

· 临床研究 ·

老年慢性肾脏病患者心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介效应

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【摘要】目的 调查老年慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者体力活动量, 并分析心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介作用。

方法 选择2020年1月至2023年1月武汉大学中南医院收治的512例1~3期老年CKD患者为研究对象(CKD组), 另收集同期入院体检的120例老年人作为对照组。使用国际体力活动量表短问卷中文版(IPAQ-S-C)调查两组人群的体力活动量, 632份问卷中回收有效问卷598份(占94.62%), 其中CKD组490份, 对照组108份。采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、 χ^2 检验或秩和检验进行组间比较。采用logistic回归分析老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的影响因素。使用Spearman秩相关分析评估老年CKD患者体力活动量与生活质量的相关性。采用三步骤中介效应检验方法评估心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介作用。**结果** CKD组患者体力活动量显著低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。logistic回归分析显示, 小学及以下受教育程度($OR=3.397, 95\%CI 2.016\sim 5.726$)、未婚/离异/丧偶($OR=2.442, 95\%CI 1.264\sim 4.720$)、重度疲乏($OR=2.038, 95\%CI 1.037\sim 4.005$)及心理痛苦显著($OR=8.265, 95\%CI 6.001\sim 11.382$)是老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的危险因素($P<0.05$)。三步骤中介效应检验法显示心理痛苦在体力活动量对生活质量的影响中发挥中介作用, 中介作用大小为0.09, 中介效应占总效应的26.8%。**结论** 老年CKD 1~3期患者体力活动量不足现象明显, 活动量不足将影响其生活质量, 且心理痛苦在其中发挥中介作用。

【关键词】 老年人; 慢性肾脏病; 体力活动; 生活质量; 心理痛苦; 中介效应

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Mediating effect of psychological distress on relationship between physical activity and quality of life in elderly patients with chronic kidney disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the physical activity in the elderly patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and to analyze the mediating effect of psychological distress on the relationship between physical activity and quality of life. **Methods** A total of 512 elderly patients with stage 1~3 CKD admitted to Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University from January 2020 to January 2023 were selected as the subjects (CKD group). In addition, 120 elderly people who were admitted to the hospital for physical examination were collected as the control group. The international physical activity questionnaire short form Chinese version (IPAQ-S-C) was used to investigate the amount of physical activity in the two groups. Of 632 questionnaires distributed, 598 (94.62%) were recovered as valid, including 490 in the CKD group and 108 in the control group. SPSS 24.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data type, *t* test, Chi-square test or rank sum test was employed for between-group comparison. The influencing factors of low physical activity in the elderly CKD patients were analyzed by logistic regression analysis. Spearman rank correlation analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between physical activity and quality of life in the elderly CKD patients. Three-step mediating effect test was used to evaluate the mediating effect of psychological distress on the relationship between physical activity and quality of life. **Results** The physical activity in the CKD group was significantly lower than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that primary school education or below ($OR=3.397, 95\%CI 2.016\sim 5.726$), unmarried/divorced/widowed ($OR=2.442, 95\%CI 1.264\sim 4.720$), severe fatigue ($OR=2.038, 95\%CI 1.037\sim 4.005$) and significant psychological distress ($OR=8.265, 95\%CI 6.001\sim 11.382$) were risk factors for low physical activity in the CKD elderly patients ($P<0.05$). Three-step mediating effect test showed that psychological distress played a mediating role in the effect of physical activity on quality of life, with a mediating effect of 0.09, and the mediating effect accounted for 26.8% of the total effect. **Conclusion** Insufficient physical activity is obvious in the elderly patients with stage 1~3 CKD and affect the quality of life, and psychological distress plays a mediating role in it.

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【Key words】 aged; chronic kidney disease; physical activity; quality of life; psychological distress; mediating effect

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慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)患者症状负担重、身体功能损伤严重,普遍存在体力活动减少、疲劳综合征等情况,且由于老年人群肌肉衰减等特征,老年CKD患者体力活动减少状况更值得临床关注^[1]。我国在2019年提出了CKD运动康复专家共识^[2],为患者提供个性化运动方案,以改善患者生活质量,英国肾脏协会2021年也制订了相似的运动指导方案^[3]。另外,受各器官功能衰弱等因素影响,老年患者常承受较大心理痛苦,并可能影响日常活动及生活质量^[4]。因此,本研究调查老年CKD患者体力活动量,并评估心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介效应,以指导临床制定个性化运动康复计划。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2020年1月至2023年1月武汉大学中南医院收治的512例1~3期老年CKD患者为研究对象(CKD组)。纳入标准:(1)符合改善全球肾脏病预后组织(Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)制定的1~3期CKD诊断标准^[5];(2)未接受透析、肾移植等替代治疗;(3)年龄≥60岁;(4)实验室检查、问卷调查等资料完整。排除标准:(1)急性心脑血管疾病;(2)因心功能不全、肺动脉高压、肺部感染等原发病造成的心肺功能差,或骨关节病、严重水肿等客观因素,不能行体力活动或遵医嘱减少活动;(3)肝功能不全、恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病或造血系统疾病;(4)急性梗阻性肾病;(5)存在精神分裂症、老年痴呆等不能配合调查;(6)帕金森等神经疾病导致肢体运动受限。另收集同期入院体检的120例老年人作为对照组。共发放问卷632份,回收有效问卷598份(94.62%),其中CKD组有效问卷490份,对照组有效问卷108份。CKD组男性329例,女性161例,年龄(82.19±7.05)岁;对照组男性75例,女性33例,年龄(80.97±6.19)岁。两组患者性别、年龄比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 收集老年CKD患者年龄、性别、体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、空腹血糖等资料。血生化检查均采集清晨空腹外周肘静脉

血,使用自动生化分析仪(日本奥林巴斯株式会社,AU2700)检测,eGFR采用简化肾脏病膳食改良试验(modification of diet in renal disease study, MRDR)计算公式。

1.2.2 调查工具 (1)采用国际体力活动量表短问卷中文版(international physical activity questionnaire-short form Chinese version, IPAQ-S-C)^[6]评估过去1周的体力活动量,将低体力活动量者纳入体力活动量低下组,高、中体力活动量者纳入体力活动量非低下组。(2)使用肾脏疾病生存质量专用量表(kidney disease quality of life short form version 1.3, KDQOL-SFTM1.3)^[7]评估老年CKD患者生活质量,量表包含肾脏相关生存质量及一般健康相关生存质量共2个分量表,得分越高,生活质量越好。(3)使用修订版Piper疲乏量表(revised Piper fatigue scale, RPFS)^[8]评估患者疲乏程度,0~3分为无或轻度,4~6分为中度,7~10分为重度。(4)使用心理痛苦温度计^[9]评估患者心理痛苦,该评估法为使用视觉模拟直尺式的单条目自评量表,得分≥4分被认为心理痛苦显著。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料使用秩和检验。采用logistic回归分析评估体力活动量低下的影响因素。使用Spearman秩相关分析评估老年CKD患者体力活动量与生活质量的相关性。采用三步骤中介效应检验方法评估心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介作用。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 CKD组与对照组体力活动量比较

CKD组低、中、高体力活动量分别为158例、220例、112例;对照组低、中、高体力活动量分别有5例、66例、37例。CKD组体力活动量显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($Z=5.111; P<0.001$)。

2.2 体力活动量低下组与非低下组一般资料比较

将CKD组低体力活动量者纳入体力活动量低下组(158例),高、中体力活动量者纳入体力活动量非低下组(332例)。两组患者受教育程度、婚姻状况、疲乏程度及心理痛苦方面比较,差异均有统计学

意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.3 logistic 回归分析老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的影响因素

以体力活动量低下为因变量,将单因素分析中

有意义的指标作为自变量行 logistic 回归分析,结果显示,小学及以下受教育程度、未婚/离异/丧偶、重度疲乏及心理痛苦显著是老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的危险因素($P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

Item	Low physical activity group(n=158)	Non-low physical activity group(n=332)	χ^2	P value
Age[n(%)]			1.560	0.212
60- $<$ 80 years	61(38.61)	148(44.58)		
≥80 years	97(61.39)	184(55.42)		
Gender[n(%)]			0.050	0.823
Male	105(66.46)	224(67.47)		
Female	53(33.54)	108(32.53)		
Body mass index(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	22.09±2.97	22.16±2.55	0.269	0.788
Sit-stand test time(s, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.32±2.32	24.19±2.15	0.670	0.542
Education level[n(%)]			25.355	<0.001
Primary school and below	53(33.54)	48(14.46)		
Junior and senior high school	85(53.80)	212(63.85)		
College and above	20(12.66)	72(21.69)		
Marital status[n(%)]			16.822	<0.001
Married	89(56.33)	248(74.70)		
Unmarried/divorced/widowed	69(43.67)	84(25.30)		
Primary disease[n(%)]			3.403	0.334
Chronic nephritis	61(38.61)	156(46.99)		
Diabetic nephropathy	28(17.72)	56(16.87)		
Hypertensive nephropathy	36(22.78)	60(18.07)		
Others	33(20.89)	60(18.07)		
CKD staging[n(%)]			5.101	0.078
1	16(10.13)	52(15.66)		
2	89(56.33)	196(59.04)		
3	53(33.54)	84(25.30)		
Comorbidity[n(%)]			27.256	<0.001
Hypertension	85(53.80)	148(44.58)	3.648	0.056
Diabetes mellitus	36(22.78)	64(19.28)	0.811	0.368
Coronary heart disease	20(12.66)	32(9.64)	1.029	0.310
Chronic respiratory disease	24(15.19)	48(14.46)	0.046	0.831
Fatigue degree[n(%)]			27.256	<0.001
No or mild	32(20.25)	148(44.58)		
Moderate or severe	126(79.75)	184(55.42)		
Systolic blood pressure(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	129.36±8.17	128.23±7.36	1.532	0.126
Diastolic blood pressure(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	79.06±5.49	78.92±5.05	0.279	0.781
eGFR[(ml/(min·1.73m ²), $\bar{x}\pm s$)]	52.69±6.18	53.04±5.71	0.617	0.537
Fasting blood glucose(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	5.96±1.03	5.89±0.96	0.738	0.462
Psychological distress[n(%)]			8.905	0.003
Significant	81(51.27)	123(37.05)		
Non-significant	77(48.73)	209(62.95)		

CKD: chronic kidney disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

表2 logistic 回归分析患者体力活动量低下的影响因素

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of low physical activity

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P value
Education level of primary school and below	1.223	0.339	13.015	3.397	2.016-5.726	<0.001
Unmarried/divorced/widowed	0.893	0.295	9.163	2.442	1.264-4.720	0.002
Severe fatigue	0.712	0.224	10.103	2.038	1.037-4.005	0.001
Significant psychological distress	2.112	0.424	24.812	8.265	6.001-11.382	<0.001

2.4 老年 CKD 患者体力活动量、心理痛苦及生活质量的相关性

体力活动量低下组心理痛苦评分明显高于体力活动量非低下组,生活质量评分明显低于体力活动量非低下组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。Spearman 秩相关分析显示,490例老年CKD患者体力活动量与心理痛苦评分呈显著负相关($r=-0.653$; $P<0.001$);与生活质量总分呈显著正相关($r=0.706$; $P<0.001$)。

2.5 老年 CKD 患者心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介作用

在控制受教育程度、婚姻状况、疲乏程度等变量的影响后,采用三步骤中介效应检验方法对心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介作用进行分析,发现心理痛苦在体力活动量对生活质量的影响中发挥中介作用,中介作用大小为0.09(第1步与第2步 β 值相乘),中介效应占总效应的百分比为26.8%[0.09/(0.09+第3步 β 值)]。详见表4。

3 讨论

受疼痛、治疗等因素影响,CKD患者体力活动量下降,而体力活动不足将加快CKD患者肌肉流失速度,增加心血管意外风险,降低患者预后,而适量的体力活动则可提高患者心肺耐力,减缓肾功能衰退,在控制疾病发展中具有重要意义。本研究中,CKD组体力活动量显著低于对照组,表明老年CKD患者体力活动量不足,值得临床重视。另据文献报道,CKD患者随着肾功能下降,心肺功能及生理心理健康问题逐渐严重,体力活动量也随之下降^[10]。本研究中,体

力活动量不同的两组患者CKD分期及eGFR等血生化指标并无显著差异,与上述报道不同。考虑其原因为本研究入组的是1~3期CKD患者,肾功能损伤相对较轻,对体力活动影响较小。

本研究结果显示,小学及以下受教育程度是老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的危险因素,考虑与受教育程度低下者可能对自身健康关注较低,或获得健康相关知识的途径较少,缺乏对体力活动的重视有关。此外,老年慢性病患者在长期生理不适及疾病压力下常呈现出疲乏状态,对体力活动等失去兴趣^[11]。本研究中,重度疲乏也是老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的危险因素,故对于疲乏程度较重者,可从肌力锻炼、营养支持等多方面干预,避免CKD患者因重度疲乏而活动量减少。未婚/离异/丧偶的老年人缺少伴侣的陪伴,更易出现负性情绪,影响患者身心健康^[12]。本研究中,未婚/离异/丧偶是老年CKD患者体力活动量低下的危险因素。可能是因为未婚/离异/丧偶者不仅失去伴侣的情感支持,也没有伴侣督促康复运动及改善健康行为,导致体力活动量减少。

随着医学理念的不断更新,生活质量逐渐成为评估慢性病患者生存现状的重要指标^[13]。本研究结果显示,体力活动量低下组生活质量评分显著低于体力活动量非低下组,表明提高体力活动量在改善患者生活质量中也具有重要意义。另外,心理痛苦是一种包含担忧、沮丧、负担等一系列不良情绪的心理反应,是恶性肿瘤及慢性疾病患者特有的心理反应^[14]。本研究中,心理痛苦显著不仅是体力活动量低下的危险因素,也在体力活动量对生活质量的

表3 两组患者生活质量及心理痛苦情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of quality of life and psychological distress between two groups (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Psychological distress	Quality of life		
			Kidney-related	General health-related	Total score
Low physical activity group	158	4.89±0.84	63.87±4.28	52.87±4.98	116.74±5.12
Non-low physical activity group	332	3.87±0.72	65.11±5.37	55.08±5.03	120.19±5.78
t		13.874	2.543	4.560	6.401
P value		<0.001	0.011	<0.001	<0.001

表4 心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间的中介效应

Table 4 Mediating effect of psychological distress between physical activity and quality of life

Test	Dependent variable	Independent variable	Adjusted R ²	SE	β	P value
First step	Total score of quality of life	Physical activity	0.111	0.101	0.335	<0.001
Second step	Psychological distress score	Physical activity	0.076	0.025	0.278	<0.001
Third step	Total score of quality of life	Physical activity	0.203	0.098	0.246	<0.001
-	Psychological distress	-	-	0.250	0.322	<0.001

-: no datum.

影响中发挥中介作用,提示心理痛苦与体力活动量可能相互影响,体力活动量不足者更易出现心理状况不佳,使患者生活质量降低。基于以上发现,建议临床从以下角度出发提高老年CKD患者生活质量:(1)重视老年CKD患者心理状态评估及相关干预性工作,临床工作人员可加强对未婚/离异/丧偶等缺乏陪伴或存在重度疲乏的患者的心理状态评估,一旦发现其存在沮丧等不良情绪,可通过主动加强沟通、为患者提供心理关怀,并利用各种心理技巧减轻患者心理痛苦,提高其生活质量;(2)提升患者体力活动的兴趣及主动性,增强其体力活动量,以综合改善患者心理与生理状态,提升生活质量。

综上,老年CKD患者普遍存在体力活动量不足,体力活动量越低生活质量越差,其中心理痛苦在体力活动量与生活质量间发挥中介作用。然而,由于本研究仅收集武汉大学中南医院单一机构的病例,缺乏一定的代表性,可在将来联合其他机构进行多中心研究,以期提升结论的准确性。

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