

· 临床研究 ·

住院老年慢性肾脏病患者肾脏不适当用药调查及影响因素分析

王瑾^{1,2}, 李晨³, 李超^{1,2}, 陈孟莉^{2*}

(¹解放军医学院, 北京 100853; 中国人民解放军总医院;²药剂科,³转化医学研究中心, 北京 100853)

【摘要】目的 分析住院老年慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者肾脏不适当用药(RIM)的发生情况及相关影响因素,为临床肾脏合理用药提供依据。**方法** 回顾性分析2020年1月至2020年12月某大型综合三甲医院748例住院老年CKD患者的临床资料。利用国内外药品说明书、专家共识、用药手册以及Micromedex数据库等药学工具评估RIM的发生情况。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用多因素logistic回归分析影响RIM的危险因素。**结果** 本研究住院老年CKD患者RIM发生率为50.27%(376/748),共发生RIM 739次。RIM发生频次排名前5的药物类别分别为抗微生物药[46.01% (340/739)]、内分泌系统药[11.77% (87/739)]、泌尿系统药[11.50% (85/739)]、心血管系统药[9.88% (73/739)]及镇痛药[7.31% (54/739)],排名前3的药品品种分别为螺内酯[9.47% (70/739)]、左氧氟沙星[9.34% (69/739)]及头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠[7.04% (52/739)]。主要不适当用药情况为肾功能下降时,未调整相关药物剂量。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄(75~84岁: $OR=1.582, 95\% CI 1.101 \sim 2.272, P=0.013$; ≥85岁: $OR=3.026, 95\% CI 1.532 \sim 5.978, P<0.001$),药品品种数(11~25种: $OR=2.379, 95\% CI 1.500 \sim 3.773, P<0.001$; >25 种: $OR=13.086, 95\% CI 6.991 \sim 24.496, P<0.001$),CKD分期(3b期: $OR=2.183, 95\% CI 1.348 \sim 3.536, P=0.002$; 4 期: $OR=4.287, 95\% CI 2.485 \sim 7.395, P<0.001$; 5 期: $OR=4.779, 95\% CI 2.984 \sim 7.654, P<0.001$)及查尔森合并症指数(CCI)≥5($OR=2.455, 95\% CI 1.523 \sim 3.957, P<0.001$)是患者发生RIM的独立危险因素。**结论** 老年CKD住院患者RIM发生率较高,应重点关注年龄≥75岁、药品品种≥11种、CKD分期≥3b以及CCI≥5的老年CKD患者,以减少RIM的发生。

【关键词】 老年人;慢性肾脏病;肾脏不适当用药

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Survey on renally inappropriate medications in older hospitalized patients with chronic kidney disease and analysis of influencing factors

WANG Jin^{1,2}, LI Chen³, LI Chao^{1,2}, CHEN Meng-Li^{2*}

(¹Medical School of Chinese PLA, Beijing 100853, China; ²Department of Pharmacy, ³Translational Medicine Research Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the incidence of inappropriate use of renal drugs renally inappropriate medications (RIM) and related influencing factors in elderly inpatients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in order to provide evidence for rational clinical drug use. **Methods** The clinical data of 748 elderly patients with CKD hospitalized in a large-scale general hospital from January 2020 to December 2020 were collected and retrospectively analyzed. The occurrence of RIM was evaluated by using pharmaceutical tools such as domestic and foreign drug instructions, expert consensus, medication manuals and Micromedex database. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for data analysis. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of RIM. **Results** The incidence of RIM was 50.27% (376/748) in the elderly CKD patients, and a total of 739 RIM occurred. The top 5 drug categories of RIM were antimicrobial [46.01% (340/739)], endocrine system drugs [11.77% (87/739)], urinary system drugs [11.50% (85/739)], cardiovascular system drugs [9.88% (73/739)] and analgesics [7.31% (54/739)]. The top 3 commonly used drugs were spironolactone [9.47% (70/739)], levofloxacin [9.34% (69/739)], and cefoperazone sodium and sulbactam sodium [7.04% (52/739)]. The main inappropriate drug use was that the dose of relevant drugs was not adjusted when the renal function was declined. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age (75~84 years: $OR=1.582, 95\% CI 1.101 \sim 2.272$; ≥85 years: $OR=3.026, 95\% CI 1.532 \sim 5.978, P<0.001$), number of drug varieties (11~25: $OR=2.379, 95\% CI 1.500 \sim 3.773, P<0.001$; >25: $OR=13.086, 95\% CI 6.991 \sim 24.496, P<0.001$), CKD stage (3b stage: $OR=2.183, 95\% CI 1.348 \sim 3.536, P=0.002$; 4 stage: $OR=4.287, 95\% CI 2.485 \sim 7.395, P<0.001$; 5 stage: $OR=4.779, 95\% CI 2.984 \sim 7.654, P<0.001$) and Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) ≥5 ($OR=2.455, 95\% CI 1.523 \sim 3.957, P<0.001$);

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通信作者: 陈孟莉, E-mail: hellolily301en@126.com

$P<0.001$) were independent risk factors for RIM in the CKD patients. **Conclusion** The incidence of RIM is relatively high in the elderly CKD inpatients. To reduce the occurrence of RIM, the CKD patients ≥ 75 years old, with number of drug varieties ≥ 11 , CKD stage $\geq 3b$ and CCI ≥ 5 should be paid attention to.

[Key words] aged; chronic kidney disease; renally inappropriate medication

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Corresponding author: CHEN Meng-Li, E-mail: hellolily301cn@126.com

慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)因患病率高、知晓率低等特点逐渐成为严重威胁人类健康的公共卫生问题^[1]。高龄是CKD的危险因素之一,随着我国老龄化现象日益明显,老年CKD的患病率逐年上升。相关研究发现,天津市某社区 ≥ 60 岁老年人CKD患病率高达32.68%^[2]。老年CKD患者常合并多种疾病,需同时使用多种药物,更易发生药物相关问题,如药物-药物相互作用、药物不良反应及药物-疾病相互作用等。一项系统综述发现,CKD患者的药物相关问题发生率为12%~87%^[3]。此外,老年CKD患者由于自身衰老及肾脏疾病,药物的药代动力学和药效学特征会发生改变^[4],其中最常见的就是经肾排泄减少,从而导致药物血浆浓度升高和毒性风险增加。Qato等^[5]发现老年CKD患者药物不良反应(adverse drug reaction, ADR)总发生率比非老年CKD患者高3~10倍。因此,关注老年CKD患者用药现状,减少ADR的发生,提高患者生活质量,已成为临床关注的重点问题。

改善全球肾脏病预后组织(Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)临床实践指南^[6]指出,肾脏不适当用药(renally inappropriate medication, RIM)为未根据患者的肾功能水平调整给药剂量或使用禁忌药物。KDIGO强烈建议当估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR) $<60\text{ mL}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$ 时,应谨慎使用潜在的肾毒性和肾脏消除药物,以减少急性肾损伤等ADR的发生。国外研究报告,住院老年CKD患者RIM的发生率约为9%~67%^[7],且老年CKD患者RIM与ADR发生率、再住院率及死亡风险等临床结局指标的增加密切相关。目前,国内关于老年CKD患者RIM的研究较少,急需进一步研究RIM的发生情况及其相关影响因素,以提高老年CKD患者的用药安全。

基于上述研究背景,本研究利用药品说明书、药物手册及Micromedex数据库等药学工具,对2020年度某大型综合三甲医院住院老年CKD患者的情情况进行回顾性分析,探讨RIM的相关影响因素,为了解老年CKD患者RIM的发生情况、促进老年CKD患者合理用药提供参考与思路。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

从某大型综合三甲医院信息系统中调取2020年1月至2020年12月748例住院老年CKD患者的临床资料,包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量、临床诊断、生化检查结果以及药物治疗信息(包括剂量)等。采用查尔森合并症指数(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI)进行共病情况调查。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 65 岁;(2)住院时间 ≥ 3 d;(3)eGFR $<60\text{ mL}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$ [基于慢性肾脏病流行病学协作研究(chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration, CKD-EPI)方程]。排除标准:(1)进入肾脏替代治疗(包括透析和肾脏移植);(2)血肌酐、身高及体质量等临床资料不完整。

1.2 评价标准

本研究按《中国医师药师临床用药指南(第2版)》中的药理作用对药物进行分类。利用国内外药品说明书、《中国医师药师临床用药指南(第2版)》、《The Renal Drug Handbook》、《糖尿病肾病诊治专家共识》^[8]、《中国高尿酸血症与痛风诊疗指南》^[9]、《中国慢性肾脏病患者合并高尿酸血症诊治专家共识》^[10]以及Micromedex数据库等药学工具进行RIM评价。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料呈正态分布者以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示;呈偏态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。使用多因素logistic回归分析影响RIM的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者发生RIM的基本情况

本研究共纳入患者748例,其中男性482(64.44%)例、女性266(35.56%)例,年龄72(68,79)岁,住院时间12(8,19)d,用药品种数17(12,24)种。共有376例患者存在RIM,RIM发生率为50.27%。通过 χ^2 检验发现,患者性别、年龄、住院天数、药品品种数、CKD分期及CCI与RIM相关,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

表1 老年CKD患者RIM的发生情况

Table 1 Incidence of RIM in elderly patients with CKD

Item	[n(%)]			
	RIM (n=376)	Non-RIM (n=372)	χ^2	P value
Gender			4.765	0.029
Male	228(60.64)	254(68.28)		
Female	148(39.36)	118(31.72)		
Age (years)			17.484	<0.001
65≤age<75	205(54.52)	250(67.20)		
75≤age<85	129(34.31)	105(28.23)		
Age≥85	42(11.17)	17(4.57)		
Hospital stay(d)			48.451	<0.001
3 <hospital stay≤7<="" td=""><td>60(15.96)</td><td>106(28.50)</td><td></td><td></td></hospital>	60(15.96)	106(28.50)		
7 <hospital stay≤14<="" td=""><td>135(35.90)</td><td>170(45.70)</td><td></td><td></td></hospital>	135(35.90)	170(45.70)		
14 <hospital stay≤21<="" td=""><td>79(21.01)</td><td>57(15.32)</td><td></td><td></td></hospital>	79(21.01)	57(15.32)		
Hospital stay>21	102(27.13)	39(10.48)		
Number of drug variety			113.918	<0.001
0<number≤10	32(8.51)	107(28.76)		
10<number≤25	217(57.71)	242(65.06)		
Number>25	127(33.78)	23(6.18)		
CKD stage			70.362	<0.001
3a	45(11.97)	127(34.14)		
3b	91(24.20)	108(29.03)		
4	73(19.41)	51(13.71)		
5	167(44.42)	86(23.12)		
CCI(points)			23.290	<0.001
2	59(15.69)	102(27.42)		
3-4	176(46.81)	181(48.66)		
≥5	141(37.50)	89(23.92)		

CKD: chronic kidney disease; RIM: renally inappropriate medication;

CCI: Charlson comorbidity index.

2.2 老年CKD患者RIM涉及药物分布

本研究老年CKD患者共发生RIM 739次。涉及到的药物类别及其发生RIM频次排名前3的药物品种详见表2。其中,抗微生物药、内分泌系统药、泌尿系统药、心血管系统药及镇痛药为RIM发生频次排名前5的药物类别,分别占比46.01%、11.77%、11.50%、9.88%及7.31%。发生RIM频次排名前10的药物品种及其不适当用药情况详见表3。其中,抗微生物药占7种,内分泌系统药、镇痛药及泌尿系统药各占1种。使用频次前3的RIM药物分别为螺内酯、左氧氟沙星及头孢哌酮舒巴坦钠。主要不适当用药情况为患者肾功能下降时,未调整药物剂量。

2.3 住院老年CKD患者RIM的危险因素分析

以单因素分析中具有统计学意义的年龄、性别、CKD分期、药物品种数、住院天数及CCI作为自变量,以RIM的发生与否作为因变量,进行多因素logistic回归分析,发现年龄、药物品种数、CKD分期及CCI是RIM的独立危险因素。其中,药物品种数是RIM的最强独立危险因素。服用11~25种药物患者发生RIM的风险是服用≤10种药物患者的2.379倍($OR = 2.379, 95\% CI 1.500 \sim 3.773; P < 0.001$),服用>25种药物患者发生RIM的风险是服用≤10种药物患者的13.086倍($OR = 13.086, 95\% CI 6.991 \sim 24.496; P < 0.001$)。详见表4。

表2 老年CKD患者发生RIM所涉及的药物类别

Table 2 Categories of drugs involved in RIM in elderly patients with CKD

(n=739)

Drug class	RIM[n(%)]	Top three drug varieties(n)
Antimicrobial drugs	340(46.01)	Levofloxacin(69), Cefoperazone sodium and Sulbactam sodium(52), Meropenem(46)
Endocrine system drugs	87(11.77)	Metformin(21), Acarbose(19), Voglibose(18)
Urinary system drugs	85(11.50)	Spironolactone(70), Hydrochlorothiazide(6), Indapamide(5)
Cardiovascular system drugs	73(9.88)	Sacubatril/Valsartan(12), Irbesartan/Hydrochlorothiazide(12), Pravastatin(10)
Analgesics	54(7.31)	Aspirin(45), Parecoxib sodium(7), Celecoxib(1)
Blood system drugs	46(6.22)	Nadroparin calcium(20), Enoxaparin sodium(15), Fondaparinux sodium(6)
Immune system drugs	10(1.35)	Loratadine(10)
Antitumor drugs	9(1.22)	Pemetrexed(3), Lenalidomide(2), Carboplatin(1)
Psychotropic drugs	8(1.08)	Duloxetine(5), Pramipexole(2), Pregabalin(1)
Nervous system drugs	8(1.08)	Gabapentin(7), Edaravone(1)
Digestive system drugs	5(0.68)	Metoclopramide(3), Ornithine and aspartate(2)
Respiratory system drugs	4(0.54)	Tiotropium bromide(4)
Miscellaneous drugs	10(1.35)	Alendronate sodium(7), Silodosin(3)

CKD: chronic kidney disease; RIM: renally inappropriate medication.

表3 住院老年CKD患者发生RIM频次前10的药物品种及其不适当用药情况

Table 3 Top 10 drugs with RIM frequency in hospitalized elderly patients with CKD and their inappropriate drug use ($n=739$)

Drug variety	RIM[$n(\%)$]	Reasons for inappropriate drug	Reference
Spirostanolactone	55(7.44)	Crl<30ml/min, Avoid to use	Beers criteria
	15(2.03)	eGFR 30~49 ml/(min·1.73 m ²), DI	Micromedex database
Levofloxacin	69(9.34)	Crl<50ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Cefoperazone sodium and sulbactam sodium	52(7.04)	Crl<30ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Meropenem	46(6.22)	Crl<50ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Aspirin	45(6.09)	Crl<30ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Biapenem	23(3.11)	Crl<50ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Cefmetazole sodium	22(2.98)	Crl<50ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Voriconazole	21(2.84)	Crl<50ml/min, Use is not recommended	Instruction book
Ceftazidime	21(2.84)	Crl<50ml/min, DI	Instruction book
Metformin	8(1.08)	eGFR 30~59 ml/(min·1.73 m ²), DI	Instruction book
	13(1.76)	eGFR<30 ml/(min·1.73 m ²), Use is contraindicated	Instruction book

CKD: chronic kidney disease; RIM: renally inappropriate medication; Crl: creatinine clearance; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; DI: dose known to be inappropriate.

表4 住院老年CKD患者RIM的多因素logistic回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of RIM in hospitalized elderly patients with CKD

Variable	OR	95%CI	P value
Age (years)			
65≤age<74	1.000		
75≤age<85	1.582	1.101~2.272	0.013
Age≥85	3.026	1.532~5.978	<0.001
Number of drug variety			
0<number≤10	1.000		
10<number≤25	2.379	1.500~3.773	<0.001
Number>25	13.086	6.991~24.496	<0.001
CKD stage			
3a	1.000		
3b	2.183	1.348~3.536	0.002
4	4.287	2.485~7.395	<0.001
5	4.779	2.984~7.654	<0.001
CCI			
2 points	1.000		
3~4 points	1.490	0.967~2.296	0.071
≥5 points	2.455	1.523~3.957	<0.001

CKD: chronic kidney disease; RIM: renally inappropriate medication; CCI: Charlson comorbidity index.

3 讨论

目前,国内尚未有针对老年CKD患者的药物使用指南或手册,仅在一些临床疾病治疗指南或共识中涉及肾脏疾病下药品的剂量调整意见,但药品覆盖度较低。因此,本研究以药品说明书为基础,参考国内外的专家共识、药物指南或手册,并利用Micromedex数据库等药学工具对住院老年CKD患者的RIM发生情况进行全面评价。评价过程中发现,药品说明书中对CKD患者的药物剂量建议主要基于Cockcroft-Gault(C-G)公式估计的肌酐清除率(creatinine clearance, Crcl),而用药手册、指南及专家共识更倾向于根据肾脏病饮食调整研究(modification of diet in renal disease, MDRD)公式或CKD-EPI公式估计的eGFR水平进行药物剂量调整建议。

由于C-G公式提出的时间最早,大部分说明书都是依据其制定剂量建议,但该方程公式容易高估患者的肾功能,尤其对肥胖和糖尿病患者的误差可能更大。因此,后来指南及共识等更倾向于用MDRD或CKD-EPI公式评估患者肾功能、制定剂量建议^[11,12]。本研究共纳入住院老年CKD患者748例,RIM发生率为50.27%,共发生739次,与Zeleke等^[13]研究相近。此外,本研究还发现,抗微生物药、内分泌系统药及泌尿系统药物是RIM发生频率较高的药物类别,与Deskur-śmielecka等^[7]的研究有所不同,差异可能与目标人群、评价标准以及医疗环境不同有关。

本研究中RIM发生率最高的药物类别为抗微生物药,且RIM发生频次排名前10的药物品种中,抗微生物药占7种,除左氧氟沙星及伏立康唑外,其余5种为β内酰胺类药物。超剂量用药是使用抗微生物药发生RIM的主要原因,尽管专家共识中提及到一些抗微生物药的超说明书用法^[14],但均是针对肾功能正常的患者。CKD患者抗微生物药的超剂量使用问题,仍有待探讨。对于CKD患者,左氧氟沙星会增加其中枢神经系统副作用和肌腱断裂风险,β内酰胺类抗生素具有明显肾毒性,伏立康唑则由于赋形剂的蓄积易导致急性肾损伤。在于承暄等^[15]关于药源性肾损伤不良反应的研究以及王茹等^[16]针对老年人常见不良反应的报告中,均发现以上抗感染药物的使用排名在前。因此,CKD患者在使用抗微生物类药物时,要优先使用非经肾排泄的药物品种,若无法避免,则要降低药物剂量,并监测患者的不良反应。

本研究中螺内酯是RIM发生率最高的药物,占比9.47%。Beers标准明确建议当Crcl<30 ml/min时,应避免使用螺内酯。Micromedex用药建议中也提出eGFR为30~49 ml/(min·1.73 m²)的患者,应从低剂量(20mg)开始使用螺内酯,1次/d或1次/2 d。本研究中共有70例患者存在螺内酯不适当

用药情况,主要表现为当 CrCl<30 ml/min 时仍继续使用螺内酯以及对 eGFR 为 30~49 ml/(min · 1.73 m²) 的患者大剂量使用螺内酯,最大剂量一次达 40 mg,3 次/d。有文献称,螺内酯会增加 CKD 患者高血钾以及急性肾损伤的风险^[17]。因此,CKD 患者在使用螺内酯时,应从低剂量开始,并密切监测患者肾功能及血钾浓度,随时进行剂量调整,晚期 CKD 患者则应尽量避免使用。

本研究多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示,年龄、药物品种数、CKD 分期及 CCI 为老年住院 CKD 患者 RIM 的独立危险因素。其中,药物品种数为最强独立危险因素,表明多重用药会使老年 CKD 患者 RIM 发生风险增加,减少用药数量对降低 RIM 有重要意义。此外,本研究还发现,CKD 4~5 期患者 RIM 的发生率是 3a 期患者的 4~5 倍,提示临床用药时,要动态关注患者肾功能变化,合理制定给药计划,及时调整药物剂量。

综上所述,老年住院 CKD 患者 RIM 发生率相对较高,年龄、药物品种数、CKD 分期以及 CCI 是 RIM 发生的独立危险因素。一方面,临床医师缺乏对老年 CKD 患者 RIM 的风险意识;另一方面,老年 CKD 患者涉及的药物剂量调整或禁忌药物数量较多且范围较广,临床尚缺少合理用药工具,如计算机辅助决策系统等。如何减少 CKD 患者 RIM,需要我们进一步思考与探索。

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