

· 老年人衰弱与肌少症专栏 ·

老年住院患者衰弱与估算肾小球滤过率降低对再住院风险的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年住院患者衰弱与估算肾小球滤过率(eGFR)降低对再住院风险的影响。**方法** 选取2015年7月至2016年12月期间在首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合科收治的年龄 ≥ 65 岁的老年住院患者274例,采用衰弱表型(FP)评估衰弱情况,并据此将患者分为衰弱组、衰弱前期组和非衰弱组。收集患者一般临床资料、疾病史、共病数量、临床用药情况及生化检查,通过血肌酐(SCr)获得eGFR,根据eGFR水平将患者分为 $eGFR > 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 和 $eGFR \leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 2组,对所有患者进行1年再住院情况随访。采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行分析。根据数据类型,采用方差分析法或 χ^2 检验比较组间差异,采用Cox回归分析衰弱与eGFR下降对再入院风险的影响。**结果** 274例患者中有非衰弱76例(27.7%)、衰弱前期114例(41.6%)、衰弱84例(30.6%);与非衰弱组比较,衰弱前期及衰弱组患者eGFR水平偏低($P = 0.018$),年龄偏大、高血压、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)及 $eGFR \leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 的比例增高($P < 0.05$),衰弱组共病数量(≥ 4)及服药品种数量(> 5)最多。校正年龄、性别及共病数量后,与 $eGFR > 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 且无衰弱患者相比,同时存在衰弱和 $eGFR \leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ 的患者再住院风险增加($HR = 2.40$, 95% CI 1.39 ~ 4.16)。**结论** 衰弱的老年住院患者eGFR水平偏低,eGFR降低伴有衰弱患者再住院率明显增加。

【关键词】 老年人;住院患者;衰弱;肾小球滤过率;再住院

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Effects of frailty and decreased estimated glomerular filtration rate on re-hospitalization in elderly inpatients

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of frailty and decreased estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) on re-hospitalization in the elderly inpatients. **Methods** A total of 274 elderly inpatients (aged ≥ 65 years) admitted in our department from July 2015 to December 2016 were prospectively recruited in this study. Their status of frailty was evaluated with frailty phenotype (FP), and then they were assigned into the frail group, pre-frail group and non-frail group. Their general information and clinical data, medical history, comorbidity number, medication number and laboratory examination results were collected, and eGFR was calculated based on serum creatinine (SCr) level. The patients were also divided into $eGFR > 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ group and $\leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ group. All the patients were followed up for 1 year, and the endpoint event was re-hospitalization. SPSS statistics 18.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Analysis of variance or Chi-square test was employed for comparison on different data types. Cox regression analysis was adopted for the effects of frailty and decreased eGFR on re-hospitalization. **Results** Of the 274 patients, there were 76 (27.7%) patients assigned into non-frail group, 114 (41.6%) into pre-frail group, and 84 (30.6%) into frail group. Compared with the non-frail group, the eGFR level was significantly lower ($P = 0.018$), while the proportions of older age, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and $eGFR \leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ were obviously higher in the pre-frail and frail groups ($P < 0.05$). What's more, the frail group had largest numbers of comorbidities and of medications. After adjustment for age, sex and comorbidities, the patients with $eGFR \leq 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ and frailty at the same time had an increased risk for re-hospitalization compared with those with $eGFR > 60 \text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$ and non-frailty ($HR = 2.40$, 95% CI 1.39 ~ 4.16). **Conclusion** The frail elderly inpatients commonly have lower eGFR level, and those with decreased eGFR are prone to re-hospitalization.

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【Key words】 aged; inpatients; frailty; glomerular filtration rate; re-hospitalization

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衰弱是老年人常见的一组临床综合征,是由于年龄增加,人体的生理储备功能及对应激源的抵抗力下降,机体易损性增加所致。衰弱表型(frailty phenotype, FP)^[1]是评估衰弱的常用方法,包含5项内容:非自主性体质量下降、自我感觉疲乏、活动减少、步速减慢和握力减弱。研究显示,FP可预测社区老年人群再住院、机体功能下降和死亡风险^[2]。估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)可反映肾脏功能受损程度,是诊断慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)的重要指标之一, eGFR下降亦是预后不良的指标之一^[3]。衰弱及eGFR下降均与增龄有关,国外多项研究显示,CKD患者中, eGFR和衰弱的风险存在负相关^[4-6];但两者同时存在时是否对不良事件有共同作用,目前相关研究不多。本研究对住院的老年患者进行衰弱表型评估及获取eGFR,旨在探讨两者共同存在时对患者再住院风险的影响。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2015年7月至2016年12月期间在首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合科住院的老年患者274例为研究对象,纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 65 岁;(2)住院时间 > 24 h;(3)神志清楚,能完成衰弱评估内容,并签署知情同意书。排除标准:长期卧床、失语、痴呆、精神异常、恶性肿瘤需定期来院放化疗者以及完全失能因而不能完成衰弱评估者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 基线资料 收集患者基线资料,包括性别、年龄、身高、体质量、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、服药种类(分为 ≤ 5 及 > 5)、合并疾病(高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、卒中、房颤等),共病数量(≤ 1 、 $2 \sim 3$ 和 ≥ 4)。

1.2.2 衰弱表型评估 参考Fried等^[1]的方法,对以下5项指标进行测定:(1)体质量下降。近1年内体质量下降 $> 5\%$;(2)步速下降。需要测定2次6 m行走时间计算其步速,取平均值;(3)握力下降。取相应性别及体质量范围内的握力低限,采用握力器(WCS II,北京)测量优势手握力,测2次,取最大值;(4)自我感觉疲乏。采用流行病学研究中心抑郁量表(Center for Epidemiologic Depression Scale,

CES-D)问卷;(5)活动量明显减少。本研究体力活动指标参考文献[7],综合过去1周内重体力活动、中等强度体力活动和步行的活动总量,男性每周消耗 < 383 kcal,女性每周消耗 < 270 kcal。以上符合 ≥ 3 项则被确定为衰弱,1~2项则为衰弱前期,0项为无衰弱。衰弱评估时间:入院后24~72 h。

1.2.3 实验室指标 隔夜空腹12 h以上采血监测血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr),采用针对中国人群改良的肾脏病膳食改良简化(Modification of Diet in Renal Disease, MDRD)方程计算eGFR^[8];根据eGFR水平将患者分为2组,分别为eGFR > 60 ml/(min $\cdot 1.73$ m²)和eGFR ≤ 60 ml/(min $\cdot 1.73$ m²)。

1.2.4 eGFR合并衰弱分组 根据衰弱分组和eGFR分组,将患者分为无衰弱及无eGFR降低、无衰弱(含衰弱前期)有eGFR降低、有衰弱无eGFR降低、有衰弱及有eGFR降低4组。

1.2.5 随访 出院后随访1年,每3个月电话随访,记录患者再住院情况。再住院定义:患者出现健康问题而在急诊或门诊就诊,医师判断应住院治疗。患者或家属自我感觉需要住院,而没有经过急诊或门诊医师就诊,自己联系医师住院的不纳入再住院随访。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据分析,连续性变量进行正态性检验,正态分布及经对数转换后为正态分布者以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用方差分析法;计数资料以百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Cox回归分析衰弱与eGFR下降对再入院风险的影响,并计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)及95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI),采用Kaplan-Meier分析绘制再住院曲线。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者一般资料比较

本研究中,男性180例(65.7%),女性94例(34.3%),年龄65~92(83.4 $\pm$ 5.1)岁;非衰弱组76例(27.7%)、衰弱前期组114例(41.6%)、衰弱组84例(30.6%),eGFR > 60 ml/(min $\cdot 1.73$ m²)组衰弱比例为25.2%(54/214),eGFR ≤ 60 ml/(min $\cdot 1.73$ m²)组衰弱比例为50.0%(30/60)($P < 0.001$)。与非衰

弱组相比,衰弱前期组和衰弱组患者年龄、高血压及慢性阻塞性肺疾病比例呈增长趋势($P < 0.05$), eGFR呈下降趋势($P < 0.05$);衰弱组共病数量 ≥ 4 和服药品种 > 5 的比例最高。糖尿病、冠心病、卒中、房颤患者比例在非衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。衰弱组再入院率为51.2% (43/84),高于非衰弱组(21.1%, 16/76),差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 衰弱与 eGFR 下降对再住院的影响

以再住院为因变量,分别以 eGFR 降低、衰弱状态(非衰弱组为对照)和衰弱与 eGFR 组合(无衰弱及无 eGFR 降低为对照)作为自变量,进行校正前和

校正后(年龄、性别及共病数量)Cox 回归分析。结果显示,未校正其他变量时,衰弱($HR = 3.15, 95\% CI 1.77 \sim 5.60$)和 eGFR 下降($HR = 2.07, 95\% CI 1.37 \sim 3.14$)均增加再住院风险。校正年龄、性别和共病数量后,衰弱($HR = 2.16, 95\% CI 1.17 \sim 4.02$)和 eGFR 下降($HR = 1.71, 95\% CI 1.12 \sim 2.60$)仍增加再住院风险。未校正其他变量时,eGFR 下降合并衰弱增加再住院风险,校正年龄、性别和共病数量后,eGFR 下降合并衰弱仍增加再住院风险。结果见表2。Kaplan-Meier 再住院曲线表明,与无衰弱及无 eGFR 下降、单独衰弱或单独 eGFR 下降患者比较,eGFR 下降伴有衰弱患者再住院风险最高(图1)。

表1 各组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between different groups of patients

Item	Non-frail group ($n = 76$)	Pre-frail group ($n = 114$)	Frail group ($n = 84$)	F/χ^2	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	80.3 $\pm$ 5.0	83.5 $\pm$ 5.4	86.4 $\pm$ 4.8	27.44	<0.001
Male[$n(\%)$]	51(67.1)	82(71.9)	47(55.9)		0.062
Hypertension[$n(\%)$]	67(88.2)	90(78.9)	78(92.9)	8.16	0.017
Diabetes[$n(\%)$]	35(46.1)	47(41.2)	44(52.4)	2.42	0.298
Coronary heart disease[$n(\%)$]	21(27.6)	39(34.2)	37(44.0)	4.82	0.090
COPD[$n(\%)$]	8(10.5)	30(26.3)	21(25.0)	7.59	0.022
Stroke[$n(\%)$]	39(51.3)	66(57.9)	57(67.9)	4.64	0.098
Atrial fibrillation[$n(\%)$]	21(27.6)	33(28.9)	33(39.3)	3.21	0.201
Comorbidity number[$n(\%)$]				21.52	<0.001
≤ 1	9(11.8)	13(11.3)	1(1.2)	16.71	
2-3	34(44.7)	37(32.5)	23(27.4)		
≥ 4	33(43.4)	64(56.1)	60(71.4)		
Medication number[$n(\%)$]					0.005
> 5	24(31.6)	36(31.6)	44(52.4)	10.70	
≤ 5	52(68.4)	78(68.4)	40(47.6)		
eGFR[$ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	87.77 $\pm$ 23.65	79.09 $\pm$ 25.31	76.48 $\pm$ 29.25	4.083	0.018
eGFR grouping[$n(\%)$]					
$\leq 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	8(10.5)	22(19.3)	30(35.7)	15.57	<0.001
$> 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	68(89.5)	92(80.7)	54(64.3)		
Re-hospitalization[$n(\%)$]	16(21.1)	43(37.7)	43(51.2)	15.53	<0.001

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate

表2 衰弱和 eGFR 下降对再住院风险的影响

Table 2 Effects of frailty and eGFR decline on re-hospitalization risk

Variable	Model 1			Model 2		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
Non-frail	1.00			1.00		
Pre-frail	2.02	1.14-3.60	0.016	1.61	0.89-2.91	0.115
Frail	3.15	1.77-5.60	0.000	2.16	1.17-4.02	0.014
eGFR $> 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	1.00					
eGFR $\leq 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	2.07	1.37-3.14	0.001	1.71	1.12-2.60	0.013
Non-frail and eGFR $> 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	1.00			1.00		
Non-frail and eGFR $\leq 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	1.49	0.79-2.81	0.219	1.33	0.71-2.52	0.376
Frail and eGFR $> 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	1.56	0.94-2.58	0.087	1.25	0.74-2.11	0.402
Frail and eGFR $\leq 60 ml/(\min \cdot 1.73 m^2)$	3.50	2.08-5.86	0.000	2.40	1.39-4.16	0.001

Model 1: no variable was adjusted; Model 2: age, gender, comorbidity were adjusted

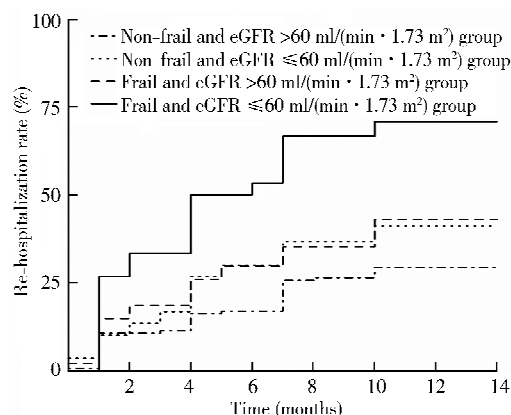


图1 不同eGFR水平与衰弱分组累积再住院率

Figure 1 Accumulative re-hospitalization rate of different groups stratified by eGFR and frailty
eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate

3 讨论

衰弱和eGFR下降均与增龄有关。国外一项关于CKD患者衰弱的系统回顾分析显示,衰弱发生率随肾功能下降程度而增加^[9]。本研究结果显示,有30.6%的老年住院患者存在衰弱,高于社区老年人群^[4];与非衰弱和衰弱前期患者比较,衰弱患者eGFR ≤ 60 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m²)比例最高(35.7%)。eGFR > 60 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m²)的衰弱比例为25.2%,而eGFR ≤ 60 ml/(min $\cdot$ 1.73 m²)组衰弱比例高达50.0%。

衰弱的老年人群发生不良健康的风险(如死亡风险)明显高于同龄非衰弱的老年人^[10]。同样,CKD与心血管疾病事件和死亡密切相关^[11,12],但当两者并存时患者不良健康事件是否进一步增加尚未明确。本研究对老年住院患者出院后进行1年随访,与无衰弱及无eGFR下降患者比较,单独衰弱或单独eGFR下降患者再住院风险有增加趋势。当eGFR下降同时伴有衰弱时,再住院风险最高。国外对于CKD患者伴有衰弱的不良健康结局亦越来越重视。Roshanravan等^[13]对336例非透析、平均年龄59岁的CKD患者进行了2.6年随访研究,结果显示,衰弱发生率是老年非CKD人群的2倍,有衰弱的CKD患者死亡或进展至透析的风险增加($HR=2.5$, 95% CI 1.4~4.4)。Wilhelm-Leen等^[14]应用美国第三次全国健康和营养评估调查的数据分析CKD患者和衰弱之间关系,纳入了10 256平均年龄50岁的人群,结果显示,CKD存在衰弱的人群死亡风险增加($HR=2.0$, 95% CI 1.5~2.7)。Delgado等^[15]及Pugh等^[16]研究亦表明衰弱的中老年预透析CKD患者伴有衰弱者死亡风险增加。跌倒是老年人

不良健康事件之一,McAdams-DeMarco等^[17]对血液透析患者的队列研究显示,与非衰弱患者相比,衰弱可增加跌倒风险($RR=3.09$, 95% CI 1.38~6.90)。跌倒、再住院、死亡均是老年人的不良健康事件,本研究在上述国外研究均表明肾功能下降合并衰弱时不良健康事件风险增加。

衰弱的病理生理机制目前尚不清楚,可能与免疫、激素及内分泌系统的下调相关^[18]。衰弱亦可能与eGFR下降有关,但机制亦尚不明确。肾脏疾病和衰弱的病理过程有很多共性,尤其是肾脏具备内分泌功能,能够合成、调节和分泌多种激素,参与血流动力学调节,正如免疫细胞和炎症因子对血管壁造成损伤引起动脉粥样硬化一样,他们同样影响了细胞衰老及身体成分,导致衰弱。在很多慢性疾病中,炎症与衰弱相关,这表明衰弱和CKD具有“共同病理生理学”特点^[19],可能它们同样影响了细胞的衰老。衰弱和肾脏功能下降之间可能互相影响,互为因果,互相加重,从而增加不良健康事件发生风险。

本研究结果对临床实践有一定指导意义。衰弱在CKD患者中的发生率增高,当两者共同存在时患者的再住院风险明显增加,因此临床上应注意对老年患者进行eGFR测量及衰弱评估,及早发现高危患者,并进行衰弱干预,包括体育锻炼(抗阻力训练和有氧运动)、热量和蛋白质的营养支持、维生素D摄入以及减少多重用药^[20],同时对eGFR下降患者注意肾脏保护,如疾病干预和慎用肾脏毒性药物等,以此延缓患者衰弱及CKD的进展,改善预后。

本研究局限性和不足之处如下:(1)样本量少;(2)随访时间较短,仅分析再入院不良事件,未对其其他不良事件进行分析;(3)单中心的住院患者多为老年患者。

总之,本研究认为,住院老年患者衰弱比例较高,衰弱和eGFR下降均增加患者再住院风险,而两者同时存在时,再住院比例明显增加。临床应重视老年患者衰弱的评估及肾功能的监测,及早发现衰弱的CKD患者,通过综合干预减少老年患者再住院。

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