

# 电子烟的健康风险研究进展

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#### 摘要:

电子烟进入市场后,其知晓率和使用率在全球范围内大幅增长。电子烟烟液中含有多种有害物质,使用电子烟可能会造成尼古丁成瘾,影响人体各系统健康,甚至加重传统烟草的危害。目前,电子烟市场存在法律及监管的空白,对尝试或使用电子烟的人群尤其是青少年来说尚缺乏正确引导和宣传教育。本文检索了近十年来国内外文献,对电子烟烟液和气溶胶中的化学成分、电子烟使用的个体健康风险及电子烟设备特点带来的风险进行归纳整理,以期为电子烟使用的安全性提供相关参考。包括:从电子烟烟液和气溶胶中的成分介绍入手,引导对于电子烟危害的正确认知;以电子烟能够产生的个体健康风险为依据,编制电子烟危害的健康教育材料;以电子烟设备特点带来的风险为依据,警示电子烟使用存在安全隐患;呼吁尽快建立针对电子烟的相关法律法规,制定更具干预性的措施以应对电子烟对人体健康的冲击。

关键词:电子烟;尼古丁;烟液;气溶胶;健康

Research advances on health risk of e-cigarettes JIA Xiaoxian<sup>1, 2</sup>, XIE Chenchen<sup>1, 2</sup>, GONG Zhengyang<sup>1, 2</sup>, GAO Jingrong<sup>1, 2</sup>, CHEN De<sup>1, 2</sup>, YANG Jianjun<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Zhiyong<sup>3</sup>, WANG Jian<sup>1, 2</sup>, LE Kunlei<sup>1, 2</sup>, SUN Yuanqiao<sup>1, 2</sup>, XI Jiacheng<sup>1, 2</sup>, WU Liming<sup>1</sup> (1.Shanghai Municipal Center for Health Promotion, Shanghai 200040, China; 2.Shanghai Association of Tobacco Control, Shanghai 200040, China; 3.Shanghai Municipal Health Commission, Shanghai 200125, China)

#### Abstract:

Since e-cigarettes enter the markets, its awareness and use have increased significantly. There are multiple harmful substances in e-cigarette liquid. Using e-cigarette may cause nicotine addiction, affect various human body systems, and even aggravate the harm of traditional tobacco. At present, the e-cigarette market is lack of legal constraints and regulatory measures. For the individuals who attempt to use or regularly use e-cigarettes, especially teenagers, it is necessary to provide proper guidance and education. Based on the research articles at home and abroad in recent ten years, the chemical composition of e-cigarette liquid and aerosol, individual health risk of e-cigarette use, and the risk of e-cigarette equipment were summarized, aiming to provide reference for the safety of using e-cigarettes. Through the introduction of the composition of e-cigarette liquid and aerosol, we should guide the correct cognition of the hazards of e-cigarettes. Based on the individual health risks generated by using e-cigarette, we should prepare the propaganda materials on the hazards of e-cigarette. Based on the risk of e-cigarette equipment, we should warn people that there are hidden dangers in the use of e-cigarette. It calls for legislations and regulations targeting e-cigarette as soon as possible, and more intervention measures to deal with the impact of e-cigarette on human health.

Keywords: e-cigarette; nicotine; liquid; aerosol; health

电子烟自推出以来越来越受到大众关注,其使用率呈上升趋势<sup>[1-3]</sup>,也对未成年人和青少年人群造成了一定影响。研究表明,世界范围内从未使用过传统烟草的青少年的电子烟使用率日益升高,相较于未使用过电子烟的青少年,尝试过电子烟的人群有更高的可能吸食传统卷烟,即存在"入门效应",最终导

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致卷烟与电子烟的同时使用率也逐渐升高[4-8]。

含有尼古丁的电子烟即电子尼古丁传送系统,是一种电池动力装置,通过传送气溶胶(汽化丙二醇/尼古丁混合物),使人吸入剂量不等的尼古丁<sup>[9]</sup>。电子烟的烟液与气溶胶中含有多种对人体有害的化学成分,如醛酮类化合物、挥发性化合物等<sup>[10]</sup>。此外,为了吸引消费者,电子烟液中往往添加改善口味的香精,研究表明短期或长期使用电子烟都会对个体的呼吸系统、心血管系统、神经系统、消化系统等带来危害<sup>[11]</sup>。

本项目在查阅近10年来国内外有关电子烟健康风险研究的文献后,并从以下几方面进行系统全面总结,包括:电子烟烟液和气溶胶中的化学成分,电子烟使用的个体健康风险,电子烟设备特点带来的风险,以期为电子烟使用的安全性提供相关参考,并探讨应对电子烟新形势的控烟策略与方法。

# 1 电子烟烟液和气溶胶中的化学成分

# 1.1 电子烟烟液

电子烟烟液主要由有机溶剂、尼古丁、香味物质(食用香精)以及少量的添加剂等组成<sup>[12]</sup>。目前,市面上的电子烟烟液不会明确标注尼古丁含量<sup>[13]</sup>,不同品牌电子烟的尼古丁含量差别较大<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,电子烟烟液中尼古丁含量往往与烟液包装标准不符,且多数烟液使用烟草提取物,部分使用尼古丁纯品<sup>[15]</sup>。欧盟及美国食品药品监督管理部门对电子烟烟液的添加剂以及尼古丁浓度等进行了规定<sup>[16-17]</sup>。但在我国,尚未出台相应的规定或标准,生产厂家可随意添加尼古丁、香精,甚至将维生素、咖啡因等添加其中作为噱头,以吸引顾客<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

电子烟烟液中往往含有挥发性羰基化合物。大量研究通过对于电子烟样品的测量后发现,电子烟的烟液中含有甲醛、乙醛等活性羰基化合物,而该类化合物常被称为致癌物和人体毒物,能够产生细胞毒性并导致多种疾病<sup>[20-24]</sup>。丙二醇和丙三醇为常见的有机溶剂,通常占据烟液成分的 90% 左右 <sup>[25]</sup>。丙二醇作为食品添加剂,人体对它的安全摄入途径一般为消化道,但丙二醇被长期、反复吸入肺部后对人体造成的不良影响尚不清楚,未必会像食用一样安全无害。

#### 1.2 电子烟气溶胶

1.2.1 电子烟气溶胶的物理特性 电子烟气溶胶的粒径分布和粒数浓度与抽吸模式有关。抽吸模式的参数包括抽吸容量、抽吸频率和抽吸持续时间,目前世界

范围内尚未建立统一的抽吸模式参数<sup>[26]</sup>。此外还与气溶胶稀释倍数、尼古丁浓度及分析技术等有关<sup>[27-28]</sup>。2015年,段沅杏等<sup>[29]</sup>对传统卷烟和电子烟烟气气溶胶粒径和浓度进行了实时监测,结果表明,在相同的抽吸条件下,10个品牌电子烟粒径分布在10~70 nm 范围内,单位体积粒数浓度介于1.08×10<sup>7</sup>~6.27×10<sup>7</sup>个·cm<sup>-3</sup>之间,气溶胶颗粒粒径均小于传统卷烟。

**1.2.2** 电子烟气溶胶的化学成分 电子烟气溶胶的化学成分比较复杂,主要包括如下七方面。

- (1) 尼古丁与次级生物碱。电子烟气溶胶中的主要成分之一是尼古丁。2014年,Goniewicz等<sup>[30]</sup>研究了英国市场比较受欢迎的电子烟,发现尼古丁的雾化效率大约在10%~81%,每吸300口电子烟,尼古丁释放量为2~15 mg不等。尼古丁从电子烟烟液向人体内的递送效率与烟液中尼古丁的含量、雾化效率和生物利用度有关,三者越高,递送效率越高<sup>[31]</sup>。尼古丁的降解产物为次级生物碱,有研究发现在含有尼古丁的电子烟气溶胶中检出了次级生物碱<sup>[32]</sup>。
- (2) 羰基化合物。有文献报告在电子烟气溶胶中检出羰基化合物 [33-34]。Uchiyama 等 [35] 检测了 13 个品牌的 363 种电子烟气溶胶,其中检出了甲醛、乙醛、丙烯醛、乙二醛和甲基乙二醛,13 个品牌中的 9 个品牌样品均检出了羰基化合物。美国的研究表明电子烟气溶胶中的甲醛含量与电子烟的使用功率有关,且功率越高,气溶胶中的甲醛释放量越高,甚至超过传统卷烟 [36]。
- (3) 甘油、丙二醇。甘油、丙二醇或两者的混合物一般占电子烟烟液质量的 90% 左右,它们在电子烟气溶胶中所占比例也很高。Pellegrino等<sup>[37]</sup> 发现 1,2-丙二醇和丙三醇在电子烟气溶胶中的占比与它们在烟液中所占比例相似。另外,有研究发现加热甘油和丙二醇后可能会产生醛酮类化合物<sup>[38]</sup>。
- (4) 挥发性、半挥发性有机化合物。电子烟烟液中添加的香精、烟草提取物等物质产生的气溶胶可能存在挥发性、半挥发性有机化合物<sup>[39]</sup>。Laugesen等<sup>[40]</sup>在电子烟气溶胶中检测出了p,m-二甲苯含量,丙二醇,苯乙烯等物质。Goniewicz等<sup>[41]</sup>检测了12种电子烟气溶胶,每吸150口电子烟,甲苯释放量范围是0.2~6.3 μg,对(间)-二甲苯释放量范围是0.1~0.2 μg。
- (5) 烟草特有亚硝胺 (tobacco-specific nitrosamines,TSNA)。烟草中的生物碱亚硝化形成TSNA,TSNA是强致癌物。Goniewicz 等 [41] 在电子烟气溶胶中检出痕

量浓度的 TSNA。N-亚硝基降烟碱、4-(N-亚硝基甲基氨基)-1-(3-吡啶基)-1-丁酮、N-亚硝基假木贼碱和N-亚硝基新烟草碱在电子烟气溶胶中的分析研究均有报道<sup>[42-43]</sup>。有研究发现气溶胶中的 TSNA 是烟液中TSNA 的原型转移,可根据烟液中 TSNA 含量推断气溶胶中 TSNA 的含量<sup>[44]</sup>。

- (6) 多环芳烃和酚类化合物。在电子烟气溶胶中检出多环芳烃和酚类化合物的文献也有报道。Schober等<sup>[45]</sup>分析了9名志愿者在通风良好的房间里抽吸电子烟2h后室内空气中电子烟污染物的水平,发现可能致癌的多环芳烃浓度增加了20%。王超等<sup>[46]</sup>在13个电子烟液样品中测出了萘、1-甲基萘、2-甲基萘、芴等6种多环芳烃。蔡君兰等<sup>[32]</sup>在综述中归纳了电子烟气溶胶中检测出的各类有害物质,包括邻甲酚、间甲酚、对甲酚等酚类化合物。
- (7) 非金属元素和金属元素。非金属元素和金属元素不仅存在于电子烟烟液中,也可能存在于其气溶胶中。Goniewicz 等<sup>[41]</sup> 在电子烟气溶胶中检出镉、镍、铅 3 种金属元素。Williams 等<sup>[47]</sup> 检出非金属元素硅和其他 20 种金属元素,其中有些元素的气溶胶释放量高于传统卷烟烟气中的释放量。

# 2 电子烟使用的个体健康风险

目前,市面上大部分电子烟烟液中均含有尼古丁,且含量不一<sup>[48]</sup>,多篇研究表明从未使用过传统卷烟或尝试过几次的青少年人群使用电子烟,可能会成为卷烟使用的桥梁,并导致尼古丁依赖<sup>[49-51]</sup>。除了成瘾性,电子烟自身的产品特点,如烟液中的有害化学成分可能会对人体不同系统造成危害。

#### 2.1 电子烟对呼吸系统的影响

韩国和中国香港的研究发现使用电子烟的学生,患哮喘等呼吸道疾病的风险比从不使用者有明显增加 [52-53]。来自美国青少年的研究表明,使用电子烟会增加支气管炎发生风险,且使用频率越高风险越高 [54]。通常认为这可能是由于电子烟气溶胶对肺和呼吸道造成炎性反应所引发的,而且当电子烟气溶胶的释放量较高时,可能会直接杀灭肺部细胞 [55]。有研究报告了一位 46 岁的健康男子使用电子烟 1 个月后出现身体不适被诊断为电子烟诱导的急性肺损伤 [56]。电子烟中的添加剂可能会造成比传统烟草更广泛的健康危害,电子烟中也含有传统烟草产品中所没有的有害物质,如醛类,都有可能造成人体肺部和呼吸道

的损伤。

#### 2.2 电子烟对遗传物质 DNA 的影响

多篇研究表明电子烟对 DNA 会造成损害 [57-58]。 2018年 Lee 等 [59] 进行的小鼠实验表明,吸入电子烟烟雾会使其肺部、心脏和膀胱中的 DNA 受损,也可以诱导体外培养的人支气管上皮和尿路上皮细胞中的 DNA产生同样效应。该研究涵盖动物和人体实验的结果,推测使用电子烟有可能导致人类肺癌、膀胱癌以及心脏病的发生。 Chen 等 [60] 进行的小鼠实验同样证明电子烟的暴露不仅会对母体肺部健康产生不利影响,对子代肺部的 DNA 同样会造成损伤。有证据表明孕妇吸食尼古丁可能会损害胎儿的脑部发育 [61]。

## 2.3 电子烟对心血管系统的影响

吸烟可导致心血管疾病的发生<sup>[62]</sup>,电子烟烟液气溶胶对心血管系统的影响也值得关注。Farsalinos 等<sup>[63]</sup>研究了20种电子烟气溶胶,发现部分样品对培养的心肌细胞具有细胞毒性,这与生产工艺和调味品中使用的材料有关。有动物实验结果显示,尼古丁可能会加速动脉粥样硬化<sup>[64-65]</sup>。Vlachopoulos 等<sup>[66]</sup>研究了吸食电子烟对年轻吸烟者主动脉僵硬和血压的急性影响,并与传统卷烟进行了比较,结果发现电子烟和卷烟的使用均会增加心率和血压。

#### 2.4 电子烟对神经系统和消化系统的影响

电子烟烟液中往往含有尼古丁,尼古丁吸入人体可能影响青少年的大脑成熟和神经系统发育<sup>[67-68]</sup>。此外,吸食电子烟对神经系统的影响还包括头痛、头晕、紧张、失眠等<sup>[69]</sup>。对消化系统的危害包括恶心、呕吐、口干、口腔或舌头溃疡发炎、舌头发黑、牙龈出血、牙龈炎、胃灼热和便秘等<sup>[69-70]</sup>。

## 3 由电子烟设备特点所致的风险

#### 3.1 电子烟用电池的安全隐患

电子烟用电池以锂电池为主,体积虽小,但其爆炸时造成的伤害却十分严重。华盛顿大学西雅图医学中心报告在2015年10月至2016年6月期间共治疗了15名因锂离子电池组件导致电子烟爆炸而受伤的患者<sup>[71]</sup>。杨旭等<sup>[72]</sup>检测了目前市售电子烟电池的安全性,发现电子烟用电池本身的质量存在安全隐患。电子烟多采用金属外壳的设计,爆炸时外壳碎裂极易造成二次伤害<sup>[73-74]</sup>。

#### 3.2 电子烟烟液中毒

电子烟产品的包装设计新颖多样,再加上香精等

气味的吸引,极易增加儿童误食烟液的可能。据统计,美国 2010—2014 年电子烟中毒事件中 58% 的受害者为儿童 [75]。有报道称儿童误食电子烟烟液后出现知觉丧失、全身抽搐 [76] 或突发性感觉神经性听力损失 [77]。一个成人的尼古丁致死量 < 60 mg [78],而电子烟烟液中尼古丁含量可能远大于 60 mg,误食电子烟烟液对全人群都有可能造成巨大危害。

#### 3.3 电子烟烟具

电子烟属于电子设备,现有研究表明其材料中的物质在储存烟液或加热烟液过程中可能存在有害物质迁移,但被人体吸入后是否会带来健康风险,目前文献研究较少。Williams等<sup>[79]</sup>通过分析气溶胶中的元素,推断某些元素如镍、铬来源于电子烟的加热丝中,锡、铅来源于焊点中。樊美娟等<sup>[80]</sup>模拟了电子烟使用时各金属件中重金属的迁移,在30种高销量的电子烟中发现加热丝或与烟液/气溶胶接触的金属件中存在重金属迁移的风险。

# 4 针对电子烟健康教育与立法监管的思考

已有的研究提示我们加热烟油释放的烟雾被人体吸入后会带来短期或长期负面影响。随着电子烟使用率的日益升高,需加强健康教育力度。首先,应加强普通人群对电子烟危害的正确认识,主要内容集中在电子烟烟液及气溶胶中的有害物质可能给人体不同系统带来的危害、电子烟电池的意外爆炸以及电子烟中毒等信息,配合文字、图片印制成宣传册,并制作宣传视频在公众媒体循环播放,让大众清楚地认识到使用电子烟同样会像使用传统卷烟一样给人体健康带来危害。其次,建议在电子烟的包装上添加健康警示信息,使之能准确提示已证实的健康风险,如潜在的尼古丁成瘾性,潜在的眼、口、鼻等刺激作用,潜在的心血管风险以及对怀孕的潜在不利影响等[81]。

青少年作为电子烟的潜在用户,容易受自身年龄、人际关系或电子烟营销、设计特征等因素的影响<sup>[82-84]</sup>。针对青少年尝试或使用电子烟的问题,首先,应加强以学校为单位的宣传。利用"世界无烟日"和健康教育课等机会进行电子烟危害的科普,开展"拒吸第一口电子烟"的活动,使青少年明确知晓电子烟同样具有成瘾性,易诱发使用传统卷烟。其次,学校要做好无烟环境建设,任何人不得在校园内吸烟。正确引导社交行为,重视家庭教育和监督。使用电子烟并不是时尚体现,更不是交际手段,倡导无烟家庭,杜绝父

母吸烟行为对青少年的影响。再次,探索有效的控烟干预措施。最新研究表明在社交媒体上接触烟草宣传信息可能会影响青少年的吸烟行为,可将社交媒体作为关键干预场所,多传递烟草有害信息以阻止或减少青少年使用电子烟和烟草使用,增加戒烟的动机和行为<sup>[85]</sup>。最后,继续开展青少年电子烟使用的监测调查,及时了解青少年电子烟的使用率和使用动机的变化。

呼吁政府制定相关法律法规,加强对电子烟的监管。目前,我国部分地区已出台电子烟相关法规。如《杭州市公共场所控制吸烟条例》规定禁烟场所禁止点燃烟草制品、吸传统卷烟和电子烟;《深圳经济特区控制吸烟条例》重新定义了烟草制品,将电子烟纳入控烟范畴;澳门颁布法案全面禁止电子烟售卖及使用;香港政府报告明确全面禁止电子烟及其他新型烟草产品<sup>[86]</sup>。除规范电子烟的使用行为,电子烟的国家或行业标准也应相应出台。严控电子烟的生产标准,包括烟具用材料安全性、尼古丁含量和添加剂使用要求等。禁止各种形式的烟草广告和营销行为,建议将"不得向非吸烟者及青少年推广、销售电子烟"写入法规。同时加强对网络与实体店的监管,以杜绝青少年购买并使用电子烟。

综上所述,在电子烟的生产、宣传与销售过程中仍有诸多监管空白之处,这给电子烟的推广带来了极大的便利。目前来说,只有通过更加深入的研究明确电子烟使用的健康危害,政府出台相应法规配合有力的宣传才有可能控制电子烟进一步流行的趋势。

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