

· 综述 ·

饮食模式对睡眠影响的研究现状

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【摘要】 睡眠障碍是影响公众健康的重要问题, 其与生活质量的关联性日益受到关注。有研究提示饮食是影响睡眠的因素之一, 通过饮食调整改善睡眠质量是较为简单可行、接受度较高的干预策略。现总结分析相关研究, 以探讨三大营养素及典型饮食模式对睡眠质量、时长及结构的调控作用。研究发现, 高碳水化合物饮食可能与快速眼动睡眠增加相关, 膳食纤维则有助于延长慢波睡眠时间; 以蔬菜水果为主的地中海饮食通过抗炎与抗氧化作用改善睡眠质量; 生酮饮食在特定人群中表现出稳定睡眠的潜力。未来的研究应考虑睡眠和饮食之间的双向影响, 关注不同人群中两者相互影响的差异性, 通过队列研究观察自然状态下的饮食模式对睡眠的影响。

【关键词】 睡眠障碍; 睡眠质量; 营养物质; 饮食模式; 综述

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【Abstract】 Sleep disorders are a critical public health issue, and their association with quality of life is receiving increasing attention. Research suggests that diet is one of the factors affecting sleep, and adjusting diet to improve sleep quality is a relatively simple, feasible, and widely accepted intervention strategy. This paper summarizes and analyzes existing research and explores the regulatory effects of the three major nutrients and typical dietary patterns on sleep quality, duration, and structure. Research has found that a high-carbohydrate diet may be associated with increased rapid eye movement sleep, while dietary fiber helps prolong slow-wave sleep time; the Mediterranean diet rich in fruits and vegetables improves sleep quality through anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects; the ketogenic diet shows potential for stabilizing sleep in specific populations. Future research should consider the bidirectional effects between sleep and diet, focusing on differences in their mutual influence among different populations, and observing the impact of dietary patterns on sleep in natural conditions through cohort studies.

【Key words】 Sleep disorders; Sleep quality; Nutrients; Dietary patterns; Review

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睡眠是人类生命过程中的重要组成部分, 是自然的、反复出现的生理状态, 表现为每日一定时间内各种有意识的主动行为消失, 对外界环境刺激的反应减弱或停止。睡眠对于恢复精力、维持免疫健康和心理健康、促进生长发育以及记忆巩固都至关重要^[1-2]。根据脑电图、肌电图和眼电图的变化, 一个

睡眠周期可分为非快速眼动睡眠和快速眼动睡眠, 非快速眼动睡眠状态的特点是脑电波呈睡眠表现, 肌肉活动较清醒时减弱, 不伴剧烈的眼球运动; 快速眼动睡眠的特点主要有眼球的快速水平运动, 全身肌肉放松, 脑电波呈低频快波等。非快速眼动睡眠又可分为N1期、N2期和N3期, N3期为慢波睡眠^[3]。

快速眼动睡眠和慢波睡眠都与记忆的巩固和遗忘有一定关系^[4-5]。

目前,睡眠障碍已经成为现代人普遍存在的健康问题。一项Meta分析显示,我国老年人睡眠障碍患病率为46.0%^[6]。睡眠受到基因^[7-8]、饮食^[9]、运动^[10]、外界环境^[11]等多种因素的影响,其中饮食被认为是较为容易控制的因素^[12]。相对于较长时间的运动,调整饮食提高睡眠质量相对简便可行^[13]。因此,了解饮食与睡眠的关系以及影响机制是非常必要的。

碳水化合物、脂肪和蛋白质是食物的主要成分,也是提供能量的三大营养物质。根据3种营养物质的比例,可将饮食分为高碳水化合物饮食、高蛋白饮食和高脂肪饮食。饮食中主要营养物质的比例、种类及数量形成了不同的饮食模式,长期形成的饮食模式对个体有深远影响^[14]。多数研究提示饮食对睡眠的质量、时间有一定影响,不同的营养物质对睡眠的影响不尽相同。因此,本文概述了三大营养物质摄入比例对睡眠的影响、不同饮食模式对睡眠的作用及其可能的神经生物学机制,以期对未来的研究方向提供参考。

一、饮食成分及饮食模式对睡眠影响的研究现状

1.三大营养物质与睡眠的关系:(1)碳水化合物。高碳水化合物的摄入可能对睡眠产生不同影响。Katagiri等^[12]对3 129名中年女性的研究显示,高糖果摄入量和经常食用面条、饮用能量饮料和含糖饮料都与较差的睡眠质量相关。一项Meta分析进一步证实了这一观点,但未发现碳水化合物的质量对睡眠的影响^[15]。然而也有研究显示高碳水化合物饮食对睡眠有积极作用^[16-17]。一项44名大学生参与的研究证实了高碳水化合物饮食可显著降低睡眠潜伏期^[18]。一项对50名健康成年人的研究显示,较多的膳食纤维摄入则使慢波睡眠增多^[19]。血糖生成指数(glycemic index, GI)是衡量食物中碳水化合物对血糖浓度影响的指标,高GI的食物,如马铃薯、白米饭、蜂蜜等,进入胃肠后消化快、吸收率高,血糖升高迅速;低GI食物,如蔬菜、水果、瘦肉等,在胃肠中停留时间长,吸收率低,血糖升高和下降都较缓慢。不同GI的碳水化合物对睡眠的影响存在差异。Afaghi等^[20]的研究显示,与低GI的食物相比,高GI食物摄入显著缩短了睡眠潜伏期。Mohammadi等^[21]的研究显示,高GI饮食组更有可能使睡眠时间超过8 h。Gangwisch等^[22]对53 069名绝经后妇女的随访显示,高GI食物摄入是失眠的1个危

险因素,尤其是经过高度加工的添加糖、淀粉的精制谷物等,而富含膳食纤维的食物和蔬菜则可以降低失眠的风险。在不同性别人群中,高碳水化合物与睡眠的关系也不尽相同。有研究支持高碳水化合物摄入对女性睡眠产生不利影响,美国国家健康和营养检查调查(National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NHANES)就全国统计数据进行分析,发现高碳水摄入量与睡眠维持困难相关,其中女性更有可能存在入睡困难或者睡眠维持困难^[23]。一项对27名男性和25名女性的实验研究也进一步证实了这一观点^[24]。也有研究发现低碳水化合物对睡眠的不利影响。一项对健康女性的研究发现,低碳水化合物饮食使睡眠潜伏期增加^[25]。在日本,对3 934名男性中年工人和901名女性中年工人的问卷调查研究发现,男性低碳水化合物摄入量与睡眠维持困难相关,而在女性中则未发现相关性,可能与女性的样本量偏少有一定关系^[26]。一项在日本年轻女性的研究也没有发现睡眠质量和碳水化合物的关系^[27]。综上所述,大多数研究揭示了高碳水饮食和快速眼动睡眠增加相关,同时发现了膳食纤维在提高睡眠质量和延长慢波睡眠时间方面的作用。然而,关于碳水化合物摄入与睡眠质量、睡眠潜伏期、睡眠时间和睡眠觉醒次数之间的关系尚无一致的结论。不同研究在碳水化合物摄入比例、研究人群和对睡眠及饮食的定义存在差异,而横断面研究无法获得饮食情况和睡眠之间的因果关系。样本相对较少的实验研究则可能存在一定的偶然误差,这些都可能导致结果差异。(2)蛋白质。不同人群中蛋白质摄入量与睡眠的关系各不相同,异质性较强。一些学者提出高蛋白质的摄入与睡眠质量呈正相关^[27-28]。Zhou等^[29]对44名超重肥胖者16周的随机对照研究发现,节食期间摄入更多蛋白质能够改善超重和肥胖成年人的睡眠质量。Lindseth等^[18]对44名成年人的试验也发现高蛋白质摄入量与睡眠觉醒次数减少有关。然而也有一些研究发现相反的结果。Falkenberg等^[30]对36名澳大利亚足球运动员的前瞻性队列研究发现,一日内总蛋白质摄入量与睡眠后觉醒次数呈正相关,与睡眠质量呈负相关,而夜间高蛋白质摄入量则与睡眠潜伏期的缩短有关。Spaeth等^[19]的研究显示,蛋白质摄入和快速眼动睡眠时间之间呈正相关。也有部分研究未发现蛋白质摄入量和睡眠之间存在关联^[31-32]。Hudson等^[33]对51名超重和肥胖成年人的随机对照研究也没有发现蛋白质摄入量对任何主观或客观睡眠测量结果的

影响。现有蛋白质对睡眠影响的研究相对较少,且未发现一致结果。部分研究显示了蛋白质摄入可以提高睡眠质量和减少睡眠后觉醒次数,但也有部分研究未发现蛋白质摄入与睡眠之间的关系或者相反的结果。(3)脂肪。由于脂肪摄入与碳水化合物摄入关系密切,高碳水化合物摄入通常伴随低脂肪摄入,所以脂肪对睡眠的作用不仅受脂肪本身的影响,而且也受碳水化合物摄入量的影响。一项基于NHANES数据的研究表明,与正常睡眠者相比,睡眠过多或过少的受试者脂肪和碳水化合物的摄入量较低^[34]。饱和脂肪是碳链中含有双键的脂肪,而高饱和脂肪摄入(10%的能量摄入来自饱和脂肪)会减少慢波睡眠时间^[35]。也有研究显示,高碳水化合物低脂肪摄入会减少慢波睡眠时间^[36]。部分研究结果提示,脂肪摄入量与睡眠时间呈负相关^[37-38]。Crispim等^[24]对25名健康男性和27名健康女性的研究显示,较高的夜间脂肪摄入量会对睡眠产生负面影响,且在女性中更为明显。然而也有研究显示,高脂肪低碳水化合物摄入可以提高睡眠质量^[39],但会延长睡眠潜伏期^[25]。此外,也有研究提示两者间不存在相关性。Iacovides等^[40]对11名健康受试者的随机对照试验发现,高脂肪饮食并未对主观睡眠质量有影响。现有关于脂肪对睡眠影响的研究结果也未得出一致的结论,不同性别间不同的脂肪摄入量对睡眠时间、睡眠结构的影响也不尽相同。需要注意的是,蛋白质、脂肪和碳水化合物作为三大营养物质,其中任一营养物质摄入比例的改变必然影响其他两种营养物质的摄入比例,三者之间的复杂关系也可能是研究结果不一致的原因之一。

2. 不同饮食模式对睡眠的影响:除了研究营养物质摄入对健康的影响外,研究者还注意到不同饮食模式对睡眠的影响。(1)地中海饮食的特点是富含纤维、不饱和脂肪和较低的血糖指数^[41],这种饮食模式包括大量摄入水果、蔬菜、全谷物和橄榄油,而这些食物富含具有抗炎和抗氧化特性的多酚类化合物^[42]。研究显示,在大学生和青少年中,地中海饮食与较高的睡眠质量、较短的睡眠潜伏期和较长的睡眠时间以及较少的睡眠问题相关^[14, 43-44]。在老年人中,这种饮食模式与睡眠时间变化较少和较好的睡眠质量相关^[45]。在乳腺癌患者^[46]、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者^[47]、多发性硬化症患者^[48]以及PD患者^[49]中,地中海饮食也显示出对睡眠的正向影响,包括提高睡眠质量和减少失眠等。但也有研究并未发现地中海饮食与睡眠之间的显著

关系^[50-51]。在性别差异方面,Prete等^[52]仅发现了地中海饮食与男性睡眠之间有显著关联,在女性则没有。与之相反的是,一项只包括女性的研究显示了坚持地中海饮食的女性受试者有更好的睡眠^[53]。(2)生酮饮食是一种高脂肪、蛋白质充足、限制碳水化合物摄入的饮食方式,会导致酮体增加,而酮体由肝脏脂肪酸分解得到,可以在葡萄糖供能不足时作为替代能源,供脑和肌肉等使用。生酮饮食是将酮体作为最主要的能量来源的一种饮食模式^[54]。大部分的研究结果显示,生酮饮食对睡眠有正向作用^[55-57]。但需要注意的是,这些研究大多以癫痫患者为研究对象评估生酮饮食的效果。一项关于偏头痛患者的研究也显示生酮饮食改善了患者的睡眠整体情况,减少了失眠症状和嗜睡症状^[58]。另有研究显示,生酮饮食改善了耐药性患儿的睡眠^[57]。对于多发性硬化症、精神分裂症以及双相情感障碍患者,生酮饮食也有助于改善睡眠^[59-60]。(3)植物性饮食模式是一种以自然植物源性食物为主,少量摄取加工食品和动物源性食物的饮食模式,以高膳食纤维含量、富含异黄酮和对肠道菌群产生积极影响为特征^[61-62]。此外,植物也是补充褪黑素的主要来源^[63]。已有研究显示,高膳食纤维含量能够延长慢波睡眠的时间,改善睡眠质量^[19, 35]。异黄酮是人类雌激素的类似物,多见于豆类植物、坚果和各种水果。Gui等^[64]对1 076名日本成年人的横断面研究发现,摄入异黄酮能够改善睡眠时间和睡眠质量。Cao等^[65]对中国江苏成年人的研究也显示,摄入大豆异黄酮能够降低睡眠时间过长的风险。综上可知,植物性饮食模式可通过高纤维含量、异黄酮及褪黑素对睡眠产生积极影响,也可通过作用于肠道菌群而影响睡眠。(4)抗炎饮食主要特点为富含新鲜植物性食物,适量健康脂肪和其他富含抗氧化物质的食物,并限制引发炎症的食物(红肉和加工肉类、反式脂肪、精制碳水化合物等)。膳食炎症指数(dietary inflammatory index, DII)是一种用于评估饮食对炎症影响的量化工具,通过汇总具有不同抗炎或促炎特性的各种营养素的摄入量得出分数,是评估膳食炎症潜力的客观指标^[66]。促炎饮食的DII较高,抗炎饮食的DII较低。现有证据表明,类似西方的饮食模式通常DII较高,表现为以肉制品为基础、大量摄入加工精制食品;而以蔬菜水果为基础的健康饮食模式的DII较低^[67]。一项关于意大利南部成年人的研究显示,DII与睡眠质量呈负相关^[66]。类似的是,Shin等^[68]的研究也发现DII对睡眠时间的负向影

响。需要注意的是,地中海饮食的DII较低^[69],说明抗炎饮食和地中海饮食对睡眠有积极作用。高摄入蔬菜、水果和(或)豆类的饮食模式对睡眠也有一定的影响。Cao等^[70]对784名澳大利亚男性的横断面研究显示,与以高摄入加工肉类、零食、红肉和外卖食物为特征的饮食模式相比,高摄入蔬菜、水果和豆类的饮食模式与较短的睡眠潜伏期相关。一项对3 314名中国留守儿童的横断面研究也显示,水果摄入量和失眠的严重程度呈显著负相关,且这一现象在女性中更加明显^[71]。上述研究结果均说明健康的饮食模式更有利于睡眠健康。相反,一项对13 958名英国女性4年的随访发现,较多的水果和蔬菜摄入与较短的睡眠时间相关,但效应量较小^[72]。该研究仅询问了受访者在周末和工作日中的时间安排,并未具体询问睡眠时间,其有效性未得到充分验证,可能会对研究结论造成一定影响。综上所述,虽然不同研究之间的结果尚未完全一致,但大多数研究提示健康均衡的膳食,特别是大量摄入蔬菜和水果对于睡眠有积极作用。

二、饮食影响睡眠的可能机制

目前,有关饮食影响睡眠的作用机制尚不清楚。有研究指出,高GI碳水化合物的摄入可能会通过胰岛素的作用使肌肉对中性氨基酸的摄入增加,从而使色氨酸在血液中的浓度相对升高^[73]。色氨酸通过血脑屏障进入大脑,使脑中5-HT的浓度增加^[74],褪黑素浓度也增加,从而影响睡眠。然而,Benton等^[75]对该机制提出疑问,认为只有在睡前并在黑暗中服用大剂量的褪黑素才能真正有利于睡眠,而这种大剂量的褪黑素是食物无法提供的。因此,其提出了一个新的可能机制,即高碳水化合物摄入提高了血糖浓度,促进了胰岛素分泌,促使血糖下降到较低水平;而血糖的大幅度变化促进促食欲素的分泌,进而促进觅食行为,有利于保持清醒状态。此外,低碳水化合物摄入对血糖的影响较小,不会引起促食欲素分泌,反而会导致黑色素聚集激素释放增多,从而有助于睡眠。

Titos等^[76]研究发现,果蝇摄入高蛋白饮食后,激活肠道中的分泌细胞,使其分泌CCHa1(CCHamide-1,一种肠道分泌肽),肠道分泌的CCHa1通过体液循环作用于大脑中的部分多巴胺能神经元,进而降低果蝇对机械运动刺激的响应,有助于抵抗睡眠过程中受到的机械振动的干扰,维持睡眠稳定。

Mackiewicz等^[77]研究提出,睡眠是生物大分子合成的一个阶段,大脑皮质和下丘脑中的睡眠特异

性基因在睡眠中的表达发生改变。那些参与生物合成和运输的基因随着睡眠的进行而表达增加,如编码参与胆固醇合成的各种酶以及脂质运输的蛋白质的多个基因表达上调,即睡眠期间进行细胞关键成分的构建,为随后的清醒做准备。因此,有研究者认为摄入较多的外源性脂肪会减少合成脂肪和胆固醇的需要,从而减少睡眠信号,这一过程是通过延迟真核细胞翻译起始因子2 α 激酶的磷酸化实现的^[78]。生长激素在慢波睡眠中释放,碳水化合物会抑制其分泌。因此,有假说认为食物通过影响生长激素的释放而影响慢波睡眠^[79]。

另有研究发现肠道微生物菌群及其代谢物对睡眠有影响,肠道生态失调可能导致睡眠时间碎片化和睡眠时间短^[80]。因此,也有假说认为食物通过影响肠道微生物菌群进而影响睡眠^[81]。另有研究将炎症反应作为中介机制阐明饮食对睡眠的影响^[8],这是基于现有研究结果显示的睡眠和炎症反应之间的双向联系^[82]以及食物成分对炎症反应的调节作用,如抗炎饮食和促炎饮食对炎症的调节作用^[83]。该假说也为食物的DII对睡眠的影响提供了一定的依据。

三、总结与展望

目前关于饮食对睡眠影响的研究较少,且多为横断面研究,实验性研究较少。因此,仅能得到饮食与睡眠之间的相关性结果,无法确定两者之间的因果关系。另外,主观报告的饮食和睡眠情况也会造成一定的偏差。未来研究应更多采用实验性研究设计,通过提供成分已知的饮食并测定客观睡眠情况,以获得更准确的实验结果。需要注意的是,主观报告的睡眠和客观测量的睡眠情况可能存在一定差异,在考虑科学性的同时需要考虑可行性,建议对两者同时开展研究,进行综合分析。

大多数实验研究采用了较为极端和短期的饮食控制,但这在现实生活中显然不具普遍性,对真实世界的指导意义有限。因此,通过开展真实世界研究,观察自然生活状态下进行食物干预是非常必要的。除此之外,大多数研究关注的是食物摄入比例对睡眠的影响,并未对摄入的营养物质的质量进行充分研究,如脂肪中不饱和脂肪酸含量、蛋白质的氨基酸含量、碳水化合物的类型等,这也是未来的研究方向。另外,可以通过一些基础性研究探讨食物影响睡眠的生物学机制,揭示饮食对睡眠的影响机制,为制订合理的、个性化的膳食干预,提高睡眠质量提供客观依据。

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作者贡献声明 文章构思与设计、资料收集与整理、撰写论文及修订为梁荣香,论文修改和审核为刘瑞,论文审校、对文章整体负责及监督管理为闫芳

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