

高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架

胡建雄¹, 何冠豪¹, 马文军^{1,2}

1. 广东省疾病预防控制中心广东省公共卫生研究院, 广东 广州 511430

2. 暨南大学基础医学与公共卫生学院, 广东 广州 510632



DOI 10.11836/JEOM21454

摘要：

在全球变暖的背景下, 高温热浪的发生频率、强度和持续时间均将进一步增强。近年来, 大量研究从不同的角度阐释了高温热浪可能增加人群的死亡风险, 但目前的聚焦点较为分散, 尚未形成系统性的理论框架。基于此, 本文对既往的文献进行系统梳理, 回顾了高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的可能机制路径和脆弱性机制, 归纳了脆弱性因素影响暴露机会和制约适应能力、影响生理反应和行为等内容, 从“暴露程度-修饰效应-生理行为-健康结局”四个过程提出高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架。本文归纳了高温热浪与健康的研究方向, 可为未来深入开展气候变化健康风险评估和适应提供思路。

关键词：气候变化; 高温; 热浪; 死亡; 脆弱性

A theoretical framework for vulnerability of heatwave-related mortality HU Jianxiong¹, HE Guanhao¹, MA Wenjun^{1,2} (1. Guangdong Provincial Institute of Public Health, Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangzhou, Guangdong 511430, China; 2. School of Medicine, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510632, China)

Abstract:

In the context of global warming, the frequency, intensity, and duration of heatwaves will further increase. In recent years, plenty of studies have suggested from diversiform perspectives that heatwaves may increase mortality risk. However, the focuses of current studies on heat wave and human health are scattered, and a systematic theoretical framework has not yet been formed. We therefore systematically reviewed the previous literature in terms of possible mechanism paths and vulnerability mechanism of heatwave increasing mortality risk, summarized the vulnerability factors that influence exposure opportunities, constrain adaptive capacity, as well as affect physiological responses and behaviors. We further attempted to propose a theoretical framework from the processes of "exposure degree-modification effect-physiological behavior-health outcome". This paper summarized the research directions on heatwaves and health, which can provide ideas for future in-depth health risk assessment and adaptation to climate change.

Keywords: climate change; high temperature; heatwave; mortality; vulnerability

在气候变化背景下, 全球地表平均温度持续上升, 高温热浪已经成为一种频发的极端天气事件, 而且频率、强度和持续时间可能将进一步增强^[1]。高温热浪对人类的影响是多维度的, 其中对健康的影响备受关注^[2-3]。目前全球已经开展了大量有关高温热浪与人群健康的研究, 发现高温热浪不仅引起人体的生理变化, 还可影响心理健康和引发各种相关疾病, 如心脑血管疾病、呼吸系统疾病等, 严重者导致死亡^[4]。

随着研究的深入, 越来越多的研究表明脆弱性在高温热浪对人群健康影响中发挥重要作用^[5]。政府间气候变化专门委员会(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC)将脆弱性定义为一个系统容易受到或无法应对气候变化不利影响的程度, 是暴露(气候变化特征、幅度和速率)、敏感性和适应能力的综合函数^[6]。在高温热浪暴露下, 脆弱性决定了高温热浪健康风险的大小, 当前关于高温健康脆弱性的研究主要聚焦在脆弱性因子的修饰作用及其时空分布^[7]。

组稿专家

马文军(暨南大学基础医学与公共卫生学院), E-mail: mawj@gdiph.org.cn

基金项目

国家重点研发计划项目(2018YFA0606200); 国家自然科学基金项目(42075173); 广东省医学科学技术研究基金项目(A2021340)

作者简介

胡建雄(1993—), 男, 硕士, 医师;
E-mail: hzeros_hu@163.com

通信作者

马文军, E-mail: mawj@gdiph.org.cn

伦理审批 不需要

利益冲突 无申报

收稿日期 2021-09-26

录用日期 2022-01-12

文章编号 2095-9982(2022)03-0240-07

中图分类号 R12

文献标志码 A

►引用

胡建雄, 何冠豪, 马文军. 高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架[J]. 环境与职业医学, 2022, 39(3): 240-246.

►本文链接

www.jeom.org/article/cn/10.11836/JEOM21454

Funding

This study was funded.

Correspondence to

MA Wenjun, E-mail: mawj@gdiph.org.cn

Ethics approval Not required

Competing interests None declared

Received 2021-09-26

Accepted 2022-01-12

► To cite

HU Jianxiong, HE Guanhao, MA Wenjun. A theoretical framework for vulnerability of heatwave-related mortality[J]. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, 2022, 39(3): 240-246.

► Link to this article

www.jeom.org/article/en/10.11836/JEOM21454

总体来看,目前关于高温热浪与健康的研究虽然不少,有些研究探究暴露-反应关系,有些研究分析脆弱性因素,有些研究则关注不同环境暴露因素(如气温与空气污染)的交互作用,但这些研究缺乏一个完整的理论框架指导,比较零散。因此,系统梳理和总结已有的研究,把高温热浪暴露、作用路径、脆弱性机制贯穿起来,形成高温热浪与健康关系的脆弱性理论框架非常必要,对今后深入开展相关研究有指导作用。基于此,本文对高温热浪与死亡关系的相关文献进行综述,总结高温热浪增加死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架。

1 高温热浪增加人群死亡风险

高温热浪对人群死亡风险有较大的影响。大量研究表明,温度与死亡的暴露-反应关系多呈U型、V型或J型,即存在一个最低死亡风险温度(minimum mortality temperature, MMT),温度高于MMT会增加死亡风险^[8-12]。MMT被认为是表征地区热适应能力的重要指标^[13]。一项在中国开展的时间序列研究发现,我国的MMT为23.8℃,位于日平均气温的第75个百分点;极端高温(温度分布的第99个百分点)的死亡风险比MMT高出21%(95%CI: 10%~34%)^[12]。这与多项在中国开展的全国性研究结果相似^[11,14]。由于全球气候变暖,高温已经成为全世界影响居民健康的重要公共卫生问题。美国华盛顿大学健康计量与评估研究所评估报告显示,2019年全球因高温导致的死亡人数超过30万人,比1990年增加了近10万人^[15]。

热浪是指持续一段时间的高温现象,可从强度、频率、持续时间、时间和空间范围等多种特征进行描述^[16],判定标准受到地区气候、经济和社会环境等因素的影响,因此世界各地对于热浪的定义有所差异,如世界气象组织将热浪定义为日最高气温高于32℃且持续3 d以上的天气过程^[17],我国则定义为日最高气温≥35℃持续3 d及以上的炎热天气^[18]。无论何种定义,热浪对健康的威胁均不容忽视。例如,2003年夏季欧洲热浪造成了近7万人的额外死亡^[19]。此外,有学者认为应全面评估高温热浪的健康风险,即热浪对人群死亡的影响可以分为高温的独立影响(即主效应)和高温持续作用引起的附加效应^[3,20]。然而,也有学者发现高温热浪的附加效应无统计学意义^[21]。

2 高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架

大量研究证明,高温热浪可增加人群的死亡风

险。然而,这可能涉及一个复杂的过程,社会、经济、环境和个体特征等脆弱性因素不仅影响人群高温热浪的暴露机会,同时还制约人们的适应能力,从而影响个体的行为和生理反应大小;受高温热浪影响严重者可引起病理性改变或伤害发生,最严重者导致死亡。这个过程可总结成如图1所示的高温热浪增加死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架。

2.1 高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的机制路径

目前,高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的潜在机制路径尚未完全明确,但其对人体的生理和行为影响受到广泛关注。高温热浪增加人群死亡的机制路径可能主要与人体的生理体温调节功能、生理系统不良反应和生活行为方式有关。

2.1.1 高温热浪影响机体体温调节功能 在温度升高的环境中,分布于皮肤的热感受器可将信号传输至下丘脑,机体通过负反馈生理调节的方式进行应对,血管舒张使血液重新分配,并流向皮肤,以促进热量从肌肉传递到皮肤,继而传递到环境;在皮肤上分泌汗液,由汗液蒸发带走热量^[22-23]。然而,热感受器具有一定的温度反应范围,当温度高于热舒适范围时则会产生热疼痛,促使机体产生保护身体的行为,如去除衣物、通风等^[24-25]。目前,温度感知的分子机制尚未被完全阐明,但实验研究发现瞬态受体电位(transient receptor potential, TRP)离子通道家族在热神经信号的激活和介导中发挥关键作用^[26],如TRP家族的辣椒素受体瞬时受体电位香草酸亚型1(transient receptor potential vanilloid-1, TRPV1)可在40℃高温中被激活,将伤害性刺激传递至中枢神经系统^[27]。若机体在高温环境中难以做出反应,则可能在伤害性刺激的作用下产生生理性的不适或疾病^[28]。此外,若高温环境引起核心温度超过阈值,则可能进一步引发酶变性、线粒体功能障碍、细胞膜稳定性丧失和有氧代谢途径中断等现象,出现一系列与高温有关的症状和疾病(如胸闷、嗜睡、中暑等);严重时导致多器官功能障碍或衰竭,诱发死亡^[29-31]。因此,高温热浪的发生可能通过影响机体的体温调节机制导致健康问题,其生理过程较为清晰,但内在的分子机制尚不清楚,仍有待进一步深入探索。

2.1.2 高温热浪引起生理系统的不良反应 在高温环境中,机体的生理性反应与一系列器官系统的活动有关,其中心肺系统受到了最直接的影响。机体通过血管扩张将血液重分配到皮肤的过程中,心脏泵血需更用力 and 更快,由此加重了肺部和心脏的负荷;此外,机

体水分流失可导致血液浓缩,血液黏稠度和血管周阻力增加,改变血压,可进一步加重心脏的负荷,可能引起心功能衰减^[32-34]。基于人群的流行病学研究发现,当气温高于 27℃ 时,气温每增加 1℃,舒张压升高 0.128 (95%CI: -0.135~0.391) mmHg,收缩压升高 0.605 (95%CI: 0.126~0.204) mmHg^[35]。血压变化已经证明是心脑血管疾病死亡的重要危险因素,如一项 meta 分析发现,收

缩压每升高 10 mmHg 可增加 20% (95%CI: 17%~23%) 心血管疾病死亡风险、17% (95%CI: 12%~22%) 冠心病死亡风险和 28% (95%CI: 22%~33%) 心力衰竭死亡风险^[36]。此外,高温也可能影响神经系统、消化系统和泌尿系统等多个系统的正常功能^[31, 37-38]。这提示高温热浪对于机体以心肺系统为主的多个器官系统均可产生不利影响。

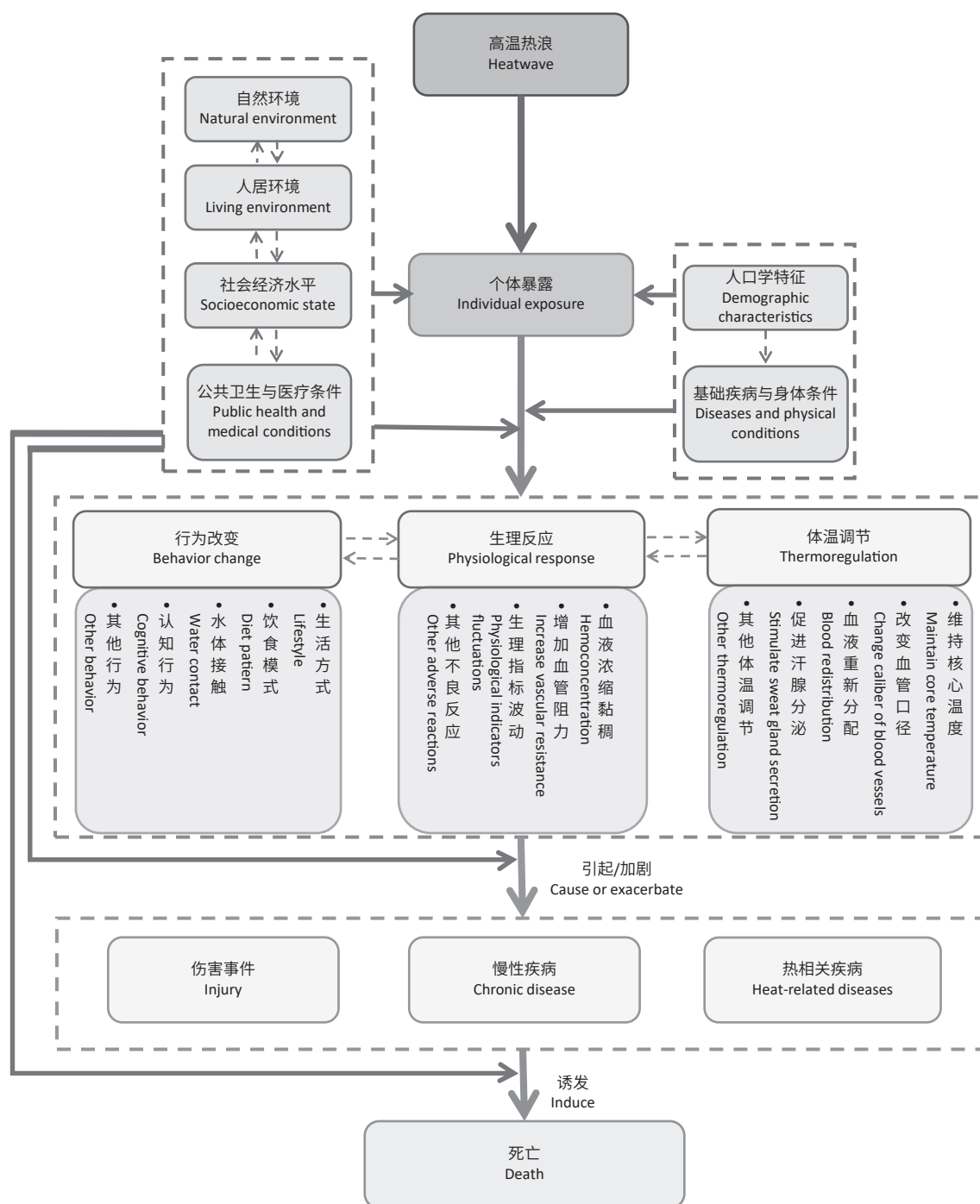


图1 高温热浪增加死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架

Figure 1 The theoretical framework for vulnerability of heatwave on mortality risk

高温热浪还可能改变心肌肌钙蛋白、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、甘油三酯、血糖、尿

酸等内分泌生理指标的正常状态,进一步导致生理系统的不良反应^[39-43]。例如,环境温度的增加可引起血

清尿酸浓度升高^[42],过高的血清尿酸浓度不仅可能诱发疾病的发生(如高脂血症、冠心病等)^[44-45],也会增加心血管疾病和癌症的死亡风险^[46]。尽管有研究发现高温的刺激下机体产生的热休克蛋白(heat shock proteins, HSPs),可保护机体各类细胞的功能和增加细胞存活率^[47],即 HSPs 可提高机体对高温的适应能力。但也有研究认为,HSPs 在合成过程保留着高免疫原性,可作为潜在的自身抗原刺激产生或增强自身免疫反应^[48],如 HSPs 可与细胞表面受体结合,分泌促炎细胞因子^[49],并进一步影响心脏的功能。因此,高温热浪引起生理系统的不良反应是多方面的,未来应针对不同生理系统的机制开展深入研究。

2.1.3 高温热浪影响生活行为方式 在高温天气的作用下,机体容易出现入睡困难、睡眠时间减少、入睡后觉醒等睡眠障碍^[50-51],昼夜节律的紊乱可能引起免疫机制和神经内分泌的改变,增加了病理反应的发生风险^[52]。一项 meta 分析发现,自觉睡眠质量差是冠心病发病的危险因素($RR=1.44$, $95\%CI$: $1.09\sim1.90$)^[53]。同时,较差的睡眠质量也与发生意外的风险有关^[54-55]。研究人员对法国发生交通事故的驾驶者进行调查发现,3 个月内睡眠质量非常差的调查对象发生交通事故的风险是正常睡眠质量的 3.35 倍($95\%CI$: $1.30\sim8.63$),睡眠时间不高于 6 h 的调查对象发生交通事故的风险是正常睡眠时间对象的 1.69 倍($95\%CI$: $1.00\sim2.85$)^[54]。此外,高温也会影响饮食习惯。通常情况下,食物摄入调节机制受到高温的作用,食欲受到抑制,可能导致机体出现体重减轻或营养不良的情况,并诱发疾病或死亡^[56-57]。

高温热浪也可能引起居民行为方式的改变,如增加人群接触水体的机会,从而增加溺水等意外伤害的死亡风险^[58-59]。加拿大的一项回顾性病例交叉分析发现,当环境温度超过 $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时,人群的室外溺水风险增加了 69%($OR=1.69$, $95\%CI$: $1.23\sim2.25$)^[58]。此外,高温与暴力犯罪的增加也存在关联。美国研究发现,气温每增加 $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 使人群发生故意杀人事件的风险增加 4.2%($95\%CI$: $1.1\%\sim7.3\%$),这可能与高温增加了人群户外面对面接触机会,为犯罪创造了条件有关^[60]。

2.2 高温热浪增加人群死亡风险的脆弱性

大量研究发现,高温热浪的死亡效应受到脆弱性因素的修饰。尽管以往多从暴露、敏感性和适应性开展高温热浪脆弱性评估^[5-6, 61],但脆弱性因素可能并不局限于作用其中的某个单一过程,而是对整个环节综合作用的结果,且因素之间也可能相互影响。脆弱性

因素根据来源,可分为个体因素、社会经济因素和环境因素。

2.2.1 个体因素 (1) 人口学特征。不同国家和地区的研究均发现,老年人对高温热浪更为敏感,暴露于高温热浪的死亡风险更高^[10, 62-63]。这可能与机体体温调节能力弱、患有基础性疾病等生理过程有关,也可能与获取医疗服务途径有限、支持不足等社会条件有关^[64-65]。儿童处于生理和心理的发育阶段,且许多室外的防护措施较少考虑儿童的因素,因此儿童同样需要防范高温热浪的健康威胁^[66]。由于男性和女性在环境暴露、生理反应、生活方式和行为等方面存在的差异,女性可能更容易受到高温热浪的影响^[7, 14]。但也有研究发现,男性具有更高的风险或者性别之间没有差异^[67-68]。此外,个人职业和种族等因素也与高温热浪的死亡风险有关^[69-70],这些因素既可能引起暴露的差异,也可能导致适应能力不同。(2) 基础疾病。基础病患者暴露于高温热浪中,机体的生理负荷加重,增加了疾病加重或发生死亡的风险,尤其是心脑血管疾病和呼吸系统疾病患者^[4, 71]。一项全国性的研究发现,热浪对心脑血管疾病和呼吸系统疾病患者的超额死亡风险高于非意外死亡^[63]。另一方面,高温热浪对基础疾病患者的作用受到其他多种因素的影响。如北京的研究发现尽管城市化水平高地区的高温暴露比城市水平低的地区高,但由于城市化高地区的医疗条件、社会支持能力、空调覆盖率等较高,心脑血管疾病患者的死亡风险仍较低^[72]。

2.2.2 社会经济因素 (1) 社会经济状况(socio-economic status, SES)。高温热浪与死亡的关系受到 SES 的修饰作用。低城市化水平、高人口密度、低医疗水平地区的居民更容易受到高温热浪的威胁^[63, 73-74],即低 SES 的地区暴露于高温热浪下通常具有更高的死亡风险^[7]。尽管高 SES 的地区通常具有较高水平的高温暴露,如城市中心区域受热岛效应作用热暴露程度更高,但高 SES 有利于增加人群的适应能力,反而降低其脆弱性^[74-76]。(2) 社会经济关联因素。在社会经济条件的影响下,生活方式、习俗等因素可能影响人群暴露、生理反应和适应能力,修饰高温热浪与死亡风险的关联^[77-78]。此外,地区的公共卫生干预政策和医疗条件也是影响高温热浪健康效应的重要因素^[79-80]。

2.2.3 环境因素 (1) 人居环境。空调使用、房屋结构等因素可改善人居环境,减少居民高温环境暴露,提高适应能力,降低死亡风险^[81-83]。如一项美国加州的研究发现,2006 年夏季热浪期间,最高温地区拥有最

高的空调普及率(94%),热浪引起的超额死亡未见显著增长;而最高超额死亡率的地区位于北部海岸,其空调普及率仅为4%^[84]。人居环境与社会经济因素密切相关,如空调的使用受到SES的影响,高SES地区通常具有较高的空调普及率。(2)自然环境。研究表明,植被、草地、林地、湿地和公园等绿地可有效降低高温热浪的死亡风险^[69, 85]。一方面,植物的遮荫效应可降低热环境和地表的温度,减少高温暴露;另一方面,植物的蒸腾作用可达到降温的效果^[69]。有研究认为绿地同时增强了应对风险的适应能力^[86]。水体也可降低高温热浪的风险^[85, 87],较大的水体占比对气候有缓和作用,有利于热量散发,减少高温热浪的形成,缓解高温的健康风险。此外,大气污染物可能与高温热浪存在协同作用,进一步增加死亡风险^[88-89]。有研究发现,相比于低浓度臭氧环境,高浓度臭氧地区具有更高的高温死亡风险^[90]。

3 总结与展望

目前的研究在高温热浪与健康结局(如发病或死亡)的关联、脆弱性因素的作用方面开展了一些工作,但在脆弱性路径机制方面研究不多。根据上述总结的高温热浪增加死亡风险的脆弱性理论框架,未来可在以下方面加强研究:(1)继续探索影响高温热浪与健康脆弱性的一些新因素,定量评估不同脆弱性因素作用的机制路径;(2)加强宏观因素(社会经济、适应能力)如何影响微观(如生理和生化等)的机制研究,从而揭示其从社会学到生物学的机制路径;(3)开展多过程研究,明确不同脆弱性因素叠加对高温热浪增加死亡风险中的作用和路径;(4)除了重视高温热浪对慢性病等健康结局的影响,也应加强高温热浪对伤害的影响及其机制研究。

高温热浪是气候变化情境下人类健康不可避免的重大健康威胁,基于理论框架深入探索高温热浪影响健康的机制,不仅有利于促进对高温热浪健康危害的认识,也有利于相关部门开展有针对性的干预措施,减少高温热浪带来的疾病负担。

参考文献

- [1] MEEHL GA, TEBALDI C. More intense, more frequent, and longer lasting heat waves in the 21 st century[J]. *Science*, 2004, 305(5686): 994-997.
- [2] STILLMAN JH. Heat waves, the new normal: summertime temperature extremes will impact animals, ecosystems, and human communities[J]. *Physiology (Bethesda)*, 2019, 34(2): 86-100.
- [3] GASPARRINI A, ARMSTRONG B. The impact of heat waves on mortality[J]. *Epidemiology*, 2011, 22(1): 68-73.
- [4] CHENG J, XU Z, BAMBRICK H, et al. Cardiorespiratory effects of heat-waves: a systematic review and meta-analysis of global epidemiological evidence[J]. *Environ Res*, 2019, 177: 108610.
- [5] 李涪涪, 杜艳君, 莫杨, 等. 基于脆弱性的高温热浪人群健康风险评估研究进展[J]. *环境与健康杂志*, 2014, 31(6): 547-550.
- LI TT, DU YJ, MO Y, et al. Human health risk assessment of heat wave based on vulnerability: a review of recent studies[J]. *J Environ Health*, 2014, 31(6): 547-550.
- [6] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. AR4 climate change 2007: impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability[EB/OL]. [2021-06-07]. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/wg2>.
- [7] SON JY, LIU JC, BELL ML. Temperature-related mortality: a systematic review and investigation of effect modifiers[J]. *Environ Res Lett*, 2019, 14(7): 073004.
- [8] GASPARRINI A, GUO Y, HASHIZUME M, et al. Mortality risk attributable to high and low ambient temperature: a multicountry observational study[J]. *Lancet*, 2015, 386(9991): 369-375.
- [9] SONG X, WANG S, HU Y, et al. Impact of ambient temperature on morbidity and mortality: an overview of reviews[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2017, 586: 241-254.
- [10] AMEGAH AK, REZZA G, JAAKKOLA JJ K. Temperature-related morbidity and mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review of the empirical evidence[J]. *Environ Int*, 2016, 91: 133-149.
- [11] CHEN R, YIN P, WANG L, et al. Association between ambient temperature and mortality risk and burden: time series study in 272 main Chinese cities[J]. *BMJ*, 2018, 363: k4306.
- [12] MA W, WANG L, LIN H, et al. The temperature-mortality relationship in China: an analysis from 66 Chinese communities[J]. *Environ Res*, 2015, 137: 72-77.
- [13] FOLLOS F, LINARES C, VELLÓN JM, et al. The evolution of minimum mortality temperatures as an indicator of heat adaptation: the cases of Madrid and Seville (Spain)[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2020, 747: 141259.
- [14] LIU T, ZHOU C, ZHANG H, et al. Ambient temperature and years of life lost: a national study in China[J]. *Innovation*, 2021, 2(1): 100072.
- [15] GBD 2019 Risk Factors Collaborators. Global burden of 87 risk factors in 204 countries and territories, 1990-2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019[J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 396(10258): 1223-1249.
- [16] PERKINS-KIRKPATRICK SE, LEWIS SC. Increasing trends in regional heatwaves[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2020, 11(1): 3357.
- [17] 王昕宇, 曾坚. 城市高温热浪灾害防灾规划策略研究——基于欧美国家的规划经验[J]. *现代城市研究*, 2017, 31(8): 84-92.
- WANG XY, ZENG J. Study on city heatwave hazard planning strategies based on European and north American countries' planning experience[J]. *Mod Urban Res*, 2017, 31(8): 84-92.
- [18] 中国气象局. [高温科普五]什么是高温热浪?[EB/OL]. [2021-11-18]. http://www.cma.gov.cn/2011qxfw/2011qqxkp/2011qkpd/201110/t20111026_124192.html.
- China Meteorological Administration. What is heat wave? [EB/OL]. [2021-11-18]. http://www.cma.gov.cn/2011qxfw/2011qqxkp/2011qkpd/201110/t20111026_124192.html.
- [19] ROBINE JM, CHEUNG SL K, LE ROY S, et al. Death toll exceeded 70, 000 in Europe during the summer of 2003[J]. *C R Biol*, 2008, 331(2): 171-178.
- [20] HAJAT S, ARMSTRONG B, BACCINI M, et al. Impact of high temperatures on mortality: is there an added heat wave effect?[J]. *Epidemiology*, 2006,

- 17(6): 632-638.
- [21] 曾韦霖. 广东四地区热浪对死亡的影响及热浪特点的效应修饰作用[D]. 广州: 暨南大学, 2013.
ZENG W L. The impact of heat waves on mortality and the effect modification by heat waves characteristics in four areas in Guangdong Province, China[D]. Guangzhou: Jinan University, 2013.
- [22] KENNY G P, JAY O. Thermometry, calorimetry, and mean body temperature during heat stress[J]. *Compr Physiol*, 2013, 3(4): 1689-1719.
- [23] FEALEY R D. Interception and autonomic nervous system reflexes thermoregulation[J]. *Handb Clin Neurol*, 2013, 117: 79-88.
- [24] JÄNIG W. Peripheral thermoreceptors in innocuous temperature detection[J]. *Handb Clin Neurol*, 2018, 156: 47-56.
- [25] SCHLADER Z J, VARGAS N T. Regulation of body temperature by autonomic and behavioral thermoeffector[J]. *Exerc Sport Sci Rev*, 2019, 47(2): 116-126.
- [26] CASTILLO K, DIAZ-FRANULIC I, CANAN J, et al. Thermally activated TRP channels: molecular sensors for temperature detection[J]. *Phys Biol*, 2018, 15(2): 021001.
- [27] CAO E, LIAO M, CHENG Y, et al. TRPV1 structures in distinct conformations reveal activation mechanisms[J]. *Nature*, 2013, 504(7478): 113-118.
- [28] FRIAS B, MERIGHI A. Capsaicin, nociception and pain[J]. *Molecules*, 2016, 21(6): 797.
- [29] PINKERTON K E, ROM W N. Global climate change and public health[M]. New York: Humana Press, 2014.
- [30] CAMPBELL S, REMENYI T A, WHITE C J, et al. Heatwave and health impact research: a global review[J]. *Health Place*, 2018, 53: 210-218.
- [31] 孙贵范. 职业卫生与职业医学[M]. 7版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2012.
SUN G F. Occupational health and occupational medicine[M]. 7th ed. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2012.
- [32] 刘昊辰. 热浪对心血管疾病影响的机理研究[D]. 南京: 南京信息工程大学, 2015.
LIU H C. Mechanism research of heat wave's impact on cardio vascular diseases[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, 2015.
- [33] TANG Y M, WANG D G, LI J, et al. Relationships between micronutrient losses in sweat and blood pressure among heat-exposed steelworkers[J]. *Ind Health*, 2016, 54(3): 215-223.
- [34] ÅSTRAND P O, RODAHL K, DAHL H A, et al. Textbook of work physiology: physiological bases of exercise[M]. 4th ed. Illinois: Human Kinetics, 2003.
- [35] MADANIYAZI L, ZHOU Y, LI S, et al. Outdoor temperature, heart rate and blood pressure in Chinese adults: effect modification by individual characteristics[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2016, 6: 21003.
- [36] ETEHAD D, EMDIN C A, KIRAN A, et al. Blood pressure lowering for prevention of cardiovascular disease and death: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Lancet*, 2016, 387(10022): 957-967.
- [37] THOMPSON R, HORNIGOLD R, PAGE L, et al. Associations between high ambient temperatures and heat waves with mental health outcomes: a systematic review[J]. *Public Health*, 2018, 161: 171-191.
- [38] LEE Y H, BAE S, HWANG S S, et al. Association between air conditioning use and self-reported symptoms during the 2018 heat wave in Korea[J]. *J Prev Med Public Health*, 2020, 53(1): 15-25.
- [39] HAUSFATER P, DOUMENC B, CHOPIN S, et al. Elevation of cardiac troponin I during non-exertional heat-related illnesses in the context of a heatwave[J]. *Crit Care*, 2010, 14(3): R99.
- [40] YAMAMOTO H, ZHENG K C, ARIIZUMI M. Influence of heat exposure on serum lipid and lipoprotein cholesterol in young male subjects[J]. *Ind Health*, 2003, 41(1): 1-7.
- [41] ZHOU X, LIN H, ZHANG S, et al. Effects of climatic factors on plasma lipid levels: a 5-year longitudinal study in a large Chinese population[J]. *J Clin Lipidol*, 2016, 10(5): 1119-1128.
- [42] 罗佳丽, 许燕君, 陈子慧, 等. 广东省秋冬季气温与人群血清尿酸水平的关联[J]. *环境与职业医学*, 2021, 38(2): 113-118,124.
LUO J L, XU Y J, CHEN Z H, et al. Association between ambient temperature and serum uric acid in autumn and winter in Guangdong Province[J]. *J Environ Occup Med*, 2021, 38(2): 113-118,124.
- [43] WALLWORK R S, COLICINO E, ZHONG J, et al. Ambient fine particulate matter, outdoor temperature, and risk of metabolic syndrome[J]. *Am J Epidemiol*, 2017, 185(1): 30-39.
- [44] KUWABARA M, BORGHI C, CICERO A F G, et al. Elevated serum uric acid increases risks for developing high LDL cholesterol and hypertriglyceridemia: a five-year cohort study in Japan[J]. *Int J Cardiol*, 2018, 261: 183-188.
- [45] TIAN T T, LI H, CHEN S J, et al. Serum uric acid as an independent risk factor for the presence and severity of early-onset coronary artery disease: a case-control study[J]. *Dis Markers*, 2018, 2018: 1236837.
- [46] CHO S K, CHANG Y, KIM I, et al. U-shaped association between serum uric acid level and risk of mortality: a cohort study[J]. *Arthritis Rheumatol*, 2018, 70(7): 1122-1132.
- [47] BEERE H M. "The stress of dying": the role of heat shock proteins in the regulation of apoptosis[J]. *J Cell Sci*, 2004, 117(Pt 13): 2641-2651.
- [48] TURTURICI G, TINNIRELLO R, SCONZO G, et al. Positive or negative involvement of heat shock proteins in multiple sclerosis pathogenesis: an overview[J]. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol*, 2014, 73(12): 1092-1106.
- [49] ASEA A, KRAEFT S K, KURT-JONES E A, et al. HSP70 stimulates cytokine production through a CD14-dependant pathway, demonstrating its dual role as a chaperone and cytokine[J]. *Nat Med*, 2000, 6(4): 435-442.
- [50] LAN L, TSUZUKI K, LIU Y F, et al. Thermal environment and sleep quality: a review[J]. *Energy Build*, 2017, 149: 101-113.
- [51] ZHENG G, LI K, WANG Y. The effects of high-temperature weather on human sleep quality and appetite[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2019, 16(2): 270.
- [52] MASI A, GLOZIER N, DALE R, et al. The immune system, cytokines, and biomarkers in autism spectrum disorder[J]. *Neurosci Bull*, 2017, 33(2): 194-204.
- [53] KWOK C S, KONTOPANTEIS E, KULIGOWSKI G, et al. Self-reported sleep duration and quality and cardiovascular disease and mortality: a dose-response meta-analysis[J]. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2018, 7(15): e008552.
- [54] PHILIP P, CHAUFOTON C, ORRIOLS L, et al. Complaints of poor sleep and risk of traffic accidents: a population-based case-control study[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(12): e114102.
- [55] CZEISLER C A, WICKWIRE E M, BARGER L K, et al. Sleep-deprived motor vehicle operators are unfit to drive: a multidisciplinary expert consensus statement on drowsy driving[J]. *Sleep Health*, 2016, 2(2): 94-99.
- [56] BAAGHIDEH M, MAYVANEH F. Climate change and simulation of cardiovascular disease mortality: a case study of Mashhad, Iran[J]. *Iran J Public Health*, 2017, 46(3): 396-407.
- [57] PILGRIM A L, ROBINSON S M, SAYER A A, et al. An overview of appetite decline in older people[J]. *Nurs Older People*, 2015, 27(5): 29-35.
- [58] FRALICK M, DENNY C J, REDELMEIER D A. Drowning and the influence of hot weather[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(8): e71689.
- [59] CHAUVIN M, KOSATSKY T, BILODEAU-BERTRAND M, et al. Hot weather and risk of drowning in children: opportunity for prevention[J]. *Prev*

- Med, 2020, 130: 105885.
- [60] XU R, XIONG X, ABRAMSON MJ, et al. Ambient temperature and intentional homicide: a multi-city case-crossover study in the US[J]. *Environ Int*, 2020, 143: 105992.
- [61] 童磊, 郑珂, 苏飞, 等. 浙江省人口健康脆弱性评估及影响因素分析[J]. 地理科学, 2020, 40(8): 1293-1299.
- TONG L, ZHENG K, SU F, et al. Analysis of population health vulnerability assessment and influencing factors in Zhejiang Province[J]. *Sci Geogr Sin*, 2020, 40(8): 1293-1299.
- [62] D'IPPOLITI D, MICHELOZZI P, MARINO C, et al. The impact of heat waves on mortality in 9 European cities: results from the EuroHEAT project[J]. *Environ Health*, 2010, 9: 37.
- [63] MA W, ZENG W, ZHOU M, et al. The short-term effect of heat waves on mortality and its modifiers in China: an analysis from 66 communities[J]. *Environ Int*, 2015, 75: 103-109.
- [64] BUNKER A, WILDENHAIN J, VANDENBERGH A, et al. Effects of air temperature on climate-sensitive mortality and morbidity outcomes in the elderly; a systematic review and meta-analysis of epidemiological evidence[J]. *eBioMedicine*, 2016, 6: 258-268.
- [65] HAJAT S, KOSATKY T. Heat-related mortality: a review and exploration of heterogeneity[J]. *J Epidemiol Community Health*, 2010, 64(9): 753-760.
- [66] VANOS J K. Children's health and vulnerability in outdoor microclimates: a comprehensive review[J]. *Environ Int*, 2015, 76: 1-15.
- [67] KIM E J, KIM H. Effect modification of individual-and regional-scale characteristics on heat wave-related mortality rates between 2009 and 2012 in Seoul, South Korea[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2017, 595: 141-148.
- [68] BAI L, CIRENDUNZHU, WOODWARD A, et al. Temperature and mortality on the roof of the world: a time-series analysis in three Tibetan counties, China[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2014, 485-486: 41-48.
- [69] GRONLUND C J, BERROCAL V J, WHITE-NEWSOME J L, et al. Vulnerability to extreme heat by socio-demographic characteristics and area green space among the elderly in Michigan, 1990–2007[J]. *Environ Res*, 2015, 136: 449-461.
- [70] VANDENTORREN S, BRETIN P, ZEGHNOUN A, et al. August 2003 heat wave in France: risk factors for death of elderly people living at home[J]. *Eur J Public Health*, 2006, 16(6): 583-591.
- [71] YANG J, YIN P, SUN J, et al. Heatwave and mortality in 31 major Chinese cities: definition, vulnerability and implications[J]. *Sci Total Environ*, 2019, 649: 695-702.
- [72] XING Q, SUN Z, TAO Y, et al. Impacts of urbanization on the temperature-cardiovascular mortality relationship in Beijing, China[J]. *Environ Res*, 2020, 191: 110234.
- [73] HUANG Z, LIN H, LIU Y, et al. Individual-level and community-level effect modifiers of the temperature–mortality relationship in 66 Chinese communities[J]. *BMJ Open*, 2015, 5(9): e009172.
- [74] CHEN K, ZHOU L, CHEN X, et al. Urbanization level and vulnerability to heat-related mortality in Jiangsu Province, China[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2016, 124(12): 1863-1869.
- [75] TURNER II B L, KASPERSON R E, MATSON P A, et al. A framework for vulnerability analysis in sustainability science[J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2003, 100(14): 8074-8079.
- [76] DANG T N, VAN D Q, KUSAKA H, et al. Green space and deaths attributable to the urban heat island effect in Ho Chi Minh City[J]. *Am J Public Health*, 2018, 108(S2): S137-S143.
- [77] NORDIO F, ZANOBETTI A, COLICINO E, et al. Changing patterns of the temperature–mortality association by time and location in the US, and implications for climate change[J]. *Environ Int*, 2015, 81: 80-86.
- [78] KURAS E R, HONDULA D M, BROWN-SARACINO J. Heterogeneity in individually experienced temperatures (IETs) within an urban neighborhood: insights from a new approach to measuring heat exposure[J]. *Int J Biometeorol*, 2015, 59(10): 1363-1372.
- [79] WILSON L, BLACK D, VEITCH C. Heatwaves and the elderly-The role of the GP in reducing morbidity[J]. *Aust Fam Physician*, 2011, 40(8): 637-640.
- [80] KURAS E R, RICHARDSON M B, CALKINS M M, et al. Opportunities and challenges for personal heat exposure research[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2017, 125(8): 085001.
- [81] LÓPEZ-BUENO J A, DÍAZ J, SÁNCHEZ-GUEVARA C, et al. The impact of heat waves on daily mortality in districts in Madrid: the effect of sociodemographic factors[J]. *Environ Res*, 2020, 190: 109993.
- [82] ZHANG Y, NITSCHKE M, KRACKOWIZER A, et al. Risk factors for deaths during the 2009 heat wave in Adelaide, Australia: a matched case-control study[J]. *Int J Biometeorol*, 2017, 61(1): 35-47.
- [83] MACINTYRE H L, HEAVISIDE C. Potential benefits of cool roofs in reducing heat-related mortality during heatwaves in a European city[J]. *Environ Int*, 2019, 127: 430-441.
- [84] JOE L, HOSHIKO S, DOBRACA D, et al. Mortality during a large-scale heat wave by place, demographic group, internal and external causes of death, and building climate zone[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2016, 13(3): 299.
- [85] BURKART K, MEIER F, SCHNEIDER A, et al. Modification of heat-related mortality in an elderly urban population by vegetation (urban green) and proximity to water (urban blue): evidence from Lisbon, Portugal[J]. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2016, 124(7): 927-934.
- [86] YU J, CASTELLANI K, FORYSINSKI K, et al. Geospatial indicators of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to assess neighbourhood variation in vulnerability to climate change-related health hazards[J]. *Environ Health*, 2021, 20(1): 31.
- [87] SCHUSTER C, BURKART K, LAKES T. Heat mortality in Berlin –Spatial variability at the neighborhood scale[J]. *Urban Clim*, 2014, 10: 134-147.
- [88] ANENBERG S C, HAINES S, WANG E, et al. Synergistic health effects of air pollution, temperature, and pollen exposure: a systematic review of epidemiological evidence[J]. *Environ Health*, 2020, 19(1): 130.
- [89] KINNEY P L. Interactions of climate change, air pollution, and human health[J]. *Curr Environ Health Rep*, 2018, 5(1): 179-186.
- [90] SCORTICHINI M, DE SARIO M, DE'DONATO F K, et al. Short-term effects of heat on mortality and effect modification by air pollution in 25 Italian cities[J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2018, 15(8): 1771.

(英文编辑: 汪源; 责任编辑: 陈姣)