

· 临床研究 ·

社区老年人潜在不适当用药与衰弱的相关性

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【摘要】 目的 使用中国标准筛查社区老年患者潜在不适当用药(PIM),并研究PIM、神经系统PIM与衰弱的相关性。**方法** 招募2018年12月至2019年3月北京某社区的老年人,记录其一般情况、患病情况及用药情况。使用埃德蒙德衰弱量表评估衰弱情况。根据《中国老年人潜在不适当用药目录》筛查PIM。根据查尔森共病指数判断共病严重情况。采用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据分析。按照数据类型不同,组间比较采用t检验、非参数秩和检验及卡方检验。使用logistic回归分析PIM与衰弱、神经系统PIM与衰弱之间的关联。**结果** 最终纳入老年患者562例,年龄65~97岁,男性188例(33.4%)。年龄中位数为85(82,88)岁。PIM使用率为69.6%(391/562),PIM使用在年龄、性别、照护情况、收入、药物数量、多重用药、查尔森共病指数评分(CCI)以及衰弱评分中差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。其中神经系统PIM使用率为23.8%(134/562),最常用的5种神经系统PIM为艾司唑仑、唑吡坦、地西泮、尼麦角林及劳拉西泮。314例(55.9%)老年人衰弱,重度衰弱老年人为32例(5.7%)。衰弱程度与高龄、CCI、多重用药以及PIM使用差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。多因素分析表明,神经系统PIM与衰弱显著,且独立相关($OR=1.597$, 95% CI 1.051~2.428)。**结论** 社区老年人PIM使用率较高,且衰弱人数多。神经系统PIM与衰弱有显著且独立相关性。

【关键词】 老年人; 多重用药; 潜在不适当用药; 衰弱; 共病**【中图分类号】** R592; R917**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2021.08.121**Correlation of potentially inappropriate medication and frailty in community-dwelling elderly**SHAN Qing¹, HU Bo¹, CHEN Meng-Li^{2*}(¹Postgraduate School, ²Department of Pharmacy, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To screen potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) in the community-dwelling elderly with Chinese criteria and investigate the correlation of PIM, especially nervous system PIM with frailty. **Methods** Elderly people was recruited from a community in Beijing from December 2018 to March 2019. Their general condition, illness and medications were recorded. Edmonton frailty scale (EFS) was used to assess frailty and its level. PIM were evaluated according to the Lists of PIM for older adults in China, a country-specific Chinese PIM criteria. The severity of comorbidities was assessed according to the Charlson comorbidity index (CCI). SPSS statistics 24.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. The measure data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation ($\bar{x} \pm s$), and enumerate data were expressed as percentage (%). Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test, non-parametric test or χ^2 test depending on date type. Logistic regression analysis was employed to analyze the relationships between PIM and frailty, and between nervous system PIM and frailty. **Results** A total of 562 elderly patients were finally enrolled in this study. They were 65 to 97 years old, with a median age of 85 (82, 88) years, and the males accounted for 33.4% (188/562). The prevalence of PIM was 69.6%(391/562). PIM differed in age, gender, care situation, income, number of drugs, polypharmacy, CCI and EFS scores ($P<0.05$). The use rate of nervous system PIM was 23.8% (134/562). The 5 most commonly used nervous system PIMs were estazolam, zolpidem, diazepam, nicergoline and lorazepam. Among the 314 frail elderly patients (55.9%), 32 (5.7%) suffered from severe frailty. Logistic regression analysis showed that the level of frailty was significantly different from advanced age, CCI score, polypharmacy, and the number of PIM used ($P<0.001$). Multivariate analyses showed that nervous system PIM was significantly and independently correlated with frailty ($OR=1.597$, 95% CI 1.051~2.428). **Conclusion** The prevalence of PIM is relatively high among the elderly in the community, and many of them have severe frailty. Nervous system PIM is significantly and independently related to frailty.

【Key words】 aged; polypharmacy; potentially inappropriate medication; frailty; comorbidity

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据统计,我国约7.0%的社区老年人受衰弱困扰^[1]。衰弱是一种高度虚弱的状态,是躯体、认知、心理和社会缺陷的复杂相互作用。与健壮老年人相比,衰弱老年人对外部压力适应力下降,行动不便,对外界辅助依赖性更大,对多重用药的耐受性更差,药物治疗主要用于症状缓解及保持机能^[2]。潜在不适当用药(potentially inappropriate medication,PIM)是指药物的潜在不良风险可能超过预期获益。然而,PIM和衰弱之间的关系仍未得到很好的验证,可能多重用药增加了PIM的使用,进而增加了可避免的住院和死亡风险^[3]。也可能与某一类特定的PIM使用相关,如镇静催眠类药物可导致跌倒,进而导致衰弱^[4]。本研究使用中国标准筛查社区老年患者PIM,并研究PIM、神经系统PIM与衰弱的相关性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2018年12月至2019年3月于北京某社区符合纳入标准的老年人进行观察性研究。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥65岁;(2)使用埃德蒙德衰弱量表确定衰弱状态;(3)可获得规律用药完整清单;(4)签订知情同意书。排除标准:(1)拒绝参与本研究;(2)重症和疾病终末期患者;(3)无法获得完整信息。本研究方案已通过中国人民解放军总医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批准号:S2019-168-01)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 使用调查问卷收集患者资料,包括性别、年龄、身高、体质量、吸烟、饮酒情况、婚姻状况、文化程度、收入情况、照护情况、患病情况及药物使用情况。

1.2.2 PIM筛查 使用《中国老年人潜在不适当用药目录》判断PIM。中国标准于2017年发布,包括13大类72种/类不适当药物的风险点和用药建议,以及27种疾病状态下44种/类用药风险点与使用建议^[5]。神经系统PIM为中国标准中的神经系统PIM。

1.2.3 衰弱评估 使用埃德蒙德衰弱量表(Edmonton frailty scale,EFS)评估衰弱。该量表有13项内容,包括认知能力、一般健康状况、功能独立性、社会支持、药物使用、营养、情绪、控制力和功能表现9个维度,由Rolfson等^[6]于2006年在原始版本的衰弱表型上进行扩展。分数越高衰弱程度越严重,最高为17分,0~4分健壮(fit),5~6分表现衰弱(unfit),7~8分轻度衰弱(mildly frail),9~10分中度衰弱(moderately frail),11~17分严重衰弱

(severely frail),其中≥5分为衰弱。

1.2.4 共病评价 使用查尔森共病指数(Charlson comorbidity index,CCI)评估共病情况。CCI由Charlson等^[7]于1987年参考不同疾病对患者1年死亡率的相对危险度开发。CCI包括疾病评估、严重程度评估和评分系统。其中疾病评估包括19项疾病,根据疾病严重程度权重分别赋予1、2、3和6分以评估严重程度;并根据年龄调整分值,50~59岁计1分,每增加10岁增加1分。

1.3 质量控制

研究人员使用统一的仪器设备,按照统一标准进行身高、体质量的测量。经过统一培训后的专职2名医师及1名药师对参与者进行病史询问和药物使用情况调查,并负责PIM、EFS评估及CCI计算。两名工作人员分别核查患者药物信息,判断并记录PIM,若有分歧由通信作者陈孟莉主任药师进行最终评判。在PIM评估过程中,2位审阅者单独进行,互不干扰。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均值±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,连续变量使用t检验或非参数秩和检验,无序分类变量采用卡方检验,单向有序分类变量采用非参数秩和检验。根据PIM的使用与否对基线特征进行分析。第1个模型中调整年龄和性别;在第2个模型中将CCI纳入调整;将文化程度、婚姻状况、收入情况、体质量指数、吸烟状况、过去1年的饮酒状况纳入第3个模型。使用logistic回归分析PIM与衰弱、神经系统PIM与衰弱之间的关系。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 研究对象基本信息与PIM使用

共565例患者参与本研究,其中重复参与2例,未做EFS评估1例,最终纳入562例。其中男性188例,女性374例;年龄65~97岁,平均85(82,88)岁;平均用药中位数为6种,其中390例(69.4%)是多重用药,173例(30.7%)使用超过10种药物患者。采用中国标准筛查PIM,使用至少1种PIM患者391例(69.6%)。PIM数量范围为1~4种,人均使用1种。单因素分析显示,PIM使用在年龄、性别、照护情况、收入、药物数量、多重用药、CCI评分及衰弱评分中差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。中位数年龄84岁、男性、由保姆照护、收入在1.5万以上、使用更多药物、超多重用药、共

病及衰弱患者PIM使用占比更高。

使用频率最高5种PIM为艾司唑仑、氯吡格雷、胰岛素(滑动剂量)、唑吡坦及螺内酯;使用神经系统PIM 134例(23.8%),最常用神经系统PIM为艾司唑仑、唑吡坦、地西洋、尼麦角林及劳拉西洋,详见表2。

2.2 衰弱发生情况

根据埃德蒙德衰弱评分,衰弱患者314例(55.9%),其中136例(24.2%)表现衰弱,91例(16.2%)轻度衰弱,55例(9.8%)中度衰弱,32例(5.7%)重度衰弱。单因素相关分析显示,衰弱程度和参与者的年龄($P<0.001$)、CCI($P<0.001$)、多

重用药($P<0.001$)以及PIM使用数量差异显著($P<0.001$;表3)。年龄越大、CCI评分越高、多重用药及PIM使用数量多的患者应注意评估衰弱。

2.3 PIM与衰弱的关系

调整多个混杂因素后,神经系统PIM与衰弱显著且独立相关($OR=1.597,95\%CI\ 1.051\sim2.428$)。在未经调整的模型($OR=2.219,95\%CI\ 1.506\sim3.009$)及针对年龄和性别进行调整的模型($OR=1.940,95\%CI\ 1.337\sim2.816$)中,PIM与衰弱显著相关。但是,将多重用药纳入调整模型后差异无统计学意义,将多个因素纳入调整后 OR 值进一步降低(表4)。

表1 研究对象基本信息
Table 1 Characteristics of study participants

Item	Total(n=562)	PIM(n=391)	Non-PIM(n=171)	P value
Age[years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	85(82,88)	84(81,88)	86(83,88)	<0.001
Male[n(%)]	188(33.4)	133(70.7)	55(29.3)	0.001
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	23.86±3.53	23.96±3.54	23.69±3.50	0.361
Education level[n(%)]				0.350
Above high school	270(48.1)	171(63.3)	99(36.7)	
High school	130(23.1)	73(56.2)	57(43.8)	
Below high school	162(28.8)	102(63.0)	60(37.0)	
Marriage[n(%)]				0.250
Married	327(58.2)	209(63.9)	118(36.1)	
Widowed	232(41.3)	136(58.6)	96(41.4)	
Single	3(0.5)	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	
Care givers[n(%)]				0.003
Family members	347(61.7)	209(60.2)	138(39.8)	
Nannies	131(23.3)	95(72.5)	36(27.5)	
None	84(14.9)	42(50.0)	42(50.0)	
Income[yuan, n(%)]				<0.001
<5 thousand	122(21.7)	58(47.5)	64(52.5)	
5 thousand≤income<15 thousand	222(39.5)	126(56.8)	96(43.2)	
≥15 thousand	218(38.8)	162(74.3)	56(25.7)	
Smoking[n(%)]				0.593
Never	506(90)	308(60.9)	198(39.1)	
Quit	50(8.9)	34(68.0)	16(32.0)	
Yes	6(1.1)	4(66.7)	2(33.3)	
Wine in last year[n(%)]				0.730
Yes	38(6.8)	22(61.8)	16(42.1)	
No	524(93.2)	324(57.9)	200(38.2)	
Number of medication[M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	6(4,11)	9(6,12)	4(2,6)	<0.001
Polypharmacy[n(%)]				<0.001
<5 medications	172(30.6)	47(27.3)	125(72.7)	
5 medications≤polypharmacy	217(38.6)	148(68.2)	69(31.8)	
<10 medications				
≥10 medications	173(30.8)	151(87.3)	22(12.7)	
EFS(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	5.93±3.32	6.55±3.17	4.94±3.33	<0.001
Cognitive ability	1.09±0.93	1.13±0.92	1.03±0.952	0.237
General health	0.92±0.93	0.95±0.90	0.87±0.97	0.306
Functional independence	1.02±0.82	1.06±0.82	0.97±0.83	0.207
Social support	0.07±0.23	0.08±0.31	0.06±0.28	0.610
Medication	0.66±0.64	0.71±0.64	0.60±0.65	0.041
Nutrition	0.04±0.19	0.05±0.22	0.01±0.12	0.020
Mood	0.14±0.34	0.13±0.33	0.15±0.36	0.391
Control	0.29±0.45	0.31±0.46	0.25±0.44	0.213
Functional performance	1.69±1.12	1.73±1.10	1.62±1.15	0.267
CCI[points, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	3(1,5)	2(1,4)	3(2,5)	<0.001

BMI: body mass index; EFS: Edmonton frailty scale; CCI: Charlson comorbidity index.

表2 中国标准筛选前5位潜在不适当用药种类

Table 2 PIM based on Chinese criteria [n (%)]

Order	Medication	Most frequent PIM (n=391)		Nervous system PIM (n=134)	
		Involved patient [n (%)]	Medication	Involved patient [n (%)]	Medication
1	Estazolam	91(23.3)	Estazolam	91(67.9)	
2	Clopidogrel	82(21.0)	Zolpidem	29(21.6)	
3	Insulin, sliding scale	32(8.2)	Diazepam	15(11.2)	
4	Zolpidem	29(7.4)	Nicergoline	15(11.2)	
5	Aldactone	27(7.5)	Lorazepam	6(4.5)	

PIM: potentially inappropriate medication.

3 讨 论

本研究发现,北京某社区老年患者人均用药中位数为6种,其中390例(69.4%)为多重用药,173例(30.7%)使用超过10种药物。PIM使用率为69.6%(391/562),使用数量在1~4种,人均使用1种。中国标准筛查社区老年人PIM使用率12.9%~62.0%^[8,9],但最近有一项社区老年人现况调查显示,老年共病患者达81.0%,多重用药率达75.3%,平均用药5.7种^[10],与本研究结果一致。

本研究中,使用频率最高的5种PIM为艾司唑仑、氯吡格雷、胰岛素(滑动剂量)、唑吡坦及螺内酯。这与此前Huang等^[11]和刘晓瑞等^[12]的研究类结果类似。本研究中PIM使用在年龄、性别、照护情况、收入、多重用药、衰弱评分以及CCI评分差异显著,其原因可能为共病老年患者,使用更多药物,表现更衰弱,在经济条件允许的情况下需要护理人员进行日常照护,从而使用更多的PIM。

因而在日常接诊过程中,应更加关注以上特征的老年患者用药情况。

本研究最终确定314例(55.9%)社区老年人衰弱,远高于He等^[13]10%(95%CI 8%~12%, $P<0.05$)的结果。在衰弱的9个维度中,药物使用、营养与PIM使用有显著差异。单因素分析结果显示,衰弱程度与年龄、CCI、多重用药以及PIM数量存在显著差异。这与其他研究结果一致,年龄增长、共病状态、使用超过5种以上药物、使用PIM,均与衰弱相关^[13,14]。

本研究发现神经系统PIM与衰弱密切相关。我国学者王鹏等^[15]发现衰弱量表得分和PIM相关,但并非其危险因素。多重用药、PIM与衰弱显著相关($OR=1.17$, $P<0.05$),但在调整变量后只有抗胆碱能PIM与衰弱显著相关^[16]。Muhlack等^[17]在2865例年龄≥65岁的社区居民中进行长达8年的研究显示,不论使用哪种PIM筛查工具,在调整药物使用数量后PIM与衰弱均无统计学关联,但Beers标准中痴呆症PIM仍与衰弱存在显著相关($OR=1.19$,95%CI 0.84~1.68)。国外的研究将焦点聚集在治疗痴呆的抗胆碱能药物上,发现抗胆碱能药物的使用可加重衰弱老年人认知功能减退的风险^[18]。而中国标准中的神经系统PIM包括抗焦虑药劳拉西泮、艾司唑仑、氯硝西泮等,抗胆碱能药物苯海索,镇静催眠类药物阿普唑仑、唑吡坦、地西泮及巴比妥类,以及周围血管扩张药尼麦角林及二氢麦角碱^[5]。这些药物本身可导致跌倒及机动车事故而导致衰弱,可降低肌肉强度^[19],导致步行速度减低,锻炼减少。因此,有必要进一步研究神经系统PIM的具体某类药物对衰弱的影响。

表3 衰弱临床特征

Table 3 Clinical characteristics of frailty

Item	Fit (n=248)	Unfit (n=136)	Mildly frail (n=91)	Moderately frail (n=55)	Severely frail (n=32)	P value
Age [years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	84(80,87)	85(83,89)	87(85,90)	89(86,89)	89(85,90)	<0.001
Male [n (%)]	80(42.6)	41(21.8)	37(19.7)	21(11.2)	9(4.8)	0.418
CCI [points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2(1,4)	3(2,5)	4(2,6)	4(3,7)	5(3,70)	<0.001
Polypharmacy [n (%)]	111(55.2)	82(39.7)	68(25.3)	41(25.5)	29(9.4)	<0.001
PIM [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1(0,1)	1(0,2)	1(0,2)	1(0,2)	2(1,3)	<0.001

CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; PIM: potentially inappropriate medication.

表4 PIM与衰弱的相关性

Table 4 Association between PIM and frailty

Model	PIM		Nervous system PIM	
	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
Unadjusted	2.129(1.506~3.009)	<0.001	1.719(1.220~2.423)	0.02
Minimally adjusted [*]	1.940(1.337~2.816)	<0.001	1.812(1.257~2.614)	0.01
Moderately adjusted [#]	1.282(0.847~1.942)	0.241	1.486(1.014~2.178)	0.042
Fully adjusted [△]	1.158(0.734~1.825)	0.529	1.597(1.051~2.428)	0.028

* PIM: potentially inappropriate medication. Adjusted for age and gender; [#] adjusted for age, gender and polypharmacy; [△] adjusted for age, gender, polypharmacy, education level, marriage, care givers, income, body mass index, smoking and drinking in last year.

本研究的局限性：本研究只涉及了PIM与衰弱、跌倒的横断面关联，对于纵向型研究并未涉及。需要进一步研究具体哪类药物与衰弱存在相关性。有报道指出PIM与Frail量表、衰弱指数有关^[15,20]，本研究仅使用埃德蒙德衰弱量表，需完善不同衰弱量表与PIM相关性的差异研究。

综上，本研究表明社区老年患者PIM使用率及衰弱比率均较高。神经系统PIM与衰弱有显著且独立相关。临床医师及药师应注意对高龄、共病、多重用药患者进行衰弱评估，避免使用PIM，特别是精神系统PIM。

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