

· 临床研究 ·

湖北省钟祥市长寿老人舒张压与肾功能的相关性

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【摘要】目的 对湖北省钟祥市长寿老人的舒张压与肾功能进行相关性分析,探讨适合长寿老人的舒张压目标值。

方法 于2013年1月至2019年3月对湖北省钟祥市长寿老人多次进行面对面走访调研,纳入≥90岁长寿老人共309名。根据是否罹患高血压分为高血压组和正常血压组。采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用 χ^2 检验、Mann-Whitney U检验及t检验分别比较2组间临床指标的差异。采用Pearson相关性分析及多元线性回归模型分析肾小球滤过率(eGFR)与临床指标的相关性,进一步将舒张压按每10 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)分层为60~70、71~80、81~90、91~100、101~110、111~120 mmHg,并采用多元线性回归模型分析舒张压分层与eGFR的相关性。**结果** 309名长寿老人高血压患病率高达80.6%(249/309),但治疗率较低为20.1%(50/249),CKD患病率为28.2%(87/309)。高血压组血尿素氮、血肌酐、CKD患病率均低于正常血压组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。eGFR、心脏疾病患病率均高于正常血压组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析显示,eGFR与空腹血糖呈负相关,与年龄、舒张压及总胆固醇呈正相关,差异均有统计学意义($r=-0.120, 0.160, 0.168, 0.148$;均 $P<0.05$)。多元线性回归分析显示,eGFR与年龄、舒张压、总胆固醇呈正相关($\beta=0.721, 0.238, 3.537; P<0.05$)。以舒张压在60~70 mmHg为参照,舒张压在81~90、91~100 mmHg时,eGFR逐渐升高。**结论** 湖北省钟祥市长寿老年人高血压患病率高、治疗率低,舒张压控制在81~100 mmHg时,能保证肾脏良好的血流灌注,长寿老人的舒张压降压目标值可适当放宽。

【关键词】 老年人,长寿;舒张压;高血压;肾功能

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Correlation of diastolic blood pressure and renal function in longevous elderly of Zhongxiang City, Hubei province

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the correlations between diastolic blood pressure and renal function in long-lived elderly living in Zhongxiang City in order to explore an appropriate target value of diastolic blood pressure for them. **Methods** During January 2013 to March 2019, 309 long-lived residents (≥ 90 years old) in Zhongxiang City were recruited in this study by repetitive face-to-face visits. They were divided into hypertension (HT) group and normal blood pressure (NT) group according to whether they suffered from hypertension. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using Mann-Whitney U test, t test or χ^2 test depending on data type. The correlation of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) with clinical indicators was analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis and multiple linear regression model analysis. Further, the diastolic blood pressure was stratified by every 10 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa) into 60~70, 71~80, 81~90, 91~100, 101~110 and 111~120 mmHg, and the correlation between diastolic blood pressure stratification and eGFR was analyzed by multiple linear regression.

Results These subjects exhibited a high hypertension prevalence of 80.6%(249/309), a low treatment rate of 20.1%(50/249), and an incidence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) of 28.2%(87/309). The HT group had significantly lower urea nitrogen and creatinine levels and CKD prevalence ($P<0.05$), but significantly higher eGFR and heart disease prevalence ($P<0.05$) when compared with the NT group. Pearson correlation analysis showed that eGFR was negatively correlated with fasting blood glucose ($r=-0.120, P<0.05$) and positively with age, diastolic blood pressure and total cholesterol ($r=0.160, 0.168, 0.148; P<0.05$). Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that eGFR was positively correlated with age, diastolic blood pressure and total cholesterol ($\beta=0.721, 0.238, 3.537; P<0.05$). With diastolic blood pressure at 60~70 mmHg as the reference, eGFR was increased in the elderly with diastolic blood pressure at 81~90 and 91~100 mmHg. **Conclusion** The long-lived elderly living in Zhongxiang City have a high hypertension prevalence and a low treatment rate. Good renal blood perfusion could be guaranteed when the diastolic blood pressure is controlled at 81~100 mmHg. The target value of diastolic blood pressure can be appropriately broadened for the long-lived elderly.

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【Key words】 aged, long-lived; diastolic blood pressure; hypertension; renal function

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高血压是心脑血管疾病的首要危险因素,可导致心、脑及肾等重要器官损伤。老年人是罹患高血压的主要人群,近一半以上的老年人罹患高血压^[1]。≥90岁长寿老人的血压通常比一般人群偏高,而长寿人群血压控制范围的研究数据则较少^[2]。湖北省钟祥市于2015年被联合国评定为世界著名长寿之乡^[3],本研究以湖北省钟祥市长寿老人作为调查对象,探讨长寿老人不同舒张压水平对肾功能的影响,为长寿老人肾脏保护提供借鉴。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

根据钟祥市民政局提供的人口学信息,由统一培训的工作人员采取面对面问卷调查的方式,于2013年1月至2019年3月入户走访了湖北省钟祥市长寿老人330名,逐一核对身份证信息或户口本是否与真实年龄相符合,剔除不符合条件及资料信息不全者21名,纳入有效研究对象309名。所有研究对象或其亲属均已签署知情同意书。

纳入标准:年龄≥90岁。排除标准:收缩压<90 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)或舒张压<60 mmHg;原发性肾脏病;肾动脉狭窄;调查资料不全。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 长寿老人的一般资料收集 包括年龄、性别、受教育程度、职业、吸烟史、饮酒史、既往史及服药史。测量身高及体质量,计算体质质量指数(body mass index,BMI)。高血压诊断:未使用降压药物情况下,非同日3次测量血压,收缩压≥140 mmHg或舒张压≥90 mmHg;或既往诊断高血压,正在服用降压药,血压<140/90 mmHg,仍诊断为高血压。脉压=收缩压-舒张压。肾功能评估:采用肾脏病饮食改良研究公式(the abbreviated modification of diet in renal disease, MDRD-CKD)计算估算的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)。 $eGFR = 186 \times 血肌酐(\text{mg/dl})^{-1.234} \times 年龄^{-0.179} \times (0.79 \text{ 女性})$ 。慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)诊断:eGFR<60 ml/(min·1.73 m²)或既往诊断CKD。其他慢性病结合既往史、用药史、实验室检查、医疗机构体检资料及第九版《内科学》诊断标准综合评定。

1.2.2 血压测量及实验室指标检测 血压测量采用经核准的水银柱或电子血压计,安静休息至少5 min后,静坐时测量上臂肱动脉部位血压,取3次

测量平均值记录血压数值。所有调查对象在正常饮食基础上,于我院检验中心抽取静脉血行空腹血糖、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、血尿素氮及血肌酐检测。根据是否罹患高血压,将患者分为高血压组和正常血压组。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;非正态分布的计量资料,用中位数(四分位数间距) $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson相关性分析和多元线性回归分析eGFR与临床指标的相关性。将舒张压按每10 mmHg分层,采用多元线性回归分析eGFR与舒张压分层的相关性,计算偏回归系数(β)及95%CI。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 纳入患者的人口学特征及慢性病患病情况

共纳入长寿老人309名,百岁老人73名。其中男性104名,女性205名;年龄90~113(95.02±4.42)岁。慢性病患病率以高血压最高,其次为CKD,脑血管病患病率最低(表1)。

表1 纳入长寿老年人一般人口学特征及慢性病患病情况

Table 1 General demographic characteristics and prevalence of chronic diseases in the longevous elderly ($n=309$)

Item	n	%
Gender		
Male	104	33.7
Female	205	66.3
Age		
Centenarian	73	23.6
90~99 years	236	76.4
Level of education		
Illiteracy	253	81.9
Elementary school or above	56	18.1
Occupation		
Farmer	278	90.0
Others	31	10.0
Prevalence rate of chronic disease		
Hypertension	249	80.6
CKD	87	28.2
Dyslipidemia	82	26.5
Diabetes mellitus	76	24.6
Heart disease	40	12.9
Cerebrovascular disease	18	5.8

CKD: chronic kidney disease; BMI: body mass index.

高血压治疗率 20.1% (50/249);服用降压药的老人中,血压<140/90 mmHg 的老人占 26.0% (13/50)。百岁老人舒张压(83.29±14.78) mmHg,90~99 岁老人舒张压(78.81±12.29) mmHg,差异有统计学意义($t = -2.589, P = 0.010$)。百岁老人血肌酐(76.38±23.87) mmol/L,90~99 岁老人血肌酐(91.11±31.28) mmol/L,百岁老人血肌酐水平低于 90~99 岁老人($t = 3.703, P < 0.001$)。

2.2 高血压组和正常血压组临床指标比较

高血压组老人 249 例,正常血压组老人 60 例。高血压组年龄、收缩压、舒张压、脉压、eGFR、心脏疾病患病率均高于正常血压组(均 $P < 0.05$),而血尿素氮、血肌酐、CKD 患病率均低于正常血压组(均 $P < 0.05$);其余指标比较,差异均无统计学意义(表 2)。

2.3 eGFR 与临床指标的 Pearson 相关性

eGFR 与空腹血糖呈负相关,与年龄、舒张压及总胆固醇呈正相关,差异均有统计学意义($r = -0.120, 0.160, 0.168, 0.148$, 均 $P < 0.05$; 表 3)。

2.4 eGFR 与临床指标的多元线性回归分析

将年龄、空腹血糖、舒张压及总胆固醇作为自变量,eGFR 作为因变量纳入多元线性回归分析,结果显示,eGFR 与年龄、舒张压及总胆固醇呈正相关($\beta = 0.721, 0.238, 3.537$, 均 $P < 0.05$; 表 4)。

2.5 舒张压分层与 eGFR 多元线性回归分析

进一步将舒张压按每 10 mmHg 分层,以 eGFR

为因变量,将年龄、舒张压分层、总胆固醇及空腹血糖作为自变量纳入多元线性回归分析,eGFR 与总胆固醇呈正相关($\beta = 3.398, P < 0.05$)。以舒张压在 60~70 mmHg 为参照,舒张压在 81~90、91~100 mmHg 时,eGFR 逐渐升高(表 5)。

3 讨 论

高血压是老年人最常见的慢性病,尤以单纯收缩期高血压为多,其发病率及血压水平随年龄增加而升高,显著增加心、脑、肾和其他疾病的风
险^[4]。研究报道,我国≥80 岁老人高血压患病率达 56.5%,知晓率为 52.2%,而血压控制率仅占 22.2%^[5]。本研究显示,钟祥市长寿老人高血压患病率高达 80.6% (249/309),而治疗率较低,仅占 20.1% (50/249),且仅 26.0% (13/50) 的高血压患者可将血压控制在 140/90 mmHg 以下。高血压组平均年龄高于正常血压组,提示年龄是老年人罹患高血压的危险因素。Lv 等^[6]报道在平均年龄为 92.1 岁的中国高龄老人中,收缩压与 3 年内全因死亡率呈 U 型关系,较高的收缩压预示较高的心血管病死亡风险,而较低的收缩压与非心血管病死亡风险相关。本研究显示,罹患高血压的老人心脏疾病风险更高,差异显著;而钟祥市长寿老人心脏疾病、脑血管病患病率低,2 组脑血管病患病率无明显差异。

表 2 长寿老人高血压组和正常血压组临床指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical indicators between hypertension group and normal blood pressure group in the longevous elderly

Item	Normal blood pressure group ($n=60$)	Hypertension group ($n=249$)	χ^2/Z	P value
Age[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	93(91,95)	94(91,100)	-2.202	0.028
Male/female(n/n)	24/36	80/169	1.342	0.247
Smoking history [n(%)]	9(15.0)	46(18.5)	0.399	0.528
Drinking history [n(%)]	11(18.3)	67(26.9)	1.884	0.170
SBP[mmHg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	120(110,130)	158(140,170)	-11.057	<0.001
DBP[mmHg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	70(65,80)	80(70,90)	-6.117	<0.001
PP[mmHg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	50(40.0,53.8)	70(60.0,87.5)	-9.514	<0.001
TG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.2(1.0,1.6)	1.3(1.0,1.9)	-1.922	0.055
TC[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.4(4.0,4.7)	4.7(4.1,5.2)	-1.829	0.067
HDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.5(1.2,1.7)	1.4(1.2,1.8)	-0.298	0.766
LDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.5(2.1,2.9)	2.6(2.1,3.2)	-0.979	0.327
FBG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	5.5(5.0,7.2)	5.7(5.0,6.9)	-0.349	0.727
BUN[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	7.6(6.2,9.6)	6.9(5.7,8.4)	-2.243	0.025
SCr[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	88.5(72.1,118.3)	78.9(68.4,97.9)	-3.209	0.001
eGFR[(ml/(min · 1.73m ²), M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	64(48.8,80.0)	74.0(59.0,89.0)	-3.360	0.001
CKD[n(%)]	24(40.0)	63(25.3)	5.164	0.023
BMI≥25(kg/m ²)[n(%)]	8(13.3)	41(16.5)	0.356	0.551
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	16(26.7)	60(24.1)	0.172	0.678
Dyslipidemia[n(%)]	10(16.7)	72(28.9)	3.721	0.054
Heart disease[n(%)]	2(3.3)	38(15.3)	6.104	0.013
Cerebrovascular disease[n(%)]	3(5.0)	15(6.0)	0.0	1.000

SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; PP: pulse pressure; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose; BUN: urea nitrogen; SCr: serum creatinine; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CKD: chronic kidney disease; BMI: body mass index. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa.

表3 长寿老人eGFR与临床指标的Pearson相关性

Table 3 Pearson analysis of correlation of eGFR and clinical indicators in the longevous elderly

Item	<i>r</i>	P value
Age	0.160	0.005
BMI	-0.073	0.198
SBP	0.086	0.130
DBP	0.168	0.003
TG	0.074	0.194
HDL-C	-0.021	0.713
TC	0.148	0.009
LDL-C	0.078	0.175
FBG	-0.120	0.035

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; TG: triglycerides; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose.

表4 长寿老人eGFR与相关临床指标的多元线性回归分析

Table 4 Multiple linear regression analysis of eGFR and clinical indicators in the longevous elderly

Item	β	95%CI	P value
Age	0.721	(0.059, 1.382)	0.033
FBG	-1.060	(-2.652, 0.531)	0.191
DBP	0.238	(0.013, 0.463)	0.038
TC	3.537	(0.441, 6.633)	0.025

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; FBG: fasting blood glucose; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; TC: total cholesterol. Multiple linear regression analysis adjusted by fasting blood glucose.

表5 长寿老人舒张压分层与eGFR的多元线性回归分析

Table 5 Multiple linear regression analysis of DBP stratification and eGFR in the longevous elderly

Item	n	P value	β (95%CI)
TC	309	0.034	3.398(0.264, 6.532)
DBP stratification (mmHg)			
60~70	117	1.0(reference)	-
71~80	86	0.402	3.064(-4.120, 10.248)
81~90	59	0.035	8.679(0.637, 16.721)
91~100	32	0.023	11.838(1.647, 22.030)
101~110	12	0.266	8.827(-6.752, 24.406)
111~120	3	0.642	6.900(-22.283, 36.083)

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; TC: total cholesterol; -: no datum. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. Multiple linear regression analysis adjusted by age and fasting blood glucose.

目前国内外指南关于高龄老人的降压目标仍存在争议。2017年美国高血压指南参考收缩压干预试验(强化降压:收缩压<120 mmHg)以130/80 mmHg为界限定义高血压,并将所有年龄段患者降压目标设为130/80 mmHg^[7]。《ISH2020全球高血压实践指南》^[8]与《中国老年高血压管理指南2019》^[1]均以

140/90 mmHg为界限定义高血压。ISH2020指南^[8]建议CKD患者,血压控制在<130/80 mmHg,老年人<140/80 mmHg。中国老年高血压管理指南^[1]则指出,>80岁患者首先将血压降至≤150/90 mmHg,若能耐受则可降至<140/90 mmHg。研究报道,强化降压尽管会增加eGFR下降、晕厥、血钾紊乱及急性肾损伤风险,但并不会导致肾小管损伤及主要肾脏不良事件的增加^[9,10]。但也有研究显示,强化降压会增加CKD风险^[11]。本研究长寿老人高血压组血尿素氮、血肌酐反而低于正常血压组,高血压与CKD呈负相关,这与海南省长寿老人的报道一致^[12];江苏省如皋市长寿老人报道则显示,高血压与CKD无相关性^[13]。分析原因,可用选择性生存理论的角度解释^[14],即合并年龄相关致死性疾病的个体随着年龄增长而淘汰,存活下来的长寿个体较为健康,虽然血压高于正常值,但eGFR并未明显受损。因此,以收缩压<120 mmHg的强化降压目标是否适合于高龄老人仍存在争议。于长寿群体而言,高血压与CKD的相关性是否与普通人群一致仍有待进一步研究。

本研究2组eGFR均低于正常值,正常血压组eGFR比高血压组降低更明显,差异显著。这可能与长寿个体一定范围的血压升高可增加肾脏血流灌注有关。虽然普通人群中收缩压升高与肾功能快速下降有关^[15],收缩压与CKD死亡率呈U形关系,但在年龄较大的群体中,这一效应减弱,>70岁患者中,收缩压140~169 mmHg与收缩压130~139 mmHg相比,并没有增加死亡率^[16]。本研究长寿老人eGFR与收缩压无相关性,对长寿老人收缩压控制目标仍有待探索。

本研究进一步将舒张压按每10 mmHg进行分层,舒张压在81~90、91~100 mmHg分别与舒张压在60~70 mmHg对比,eGFR明显升高。我国一项涉及>80岁老人的随访研究显示,舒张压每升高10 mmHg,肾功能快速下降风险减少10%^[17],这与本研究结果一致。舒张压控制在81~100 mmHg,与指南推荐>80岁以上高龄老人的降压目标值150/90 mmHg^[1]的舒张压建议基本符合。长寿老人的降压目标可结合共病、经济条件采取个体化治疗方式。可适当放宽舒张压干预目标,以促进健康长寿,带病生存的同时,提高生活质量。

结果显示,CKD患者的血脂模式通常为高甘油三脂血症、低高密度脂蛋白胆固醇血症和可变水平的低密度脂蛋白胆固醇及总胆固醇^[18]。本研究舒张压分层与eGFR的线性回归分析中显示,eGFR与总胆固醇呈正相关,总胆固醇每升高1 mmol/L,eGFR则升高3.398 ml/(min·1.73 m²)。这与部分研究一致^[19]。有研究认为,总胆固醇水平与CKD

死亡风险呈负相关^[20],营养不良和炎症的降胆固醇效应可以解释此结果^[21]。因此,总胆固醇与肾功能关联的潜在机制仍有待进一步证实。本研究显示,百岁老人血肌酐反而低于90~99岁老人,依据年龄、血肌酐共同计算出的eGFR与年龄呈正相关,这一反向流行病学现象推测与纳入长寿群体的选择性偏差有关,血肌酐对eGFR的贡献可能比年龄更大,与年龄相关的eGFR下降,可在与低龄老年人群对照时或队列随访研究显现。

本研究肾功能评估只纳入eGFR,对CKD的评估可能遗漏部分蛋白尿阳性或影像学提示CKD的患者。本研究未将低血压的长寿老人纳入分析,关于低血压与肾功能是否存在相关性,需要进一步扩充样本量研究。

综上,钟祥市长寿老人高血压患病率高,而治疗率低。舒张压分层与eGFR的关系显示,舒张压81~100mmHg,能保证肾脏良好的血流灌注。长寿老人血压目标值,尤其是舒张压,可适度放宽,长期平稳降压以改善远期预后。本研究为长寿老人的肾脏保护提供一定的临床参考,关于长寿老人血压分层与肾功能相关性分析仍有待更大规模的前瞻性队列研究。

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