

· 临床研究 ·

老年结直肠癌患者术前衰弱与术后并发症的相关性

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年结直肠癌根治术患者术前衰弱与术后并发症的相关性。**方法** 选取2021年5月至8月广西医科大学附属肿瘤医院147例择期行腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的老年患者为研究对象,采用一般资料调查表、美国医师麻醉协会(ASA)分级标准、蒂尔堡衰弱指数量表,调查患者衰弱和分级情况,同时记录患者并发症发生情况。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用二元logistic回归分析老年结直肠癌根治术患者术后并发症发生的危险因素。采用Spearman秩相关分析术前衰弱与术后并发症的相关性。构建受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评价术前衰弱评估、ASA分级及联合应用对术后并发症的预测价值。**结果** logistic回归分析结果显示,日常生活能力量表(ADL)得分、衰弱得分、ASA分级是患者术后并发症发生的影响因素。Spearman相关分析结果显示,术前衰弱与术后并发症呈正相关($r=0.427$)。衰弱评估联合ASA分级ROC曲线下面积大于单独使用衰弱评估或ASA分级,曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.797、0.740与0.697,联合应用的灵敏度和特异度分别为92.3%和51.9%。**结论** 术前衰弱是术后并发症发生的独立危险因素及预测因子,术前衰弱评估联合ASA分级能提高对术后并发症发生的预测能力,为患者围手术期安全管理提供依据。

【关键词】 老年人; 结直肠癌; 衰弱; ASA分级; 术后并发症

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Correlation between preoperative frailty and postoperative complications in elderly patients with colorectal cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the correlation between preoperative frailty and postoperative complications in the elderly colorectal cancer patients undergoing radical surgery. **Methods** A total of 147 elderly patients who underwent elective laparoscopic radical surgery for colorectal cancer in the Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Guangxi Medical University from May to August 2021 were selected as the research subjects. The general data questionnaire, the grading standard of the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) and the Tilburg frailty index (TFI) were used to investigate the patients' frailty and grading. At the same time, the patients' complications were recorded. Data analysis was performed using SPSS statistics 26.0. According to the data type, χ^2 test was used for comparison between groups. Binary logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of complications, and Spearman rank correlation was used to analyze the correlation between preoperative frailty and postoperative complications. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the predictive performance of preoperative frailty assessment, predictive value of ASA classification and combined application on postoperative complications. **Results** Logistic regression analysis showed that activity of daily living (ADL) score, frailty score, and ASA grade were the influencing factors of postoperative complications. Spearman correlation analysis showed that preoperative frailty was positively correlated with postoperative complications ($r=0.427$). The area under ROC curve of frailty assessment combined with ASA classification is larger than that of frailty assessment alone or ASA classification (AUC=0.797, 0.740, 0.697). The sensitivity and specificity of joint application were 92.3% and 51.9%, respectively. **Conclusion** Preoperative frailty is an independent risk factor and predictor of postoperative complications, and preoperative frailty assessment combined with ASA classification can enhance the predictive ability of postoperative complications, providing basis for the patients' perioperative safety management.

【Key words】 aged; colorectal cancer; frailty; ASA classification; postoperative complication

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结直肠癌是一种公认的与衰弱相关的疾病,高发人群为老年患者,60岁及以上患者占比67%^[1]。手术治疗是结直肠癌主要的治疗手段。随着医疗技术的进步,越来越多的老年患者接受手术治疗,但老年患者由于年龄、器官功能低下、多病共存等多种因素造成手术耐受力降低,术后并发症发生风险明显提高^[2]。Ding等^[3]研究显示,术前衰弱患者发生术后并发症的概率是术前非衰弱患者的1.72倍。目前,已有大量证据表明术前衰弱评估是术后并发症强有力预测因子^[4]。2019年美国结直肠癌外科医学会提出将衰弱评估纳入术前常规评估,对患者进行准确的风险分层,确定干预领域,减少术后不良结局^[5]。本研究通过对老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术患者进行衰弱评估,探讨术后并发症的危险因素及其与衰弱的相关性,为肿瘤专科手术风险评估提供理论支持。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

采用便利抽样法,选取2021年5月至8月广西医科大学附属肿瘤医院147例择期行腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的老年患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)符合结直肠癌诊断相关标准并择期行腹腔镜根治术;(2)年龄≥60岁;(3)美国医师麻醉协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级为I~IV级;(4)自愿参加并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)既往患有心肝肾等系统疾病或合并其他恶性肿瘤;(2)严重的视听、行为及认知障碍;(3)处于疾病急性发作期。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料调查表 采集患者年龄、性别、文化水平、家庭人均月收入、锻炼情况、共病、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、健康自评等信息。

1.2.2 蒂尔堡衰弱指数(Tilburg frailty index, TFI) 由Gobbens等^[6]于2010年基于衰弱整合模型概念而开发的自我报告问卷。TFI包括3个维度:身体维度、心理维度和社会维度,共15个条目。总分15分,≥5分判定为衰弱。TFI在中国老年慢性病患者中Cronbach's α 系数为0.686^[7]。

1.2.3 营养风险筛查2002(nutrition risk screening, NRS2002) 目前评估癌症患者营养状况的常用量表之一。该量表包括3个方面:疾病严重程度评分、营养受损状况评分与年龄评分,≥3分提示患者存在营养不良的风险需进行营养支持治疗^[8]。

1.2.4 日常生活能力量表(activity of daily living, ADL) 主要用于评估患者日常生活活动能力。总分

100分,得分越高,患者日常生活活动能力越强^[9]。

1.2.5 ASA分级 ASA分级^[10]分为5级。I级:体格健康,发育良好,各器官功能正常;II级:除外科疾病外,有轻度系统性疾病,功能代偿健全;III级:系统性疾病较严重,体力活动受限,但尚能应付日常活动;IV级:系统性疾病严重,丧失日常活动能力;V级:患者生命难以维持24 h。

1.2.6 结局指标 通过查询病历,追踪记录患者院内术后并发症的发生情况,将并发症通过Clavien-Dindo分级系统进行分级,将≥II级的并发症纳为结局指标。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用二元logistic回归分析明确老年腹腔镜结直肠根治术患者术后并发症的危险因素。运用Spearman秩相关分析术前衰弱与术后并发症的相关性。构建受试者工作(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,评价衰弱评估、ASA分级、衰弱评估联合ASA分级对老年结直肠患者术后并发症风险的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

147例老年患者中,男90例,女57例;年龄60~94(69.37±7.07)岁。39例(26.53%)发生并发症(并发症组),108例(73.47%)未发生并发症(非并发症组)。并发症情况:入重症监护室(intensive care unit, ICU)26例、出血8例、肠梗阻3例、吻合口感染8例、静脉血栓1例、膀胱神经损伤1例、肺部感染1例。单因素分析结果显示,2组患者在家庭人均月收入、健康自评、ADL得分、衰弱得分、ASA分级方面,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。2组患者一般资料比较详见表1。

2.2 二元 logistic 回归分析老年结直肠癌患者术后并发症发生的危险因素

以并发症发生情况为因变量(非并发症组为0,并发症组为1),将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量作为自变量纳入回归分析。赋值情况如下:家庭人均月收入(<1000=0,1000~3000=1,>3000=2);健康自评(差=0,良好=1,健康=2);ADL得分(<100分=0,100分=1);衰弱得分(<5分为0,≥5分为1);ASA分级(I~II级=0,III~IV级=1)。结果显示,ADL得分、衰弱得分、ASA分级是术后发生并发症的危险因素(表2)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

[n (%)]

Item	Complication group (n=39)	Non-complication group (n=108)	χ^2	P value
Gender			2.210	0.137
Male	20(51.28)	70(64.81)		
Female	19(48.72)	38(35.19)		
Age			3.508	0.061
60<75 years	27(69.23)	90(83.33)		
≥75 years	12(30.77)	18(16.67)		
Cultural			3.425	0.180
Primary school and below	19(48.72)	36(33.33)		
Junior high school	10(25.64)	43(39.81)		
Senior high school and above	10(25.64)	29(26.85)		
Average monthly household income			46.588	<0.001
0<1000 yuan	24(61.54)	48(44.44)		
1000~3000 yuan	8(20.51)	41(37.96)		
>3000 yuan	7(17.95)	19(17.59)		
Exercise			3.122	0.373
No	15(38.46)	26(24.07)		
Occasionally	8(20.51)	27(25.00)		
Frequently	10(25.64)	31(28.70)		
Every day	6(15.38)	24(22.22)		
Comorbidity			3.176	0.204
0≤2 kind	7(17.95)	28(25.93)		
3~4 kinds	14(35.90)	47(43.52)		
≥5 kinds	18(46.15)	33(30.56)		
BMI			0.038	0.981
0<18.5 kg/m ²	6(15.38)	17(15.74)		
18.5~24.0 kg/m ²	23(58.97)	65(60.19)		
≥24.0 kg/m ²	10(25.64)	26(24.07)		
Health self-assessment			9.004	0.011
Poor	18(46.15)	26(24.07)		
Good	18(46.15)	55(50.93)		
Health	3(7.70)	27(25.00)		
Nutrition score			1.906	0.167
Nutritional risk	19(48.72)	39(36.11)		
Normal nutrition	20(51.28)	69(63.89)		
ADL score			8.466	0.004
0<100 points	23(58.97)	35(32.41)		
100 points	16(41.03)	73(67.59)		
Frailty score			24.069	<0.001
≥5 points	30(76.92)	34(31.48)		
0<5 points	9(23.08)	74(68.52)		
ASA classification			20.515	<0.001
I~II level	10(25.64)	73(67.59)		
III~IV level	29(74.36)	35(32.41)		

BMI: body mass index; ADL: activity of daily living; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists.

表2 二元 logistic 回归分析老年结直肠癌患者术后并发症发生的危险因素

Table 2 Binary logistic analysis on risk factor of postoperative complications in elderly patients with colorectal cancer

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR (95%CI)
Average monthly household income					
0<1000 yuan (control)					
1000~3000 yuan	-1.642	0.820	4.005	0.045	0.194(0.039~0.967)
>3000 yuan	-0.799	0.742	1.159	0.282	0.450(0.105~1.926)
Health self-assessment					
Poor (control)					
Good	1.948	1.024	3.621	0.057	7.016(0.943~52.189)
Health	-1.543	1.069	2.085	0.149	0.214(0.026~1.736)
ADL score	1.894	0.650	8.504	0.004	6.648(1.861~23.744)
Frailty score	2.086	0.669	9.730	0.002	8.053(2.171~29.869)
ASA classification	2.947	0.823	12.809	<0.001	19.054(3.793~95.708)

ADL: activity of daily living; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists.

2.3 老年结直肠癌患者术前衰弱和术后并发症的相关性分析

Spearman 秩相关结果显示,患者术前衰弱得分与术后并发症呈正相关($r=0.427; P<0.001$)。

2.4 术前衰弱评估、ASA 评估及联合应用评估对术后并发症预测性能比较

衰弱评分预测术后并发症发生的 ROC 曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为 0.740(95% CI 0.650~0.830), 灵敏度和特异度为 79.5% 和 68.5%; ASA 分级预测术后并发症发生的 AUC 为 0.697(95% CI 0.600~0.794), 灵敏度和特异度为 71.8% 和 67.6%; 联合应用预测术后并发症发生的 AUC 为 0.797(95% CI 0.718~0.876), 灵敏度和特异度为 92.3% 和 51.9%。联合应用预测能力和灵敏度均强于单独使用衰弱评分和 ASA 分级, 3 组 ROC 曲线见图 1。

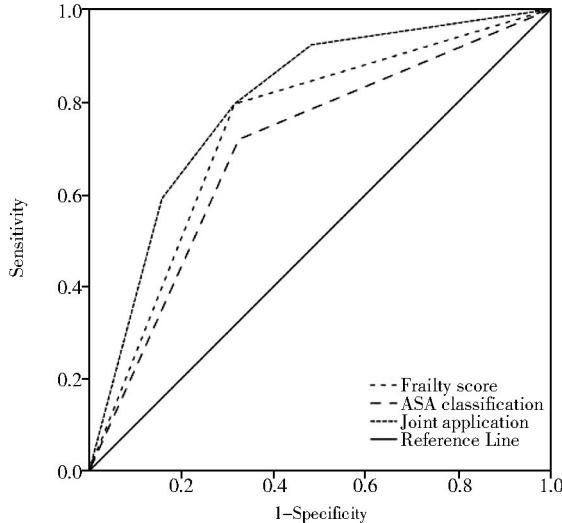


图 1 衰弱评估和 ASA 分级预测术后并发症的 ROC 曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of frailty assessment and ASA grading in predicting postoperative complications

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists;

ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

3 讨论

研究表明,老年结直肠癌术前衰弱患者术后并发症发生率高。在校正混杂因素后,衰弱评分仍然是术后并发症发生的独立危险因素,且与术后并发症呈正相关。结直肠癌术前衰弱发病率为 43.54%,发生率比较高,与 Zhang 等^[11]研究结果(43.8%)相近。衰弱患者与非衰弱患者术后并发症发生率分别为 46.88% 和 10.84%,术前衰弱的患者术后并发症发生率更高。衰弱意味着老年患者独立性的脆弱状态,术前衰弱会造成其手术耐力减低、

抵抗力减弱,影响术后恢复^[12]。大量研究表明,衰弱对术后不良结局,如失能、并发症等均具备良好的预测作用^[13]。因此,对老年结直肠癌患者进行早期衰弱评估及风险分级,对患者疾病的发展与转归至关重要,可指导医护人员早期识别潜在危险因素,采取针对性临床干预护理,减少术后并发症的发生。

术前衰弱是术后并发症强有力的预测因子。衰弱评分预测术后并发症 AUC 为 0.740(95% CI 0.650~0.830), 灵敏度和特异度为 79.5% 和 68.5%, 表明衰弱评分对老年结直肠癌术后并发症预测能力较好。Dauch 等^[13]应用改良衰弱指数研究衰弱评分对结直肠肝转移患者的预测价值,结果显示衰弱评分能较好的预测术后并发症。Fagenson 等^[14]研究也证明,衰弱评分对急性胆囊炎腹腔镜胆囊切除术后并发症(AUC = 0.703)和死亡率(AUC = 0.83)均具备较好的预测能力。尽管衰弱会造成一系列不良结局的发生,但术前衰弱不是临床手术的禁忌证,将该评估作为术前检查常规,优化手术决策,能为患者手术安全提供更多保障。

衰弱评分联合 ASA 分级能更有效地预测老年结直肠癌术后并发症的发生。ROC 曲线结果显示:衰弱评分、ASA 分级、联合应用 AUC 分别为 0.740、0.697、0.797, 表明衰弱评分和联合应用预测能力较好, ASA 分级预测能力一般; 联合应用预测能力和灵敏度明显高于其他两组,有利于筛选出具有高危手术风险的患者。Sharrock 等^[15]研究也表明相较于单独使用 ASA 分级,联合应用结合主观评估能更好筛查出高风险的老年患者,且对术后并发症预测能力更佳。以往研究证明,ASA 分级能预测术后不良结局,ASA 分级等级越高,不良结局发生率越高^[16]。但 ASA 分级由临床医师主观判断分级情况,无法准确评估患者身体具体状况,缺乏对老年患者特点的考虑,具备一定的局限性^[10]。TFI 是针对老年人开发的量表,充分考虑了老年人的特点,对老年人生理、心理、社会等多方面评估,TFI 对术后不良结局的预测能力已经得到了充分的验证^[7]。联合应用意味着由临床护士测量出的衰弱结果,可以为临床医师提供额外具备价值的风险信息,修正了 ASA 分级的主观偏倚。同时,联合评估可加强医护合作与沟通,以便准确了解患者身体状况,明确风险分级,为临床护理干预提供支持。

综上,术前衰弱评估是老年结直肠癌患者术后并发症发生的独立危险因素和预测因子,术前衰弱评估联合 ASA 分级能更好地预测术后并发症的发

生。术前早期风险评估并指导实施个性化、多学科的衰弱管理方案,能提高患者身体机能,减少术后并发症的发生。本研究不足之处在于:(1)仅针对结直肠癌术前患者,样本量较少且单一,其推广性受到一定限制;(2)仅对院内术后并发症进行了讨论,今后应延长随访时间,探讨术前衰弱与术后长期不良结局的相关性;(3)可联合生理功能和手术应激评分等其他手术风险量表进行应用,以降低预测误差,为国内手术风险管理提供依据。

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