

· 临床研究 ·

老年消化性溃疡患者疾病特征分析

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【摘要】目的 研究老年消化性溃疡(PU)患者疾病特征及其对生活质量的影响。**方法** 选取2021年1月至6月北京王府中西医结合医院老年PU患者120例,入组后完善各项检查并详细记录临床资料,采用匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI)评估患者睡眠质量,采用健康状况调查简表(SF-36)评估患者生活质量,采用自我护理力量表评估患者消化性溃疡自护能力。统计老年PU患者人口学特征、疾病诱因、发病季节、临床症状、特殊用药情况、并发症等临床特征。采用SPSS 23.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验及 χ^2 检验。采用多元线性回归分析老年PU患者生活质量影响因素。**结果** 老年PU患者以男性为主(男性:女性=1.67:1),其中胃溃疡(GU)68例(56.67%)、十二指肠溃疡(DU)52例(43.33%),解热或镇痛类药物应用(50.83%)是诱发老年PU的主要原因;老年PU患者中出现规律腹痛(17.50%)及规律腹胀(21.67%)等PU典型表现者占比较低,出现黑便(41.67%)、乏力(35.00%)及反酸(40.00%)等非典型症状者占比较高;特殊用药史方面,使用非甾体类药物者占比23.33%(28/120),使用抗凝药物者占比33.33%(40/120);老年PU患者中22.50%合并消化性溃疡出血,8.33%合并溃疡穿孔,5.83%合并幽门梗阻;对比发现,GU组患者溃疡直径>2 cm者占比、多发溃疡者占比,以及合并肠上皮化生、合并不典型增生者占比均高于DU组,幽门螺旋杆菌感染者占比低于DU组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。此外,老年PU患者生活质量36条目简明健康状况调查问卷中生理功能、生理职能、总体健康、生命力、精神健康及量表总得分均低于国内常模,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。多元线性回归分析提示,睡眠障碍($\beta=-0.274$; P<0.001)、PU相关并发症($\beta=-0.343$; P<0.001)及焦虑($\beta=-0.184$; P<0.001)能负向预测老年PU患者生活质量;而高水平自护能力($\beta=0.313$; P<0.001)能正向预测其生活质量,其共同解释患者生活质量31.50%的变异度。120例患者经治疗后均进行内镜随访检查,随访期间,除去失访人员,剩余76例患者中有14例(18.42%)在随访期内复发再次入院。**结论** 老年PU患者男性占比高于女性,GU更多见,患者临床症状不典型,PU相关并发症较多,主要为消化性溃疡出血,疾病主要诱因为应用解热或镇痛类药物,此外,患者并发症情况复杂,生活质量明显下降,再次入院率较高。

【关键词】 老年人; 消化性溃疡; 疾病特征; 生活质量; 影响因素

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Disease characteristics of elderly patients with peptic ulcer

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the disease characteristics and influencing factors of quality of life in elderly patients with peptic ulcer (PU). **Methods** A total of 120 elderly PU patients in Beijing Royal Integrative Medicine Hospital from January to June 2021 were selected. Upon enrollment, various examinations were completed and clinical data were recorded in detail. The sleep quality of the patients was assessed by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the quality of life by MOS 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36), and the self-care ability by Exercise of Self-Care Agency Scale (ESCA). The clinical characteristics such as demographic characteristics, disease causes, onset seasons, clinical symptoms, special medication, and complications of the elderly PU patients were statistically analyzed. SPSS 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test or χ^2 test, depending on data type. Multivariate linear regression model was used to analyze the factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly PU patients. **Results** The elderly PU patients were mainly male (male:female=1.67:1), including 68 (56.67%) of gastric ulcer (GU) and 52 (43.33%) of duodenal ulcer (DU). The use of antipyretic or analgesic drugs (50.83%) was the main cause of PU in the elderly. In the elderly PU patients, the proportions of typical PU symptoms such as regular abdominal pain

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(17.50%) and regular abdominal distension (21.67%) were low, and the proportions of atypical symptoms such as melena (41.67%), fatigue (35.00%) and acid reflux (40.00%) were high. In terms of special medication history, the patients using non-steroidal drugs accounted for 23.33% (28/120), and those using anticoagulant drugs accounted for 33.33% (40/120). Among the elderly PU patients, 22.50% had peptic ulcer bleeding, 8.33% had ulcer perforation, and 5.83% had pyloric obstruction. By comparison, the proportions of patients with ulcer diameter > 2 cm, with multiple ulcers, and with intestinal metaplasia and atypical hyperplasia in the GU group were higher than those in the DU group, while the proportion of patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the GU group was lower than that in the DU group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$ for all). In addition, the scores of physical function, role physical, general health, vitality, mental health, and the total score on the SF-36 scale in the elderly PU patients were lower than those of the domestic norms, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$ for all). Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that sleep disorders ($\beta = -0.274$; $P < 0.001$), PU-related complications ($\beta = -0.343$; $P < 0.001$), and anxiety ($\beta = -0.184$, $P < 0.001$) could negatively predict the quality of life of the elderly PU patients, while high level of self-care ability ($\beta = 0.313$; $P < 0.001$) could positively predict the quality of life, which together explained 31.50% of the variation of the patients' quality of life. All 120 patients underwent endoscopic follow-up examination after treatment. Excluding those who were lost to follow-up, 14 (18.42%) of the remaining 76 patients relapsed and were readmitted during follow-up. **Conclusion** The proportion of the male PU patients is higher than that of the female patients; GU is more common; the clinical symptoms of patients are not typical; PU-related complications are more common, mainly peptic ulcer bleeding; the main cause of the disease is the use of antipyretic or analgesic drugs. In addition, the comorbidities are complex, the quality of life is significantly reduced, and the readmission rate is higher.

[Key words] aged; peptic ulcer; disease characteristics; quality of life; influencing factors

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现阶段我国消化性溃疡(peptic ulcer, PU)患病率虽然整体呈下降趋势,但老年人群患病率仍在不断上升^[1,2]。随着我国老龄化的到来,老年PU的管理正面临巨大的挑战。同时,老年群体多存在多系统共病,导致PU具有极强的隐蔽性,故总结老年PU患者的临床特征,在帮助临床更好地管控老年PU、降低PU相关并发症及死亡率、提高患者生活质量中具有重要意义^[3]。本研究旨在对老年PU患者临床特征进行统计与分析,并对其生活质量及影响生活质量的相关因素进行研究,报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2021年1月至6月北京王府中西医结合医院收治的120例老年PU患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)满足《消化性溃疡病诊断与治疗规范》诊断标准且经消化内镜检查发现溃疡病灶^[4];(2)年龄≥60岁;(3)均自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)伴门脉高压、应激性溃疡或肿瘤等其他消化道疾病;(2)伴胃肠手术史;(3)伴血液系统疾病;(4)伴神经系统疾病;(5)病情危重;(6)伴酒精、药物依赖或认知功能障碍;(7)交流沟通困难;(8)临床资料不完整。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 患者入组后完善各项检查并收集以下资料。(1)一般人口学资料:内容包括性别、

年龄、职业、居住地、劳动性质、体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)及一般资料等,其中一般资料内容包括烟酒史、既往史、特殊用药史(主要包括糖皮质激素、非甾体类药物及抗凝药物)等。(2)PU病情资料:溃疡位置[胃溃疡(gastric ulcer, GU)、十二指肠溃疡(duodenal ulcer, DU)]、疾病诱因、发病季节、临床症状、合并症、特殊用药情况(主要包括糖皮质激素、非甾体药物及抗凝药物)、PU相关并发症。(3)辅助检查结果资料:包括胃镜检查结果(溃疡大小、溃疡个数、溃疡分期等)、¹⁴C呼气试验、病理组织检查结果等PU相关资料。

1.2.2 问卷调查 (1)采用匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(Pittsburgh sleep quality index, PSQI)评估患者睡眠质量^[5],总分0~21分,分别以≤7分和>7分为睡眠质量良好和不良,其Cronbach's α 系数为0.84。(2)采用36条目简明健康状况调查问卷(36-item short-form, SF-36)^[6]评估患者生活质量,量表包括生理机能(role physical, RP)、生理功能(physical function, PF)、躯体疼痛(bodily pain, BP)、总体健康(general health, GH)、生命力(vitality, VT)、情感机能(role emotional, RE)、社会功能(social function, SF)以及精神健康(mental health, MH)8个维度,总分为各维度得分相加并以百分制表示,满分为0~100分,得分越高表示生活质量水平越高,其Cronbach's α 系数为0.891。(3)采用自我护理能力量表(the exercise of self-care agency scale, ESCA)^[7]

评估患者消化性溃疡自护能力,量表包括自护知识、自我概念、自护技能及自护责任感等四个维度,共43个条目,各条目得分0~4分,总得分0~172分,总得分<58分为低水平,58~<114分为中等水平,≥114分为高水平。

1.2.3 研究方法 一般人口学资料、PU病情资料及患者辅助检查结果主要通过电子病历系统及检查单结果获得,患者合并症、特殊用药史等资料通过责任护士询问及查阅患者既往病历的方式获得;问卷资料要求患者在安静环境中按照自身实际情况进行填写,并当场回收。本研究按照溃疡位置不同分为GU组和DU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;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元线性回归分析老年PU患者生活质量影响因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 老年PU患者一般人口学资料及溃疡所在位置构成情况分析

本研纳入老年PU患者120例,其中男性75例,女性45例,男性:女性=1.67:1;年龄60~86(73.45 ± 10.33)岁;居住地为城镇患者67例,农村患者53例;体力劳动患者70例,脑力劳动患者50例;体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)17.0~26.0(23.45 ± 3.45)kg/m²;溃疡分布位置:GU患者68例,DU患者52例。

2.2 老年PU患者疾病诱因分析

解热或镇痛类药物应用(50.83%,61/120)是诱发老年PU的主要原因,其余诱因包括饮酒/刺激性饮食、精神因素及吸烟分别占比21.67%(26/120)、11.67%(14/120)及10.00%(12/120)。GU组患者68例,DU组患者52例,两组患者的疾病诱因构成比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.3 老年PU发病季节及临床症状统计

老年PU患者各季节发病率分布相似,出现规律腹痛(17.50%,21/120)及规律腹胀(21.67%,26/120)等PU典型表现的患者占比较低,出现黑便(41.67%,50/120)、乏力(35.00%,42/120)及反酸(40.00%,48/120)等非典型症状的患者占比较高。GU组及DU组发病季节及临床症状比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.4 老年PU患者合并症及用药情况统计

老年PU患者中合并高血压者占比40.83%(49/120),合并糖尿病者占比21.67%(26/120),合并血脂异常者占比13.33%(16/120),合并冠心病者占比15.00%(28/120),既往脑卒中者占比14.17%(17/120),合并呼吸系统病变者占比8.33%(10/120),合并其他病变者占比10.83%(13/120),使用糖皮质激素者占比5.00%(6/120),使用非甾体类药物者占比23.33%(28/120),使用抗凝药物者占比33.33%(40/120)。其中GU组及DU组患者合并症及用药情况比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表3)。

2.5 老年PU患者辅助检查结果特征分析

老年PU患者以单发溃疡为主(76.67%),溃疡直径多≤2cm(82.50%),溃疡分期多处于活动期(55.83%),其中22.50%合并消化性溃疡出血,8.33%合并溃疡穿孔,5.83%合并幽门梗阻;病理组织学检查提示,32.50%的患者合并腺体萎缩,11.67%合并肠上皮化生,5.83%合并不典型增生,2.50%合并癌变,共76例患者幽门螺旋杆菌(Helicobacter pylori, Hp)检查结果阳性,均行正规三联或四联抗Hp治疗,其中70例经治疗后复查Hp阴性,其余6例(其中GU组4例,DU组2例)经多次抗Hp治疗后复查依旧未阳性。GU组患者溃疡直径>2cm者占比、多发溃疡者占比,以及合并肠上皮化生、合并不典型增生者占比均高于DU组,Hp感染者占比低于DU组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表4)。

表1 老年PU患者疾病诱因分析

Table 1 Analysis of disease causes in elderly patients with PU

[n(%)]

Group	n	Smoking	Alcohol/stimulant diet	Antipyretic or analgesic drugs	Mental factors	Others
GU	68	7(10.29)	15(22.06)	35(51.47)	8(11.76)	3(4.41)
DU	52	5(9.62)	11(21.15)	26(50.00)	6(11.54)	4(7.69)
χ^2		0.015	0.014	0.026	0.002	0.577
P value		0.902	0.905	0.873	0.969	0.447

PU: peptic ulcer; GU: gastric ulcer; DU: duodenal ulcer.

表2 老年PU发病季节及临床症状统计

Table 2 Statistics of onset seasons and clinical symptoms of elderly PU

[n(%)]

Item	GU group	DU group	χ^2	P value
Onset season			1.047	0.790
Spring	18(26.47)	11(21.15)		
Summer	16(23.53)	15(28.85)		
Autumn	13(19.12)	12(23.08)		
Winter	21(30.88)	14(26.92)		
Clinical symptom				
Regular abdominal pain	12(17.65)	9(17.31)	0.002	0.961
Regular abdominal distension	15(22.06)	11(21.15)	0.014	0.905
Nausea and vomiting	10(14.71)	8(15.38)	0.011	0.918
Hematemesis	11(16.18)	9(17.31)	0.027	0.869
Melena	27(39.71)	23(44.23)	0.248	0.618
Loss of appetite	14(20.59)	12(23.08)	0.108	0.743
Weight loss	8(11.76)	7(13.46)	0.078	0.781
Anaemia	19(27.94)	15(28.85)	0.012	0.913
Fatigue	23(33.82)	19(36.54)	0.096	0.757
Acid reflux	27(39.71)	21(40.38)	0.006	0.940

PU: peptic ulcer; GU: gastric ulcer; DU: duodenal ulcer.

表3 老年PU患者合并症及用药情况统计

Table 3 Statistics of comorbidities and medication in elderly patients with PU

[n(%)]

Group	n	Comorbidity						Special medication		
		Hypertension	Diabetes mellitus	Dyslipidemia	Coronary heart disease	Previous cerebral stroke	Respiratory system lesion	Others	Glucocorticoids	Non-steroidal drugs
GU	68	26(38.24)	15(22.06)	9(13.24)	10(14.71)	8(11.76)	6(8.82)	8(11.76)	3(4.41)	15(22.06)
DU	52	23(44.23)	11(21.15)	7(13.46)	8(15.38)	9(17.31)	4(7.69)	5(9.62)	3(5.77)	13(25.00)
χ^2		0.438	0.014	0.001	0.011	0.745	0.049	0.141	0.114	0.143
P value		0.508	0.905	0.971	0.918	0.388	0.824	0.707	0.735	0.706

PU: peptic ulcer; GU: gastric ulcer; DU: duodenal ulcer.

表4 老年PU患者辅助检查结果特征分析

Table 4 Analysis of characteristics of auxiliary examination results in elderly patients with PU [n(%)]

Item	GU group (n=68)	DU group (n=52)	χ^2	P value
Ulcer size			8.747	0.003
≤2 cm	50(73.53)	49(94.23)		
>2 cm	18(26.47)	3(5.77)		
Lesion count			4.999	0.025
Single	47(69.12)	45(86.54)		
Multiple	21(30.88)	7(13.46)		
Ulcer staging			1.994	0.369
Active stage	35(51.47)	32(61.54)		
Scar stage	19(27.94)	14(26.92)		
Healing stage	14(20.59)	6(11.54)		
Complications				
Peptic ulcer bleeding	15(22.06)	12(23.08)	0.018	0.895
Ulcer perforation	6(8.82)	4(7.69)	0.049	0.824
Pyloric obstruction	4(5.88)	3(5.77)	0.001	0.979
Histopathology				
Glandular atrophy	26(36.76)	13(26.92)	2.353	0.125
Intestinal metaplasia	12(17.65)	2(3.85)	5.446	0.020
Atypical hyperplasia	7(10.29)	0(0.00)	5.685	0.017
Canceration	3(4.41)	0(0.00)	2.353	0.125
Hp infection	36(52.94)	40(76.92)	7.298	0.007

PU: peptic ulcer; GU: gastric ulcer; DU: duodenal ulcer; Hp: *Helicobacter pylori*.

2.6 老年PU患者生活质量分析

本研究的老年PU患者生活质量SF-36量表中PF、RP、GH、VT、MH及量表总得分均低于国内常模,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表5)。

2.7 影响老年PU患者生活质量的多元线性回归分析

多元线性回归分析提示,睡眠障碍、PU相关并发症及焦虑能负向预测老年PU患者生活质量,而高水平自护能力能正向预测其生活质量,其共同解释患者生活质量31.50%的变异度(表6)。

2.8 老年PU患者随访情况

120例患者经治疗后进行内镜随访检查,随访时间2个月至2年,平均(1.23 ± 0.43)年,其中44例患者失访(其中GU组共24例,DU组共20例),剩余76例患者中有14例在随访期内复发再次入院,复发率为18.42%。GU共9例复发,复发率为20.45%,DU组中共5例复发,复发率为15.63%,不同PU类型复发率比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.288$; $P=0.592$)。

表5 老年PU患者生活质量分析

Table 5 Quality of life analysis in elderly patients with PU

(points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	PF	BP	RP	GH	RE	VT	MH	SF	Total score
Elderly patients with PU	120	73.43±14.09	78.43±22.85	74.15±20.37	61.01±18.63	70.39±19.43	76.15±16.79	70.03±26.85	74.63±17.31	578.22±56.69
Domestic norm ^[8]	8448	89.01±15.73	81.99±31.65	80.40±19.79	66.03±20.87	71.15±18.09	84.60±18.15	77.04±35.45	75.23±16.69	625.45±77.85
t		11.393	1.297	3.626	2.767	0.482	5.353	2.279	0.413	6.993
P value		<0.001	0.195	<0.001	0.006	0.630	<0.001	0.023	0.680	<0.001

PU: peptic ulcer; PF: physical function; BP: bodily pain; RP: role physical; GH: general health; RE: role emotiona; VT: vitality; MH: mental health; SF: social function.

表6 影响老年PU患者生活质量的多元线性回归分析

Table 6 Multivariate linear regression analysis of quality of life in elderly PU patients

Factor	B	β	t	P value	F	Adjusted R ²
Sleep disorder	-0.415	-0.274	-3.644	<0.001	21.338	0.315
PU-related complications	-0.715	-0.343	-3.467	<0.001	-	-
Anxiety	-0.377	-0.184	-2.741	0.008	-	-
High level of self-care ability	0.655	0.313	4.674	<0.001	-	-

PU: peptic ulcer. -: no datum.

3 讨论

PU好发于胃与十二指肠,包括GU与DU,本研究120例老年PU中GU患者共68例(56.67%),DU患者共52例(43.33%)。提示老年PU患者以GU为主。此外,老年PU具有明显的性别差异,本研究中,男性PU患者是女性的1.67倍。这可能与男性中有吸烟、饮酒、辛辣饮食等不良习惯者多,进而诱发PU相关^[9]。关于老年PU的诱因分析,本研究发现,有50.83%(61/120)的患者PU诱因为服用解热或镇痛类药物,其余诱因包括饮酒/刺激性饮食、精神因素及吸烟分别占比21.67%、11.67%及10.00%。说明老年PU的主要诱因为药物因素。这与老年人群合并多系统疾病,习惯应用非甾体类药物相关^[10,11]。

此外,老年PU患者多表现为非典型症状,如黑便(41.67%)、乏力(35.00%)及反酸(40.00%)等,而出现规律腹痛、规律腹胀者占比较低(17.50%、21.67%),这与成旭东^[12]报道结果相似。这与老年人群生理功能减退导致对疼痛等症状感知能力降低有关。此外,老年PU患者PU相关并发症较多,其中22.50%合并消化性溃疡出血,8.33%合并溃疡穿孔,5.83%合并幽门梗阻,以上研究提示,老年PU患者典型临床表现更少,但实际上病情较重,并发症较多。临床应注重老年患者胃肠镜检查,提高PU筛查率,做好PU病情管理工作^[12,13]。

内镜检查结果显示,老年PU患者以单发溃疡

为主(76.67%),溃疡直径多≤2 cm(82.50%),溃疡分期多处于活动期(55.83%),病理组织学检查提示,32.50%的患者合并腺体萎缩,11.67%合并肠上皮化生,5.83%合并不典型增生,2.50%合并癌变,共76例患者Hp检查结果阳性,均行正规三联或四联抗Hp治疗,其中70例经治疗后复查Hp阴性,其余6例经多次抗Hp治疗后复查依旧未阳性。其中GU组患者溃疡直径>2 cm者占比、多发溃疡者占比,以及合并肠上皮化生、合并不典型增生者占比均高于DU组,Hp感染者占比低于DU组,提示GU患者的病情更为严重。

老年PU患者生活质量SF-36量表中PF、RP、GH、VT、MH及量表总得分均低于国内常模,说明PU主要影响患者PF、RP、GH、VT及MH等维度的生活质量。多元线性回归分析提示,睡眠障碍、PU相关并发症及焦虑能负向预测老年PU患者生活质量,而高水平自护能力能正向预测其生活质量。说明老年PU患者生活质量主要受以上因素影响,提示临床应注重老年PU患者睡眠障碍与焦虑情绪的调节,积极预防并处理PU相关并发症,采用各种手段提高患者自护能力^[14,15]。

患者出院后随访2个月至2年,平均(1.23±0.43)年,其中44例患者失访,剩余76例患者中有14例(18.42%)在随访期内复发再次入院,提示老年PU患者复发率较高。建议临床从提高患者服药依从性、内镜随访依从性、改善患者不良生活习惯与自护

能力入手,降低PU复发率。

综上,老年PU患者男性占比高于女性,GU更多见,患者临床症状不典型,PU相关并发症较多,主要为消化性溃疡出血,疾病主要诱因为应用解热或镇痛类药物。此外,患者合并症情况复杂,生活质量明显下降,再次入院率较高。

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