

· 临床研究 ·

老年糖尿病视网膜病变患者视觉相关生活质量评价及其影响因素

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【摘要】目的 评价老年糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)患者视觉相关生活质量并分析其相关影响因素。**方法** 选取2020年5月至2023年5月河北北方学院附属第一医院眼科收治的330例老年DR患者(纳入DR组)及310例老年2型糖尿病非DR患者(纳入非DR组),比较两组美国国家眼科研究所视功能相关生命质量量表(25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire, NEI-VFQ-25)评分,采用多元线性回归模型分析DR患者NEI-VFQ-25评分的独立影响因素,分析DR患者焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力与视觉相关生活质量的相关性。采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。计量资料比较采用t或F检验。采用Pearson相关系数分析焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力与视觉相关生活质量的相关性;采用多元线性回归模型分析老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的影响因素。**结果** 发放调查问卷640份,共回收有效问卷560份。分析发现,老年DR患者NEI-VFQ-25总分(64.79 ± 14.21)分,其NEI-VFQ-25子量表评分及总分均低于非DR组($P < 0.05$);多元线性回归分析显示,严重病变($\beta = -0.253; P < 0.001$)、合并糖尿病性黄斑水肿(DME)($\beta = -0.224; P < 0.001$)、焦虑($\beta = -5.207; P = 0.005$)、抑郁($\beta = -5.534; P = 0.004$)、低自我管理能力($\beta = -6.942; P < 0.001$)可显著负向预测老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量;血糖控制达标($\beta = 4.406; P = 0.009$)可显著正向预测老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量,回归方程显著($F = 24.817; P < 0.001$)。Pearson相关性分析显示,老年DR患者NEI-VFQ-25评分与汉密尔顿焦虑量表、汉密尔顿抑郁量表呈负相关($r = -0.512, -0.488; P < 0.001$),与成人健康自我管理能力测评表评分呈正相关($r = 0.652; P < 0.001$)。**结论** 老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量降低,严重病变、DME、焦虑、抑郁、低自我管理能力为负向预测因素,血糖控制达标为正向预测因素。

【关键词】 老年人; 糖尿病视网膜病变; 视觉相关生活质量; 影响因素

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Evaluation of vision-related quality of life and its influencing factors in elderly patients with diabetic retinopathy

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the vision-related quality of life in the elderly patients with diabetic retinopathy (DR) and analyze its influencing factors. **Methods** A total of 330 elderly DR patients (DR group) and 310 elderly non-DR patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (non-DR group) were selected from Department of Ophthalmology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University from May 2020 to May 2023. The scores of 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI-VFQ-25) were compared between the two groups. The multivariate linear regression model was used to analyze the independent influencing factors of NEI-VFQ-25 scores in the DR patients, and the correlation between anxiety, depression, self-management ability and vision-related quality of life in them was analyzed. SPSS 22.0 was used for statistical analysis. and t- or F-test was used for comparison of quantitative data. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to analyze the correlation between anxiety, depression, self-management ability, and visual related quality of life. A multiple linear regression model was used to analyze the influencing factors of vision-related quality of life in the DR elderly patients. **Results** Totally, 640 questionnaires were distributed, and 560 valid questionnaires were collected. The analysis found that the total score of NEI-VFQ-25 in the DR group was (64.79 ± 14.21) points, and the subscale scores and total score of NEI-VFQ-25 were lower than those in the non-DR group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that severe lesion ($\beta = -0.253; P < 0.001$), complicated diabetic macular edema (DME) ($\beta = -0.224; P < 0.001$), anxiety ($\beta = -5.207; P = 0.005$), depression ($\beta = -5.534; P = 0.004$), and low self-management ability ($\beta = -6.942; P < 0.001$) could significantly negatively predict vision-related quality of life in the elderly DR patients, and that blood glucose control ($\beta = 4.406; P = 0.009$) could significantly positively

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predict vision-related quality of life in the DR elderly patients, and the regression equation was significant ($F=24.817$; $P<0.001$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that NEI-VFQ-25 score in the elderly DR patients was negatively correlated with Hamilton anxiety scale score and Hamilton depression scale score ($r=-0.512$, -0.488 ; $P<0.001$) and was positively correlated with the score of adult health self-management skill rating scale ($r=0.652$; $P<0.001$). **Conclusion** The vision-related quality of life in the elderly DR patients is reduced. The severity of lesion, DME, anxiety, depression and low self-management ability are negative predictors, and blood glucose control standard is a positive predictor.

[Key words] aged; diabetic retinopathy; vision-related quality of life; influencing factors

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糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是常见的糖尿病微血管并发症,可引起视觉障碍甚至致盲,随着全球糖尿病数量持续增加,DR已成为导致老年人失明的主要原因之一^[1]。DR不仅影响视觉功能,还进一步影响心理健康和日常生活,尤其是对于老年DR患者,视觉障碍所带来的病理负担和生活质量下降更为突出^[2]。既往研究多集中于DR的生物学机制和治疗手段,但对于疾病如何影响患者的生活质量及心理行为因素与生活质量之间的关联却鲜有深入探讨^[3]。研究显示,慢性病患者心理健康状况和行为因素可影响其病情进展和治疗效果^[4]。本研究旨在评估老年DR患者的视觉相关生活质量并深入挖掘其关联因素,旨在为DR患者的临床管理提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入2020年5月至2023年5月河北北方学院附属第一医院眼科老年DR患者(DR组)及同时期老年2型糖尿病非DR患者(非DR组)的临床资料。纳入标准:年龄≥60岁;符合2型糖尿病诊断标准^[5],根据《糖尿病视网膜病变临床诊疗指南》^[6]确诊为DR(DR组);经严格眼底检查确认无DR相关病变(非DR组);知情同意。排除标准:患有其他严重眼病;近半年内接受过眼部手术;有精神或认知障碍。经初步筛选,纳入DR组病例共330例、非DR组病例共310例,总样本量为640例。

1.2 方法

(1)采用美国国家眼科研究所视功能相关生命质量量表(25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire, NEI-VFQ-25)中文版评估视觉相关生活质量,该量表包含12个维度(25项):总体健康(1项)、总体视力(1项)、近视力活动(3项)、远视力活动(3项)、视觉社交功能(2项)、角色限制(2项)、依赖性(3项)、精神健康(3项)、颜色视觉(1项)、眼球疼痛感(2项)、周边视觉(1项)、驾驶

(3项),评分均值即为总分(0~100分)^[7]。(2)一般情况问卷,包括年龄、性别、文化程度、糖尿病病程、血糖达标[糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)<7%]情况、双眼受累情况、病变程度、是否合并糖尿病性黄斑水肿(diabetic macular edema, DME)。(3)焦虑^[8]:采用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton anxiety scale, HAMA)评估,总分>14分为焦虑。(4)抑郁^[9]采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton depression scale, HAMD)评估,总分>20分为抑郁。(5)自我管理能力^[10]采用成人健康自我管理能力测评表(rating scale of health self-management skill for adults, AHSMSRS)评估,总分38~<90分为低,90~<140分为中等,≥140分为高。(6)质量控制问卷发放和回收时提供面对面指导确保患者能理解并准确填写,严格审核剔除不符合要求的问卷,共发放640份问卷,最终筛选出560例(87.50%)有效问卷进行分析。DR组和非DR组患者各280例。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验。采用Pearson相关系数分析焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力与视觉相关生活质量的相关性;采用多元线性回归模型分析老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量调查结果

老年DR组患者NEI-VFQ-25总分(64.79 ± 14.21)分,明显低于非DR组(71.67 ± 12.73)分,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);且DR组患者NEI-VFQ-25子量表评分均低于非DR组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的单因素分析

老年DR患者NEI-VFQ-25评分在不同病变程度及合并DME、血糖达标、焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力情况中差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 两组患者视觉相关生活质量比较

Table 1 Comparison of vision-related quality of life between two groups ($n=280$, points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	Overall health	Overall vision	Near activities	Distance activities	Vision social functioning	Role limitations
DR	63.27±13.89	64.82±13.47	62.91±15.32	61.54±14.78	66.29±13.96	64.13±14.62
Non-DR	69.51±12.84	72.14±11.76	69.33±13.97	68.12±13.02	72.65±12.41	70.58±13.36
<i>t</i>	5.520	6.850	5.181	5.590	5.698	5.450
<i>P</i> value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Group	Dependency	Mental health	Color vision	Ocular pain	Peripheral vision	Driving
DR	65.48±12.96	66.79±13.21	67.32±13.64	62.87±14.57	65.09±13.18	64.46±14.51
Non-DR	71.46±11.79	73.29±12.05	74.21±12.53	68.92±13.28	72.11±11.64	71.38±13.09
<i>t</i>	5.711	6.083	6.225	5.135	6.680	5.925
<i>P</i> value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

DR: diabetic retinopathy.

表2 影响老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的单因素分析

Table 2 Single factor analysis of visual quality of life in elderly patients with DR (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Factor	<i>n</i>	NEI-VFQ-25 total score	<i>t/F</i>	<i>P</i> value
Gender			0.601	0.549
Male	136	65.31±14.54		
Female	144	64.29±13.88		
Age			1.673	0.096
≤75 years	158	65.97±14.02		
>75 years	122	63.12±14.29		
Education level			1.579	0.208
Below junior high	94	63.05±14.09		
High school/tech school	111	64.88±14.32		
College and above	75	66.92±13.69		
Eyes affected			1.742	0.083
One eye	152	66.42±14.07		
Both eyes	128	63.47±14.18		
Severity of lesions			6.100	<0.001
Mild NPDR	92	68.29±13.72		
Moderate NPDR	79	65.88±13.98		
Severe NPDR	63	63.03±14.27		
PDR	46	58.67±13.95		
Combined with DME			4.105	<0.001
Yes	120	60.51±14.11		
No	60	67.38±13.67		
Duration of diabetes mellitus			1.540	0.125
≤10 years	142	66.13±14.04		
>10 years	138	63.51±14.34		
Blood sugar control			2.585	0.010
Standard	146	67.01±13.92		
Non-standard	134	62.63±14.42		
HAMA			2.837	0.005
Yes	86	61.23±14.29		
No	194	66.41±14.01		
HAMD			2.932	0.004
Yes	78	60.78±14.12		
No	202	66.29±14.09		
AHSMRS			6.235	0.002
High	97	68.41±13.79		
Medium	115	64.72±14.18		
Low	68	60.57±14.31		

DR: diabetic retinopathy; NEI-VFQ-25: 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire; NPDR: non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR: proliferative diabetic retinopathy; DME: diabetic macular edema; HAMA: Hamilton anxiety scale; HAMD: Hamilton depression scale; AHSMRS: rating scale of health self-management skill for adults.

2.3 影响老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的多元线性回归分析

多元线性回归分析显示,严重病变、合并DME、焦虑、抑郁、低自我管理能力可显著负向预测老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量,血糖控制达标可显著正向预测老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量($P<0.05$);回归方程显著($F=24.817$, Adjust $R^2=0.482$; $P<0.001$;表3)。

表3 影响老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的多元线性回归分析

Table 3 Multiple linear regression analysis of effects on visual-related quality of life in elderly patients with DR

Factor	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i> value
Severe lesions	-2.517	-0.253	-6.128	<0.001
Combined with DME	-6.893	-0.224	-4.117	<0.001
Blood sugar control	4.406	0.192	2.594	0.009
Anxiety	-5.207	-0.172	-2.849	0.005
Depression	-5.534	-0.177	-2.945	0.004
Low self-management ability	-6.942	-0.218	-4.087	<0.001

DR: diabetic retinopathy; DME: diabetic macular edema.

2.4 老年DR患者焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力与视觉相关生活质量的相关性

Pearson相关性分析显示,老年DR患者NEI-VFQ-25评分与HAMA、HAMD呈负相关($r=-0.512$ 、 -0.488 ; $P<0.001$),与AHSMRS评分呈正相关($r=0.652$; $P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

现有的DR研究主要关注生物医学参数如眼底图像、最佳矫正视力等,无法全面反映DR对生活的影响,除此之外,心理健康与行为因素也可能影响患者的视觉相关生活质量。

本研究结果显示,老年DR患者NEI-VFQ-25评分各维度均较非DR者下降。既往研究^[11]显示DR患者日常生活、视觉功能等多方面与非DR患者存在差异,与本研究结果吻合。DR患者近视力活动、远视力活动和角色困难方面表现更差,在执行细致和需要集中注意力的任务时较困难;视觉社交功能下降提示患者在社交互动方面存在障碍,颜色视觉即颜色识别能力降低可对鉴别信号灯等日常活动产生负面影响;眼压增高、炎症、神经损伤可致眼部疼痛,增加生理不适和心理压力,持续疼痛可影响阅读、驾驶等视力密集型活动。

多元线性回归分析显示,严重病变、合并DME、焦虑、抑郁和低自我管理能力为老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量的负向预测因子,血糖控制达标为正向预测因子。早期病变通常无明显症状,但随病程进展,视觉障碍加剧,可致新生血管形成、视网膜水肿、玻璃体出血甚至视网膜脱落,进一步影响生活质量^[12]。DME是DR的常见并发症,可致视网膜细胞间液体积聚,视网膜变厚,压迫视觉轴^[13]。DME出现提示DR病情加剧,中心视野损害显著影响阅读、驾驶、面孔识别和精细手工活动能力。有效的血糖控制为正向预测因子,强调了血糖控制的重要性,其不仅可减缓DR进展,还对改善生活质量具有积极作用。

焦虑抑郁是常见心理障碍,与多种慢性病的生活质量密切相关^[14]。DR患者常因病情进展和担忧并发症而感到焦虑,这种对未来的不确定性使其在日常活动中出现回避行为,从而降低生活质量。与其他慢性疾病一样,DR使患者逐渐失去自主性和控制感,特别在老年群体中,视觉功能下降进一步加剧抑郁症状。抑郁状态可使患者缺失积极应对疾病的动力,进一步对生活质量产生负面影响^[15]。良好的自我管理能力有助于适应视觉障碍并积极配合治疗,故对生活质量有积极影响。Pearson相关性分析显示,NEI-VFQ-25评分与HAMA、HAMD呈负相关,与AHMSRS评分呈正相关,进一步证实了其相关性。

综上,老年DR患者视觉相关生活质量下降,病变严重性、合并DME、焦虑、抑郁、自我管理能力、血糖控制均为视觉相关生活质量的独立相关因素,且视觉相关生活质量与焦虑、抑郁呈负相关,与自我管理能力呈正相关。

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