). NA: Not applicable for the dummy variable or the variable with a value of zero. AS: Ankylosing spondylitis; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odd ratio; CI: Confidence interval. * P<0.05, ** P<0.01

3 讨论

AS 是一种慢性炎症性疾病,主要累及中轴关节和骶髂关节。Brodin 等^[8]通过同卵双生子研究,发现人体免疫功能的 74% 由环境因素决定。肠道菌群紊乱是诱发自身免疫性疾病的重要环境因素^[7]。约 70% 的 AS 患者有亚临床的肠道炎症,而这些患者中有 5%~10% 存在明确的炎症性肠病^[9]。IL-23 对黏膜免疫具有重要调节作用,它能介导抗微生物应答和肠上皮表面的胞外细菌防御。研究显示,在 AS 患者中,肠道微生物组成的改变可增强 IL-23 等促炎因子所诱发的免疫反应,因而认为肠道菌群紊乱与 AS 发病相

关^[3]。肠道菌群变化与饮食及能量代谢存在密切的相关性。自然界中的碳水化合物主要由单糖、低聚糖和多糖组成,人体消化酶可以消化吸收单糖和双糖,而对于难溶性多糖则不易消化吸收,肠道菌群分泌的糖苷水解酶可辅助多糖的吸收,并产生短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFA),这些营养物质可以控制肠黏膜上的调节性 T 细胞(Treg)的功能和分化。Treg 是一类控制体内自身免疫反应性的 T 细胞亚群,主要通过分泌 IL-10 和转化生长因子 β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)发挥免疫负调控作用,其分化和功能的异常与自身免疫性疾病及炎症性疾病密切相关^[10]。

抗炎饮食(anti-inflammatory diet)是指具有减轻炎症反应的饮食结构^[11]。研究发现抗炎饮食可降低血清中肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)、IL-1、IL-6 的水平,从而减轻关节炎^[12]。在动物实验中,补充磷虾油的关节炎小鼠(胶原诱导模型)的关节炎程度显著低于对照组^[13]。不同饮食指南中抗炎饮食的具体内容有所不同,但总体来说,抗炎饮食的原则包括以下几项:(1)充足的水果和蔬菜;(2)优质的 n-3 脂肪酸,例如鱼、鱼油和核桃;(3)充足的全谷物,如糙米和燕麦;(4)鸡肉蛋白优于红肉;(5)减少饱和脂肪酸和反式脂肪酸摄入;(6)避免加工食物;(7)适度饮酒;(8)添加一些调味料,如姜和咖喱^[14]。

以往研究发现,在食物中适当加入具有辣味的调味料如姜或咖喱等可发挥抗炎作用^[15]。文献报道姜黄素可通过抑制 IL-1 β 保护关节软骨细胞^[15],并可降低系统性红斑狼疮和干燥综合征患者体内抗体的结合水平^[16]。本研究提示嗜辣口味是 AS 发生的保护因素,可能与一些辣味的调料具有一定的抗炎作用有关。本研究结果还发现,相对于不吃豆类制品而言,每天进食 1/2 到 1 份豆类制品对于 AS 的发病具有保护作用。大豆中的大豆寡聚糖能增加肠道内 SCFA 的浓度,并减少肠道内 TNF- α 和 IL-1 的浓度^[17],从而减轻炎症反应。本研究结果发现,每月适量饮酒对于 AS 的发病具有保护作用。酒精对于关节炎是否具有保护作用目前还存在争议,有研究提示酒精对骨关节炎的发生具有保护作用^[18],而另有研究发现酒精摄入是髌骨关节炎的危险因素^[19]。

吸烟已被证实在类风湿关节炎等慢性自身免疫性疾病的发生中扮演重要角色^[20]。研究发现吸烟与 AS 的病情进展和炎症密切相关^[21-22]。本研究中健康人群与 AS 组患者相比,AS 患者中每天吸烟的人数明显增多,提示吸烟是 AS 发病的危险因素之一。

本研究结果提示 HLA-B27 阳性的 AS 患者在豆制品的摄入、吸烟、饮酒等方面与健康对照组之间差异具有统计学意义,而 HLA-B27 阴性患者与健康对照人群差异无统计学意义,提示吸烟可能通过 HLA-B27 所在信号通路参与 AS 的发病,根据以往在类风湿关节炎研究中所取得的结果^[23],推测吸烟可能诱发肺泡细胞凋亡,暴露自身抗原,进而被 HLA-B27 识别,从而导致 AS 免疫功能异常的发生。

综上所述,本研究结果提示嗜辣口味、豆类制品摄入、饮酒是 AS 的保护性因素,而吸烟是 AS 发病的危险因素。饮食结构对 AS 发病的保护作用机制尚未清楚,推测机制可能为良好的饮食习惯能够改善肠道菌群的功能,进而使肠道免疫系统功能维持在稳定状态。此外,吸烟对 HLA-B27 阳性的 AS 患者是危险因素,对 HLA-B27 阴性的患者则无此作用,提示吸烟与 HLA-B27 之间存在环境-遗传的交互作用。但是本研究尚存在不足,如单中心研究样本量有限,分组后 HLA-B27 阴性患者例数较少,得出的结果可能存在偏倚。因此,需要更多深入的研究证实本研究的结论。随着代谢组学、基因组学以及宏基因组学的蓬勃发展,未来可开展针对 AS 患者的饮食、代谢、肠道菌群失衡及基因组异常的全方位关联研究,希望以此为突破口,找到 AS 的发病机制及干预的新靶点。

[参考文献]

- [1] EXARCHOU S, LIE E, LINDSTRÖM U, ASKLING J, FORSBLAD-D'ELIA H, TURESSON C, et al. Mortality in ankylosing spondylitis: results from a nationwide population-based study [J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2016, 75: 1466-1472.
- [2] SPARKS J A, COSTENBADER K H. Genetics, environment, and gene-environment interactions in the development of systemic rheumatic diseases[J]. *Rheum Dis Clin North Am*, 2014, 40: 637-657.
- [3] CUA D J, SHERLOCK J P. Autoimmunity's collateral damage: gut microbiota strikes 'back' [J]. *Nat Med*, 2011, 17: 1055-1056.
- [4] 王建华. 流行病学[M]. 6 版. 北京:人民卫生出版社, 2007:80.
- [5] VAN DER LINDEN S, VALKENBURG H A, CATS A. Evaluation of diagnostic criteria for ankylosing spondylitis. A proposal for modification of the New York criteria [J]. *Arthritis Rheum*, 1984, 27: 361-368.
- [6] EL MIEDANY Y, YOUSSEF S, MEHANNA A, SHEBRYA N, ABU GAMRA S, EL GAUFARY M. Defining disease status in ankylosing spondylitis: validation and cross-cultural adaptation of the arabic Bath ankylosing spondylitis functional index (BASFI), the Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index

- (BASDAI), and the Bath ankylosing spondylitis global score (BASG)[J]. *Clin Rheumatol*, 2008, 27: 605-612.
- [7] ZHANG X, ZHANG D, JIA H, FENG Q, WANG D, LIANG D, et al. The oral and gut microbiomes are perturbed in rheumatoid arthritis and partly normalized after treatment[J]. *Nat Med*, 2015, 21: 895-905.
- [8] BRODIN P, JOJIC V, GAO T, BHATTACHARYA S, ANGEL C J, FURMAN D, et al. Variation in the human immune system is largely driven by non-heritable influences[J]. *Cell*, 2015, 160(1/2): 37-47.
- [9] DANOY P, PRYCE K, HADLER J, BRADBURY L A, FARRAR C, POINTON J, et al. Association of variants at 1q32 and STAT3 with ankylosing spondylitis suggests genetic overlap with Crohn's disease[J/OL]. *PLoS Genet*, 2010, 6: e1001195. doi: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1001195.
- [10] SCOTT K P, GRATZ S W, SHERIDAN P O, FLINT H J, DUNCAN S H. The influence of diet on the gut microbiota[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2013, 69: 52-60.
- [11] ADAM O. [Ankylosing spondylitis and convenient nutrition][J]. *Wien Med Wochenschr*, 2008, 158(9/10): 294-297.
- [12] GHEITA T, KAMEL S, HELMY N, EL-LAITHY N, MONIR A. Omega-3 fatty acids in juvenile idiopathic arthritis: effect on cytokines (IL-1 and TNF- α), disease activity and response criteria[J]. *Clin Rheumatol*, 2012, 31: 363-366.
- [13] IERNA M, KERR A, SCALES H, BERGE K, GRIINARI M. Supplementation of diet with krill oil protects against experimental rheumatoid arthritis[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2010, 11: 136.
- [14] MARCASON W. What is the anti-inflammatory diet? [J]. *J Am Diet Assoc*, 2010, 110: 1780.
- [15] HENROTIN Y, CLUTTERBUCK A L, ALLAWAY D, LODWIG E M, HARRIS P, MATHY-HARTERT M, et al. Biological actions of curcumin on articular chondrocytes[J]. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage*, 2010, 18: 141-149.
- [16] KURIEN B T, D'SOUZA A, SCOFIELD R H. Heat-solubilized curry spice curcumin inhibits antibody-antigen interaction in *in vitro* studies: a possible therapy to alleviate autoimmune disorders [J]. *Mol Nutr Food Res*, 2010, 54: 1202-1209.
- [17] ZHOU X L, KONG X F, LIAN G Q, BLACHIER F, GENG M M, YIN Y L. Dietary supplementation with soybean oligosaccharides increases short-chain fatty acids but decreases protein-derived catabolites in the intestinal luminal content of weaned Huanjiang minipiglets[J]. *Nutr Res*, 2014, 34: 780-788.
- [18] KONDO K, HIROTA Y, KAWAMURA H, MIURA H, TAKASUGI S, SUGIOKA Y, et al. Factors associated with pain and functional limitation in Japanese male patients with knee osteoarthritis [J]. *Rheumatol Int*, 2007, 27: 1135-1142.
- [19] ANDRIANAKOS A, TRONTZAS P, CHRISTOYANNIS F, DANTIS P, VOUDOURIS C, GEORGOUNTZOS A, et al. Prevalence of rheumatic diseases in Greece: a cross-sectional population based epidemiological study. The ESORDIG study [J]. *J Rheumatol*, 2003, 30: 1589-1601.
- [20] BAKA Z, BUZAS E, NAGY G. Rheumatoid arthritis and smoking; putting the pieces together[J]. *Arthritis Res Ther*, 2009, 11: 238.
- [21] SAKELLARIOU G T, ANASTASILAKIS A D, KENANIDIS E, POTOUPNIS M, TSIRIDIS E, SAVVIDIS M, et al. The effect of smoking on clinical and radiographic variables, and acute phase reactants in patients with ankylosing spondylitis [J]. *Rheumatol Int*, 2015, 35: 2109-2114.
- [22] WARD M M, HENDREY M R, MALLEY J D, LEARCH T J, DAVIS J C Jr, REVEILLE J D, et al. Clinical and immunogenetic prognostic factors for radiographic severity in ankylosing spondylitis [J]. *Arthritis Rheum*, 2009, 61: 859-866.
- [23] KLARESKOG L, MALMSTR M V, LUNDBERG K, PADYUKOV L, ALFREDSSON L. Smoking, citrullination and genetic variability in the immunopathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis[J]. *Semin Immunol*, 2011, 23: 92-98.