

· 临床研究 ·

多学科医疗团队干预与老年急性期患者疾病恢复的相关性

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【摘要】目的评估多学科医疗团队参与管理老年急性期疾病的疗效及预后。**方法**纳入2017年9月至2018年3月宜宾市第二人民医院老年医学科合并老年综合征并进行多学科干预的122例老年急性期患者作为研究组,选取2016年10月至2017年4月同科室合并老年综合征的140例老年急性期患者作为对照组。比较2组患者住院期间用药情况、患者满意度、住院费用、出院时Barthel日常生活能力(ADL)评分、住院天数、全因死亡率等结局指标。采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。组间比较采用t检验或卡方检验。**结果**与对照组比较,研究组患者的用药数量[(8.28±0.18) vs (9.33±0.22), P<0.05]及住院天数[(10.42±0.51) vs (11.21±0.73) d, P<0.05]减少,患者满意度[(97.56±4.19) vs (91.22±3.71)分, P<0.05]升高,患者住院费用[(7187.55±17.24) vs (7469.34±22.18) RMB ¥, P<0.05]下降,Barthel ADL评分[(83.36±4.29) vs (63.77±5.36), P<0.05]增高,全因死亡率下降(1.64% vs 4.63%, P<0.05)。**结论**在老年病房中,多学科医疗团队的医疗干预可使老年患者出院时ADL更加独立,住院时间更短且花费更低,死亡率下降,同时患者及其家属的满意度均更高。

【关键词】多学科医疗团队干预;老年人;急性期疾病;老年综合征

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Correlation between multidisciplinary medical intervention and recovery of the elderly patients with acute-phase diseases

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy of multidisciplinary medical intervention in the management of the elderly patients with acute-phase diseases and its effects on the prognosis. **Methods** Included as the study group were 122 elderly patients with acute-phase diseases and concomitant geriatric syndromes who received multidisciplinary medical intervention from September 2017 to March 2018, and as control group were 140 elderly patients with acute-phase diseases and concomitant geriatric syndromes treated from October 2016 to April 2017. The 2 groups were compared in the aspects of medications, patients' satisfaction, hospitalization expenditure, Barthel activities of daily living (ADL) score on discharge, days of hospitalization, all-cause mortality and other outcome measures. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for statistical analysis, and t test or Chi-square test for comparison between groups. **Results** Compared with control group, the applied drug species [(8.28±0.18) vs (9.33±0.22), P<0.05] and hospitalization length [(10.42±0.51) vs (11.21±0.73) d, P<0.05] decreased, patients' satisfaction [(97.56±4.19) vs (91.22±3.71) score, P<0.05] increased, hospitalization expenditure [(7187.55±17.24) vs (7469.34±22.18) RMB ¥, P<0.05] decreased, the Barthel ADL score [(83.36±4.29) vs (63.77±5.36), P<0.05] increased and all-cause mortality (1.64% vs 4.63%, P<0.05) decreased. **Conclusion** Multidisciplinary medical intervention in the elderly contributes to greater patient's independence, shorter hospitalization and lower expenditure, the decreased mortality, and greater satisfaction of patients and their families.

[Key words] multidisciplinary medical intervention; aged; acute-phase disease; geriatric syndromes

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在临床工作中我们发现越来越多的高龄老年患者因为急性疾病的打击,而出现了功能的丢失甚至失能,需要长期照护,这样给家庭和社会都带来了沉重

的负担,甚至导致老年患者的死亡。目前很多临床医师常常仅关注疾病的治疗,忽略了营养、早期康复对患者的帮助,以及多重用药对患者可能的再次

伤害。多学科团队合作是目前老年医学发展的方向,国外研究发现,住院多学科项目与出院时所有结局改善有关,包括更好的功能状态、减少入住疗养院以及减少死亡率^[1]。为了更好地促进老年患者的疾病恢复,改善老年患者在急性疾病后导致的功能丧失,使老年患者能尽快恢复急性疾病前状态,尽早回归家庭、回归社会,我们对此展开研究。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

我们纳入2017年9月至2018年3月宜宾市第二人民医院老年医学科进行老年综合评估后发现合并老年综合征的年龄≥65岁的老年急性期疾病患者122例作为研究组,纳入2016年10月至2017年4月同科室进行老年综合评估后合并老年综合征的年龄≥65岁的急性期患者140例作为对照组。排除标准:(1)姑息医疗;(2)日常生活能力(activities of daily living, ADL)长期重度依赖;(3)重度痴呆;(4)拒绝多学科治疗及干预老年综合征。

1.2 方法

对照组仅给予急性疾病常规内科治疗。研究组在常规内科治疗的基础上给与多学科干预,纳入的学科包括:康复干预、营养干预、药剂干预以及心理干预。干预的实施:对研究组衰弱 Fried 评分≥3分、

谵妄(confusion assessment method, CAM)评分(+),简易精神状态量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)<26分、微型营养评定法简版(mini-nutritional assessment short form, MNA-SF)<11分、近1年内发生过跌倒(Yes, Y)、疼痛[视觉模拟评分(visual analogue score, VAS)]>3分、ADL<6分、便失禁(Yes, Y)、便秘(Yes, Y)进行多学科讨论,制定康复方案,以出院为患者观察周期。观察2组患者住院治疗期间的相关结局指标,包括用药情况、患者满意度、住院费用、出院时 Barthel ADL 评分、住院天数、全因死亡率等。

多学科团队由固定的康复、药剂及营养、心理医师组成,进行总体质量控制。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。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。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者一般资料比较

研究组年龄(76.3±3.2)岁,对照组年龄(77.1±2.9)岁,2组患者纳入的急性期疾病与老年综合征方面比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

Item	Control group (<i>n</i> =140)	Study group (<i>n</i> =122)	<i>t</i> / χ^2	P value
Gender(male/female, <i>n</i>)	94/46	83/39		
CHD, heart failure, arrhythmia, hypertension[<i>n</i> (%)]	19(13.57)	14(11.48)	0.00	0.62
Stroke[<i>n</i> (%)]	23(16.43)	25(20.49)	0.25	0.44
AECOPD, lung infection[<i>n</i> (%)]	30(20.83)	25(20.49)	0.05	0.54
Gastrointestinal bleeding, decompensation of liver cirrhosis, peptic ulcer[<i>n</i> (%)]	19(13.57)	15(12.30)	0.05	0.56
Diabetic complication[<i>n</i> (%)]	22(15.71)	22(18.03)	0.72	0.34
OAD, osteoporosis[<i>n</i> (%)]	23(16.43)	18(14.75)	0.03	0.59
Others[<i>n</i> (%)]	4(2.86)	3(2.46)	0.06	0.71
Senile syndrome				
Frailty(Fried)(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.91±0.22	3.96±0.17	5.44	0.63
Delirium(CAM)(+)[<i>n</i> (%)]	18(12.86)	14(11.48)	0.08	0.54
Cognitive dysfunction(MMSE)(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.48±0.91	22.35±0.74	3.29	0.72
Fall(Y)[<i>n</i> (%)]	21(15.00)	22(18.03)	0.19	0.46
Disability(ADL)(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.34±0.31	5.28±0.29	7.07	0.41
Sleep disorders(Y)[<i>n</i> (%)]	89(63.57)	83(68.03)	0.20	0.39
Constipation(Y)[<i>n</i> (%)]	50(35.71)	43(35.25)	0.51	0.31
Fecal incontinence(Y)[<i>n</i> (%)]	11(7.86)	12(9.84)	0.01	0.67
Chronic pain(Y)[<i>n</i> (%)]	38(27.14)	31(25.41)	0.07	0.50
Nutritional risk(MNA-SF)(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	10.36±0.53	9.44±0.39	6.58	0.45
Anxiety/depression(GDS/SAS)[<i>n</i> (%)]	18(12.86)	20(16.39)	0.00	0.62

CHD: chronic heart disease; AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; OAD: osteoarticular disease; CAM: confusion assessment method; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; ADL: activities of daily living; MNA-SF: mini-nutritional assessment short form; GDS: geriatric depression scale; SAS: self-rating anxiety scale

2.2 2组患者总体住院临床预后比较

在患者总体预后方面,2组患者住院期间无论口服药物或者静脉用药,用药数量均明显减少,差异有统计学意义;与对照组相比,研究组患者住院天数缩短,差异有统计学意义;住院期间患者理疗费用升高,药品费用下降,而住院总费用下降,与对照组相比差异均有统计学意义;研究组患者住院满意度升高,与对照组相比差异有统计学意义;在研究组,患者住院死亡率下降,与对照组相比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 单系统疾病临床预后比较

无论在心血管疾病、脑血管疾病以及内分泌糖尿病等方面,与对照组相比,研究组患者的用药情况、住院天数、住院费用方面均减少,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

随着中国老龄化的快速发展,2013年中国老年人口已达到2.02亿,并以年均100万人的速度持续增长。随之而来的老年人各种器官、系统的疾病以

表2 2组患者总体临床预后对比

Table 2 Comparison of overall clinical prognosis between two groups

Item	Control group ($n = 140$)	Study group ($n = 122$)	t	P value
Drug species(n , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.33 ± 0.22	8.28 ± 0.18	6.54	0.02
Intravenous drug	3.42 ± 0.17	2.54 ± 0.19	10.37	0.01
Oral drug	5.91 ± 0.25	5.64 ± 0.22	3.79	0.04
Hospitalization length(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.21 ± 0.73	10.42 ± 0.51	7.13	0.00
Patient's satisfaction(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	91.22 ± 3.71	97.56 ± 4.19	-2.29	0.04
The total cost(RMB ¥, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	7469.34 ± 22.18	7187.55 ± 17.24	9.94	0.04
Drug cost	2473.60 ± 14.66	2135.28 ± 10.5	8.56	0.03
Services and physical therapy	826.33 ± 9.54	1233.09 ± 7.74	-5.52	0.01
Barthel ADL(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	63.77 ± 5.36	83.36 ± 4.29	6.24	0.02
All-cause mortality[n (%)]	9(6.43)	2(1.64)	3.43	0.04

ADL: activities of daily living

表3 2组患者各系统疾病临床预后分别比较

Table 3 Comparison of systemic disease-based prognosis between two groups

Item	Control group ($n = 140$)	Study group ($n = 122$)	t	P value
Cardiovascular disease				
Drug species(n)	9.41 ± 0.31	8.17 ± 0.29	3.79	0.01
Hospitalization length(d)	12.18 ± 0.36	11.02 ± 0.39	7.13	0.00
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7780.21 ± 22.18	7529.45 ± 16.55	9.94	0.04
Digestive disease				
Drug species(n)	9.12 ± 0.22	7.69 ± 0.18	3.79	0.01
Hospitalization length(d)	10.52 ± 0.28	9.54 ± 0.46	6.55	0.02
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7318.94 ± 16.55	7017.19 ± 15.44	8.28	0.04
Cerebrovascular disease				
Drug species(n)	9.39 ± 0.33	8.12 ± 0.27	5.66	0.02
Hospitalization length(d)	12.36 ± 0.42	11.07 ± 0.39	6.64	0.01
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7946.52 ± 16.37	7355.71 ± 19.58	4.81	0.02
Lower respiratory tract infection				
Drug species(n)	8.97 ± 0.13	7.06 ± 0.20	5.54	0.03
Hospitalization length(d)	9.25 ± 0.57	8.47 ± 0.49	9.67	0.04
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7693.05 ± 17.22	7248.91 ± 19.30	8.77	0.03
Endocrine disease				
Drug species(n)	8.41 ± 0.33	7.37 ± 0.25	2.77	0.01
Hospitalization length(d)	9.57 ± 0.61	7.32 ± 0.69	7.51	0.00
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7025.94 ± 12.76	6343.90 ± 13.47	8.83	0.00
Osteoarthritis				
Drug species(n)	6.48 ± 0.19	5.08 ± 0.23	9.01	0.03
Hospitalization length(d)	12.26 ± 0.67	11.17 ± 0.41	3.37	0.02
The total cost(RMB ¥)	7277.30 ± 16.35	6993.44 ± 15.59	6.40	0.03

及衰老相关的影响,不仅是专科医师单系统疾病的诊治,更需要老年科医师的全人综合管理的实施。

目前老年医学的发展不光是老年综合评估,更包括多学科团队共同治疗。老年综合评估是老年人全面照顾的核心和重要组成部分^[2],能够增加对老年相关问题的发现和证实^[3-5],但评估后改善结局(如减少住院、减少入住疗养院和降低死亡率)的能力取决于具体的老年综合评估模型及其实施的环境。因此多学科团队康复或者老年急性期快速恢复病房(Acute Care for Elders, ACE)以促进老年人恢复、活动以及模拟居家环境,为老年人重新自理做准备而诞生。

既往的研究发现,住院多学科项目与出院时所有结局改善有关,包括更好的功能状态($OR = 1.75$, $95\% CI 1.31 \sim 2.35$)、减少入住疗养院($RR = 0.64$, $95\% CI 0.51 \sim 0.81$)以及减少死亡率($RR = 0.72$, $95\% CI 0.55 \sim 0.95$)^[1]。多学科团队不仅提高了不同层次医疗工作者之间的沟通^[6],相比一般医院保健,ACE病房涉及更强化的出院计划以及更详细的患者教育来提高用药依从性,而且ACE病房提供的保健服务使得出院时ADL更加独立,出院后入住疗养院更少,住院时间更短且花费更低^[6-8],30 d再入院率降低^[6,7],同时患者、患者家属、医师和护士的满意率都更高^[6,9]。目前国内老年医学发展过程中涉及多学科团队干预的研究较少,对此我们也展开相应讨论。而在我们的研究中也发现,与未进行多学科团队干预的患者相比,研究组不光在住院时间、住院费用、患者满意度方面均有明显的变化,出院时ADL评分更高,更有利于患者院外独立生活,表明多学科团队干预能明显改善所有住院患者的总体结局指标,同样在单个系统疾病方面也显示出了这样的优势。

既往的研究也显示老年患者因药物不良反应住院的可能性是年轻成人的4倍^[10],70岁及以上的住院患者中有15%至少经历过1次药物不良反应,其中一半以上被认为是可预防的^[11]。在我们的研究中,因为有药剂师的参与,研究组患者住院期间使用药物数量明显减少,与对照组相比差异有统计学意义,因此在多病共存、多药共用的老年患者中,药物不良反应导致的伤害明显减少。

综上所述,多学科医疗团队干预老年急性期患者、或长期参与老年病房工作,更有利于患者康复。

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