

· 临床研究 ·

老年维持性血液透析患者衰弱发生情况及其影响因素

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【摘要】目的 调查老年维持性血液透析(MHD)患者衰弱发生情况并分析其影响因素。**方法** 采用横断面研究, 选择2021年10月至2022年4月于安徽医科大学第二附属医院住院或门诊行MHD治疗的130例老年患者为研究对象。收集患者一般资料、实验室指标及人体学指标, 采用Fried衰弱表型量表评估患者衰弱状况。比较2组患者一般资料、实验室指标、跌倒风险、日常生活活动能力、营养状况得分及人体测量指标的差异。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用偏相关分析评估衰弱评分与各指标的相关性, 采用多因素logistic逐步回归分析老年MHD患者衰弱的影响因素。**结果** 老年MHD患者衰弱发生率为40.0%(52/130)。相关性分析显示衰弱与营养不良-炎症得分(MIS)、Morse跌倒风险评估(MFS)、C反应蛋白(CRP)呈正相关($r=0.521, 0.330, 0.236; P<0.05$) ;与Barthel指数(BI)、中臂肌围(MAMC)、血清白蛋白(Alb)、血红蛋白(Hb)呈负相关($r=-0.424, -0.438, -0.478, -0.332; P<0.001$)。多因素logistic逐步回归分析显示:MIS评分、Alb、BI、年龄是MHD患者发生衰弱的影响因素(MIS评分: $OR=1.156, 95\%CI 1.002 \sim 1.333, P=0.047$; Alb: $OR=0.851, 95\%CI 0.687 \sim 0.931, P=0.013$; BI: $OR=0.972, 95\%CI 0.947 \sim 0.988, P=0.032$; 年龄: $OR=1.107, 95\%CI 1.018 \sim 1.204, P=0.017$)。**结论** 衰弱在老年MHD患者中发生率高, MFS、MIS、CRP水平与老年MHD患者衰弱得分呈正相关, 而BI、Hb、Alb、MAMC与衰弱得分呈负相关。Alb水平和BI是衰弱发生的保护因素, 而年龄和MIS评分是衰弱发生的危险因素。

【关键词】 老年人; 血液透析; 衰弱; 影响因素

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Incidence of frailty in elderly patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis and its influencing factors

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the incidence of frailty and analyze its influencing factors in the elderly patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (MHD). **Methods** A cross-sectional study was conducted in 130 elderly inpatients or outpatients receiving regular MHD in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from October 2021 to April 2022. The general information, laboratory indicators, and anthropometric parameters were collected. Fried frailty phenotype was used to assess frailty. The two groups were compared in the general information, laboratory indicators, fall risk, activities of daily living, nutrition status, and anthropometric parameters. SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on data type, comparison between groups was performed using t test, Man-Whitney U test, or χ^2 test. Partial correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between frailty score and each index, and multivariate stepwise logistic regression analysis to explore the influencing factors of frailty in the elderly MHD patients. **Results** The incidence of frailty was 40% (52/130) in the elderly MHD patients. Correlation analysis showed that frailty was positively correlated with malnutrition-inflammation score (MIS), Morse falling scale (MFS), C-reactive protein (CRP) ($r=0.521, 0.330, 0.236; P<0.05$) and negatively with Barthel index (BI), mid-arm muscle circumference (MAMC), serum albumin (Alb), and hemoglobin (Hb) ($r=-0.424, -0.438, -0.478, -0.332; P<0.001$). Multivariate logistic stepwise regression analysis showed that MIS score ($OR=1.156, 95\%CI 1.002 \sim 1.333; P=0.047$), Alb ($OR=0.851, 95\%CI 0.687 \sim 0.931; P=0.013$), BI ($OR=0.972, 95\%CI 0.947 \sim 0.988; P=0.032$), and age ($OR=1.107, 95\%CI 1.018 \sim 1.204; P=0.017$) were influencing factors for frailty in the elderly MHD patients. **Conclusion** The incidence of frailty is high in the elderly MHD patients. MFS, MIS score and CRP are positively correlated with frailty, while the BI, Hb, Alb and MAMC are negatively correlated with frailty. Alb and BI are

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protective factors of frailty, and age and MIS score were risk factors of frailty.

[Key words] aged; hemodialysis; frailty; influencing factors

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维持性血液透析(maintenance hemodialysis, MHD)是慢性肾脏病终末期有效的替代治疗方法,可有效延长患者的生存期。衰弱是由于多系统衰退、生理储备低下,使机体维持内稳态和抗应激能力降低的综合征^[1],与一系列负性临床事件,如骨折、跌倒、失能、死亡等相关^[2]。Cesari等^[3]认为,衰弱是健康缺陷不断累积导致的危险状态,与无衰弱老年人比较,衰弱老年人平均死亡风险增加15%~50%^[4]。国外研究证明衰弱患病率接近老年MHD患者的14%~73%^[5]。因此全面了解老年MHD患者合并衰弱的现状及影响因素,早期识别衰弱并进行干预,对延缓慢性肾脏病及衰弱的进展、提高生活质量具有重要意义。既往已有研究证明年龄、抑郁、睡眠障碍是MHD患者衰弱的影响因素^[6],故本研究主要聚焦人群为老年MHD患者,旨在调查老年MHD患者衰弱相关因素及其与营养、炎症、日常生活能力及跌倒风险的关系,以期为临床决策及干预提供理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2021年10月至2022年4月于安徽医科大学第二附属医院住院及门诊行MHD治疗的130例老年患者为研究对象,均签署知情同意书。纳入标准:(1)规律性MHD治疗,3次/周,每次间隔1天,4 h/次,透析龄≥3个月;(2)年龄≥60岁。排除标准:(1)同时行腹膜透析;(2)近3个月出现严重感染、心力衰竭、恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病、妊娠状态或消化道出血;(3)既往有精神障碍或长期使用焦虑药物;(4)资料不全。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 调查问卷 (1)一般资料:性别、年龄、透析龄、合并症。(2)衰弱评估:采用衰弱表型(Fried frailty phenotype, FFP)量表,包括体质量下降、自述疲乏、握力下降、步速减慢以及身体活动量低5项内容,3~5分为衰弱,0~2分为无衰弱。(3)营养评估:采用营养不良-炎症评分(malnutrition inflammation score, MIS)量表,包括患者近3~6个月的干体质量变化、膳食摄入情况、胃肠道症状、身体机能、脂

肪储备、肌肉消耗程度、血浆白蛋白、转铁蛋白,每项分值0~3分,得分越高,反映营养不良、炎症的程度越严重。(4)日常生活能力评估:采用Barthel指数(Barthel index, BI)评估,包括饮食、修饰、洗澡等10个项目,总分100分,得分越高生活能力越好。(5)跌倒风险评估:采用Morse跌倒风险评估量表(Morse fall scale, MFS),包括跌倒史、超过1个医学诊断等6个项目,总分125分,得分越高表示跌倒风险越大。

1.2.2 量表指标测量 (1)握力:测试患者前臂和手部肌肉力量,患者在站立位置的非瘘管侧测量握力3次,计算3次测量的平均值。(2)步速:记录患者行走10 m所需时间,并在2次评估后计算平均值。(3)营养指标:肱三头肌皮褶厚度(triceps skin-fold thickness, TSF)、中臂围(mid-arm circumference, MAC)和中臂肌围(mid-arm muscle circumference, MAMC),测量3次,取平均值。 $MAMC\text{ (cm)} = MAC\text{ (cm)} - 3.14 \times TSF\text{ (cm)}$;体质量指数(body mass index, BMI), $BMI = \text{体重}/\text{身高}^2\text{ (kg/m}^2\text{)}$ 。

1.2.3 实验室指标收集 检测透析前血清转铁蛋白(transferrin, TRF)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)、白蛋白(albumin, Alb)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、钙(calium, Ca^{2+})、钾(potassium, K^+)、磷(phosphorous, P^{5+})、镁(magnesium, Mg^{2+})、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、甲状旁腺激素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验;非正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用偏相关分析各变量与衰弱的相关性;将单因素分析中有意义的变量进行共线性诊断,容忍度>0.1及方

差膨胀因子<5认为变量之间无多重共线性,可纳入多因素 logistic 回归分析,采用“向前法(LR)”逐步回归分析探究 MHD 患者发生衰弱的相关因素。双侧 $P<0.05$ 被认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者问卷资料及测量指标比较

入选的 130 例老年 MHD 患者中,根据 Fried 评分将患者分为无衰弱组和衰弱组,其中衰弱组 52 例(40.0%),无衰弱组 78 例(60.0%)。男性 73 例(56.2%)、高血压 109 例(85.2%)、糖尿病 34 例

(26.2%)、冠心病 39 例(30.0%)。2 组患者比较,衰弱组年龄、MIS 评分、MFS 得分显著高于无衰弱组,BI、握力、TSF、MAC、MAMC 低于无衰弱组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);高血压、糖尿病、冠心病患病率组间比较差异无统计学意义(表 1)。

2.2 2组患者实验室指标比较

2 组患者比较,衰弱组 Hb、Alb 水平显著低于无衰弱组,CRP 显著高于无衰弱组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);TG、TC、LDL-C、HDL-C、TRF、Scr、UA、BUN、PTH、 P^{5+} 、 K^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 比较,差异无统计学意义(表 2)。

表 1 患者问卷资料及测量指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of questionnaire information and anthropometric parameters between two groups

Item	Non-frailty group(n=78)	Frailty group(n=52)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P value
Age[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	65.00(63.00,68.00)	70.00(66.00,74.00)	-3.677	<0.001
Male[n (%)]	45(57.69)	28(53.85)	0.187	0.665
BMI[kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$]	23.27±3.55	22.46±3.82	1.164	0.247
Dialysis duration[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	4.23(1.75,10.02)	3.78(1.63,7.50)	-1.703	0.089
Grip[kg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	24.61(19.60,35.62)	18.80(15.10,25.01)	-3.762	<0.001
Hypertension[n (%)]	64(82.05)	45(86.54)	0.464	0.496
Diabetes mellitus[n (%)]	20(25.64)	14(26.92)	0.060	0.907
CAD[n (%)]	19(24.36)	20(38.46)	2.955	0.086
BI[points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	95.00(80.00,100.00)	70.50(56.20,90.00)	-5.464	<0.001
MFS[points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	35.00(25.00,45.00)	45.00(35.00,60.00)	-3.871	<0.001
MIS[points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	8.00(7.00,10.00)	14.00(11.00,17.00)	-6.777	<0.001
TSF[mm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	11.25(8.85,13.86)	8.00(6.90,11.20)	-4.115	<0.001
MAMC[cm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	24.60(22.38,26.72)	18.80(16.72,24.17)	-5.429	<0.001
MAC[cm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	24.95(22.63,27.13)	20.07(16.90,24.50)	-5.427	<0.001

BMI: body mass index; CAD: coronary heart disease; BI: Barthel index; MFS: Morse fall scale; MIS: malnutrition inflammation score; TSF: triceps skinfold thickness; MAMC: mid-arm muscle circumference; MAC: mid-arm circumference.

表 2 2组患者实验室指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of laboratory indexes between two groups

Item	Non-frailty group(n=78)	Frailty group(n=52)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P value
Hb(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	104.01±19.77	91.82±24.71	3.102	0.001
Alb[g/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	37.80(36.17,40.60)	33.50(29.50,35.77)	-6.989	0.001
TC[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	3.83(3.31,4.68)	1.32(1.11,1.78)	-0.541	0.589
TG[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.35(0.96,2.30)	3.62(2.94,4.49)	-0.463	0.643
HDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.12(0.85,1.35)	1.05(0.77,1.53)	-0.455	0.649
LDL-C[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.49(1.98,3.30)	2.42(1.70,3.19)	-0.728	0.466
CRP[mg/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.15(2.03,2.28)	14.05(5.45,30.67)	-0.478	<0.001
TRF[mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.90(1.60,2.20)	1.90(1.50,2.50)	-0.393	0.694
PTH[pg/mL, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	438.5(176.7,952.5)	240.0(110.5,630.5)	-1.674	0.094
UA[μmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	342.0(258.7,420.5)	366.0(235.0,467.0)	-0.432	0.666
SCr(μmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	688.02±268.70	601.02±228.70	1.924	0.060
BUN[mmol, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	19.84(15.12,25.44)	19.02(15.12,27.31)	-0.179	0.858
P^{5+} [mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$]	1.75±0.61	1.49±0.50	-0.747	0.463
K^+ [mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$]	4.05±0.72	4.41±0.75	-1.271	0.204
Ca^{2+} [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.22(2.00,2.34)	2.13(1.91,2.37)	-1.478	0.140
Mg^{2+} [mmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	0.97(1.08,0.89)	0.94(0.83,1.05)	-1.750	0.080

Hb: hemoglobin; Alb: albumin; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; CRP: C-reactive protein; TRF: transferrin; PTH: parathyroid hormone; UA: uric acid; SCr: serum creatinine; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; P^{5+} : blood phosphorous; K^+ : blood potassium; Ca^{2+} : blood calcium; Mg^{2+} : blood magnesium.

2.3 衰弱与临床指标、营养状况、日常生活能力及跌倒风险的相关性

偏相关分析显示:在控制年龄、BMI后,老年MHD患者衰弱与MIS评分、MFS得分、CRP呈显著正相关($r=0.521, 0.330, 0.236; P<0.05$);与BI、MAMC、Alb、Hb呈显著负相关($r=-0.424, -0.438, -0.478, -0.322, P<0.001$;表3)。

2.4 衰弱发生的影响因素

以是否发生衰弱作为二分类变量进行二元logistic回归分析,将单因素分析中有统计学差异($P<0.05$)的指标进行多重共线性诊断,容忍度 >0.1 及方差膨胀因子 <10 认为变量之间无多重共线性,可纳入多因素logistic回归分析,采用逐步向前法进入回归分析,因为握力是Fried量表五项内容之一,具有强相关性,故剔除。结果显示MIS评分($OR=1.156, 95\%CI 1.002 \sim 1.333; P<0.05$)与年龄($OR=0.107, 95\%CI 1.018 \sim 1.204; P<0.05$)是衰弱发生的危险因素;而Alb($OR=0.013, 95\%CI 0.749 \sim 0.966; P<0.05$)与BI($OR=0.032, 95\%CI 0.947 \sim 0.988; P<0.05$)是衰弱发生的保护因素(表4)。

表3 衰弱与临床指标、营养得分、日常生活能力及跌倒风险的相关性

Table 3 Correlation of frailty with clinical index, nutritional indicators, activities of daily and living fall risk
(n=130)

Factor	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i> value
MIS	0.521	<0.001
BI	-0.424	<0.001
MFS	0.330	<0.001
MAMC	-0.438	<0.001
Alb	-0.478	<0.001
Hb	-0.332	<0.001
CRP	0.236	0.012

MIS: malnutrition inflammation score; BI: Barthel index; TSF: triceps skin-fold thickness; MAMC: mid-arm muscle circumference; MAC: mid-arm circumference; Alb: albumin; Hb: hemoglobin; CRP: C-reactive protein.

表4 老年MHD患者衰弱影响因素的多因素逐步logistic回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of frailty in elderly MHD patients

Factor	<i>OR</i>	95%CI	<i>P</i> value
Age	1.107	1.018~1.204	0.017
MIS	1.156	1.002~1.333	0.047
Alb	0.851	0.749~0.966	0.013
BI	0.972	0.947~0.988	0.032

MHD: maintenance hemodialysis; MIS: malnutrition inflammation score; Alb: albumin; BI: Barthel index.

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,老年MHD患者衰弱的发生率为40.0%,而Gong等^[7]研究显示中国南方约3/4的老年MHD患者合并衰弱。因衰弱评估工具不同,结果可能存在差异,同时由于本研究包含住院患者,这也会导致衰弱的发生率可能比实际情况有所升高。

衰弱受多种因素的影响,营养状况是其相关因素之一,本研究中多因素logistic回归显示MIS评分和Alb水平是衰弱的影响因素,相关性分析也显示Fried评分与MIS评分呈正相关,而与Alb呈负相关,这也证明老年MHD患者衰弱发生与营养有关联,这与Hong等^[8]相关研究结论一致。分析原因如下,营养不良会导致蛋白质能量消耗增加,蛋白质过度消耗会导致骨骼肌质量减少,引起衰弱,并进一步增加骨质疏松、骨折与死亡的风险^[9]。多项研究表明,适当的营养干预可预防甚至逆转衰弱^[10],故临幊上我们应重视和改善患者的营养状况。

功能状态下降对衰弱的发生也有重要影响,本研究结果显示高龄和日常生活能力下降是老年MHD患者衰弱发生的相关因素。有研究表明老年人日常生活能力与衰弱密切相关^[11],随着生活能力下降,衰弱发生风险增加且风险系数呈倍数递增^[12]。本研究中衰弱得分与BI呈负相关,但BI评估的内容与Fried量表内容存在一定的重叠,故可能存在误差和偏倚。

相关性分析中发现衰弱得分与CRP水平呈显著正相关,与MAMC呈负相关。Kamijo等^[13]也发现CRP水平升高可使肌肉强度、质量丢失风险增高,这与炎性细胞因子增高引起肌肉组织合成代谢失衡有关^[14]。另外炎症反应可使神经内分泌系统将骨骼肌内的氨基酸释放,引起肌肉质量减少^[15],形成肌少症。肌少症是衰弱发生的关键因素,可看作衰弱的早期表现及病因之一^[16],因此有研究认为CRP可作为临幊评估衰弱预测指标^[17]。同时本研究单因素分析显示衰弱组TSF、AMC、MAMC显著低于无衰弱组,这也证明衰弱与营养状况、蛋白降解、肌肉质量减少密切相关。本研究中,衰弱得分与Hb呈负相关。Mansur等^[18]研究显示,血液透析患者中Hb浓度越低的患者越容易发生衰弱。另外一项研究表明,Hb每增加1g/L,衰弱发生风险下降4%,故贫血加重会促进衰弱发生^[19]。本研究结果显示,衰弱得分与跌倒风险得分呈正相关,即衰弱越严重,跌倒风险越高,这与周白瑜等^[20]研究结论一致。另一项前瞻性研究也显示衰弱老人的跌倒次数较非衰弱

者普遍增多^[21],究其原因,衰弱患者生理功能储备下降,身体机能衰退,易产生功能平衡失调^[22],这些都会导致个体跌倒风险的增加。

本研究具有一定的局限性。作为一项横断面研究,无法作出因果判断,且样本量有限,故未来需开展大样本和前瞻性研究去验证衰弱患者跌倒风险是否增加,以及更多的研究去探索衰弱在老年MHD患者中的发病机制、发病原因及对结局的影响。

综上,本研究结果显示年龄、日常生活能力、营养状况、Alb水平是衰弱发生的影响因素,其中Alb和日常生活能力是衰弱发生的保护因素;年龄和营养状况是衰弱发生的危险因素。且MIS评分、跌倒风险、CRP水平与衰弱呈正相关;日常生活能力、Hb、Alb、MAMC与衰弱呈负相关。这对老年MHD患者入院的衰弱评估、营养干预及功能训练具有重要参考价值。

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