

# 尘肺患者周围血1, 25-二羟维生素D<sub>3</sub>水平与肺纤维化相关细胞因子水平的关系

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**摘要:** [目的] 探讨尘肺患者周围血1, 25-二羟维生素D<sub>3</sub>[1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>]水平和肺纤维化相关细胞因子水平以及它们之间的相互关系。[方法] 选取某矿务集团职业病防治院2015年4—5月期间就诊的男性尘肺患者43人为观察组, 其中尘肺壹期28人, 尘肺贰期15人; 选取同期27名男性未接尘健康体检者为对照组。收集两组对象的一般信息, 采集晨起空腹周围血制备血清, 采用电化学发光法检测周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平, 采用双抗夹心ELISA法检测两组周围血转化生长因子β<sub>1</sub>(TGF-β<sub>1</sub>)、白介素4(IL-4)、γ干扰素(INF-γ)水平。采用单因素方差分析检验其组间差异, 多组间两两比较则采用SNK检验; 相关性检验采用Pearson相关分析。[结果] 对照组周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平为(22.16±5.71)μg/L, 尘肺壹期组为(13.11±4.01)μg/L, 尘肺贰期组为(9.96±3.18)μg/L; 与对照组相比, 尘肺患者周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平降低, 且随着尘肺期别升高而降低( $P<0.01$ )。对照组周围血TGF-β<sub>1</sub>水平为(25.59±6.12)μg/L, 尘肺壹期组为(39.20±6.32)μg/L, 贰期组(50.90±5.97)μg/L; 与对照组相比, 尘肺患者周围血TGF-β<sub>1</sub>水平升高, 且随着尘肺期别升高而升高( $P<0.01$ )。对照组周围血IL-4水平为(25.03±3.79)ng/L, 尘肺壹期组为(32.67±5.32)ng/L, 尘肺贰期组为(37.52±5.71)ng/L; 与对照组相比, 尘肺患者周围血IL-4水平随着尘肺期别升高而升高( $P<0.01$ )。对照组周围血INF-γ水平为(32.53±6.50)ng/L, 尘肺壹期组为(16.64±4.06)ng/L, 尘肺贰期组(13.70±2.98)ng/L; 与对照组相比, 尘肺患者周围血INF-γ水平降低( $P<0.01$ ); 但尘肺壹期与贰期之间的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。尘肺患者周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平与INF-γ水平呈正相关( $r=0.944$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), 与TGF-β<sub>1</sub>及IL-4水平呈负相关( $r$ 分别为-0.814, -0.937, 均 $P<0.05$ )。[结论] 尘肺患者周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平与肺纤维化相关细胞因子的表达水平相关联, 可能与尘肺发病相关。

**关键词:** 尘肺; 1, 25-二羟维生素D<sub>3</sub>; 肺纤维化; 转化生长因子β<sub>1</sub>; 白介素4; γ干扰素

**Correlation Between 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> and Pulmonary Fibrosis Related Cytokines in Peripheral Blood of Pneumoconiosis Patients** FAN Chuan-yi<sup>1, 2</sup>, JIA Xiao-min<sup>2</sup>, DU Yong-liang<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Ying<sup>2</sup>, HANG Wen-lu<sup>2</sup>, ZHAO Jie<sup>2</sup> (1.Graduate School, Xuzhou Medical College, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221000, China; 2.Department of Respiratory, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical College, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221000, China). Address correspondence to ZHAO Jie, E-mail: 15005206612@163.com • The authors declare they have no actual or potential competing financial interests.

**Abstract:** [Objective] To measure the levels of 1, 25-dihydroxy vitamin D<sub>3</sub>[1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>] and pulmonary fibrosis related cytokines in peripheral blood of pneumoconiosis patients, and assess the correlation between them. [Methods] From April to May 2015, 43 male patients visiting an occupational disease prevention and treatment center affiliated to a mining corporation were selected as the pneumoconiosis group (28 cases diagnosed as stage I and 15 cases as stage II). In the same period, 27 males without dust exposure history ordered health check services were selected as the control group. Their general information and fasting blood samples were collected. Electrochemiluminescence was used to detect 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level and ELISA was used to detect transforming growth factor β<sub>1</sub> (TGF-β<sub>1</sub>), interleukin-4 (IL-4), and γ-interferon (INF-γ) levels. The differences between indicators were evaluated through one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by pair-wise comparison using Student-Newman-Keuls test. Pearson correlation analysis was also applied. [Results] The 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level of the control group was (22.16±5.71) μg/L, that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage I was (13.11±4.01) μg/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage II was (9.96±3.18) μg/L. The TGF-β<sub>1</sub> level of the control group was (25.59±6.12) μg/L, that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage I was (39.20±6.32) μg/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage II was (50.90±5.97) μg/L. The IL-4 level of the control group was (25.03±3.79) ng/L, that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage I was (32.67±5.32) ng/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage II was (37.52±5.71) ng/L. The INF-γ level of the control group was (32.53±6.50) ng/L, that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage I was (16.64±4.06) ng/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis patients in stage II was (13.70±2.98) ng/L. The correlation analysis showed that the 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level was positively correlated with INF-γ level ( $r=0.944$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), and negatively correlated with TGF-β<sub>1</sub> and IL-4 levels ( $r$  respectively as -0.814, -0.937, both  $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusion] The 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level in peripheral blood of pneumoconiosis patients was negatively correlated with the expression levels of related cytokines, which may be associated with the development of pneumoconiosis.

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3.18) μg/L; compared with the control group, the 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level of the pneumoconiosis patients was reduced with the advance of pneumoconiosis stage ( $P < 0.01$ ). The TGF-β<sub>1</sub> level of the control group was (25.59 ± 6.12) μg/L, that of the pneumoconiosis group in stage I was (39.20 ± 6.32) μg/L, and that of pneumoconiosis group in stage II was (50.90 ± 5.97) μg/L; compared with the control group, the TGF-β<sub>1</sub> level of the pneumoconiosis patients was elevated with the advance of pneumoconiosis stage ( $P < 0.01$ ). The IL-4 level of the control group was (25.03 ± 3.79) ng/L, that of the pneumoconiosis group in stage I was (32.67 ± 5.32) ng/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis group in stage II was (37.52 ± 5.71) ng/L; compared with the control group, the IL-4 level of the pneumoconiosis patients was elevated with the advance of pneumoconiosis stage ( $P < 0.01$ ). The INF-γ level of the control group was (32.53 ± 6.50) ng/L, that of pneumoconiosis group in stage I was (16.64 ± 4.06) ng/L, and that of the pneumoconiosis group in stage II was (13.70 ± 2.98) ng/L; compared with the control group, the INF-γ level of the pneumoconiosis patients was decreased ( $P < 0.01$ ), but there was no significant difference between the pneumoconiosis patients in stage I and stage II ( $P > 0.05$ ). The peripheral 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> levels of the pneumoconiosis patients had a positive correlation with INF-γ levels ( $r=0.944$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), while a negative correlation with TGF-β<sub>1</sub> and IL-4 levels ( $r=-0.814$ ,  $r=-0.937$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ). [Conclusion] The peripheral 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> level of pneumoconiosis patients associates with the expression levels of pulmonary fibrosis related cytokines and might involve in the pathogenesis of pneumoconiosis.

**Key Words:** pneumoconiosis; 1, 25-dihydroxy vitamin D<sub>3</sub>; pulmonary fibrosis; transforming growth factor β<sub>1</sub>; interleukin-4; γ-interferon

尘肺病是我国发病率最高的职业病之一，是由于人类在职业活动中长期吸入生产性粉尘，且滞留在肺内而引起的以肺组织弥漫性纤维化为主要病理改变的全身性疾病。目前尘肺病的发病机制仍不明确，但近年来的研究表明肺纤维化相关细胞因子在尘肺的发病中起着重要作用，如转化生长因子β<sub>1</sub>(TGF-β<sub>1</sub>)、白介素4(IL-4)、γ干扰素(INF-γ)在肺纤维化的发生发展中起着重要的作用<sup>[1]</sup>。而1, 25-二羟维生素D<sub>3</sub>[1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>]作为一种免疫调节物质受到了越来越多的关注<sup>[2]</sup>。目前已有体外实验证实1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>能抑制TGF-β<sub>1</sub>诱导的肺成纤维细胞的增殖及平滑肌肌动蛋白α(α-SMA)的表达，阻止纤维连接蛋白和胶原的生成，同时1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>也有抑制TGF-β<sub>1</sub>诱导的Ⅱ型肺泡上皮纤维化作用<sup>[3]</sup>，但目前尚缺乏体内研究数据。本研究通过检测尘肺患者周围血中1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>及TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4和INF-γ的表达水平，分析它们之间的相关性，探讨1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>在尘肺病发生发展中的作用。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

选取某矿务集团职业病防治院2015年4—5月期间就诊的43名尘肺患者为调查对象，均为男性，工种为采煤、掘进、混合工种，粉尘类型为混合型，均符合GBZ 70—2009《尘肺病诊断标准》，其中尘肺壹期28人，尘肺贰期15人，确诊尘肺后均脱离接尘岗位，排除合并哮喘、支气管扩张、肺恶性肿瘤等呼吸系统疾病以及自身免疫性疾病，且患者近期未使用糖皮质

激素等免疫抑制剂及维生素D和钙复合制剂。以同一时期体检中心27名男性未接尘井上工作健康检查者为对照组。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 标本的采集 采集调查对象晨起空腹血4mL，常温下放置1h后以3000r/min(1610×g)离心10min，取上清-80℃保存待测。

1.2.2 1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>的检测 采用电化学发光法检测周围血1, 25-(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平，相关试剂由罗氏公司提供。

1.2.3 细胞因子的检测 采用ELISA法检测细胞因子。TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4、INF-γ检测试剂盒均购自上海依科赛生物制品有限公司，严格按照试剂盒说明书要求检测TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4、INF-γ水平。

### 1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 18.0进行分析，实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，采用单因素方差分析检验组间差异，多组间两两比较则采用SNK检验；相关性检验采用Pearson相关分析；检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般情况

尘肺壹期组28例，年龄为48~62(54.51 ± 4.39)岁，体质指数(BMI)为(22.50 ± 2.64)kg/m<sup>2</sup>；尘肺贰期组15例，年龄为51~67(56.08 ± 5.38)岁，BMI为(21.39 ± 1.97)kg/m<sup>2</sup>；对照组27例，年龄为46~63(55.25 ± 4.71)岁，BMI为(23.51 ± 2.93)kg/m<sup>2</sup>；各组间年龄、BMI差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

## 2.2 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>与肺纤维化相关细胞因子的水平

尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平随着尘肺的期别升高而降低, TGF-β<sub>1</sub>及IL-4水平随着尘肺期别升高而上升( $P<0.01$ )。尘肺壹期及尘肺贰期患者INF-γ水平较对照组明显降低, 但两组间差异无统计学意义(见表1)。

**表1 各组周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>、TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4及INF-γ水平**

Table 1 Peripheral blood 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>, TGF-β<sub>1</sub>, IL-4, and INF-γ levels in different groups

组别 Group	n	1, 25-( OH ) <sub>2</sub> D <sub>3</sub> ( μg/L )	TGF-β <sub>1</sub> ( μg/L )	IL-4 ( ng/L )	INF-γ ( ng/L )
对照组 Control group	27	22.16 ± 5.71	25.59 ± 6.12	25.03 ± 3.79	32.53 ± 6.50
尘肺壹期 Stage I	28	13.11 ± 4.01 <sup>a</sup>	39.20 ± 6.32 <sup>a</sup>	32.67 ± 5.32 <sup>a</sup>	16.64 ± 4.06 <sup>a</sup>
尘肺贰期 Stage II	15	9.96 ± 3.18 <sup>ab</sup>	50.90 ± 5.97 <sup>ab</sup>	37.52 ± 5.71 <sup>ab</sup>	13.70 ± 2.98 <sup>a</sup>
F		42.36	85.76	35.18	97.14
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

[注]a: 与对照组相比,  $P<0.01$ ; b: 与尘肺壹期相比,  $P<0.01$ 。

[Note]a: Compared with the control group,  $P<0.01$ ; b: Compared with the stage I pneumoconiosis group,  $P<0.01$ .

## 2.3 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>与肺纤维化相关细胞因子水平的关系

相关分析结果显示, 随着尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平的下降, TGF-β<sub>1</sub>及IL-4水平上升, 而INF-γ水平下降(见表2)。

**表2 尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平与TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4、INF-γ水平的相关性**

Table 2 Correlation of 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> with TGF-β<sub>1</sub>, IL-4, and INF-γ in peripheral blood of pneumoconiosis patients

项目( Item )	TGF-β <sub>1</sub>	IL-4	INF-γ
r	-0.814	-0.937	0.944
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

## 3 讨论

尘肺病是一种以肺组织弥漫性纤维化为病例特征的全身性疾病, 严重危害我国接尘工人的健康。多种细胞因子、炎症因子和免疫蛋白参与了尘肺病病变的形成。作为参与肺纤维化的最重要的细胞因子, TGF-β<sub>1</sub>已被证实与尘肺病患者的发病及肺功能相关<sup>[4]</sup>。作为辅助性T细胞2( Th2 )细胞因子, IL-4可以通过激活成纤维细胞, 诱导成纤维细胞趋化与增殖, 促进细胞外基质的累积, 参与肺纤维化的进展; 国内已有研究证实IL-4在尘肺患者周围血中高表达, 提示IL-4有可能参与了尘肺病的发病<sup>[5]</sup>。INF-γ是一

种潜在的抗纤维化的辅助性T细胞1( Th1 )细胞因子, 在肺纤维化过程中发挥着重要的作用; 目前国内已有研究证实INF-γ可降低染石英尘大鼠肺组织中羟脯氨酸含量, 提示对矽肺纤维化具有一定的抑制作用<sup>[6]</sup>。本次实验得出一致的结果。

近年来, 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>在免疫系统中的作用越来越受到人们的重视, 目前研究已经证实1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>可以调节T淋巴细胞免疫, 从而影响IL-4及INF-γ等细胞因子表达<sup>[7]</sup>。维生素D缺乏与多种慢性疾病的发病风险相关, 包括自身免疫性疾病、常见的癌症、感染性疾病及心血管疾病等<sup>[8]</sup>。本实验证实: 随着尘肺的进展, 尘肺病患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平降低, 同样存在着维生素D的缺乏, 与既往研究结果一致<sup>[9]</sup>。通过分析尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>表达水平及与TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4和INF-γ表达水平的相关性, 我们发现尘肺周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>与TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4呈负相关, 而与INF-γ呈正相关, 提示尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>可能通过调节上述肺纤维化相关细胞因子表达而参与尘肺病的发病。

1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>与多种肺部疾病也有着密切的联系<sup>[10]</sup>, 目前国内已有相关临床研究提示补充1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>可以通过调节哮喘患者的Th1/Th2平衡来改善哮喘的病情<sup>[11]</sup>, 而Th1/Th2平衡同样在尘肺的发病中有着重要的作用<sup>[12]</sup>。1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>在肝肾纤维化中的研究结果也提示其可能是一个对肺纤维化具有潜在治疗意义的药物<sup>[13]</sup>。补充1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>可能改善尘肺患者病情, 但这还需要大规模的前瞻性研究进一步证实。

综上所述, 与对照组相比较, 尘肺患者周围血1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>、TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4及INF-γ发生了变化, 1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>水平与TGF-β<sub>1</sub>、IL-4及INF-γ细胞因子表达水平相关联, 可能影响尘肺病的发病及进展, 补充1, 25-( OH )<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>可能改善尘肺病的病情。

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## 【告知栏】

### 《中国食品卫生杂志》2017年征稿征订启事

《中国食品卫生杂志》创刊于1989年,由中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会主管,中华预防医学会、国家食品安全风险评估中心主办,国内公开发行。为中文核心期刊、中国科技核心期刊,被中国知网(CNKI)中国期刊全文数据库收录,是中国食品卫生专业唯一的核心期刊。该杂志于2003—2004、2005—2006和2007—2008年度连续获得中华预防医学会优秀期刊一等奖;获得卫生部首届医药卫生优秀期刊三等奖。

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