

· 临床研究 ·

老年人便秘与衰弱的相关性

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年人便秘与衰弱的相关性,为临床干预提供依据。**方法** 回顾性分析北京协和医院老年医学科473例住院老年患者的综合评估资料,便秘采用症状诊断,衰弱应用FRAIL量表及躯体功能评估。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验、方差分析或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较,采用logistic回归分析衰弱与便秘的相关性。**结果** 便秘发生率无衰弱患者为20.1%(49/244),衰弱前期患者为31.5%(51/162),而衰弱患者为47.8%(32/67),各组间比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=21.58, P<0.001$)。便秘患者较无便秘者躯体功能较差,5次起坐分别为[(14.0±8.8)和(11.7±5.4)s]、最大握力分别为[(23.8±8.5)和(26.2±9.0)kg]、简易体能状况量表评分分别为[(9.1±3.1)和(10.2±2.6)分],组间比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。此外,多因素logistic回归提示便秘与衰弱、抑郁及跌倒相关($P<0.05$)。**结论** 老年人便秘与衰弱密切相关,与体能下降和老年综合征呈共病状态,需要全人管理。

【关键词】 老年人;便秘;衰弱;老年综合征;躯体功能

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Correlation between constipation and frailty in the elderly

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the correlation between constipation and frailty in the elderly in order to provide the evidence for clinical intervention. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was carried out on the comprehensive data from 473 hospitalized elderly patients admitted to Department of Geriatrics, Peking Union Medical College Hospital from September 2016 to June 2019. Constipation was diagnosed by symptoms, and status of frailty was assessed by FRAIL scale and physical function evaluation. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for data analysis. According to different data type, t test, variance analysis or χ^2 test was used for data comparison, and logistic regression was used to analyze the correlation between frailty and constipation. **Results** The prevalence of constipation was 20.1% (49/244) in the non-frailty patients, 31.5% (51/162) in the pre-frailty patients, and 47.8% (32/67) in the frail patients, and the differences were statistically significant among the three groups ($\chi^2=21.58, P<0.001$). The constipation patients had poor physical function, with longer time in 5-times sit-stand test [(14.0±8.8) vs (11.7±5.4) s], lower maximum handgrip strength [(23.8±8.5) vs (26.2±9.0) kg], and lower points of short physical performance battery (SPPB) [(9.1±3.1) vs (10.2±2.6) points] when compared with the patients without constipation ($P<0.05$). In addition, multivariate logistic regression showed that constipation was related to frailty, depression and falls ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** In the elderly, constipation is closely related to frailty, and comorbid with declined physical function and geriatric syndromes, needing comprehensive care.

【Key words】 aged; constipation; frailty; geriatric syndromes; physical function

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慢性便秘是老年人最常见的功能性胃肠道问题,据报道≥60岁老年人慢性便秘患病率高达30%~40%^[1]。便秘虽然不致命,但是会严重影响

老年人的生活质量^[2]。老年人便秘的发生有多种原因和因素^[3,4],比如体力活动少等^[5]。另外有研究发现,便秘与患者的躯体、智力及社交功能下降相

关^[6];而衰弱是老年人多系统功能及其储备能力下降的状态,可表现为躯体衰弱、认知衰弱和心理衰弱等,体力活动减少是衰弱的重要临床表现。鉴于衰弱与便秘均是功能性疾病,并且均与躯体活动量相关,他们之间是否存在相关性目前相关文献报道不多,因此,本研究探讨老年人便秘与衰弱的相关性,为临床干预提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入2016年9月至2019年6月收入北京协和医院老年示范病房且有老年综合评估数据的老年患者。从科室老年综合评估数据库中检索到637例患者,其中20例缺乏姓名和(或)年龄等重要信息,70例年龄<65岁,进一步分析有43例次为重复录入或再次入院,此外,还有31例缺少便秘相关数据,故最终共有473例患者纳入分析。

1.2 研究方法

基于老年综合评估数据库,回顾性分析衰弱与便秘的相关性,本研究获得北京协和医院伦理委员会的批准(S-K1232)。所有收入本病房的患者均在入院后48 h内完成老年综合评估,包括便秘和衰弱评估,以及视力障碍、听力障碍、认知功能损害、抑郁或焦虑、睡眠障碍、尿失禁、慢性疼痛及多重用药等其他老年常见问题(也称为老年综合征)的评估。

慢性便秘:根据症状诊断,如大便少、质硬伴排出困难,或7 d内自发性排便不超过2次等^[3],病程半年以上。**衰弱:**应用衰弱筛查(FRAIL)量表^[7,8]对衰弱进行筛查,其中0分为正常,1~2分为衰弱前期,≥3分为衰弱。同时测定正常步速、优势手最大握力、5次起坐测试及站立平衡等评估患者的躯体功能,计算简易体能状况量表(short physical performance battery,SPPB)得分。应用简易智能状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination,MMSE)进行认知功能筛查(评分<27分为异常);应用抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale,SDS)(标准分>50为异常)、焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale,SAS)(标准分>50为异常)进行情绪问题筛查;尿失禁评估,1年内尿失禁发生超过5 d则为尿失禁;以是否影响日常生活来判断是否存在视力或听力障碍;并询问近1年内的跌倒史。应用简易营养评价法简表(mini-nutritional assessment short form,MNA-SF)评估营养不良风险,并应用Barthel指数评价个人日

常基本生活自理能力。应用欧洲五维健康量表VAS(visual analogue scale of EuroQol 5-dimension questionnaire,EQ-5D VAS)评估生活质量。全面记录疾病谱、用药清单,并计算Charlson共病指数。所有老年综合评估由通过考核的专业人员在网上老年综合评估平台“和年老年管理”上实施。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件对数据进行统计学处理。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,计数资料以例数(百分率)表示。单因素比较,计量资料采用t检验或方差分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,应用logistic回归分析便秘的相关因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般资料比较

473例患者中,男性224例,女性249例,平均年龄(76.3 ± 7.1)岁;Charlson共病指数(1.1 ± 1.3),长期服药(5.4 ± 5.5)种,日常生活活动能力Barthel指数(80.7 ± 23.9),132例(27.9%)有便秘问题。便秘患者与非便秘患者年龄、性别、教育程度、婚姻状态、体质指数、Charlson共病指数及Barthel指数方面比较,差异均无统计学意义。便秘患者的用药数多于非便秘患者[(6.2 ± 8.7)和(5.0 ± 3.2)种],差异有统计学意义($t=5.616,P=0.046$)。总体生活质量方面, EQ-5D VAS评分便秘组低于非便秘组[(65.6 ± 15.9)和(70.1 ± 16.6)分],差异有统计学意义($t=0.589,P=0.029$;表1)。

2.2 便秘与衰弱的相关性分析

基于FRAIL量表评分,无衰弱组、衰弱前期组与衰弱组患者便秘发生率比较,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=21.58,P<0.001$;表2)。而132例老年便秘患者中,分别有51/132(38.6%)和32/132(24.2%)是衰弱前期和衰弱的老人。

2.3 便秘与躯体功能指标的相关性分析

便秘与非便秘患者在躯体功能方面比较,5次起坐分别为[(14.0 ± 8.8)和(11.7 ± 5.4)s],最大握力分别为[(23.8 ± 8.5)和(26.2 ± 9.0)kg],SPPB评分分别为[(9.1 ± 3.1)和(10.2 ± 2.6)分],组间比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);而在正常步速方面,差异无统计学意义(表3)。

2.4 便秘相关因素的logistic回归分析

将便秘作为因变量,将与便秘进行单因素分析有统计学意义的用药数、视力损害、尿失禁、MNA-SF

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Total (n=473)	No-constipation patients (n=341)	Constipation patients (n=132)	t/X ²	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	76.3±7.1	76.2±7.1	76.7±7.0	0.874	0.508
Gender [n (%)]				0.261	0.681
Male	224(47.4)	159(46.6)	65(49.2)		
Female	249(52.6)	182(53.4)	67(50.8)		
Marital status [n (%)]				0.123	0.403
Married	353(74.6)	256(75.1)	97(73.5)		
Unmarried/widowed/divorced	120(25.4)	85(24.9)	35(26.5)		
Education [n (%)]				1.821	0.769
Illiterate	40(8.5)	32(9.4)	8(6.1)		
Primary school	68(14.4)	47(13.8)	21(15.9)		
Middle school	160(33.8)	117(34.3)	43(32.6)		
College and above	184(38.9)	130(38.1)	54(40.9)		
No information	21(4.4)	15(4.4)	6(4.5)		
Smoking habit [n (%)]				2.781	0.249
Non-smoker	322(68.1)	228(66.9)	94(74.0)		
Past smoker	97(20.5)	70(20.5)	27(21.3)		
Current smoker	37(7.8)	31(9.1)	6(4.7)		
No information	17(3.6)	12(3.5)	5(3.8)		
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	23.7±4.9	23.4±5.0	23.9±5.1	0.288	0.384
Charlson comorbidity index ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.1±1.3	1.1±1.3	1.1±1.2	0.354	0.785
Number of medications ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	5.4±5.5	5.0±3.2	6.2±8.7	5.616	0.046
Barthel index ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	80.7±23.9	80.5±24.0	81.1±23.7	0.020	0.801
EQ-5D VAS (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	69.0±16.5	70.1±16.6	65.6±15.9	2.195	0.029

BMI: body mass index; VAS: visual analogue scale; EQ-5D VAS: visual analogue scale of EuroQol 5-dimension questionnaire.

表2 各衰弱状态患者便秘发生率比较

Table 2 Comparison of constipation occurrence among patients with different degrees of frailty [n (%)]

Group	n	No-constipation	Constipation	χ^2	P value
Non-frailty	244	195(79.9)	49(20.1)	21.58	P<0.001
Pre-frailty	162	111(68.5)	51(31.5)		
Frailty	67	35(52.2)	32(47.8)		

表3 便秘与非排便患者躯体功能比较

Table 3 Correlation analysis of constipation and physical function

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

Group	FTSST (s)	Handgrip strength (kg)	Usual gait speed (m/s)	SPPB (points)
Constipation	14.0±8.8	23.8±8.5	0.88±0.36	9.1±3.1
No-constipation	11.7±5.4	26.2±9.0	0.92±0.27	10.2±2.6
t	12.67	1.18	8.51	13.18
P value	0.003	0.010	0.165	<0.001

FTSST: five-times sit-to-stand test; SPPB: short physical performance battery.

评分、SDS 评分、SAS 评分、MMSE 评分、跌倒史和 FRAIL 评分作为自变量, 进行多因素 logistic 回归分析, 结果提示便秘与跌倒史 ($OR = 2.52$, 95% CI

1.42~4.49, $P = 0.002$)、衰弱 FRAIL 评分 ($OR = 1.49$, 95% CI 1.20~1.84, $P < 0.001$) 及抑郁 SDS 评分 ($OR = 1.03$, 95% CI 1.00~1.06, $P = 0.027$) 相关(表4)。

表4 便秘影响因素的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate logistic analysis of influencing factors for constipation

Variable	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95% CI	P value
Number of medication	0.03	0.04	0.61	1.03	0.96–1.10	0.433
Vision impairment	0.69	0.41	2.84	2.00	0.89–4.46	0.092
Urinary incontinence	0.22	0.31	0.51	1.24	0.68–2.27	0.475
MNA-SF	0.02	0.22	0.01	1.02	0.67–1.55	0.938
MMSE	0.01	0.03	0.06	1.01	0.95–1.07	0.809
SDS	0.03	0.01	4.91	1.03	1.00–1.06	0.027
SAS	-0.01	0.02	0.46	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.499
Fall history	0.93	0.29	9.94	2.52	1.42–4.49	0.002
FRAIL	0.40	0.11	13.46	1.49	1.20–1.84	0.000

MNA-SF: mini-nutritional assessment short form; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; SDS: self-rating depression scale; SAS: self-rating anxiety scale.

3 讨 论

本研究结果显示,便秘与衰弱密切相关,衰弱前期老年人便秘的发生率为31.5%,而衰弱患者便秘的发生率为47.8%。便秘老年患者中,有38.6%是衰弱前期,24.2%是衰弱期。有研究发现,便秘是衰弱的危险因素^[9],便秘与营养不良相关^[10],而营养不良与衰弱发病相关^[11]。本研究中,多因素分析提示衰弱独立于其他老年综合征,与便秘相关($OR = 1.49, P < 0.001$)。衰弱被称为“Geriatric Giant”,在这个巨人身上常同时有多种老年医学问题,如多重用药、尿失禁、视力损害、情绪障碍、认知功能、跌倒等。本研究中首次发现,跌倒史阳性与便秘相关性最高,可能与跌倒是躯体衰弱的最敏感指标有关^[12]。鉴于衰弱老年人的脆弱性和易损性增加,任何问题若得不到恰当处理,都会引起不良后果。老年人便秘与衰弱共病率较高,因此对老年便秘患者的管理需要充分重视衰弱的评估和管理,进行综合评估和全人管理方能有效促进康复,提高其生活质量。

便秘的发生与躯体功能下降相关。本研究发现便秘与跌倒相关,便秘患者在肌肉力量(握力)和下肢功能(5次起坐测试及SPPB评分)方面较非便秘患者差,其相关解释是结肠的慢传输和出口梗阻参与了便秘的发病。结肠的慢传输主要与肠道平滑肌及内脏神经病变相关,出口梗阻型则与盆底功能相关^[13,14]。盆底功能与躯体功能相关,有研究发现,盆底肌肉力量与有氧活动能力和习惯性体力活动相关^[15];另外,系统性回顾和荟萃分析也发现,运动锻炼可明显改善便秘患者的症状^[16]。因此便秘与躯体功能下降相关,而运动锻炼是对便秘临床干预的潜在有效措施。

多因素回归分析提示抑郁与便秘相关,荟萃分析也发现便秘患者焦虑和抑郁症状的患病率较高^[17],这可能与5-羟色胺分泌失衡有关,因为肠5-羟色胺系统有助于改善胃肠运动,而它也作为一种神经递质存在于中枢神经系统中,有助于心理健康^[18,19]。另外,便秘的发生与脑-肠-微生态轴的功能异常有关^[20],肠道相关的代谢、免疫和神经免疫交互功能异常;内毒素血症、系统性炎症和神经炎症,可以引起大脑功能异常。因此,便秘患者要注意抑郁情绪的筛查和管理。

本研究的局限性如下:衰弱老人出现便秘,也可能与进食少、牙齿和咀嚼功能下降而引起进食种类受限及衰弱相关的体力活动减少等因素相关,但本研究中未统计患者的进食能量、食物种类及体力活动量等信息;药物也会影响便秘,本研究中仅统计了用药数量,未对具体用药进行分析;另外,这是一个回顾性研究,证据等级稍低。

总之,老年人便秘与衰弱密切相关,与躯体功能下降、抑郁、跌倒等多种老年问题相关,因此,对老年便秘患者需要重视衰弱评估和全人管理。

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