



計畫編號：NHRI-EX95-9531PI

國家衛生研究院整合性醫藥衛生科技研究計畫

少年高血壓危險因子及後續影響

計畫名稱

95年度成果報告

執行機構：中國醫藥大學

計畫主持人：宋鴻樟 教授

本年度執行期間 95年1月1日至95年12月31日

本研究報告僅供參考用，不代表本院意見

(1) 中文摘要

中風是台灣地區排名第二的主要死因，中風族群中最盛行的疾病為高血壓。雖然高血壓盛行情況在孩童中相對較低。但是，有高血壓方面疾病的孩童仍為數不少。在台灣，估計每年有 60-100 名 20 歲青年死於中風。1992-2000 年台灣地區高、中、小學大規模的尿液篩檢結果，被定義為 significant hypertension 者有 8,401 名，嚴重高血壓者有 4,229 名。嚴重高血壓的學生較可能有蛋白尿和尿糖。本計畫根據這些尿液篩檢結果，選取蛋白尿或尿糖為陽性反應者，並分別建立高血壓學生（600-800 名）及非高血壓學生（600-800 名）世代。

我們期望了解孩童高血壓、家庭聚集、治療效果、不同程度之血壓控制進展至心血管疾病、腎臟疾病及其他共生疾病之相關危險因子。這計畫可能達成以下目標：

1. 建置執行本研究 and 資料收集的方式。
2. 從小學生尿液篩檢結果建立高血壓孩童與正常血壓孩童（對照）的世代。
3. 利用問卷訪視與健康檢查的方式，進行高血壓孩童族群與對照族群的比較，以探討孩童高血壓之可能相關因子。
4. 評估病人遵醫囑的情形，包括臨床診斷過程、用藥情況及其他等。
5. 在 3 年的研究期間觀察任何短期的不良反應。
6. 評估高血壓青少年的共病問題。
7. 比較有無新共生疾病孩童的血液/尿液生化值及生活型態之差異。

本研究對象之選取是以大規模尿液之尿蛋白、尿糖篩檢結果為依據，有選取誤差之限制。血壓情況可能不能代表一般孩童。然而，這些孩童有高的風險產生心血管及腎臟方面的共生疾病，需要受到立即的重視。本計畫

將提出重要的方法來確認高血壓尿糖和尿蛋白交互作用之危險，並且提出預防發展出共生疾病之方法。根據過去金山社區心血管世代研究之經驗，本研究計畫在國家衛生研究院的資助結束後，仍將繼續追蹤。在此過程，所有的研究對象將持續接受適當的照護及諮詢。本研究將可能正確的估計治療過程中可能的危險因子。

主持人與台大醫院參與過金山社區世代研究的人員有長期的合作。於本計畫，我們以台灣地區孩童為收案目標，以期能建立標準的過程與規範。

我們審視基線資料，將沒有身份證字號、身份證字號重複、沒有血壓值資料及血壓值超過正常範圍者、血壓值超過平均值 ± 2 標準差者刪除。根據美國心臟病學會的孩童血壓分類標準，有 5,792 名孩童被定義為高血壓。對照組是依據性別、年齡做頻數配對選取，共 5,792 名。於刪除沒有地址及電話資料者後，有 3,418 名為合適本研究之高血壓學生。這些學生中，有 732 名在台北地區。

國家衛生研究院於 2006 年 4 月正式資助本計畫，我們即開始招收和訓練研究助理及研究生。我們透先過信件聯絡研究對象的父母親，解釋此研究計畫，並且以電訪的方式來確定會面及健康檢查的時間，健康檢查則在台大醫院進行。問卷為自填式問卷，填寫完後由訪員做再次確認。問卷內容包括學生及父母親的人口社經、生活形態資料和健康史。

健康調查的項目包括血壓、理學檢查、尿液和血液樣本的測量。另外還有頸動脈和心臟踝部血管指數的檢查，並分析這些青少年高血壓患者是否有動脈硬化的現象，合計有 30 項。全部的檢查大約花費 1.5 至 2 個小時。在 2006 年 5 月至 10 月期間，我們總共完成了 163 位高血壓患者及 63 位對

照組的測量。我們期待到 12 月底會有 350 人完成檢查。

所分析的資料是根據到 10 月底前完成檢查的 226 人的追蹤資料。病例組較對照組年輕(19.7 ± 3.1 對 20.9 ± 4.3 歲; $p=0.053$)，且較多人仍為學生(70.4 對 57.1%; $p=0.025$)。社經地位、生活型態和飲食習慣在病例與對照之間很相似，雖然病例組有 14.1%有抽菸習慣，對照組為 6.3% ($p=0.11$)。分析健康史資料可見病例組糖尿病的盛行率高於對照組(6.1 對 0%; $p=0.07$)，且有腎臟疾病者也較對照組高(9.2%對 1.6%; $p=0.046$)。

病例組與對照組的平均血壓都是男孩的較女孩的高，男孩病例組血壓較對照組高(收縮壓： 109.8 ± 17.7 對 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg；舒張壓： 17.8 ± 14.3 對 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg)，女孩病例的平均血壓亦較對照組高(收縮壓： 103.6 ± 13.7 對 96.4 ± 10.5 mmHg；舒張壓： 67.7 ± 12.2 對 60.3 ± 10.7 mmHg)。我們並未發現病例組的 BMI 平均值高於對照組，不過由平均腰圍和腰臀比可發現病例組顯著高於對照組，不論是性別為何皆有此現象。血壓與腰圍有高度的相關(腰圍和收縮壓： $r=0.3903$ ；腰圍和舒張壓： $r=0.3989$ ，此現象較血壓與 BMI 的相關為高(BMI 和收縮壓： $r=0.3512$ ；BMI 和舒張壓： $r=0.3658$)。在血尿組、尿蛋白組與對照組中，腰圍最大的學生是血尿組，其腰圍分別為 77.8 ± 17.7 cm、 74.4 ± 14.0 cm 和 70.1 ± 11.2 cm ($p=0.013$)；相同的，這三組人的收縮壓平均值分別為 114.5 ± 20.4 、 107.0 ± 15.2 和 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg

($p=0.0002$)；舒張壓平均值分別為 74.0 ± 14.4 , 70.4 ± 14.1 對 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg ($p<0.0001$)。

在血液檢查方面，病例組與對照組沒有顯著的不同。但是病例組的三酸甘油酯平均值高於對照組(96.7 ± 112.0 對 73.2 ± 34.6 mg/dL, $p=0.017$)。病例組血糖較對照組高 (93.3 ± 37.2 對 85.8 ± 5.89 mg/dL, $p=0.014$)。且病例組 Apo-A1 亦較對照組高 (139.2 ± 21.0 對 132.6 ± 14.2 , $p=0.007$)。在尿液檢查方面，所有檢驗值皆是病例組高於對照組，其中有三項檢驗的平均值達統計上的顯著差異，包括白蛋白尿(71.1 ± 231.1 對 7.37 ± 3.65 mg/L, $p=0.0006$)及肌酸酐(175.4 ± 92.1 對 141.2 ± 71.0 mg/dL, $p=0.0035$)和鉀離子 (38.7 ± 22.9 對 32.1 ± 15.8 mmol/L, $p=0.015$)。

頸動脈超音波所測量的 22 項檢查中，病例組只有頸動脈硬化塊分數顯著高於對照組。病例組頸動脈硬化塊分數為 0.037 ± 0.219 ，對照組則無頸動脈硬化塊 ($p<0.0001$)。我們也發現病例組比對照組有較短的左心室噴射時間 (297.2 ± 17.9 對 304.2 ± 16.3 ms)。

以上所探討的大部分是單變項的分析，雙變項分析較少，我們試圖來證明影響高血壓的潛在因子。我們期待有較多的樣本數，才進行更詳細的分層及多變項分析。不過，第一年的初步資料分析已可認出肥胖是青少年高血壓的重要危險因子。資料分析結果顯示腰圍較 BMI 為一個靈敏的指

標。病例組較可能有腎臟方面的問題及左心室的異常。有了第一年的經驗，我們將能在第二年同時於台北及台中持續招收研究的個案。如果儀器問題能夠解決，我們也希望在南部同時進行收案。

基本資料的研究

另外，我們也使用篩檢基線資料進行分析研究。我們因此在第一年參加了2個國際研討會發表我們的發現。一個是2006年六月在西雅圖舉行的美國流行病學大會以海報展示“Risk Factor Associated with Proteinuria among Children in National Mass Screening in Taiwan”；另一個是由參加本計畫的博士班研究生出席在日本福岡舉行的第21屆國際高血壓年會及第5屆亞洲年會，報告“Hypertension among Children and Adolescents from National Mass Urine Screening Program in Taiwan”，這位學生獲得大會的青年學者研究獎。這兩份海報分別附在附錄一和二。

(2) 英文摘要

Hypertension is the most prevalent disease in our population with stroke the second leading cause of deaths. Hypertension has a relatively low prevalence in children. But, there are a number of children being suffered from this problem in significance. There were 60-100 deaths annually from stroke before the age of 20 years in Taiwan. In the mass urine screening between 1992-2000 for all elementary, junior and senior high schools students in Taiwan Province, 8401 children with significant hypertension, 4229 with severe hypertension had been identified. Students with severe hypertension were more likely to have proteinuria and glucosuria. This proposed study has established in the year one a cohort, based on these hypertensive students (n=600-800) and students without hypertension (n=600-800). Both groups of students have been found to be glucosuria and/or proteinuria positive in a urine screening program conducted by the Chinese Foundation of Health.

We proposed to investigate the risk factors associated with childhood hypertension, family cluster and the treatment effectiveness and different levels of blood pressure (BP) control in showing the progression of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and renal diseases and other comorbidity in hypertensive children. This study as a feasibility study has the following aims.

1. To create a protocol, an operation manual and data collection form.
2. To establish a cohort consists of hypertensive children and normotensive children (controls) identified from mass urine screening for elementary students.
3. To conduct a questionnaire investigation and health examination for factors that may associate with childhood hypertension by comparing hypertensive group and control group.
4. To assess patient compliance with their treatment protocol, including

clinic visit schedules, medications and other procedures.

5. To observe any short-term adverse effects in the 3-year study period.
6. To obtain risks within patient variation in comorbidity during the baseline and follow-up period.
7. To compare differences in blood/urine chemistry and lifestyle between children with and with no new comorbidity.

This study population based on a mass urine screening for glucosuria or/and proteinuria in children may have limitations generated from selection bias. The BP status may not represent general children. However, these children are at elevated risk of developing comorbidity in cardiovascular and renal systems, they are a group children deserve immediate attention. This project may provide a prominent approach for identifying risks in the interaction of hypertension glucosuria and proteinuria, and identifying ways to prevent the development of comorbidity. Based on the past experience in Chin-Shan Community Cardiovascular Cohort Study, the investigators conducted a follow-up task for children of hypertension with the NHRI support. In doing so, all study subjects may continue to receive adequate care and consultation, the investigators will be able to precisely estimate the risk may occur in the treatment effectiveness.

The PI has a long term collaboration experience with faculty members at the National Taiwan University Hospital who have been involved in the Chin-Shan Community Cardiovascular Cohort study. In this year one study, We therefore started the study subjects recruitment effort targeting children in Taipei area, attempting to establish the study standard process and protocol.

We reviewed the baseline data to exclude those with no ID or duplicated ID and those with blood pressure data missing or exceeding normal range. Blood pressures exceeding mean \pm 2 standard deviation were also excluded. After 5792

students with hypertensives were identified based on the American Heart Association criteria of blood pressure classification for children, 5792 controls were also selected using frequency match with sex and age. After excluding those with no consistent address and/or telephone number, 3418 students were considered eligible for this study as hypertensive students. Among them, 732 students were in Taipei area.

The NHRI funds were finalized and available in April 2006. We started to recruited and train research assistants and graduated students for this projects. Parents of potential subjects were contacted with a letter to explain this study project and followed by telephone calls to make appointments for interviews and check-up at National Taiwan University Hospital. The questionnaire was self-completed in Chinese and checked by an interviewer for the completion. Specific cautious measures about the questionnaires were the life style recall and health histories of the student and parents.

Element health examinations included the original 30 items on blood pressure, anthropometry, and measurements of urine and blood specimens of fasting. In addition, ultra sound measurements for common carotid artery and cardiac-ankle vascular index were performed to verify whether there is atherosclerosis development in young hypertensives. The whole examination procedure may take 1.5 to 2.0 hours. With parental and students consent, we have completed the procedure for 163 hypertensive cases and 63 controls between May and October 2006. We expected to complete 350 persons by the end of December 2006.

Data analysis was based on the data of these 226 persons who had completed the follow-up check up as of the end of October 2006. Cases were younger than

controls (19.7 ± 3.1 vs. 20.9 ± 4.3 years; $p=0.053$) and more likely still at school (70.4 vs. 57.1% ; $p=0.025$). Both cases and controls were similar for socioeconomic status, life style and dietary behavior, although 14.1% of cases and 6.3% control were smokers ($p=0.11$). Analysis for health history showed that cases were more prevalent than controls for diabetics (6.1 vs. 0.0% ; $p=0.07$) and kidney illness (9.2% vs. 1.6% ; $p=0.046$).

The average blood pressures were higher in cases than in controls with greater differences in males (109.8 ± 17.7 vs. 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg for systolic blood pressure and 71.8 ± 14.3 vs. 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg for diastolic blood pressure) than in females (103.6 ± 13.7 vs. 96.4 ± 10.5 mmHg for systolic blood pressure and 67.7 ± 12.2 vs. 60.3 ± 10.7 mmHg for diastolic blood pressure). We did not find a higher average BMI in cases, but both the average waistline and the waist to the buttocks ratio were significantly higher in cases than in controls for both males and females. Overall, the blood pressure had a greater association with the waistlines ($r=0.3903$ for systolic blood pressure and $r=0.3989$ for diastolic blood pressure) than with BMI ($r=0.3512$ for systolic blood pressure and $r=0.3658$ for diastolic blood pressure). The average waistline was the longest for students with urinary occult blood (77.8 ± 17.7 cm) and followed by students with proteinuria (74.4 ± 14.0 cm) and controls (70.1 ± 11.2 cm) ($p=0.013$). Among these three groups, the corresponding averages in systolic blood pressure were 114.5 ± 20.4 , 107.0 ± 15.2 and 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg ($p=0.0002$), and in diastolic blood

pressure were 74.0 ± 14.4 , 70.4 ± 14.1 and 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg ($p < 0.0001$), respectively.

There were no significant differences in averages between cases and controls for most items in the blood examination. But, cases did have higher average values than controls in triglyceride (96.7 ± 112.0 vs. 73.2 ± 34.6 , $p = 0.017$), fasting plasma glucose (93.3 ± 37.2 vs. 85.8 ± 5.89 mg/dL, $p = 0.014$) and Apo-A1 (139.2 ± 21.0 vs. 132.6 ± 14.2 mg/dL, $p = 0.007$). The average values in urinary examinations were all higher in cases than in controls and significant for the concentrations of urinary albumin (71.1 ± 231.1 vs. 7.37 ± 3.65 mg/L, $p = 0.0006$), creatinine (175.4 ± 92.1 vs. 141.2 ± 71.0 mg/dL, $p = 0.0035$) and potassium ion (38.7 ± 22.9 vs. 32.1 ± 15.8 mmol/L, $p = 0.015$).

Among the 22 ultrasound measurements of the common carotid artery, only the average plaque score difference between cases and controls was significant. There was no plaque found in controls, while the average score in cases was 0.037 ± 0.219 ($p < 0.0001$). We also found a significant lower left ventricular injection time for cases (297.2 ± 17.9 vs. 304.2 ± 16.3 ms).

The above referred results were all derived from univariate analyses, with few bivariate analyses, attempting to identify potential factors associated with hypertension for the participants in this year one follow-up study. We expect to have a larger sample size in years two and three of this study and to perform the analyses using stratification and multivariate models. As of the year one preliminary data, we were already able to identify obesity as an important

anthropometry indicator associated with blood pressure for adolescent and young persons. Data analyses also show that waist measure is a more sensitive indicator than BMI is. Cases may be more likely to have kidney problem and left ventricular abnormality. With the year one experience, we will be able to recruit study subjects simultaneously in Taipei and Taichung areas in year two, and possibly in Tainan area if instruments are available.

Baseline Data Study

In addition, we also conducted studies using the baseline data. As of November 2006, we have participated two international conferences to present our findings. One poster presented at 2006 American Epidemiology Congress entitled “ Risk Factor Associated with Proteinuria among Children in National Mass Screening in Taiwan” in June 2006, Seattle. The other poster entitled “Hypertension among Children and Adolescents from National Mass Urine Screening Program in Taiwan” was presented at the 21th Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Hypertension and the 5th Scientific Meeting of the Asian Pacific of Hypertension, Fukuoka, Japan, October 2006. The latter article was presented by the doctoral student with this study. He was awarded as a Young Investigators Fellowships at this conference. Both articles are attached as appendixes I and II .

壹、95年度計畫研究成果摘要

計畫名稱：少年高血壓危險因子及後續影響

計畫編號：NHRI-EX95-9531PI

執行機構：中國醫藥大學

計畫主持人：宋鴻樟

研究人員：李源德、王主科、許秀卿、簡國龍、蘇大成、林瑞雄、劉秋松、林文元、周碧瑟

關鍵字：青少年、高血壓、危險因子、追蹤研究

成果分類： 癌症基礎與臨床研究(可複選，最多三項)

分子與基因醫學研究

臨床研究

生物技術與藥物研究

生物統計與生物資訊研究

醫療保健政策研究

環境衛生與職業醫學研究

醫學工程研究

老年醫學研究

精神醫學與藥物濫用研究

疫苗研究

幹細胞研究

奈米醫學研究

其他重要疾病或醫藥衛生問題研究

貳、95年度計畫著作一覽表

Journal

序號	計畫產出名稱	產出型式	Impact factor	致謝對象
1	Liao CC, Su TC, Chien KL, Lee YT, Lin WY, Lin CS, Chiang CC, Lin CC, Sung FC. Body mass index index and risk of hypertension among school children:from the results of national urine screening.. Epidemiol commun H 2006; (SCI) Submitted	Foreign	3.003	NHRI

Patent

序號	計畫產出名稱
	無

Book

序號	計畫產出名稱
	無

Conference Paper

序號	計畫產出名稱
1	FC Sung, PC Chen, CC Liao, TC Su, KL Chien, CC Chiang, CC Lin/Risk Factors Associated with Proteinuria among Children/2006 American Epidemiology Congress/USA/ 2006
2	Chien-Chang Liao, Ta-Chen Su, Kuo-Liong Chien, Yuan-Teh Lee, Chuan-Chi Chiang, Chau-Ching Lin, Wen-Yuan Lin, Chiu-Shong Liu, Fung-Chang Sung/Hypertension among children and adolescents from national mass urine screening program in Taiwan/21th Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Hypertension and the 5th Scientific Meeting of the Asian Pacific of Hypertension/Japan/ 2006

Technical Report

序號	計畫產出名稱
	無

參、95年度計畫重要研究成果產出統計表

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料
(係指執行95年度計畫之所有研究產出結果)

科技論文篇數			技術		
	國內	國外	類型	經費	項數
期刊論文	篇	1篇	技術輸入	千元	項
研討會論文	篇	2篇	技術輸出	千元	項
專著	篇	篇	技術擴散	千元	項
專利	項	項	技術報告	千元	項
			技術創新	千元	項

[註]：

期刊論文：指在學術性期刊上刊登之文章，其本文部份一般包含引言、方法、結果、及討論，並且一定有參考文獻部份，未在學術性期刊上刊登之文章（研究報告等）與博士或碩士論文，則不包括在內。

研討會論文：指參加學術性會議所發表之論文，且尚未在學術性期刊上發表者。

專著：為對某項學術進行專門性探討之純學術性作品。

技術報告：指從事某項技術之創新、設計及製程等研究發展活動所獲致的技術性報告且未公開發表者。

技術移轉：指技術由某個單位被另一個單位所擁有的過程。我國目前之技術轉移包括下列三項：一、技術輸入。二、技術輸出。三、技術擴散。

技術輸入：藉僑外投資、與外國技術合作、投資國外高科技事業等方式取得先進之技術引進國內者。

技術輸出：指直接供應國外買主具生產能力之應用技術、設計、顧問服務及專利等。我國技術輸出方包括整廠輸出、對外投資、對外技術合作及顧問服務等四種。

技術擴散：指政府引導式的技術移轉方式，即由財團法人、國營事業或政府研究機構將其開發之技術擴散至民間企業之一種單向移轉（政府移轉民間）。

技術創新：指研究執行中產生的技術，且有詳實技術資料文件者。

肆、95年度計畫重要研究成果

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

計畫之新發現、新發明或對學術界、產業界具衝擊性(impact)之研究成果，請依性質勾選下列項目。

- 1. 研發或改良國人重要疾病及癌症的早期診斷方式及治療技術
- 2. 發展新的臨床治療方式
- 3. 發展新生物製劑、篩檢試劑及新藥品
- 4. 瞭解常見疾病及癌症之分子遺傳機轉
- 5. 瞭解抗癌藥劑對癌細胞之作用機制
- 6. 提供有效的疾病預防策略
- 7. 利用生物統計與生物資訊研究，推動台灣生技醫藥研究，促進生物技術與基因體醫學之發展
- 8. 醫療保健政策相關研究
- 9. 瞭解環境毒理機制及重金屬對人體健康的影響
- 10. 研發適合臨床使用的人造器官及生醫材料
- 11. 縮短復健流程並增加復健效果的醫療輔助方式或器材之研究應用
- 12. 改進現有醫療器材的功能或增加檢驗影像的解析能力
- 13. 其他重要疾病或醫藥衛生問題研究

解析青少年高血壓相關因子

- 一、計畫之新發現、新發明或對學術界、產業界具衝擊性 (impact) 之研究成果，請敘述其執行情形。

這是三年計畫的第一年收案，到年底可完成約 320-350 名樣本。根據截止今年 10 月底的資料分析，我們已經可以很清楚看出青少年高血壓和體型有關，以腰圍或腰臀比計算的相關最精準，這是國內未曾有過的記載。這些資料亦顯示粥樣硬化現象即可在青少年時期出現。相信本計畫將可為心血管疾病防治研究及政策決定之依據。

- 二、計畫對民眾具教育宣導之研究成果 (此部份將為規劃對一般民眾教育或宣導研究成果之依據，請以淺顯易懂之文字簡述研究成果，內容以不超過 300 字為原則)

由於樣本數尚不夠大，不宜做此宣示。第二年資料夠多時則有可能。

- 三、簡述年度計畫成果之討論與結論，如有技術移轉、技術推廣或業界合作，請概述情形及成效

本年度除了可完成 320-350 個案調查，已完成二次國際研討會壁報論文報告，其中一篇獲青年學者研究獎。另外完成一篇基線資料論文稿，本計畫的執行雖需有許多人力支援，但相當順利。

- 四、成效評估 (技術面、經濟面、社會面、整合綜效)

真正成效有待整個計畫完成才能評估得較精準，但至少已經達成 (一) 所述的成果。

五、 下年度工作構想及重點之妥適性

我們在下年度將會使個案收集面由台北地區逐漸南移至少到桃園、新竹、苗栗及台中地區。利用第一年所建立之模式。健康檢查部分可分區執行，但血液及尿液等檢體分析宜以由第一年團隊人員執行，以免產生人為及儀器偏差。

六、 檢討與展望

由於第一年度的執行起點稍晚，取樣點分散，加上研究對象遷居多，地址和電話不適用，增加聯絡所耗之人力及時間。我們預期第二年將收集面擴大時會有類似型情發生，但依據第一年之經驗，我們仍有信心邀得夠多青少年參加本研究追蹤，我們預期可達成夠代表性的資料。

伍、95年度計畫所培訓之研究人員

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

種類			人數	備註
專任人員	1.	博士後	訓練中	
		研究人員	已結訓	
	2.	碩士級	訓練中	2
		研究人員	已結訓	
	3.	學士級	訓練中	1
		研究人員	已結訓	
	4.	其他	訓練中	
			已結訓	
兼任人員	1.	博士班	訓練中	1
			已結訓	
	2.	碩士班	訓練中	2
			已結訓	
醫師		訓練中		
		已結訓		

特殊訓練課程（請於備註欄說明所訓練課程名稱）

陸、參與95年度計畫所有人力之職級分析

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

職級	所含職級類別	參與人次
第一級	研究員、教授、主治醫師	10人
第二級	副研究員、副教授、總醫師、助教授	0人
第三級	助理研究員、講師、住院醫師	0人
第四級	研究助理、助教、實習醫師	4人
第五級	技術人員	2人
第六級	支援人員	3人
合計		19人

[註]：

- 第一級：研究員、教授、主治醫師、簡任技正，若非以上職稱則相當於博士滿三年、碩士滿六年、或學士滿九年之研究經驗者。
- 第二級：副研究員、副教授、助研究員、助教授、總醫師、薦任技正，若非以上職稱則相當於博士、碩士滿三年、學士滿六年以上之研究經驗者。
- 第三級：助理研究員、講師、住院醫師、技士，若非以上職稱則相當於碩士、或學士滿三年以上之研究經驗者。
- 第四級：研究助理、助教、實習醫師，若非以上職稱則相當於學士、或專科滿三年以上之研究經驗者。
- 第五級：指目前在研究人員之監督下從事與研究發展有關之技術性工作，且具備下列資格之一者屬之：具初(國)中、高中(職)、大專以上畢業者，或專科畢業目前從事研究發展，經驗未滿三年者。
- 第六級：指在研究發展執行部門參與研究發展有關之事務性及雜項工作者，如人事、會計、秘書、事務人員及維修、機電人員等。

柒、參與95年度計畫所有人力之學歷分析

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

類別	學 歷 別	參與人次
1	博士	8 人
2	碩士	4 人
3	學士	3 人
4	專科	0 人
5	博士班研究生	1 人
6	碩士班研究生	2 人
7	其他	1 人
	合計	19 人

捌、參與95年度計畫所有協同合作之研究室

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

機構	研究室名稱	研究室負責人
中國醫藥大學環境醫學研究所		宋鴻樟教授、 劉秋松副教授、 林文元醫師
台大醫院內科		李源德教授、 許秀卿博士
台大醫院小兒科		王主科教授

台大醫院內科		蘇大成醫師
台大醫院	醫學檢驗部	
台大公共衛生學院		林瑞雄教授
台大公共衛生學院		簡國龍副教授
陽明大學		周碧瑟教授

玖、九十五年度計畫執行情形

註：群體計畫(PPG)者，不論是否提出各子計畫資料，都必須提出總計畫整合之資料

一、請簡述原計畫書中，九十五年預計達成之研究內容

本計畫為三年計畫，期盼在這期間達成下述目標：

- 1.建置執行本研究 and 資料收集的方式。
- 2.從小學生尿液篩檢結果建立高血壓孩童與正常血壓孩童（對照）的世代。
- 3.利用問卷訪視與健康檢查的方式，進行高血壓孩童族群與對照族群的比較，以探討孩童高血壓之可能相關因子。
- 4.評估病人遵醫囑的情形，包括臨床診斷過程、用藥情況及其他等。
- 5.在3年的研究期間觀察任何短期的不良反應。
- 6.評估高血壓青少年的共病問題。
- 7.比較有無新共生疾病孩童的血液/尿液生化值及生活型態之差異。

由於這是三年連貫性計畫，病例組和對照組需各有 600 到 800 名的青少年參加，才做最後評估，並未分年做研究內容的分配。但其中建立研究、操作及資料收集程序，和建立經由尿液篩檢鑑知的高血壓和正常血壓組成的追蹤族二項，理應為第一年的任務，已經完成並開始個案調查，收集資料；其餘五項是整個計畫需要達成的。我們另外嘗試將 1995-2002 年間的基本資料加以整理並分析，探究尿液篩檢初期的高血壓問題及相關因子。本計畫的資料收集除了以問卷收集人口、社經、生活形態、健康史資料之外，主要還是執行一系列的健康檢查，原訂即有 30 項。我們後來增加了用兩種儀器做血管彈性檢查。

二、請詳述九十五年度計畫執行情形，並評估是否已達到原預期目標（請註明達成率）

本年度已清理了中小學生尿液篩檢資料，將預計達成工作的第一、二項完成，其他五項目標的需檢測的項目均均為本年參加研究對象提供適當檢測。我們也完成了信度及效度測驗。原定三年的樣本數高血壓組及對照組分別需達成各 600-800 的目標。今年第一年，由於實際獲得補助可以開始執行本計畫是在四月，我們五月才完成各種人事安排，因此到 11 月的收案數為 270，到 12 月應可達成 320 左右，寒假期間可再加強。雖然補助延遲，但已能在半年期間達成這個樣本數，我們有信心在下年度，同時在中、南部進行收案工作可在樣本數方面超前。

此外，我們做了一些基線資料分析。完成了二個國際研討會論文發表，一個是 2006 年六月在西雅圖的美國流行病學研討會以海報展示“Risk Factor Associated with Proteinuria among Children in National Mass Urine Screening in Taiwan”，另一個是在日本福岡舉行的第 21 屆國際高血壓年會及第 5 屆亞洲年會報告“Hypertension among Children and Adolescents from National Mass Urine Screening Program in Taiwan”。後者由博士班研究生前往報告，並獲得 1000 美元的青年學者獎。

拾、附錄

- 一、研討會論文 poster
- 二、研討會論文
- 三、第一年度資料分析報告

附錄一、研討會論文 poster

(I) 2006 年 6 月西雅圖美國流行病學大會

Risk Factors Associated with Proteinuria among Children in National Mass Screening in Taiwan

Yi-Hsin Chen, Ching-Tsun Kuo, Ching-Chang Chen, Ching-Chang Chen

The title of International Health Care Medical University
The title of International Health Care Medical University

INTRODUCTION

Background: The National Health Insurance (NHI) program in Taiwan provides universal health coverage for all citizens. The NHI program includes a mass screening program for proteinuria among children. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors associated with proteinuria among children in the NHI mass screening program.

TABLE 1 Characteristics of children with proteinuria and those without proteinuria

Characteristic	Proteinuria (n=100)	No Proteinuria (n=1000)	P-value
Age (years)	8.5 ± 1.2	8.5 ± 1.2	0.95
Sex (Male/Female)	55/45	550/450	0.85
Family history of proteinuria	15%	10%	0.12
Family history of hypertension	20%	15%	0.08
Family history of diabetes	10%	8%	0.25
Family history of kidney disease	5%	3%	0.35
Family history of other conditions	10%	12%	0.45

Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional study of children aged 6-12 years who participated in the national mass screening program for proteinuria in Taiwan. The study included 1100 children, of whom 100 had proteinuria. We collected data on demographic characteristics, family history, and clinical findings. The data were analyzed using logistic regression to identify risk factors associated with proteinuria.

RESULTS

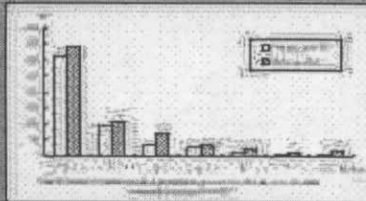
The prevalence of proteinuria among children in the national mass screening program was 9.1%. The risk factors associated with proteinuria were family history of hypertension (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1-2.0), family history of diabetes (OR 1.8, 95% CI 1.2-2.8), and family history of kidney disease (OR 2.2, 95% CI 1.3-3.8).

CONCLUSION

Family history of hypertension, diabetes, and kidney disease are risk factors associated with proteinuria among children in the national mass screening program in Taiwan.

TABLE 2 Risk factors associated with proteinuria among children in the national mass screening program

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI
Family history of hypertension	1.5	1.1-2.0
Family history of diabetes	1.8	1.2-2.8
Family history of kidney disease	2.2	1.3-3.8



The bar chart displays the prevalence of proteinuria (Y-axis, 0-100%) among children in the national mass screening program, stratified by family history of hypertension (H), diabetes (D), and kidney disease (K). The prevalence is highest for children with a family history of kidney disease (approximately 22%), followed by children with a family history of diabetes (approximately 18%), and children with a family history of hypertension (approximately 15%).

(II) 日本福岡第 21 屆國際高血壓年會及第 5 屆亞洲年會

Hypertension among Children and Adolescents from National Mass Urine Screening Program in Taiwan

Shih-Chieh Lin, Yuh-Ping Lin, Liang-Wei Chen, Wen-Chieh Chen, Pei-Chiang Liang, Chun-Chieh Lin, Hsiao-Hsien Chen, Wen-Chieh Chen, Wen-Chieh Chen, Wen-Chieh Chen

Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, National Sun Yat-sen University School of Medicine, Keelung Branch, Keelung, Taiwan

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of hypertension among children and adolescents in Taiwan who participated in a nationwide mass urine screening program from 1995 to 1997.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Taiwan. A total of 2,140 children and adolescents (10-17 years old) were screened for hypertension during the nationwide mass urine screening program from 1995 to 1997. The prevalence of hypertension was determined by measuring the systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) using a standardized procedure. The prevalence of hypertension was determined by SBP and DBP values.

Results: The prevalence of hypertension was 12.7% (272/2,140) among children and adolescents in Taiwan who participated in the nationwide mass urine screening program from 1995 to 1997. The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in boys than in girls (14.5% vs. 10.9%, $P < 0.05$). The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in adolescents than in children (15.8% vs. 11.6%, $P < 0.05$). The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in the Keelung branch than in the Keelung branch (14.5% vs. 10.9%, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The prevalence of hypertension among children and adolescents in Taiwan who participated in the nationwide mass urine screening program from 1995 to 1997 was 12.7%. The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in boys than in girls, in adolescents than in children, and in the Keelung branch than in the Keelung branch.

Table 1. The prevalence of hypertension among children and adolescents in Taiwan who participated in the nationwide mass urine screening program from 1995 to 1997.

Age (years)	Number	Hypertension (%)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)
10-11	100	11.0	110.0	65.0
12-13	100	12.0	115.0	70.0
14-15	100	13.0	120.0	75.0
16-17	100	14.0	125.0	80.0
Total	400	12.7	116.0	71.0

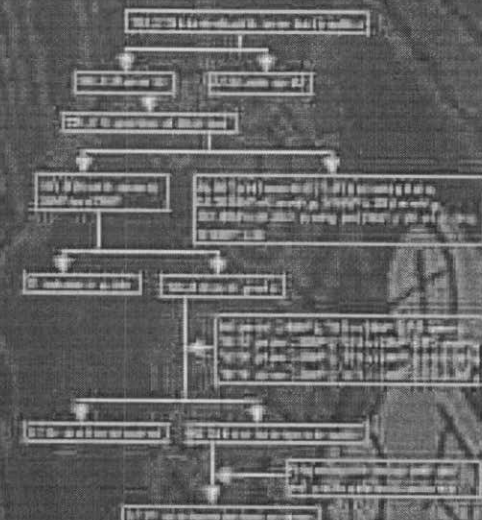


Figure 1. The screening process of children and adolescents.

Age (years)	Number	Hypertension (%)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)
10-11	100	11.0	110.0	65.0
12-13	100	12.0	115.0	70.0
14-15	100	13.0	120.0	75.0
16-17	100	14.0	125.0	80.0
Total	400	12.7	116.0	71.0

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附錄二、 研討會論文

(I) 2006 年 6 月 西雅圖美國流行病學大會

INTRODUCTION

Screening for asymptomatic proteinuria, glucosuria and hematuria is generally considered not productive because of the transient and benign origin. However, urinary mass screening programs have been conducted for children in Japan for the prevention of renal diseases since 1980s and considered as cost-effective. In Taiwan, mass urine screening for school children also has been conducted since 1992 for several years to identify childhood proteinuria and glucosuria. This study investigated proteinuria cases found during the period of 1992-2000 and the factors associated with proteinuria in children.

METHODS and MATERIALS

With the approval of the Taiwan Provincial Education Board, the Provincial Department of Health has supported the Chinese Foundation of Health to initiate urine screening for all school children of approximately 3,000,000 since 1992-1993.

Children collected and delivered to school the mid-stream urine samples of the first urination in the morning after 8-hour fasting. Samples were transferred with refrigerator-car within few hours to a laboratory for test with Hemscomistrix IV urine strips. Students with positive results received a second test with the strip within 2 weeks. For those with the 2nd test positive, students received a third urine test and health examination including fasting blood specimen. Total protein, albumin, A/G ratio, BUN, creatinine, ALSO, complement 3, total cholesterol, Hbs Ag, IgA and blood glucose were measured by automatic analyzer (Technican RA 2000 serum Autoanalyzer). The students were advised to seek follow-up care with their physicians.

RESULTS

Overall, there were 609 boys and 490 girls were identified with severe proteinuria with 443 (40.3%) students positive for 3 and above times (Figure 1). The prevalence rates were 1.6% in boys and 0.8% in girls among urine screening positives.

Table 1 shows the blood pressure distribution for all participants and students with severe proteinuria. Blood pressure increased as grade increased and more prevalent for higher blood pressure in boys than in girls. Students with severe proteinuria were about 2.5 times more likely than all students to have elevated blood pressure. A large portion of students had a high level of total cholesterol (Table 2).

The multivariate logistic regression models in Table 3 shows that boys were 2 times more likely than girls to have severe proteinuria. Opposite to the finding in Table 1, higher grades were at lower risk or severe proteinuria. Hypertension, elevated C3 complement and total cholesterol were significant factors associated with severe proteinuria. The odds ratio associated with the elevated total cholesterol was 152.5 (95% confidence interval=85.5-272.0). Students with abnormal renal function history were at 6.4 times higher risk for severe proteinuria.

Follow-up study

By 1998, among 573 students found with hematuria (n=348), light proteinuria with glucouria (n=28) and severe proteinuria (n=197) received follow-up diagnosis by Hsieh et al. They reported for these students with diagnosis of systemic lupus erythmatosus (n=169), IgAN (n=61), IgMN (n=38), hepatitis B virus associated nephropathy (n=13), purpura nephritis (n=10), rapidly progressive glomerulo nephritis (n=7) and benign hematuria (n=40). Follow-up care was provided. Unfortunately, 5 students developed end stage renal disease.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, we observed hypertension, higher C3 complement, and cholesterol predictive for severe proteinuria. Children with proteinuria have a high odds of having high cholesterol level. Importantly, BMI is not associated with the abnormality. This study also provides evidence that a large proportion of students found with hematuria or severe proteinuria in the mass screening are abnormal renal function associated. Follow-up care for positive students is important in the strategy of renal disease prevention.

Table 1. Distribution of blood pressure among students with urinary screening positive by grade and sex in Taiwan

	N	SBP/DBP			p*
		<130/<85	130-139/85-89	≥140/≥90	
		%	%	%	
1-3 Graders					
Boy	5358	97.4	1.3	1.3	0.011
Girl	10278	98.0	1.1	0.9	
4-6 Graders					
Boy	9394	92.8	4.0	3.2	
Girl	20286	94.2	3.5	2.3	0.001
Junior High					
Boy	18253	82.6	9.7	7.7	
Girl	24115	89.3	5.9	4.8	0.001
Senior High					
Boy	5036	71.5	14.2	14.3	
Girl	6359	86.8	6.7	6.5	0.001
All students	99082	89.7	5.6	4.7	
Severe Proteinuria	1099	72.1	13.1	12.8	

*Chi-square test

Table 2. Distribution of total cholesterol among students with urinary screening positive by sex and grade in Taiwan

Sex	Grade	N	Mean \pm S.D.	10%	25%	75%	90%
Boy	1-3 Graders	6156	177.0 \pm 44.2	135	151	193	221
	4-6 Graders	10584	171.6 \pm 41.1	131	146	189	215
	Junior High	20118	157.7 \pm 34.0	123	153	173	197
	Senior High	5610	161.4 \pm 38.5	123	137	178	205
Girl	1-3 Graders	11804	174.2 \pm 35.0	136	151	191	215
	4-6 Graders	23153	168.0 \pm 33.0	132	146	185	207
	Junior High	26630	168.0 \pm 34.0	131	146	185	209
	Senior High	7176	171.8 \pm 38.3	132	147	189	216

Table 3. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for proteinuria measured by multivariate logistic regression with associated factors among students in Taiwan

Variable	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Sex				
Girl	1.0		1.0	
Boy	2.61	(2.11-3.21)	2.22	(1.79-2.76)
Grade				
1-3Graders	1.0		1.0	
4-6Graders	0.63	(0.48-0.82)	0.61	(0.46-0.81)
Junior High	0.46	(0.35-0.61)	0.46	(0.34-0.61)
Senior High	0.61	(0.43-0.87)	0.56	(0.39-0.80)
BMI, Kg/m²				
<20	1.0		1.0	
20-25	1.19	(0.93-1.52)	1.13	(0.88-1.45)
>25	0.48	(0.33-0.70)	0.50	(0.34-0.73)
Hypertension				
No	1.0		1.0	
Yes	2.73	(2.03-3.67)	2.52	(1.86-3.42)
C3 Complement				
>67	1.0		1.0	
≤67	4.93	(2.93-8.29)	152.5	(85.5-272.0)
Total Cholesterol, mg/dl				
<200	1.0		1.0	
≥200	191.5	(107-341)	152.5	(85.5-272.0)
Renal Function				
Normal			1.0	
Abnormal			6.44	(5.07-8.18)
Family history of renal disease				
No			1.0	
Yes			0.77	(0.45-1.29)

OR : odds ratio ; CI : confidence interval

(II) 日本福岡第 21 屆國際高血壓年會及第 5 屆亞洲年會

Hypertension among children and adolescents from national mass urine screening program in Taiwan

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Introduction: Hypertension is an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD). With increasing incidence in adolescents and young adults (aged 15-24 years), heart disease and cerebrovascular disease have become the tenth lethal causes of death among young population in Taiwan. Hypertension is usually considered as a disease for middle-aged and elderly people and obesity is an important risk factor for hypertension. With the increasing rate of obesity, hypertension has become an important medical problem in children and adolescents. To our knowledge, there are limited studies on the characteristics of hypertension among children and adolescents in Taiwan. This study investigated the risk factors associated with childhood hypertension in Taiwan.

Design and Methods: A nationwide mass urine screening program for glucosuria, hematuria, and proteinuria was conducted annually in 1992-2000 for approximately 3,000,000 students of 6-18 years old. Students with two consecutive positive urine tests received a third urine test and physical examinations (Figure 1), including blood pressure measures and blood sample tests. Fasting blood samples were collected for measuring total cholesterol, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), C3 complement, and antistreptolysin O (ASLO). We identified 5,792 hypertensive students with the criteria of blood pressure classification for children by age. A nested case-control analysis was performed to compare with 5,792 non-hypertensive controls randomly selected from 98,048 non-hypertensive students matched with sex and grade.

Results: Compare with controls, hypertensive students had higher proportion of high ($\geq 27 \text{ Kg/m}^2$) body mass index (BMI) (13.8% vs. 3.1%, $p < 0.0001$), high ($\geq 300 \text{ mg/dL}$) cholesterol (1.7% vs. 0.6%, $p < 0.0001$), high ($\geq 23 \text{ mg/dL}$) BUN (1.6% vs. 0.9%, $p = 0.0002$), high ($\geq 1.3 \text{ mg/dL}$) creatinine (17.7% vs. 16.1%, $p = 0.028$), and high ($\geq 5.0 \text{ mg/dL}$) albumin (6.3% vs. 5.1%, $p = 0.0001$) (Table 1). The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed an odds ratio

(OR) of 7.04 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 5.87-8.46) for hypertension in students with high BMI (Table 2). High cholesterol (OR = 2.54, 95%CI = 1.71-3.79), high BUN (OR = 1.73, 95%CI = 1.20-2.49), and high albumin (OR = 1.24, 95%CI = 1.05-1.47) were also associated with hypertensive risk.

Conclusions: Our findings indicate that obesity (BMI ≥ 27 Kg/m²) is an important risk factor of childhood hypertension. Total cholesterol, BUN, and albumin are also associated with childhood hypertension.

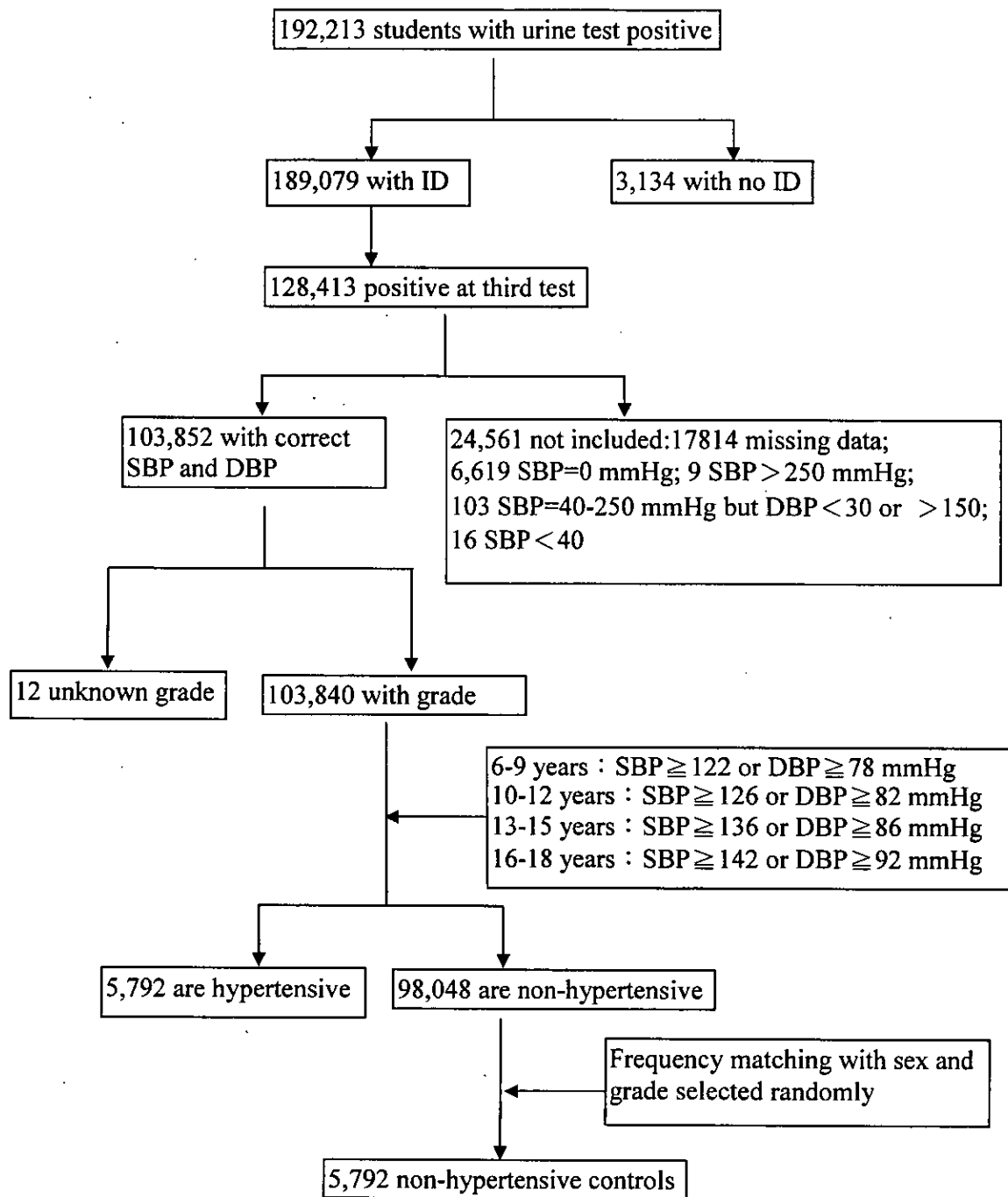


Figure 1. The screening process of hypertensive cases and controls

Table 1. The comparison of clinical characteristics between cases and controls

Factors	Cases N=5,792	Controls N=5,792	Total N=11,584	p-value
Sex	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	1
Male	2391 (58.7)	2391 (58.7)	4782 (58.7)	
Female	3401 (41.3)	3401 (41.3)	6802 (41.3)	
Grade, years				1
≤3	1171 (20.2)	1171 (20.2)	2342 (20.2)	
4-6	1468 (25.4)	1468 (25.4)	2936 (25.4)	
7-9	2834 (48.9)	2834 (48.9)	5668 (48.9)	
10-12	319 (5.5)	319 (5.5)	638 (5.5)	
BMI, kg/m ³				<0.0001
BMI < 18	1840 (32.2)	2621 (45.8)	4461 (39.0)	
18 ≤ BMI < 24	2605 (45.5)	2687 (46.9)	5292 (46.2)	
24 ≤ BMI < 27	483 (8.5)	241 (4.2)	724 (6.3)	
BMI ≥ 27	791 (13.8)	176 (3.1)	967 (8.5)	
Cholesterol, mg/dL				<0.0001
< 200	4691 (81.7)	5096 (88.5)	9787 (85.1)	
200-249	809 (14.1)	564 (9.8)	1373 (11.9)	
250-299	145 (2.5)	60 (1.0)	205 (1.8)	
≥ 300	97 (1.7)	37 (0.6)	134 (1.2)	
C3 complement				0.4371
> 67	5703 (99.4)	5728 (99.5)	11431 (99.5)	
≤ 67	34 (0.6)	28 (0.5)	62 (0.5)	
BUN, mg/dL				0.0002
< 23	5646 (98.4)	5708 (99.1)	11354 (98.7)	
≥ 23	94 (1.6)	50 (0.9)	144 (1.3)	
Creatinine, mg/dL				0.0281
< 1.3	4725 (82.3)	4829 (83.9)	9554 (83.1)	
≥ 1.3	1014 (17.7)	929 (16.1)	1943 (16.9)	
Albumin, mg/dL				0.0001
< 4.5	3436 (59.9)	3654 (63.5)	7090 (61.7)	
4.5-4.9	1943 (33.9)	1805 (31.4)	3748 (32.6)	
≥ 5.0	359 (6.3)	295 (5.1)	654 (5.7)	
ASLO, IU/mL				0.7293
< 200	3233 (56.3)	3261 (56.7)	6494 (56.5)	
≥ 200	2506 (43.7)	2495 (43.3)	5001 (43.5)	

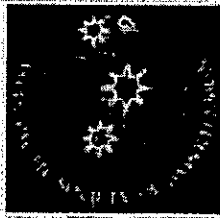
Missing data: 140 in BMI, 85 in cholesterol, 91 in C3 complement, 86 in BUN, 87 in creatinine, 92 in albumin, 89 in ASLO.

Table 2. Odds ratios and 95% confidence interval for hypertension estimated by univariate and multivariate logistic regression

	Crude OR (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)
BMI, kg/m ³		
BMI < 18	Reference	Reference
18 ≤ BMI < 24	1.38 (1.27-1.50)	1.51 (1.38-1.64)
24 ≤ BMI < 27	2.86 (2.42-3.37)	3.06 (2.58-3.63)
BMI ≥ 27	6.40 (5.38-7.62)	7.04 (5.87-8.46)
Cholesterol, mg/dL		
< 200	Reference	Reference
200-249	1.56 (1.39-1.75)	1.28 (1.13-1.45)
250-299	2.62 (1.94-3.55)	1.96 (1.43-2.69)
≥ 300	2.85 (1.94-4.16)	2.54 (1.71-3.79)
C3 complement, mg/dL		
> 67	Reference	Reference
≤ 67	1.22 (0.74-2.01)	1.24 (0.73-2.11)
BUN, mg/dL		
< 23	Reference	Reference
≥ 23	1.90 (1.35-2.68)	1.73 (1.20-2.49)
Creatinine, mg/dL		
< 1.3	Reference	Reference
≥ 1.3	1.12 (1.01-1.23)	1.04 (0.93-1.16)
Albumin, mg/dL		
< 4.5	Reference	Reference
4.5-4.9	1.15 (1.06-1.24)	1.13 (1.04-1.23)
≥ 5.0	1.29 (1.10-1.52)	1.24 (1.05-1.47)
ASLO, IU/mL		
< 200	Reference	Reference
≥ 200	1.01 (0.94-1.09)	0.99 (0.92-1.07)

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

**YOUNG INVESTIGATORS FELLOWSHIPS
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少年高血壓危險因子及後續影響

第一年資料分析結果

壹、前言

自 2003 年高血壓躍升為國人第十大死因後，台灣每年約有 1800 人死於高血壓。但仔細分析國人的十大死因，排名第三位的心臟病及第二位的中風皆與高血壓有很強的相關；與正常血壓相較，有高血壓的人的中風勝算比高達 9.0，心臟病危險也有 2.8 倍(1)。另外第四位的糖尿病及第八位的腎臟病也是高血壓的共生病，相對於癌症是多部位的疾病。因此，就單一死因而言，把高血壓視為國人的相關第一死因一點也不為過(2)。有關心血管疾病的探討越多，對粥狀硬化衍生中風和心臟病的機制就更清楚，高血壓即是造成粥樣硬化的重要原因之一(3)。研究也指出，成人的高血壓源於青少年時期(4)。

高血壓是台灣的重要健康問題，影響著 40% 的老年人口且一直被衛生單位視為中老年人疾病防治的主要項目，衛生當局也積極於此。但鑑於青少年中風病例逐漸增加，顯示兒科高血壓也不容忽視，需先期預防，並界定相關危險因子。

肥胖是高血壓的重要危險因子，相較於不胖的孩子，胖的孩子會有高血壓的危險，Chu et al. (5) 發現男孩是 2.7 倍，女孩是 3.5 倍，高膽固醇的危險也分別為 2.5 和 1.4 倍。隨著飲食型態的西化、運動量不足及久坐的習慣增加等，台灣兒童及青少年肥胖的盛行率也有逐年增加的趨勢(5,6)。文獻指出台北市學童(12-15 歲)肥胖盛行率從 1982 年的 10.1%，上升至 1988 年及 1996 年的 11.1%(6)，而根據較新的研究，2002 年台灣地區 6-18 歲兒童及青少年肥胖盛行率高達 16.8%(男性：18.5%，女性：15.0%)(1)。相較於西方國家，兒童與青少年的肥胖盛行率也有逐年增加的趨勢(7)。1999-2000 的美國健康與營養調查(National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES)顯示 6-11 歲的孩童肥胖盛行率為 15%(8)，2003 年美國紐約市國

小學童肥胖盛行率有 24%，加拿大 7-13 歲兒童肥胖盛行率也從 1981 年的 5% 升高到 1996 年男孩的 17% 及女孩的 15%，快速增加了 3 倍(9)。

隨著學童肥胖盛行率增加，高血壓病患也有年輕化的趨勢(R4, R10)。美國分別在 1988-1994 及 1999-2000 年(8)做過兩次的國家衛生調查(NHANES)，發現 8-17 歲學童的平均收縮壓經過年齡、性別及種族校正之後升高了 1.4 mmHg(95%可信限為 0.6-2.2 mmHg)，而舒張壓也升高了 3.3 mmHg(95%可信限為 2.1-4.5 mmHg)。而根據 2002 年的調查，美國休斯頓 10-19 歲學童高血壓盛行率高達 4.5%(10,11)。因此我們相信兒童及青少年高血壓與肥胖有一定的關係，但不限於此。例如 Lin et al.(12)研究 136 位次發性高血壓孩子，主動脈狹窄(coarctation of aorta)和全身性紅斑狼瘡(systemic lupus)是高血壓的主因，具高死亡危險。

過去的研究也曾經指出高血壓與很多因子相關，如：身體質量指數(body mass index, BMI)、總膽固醇、高密度膽固醇、低密度膽固醇及肌酸酐等。預防措施應直接針對兒童及青少年族群，尤其是高危險的兒童族群。而找出危險因子更是當務之急。有關青少年高血壓的研究國內並不多見。

財團法人中華民國衛生保健基金會(The Chinese Foundation of Health, CFH)在 1992-2000 年間曾進行台灣省中小學生尿液篩檢，檢測尿蛋白、尿糖和潛血。連續陽性兩次以上的孩子，在第三次時進行較詳細的檢查，包括身高、體重等人體量測學檢查、血壓量測及血液生化分析等。因此檢測出 12630 名學生有高血壓的傾向。這些孩子多數是原發性高血壓(essential hypertension)和少數次發性高血壓(secondary hypertension)，後者有較高的生命危害。前者的心血管疾病危害較緩和，但仍須密切注意其發展，並做適當防治工作。

本研究利用這些的台灣省中小學學童尿液篩檢資料，依照高血壓標準

分類，進行青少年高血壓追蹤，目的在探討兒童及青少年高血壓的危險因子以及青少年高血壓的後續影響，以提供疾病預防之參考。

貳、方法

一、研究對象、資料收集及檢測

中華衛生保健基金會於 1992 至 1999 年期間，每學期實施一次全國性的尿液篩檢，對象為台灣省中小學(國小 1 年級至高中三年級)的學生。1992 年每學期有 2,615,207 人接受篩檢，1993 年之後每學期約有 2,932,000 左右接受篩檢(13,14)。結果有 128,413 位學生至少有二次尿液檢查呈陽性反應(圖一)(p.54)。基金會針對這些兩次蛋白尿、尿糖或潛血陽性反應的學生進行的一些做較詳細的理學、血液及尿液檢查。

經排除不正確的血壓及年級的資料或缺失值後，以美國心臟學會的標準(15)對不同年齡的血壓分級(如下表)，在 103,840 位學生中辨識出 5,792 人有高血壓。我們經由衛生署死亡資料檔(至 2004 年 4 月)剔除部分資料，再將姓名、地址或電話資料不全的學生排除，最後滿足條件的學生有 3,418 位，其中住在台北縣的 732 位為本研究第一年的少年高血壓追蹤對象。

Age		Significant hypertension (mmHg)	Severe hypertension (mmHg)
6-9	SBP	≥ 122	≥ 130
	DBP	≥ 78	≥ 86
10-12	SBP	≥ 126	≥ 134
	DBP	≥ 86	≥ 90

首先我們將少年高血壓追蹤檢查的邀請函依照學生資料上的地址寄出，在邀請函寄出三天後，經過訓練的研究助理及臨時工依照資料上的電話號碼撥打，以確認學生或其家長是否收到邀請函。若學生沒到邀請函，我們經過詢問學生或其父母正確地址後補寄邀請函，同時並進行少年高血壓追蹤檢查的電話問卷訪問及邀請。在 732 組電話號碼中實際可撥打的號碼有 704 組，其中有 214 組(30.4%)為空號或學生已遷移，20 組(2.8%)為錯誤號碼，150 位(21.3%)學生拒絕接受訪問，163 位(23.1%)接受訪問並願意

來醫院做檢查，剩餘 157 位(22.3%)學生還在安排中。因此目前的回應率(response rate)為 52.1%。受訪者若願意參加少年高血壓追蹤檢查，我們即安排時間進行檢查。青少年接受檢查後的兩星期內，我們以電話與青少年約定時間，請他們回來醫院由心臟科醫師向青少年解釋檢驗報告內容，並將報告提供受檢者。在青少年回院為他們說明檢驗結果的同時，我們請這些青少年邀請同儕來醫院做少年高血壓檢查，作為本研究的對照組，年齡差距不超過兩歲。

在諮詢專家及兩位心臟科醫師進行各項檢查時，我們同時檢視少年心血管健康問卷。問卷內容包括人口社會經濟狀況資料、居家及工作環境、個人生活習慣、個人疾病史、父母親的生活習慣、父母疾病史及家族疾病史。人口學變項包括性別、年齡、身高、體重、出生體重、2-5 歲的體型、教育程度、職業、婚姻狀態、家庭收入、兄弟姊妹人數及排行等。居家工作環境包括住家附近是否有工廠、機場、機車行、汽車修配場、平交道、中大型醫院、夜市和大型卡車經過等設施或建築物，以及住所居住年數、是否有噪音暴露、工作年數、是否有化學物質暴露等。個人生活習慣包括是否抽菸、喝酒、嚼檳榔、運動、吃素，飲食調查包括牛奶或乳酪、海鮮類、蔬菜、水果、甜食、飲料、硝酸製品、肥肉、速食、咖啡等攝取頻率。個人疾病史包括糖尿病、高血壓、腦中風、心絞痛、心肌梗塞、腎臟病、痛風、脊椎側彎等疾病。父母親資料包括年齡、身高、體重、教育程度、職業、是否抽菸、是否喝酒、是否嚼檳榔、運動習慣、是否為素食者等。父母疾病史及家族疾病史調查的疾病包括糖尿病、高血壓、腦中風、冠心病、腎臟病、痛風、癌症等。

本計畫的第一年，2006年5月至12月間，我們在國立台灣大學附設醫院進行少年高血壓追蹤檢查。我們先以信函向家長說明本計畫的目的和程序及功能等，接著以電話聯絡約定檢查時間。在檢查之前，我們會先向受檢者說明檢查的內容及項目，再請受檢者填寫檢查同意書，之後再進行檢查。少年高血壓追蹤檢查的內容包括：理學檢查(包括身高、體重、腰圍及臀圍等)、生化檢查(空腹血液及尿液)、Dynamulse 血壓量測、頸動脈超音波及血管彈性等。檢查內容比原計畫多些項目包括 CAVI 血管彈性和 Colin 血管彈性等：

1.理學檢查：

包括身高、體重、腰圍、臀圍、收縮壓、舒張壓等。

Elements of survey and examination in the childhood hypertension study

Demographic Variables	sex, birth date, ethnicity, education, religion, occupation, parental SES
Lifestyle Factors	smoking, alcohol, tea/coffee, betel nut, exercise.
Personal/Family Health History	hypertension, diabetes, stroke, CAD, heart disease, arrhythmia, rheumatism, lipidemia, etc.
Blood pressure/Anthropometry	weight, height, skinfold, bellyfold, etc.
Physical Examination	heart, lung, extremities, other chest / heart /cardiovascular exams
Ultrasound/electrocardiogram	2-Dimensional, M-mode measurement, Color and Doppler mapping, echocardiography, carotid
Blood/Urine chemistry	Lipid profiles*, uric acid, blood urea Nitrogen, creatinine, pre-albumin, Blood cell count, renine, sugar, electrolytes

Laboratory measurements and methods used in the childhood hypertension study

Specimen	Measurement	Method
Blood	Total cholesterol	Enzymatic 【Allain et al.】
	Lipoprotein phenotyping	Precipitation 【Wieland et al.】
	Total Triglycerides	Enzymatic 【McGown et al.】
	Blood count	Counter 【Henry et al.】
	Electrolytes	ISE (ion-selective-electrode) 【Lustgarten et al.】
	Proteins	Biuret 【Kingsley】
	Apolipoproteins	Turbitimetric immunoassay 【Rifai / King】
	Lipoprotein (a)	ELISA 【Fless et al.】
	Glucose	Enzymatic 【Banauch et al.】
Urine	Electrolytes	ISE (ion-selective-electrode) 【Lustgarten et al.】

2.尿液檢查：

尿液檢查包括總蛋白量 (total protein, TP)、微白蛋白尿 (microalbumine)、肌酸酐(creatinine, CRE)、白蛋白排出率(albumin excretion rates, AER)、鈉離子(Na^+)、鉀離子(K^+)、氯離子(Cl^-)、尿糖(urine glucose)、尿蛋白(urine protein)等檢查。

3.抽血檢查：

血液檢查項目包括白血球(white blood cell, WBC)、紅血球(red blood cell, RBC)、血色素(hemoglobin, HB)、血小板(platelet)、嗜中性球(neutrophil)、嗜酸性球(eosinophil, eosin)、嗜鹼性球(basophil, baso)、淋巴球(lymphocyte)、單核球(monocyte)、總膽固醇(total cholesterol, TCHO)、高密度膽固醇(high-density lipoproteins, HDL)、低密度膽固醇(low-density lipoproteins, LDL)、三酸甘油脂(triglyceride, TG)、鈉離子(Na^+)、鉀離子(K^+)、氯離子(Cl^-)、總蛋白量(total protein, TP)、白蛋白(albumin)、球蛋白(globulin)、尿酸(uric

acid, UA)、尿素氮(Blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酸酐(creatinine)、glutamic-oxalacetic-transaminase(GOT)

alulamic-pyruvic-transaminase(GPT)、血糖(glucose)、胰島素(insulin)等。

4. Dynapulse 及血壓量測：

血壓是由Dynapulse(電腦血壓心脈儀)(Company: PMI, SanDiago)及水銀血壓計兩種工具測量取得。Dynapulse是使用一般量血壓的氣袋(Cuff),把脈波信息經過放大、數字化,然後傳送到個人電腦去分析處理,並顯示脈波及血壓數值。當氣袋壓力超過縮收壓時,氣袋把動脈血管壓住,血液無法流過,脈波信息較小。當氣袋壓力逐漸減少,血液開始衝過氣袋壓住的血管部位,脈波信息隨血流之衝擊之增高而加大。Dynapulse的精確性(± 2 mmHg)高於傳統的水銀柱血壓計與電子血壓計,並以非侵入性的方式,取得了近似心導管所測得完整脈動波形,有助於瞭解血壓在心臟血管疾病上的詳細作用機轉。而當氣袋內壓力再降低到舒張測得的縮收壓和舒張壓,以及相關的特有波形。受測者進入檢查室,平躺在檢查床上2分鐘後,開始進行測量血壓,測量以非慣用手為主。兩種工具均測量兩次,每次間隔至少2分鐘。

5. 頸動脈超音波：

頸動脈超音波所使用的儀器為 Sonosite Titan (Sonosite, Bothell, WA), 測量項目包括：總頸動脈(Common carotid artery, CCA)的平均厚度與最大厚度、內頸動脈(Internal carotid artery, ICA) 的平均厚度與最大厚度、頸動脈球體部動脈(bulb) 的平均厚度與最大厚度、頸動脈硬化塊分數(plaque score)、頸動脈血管內中皮層厚度(intima-mediate thickness, IMT)等。

6. CAVI 血管彈性量測：

CAVI(Cardiac-Ankle Vascular Index)(廠牌: Fukuda Denshi, 製造地點：

Japan)的測量項目包括腳踝/上臂血壓比 (ankle brachial index, ABI)、脈搏波傳導速度 (pules wave velocity, PWV)。ABI是判斷由動脈粥狀硬化引起的下肢動脈狹窄、阻塞的指標。ABI判斷標準正常範圍為 $0.9 < \text{ABI} < 1.3$ ，超過1.3則動脈可能有阻塞的情況，未滿0.9則動脈可能有鈣化的情況。PWV是判斷與大腦、心血管疾病有密切關係的動脈壁硬化程度的指標。PWV標準值是1400cm/s，超過1400cm/s後，數值越高，大腦、心血管疾病的風險越大，是心血管疾病的良好預測指標。

7. Colin 血管彈性量測：

受測者進入檢查室後，以仰臥姿勢平躺在診察床上，五分鐘後進行量測。檢查室的溫度保持在 22-25°C。檢查前預先讓受測者排尿。在測量前請受測者做 2-3 次深呼吸。受測者穿著厚重衣物時請其脫掉，只留一件薄衣，穿著襪子時請其脫下，或拖至露出後腳跟的程度。測量時間約 3 分鐘。第一次體驗下肢血壓測量時受測者容易緊張，以說明測量方法等來緩和受測者的心情。測量中告知受測者請勿移動身體並暫時不要說話。若數值與波形產生左右極大差異時，必須判斷是自於受檢者本身生理狀況或是測量者技術的問題。再決定是否需要從新測量。

二、資料處理及分析

我們將收集好的問卷資料及少年高血壓檢查資料輸入Excel軟體中，為確定電腦資料輸入無誤，每一變項都經過頻數分布(frequency distribution)檢查，檢視不合理的數值，有誤即加以校正。我們將過去中小學時代有高血壓的青少年視為病例組，而病例組的同儕做為對照組，進行病例對照研究。我們先做單變項分析比較病例和對照的異同。利用卡方檢定來分析問卷資料及少年高血壓檢查資料中的類別變項(categorical variable)，比較病例組與對照組之間各變項的分布差異。連續性的測值再依照臨床的標準分類，如

SBP \geq 140 mmHg為高血壓、舒張壓 \geq 90 mmHg為高血壓、BMI \geq 27 Kg/m²為肥胖、腰圍(男性 \geq 90 cm，女性 \geq 80 cm)為肥胖、腰臀比(男性 \geq 0.9，女性 \geq 0.8)為肥胖等。以t檢定(t-test)來比較病例組與對照組之間的連續性變項(如血壓、BMI及總膽固醇等)的平均數之差異。我們目前先將病例組再分為尿蛋白組及血尿組，再以變異數分析(analysis of variance, ANOVA)統計方法來比較尿蛋白組、血尿組以及對照組三組間各連續性變項平均值之差異。所有檢定方法皆以p值 $<$ 0.05為檢定水準。

參、結果

一、青少年心血管健康問卷資料

(一)青少年個人資料

至 2006 年 10 月，共有 226 人接受少年高血壓追蹤檢查，其中病例組有 163 位(%) (表 1)。病例組的平均年齡為 19.7 ± 3.1 歲較對照組的 20.9 ± 4.3 歲稍年輕($p=0.053$)。以教育程度來說，病例組受過大學以上教育的比例較對照組來得低(55%對 73%， $p=0.014$)。出生體重、2-5 歲時體型、職業、婚姻狀態、家庭收入以及住家是否有固定噪音來源在兩組間均無顯著差異。

二、生活形態及飲食習慣

表 2 顯示病例組的抽菸比例較對照組來得高(14.1%對 6.3%)，但並不顯著($p=0.1067$)。喝酒、吃素及運動的習慣在兩組間則也沒有顯著差異。乳製品、海鮮魚蝦貝類、蔬菜、水果、甜食、醃製品、肥肉速食、汽水飲料、咖啡等的攝取使用，皆無顯著的差異(表 3)。

表 4 比較兩組的疾病史，病例組有糖尿病、高血壓、心絞痛及脊椎側彎的病史比例雖都高於對照組，但並不顯著。病例組有腎臟病史的比例較對照組高(9.2%對 1.6%， $p=0.0464$)，而兩組皆無人有中風及心肌梗塞的病史。

(二)父親的人口學資料、生活型態和健康史比較

病例組的父親受過大學教育的百分比較對照組低(21.7%對 28.8%， $p=0.025$)，但職業為白領階級的百分比較高(41.4%對 31.6%， $p=0.027$)；年齡、身高、體重及 BMI 在兩組間則無顯著差異。抽菸、喝酒、嚼檳榔、運動習慣及是否吃素等變項在兩組間無顯著差異(表 6)。兩組父親的糖尿病與高血壓病史也無顯著差異。

(三)母親的人口學資料、生活型態和健康史比較

病例组的母亲受过大学以上教育的比例较对照组低，但不显著(12.4%对 23.7%， $p=0.076$)(表 7)。年龄、身高、体重、BMI、及职业在两组间皆无显著差异。生活型態方面(表 8)，病例组与对照组的抽菸、喝酒、嚼檳榔、运动习惯及是否吃素的卡方检定无显著差异。病例组母亲有高血压病史的比例较对照组来得高(16.1%对 5.1%， $p=0.040$)，但糖尿病史在两组间则无显著差异。

二、理學檢查

表 9 为青少年理学检查的结果。病例组与对照组在平均身高及体重无显著差异，但病例组的 BMI(23.5 ± 5.3 对 22.2 ± 4.3 kg/m^2 ， $p=0.0532$)、腰围(75.7 ± 15.5 对 70.1 ± 11.2 cm， $p=0.0034$)、臀围(96.6 ± 9.5 对 94.3 ± 8.1 cm)、腰臀比(0.78 ± 0.1 对 0.74 ± 0.06)、收缩压(109.8 ± 17.7 对 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg， $p=0.0005$)以及舒张压(71.8 ± 14.3 对 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg， $p<0.0001$)之平均值皆较对照组来得高。

若再把男、女性分开来分析，男病例组比对照组有较高的腰臀比(0.83 ± 0.07 对 0.79 ± 0.05 ， $p=0.0107$)、收缩压(121.0 ± 18.7 对 112.4 ± 10.3 mmHg， $p=0.0103$)以及舒张压(78.9 ± 14.9 对 66.9 ± 11.3 mmHg， $p=0.0008$)的平均值；女性病例组相对于对照组也有较高的腰围(71.3 ± 14.9 对 65.2 ± 8.7 cm， $p=0.0028$)、臀围(94.6 ± 8.3 对 91.8 ± 7.2 cm， $p=0.0551$)、腰臀比(0.75 ± 0.12 对 0.71 ± 0.05 ， $p=0.0036$)、收缩压(103.6 ± 13.7 对 96.4 ± 10.5 mmHg， $p=0.0030$)以及舒张压(67.7 ± 12.2 对 60.3 ± 10.7 mmHg， $p=0.0009$)等。

表 10 将血压分布分为高血压、高血压前期及正常血压，BMI 分为 <18 、 $18-23.9$ 、 $24-26.9$ 及 27 kg/m^2 ，腰围、臀围及腰臀比做类别比较。病例组有高血压及高血压前期的比例明显高于对照组(8%对 0%， $p=0.0065$)。且病例组腰围过大肥胖(23.9%对 7.9%， $p=0.0065$)及腰臀比过高肥胖(19.6%对

4.8%, $p=0.0056$)的比例都較對照組來得高。由整個 BMI 分布雖無顯著差異, 但 $BMI \geq 27 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 時病例組的高血壓盛行率顯著較對照高(20.9%對 9.5%)。

以全部受檢的青少年理學檢查變項之四分位數切點(表 11), 病例組的切點均較高, 病例組與對照組的收縮壓、BMI、臀圍及腰臀比四分位距分布無顯著差異(表 12), 只有舒張壓($p < 0.0001$)與腰圍($p=0.017$)的四分位距分布則是病例組較對照組高。

表 13 顯示收縮壓、舒張壓、BMI、腰圍及臀圍五者相互之間存在顯著的相關, 值得注意的是腰圍與其他變項都有顯著的相關。表 14 為病例組與對照組的血壓依腰臀圍 t 檢定之分層分析, 病例組的平均收縮壓和舒張壓都較對照組的高。其中具統計顯著的有 $BMI < 18 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 時的收縮壓(103.0 ± 8.16 對 $89.4 \pm 4.39 \text{ mmHg}$, $p=0.0027$)及 $BMI \geq 27 \text{ kg/m}^2$ (117.3 ± 18.5 對 $107.3 \pm 6.59 \text{ mmHg}$, $p=0.0250$)時。腰圍過大或腰圍不過大的青少年, 病例組的收縮壓皆高於對照組。腰臀比無過高者, 病例組收縮壓($109 \pm 17.5 \text{ mmHg}$)高於對照組($101.9 \pm 13.2 \text{ mmHg}$)。在 $BMI=18-23.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 時, 病例組的舒張壓較高(69.4 ± 14.4 對 $62.7 \pm 11.9 \text{ mmHg}$, $p=0.0063$)及 $BMI \geq 27 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 時病例組也有顯著較高的舒張壓(79.6 ± 14.6 對 $64.8 \pm 11.2 \text{ mmHg}$, $p=0.0244$)。收縮壓在腰圍無過大的病例組為 $69.1 \pm 13.0 \text{ mmHg}$, 高於對照組的 62.0 ± 11.4 ($p=0.0004$)。而腰臀比無過高的病例組之收縮壓也高於對照組(70.7 ± 14.4 對 $62.5 \pm 11.5 \text{ mmHg}$, $p=0.0001$)。

三、生化檢查

(一)血液檢查

表 15 比較兩組的血液成分平均值。除了病例組平均血球容積較對照組低(86.4 ± 7.1 對 $88.5 \pm 5.6 \text{ fL}$, $p=0.025$), 單核球數量 ($0.34 \pm 0.1 \text{ k}/\mu\text{L}$) 較對照組 ($0.31 \pm 0.1 \text{ k}/\mu\text{L}$) 偏高具顯著差異之外。其他如白血球、紅血球、血小

板、嗜中性球、嗜酸性球、嗜鹼性球及淋巴球等的生化資料，皆無統計上顯著差異。

表 16 比較兩組之血液生化分析平均值，病例組有較高的三酸甘油脂濃度(96.7 ± 111.96 對 73.2 ± 34.6 mg/dL, $p=0.0171$)、飯前血糖平均值(93.3 ± 37.2 mg/dL 對 85.8 ± 5.9 mg/dL, $p=0.0144$)和 Apo-A1(139.2 ± 21.0 對 132.6 ± 14.2)。但病例組與對照組的總膽固醇、高密度膽固醇、低密度膽固醇、鈉離子、鉀離子、氯離子、總蛋白量、白蛋白、球蛋白、蛋白比值、尿酸、尿素氮、肌酸酐、GOT、GPT、胰島素、以及 Apo-B 濃度則無顯著差異。

(二)尿液檢查

尿液成分比較顯示病例組比對照組顯著較高的微白蛋白($71.1 \pm 231.1 \pm 7.4 \pm 3.7$ mg/L, $p=0.0006$)、肌酸酐(175 ± 92 對 141 ± 71 mg/dL, $p=0.0035$)以及白蛋白排出率(65.8 ± 258 對 5.6 ± 2.1 mg/g, $p=0.0035$)。鈉離子濃度及氯離子濃度的平均值在兩組間呈中等程度顯著的差異，但病例組的鉀離子濃度平均值顯著高於對照組的(38.7 ± 22.9 對 32.1 ± 15.8 mmol/L, $p=0.0146$)。

四、儀器檢查

(一)頸動脈超音波檢查

右頸動脈超音波檢查結果比較，病例組與對照組的各項平均值未必有顯著差異，包括右總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度、右總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度、右頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度、右內頸動脈平均厚度、右總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度、右總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度、右頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度以及右內頸動脈最大厚度。

左頸動脈相對部位的平均值，病例組與對照組亦無顯著差異。

兩組的頸動脈血管內中皮層厚度也無顯著差異。但病例組頸動脈硬化塊分數高於對照組(0.037 ± 0.22 對 0 分, $p < 0.0001$)。

(二)CAVI 血管彈性檢查

表 19 為青少年高血壓檢查的 CAVI 檢查結果，病例組比對照組有較低的右主動脈血管彈性指標 2(6.3051 ± 0.8893 對 6.5811 ± 0.8258 , $p=0.0342$)及左主動脈血管彈性指標 2(6.3770 ± 0.8218 對 6.6127 ± 0.7928 , $p=0.0523$)。雖病例組的右踝部肱部指標 1、右踝部肱部指標 2、左踝部肱部指標 1、左踝部肱部指標 2、平均主動脈血管彈性指標以及平均踝部肱部指標皆稍高於對照組，但並不顯著。

(三)Colin 血管彈性檢查

表 20 為 Colin 血管彈性檢查結果，病例組的心臟至頸部脈波的傳導速度、心臟至右踝部脈波傳導速度、心臟至左踝部脈波傳導速度、右臂至右踝部脈波的傳導速度、左臂至左踝部脈波的傳導速度、右踝部肱部指標、左踝部肱部指標以及波形形成分析皆稍高於對照組，但都無顯著差異。但波形噴出的時間則是病例顯著低於對照組(297 ± 17.9 對 304 ± 16.3 ms, $p=0.0076$)。

五、尿蛋白組、血尿組及對照組的比較

病例組(尿液檢查異常者)有 163 人，其中 101 位為尿蛋白陽性，62 位為潛血陽性。表 21 比較尿蛋白組、血尿組及對照組的理學檢查結果。血尿組的腰圍平均值為 77.8 ± 17.7 cm，較尿蛋白組的 74.4 ± 14.0 cm 及對照組的 70.1 ± 11.2 cm 高($p=0.0130$)。腰臀比也是血尿組最高(0.801 ± 0.149)，其次為尿蛋白組(0.767 ± 0.084)、對照組(0.74 ± 0.06)，三組間有顯著差異($p=0.0043$)。收縮壓(分別為 114.5 ± 20.4 、 107.0 ± 15.2 及 102.2 ± 12.9 mmHg, $p=0.0002$)與舒張壓(分別為 74.0 ± 14.4 、 70.4 ± 14.1 及 59.8 ± 11.3 mmHg, $p < 0.0001$)也是血尿組高於尿蛋白組及對照組。

血液檢查結果(表 22)，血尿組的嗜鹼性球百分比為 $0.526 \pm 0.322\%$ ，顯

著高於尿蛋白組的 $0.413 \pm 0.233\%$ 及對照組為 $0.47 \pm 0.31\%$ ($p=0.0464$)。而尿蛋白組單核球數量為 $0.349 \pm 0.112 \text{ k}/\mu\text{L}$ ，較血尿組 ($0.333 \pm 0.111 \text{ k}/\mu\text{L}$) 及對照組 ($0.19 \pm 0.14 \text{ k}/\mu\text{L}$) 高 ($p=0.0431$)。

由表 23 可知尿蛋白組的三酸甘油脂為 $108.2 \pm 136.5 \text{ mg/dL}$ 明顯高於血尿組的 $77.9 \pm 46.3 \text{ mg/dL}$ 及對照組的 $73.2 \pm 34.6 \text{ mg/dL}$ ($p=0.0403$)。而血尿組的血中尿素氮平均濃度 ($12.8 \pm 5.7 \text{ mg/dL}$) 較尿蛋白組 ($11.2 \pm 2.7 \text{ mg/dL}$) 及對照組 ($11.4 \pm 2.8 \text{ mg/dL}$) 來得高 ($p=0.0349$)。飯前血糖平均值也是血尿組高於尿蛋白組及對照組 (分別為 1.23 ± 0.61 、 1.09 ± 0.39 及 $1.03 \pm 0.18 \text{ mg/dL}$ ， $p=0.0341$)。

尿液檢查結果中 (表 24)，血尿組 ($74.73 \pm 251.8 \text{ mg/dL}$) 的尿中微白蛋白濃度雖高出對照組 ($7.37 \pm 3.65 \text{ mg/dL}$) 許多，但並不顯著 ($p=0.0933$)。而尿蛋白組的飢酸酐濃度顯著高於血尿組及對照組 (分別為 181.3 ± 98 、 165.7 ± 80 及 $141.2 \pm 71.0 \text{ mg/dL}$ ， $p=0.0171$)。

六、頸動脈檢查結果 (表 25)，

尿蛋白組、血尿組及對照組的右總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度、右總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度、右頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度、右內頸動脈平均厚度、右總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度、右總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度、右頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度、右內頸動脈最大厚度、左總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度、左總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度、左頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度、左內頸動脈平均厚度、左總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度、左總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度、左頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度以及左內頸動脈最大厚度平均值無顯著差異。尿蛋白組及血尿組的頸動脈硬化塊分數雖高於對照組，但不顯著 ($p=0.1417$)。

表 26 為三組的 CAVI 血管彈性檢查結果，三組的右主動脈血管彈性指標 1、右主動脈血管彈性指標 2、左主動脈血管彈性指標 1、左主動脈血管彈性指標 2、右踝部肱部指標 1、右踝部肱部指標 2、左踝部肱部指標 1、

左踝部肱部指標 2、平均主動脈血管彈性指標以及平均踝部肱部指標皆並無顯著差異。

Colin 血管彈性檢查結果方面，三組的心臟至頸部脈波的傳導速度、心臟至右踝部脈波傳導速度、心臟至左踝部脈波傳導速度、右臂至右踝部脈波的傳導速度、左臂至左踝部脈波的傳導速度、右踝部肱部指標、左踝部肱部指標以及波形形成分析皆無顯著差異。但對照組的波形噴出的時間顯著高於尿蛋白組及血尿組

(分別為 304 ± 16.3 、 298 ± 18.1 及 295 ± 17.3 ms， $p=0.0088$)。

肆、討論

年齡與性別是影響血壓的重要因素，通常年齡越大其血壓值越高。本研究目前所收集的對照組為病例組的同儕，病例組約年輕兩歲，兩組年齡的分布及平均值上無顯著差異。本研究的收縮壓與舒張壓的多變項回歸分析的中，性別顯著與收縮壓($p < 0.0001$)及舒張壓($p < 0.0001$)有關。文獻指出低教育程度的人其高血壓的危險較高(R17)，而本研究也觀察到病例組受過大學教育的百分比比較對照組低(55.2%對 73.0%， $p=0.0142$)。人口及社經因子與高血壓有一定的相關，但本研究對象為青少年或年輕的成年人，在職業、婚姻狀態及家庭收入等無法觀察到兩組的明顯差異。噪音的暴露也與血壓有關(16)，但在本研究中住家有無固定噪音來源在兩組間無顯著差異。不健康的生活型態會增加高血壓的危險(17)，但病例組與對照組在抽菸、喝酒及嚼檳榔習慣無顯著差異，一方面是因為樣本數太小，另一方面是因為青少年的抽菸及喝酒盛行率太低，因此目前看不出明顯的差別。

在 163 位病例組中，問卷訪問的糖尿病的盛行率為 6.1%，腎臟病的盛行率也頗高(9.2%)，比較對照組的情況可發現病例組卻實有較多的慢性疾病，但因為樣本數的關係，目前在統計上無顯著差異。

由人體測量學的比較，已經可以看出體重和體型是青少年高血壓的重要相關因子，不論是從平均值比較，或分層分析或由相關係數觀查，腰圍或腰臀比是較 BMI 更敏感的指標顯示體型和血壓的關係。就腰臀比而言，病例組有 24.4%的青少年過胖，平均收縮壓 113.3 mmHg，比非過胖者高出 4.3 mmHg；對照組則只有 5.0%是過胖，平均收縮壓又減了 1.2 mmHg，不過胖的對照組更減為 101.9 mmHg。舒張壓的階梯關係相似，充分顯示肥胖的相關。而動脈硬化檢查可由硬化塊分數看出，青少年高血壓已經有使動脈提早硬化的現象，這是否和左心室血液噴出較快速有關，值得注意。

伍、建議

依據到 10 月底完成建檔的資料分析，由於樣本數小，尤其是對照組的收案較不易，尚不能進一步執行過多的分層分析。我們應加強對照收案。

這是一個相當困難執行的工作，牽涉到許多聯絡的作業，不僅是和研究對象聯絡，也和分析檢驗及資料處理分析等的繁多項目有關。工作人員有時需親自到 subjects 家中去訪視取樣，負擔相當重，實驗室的工作更是需要支持，幸好過去金山工作伙伴的協力，尤其是蘇大成和簡國龍醫師的協助。蘇醫師不僅每次收案都到場，協助督導各種檢查工作並向青少年解釋檢查結果，適時給予教育，甚至邀了醫院的志工幫忙，非常感謝。

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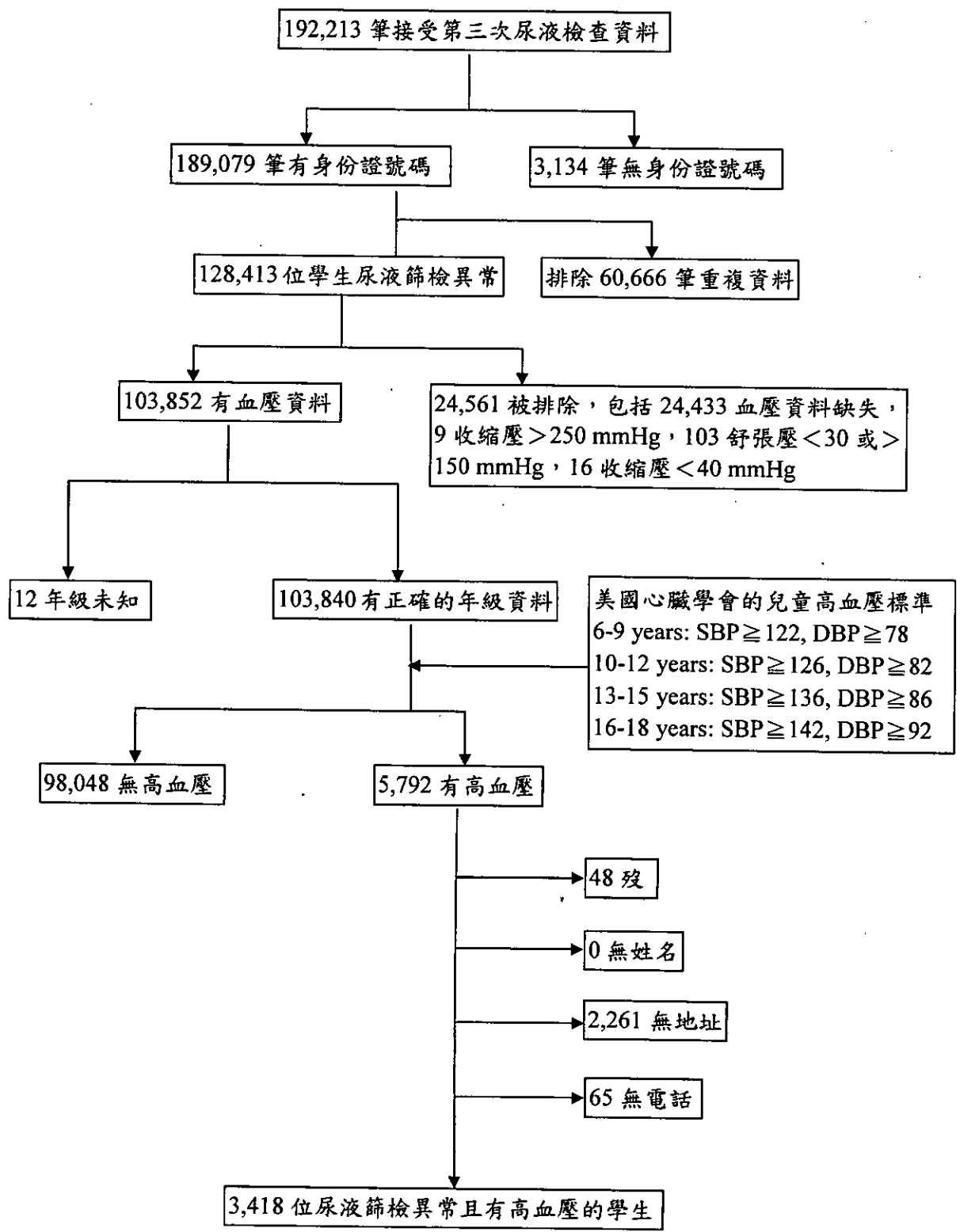


圖 1. 少年高血壓篩選過程

表 1. 病例组与对照组的人口及社经因子比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
年龄, 岁							0.2151
<20	77	(47.2)	24	(38.1)	101	(44.7)	
≥20	86	(52.8)	39	(61.9)	125	(55.3)	
平均	19.7±3.1		20.9±4.3				0.053
性别							0.9652
男	59	(36.2)	23	(36.5)	82	(36.3)	
女	104	(63.8)	40	(63.5)	144	(63.7)	
出生体重, 克							0.2593
<2500	9	(5.5)	3	(4.8)	12	(5.3)	
≥2500	154	(94.5)	59	(95.2)	213	(94.7)	
2-5 岁时体型							0.4791
瘦小	29	(17.8)	15	(23.8)	44	(19.5)	
中等	115	(70.6)	43	(68.3)	158	(69.9)	
宽胖	19	(11.7)	5	(7.9)	24	(10.6)	
教育程度							0.0142
國中/高中(職)	73	(44.8)	17	(27.0)	90	(39.8)	
大學以上	90	(55.2)	46	(73.0)	136	(60.2)	
職業							0.0588
學生	114	(70.4)	36	(57.1)	150	(66.7)	
非學生	48	(29.6)	27	(42.9)	75	(33.3)	
婚姻状态							0.2096
已婚	4	(2.4)	3	(4.8)	7	(3.1)	
未婚	159	(97.6)	60	(95.2)	219	(96.9)	
家庭收入							0.2110
<5 萬	63	(40.6)	21	(33.9)	84	(38.7)	
5-6.9 萬	44	(28.4)	14	(22.6)	58	(26.7)	
≥7 萬	48	(31.0)	27	(43.5)	75	(34.6)	
住家有固定噪音来源							0.5872
有	84	(51.5)	35	(55.6)	119	(52.7)	
無	79	(48.5)	28	(44.4)	107	(47.3)	
合計	163	(100)	63	(100)	226	(100)	

表 2. 病例组与对照组的生括型態及飲食習慣比較

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合計 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
抽菸習慣							0.1067
無	140	(85.9)	59	(93.7)	199	(88.0)	
有	23	(14.1)	4	(6.3)	27	(12.0)	
喝酒習慣							0.8929
無	145	(89.5)	56	(88.9)	201	(89.3)	
有	17	(10.5)	7	(11.1)	24	(10.7)	
嚼檳榔習慣 [#]							0.5618
無	150	(98.2)	63	(100)	223	(98.7)	
有	3	(1.8)	0	(0)	3	(1.3)	
運動習慣							0.8599
從來沒有	38	(23.3)	13	(20.7)	51	(22.6)	
過去有	69	(42.3)	29	(46.0)	98	(43.3)	
目前有	56	(34.4)	21	(33.3)	77	(34.1)	
素食者							0.5782
不是	159	(97.5)	63	(100)	222	(98.2)	
是	4	(2.5)	0	(0)	4	(1.8)	
乳製品的攝食							0.1298
幾乎沒有/不知道	45	(27.6)	11	(17.5)	56	(24.8)	
每週 1-2 次	63	(38.7)	33	(52.4)	96	(42.5)	
每週 3 次以上	55	(33.7)	19	(30.1)	74	(32.7)	
海鮮魚蝦貝類的攝食							0.7782
幾乎沒有/不知道	29	(17.8)	10	(15.9)	39	(17.3)	
每週 1-2 次	82	(50.3)	35	(55.5)	117	(51.8)	
每週 3 次以上	52	(31.9)	18	(28.6)	70	(30.9)	
蔬菜							0.5868
幾乎沒有/不知道	2	(1.2)	2	(3.2)	4	(1.8)	
每週 1-2 次	24	(14.7)	10	(15.9)	34	(15.0)	
每週 3 次以上	137	(84.1)	51	(80.9)	188	(83.2)	
水果							0.7896
幾乎沒有/不知道	17	(10.4)	5	(7.9)	22	(9.7)	
每週 1-2 次	52	(31.9)	19	(30.2)	71	(31.4)	
每週 3 次以上	94	(57.7)	39	(61.9)	133	(58.9)	

[#]卡方檢定

表 3. 病例组与对照组的生活动态及饮食习惯比较(续)

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
甜食							0.5508
几乎没有/不知道	24	(14.7)	9	(14.3)	33	(14.6)	
每週 1-2 次	60	(36.8)	28	(44.4)	88	(38.9)	
每週 3 次以上	79	48.5	26	(41.3)	105	(46.5)	
可樂、汽水等飲料							0.6496
几乎没有/不知道	56	(34.6)	25	(39.7)	81	(36.0)	
每週 1-2 次	47	(29.0)	19	(30.2)	66	(29.3)	
每週 3 次以上	59	(36.4)	19	(30.2)	78	(34.7)	
香腸/臘肉/火腿/培根等							0.8543
几乎没有/不知道	42	(25.9)	16	(25.4)	56	(25.8)	
每週 1-2 次	71	(43.8)	30	(47.6)	101	(44.9)	
每週 3 次以上	49	(30.3)	17	(37.0)	66	(29.3)	
肥肉							0.0592
几乎没有/不知道	114	(70.4)	41	(65.1)	155	(68.9)	
每週 1-2 次	39	(24.1)	22	(34.9)	61	(27.1)	
每週 3 次以上	9	(5.5)	0	(6.0)	9	(4.0)	
麥當勞/肯得基等速食							0.5648
几乎没有/不知道	98	(60.5)	33	(53.2)	131	(58.5)	
每週 1-2 次	58	(35.8)	27	(43.5)	85	(37.9)	
每週 3 次以上	6	(3.7)	2	(3.2)	8	(3.6)	
喝咖啡							0.8042
几乎没有/不知道	108	(66.7)	40	(63.5)	148	(65.8)	
每週 1-2 次	37	(22.8)	17	(27.0)	54	(24.0)	
每週 3 次以上	17	(10.5)	6	(9.5)	23	(10.2)	

表 4. 病例组与对照组的个人病史比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
糖尿病							0.0655
有	10	(6.1)	0	(0)	10	(4.4)	
無	153	(93.9)	63	(100)	216	(95.6)	
高血压							0.4505
有	8	(4.9)	1	(1.6)	9	(4.0)	
無	155	(95.1)	62	(98.4)	217	(96.0)	
中風							—
有	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	
無	163	(100)	63	(100)	226	(100)	
心絞痛							1
有	1	(0.6)	0	(0)	1	(0.4)	
無	162	(99.4)	63	(100)	225	(99.6)	
心肌梗塞							—
有	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	
無	163	(100)	63	(100)	226	(100)	
腎臟病							0.0464
有	15	(9.2)	1	(1.6)	16	(7.1)	
無	148	(90.8)	62	(98.4)	210	(92.9)	
痛風							1
有	6	(3.7)	2	(3.2)	8	(3.5)	
無	157	(96.3)	61	(96.8)	218	(96.5)	
脊椎測灣							0.9588
有	28	(17.2)	11	(17.5)	39	(17.3)	
無	135	(82.8)	52	(82.5)	187	(82.7)	

表 5. 病例组与对照组的父亲人口学资料比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	N	(%)	
年龄, 岁							0.270
<50	96	(58.9)	32	(50.8)	128	(56.7)	
≥50	67	(41.1)	31	(49.2)	98	(43.4)	
身高, 公分							0.876
<170	95	(58.3)	36	(57.1)	131	(58.0)	
≥170	68	(41.7)	27	(42.9)	95	(42.0)	
体重, 公斤							0.897
<70	89	(54.6)	35	(55.6)	124	(54.9)	
≥70	74	(45.4)	28	(44.4)	102	(45.1)	
BMI, kg/m ³							0.635
<27	130	(79.8)	52	(82.5)	182	(80.5)	
≥27	33	(20.3)	11	(17.5)	44	(19.5)	
教育程度							0.025
國中以下	66	(42.0)	13	(22.0)	79	(36.6)	
高中(職)	57	(36.3)	29	(49.2)	86	(39.8)	
大學以上	34	(21.7)	17	(28.8)	51	(23.6)	
職業							0.027
白領	80	(51.0)	27	(47.4)	107	(50.0)	
藍領	65	(41.4)	18	(31.6)	83	(38.8)	
家管	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	1	(0.5)	
退休/無/其他	12	(7.6)	11	(19.3)	23	(10.8)	

遺漏值：教育程度=10；職業=12

表 6. 病例組與對照組的父親生活型態及病史比較

	病例組 N=163		對照組 N=63		合計 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
抽菸習慣							0.491
有	86	(54.1)	28	(45.9)	114	(51.8)	
已戒除	21	(13.2)	11	(18.0)	32	(14.6)	
無	52	(32.7)	22	(36.1)	74	(33.6)	
喝酒習慣							0.499
有	55	(56.7)	24	(40.0)	79	(36.4)	
已戒除	13	(8.3)	7	(11.7)	20	(9.2)	
無	89	(35.0)	29	(48.3)	118	(54.4)	
嚼檳榔習慣							0.629
有	43	(27.4)	15	(24.2)	58	(26.5)	
無	114	(72.6)	47	(75.8)	161	(73.5)	
運動習慣							0.566
從來沒有	64	(40.3)	22	(36.1)	86	(39.1)	
過去有	47	(29.6)	16	(26.2)	63	(28.6)	
目前有	48	(30.2)	23	(37.7)	71	(32.3)	
素食者 [#]							0.299
是	10	(6.3)	1	(1.6)	11	(5.0)	
否	149	(93.7)	61	(98.4)	210	(95.0)	
糖尿病病史							0.447
有	11	(7.3)	6	(10.5)	17	(8.2)	
無	140	(92.7)	51	(89.5)	191	(91.8)	
高血壓病史							0.466
有	26	(17.3)	13	(21.7)	39	(18.6)	
無	124	(82.7)	47	(78.3)	171	(81.4)	

遺漏值：抽菸習慣=6；喝酒習慣=9；嚼檳榔習慣=7；運動習慣=6；素食者=5；糖尿病病史=18；高血壓病史=16

[#] Fisher's Exact Test

表 7. 病例组与对照组的母亲人口学资料比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
年龄, 岁							0.887
<45	63	(38.7)	25	(39.7)	88	(38.9)	
≥45	100	(61.4)	38	(60.3)	138	(61.1)	
身高, 公分							0.260
<160	109	(66.9)	47	(74.6)	156	(69.0)	
≥160	54	(33.1)	16	(25.4)	70	(31.0)	
体重, 公斤							0.458
<60	100	(61.4)	42	(66.7)	142	(62.8)	
≥60	63	(38.7)	21	(33.3)	84	(37.2)	
BMI, kg/m ³							0.960
<27	135	(82.8)	52	(82.5)	187	(82.7)	
≥27	28	(17.2)	11	(17.5)	39	(17.3)	
教育程度							0.076
國中以下	84	(51.9)	23	(39.0)	107	(48.4)	
高中(職)	58	(35.8)	22	(37.3)	80	(36.2)	
大學以上	20	(12.4)	14	(23.7)	34	(15.4)	
職業							0.119
白領	43	(26.7)	9	(15.0)	52	(23.5)	
藍領	47	(29.2)	14	(23.3)	61	(27.6)	
家管	65	(40.4)	34	(56.7)	99	(44.8)	
退休/無/其他	6	(3.7)	3	(5.0)	9	(4.1)	

遺漏值：教育程度=5；職業=5

表 8. 病例组与对照组的母亲生活型態及病史比較

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合計 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
抽菸習慣 [#]							0.246
有	14	(8.6)	2	(3.2)	16	(7.1)	
無	148	(91.4)	60	(96.8)	208	(92.9)	
喝酒習慣							0.055
有	14	(8.7)	11	(17.7)	25	(11.2)	
無	147	(91.3)	51	(82.3)	198	(88.8)	
嚼檳榔習慣 [#]							1.000
有	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.5)	
無	161	(99.4)	62	(100.0)	223	(99.6)	
運動習慣							0.438
從來沒有	62	(38.5)	23	(37.1)	85	(38.1)	
過去有	42	(26.1)	12	(19.4)	54	(24.2)	
目前有	57	(35.4)	27	(43.6)	84	(37.7)	
素食者							0.357
是	26	(16.1)	13	(21.3)	39	(17.5)	
否	136	(84.0)	48	(78.7)	184	(82.5)	
糖尿病病史 [#]							0.518
有	10	(6.5)	2	(3.4)	12	(5.6)	
無	145	(93.6)	57	(96.6)	202	(94.4)	
高血壓病史 [#]							0.040
有	25	(16.1)	3	(5.1)	28	(13.1)	
無	130	(83.9)	56	(94.9)	186	(86.9)	

遺漏值：抽菸習慣=2；喝酒習慣=3；嚼檳榔習慣=2；運動習慣=3；素食者=3；糖尿病病史=12；高血壓病史=12

[#] Fisher's Exact Test

表 9. 病例组与对照组人体量测及血压资料比较

	病例组	对照组	p 值
	N=163	N=63	
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
年龄, 岁	19.7 ± 3.1	20.9 ± 4.3	0.0525
身高, cm	163.2 ± 8.0	163.6 ± 7.7	0.7388
体重, kg	62.9 ± 16.0	59.8 ± 14.3	0.1849
BMI, kg/m ²	23.5 ± 5.3	22.2 ± 4.3	0.0532
腰围, cm	75.7 ± 15.5	70.1 ± 11.2	0.0034
臀围, cm	96.6 ± 9.5	94.3 ± 8.1	0.1003
腰臀比	0.78 ± 0.1	0.74 ± 0.06	0.0010
收缩压, mmHg	109.8 ± 17.7	102.2 ± 12.9	0.0005
舒张压, mmHg	71.8 ± 14.3	59.8 ± 11.3	<0.0001
男性			
年龄, 岁	19.9 ± 3.5	22.0 ± 5.4	0.1016
身高, cm	169.9 ± 7.0	171.0 ± 5.4	0.4986
体重, kg	73.5 ± 16.8	70.9 ± 12.8	0.4918
BMI, kg/m ²	25.5 ± 6.0	24.2 ± 4.0	0.2464
腰围, cm	83.3 ± 13.6	78.7 ± 10.0	0.1418
臀围, cm	100.0 ± 10.7	98.8 ± 7.7	0.6277
腰臀比	0.83 ± 0.07	0.79 ± 0.05	0.0107
收缩压, mmHg	121.0 ± 18.7	112.4 ± 10.3	0.0103
舒张压, mmHg	78.9 ± 14.9	66.9 ± 11.3	0.0008
女性			
年龄, 岁	19.6 ± 2.8	20.3 ± 3.5	0.2351
身高, cm	159.4 ± 5.7	159.4 ± 5.3	0.9487
体重, kg	56.8 ± 12.0	53.4 ± 11.0	0.5243
BMI, kg/m ²	22.3 ± 4.5	21.0 ± 4.0	0.1040
腰围, cm	71.3 ± 14.9	65.2 ± 8.7	0.0028
臀围, cm	94.6 ± 8.3	91.8 ± 7.2	0.0551
腰臀比	0.75 ± 0.12	0.71 ± 0.05	0.0036
收缩压, mmHg	103.6 ± 13.7	96.4 ± 10.5	0.0030
舒张压, mmHg	67.7 ± 12.2	60.3 ± 10.7	0.0009

表 10. 病例组与对照组的血压及人体量测比较之卡方检定

	病例组 N=163	对照组 N=63	合计 N=226	p 值
血压分佈				0.0065
高血压(轻、中、重)	13 (8.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (5.8)	
高血压前期	39 (23.9)	8 (12.7)	47 (20.8)	
正常血压	111 (68.1)	55 (87.3)	166 (73.5)	
BMI, kg/m ²				0.2050
<18	14 (8.6)	5 (7.9)	19 (8.4)	
18-23.9	91 (55.8)	39 (61.9)	130 (57.5)	
24-26.9	37 (14.7)	13 (20.6)	37 (16.4)	
≥27	40 (20.9)	6 (9.5)	40 (17.7)	
腰围过大的肥胖				0.0065
有	39 (23.9)	5 (7.9)	44 (19.5)	
无	124 (76.1)	58 (92.1)	182 (80.5)	
腰臀比过高的肥胖				0.0056
有	32 (19.6)	3 (4.8)	35 (15.5)	
无	131 (80.4)	60 (95.2)	191 (84.5)	
腰臀围分佈				0.0051
较正常标准偏高	31 (19.0)	3 (4.8)	34 (15.0)	
正常	62 (38.0)	20 (31.8)	82 (36.3)	
较正常标准偏低	70 (42.9)	40 (63.5)	110 (48.7)	

^ψ 根据卫生署血压标准定义

腰围过大的肥胖：男 ≥ 90cm，女 ≥ 80cm

腰臀比过高的肥胖：男 ≥ 0.9，女 ≥ 0.8

表 11. 病例组与对照组的四分位血压、BMI、腰臀围切点

	病例组 N=163	对照组 N=63	合计 N=223
收缩压，mmHg			
25%	100	91	99
50%	109	100	107
75%	118	111	115
舒张压，mmHg			
25%	64	56	61.0
50%	70	62	70.0
75%	80	71	77.5
BMI，kg/m ³			
25%	20.0	19.2	19.7
50%	22.4	21.1	22.0
75%	26.4	24.5	25.5
腰围，cm			
25%	64	62	64
50%	73	68	70.75
75%	83	78	82
臀围，cm			
25%	90	90	90
50%	96	93	95
75%	100	98	100
腰臀比			
25%	0.702	0.694	0.674
50%	0.762	0.733	0.698
75%	0.830	0.787	0.817

表 12. 病例组与对照组的四分位距人数分布

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		合计 N=226		p 值
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
收缩压, mmHg							0.062
60-99	35	(21.5)	22	(34.9)	57	(25.2)	
100-107	37	(22.7)	18	(28.6)	55	(24.3)	
108-115	43	(26.4)	10	(15.9)	53	(23.5)	
116-189	48	(29.5)	13	(20.6)	61	(27.0)	
舒张压, mmHg							<.0001
30-61	30	(18.4)	25	(39.7)	55	(24.3)	
62-70	39	(23.9)	14	(22.2)	53	(23.5)	
71-77.5	41	(25.2)	20	(31.8)	61	(27.0)	
77.6-135	53	(32.5)	4	(6.4)	57	(25.2)	
BMI, kg/m ²							0.132
15.3-19.7	35	(21.5)	20	(31.8)	55	(24.3)	
19.8-22.0	43	(26.4)	15	(23.8)	58	(25.7)	
22.1-25.5	38	(23.3)	18	(28.6)	56	(24.8)	
25.6-53.5	47	(28.8)	10	(15.9)	57	(25.2)	
腰围, cm							0.017
54.0-64.0	30	(18.4)	24	(38.1)	54	(23.9)	
64.1-70.75	44	(27.0)	15	(23.8)	59	(26.1)	
70.76-82.0	43	(26.4)	13	(20.6)	56	(24.8)	
168.0	46	(28.2)	11	(17.5)	57	(25.2)	
臀围, cm							0.340
79-90	33	(20.3)	14	(22.2)	47	(20.8)	
91-95	40	(24.5)	22	(34.9)	62	(27.4)	
96-100	44	(27.0)	12	(19.1)	56	(24.8)	
101-155	46	(28.2)	15	(23.8)	61	(27.0)	
腰臀比							0.1193
0.630-0.698	16	(9.8)	8	(12.7)	24	(10.6)	
0.699-0.750	22	(13.5)	12	(19.0)	34	(15.0)	
0.751-0.817	77	(47.2)	34	(54.0)	111	(49.1)	
0.817-1.750	48	(29.5)	9	(14.3)	57	(25.2)	

表 13. 物理檢查及其相關因子之相關分析

	收縮壓	舒張壓	BMI	腰圍	臀圍	總膽固醇	HDL	LDL	TG	ET
收縮壓	1	0.8087**	0.3512**	0.3903**	0.3456**	0.0323	-0.2777**	0.1298	0.1500*	-0.3427**
舒張壓		1	0.3658**	0.3989**	0.3543**	0.0323	-0.2777*	0.1298*	0.1500*	-0.3427**
BMI			1	0.7918**	0.9087**	0.1919*	-0.2910**	0.2983**	0.3171**	-0.1697*
腰圍				1	0.7833**	0.1388*	-0.3049**	0.2620**	0.2738**	-0.1789*
臀圍					1	0.1174	-0.2640**	0.2363*	0.2077*	-0.1473*
總膽固醇						1	0.3940**	0.8435**	0.2208*	-0.0791
HDL							1	0.0537	-0.2385*	0.1149
LDL								1	-0.0115	-0.0848
TG									1	-0.2538*
ET										1

HDL：高密度脂蛋白、LDL 低密度脂蛋白、TG：三酸甘油脂、ET：波形噴出時間

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.0001$

表 14. 病例组与对照组的血压平均值依 BMI、腰围过大肥胖、及腰臀比过大肥胖之分层分析

	病例组		对照组		p 值
	n	平均值 ± 标准差	n	平均值 ± 标准差	
收缩压, mmHg					
BMI, kg/m ²					
<18	14	103.0 ± 8.16	5	89.4 ± 4.39	0.0027
18-23.9	91	107.53 ± 18.77	39	102.3 ± 14.1	0.0888
24-26.9	37	111.8 ± 12.71	13	104.3 ± 11.2	0.0837
≥27	40	117.3 ± 18.5	6	107.3 ± 6.59	0.0250
腰围过大的肥胖					
有	39	117.8 ± 19.4	5	110.0 ± 4.30	0.0419
无	124	107.3 ± 16.37	58	101.5 ± 13.24	0.0202
腰臀比过高的肥胖					
有	32	113.3 ± 18.3	3	107.8 ± 2.02	0.1226
无	131	109.0 ± 17.5	60	101.9 ± 13.2	0.0025
舒张压, mmHg					
BMI, kg/m ²					
<18	14	64.4 ± 11.1	5	54.4 ± 8.62	0.0866
18-23.9	91	69.9 ± 14.4	39	62.7 ± 11.9	0.0063
24-26.9	37	71.8 ± 10.5	13	64.9 ± 10.0	0.0614
≥27	40	79.6 ± 14.6	6	64.8 ± 11.2	0.0244
腰围过大的肥胖					
有	39	80.1 ± 15.0	5	70.6 ± 7.50	0.1745
无	124	69.1 ± 13.0	58	62.0 ± 11.4	0.0004
腰臀比过高的肥胖					
有	32	75.9 ± 12.9	3	66.7 ± 5.13	0.2296
无	131	70.7 ± 14.4	60	62.5 ± 11.5	0.0001

表 15. 病例组与对照组血液检查平均值比较

	病例组	对照组	p 值
	N=163	N=63	
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
白血球, k/ μ L	6.66 ± 1.74	6.32 ± 1.46	0.1817
红血球, M/ μ L	4.92 ± 0.50	4.83 ± 0.49	0.2553
血小板, k/ μ L	279.91 ± 61.16	271.87 ± 55.11	0.3641
血红色素, g/dL	13.91 ± 1.71	13.92 ± 1.37	0.9667
血球容積比, %	42.34 ± 4.20	42.61 ± 3.56	0.6537
平均血球容積, fL	86.42 ± 7.09	88.46 ± 5.61	0.0245
平均血球血红素, pg	28.37 ± 2.84	28.88 ± 2.23	0.1506
平均血色素容積, g/dL	32.78 ± 1.15	32.64 ± 0.95	0.3748
RDWSD, fL	41.11 ± 2.57	41.87 ± 2.75	0.0531
红血球分佈寬度, %	13.13 ± 1.20	13.01 ± 0.91	0.4077
血小板分佈寬度, fL	12.41 ± 1.54	12.24 ± 1.63	0.4693
平均血小板容積, fL	10.47 ± 0.78	10.40 ± 0.82	0.5292
巨大血小板	28.63 ± 6.50	27.98 ± 6.69	0.5081
嗜中性球百分比	56.08 ± 8.89	55.47 ± 8.38	0.6384
淋巴球百分比	35.38 ± 8.16	36.11 ± 7.95	0.5467
单核球百分比	5.07 ± 1.33	4.78 ± 1.12	0.1307
嗜酸性球百分比	3.00 ± 2.11	3.10 ± 2.31	0.7498
嗜鹼性球百分比	0.46 ± 0.28	0.47 ± 0.31	0.7196
嗜中性球計數(k/ μ L)	3.82 ± 1.46	3.60 ± 1.31	0.3027
淋巴球計數(k/ μ L)	2.29 ± 0.60	2.23 ± 0.49	0.4486
单核球計數(k/ μ L)	0.34 ± 0.11	0.31 ± 0.09	0.0203
嗜酸性計數(k/ μ L)	0.20 ± 0.15	0.19 ± 0.14	0.8164
嗜鹼性計數(k/ μ L)	0.03 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02	0.6894

表 16. 病例组与对照组生化检查平均值比较

	病例组	对照组	p 值
	N=163	N=63	
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
总胆固醇, mg/dL	177.7 ± 37.25	176.63 ± 31.38	0.8456
高密度胆固醇, mg/dL	48.12 ± 10.5	48.73 ± 8.28	0.6452
低密度胆固醇, mg/dL	106.77 ± 34.83	105.68 ± 27.63	0.8011
三酸甘油酯, mg/dL	96.70 ± 111.96	73.16 ± 34.61	0.0171
钠离子, mmol/L	139.77 ± 2.08	139.68 ± 1.76	0.7595
钾离子, mmol/L	4.14 ± 0.30	4.09 ± 0.26	0.2976
氯离子, mmol/L	103.37 ± 8.40	103.17 ± 1.72	0.7727
总蛋白量, g/dL	7.62 ± 0.50	7.63 ± 0.40	0.8919
白蛋白, g/dL	4.83 ± 0.30	4.85 ± 0.21	0.5338
球蛋白, g/dL	2.80 ± 0.32	2.79 ± 0.30	0.7770
蛋白比值,	1.74 ± 0.20	1.76 ± 0.19	0.5555
尿酸, mg/dL	5.91 ± 1.61	5.89 ± 1.46	0.9191
尿素氮, mg/dL	11.81 ± 4.19	11.40 ± 2.81	0.4046
肌酸酐, mg/dL	0.88 ± 0.82	0.93 ± 0.15	0.2509
GOT, U/L	19.20 ± 8.85	20.21 ± 11.38	0.5273
GPT, U/L	20.81 ± 22.91	24.59 ± 33.32	0.4102
饭前血糖, mg/dL	93.26 ± 37.18	85.84 ± 5.89	0.0144
胰岛素, μ U/mL	8.62 ± 0.75	7.00 ± 5.44	0.1157
Apo-A1, mg/dL	139.2 ± 21.0	132.6 ± 14.2	0.0074
Apo-B, mg/dL	81.3 ± 21.2	79.6 ± 16.5	0.5499

Apo-A1=Apolipoprotein A1, Apo-B= Apolipoprotein B

表 17. 病例组与对照组尿液检查平均值比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		p 值
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
尿中微白蛋白, mg/L	71.14 ± 231.09	7.37 ± 3.65	7.37 ± 3.65	7.37 ± 3.65	0.0006
肌酸酐, mg/dL	175.37 ± 92.08	141.20 ± 71.02	141.20 ± 71.02	141.20 ± 71.02	0.0035
白蛋白排出率, mg/g	65.83 ± 258.53	5.62 ± 2.13	5.62 ± 2.13	5.62 ± 2.13	0.0035
钠离子, mmol/L	112.93 ± 56.60	98.64 ± 52.47	98.64 ± 52.47	98.64 ± 52.47	0.0841
钾离子, mmol/L	38.69 ± 22.91	32.07 ± 15.83	32.07 ± 15.83	32.07 ± 15.83	0.0146
氯离子, mmol/L	91.86 ± 39.79	81.56 ± 40.18	81.56 ± 40.18	81.56 ± 40.18	0.0834

表 18. 病例組與對照組頸動脈超音波檢查平均值比較*

	病例組 N=163		對照組 N=63		p 值
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
右總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度	0.5320 ± 0.0713	0.5315 ± 0.0591	0.5315 ± 0.0591	0.9663	
右總頸動脈 1-2cm 平均厚度	0.5288 ± 0.0698	0.5321 ± 0.0799	0.5321 ± 0.0799	0.7452	
右頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度	0.5603 ± 0.1290	0.5357 ± 0.0832	0.5357 ± 0.0832	0.0865	
右內頸動脈平均厚度	0.4690 ± 0.0862	0.4718 ± 0.0778	0.4718 ± 0.0778	0.8247	
右總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度	0.6588 ± 0.0911	0.6631 ± 0.0838	0.6631 ± 0.0838	0.7457	
右總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度	0.6589 ± 0.0944	0.6668 ± 0.1057	0.6668 ± 0.1057	0.5622	
右頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度	0.7022 ± 0.1556	0.6966 ± 0.1208	0.6966 ± 0.1208	0.7565	
右內頸動脈最大厚度	0.6092 ± 0.1046	0.6232 ± 0.0662	0.6232 ± 0.0662	0.3892	
左總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度	0.5294 ± 0.0682	0.5168 ± 0.0717	0.5168 ± 0.0717	0.2145	
左總頸動脈 1-2cm 平均厚度	0.5367 ± 0.0779	0.5315 ± 0.0848	0.5315 ± 0.0848	0.6437	
左頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度	0.5495 ± 0.0909	0.5383 ± 0.0660	0.5383 ± 0.0660	0.3992	
左內頸動脈平均厚度	0.4491 ± 0.0783	0.4532 ± 0.0810	0.4532 ± 0.0810	0.7153	
左總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度	0.6588 ± 0.0839	0.6445 ± 0.0980	0.6445 ± 0.0980	0.2500	
左總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度	0.6682 ± 0.1027	0.6650 ± 0.1103	0.6650 ± 0.1103	0.8310	
左頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度	0.6898 ± 0.1075	0.6934 ± 0.0930	0.6934 ± 0.0930	0.8255	
左內頸動脈最大厚度	0.5866 ± 0.0971	0.6009 ± 0.0462	0.6009 ± 0.0462	0.3174	
頸動脈血管內中皮層厚度	0.5194 ± 0.0512	0.5128 ± 0.0462	0.5128 ± 0.0462	0.3776	
頸動脈硬化塊分數, 分	0.0368 ± 0.2191	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	<0.0001	
RCCA	0.5306 ± 0.0645	0.5318 ± 0.0541	0.5318 ± 0.0541	0.8955	
RCCA_max	0.6591 ± 0.0817	0.6649 ± 0.0720	0.6649 ± 0.0720	0.6222	
LCCA	0.5331 ± 0.0673	0.5241 ± 0.0646	0.5241 ± 0.0646	0.3695	
LCCA_max	0.6635 ± 0.0834	0.6547 ± 0.0819	0.6547 ± 0.0819	0.4081	

*單位: mm

表 19. 病例组与对照组 CAVI 检查平均值比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		p 值
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
右主动脉搏管弹性指标 1	6.4359 ± 0.9047	6.6090 ± 0.7534	6.6090 ± 0.7534	6.6090 ± 0.7534	0.1788
右主动脉搏管弹性指标 2	6.3051 ± 0.8893	6.5811 ± 0.8258	6.5811 ± 0.8258	6.5811 ± 0.8258	0.0342
左主动脉搏管弹性指标 1	6.5183 ± 0.8524	6.6886 ± 0.7278	6.6886 ± 0.7278	6.6886 ± 0.7278	0.1628
左主动脉搏管弹性指标 2	6.3770 ± 0.8212	6.6127 ± 0.7928	6.6127 ± 0.7928	6.6127 ± 0.7928	0.0523
右踝部肱部指标 1	1.0917 ± 0.0860	1.0749 ± 0.0973	1.0749 ± 0.0973	1.0749 ± 0.0973	0.2078
右踝部肱部指标 2	1.0982 ± 0.0788	1.0792 ± 0.0845	1.0792 ± 0.0845	1.0792 ± 0.0845	0.1135
左踝部肱部指标 1	1.0900 ± 0.0841	1.0730 ± 0.0893	1.0730 ± 0.0893	1.0730 ± 0.0893	0.1823
左踝部肱部指标 2	1.1001 ± 0.0764	1.0844 ± 0.0791	1.0844 ± 0.0791	1.0844 ± 0.0791	0.1731
平均主动脉搏管弹性指标	6.4117 ± 0.8028	6.6229 ± 0.7427	6.6229 ± 0.7427	6.6229 ± 0.7427	0.0719
平均踝部肱部指标	1.0956 ± 0.0679	1.0779 ± 0.0758	1.0779 ± 0.0758	1.0779 ± 0.0758	0.0907

CAVI=Cardiac-ankle vascular index, 心脏踝部血管指标

表 20. 病例组与对照组的脉波传导速率(PWV)检查结果平均值比较

	病例组 N=163		对照组 N=63		p 值
	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	平均值 ± 标准差	
心臟-頸動脈波傳導速度	508.23 ± 74.829	500.62 ± 48.272	500.62 ± 48.272	500.62 ± 48.272	0.3864
心臟-右踝部脈波傳導速度	744.29 ± 83.599	741.61 ± 69.19	741.61 ± 69.19	741.61 ± 69.19	0.8223
右臂-踝部脈波傳導速度	1141.1 ± 170.06	1126 ± 170.98	1126 ± 170.98	1126 ± 170.98	0.5520
右踝部肱部指標	1.0869 ± 0.0631	1.0828 ± 0.0737	1.0828 ± 0.0737	1.0828 ± 0.0737	0.6773
心臟-左踝部脈波傳導速度	751.62 ± 83.489	744.08 ± 66.716	744.08 ± 66.716	744.08 ± 66.716	0.5238
左臂-踝部脈波傳導速度	1164.4 ± 171.84	1131.1 ± 156.47	1131.1 ± 156.47	1131.1 ± 156.47	0.1651
左踝部肱部指標	1.0794 ± 0.0645	1.0629 ± 0.0717	1.0629 ± 0.0717	1.0629 ± 0.0717	0.0961
左心室波形形成分析	96.4 ± 12.328	93.992 ± 13.643	93.992 ± 13.643	93.992 ± 13.643	0.2065
左心室血液噴出時間	297.21 ± 17.896	304.24 ± 16.349	304.24 ± 16.349	304.24 ± 16.349	0.0076

表 21.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的理學檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
年齡, 歲	19.6 ± 3.2	19.9 ± 2.8	20.9 ± 4.3	0.0654
身高, cm	162.2 ± 7.9	164.8 ± 8.0	163.6 ± 7.7	0.1218
體重, kg	62.3 ± 16.5	63.7 ± 15.4	59.8 ± 14.3	0.3536
BMI, kg/m ²	23.6 ± 5.5	23.4 ± 5.0	22.2 ± 4.3	0.2030
腰圍, cm	74.4 ± 14.0	77.8 ± 17.7	70.1 ± 11.2	0.0130
臀圍, cm	96.5 ± 10.0	96.7 ± 8.8	94.3 ± 8.1	0.2566
腰臀比	0.767 ± 0.084	0.801 ± 0.149	0.74 ± 0.06	0.0043
收縮壓, mmHg	107.0 ± 15.2	114.5 ± 20.4	102.2 ± 12.9	0.0002
舒張壓, mmHg	70.4 ± 14.1	74.0 ± 14.4	59.8 ± 11.3	<0.0001

表 22.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的血液檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
白血球, k/ μ L	6.732 ± 1.81	6.532 ± 1.63	6.32 ± 1.46	0.3121
紅血球, M/ μ L	4.918 ± 0.52	4.920 ± 0.48	4.83 ± 0.49	0.5242
血小板, k/ μ L	282.6 ± 60.8	275.5 ± 62.1	271.87 ± 55.11	0.5024
血紅色素, g/dL	13.85 ± 1.69	14.00 ± 1.74	13.92 ± 1.37	0.8518
血球容積比, %	42.25 ± 4.042	42.48 ± 4.464	42.61 ± 3.56	0.8519
平均血球容積, fL	86.31 ± 7.09	86.60 ± 7.15	88.46 ± 5.61	0.1212
平均血球血紅素, pg	28.27 ± 2.84	28.52 ± 2.86	28.88 ± 2.23	0.3634
平均血色素容積, g/dL	32.71 ± 1.210	32.90 ± 1.045	32.64 ± 0.95	0.3843
RDWSD, fL	41.18 ± 2.62	41.00 ± 2.50	41.87 ± 2.75	0.1409
紅血球分佈寬度, %	13.17 ± 1.22	13.06 ± 1.18	13.01 ± 0.91	0.6350
血小板分佈寬度, fL	12.54 ± 1.68	12.22 ± 1.26	12.24 ± 1.63	0.3534
平均血小板容積, fL	10.54 ± 0.83	10.37 ± 0.69	10.40 ± 0.82	0.6350
巨大血小板	29.11 ± 6.91	27.87 ± 5.78	27.98 ± 6.69	0.4127
嗜中性球百分比	56.83 ± 9.02	54.86 ± 8.59	55.47 ± 8.38	0.3363
淋巴球百分比	34.73 ± 8.431	36.44 ± 7.652	36.11 ± 7.95	0.3540
單核球百分比	5.153 ± 1.368	4.932 ± 1.263	4.78 ± 1.12	0.1795
嗜酸性球百分比	2.863 ± 1.987	3.224 ± 2.286	3.10 ± 2.31	0.5581
嗜鹼性球百分比	0.413 ± 0.233	0.526 ± 0.322	0.47 ± 0.31	0.0464*
嗜中性球計數(k/ μ L)	3.939 ± 1.554	3.632 ± 1.282	3.60 ± 1.31	0.2416
淋巴球計數(k/ μ L)	2.270 ± 0.620	2.330 ± 0.574	2.23 ± 0.49	0.6088
單核球計數(k/ μ L)	0.349 ± 0.112	0.333 ± 0.110	0.31 ± 0.09	0.0431*
嗜酸性計數(k/ μ L)	0.194 ± 0.155	0.207 ± 0.139	0.19 ± 0.14	0.8385
嗜鹼性計數(k/ μ L)	0.028 ± 0.017	0.031 ± 0.016	0.03 ± 0.02	0.6362

* $p < 0.05$

表 23.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的生化檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值±標準差	平均值±標準差	平均值±標準差	
總膽固醇, mg/dL	177.1 ± 35.86	178.7 ± 39.69	176.63 ± 31.38	0.9432
高密度膽固醇, mg/dL	48.52 ± 11.65	47.45 ± 8.421	48.73 ± 8.28	0.7346
低密度膽固醇, mg/dL	103.8 ± 31.94	111.6 ± 38.87	105.68 ± 27.63	0.3359
三酸甘油脂, mg/dL	108.2 ± 136.5	77.92 ± 46.32	73.16 ± 34.61	0.0403
鈉離子, mmol/L	139.9 ± 2.278	139.6 ± 1.710	139.68 ± 1.76	0.7568
鉀離子, mmol/L	4.115 ± 0.298	4.169 ± 0.307	4.09 ± 0.26	0.3171
氯離子, mmol/L	104.2 ± 2.216	102.0 ± 13.27	103.17 ± 1.72	0.1579
總蛋白量, g/dL	7.639 ± 0.451	7.594 ± 0.580	7.63 ± 0.40	0.8363
白蛋白, g/dL	4.817 ± 0.225	4.840 ± 0.386	4.85 ± 0.21	0.7534
球蛋白, g/dL	2.826 ± 0.324	2.760 ± 0.322	2.79 ± 0.30	0.4163
蛋白比值,	1.723 ± 0.181	1.773 ± 0.214	1.76 ± 0.19	0.2373
尿酸, mg/dL	5.932 ± 1.525	5.885 ± 1.743	5.89 ± 1.46	0.9785
尿素氮, mg/dL	11.22 ± 2.720	12.76 ± 5.737	11.40 ± 2.81	0.0349
肌酸酐, mg/dL	0.926 ± 0.155	1.139 ± 1.303	0.93 ± 0.15	0.1266
GOT, U/L	18.73 ± 6.474	19.95 ± 11.76	20.21 ± 11.38	0.5729
GPT, U/L	19.00 ± 15.93	23.76 ± 31.04	24.59 ± 33.32	0.3325
飯前血糖, mg/dL	1.099 ± 0.387	1.226 ± 0.612	1.032 ± 0.177	0.0341
胰島素, μ U/mL	7.938 ± 8.607	9.724 ± 11.35	7.00 ± 5.44	0.2087

* $p < 0.05$

表 24.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的尿液檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組*	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值±標準差	平均值±標準差	平均值±標準差	
尿中微白蛋白, mg/L	68.91 ± 218.6	74.73 ± 251.8	7.37 ± 3.65	0.0933
肌酸酐, mg/dL	181.3 ± 98.09	165.7 ± 80.11	141.20 ± 71.02	0.0171
白蛋白排出率, mg/g	58.12 ± 197.4	78.28 ± 336.0	5.62 ± 2.13	0.1582
鈉離子, mmol/L	111.9 ± 59.10	114.6 ± 52.75	98.64 ± 52.47	0.2162
鉀離子, mmol/L	39.27 ± 23.49	37.76 ± 22.10	32.07 ± 15.83	0.1015
氯離子, mmol/L	91.10 ± 41.14	93.08 ± 37.79	81.56 ± 40.18	0.2138

*顯微血尿組

表 25.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的頸動脈檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
右總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度	0.5262 ± 0.0650	0.5412 ± 0.0800	0.5315 ± 0.0591	0.3931
右總頸動脈 1-2cm 平均厚度	0.5225 ± 0.0706	0.5391 ± 0.0678	0.5321 ± 0.0799	0.2933
右頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度	0.5504 ± 0.1267	0.5763 ± 0.1321	0.5357 ± 0.0832	0.1467
右內頸動脈平均厚度	0.4656 ± 0.0727	0.4744 ± 0.1049	0.4718 ± 0.0778	0.7983
右總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度	0.6555 ± 0.0885	0.6642 ± 0.0956	0.6631 ± 0.0838	0.7871
右總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度	0.6515 ± 0.0984	0.6710 ± 0.0871	0.6668 ± 0.1057	0.3539
右頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度	0.6932 ± 0.1548	0.7168 ± 0.1572	0.6966 ± 0.1208	0.5746
右內頸動脈最大厚度	0.6092 ± 0.0939	0.6091 ± 0.1209	0.6232 ± 0.0662	0.6908
左總頸動脈 0-1cm 平均厚度	0.5256 ± 0.0712	0.5355 ± 0.0633	0.5168 ± 0.0717	0.3094
左總頸動脈 1-2cm 平均厚度	0.5304 ± 0.0816	0.5471 ± 0.0709	0.5315 ± 0.0848	0.3555
左頸動脈球體部動脈平均厚度	0.5440 ± 0.0919	0.5584 ± 0.0891	0.5383 ± 0.0660	0.4245
左內頸動脈平均厚度	0.4478 ± 0.0770	0.4513 ± 0.0809	0.4532 ± 0.0810	0.8988
左總頸動脈 0-1cm 最大厚度	0.6548 ± 0.0901	0.6654 ± 0.0730	0.6445 ± 0.0980	0.3782
左總頸動脈 1-2cm 最大厚度	0.6611 ± 0.1120	0.6797 ± 0.0850	0.6650 ± 0.1103	0.5120
左頸動脈球體部動脈最大厚度	0.6869 ± 0.1058	0.6946 ± 0.1111	0.6934 ± 0.0930	0.8869
左內頸動脈最大厚度	0.5875 ± 0.1007	0.5851 ± 0.0918	0.6009 ± 0.0462	0.5999
頸動脈血管內中皮層厚度	0.0297 ± 0.2216	0.0484 ± 0.2163	0.5128 ± 0.0462	0.3425
頸動脈硬化塊分數, 分	0.5140 ± 0.0517	0.5284 ± 0.0493	0 ± 0	0.1417
RCCA	0.5146 ± 0.0613	0.5401 ± 0.0687	0.5318 ± 0.0541	0.2964
RCCA_max	0.6538 ± 0.0813	0.6676 ± 0.0823	0.6649 ± 0.0720	0.4988
LCCA	0.5280 ± 0.0704	0.5413 ± 0.0614	0.5241 ± 0.0646	0.3112
LCCA_max	0.6579 ± 0.0905	0.6726 ± 0.0699	0.6547 ± 0.0819	0.4299

*p < 0.05

表 26.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的 CAVI 結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
右主動脈血管彈性指標 1	6.4466 ± 0.8829	6.4184 ± 0.9460	6.6090 ± 0.7534	0.3977
右主動脈血管彈性指標 2	6.3369 ± 0.8275	6.2538 ± 0.9857	6.5811 ± 0.8258	0.0897
左主動脈血管彈性指標 1	6.4816 ± 0.8343	6.5781 ± 0.8846	6.6886 ± 0.7278	0.2903
左主動脈血管彈性指標 2	6.4078 ± 0.7594	6.3274 ± 0.9166	6.6127 ± 0.7928	0.1268
右踝部肱部指標 1	1.0873 ± 0.0907	1.0987 ± 0.0780	1.0749 ± 0.0973	0.3320
右踝部肱部指標 2	1.0961 ± 0.0784	1.1016 ± 0.0799	1.0792 ± 0.0845	0.2617
左踝部肱部指標 1	1.0898 ± 0.0926	1.0903 ± 0.0687	1.0730 ± 0.0893	0.4114
左踝部肱部指標 2	1.0973 ± 0.0827	1.1047 ± 0.0656	1.0844 ± 0.0791	0.3326
平均主動脈血管彈性指標	6.4223 ± 0.7657	6.3944 ± 0.8654	6.6229 ± 0.7427	0.1340
平均踝部肱部指標	1.0936 ± 0.0717	1.0988 ± 0.0617	1.0779 ± 0.0758	0.2161

* $p < 0.05$

表 27.尿蛋白組、血尿組、及對照組的脈波傳導速率(PWV)檢查結果之變異數分析

	尿蛋白組	血尿組	對照組	p 值
	N=101	N=62	N=63	
	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	平均值 ± 標準差	
心臟-頸動脈波傳導速度	503.14 ± 60.53	516.13 ± 92.86	500.62 ± 48.27	0.4101
心臟-右踝部脈波傳導速度	735.29 ± 75.75	758.16 ± 93.39	741.61 ± 69.19	0.2119
右臂-踝部脈波傳導速度	1122.86 ± 162.51	1170.81 ± 179.06	1126.05 ± 170.98	0.1823
右踝部肱部指標	1.0864 ± 0.0601	1.0876 ± 0.0682	1.0828 ± 0.0737	0.9120
心臟-左踝部脈波傳導速度	743.53 ± 74.93	764.08 ± 94.49	744.08 ± 66.716	0.2335
左臂-踝部脈波傳導速度	1149.21 ± 165.60	1189.23 ± 180.15	1131.1 ± 156.47	0.1376
左踝部肱部指標	1.0799 ± 0.0617	1.0785 ± 0.0693	1.0629 ± 0.0717	0.2494
波形形成分析	95.97 ± 12.16	97.07 ± 12.66	93.992 ± 13.643	0.3933
波形噴出時間	298.95 ± 18.14	294.53 ± 17.31	304.24 ± 16.349	0.0088

* $p < 0.05$

表 28.收縮壓與舒張壓的單變項及多變項回歸分析

變項	收縮壓		舒張壓	
	單變項	多變項	單變項	多變項
截距項	—	48.959*	—	9.7054
年齡	0.5976	-0.0134	0.5162	0.1651
性別	16.892***	9.6571***	9.9368***	3.2299
病例或對照	7.6129*	3.2772	9.0690***	4.3949*
BMI	7.6129***	0.4186	1.0165***	0.2949
腰圍	0.4473***	0.0616	0.3835***	0.0927
HDL	-0.4694***	-0.3665*	-0.2464*	-0.2240
三酸甘油脂	0.0259*	-0.0123	0.0300*	0.0055
飯前血糖	13.883**	10.772*	13.434***	8.6705*
BUN	67.404***	57.685***	40.636***	30.178*
血中肌酸酐	18.685**	-8.4605	13.526*	-1.3930
Apo-A1	-0.0925	0.1427	-0.0116	0.1343
尿中肌酸酐	0.0142	0.0148	0.0104	0.0147
CAVI	3.5205*	2.9622*	2.3950*	1.9149
ABI	80.441***	33.189*	73.691***	34.920*
RCCA	40.832*	6.0444	24.317	-5.5194
LCCA	55.344**	16.495	48.252**	20.372
波形噴出時間	-0.3260***	-0.1091*	-0.2729***	-0.1058*

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$, *** $p < 0.0001$

拾壹、本年度之著作抽印本或手稿

Body Mass Index and Risk of Hypertension among School Children: from the
Results of National Urine Screening

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Abstract

Objective: The prevalence of hypertension among children and adolescents was increasing.

This study investigated the risk factors associated with childhood hypertension in Taiwan.

Design and Methods: Between 1992 and 2000, a national mass urine screening program for glucosuria and proteinuria was conducted annually for approximately 3,000,000 students aged 6-18 years. Among 103,840 students identified urine test positive, further examinations found 5,792 students of hypertensive. A nested case-control analysis was performed with randomly selected 5,792 non-hypertensive controls matched with sex and grade. **Results:** Compared with controls, hypertensive students had higher proportion of high (≥ 27 Kg/m²) body mass index (BMI) (13.8% vs. 3.1%, $p < 0.0001$), high (≥ 300 mg/dL) cholesterol (1.7% vs. 0.6%, $p < 0.0001$), high (≥ 23 mg/dL) blood urine nitrogen (BUN) (1.6% vs. 0.9%, $p = 0.0002$), high (≥ 1.3 mg/dL) creatinine (17.7% vs. 16.1%, $p = 0.028$), and high (≥ 5.0 mg/dL) albumin (6.3% vs. 5.1%, $p = 0.0001$). The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed the odds ratio (OR) for hypertension in students with high BMI was 7.04 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 5.87-8.46). High cholesterol (OR = 2.54, 95%CI = 1.71-3.79), high BUN (OR = 1.73, 95%CI = 1.20-2.49), and high albumin (OR = 1.24, 95%CI = 1.05-1.47) were also associated with hypertensive risk. **Conclusions:** Our findings show that the childhood hypertension is strongly associated with BMI and other BMI related factors.

Key Words: Body mass index, Hypertension, Urine screening, Stratified analysis

Introduction

Hypertension has become the tenth lethal cause of deaths in Taiwan since 2003 (1). Both heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are strongly associated with hypertension. Diabetes mellitus and renal disease are common comorbidity of hypertension. As a result, hypertension can be considered as the most important attributable cause of death for population in Taiwan (2). Consequently, efforts to identify the risk of hypertension and to control hypertension are crucial in cardiovascular diseases control. The vital statistics in Taiwan show that childhood mortality from cerebrovascular disease and other hypertension related diseases are increasing (3). This has led to research whether factors associated with childhood hypertension similar to that with adult hypertension.

It has been well known that obesity is an important factor leading to hypertension among middle-aged and elderly people (4). However, there are limited studies on the effect of obesity with respect to hypertension for children. Studies show that childhood obesity has become prevalent among populations worldwide (5). The prevalence of obesity among children aged 6-11 years was 15% found in the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) in 1999-2000 (6).

The prevalence was even greater in New York City with 24% children considered as obese in 2003. The prevalence rates of obesity among children aged 7-13 years in Canada increased drastically from 5% in 1981 to 17% in 1996 for boys and 15% for girls (7). Studies in Taiwan also show an increasing trend of obesity in children (8-10). The prevalence rates

of obesity in school children of 12-15 years were 10.1% in 1982 and 11.1% in 1988 and 1996 (9). A later study in 2002 found that the prevalence among these school children increased to 18.5% in boys and 15.0% in girls (11) •

The prevalence of childhood hypertension varies among populations. It was 4.5% for school children aged 10-19 years in Houston in 2002 (12). In India, the prevalence among school children aged 11-17 years was as high as 5.68% (13). Sinaiko reported in 1996 that hypertension had become an important medical problem in children and adolescents in the U.S. (14, 15). Muntner et al. compared NHANES study in 1988-1994 and found the mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) in school children aged 8-17 years increased 1.4 mmHg and the mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) increased 3.3 mmHg in 1999-2000 (16).

Sorof has linked the childhood hypertension to obesity (15). The risk of hypertension is 3 times for children with $BMI \geq 95$ th percentile compared with children of $BMI < 90$ th percentile. A urine screening study in Taiwan has previously shown that childhood diabetes is strongly related to obesity (17). Compared with children with BMI of lower than 50th percentile, children with the BMI of higher than 95th percentile were 25.9 times more likely to be diabetic. We believe that how obesity is associated with the childhood hypertension and diabetes deserves extensive study. This study investigated the risk of hypertension by BMI among school children who had participated in a mass urine screening with program in Taiwan positive results for proteinuria and glucosuria.

Methods

In 1992-2000, Chinese Foundation of Health performed an annual urine screening among school children of 1-12 grades. About 2,615,207 school students in 1992 and 2,932,000 in 1993-2000 annually were enrolled in this mass screening. The details of this screening project have been described in previous reports (17-19). School children had been found to be two times positive of proteinuria, glucosuria, or hematuria consequently received a third urine screening test and a health check-up, including the fasting blood test for total cholesterol (TCOL), creatinine (CRE), urea nitrogen (UN), C3 complement, and Antistreptolysin O (ASLO). Measures also included students' height, weight, systolic blood pressure (SBP), and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The urine screening and blood test were performed with the consent of children's parents.

Childhood hypertension was defined by age with the American Heart Association criteria of blood pressure classification for children (20). Figure 1 shows the procedure to select hypertensive cases and controls with students. Controls were frequency matched with sex and grade randomly selected from non-hypertensive school children.

We used weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m^2) to calculate body mass index (BMI). After consulting with two cardiac physicians and with the criteria of Department of Health, Taiwan, students were divided by BMI as underweight ($BMI < 18 \text{ kg/m}^2$), normal weight ($BMI = 18-23.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), overweight ($BMI = 24-26.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$) and obesity ($BMI \geq 27 \text{ kg/m}^2$). Other categorical variables TCOL (< 200 , $200-249$, $250-299$, and $\geq 300 \text{ mg/dL}$), UN

(<23 and \geq 23 mg/dL), and CRE(<1.3 and \geq 1.3 mg/dL).

We used Kruskal-Wallis test to compare the mean of SBP, DBP, TCOL, UN, and CRE among BMI groups. The Chi-square test also was performed for the categorical distributions by sex, grade, hypertension status, TCOL, UN, and CRE among BMI groups. We calculated adjusted OR (aOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) of risk of hypertension, compared with children of BMI < 18 kg/m² in the multivariate logistic regression. Covariates included in this analysis were sex, grade, TCOL, UN, and CRE with references of girls.

Results

After excluding missing data and unreliable data, 103,840 school children were legible for this study among 192,213 students who had received the third screening tests (Figure 1). There were 5,792 (5.58%) hypertensive cases and 5,792 controls with known information of blood pressure and grade. Cases were more likely controls to have higher BMI, TCOL, UN, and CRE (Table1).

Table 2, shows that the mean values of SBP, DBP, TCOL, UN, and CRE increased as BMI increased, all significant at 0.001 levels and higher for cases than for controls.

Table 3 demonstrates the estimated risk of childhood hypertensive by the interaction between BMI and covariates in the multivariate logistic regression analysis. The odds ratio increased as BMI increased for both girls and boys in appropriately similar pattern. The younger children tend to have greater association with BMI for the risk of hypertension. The 1-3 graders with the BMI of ≥ 27 kg/m² had the highest risk of hypertension (OR=13.2, 95%CI=4.70-37.1). In the same strata, the odds ratio decreased to 4.60 (3.21-6.57) for 4-6 graders with BMI ≥ 27 kg/m² and rised again to 7.21 (4.52-11.5) for 10-12 graders. There were significant interactions between BMI and TCOL, UN and CRE for the risk of hypertension. Compared with students at TCOL < 200 mg/dL and BMI < 18 kg/m², students who were at 250-299 mg/dL of TCOL and BMI ≥ 27 had the highest risk of hypertension (OR=25.1, 95%CI=7.77-81.3) and the risk increased with TCOL increased. The multivariate analysis also showed that the odds ratio increased to 16.8 (95% CI=2.12-133) for students

who were at $UN \geq 23$ mg/dL and $BMI \geq 27$ kg/m². However, elevated creatinine level failed to show an increased risk of hypertension until the BMI increased to $BMI \geq 27$ kg/m².

Discussion

In a Spanish study, both SBP (112.6 ± 6.6 vs. 107.8 ± 6.9 mmHg) and DBP (65.9 ± 4.4 vs. 64.2 ± 4.2 mmHg) are higher in obese children than in non-obese children of 6-16 years old (R21). Among students aged 5-18 years in Netherlands, the hypertensive students have higher average BMI (20.2 ± 2.67 vs. 22.7 ± 3.85 kg/m², $p < 0.001$) than non-hypertensive students had (R22). Among children aged 2-18 years in a Delaware weight management program, the hypertensive children also have higher BMI than non-hypertensive children (36.4 ± 9.3 vs. 32.1 ± 7.1 kg/m², $p < 0.001$) (R23). Our studies consistent with these studies that the obese children had higher SBP (134.5 ± 16.6 vs. 117.4 ± 14.7 mmHg, $p < 0.0001$) and DBP (89.5 ± 11.5 vs. 78.4 ± 12.8 mmHg, $p < 0.0001$) than normal-weight children had and the blood pressure rose as BMI increased.

Sorof and Daniel reviewed literature of 74 articles and find that obese children are at approximately a 3-fold higher risk for hypertension than nonobese children (15). Among school children aged 10-19 years in Houston, the overweight children are 3.26 times more likely than none- overweight children to be hypertensive (12). In this study, we found that the OR for overweight children is 7.04 times as great as underweight children. The dose-response association indicates a strong effect of BMI in childhood hypertension. Neter et al. conducted a meta-analysis and indicated that blood pressure reductions were -1.05 mmHg in systolic and -0.92 mmHg in diastolic when expressed per kilogram of weight loss (24).

Hypercholesterol is a known risk factor of hypertension (14, 22). Among students aged

5-18 years in Netherlands, the hypertensive students had higher TCOL than non-hypertensive students had (4.3 ± 0.8 vs. 3.9 ± 0.6 mmol/L, $p < 0.01$) (22). In this study, we demonstrated an apparent interaction between BMI and TCOL for the risk of hypertension. Compared with students with TCOL < 200 mg/dL and BMI < 18 kg/m², students who were at 250-299 mg/dL in TCOL and BMI ≥ 27 kg/m² had the highest risk of hypertension (OR=25.1, 95%CI=7.77-81.3). This is a phenomenon never reported in previous studies.

High urea nitrogen may be a risk factor of high blood pressure. Klag et al. have suggested that both systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are associated with urea nitrogen (R25). This study showed an additive effect of higher UN level in the risk of hypertension. For obese children with BMI of 24-26.9 kg/m², the OR of hypertension may aggravated from 3.04 in those with an UN of < 23 mg/dL to 12.2 in those with UN ≥ 23 mg/dL.

Creatinine is an important marker in urine screening for kidney function may be associated with hypertension and CVD (26). Among students aged 5-18 years in Netherlands, the hypertensive students have higher creatinine than non-hypertensive students have (22). Wang et al. (27) found that the hazard risk associated with a 0.23 mg/dL increase in creatinine for CVD and stroke mortality were 1.15 (95%CI=1.01-1.31) and 1.37 (95%CI=1.13-1.65), respectively. Perneger et al. (28) found that the risk of hypercreatininemia was increased twofold with a 20 mmHg increment in blood pressure among community residents. This study showed that the increment of average creatinine as BMI increase is small but significant.

However, elevated creatinine would not increase the risk of hypertension, except that children are obese with the BMI of $\geq 27 \text{ Kg.m}^2$.

In summary, BMI is a risk factor of hypertension among school children and there is a dose-response relationship between BMI and risk of hypertension. Total cholesterol, urea nitrogen, and creatinine are also independent predictors. However, hyperlipidemia and urea nitrogen are markers more important than creatinine in the association with hypertension.

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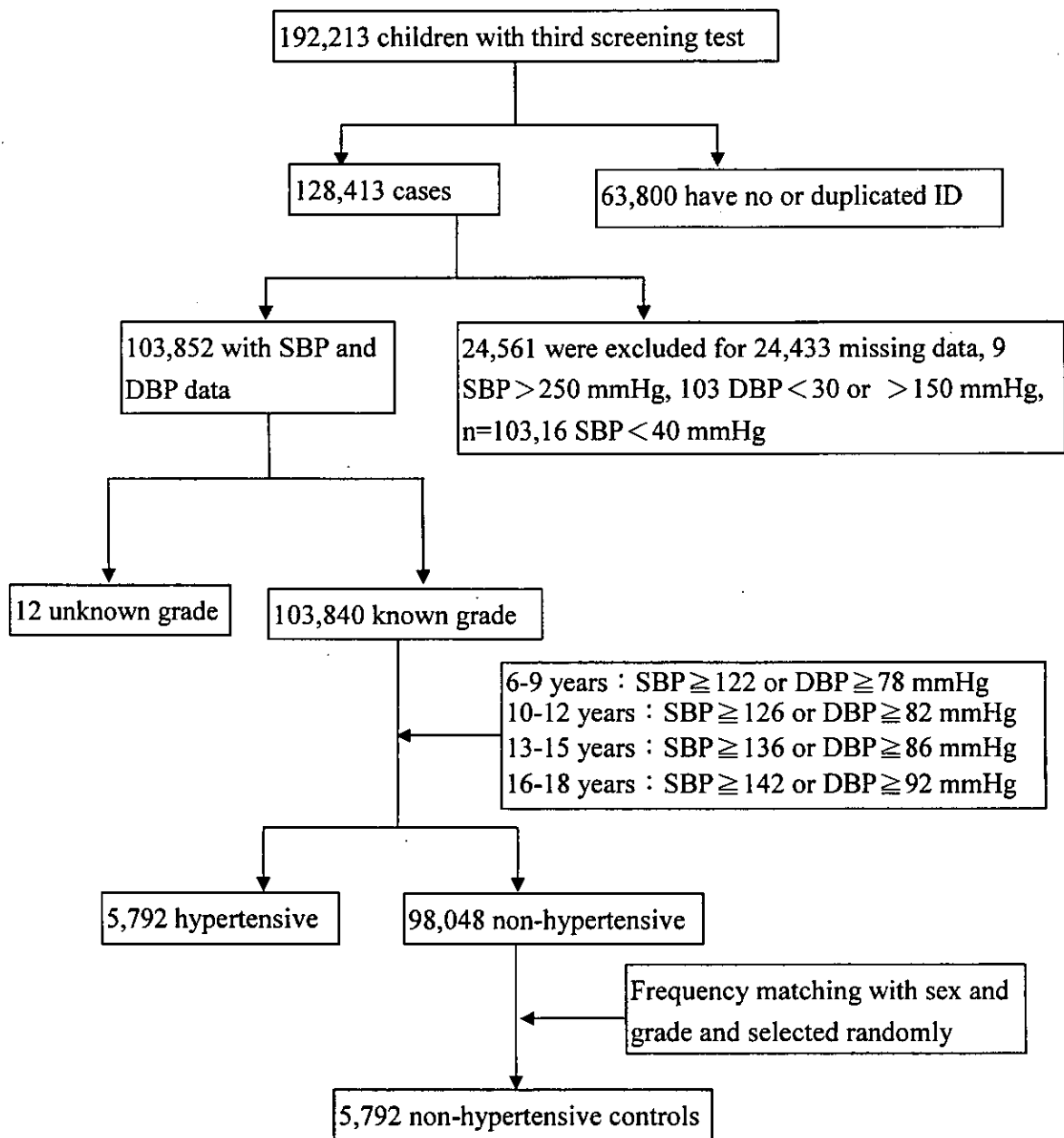


Figure 1. The screening process of hypertensive cases and controls

Table 1. The comparison between cases and controls by sex, grade, body mass index and selected physiological examinations

Factors	Cases N=5,792		Controls N=5,792		Total N=11,584		p-value
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
Sex							1
Male	2391	(41.3)	2391	(41.3)	4782	(41.3)	
Female	3401	(58.7)	3401	(58.7)	6802	(58.7)	
Grade, years							1
≤3	1171	(20.2)	1171	(20.2)	2342	(20.2)	
4-6	1468	(25.4)	1468	(25.4)	2936	(25.4)	
7-9	2834	(48.9)	2834	(48.9)	5668	(48.9)	
10-12	319	(5.5)	319	(5.5)	638	(5.5)	
BMI, kg/m ³							<0.0001
BMI < 18	1840	(32.2)	2621	(45.8)	4461	(39.0)	
18 ≤ BMI < 24	2605	(45.6)	2687	(46.9)	5292	(46.2)	
24 ≤ BMI < 27	483	(8.5)	241	(4.2)	724	(6.3)	
BMI ≥ 27	791	(13.8)	176	(3.1)	967	(8.5)	
Cholesterol, mg/dL							<0.0001
<200	4691	(81.7)	5096	(88.5)	9787	(85.1)	
200-249	809	(14.1)	564	(9.8)	1373	(11.9)	
250-299	145	(2.5)	60	(1.0)	205	(1.8)	
≥300	97	(1.7)	37	(0.6)	134	(1.2)	
C3 complement							0.4371
>67	5703	(99.4)	5728	(99.5)	11431	(99.5)	
≤67	34	(0.6)	28	(0.5)	62	(0.5)	
BUN, mg/dL							0.0002
<23	5646	(98.4)	5708	(99.1)	11354	(98.7)	
≥23	94	(1.6)	50	(0.9)	144	(1.3)	
Creatinine, mg/dL							0.0281
<1.3	4725	(82.3)	4829	(83.9)	9554	(83.1)	
≥1.3	1014	(17.7)	929	(16.1)	1943	(16.9)	
Albumin, mg/dL							0.0001
<4.5	3436	(59.9)	3654	(63.5)	7090	(61.7)	
4.5-4.9	1943	(33.9)	1805	(31.4)	3748	(32.6)	
≥5.0	359	(6.3)	295	(5.1)	654	(5.7)	
ASLO, IU/mL							0.7293
<200	3233	(56.3)	3261	(56.6)	6494	(56.5)	
≥200	2506	(43.7)	2495	(43.4)	5001	(43.5)	

Missing data: 140 in BMI, 85 in cholesterol, 91 in C3 complement, 86 in BUN, 87 in creatinine, 92 in albumin, 89 in ASLO.

Table 2. Comparison in means for factors associated with body mass index between cases and controls

Variable	Body mass index, kg/m ²				p-value*
	<18	18-23.9	24-26.9	≥27	
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
SBP (mmHg)					<0.0001
total	108.8 ± 15.0	117.4 ± 14.7	124.1 ± 14.5	134.5 ± 16.6	
cases	118.3 ± 12.6	125.3 ± 12.5	129.4 ± 12.6	137.7 ± 15.1	
controls	102.2 ± 12.8	109.9 ± 12.5	113.6 ± 12.3	119.9 ± 15.4	
<i>p</i> **	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	
DBP (mmHg)					<0.0001
total	73.3 ± 13.9	78.4 ± 12.8	83.1 ± 11.7	89.5 ± 11.5	
cases	86.6 ± 6.55	88.8 ± 6.13	89.8 ± 5.93	93.3 ± 8.10	
controls	63.9 ± 9.28	68.4 ± 8.91	69.6 ± 8.40	72.5 ± 8.57	
<i>p</i> **	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	
TCOL (mg/dL)					<0.0001
total	167.6 ± 40.2	164.6 ± 43.3	176.6 ± 50.3	186.2 ± 51.4	
cases	172.0 ± 47.0	168.1 ± 48.3	181.1 ± 49.4	189.0 ± 53.9	
controls	164.6 ± 34.3	161.2 ± 37.6	167.5 ± 51.1	173.9 ± 35.5	
<i>p</i> **	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	
UN (mg/dL)					0.001
total	12.7 ± 14.8	12.4 ± 5.19	12.7 ± 3.80	12.6 ± 3.57	
cases	12.8 ± 7.19	12.4 ± 6.17	12.7 ± 4.02	12.6 ± 3.53	
controls	12.6 ± 18.3	12.3 ± 4.03	12.6 ± 3.31	12.5 ± 3.77	
<i>p</i> **	0.9452	0.3983	0.8506	0.9342	
CRE (mg/dL)					<0.0001
total	1.00 ± 0.38	1.08 ± 0.34	1.09 ± 0.24	1.12 ± 0.25	
cases	1.02 ± 0.54	1.08 ± 0.42	1.09 ± 0.24	1.12 ± 0.25	
controls	0.98 ± 0.21	1.07 ± 0.24	1.09 ± 0.23	1.11 ± 0.23	
<i>p</i> **	0.2877	0.6863	0.9794	0.6853	

Abbreviation: SBP=systolic blood pressure, DBP=diastolic blood pressure, TCOL=total cholesterol, UN=urea nitrogen, CRE=creatinine

*Kruskal-Wallis test of BMI groups, **Wilcoxon rank sum test of cases and controls

Tables 3. Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval for the risk of hypertension associated with body mass index by sex, grade, total cholesterol, urea nitrogen, and creatinine

	Body mass index, kg/m ²							
	<18		18-23.9		24-26.9		≥27	
	aOR	(95%CI)	aOR	(95%CI)	aOR	(95%CI)	aOR	(95%CI)
Sex								
Female	1	-	1.48	(1.32-1.65)	3.46	(2.75-4.34)	6.94	(5.42-8.90)
Male	0.96	(0.84-1.08)	1.49	(1.32-1.68)	2.51	(1.96-3.22)	6.85	(5.31-8.85)
Combined	1	-	1.51	(1.38-1.64)	3.06	(2.58-3.63)	7.04	(5.87-8.46)
Grade, years								
≤3	1	-	2.07	(1.71-2.52)	6.76	(3.51-12.0)	13.2	(4.70-37.1)
4-6	0.91	(0.78-1.06)	1.48	(1.27-1.71)	2.48	(1.81-3.41)	4.60	(3.21-6.57)
7-9	0.91	(0.78-1.05)	1.18	(1.04-1.34)	2.55	(2.03-3.21)	5.44	(4.30-6.89)
10-12	0.91	(0.56-1.47)	0.73	(0.57-0.93)	1.25	(0.70-2.22)	7.21	(4.52-11.5)
Total cholesterol, mg/dL								
<200	1	-	1.52	(1.39-1.66)	2.93	(2.43-3.53)	6.70	(5.46-8.24)
200-249	1.23	(1.01-1.49)	1.89	(1.57-2.27)	4.69	(3.07-7.16)	9.84	(6.86-14.1)
250-299	2.10	(1.23-3.58)	2.35	(1.47-3.76)	7.52	(2.53-22.3)	25.1	(7.77-81.3)
≥300	2.83	(1.54-5.20)	3.32	(1.85-5.96)	9.67	(2.15-43.5)	17.9	(2.32-138)
Urea nitrogen, mg/dL								
<23	1	-	1.51	(1.39-1.65)	3.04	(2.56-3.61)	7.03	(5.85-8.44)
≥23	1.81	(1.08-3.02)	2.21	(1.25-3.89)	12.2	(1.53-97.3)	16.8	(2.12-133)
Creatinine, mg/dL								
<1.3	1	-	1.54	(1.41-1.69)	3.15	(2.61-3.81)	6.92	(5.63-8.49)
≥1.3	1.15	(0.94-1.40)	1.52	(1.31-1.76)	3.00	(2.11-4.28)	8.10	(5.69-11.5)

aOR: adjusted odds ratio