

· 临床研究 ·

海口市老年慢性病住院患者衰弱现状及其影响因素

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【摘要】目的 明确海口市老年慢性病住院患者衰弱现状及影响因素。**方法** 2021年8月至2022年2月,采用方便抽样法对海口市两家三级甲等医院住院的356例患者使用自行设计的一般资料调查表和Fried衰弱表型量表进行调查及衰弱评估。采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,采用 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用多元logistic回归分析衰弱的影响因素。**结果** 356份问卷中,有效问卷为349份,有效回收率为98.03%。349例慢性病老年住院患者平均年龄为(69.21±7.05)岁;无衰弱、衰弱前期、衰弱患者分别为107例(30.7%)、117例(33.5%)和125例(35.8%)。多元logistics回归分析显示,年龄($OR=0.386, 95\%CI 0.149\sim0.995, P<0.05$)、性别($OR=0.514, 95\%CI 0.279\sim0.947, P<0.05$)、个人月均收入($OR=1.772, 95\%CI 0.879\sim3.574, P<0.05$)、确诊慢性病情况($OR=0.419, 95\%CI 0.158\sim1.110, P<0.05$)、睡眠状况($OR=0.821, 95\%CI 0.252\sim2.668, P<0.05$)、服用药物情况($OR=0.464, 95\%CI 0.206\sim1.044, P<0.05$)均是衰弱的影响因素。**结论** 热带城市海口老年慢性病住院患者衰弱的发生率较高,医务人员应重视慢性病老年人衰弱的评估,及时有效地采取相关干预措施减少老年慢性病患者衰弱的发生,延缓其进展。

【关键词】 老年人;衰弱;慢性病;热带城市

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Frailty status in elderly inpatients with chronic diseases in Haikou City and its influencing factors

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【Abstract】 Objective To clarify the frailty status of elderly hospitalized patients with chronic diseases in Haikou City and its influencing factors. **Methods** A total of 356 patients admitted to two Class A tertiary hospitals in Haikou City were collected by convenient sampling from August 2021 to February 2022, and then surveyed and evaluated with self-designed general data questionnaire and Fried frailty phenotype assessment. SPSS statistics 25.0 was used for data analysis. According to data type, Chi-square test was employed for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was adopted to analyze the influencing factors of frailty. **Results** Among the 356 questionnaires, 349 were valid, with an effective recovery of 98.03%. The mean age of the 349 participants was (69.21±7.05) years. There were 107 cases (30.7%) without frailty, 117 cases (33.5%) at pre-frail stage and 125 cases (35.8%) with frailty. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age ($OR=0.386, 95\%CI 0.149\sim0.995, P<0.05$), gender ($OR=0.514, 95\%CI 0.279\sim0.947, P<0.05$), personal monthly income ($OR=1.772, 95\%CI 0.879\sim3.574, P<0.05$), confirmed chronic disease ($OR=0.419, 95\%CI 0.158\sim1.110, P<0.05$), sleep status ($OR=0.821, 95\%CI 0.252\sim2.668, P<0.05$), medications ($OR=0.464, 95\%CI 0.206\sim1.044, P<0.05$) were all factors affecting frailty in the elderly inpatients. **Conclusion** The incidence of frailty is high in elderly hospitalized patients with chronic diseases living in our tropical city, Haikou. Medical staff should pay attention to the evaluation of frailty in the population, and take relevant interventions timely and effectively to reduce its occurrence and delay its progress in them.

【Key words】 aged; frailty; chronic diseases; tropical city

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衰弱并没有统一的概念,老年病和衰弱协会将衰弱定义为机体机能发生障碍使老年人的易感性增加、并随着身体心理和社会缺陷的累积导致的一系

列综合征^[1]。2021年,全国老年人慢性病患病率为69.13%^[2],而衰弱与多种慢性病关系密切,常同时发生,相互影响^[3]。地理、气候条件及抽样与评估

方法的不同,可能会对衰弱的发生率产生影响,热带城市海口市目前尚无老年慢性病住院患者衰弱的流行病学数据。本研究拟对海口老年慢性病住院患者衰弱现状进行调查,分析其影响因素,为今后衰弱的预防及临床治疗提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

采用方便抽样法于2021年8月至2022年2月选取海南省人民医院及海南医学院第一附属医院两家三级甲等医院老年病科、呼吸内科、神经外科等科室就诊的老年慢性病患者进行问卷调查。本研究自变量共计25项,根据公式^[4]计算所需样本量应为150~300份,最终抽取的样本量为356例。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60岁;(2)≥1种慢性疾病;(3)住院≥3d;(4)生命体征平稳;(5)对研究内容知情同意。排除标准:(1)认知功能障碍及精神行为异常存在沟通障碍,不能理解调查内容;(2)慢性病急性发作状态及合并急症疾病(如急性心肌梗死、肺栓塞、急性胰腺炎等);(3)已达失能标准。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料调查表 包括年龄、性别、婚姻状况、慢性病种类(高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、其他心血管疾病、消化系统疾病、泌尿系统疾病、骨骼肌系统疾病、呼吸系统疾病等九大类慢性病)等25项。

1.2.2 衰弱评估 采用Fried衰弱表型(frailty phenotype,FP)量表评估衰弱的状态。FP评估工具包括握力计、计时器、体重称。评估内容包括:(1)体质下降;(2)行走速度下降;(3)握力下降;(4)疲乏;(5)躯体活动降低。每项1分,总分0~5分。判断标准:0分为无衰弱,1~2分为衰弱前期,≥3分为衰弱,得分越高表明衰弱程度越高。

1.2.3 资料收集 调查前期对调查者进行培训,现场发放一般资料问卷并采用FP对患者进行衰弱评估,测评过程中保证患者的安全,当场回收问卷。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。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,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元logistic回归分析老年慢性病患者发生衰弱的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 3组患者一般资料比较

本研究共发放356份问卷,其中有效问卷为349份,有效回收率为98.03%。研究对象年龄

60~98(69.21 ± 7.05)岁;确诊慢性病的数量≥4种105例(30.1%);服用药物种类≥3种147例(42.1%)。349例患者中,无衰弱组107例(30.7%),衰弱前期组117例(33.5%),衰弱组125例(35.8%)。3组患者性别、年龄、体质质量指数(body mass index,BMI)、婚姻状况、个人月均收入、确诊慢性疾病情况、服用药物情况和睡眠情况间比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 多元 logistic 回归分析衰弱的影响因素

以衰弱分期(无衰弱=1、衰弱前期=2、衰弱=3)作为因变量,将单因素分析有差异的变量作为自变量进行多元logistic回归分析,结果显示:年龄增长、女性、确诊慢性病种类多、个人月均收入低、睡眠情况差及服用药物种类多均为衰弱的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表2)。

3 讨 论

本研究中,海口这一热带城市老年慢性病住院患者衰弱前期及衰弱的发生率分别为33.5%和35.8%,高于四川省5家三级医院3836例老年住院患者27.2%的衰弱发生率^[5],以及杨帆等^[6]报道的重庆和贵州省三家三级医院1494例住院老年患者衰弱与衰弱前期发生率(分别为18.0%和32.7%)。一方面,海口市处于热带,受高温高湿气候的影响,住院老年人群慢性病发病率与伤残率较高^[7],导致衰弱的发生率较高。另一方面,高温高湿的热带气候使机体的体温和体液调节功能降低,给生理调节增加负担,并使肌肉容易出现疲劳,而FP评分包括疲劳,这可能使衰弱发生率较高^[8]。另外,本研究中观察对象的整体知识文化及月均收入相对较低,影响患者健康的观念和行为,从而对衰弱认知及预防不足,引起发生率较高。

本研究结果显示,对住院老年慢性病患者衰弱有影响的生理因素包括年龄、性别、睡眠情况、慢性病情况和服用药物情况。(1)年龄:随着年龄的增长,老年人的机体不断退化,逐渐变得脆弱,肌力逐渐减弱,骨量减少,使较小的刺激就能对其产生影响,从而导致衰弱前期和衰弱的发生^[9]。(2)性别:女性绝经后体内各种激素水平发生变化、维生素D缺乏,使肌肉疲乏;也与女性进食量小,活动量少,更愿意向他人表述轻微的健康问题等有关^[10]。(3)睡眠:间接影响生理和心理健康,如感觉疲乏、运动功能下降、抑郁焦虑感等。(4)慢性病:心血管疾病住院老年人发生衰弱高达18.8%~57.8%,病死率在1年内将增加2.7倍^[11]。心血管疾病患者因

表1 3组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups

[n (%)]

Item	n	Non-frailty group (n=107)	Pre-frailty group (n=117)	Frailty group (n=125)	χ^2	P value
Type of household registration					0.180	0.914
Rural	211	64(30.33)	71(33.65)	76(36.02)		
Town	138	43(31.16)	46(33.33)	49(35.51)		
Gender					6.019	<0.05
Male	215	76(35.34)	69(32.10)	70(32.56)		
Female	134	31(23.13)	48(35.83)	55(41.04)		
Age					34.882	<0.05
60 years≤age<75 years	276	99(35.87)	99(35.87)	78(28.26)		
Age≥75 years	73	8(10.96)	18(24.66)	47(64.38)		
BMI(kg/m ²)					8.645	<0.05
Abnormal	140	33(23.57)	45(32.14)	62(44.29)		
Normal	209	74(35.41)	72(34.45)	63(30.14)		
Marriage					17.509	<0.05
Married	232	82(35.34)	85(36.64)	65(28.02)		
Others	117	25(21.37)	32(27.35)	60(51.28)		
Education level					4.818	0.567
Primary school and below	132	41(31.06)	44(33.33)	47(35.61)		
Junior high school	53	16(30.19)	18(33.96)	19(35.85)		
Technical secondary school or senior high school	127	39(30.71)	42(33.07)	46(36.22)		
College or above	37	11(29.74)	13(35.13)	13(35.13)		
Smoking					4.604	0.330
Never	233	64(27.47)	82(35.19)	87(37.34)		
Giving up smoking	77	26(33.77)	25(32.46)	26(33.77)		
Smoking	39	17(43.59)	10(25.64)	12(30.77)		
Drinking					2.718	0.606
Never	284	87(30.63)	95(33.45)	102(35.92)		
Giving up drinking	40	12(30.00)	14(35.00)	14(35.00)		
Drinking	25	8(32.00)	8(32.00)	9(36.00)		
Living situation					6.788	0.148
Alone	27	8(29.63)	9(33.33)	10(37.04)		
With spouse	95	29(30.52)	32(33.68)	34(35.80)		
With children	227	70(30.84)	76(33.48)	81(35.68)		
Hobby					0.878	0.065
Yes	96	29(30.21)	32(33.33)	35(36.46)		
No	253	78(30.83)	85(33.60)	90(35.57)		
Medical payment					1.996	0.920
Urban medical insurance	55	17(30.91)	18(32.72)	20(36.36)		
New cooperative medical system	180	55(30.56)	60(33.33)	65(36.11)		
Employee health insurance	93	29(31.18)	32(34.41)	32(34.41)		
Others	21	6(28.57)	7(33.33)	8(38.10)		
Monthly income level					9.955	<0.05
Monthly income<1 000 yuan	113	24(21.24)	37(32.74)	52(46.02)		
1 000 yuan≤Monthly income<3 000 yuan	78	29(37.18)	26(33.33)	23(29.49)		
Monthly income≥3 000 yuan	158	54(34.18)	54(34.18)	50(31.65)		
Number of combined diseases					45.450	<0.05
1	120	58(48.33)	42(35.00)	20(16.67)		
2	124	35(28.23)	41(33.06)	48(38.71)		
≥3	105	14(13.33)	34(32.38)	57(54.29)		
Total number of medications					48.819	<0.05
<3	202	87(43.07)	70(34.65)	45(22.28)		
≥3	147	20(13.61)	47(31.97)	80(54.42)		
Sleeping					46.373	<0.05
Easy	243	93(38.27)	89(36.63)	61(25.10)		
Difficult	57	9(15.79)	18(31.58)	30(52.63)		
Easy to wake up	49	5(10.20)	10(20.41)	34(69.39)		

BMI: body mass index.

表2 多元 logistic 回归分析衰弱的影响因素

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis on influencing factors of frailty

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR	95%CI
Comparison of pre-frailty and non-frailty groups						
Gender						
Male	-0.666	0.312	4.557	0.033	0.514	0.279–0.947
Female						
Age						
60 years≤Age<75 years	-0.953	0.484	3.880	0.049	0.386	0.149–0.995
≥75 years						
BMI						
Abnormal	0.160	0.303	0.277	0.598	1.173	0.648–2.124
Normal						
Marriage						
Married	0.003	0.341	0.000	0.993	1.003	0.514–1.957
Others						
Monthly income level						
Monthly income<1 000 yuan	0.572	0.358	2.556	0.110	1.772	0.879–3.574
1000 yuan≤Monthly income<3 000 yuan	-0.081	0.365	0.049	0.824	0.922	0.451–1.886
Monthly income≥3 000 yuan						
Number of combined disease						
1	-0.870	0.497	3.064	0.080	0.419	0.158–1.110
2	-0.470	0.442	1.131	0.287	0.625	0.263–1.486
≥3						
Total number of medications						
<3	-0.768	0.414	3.448	0.063	0.464	0.206–1.044
≥3						
Sleeping						
Easy	-0.198	0.602	0.108	0.742	0.821	0.252–2.668
Difficult	0.076	0.708	0.011	0.915	1.079	0.269–4.324
Easy to wake up						
Comparison of non-frailty and frailty groups						
Gender						
Male	-0.734	0.352	4.348	0.037	0.480	0.241–0.957
Female						
Age						
60 years≤Age<75 years	-2.084	0.489	18.205	0.000	0.124	0.048–0.324
≥75 years						
BMI						
Abnormal	0.504	0.335	2.261	0.133	1.656	0.858–3.194
Normal						
Marriage						
Married	-0.445	0.368	1.460	0.227	0.641	0.311–1.319
Others						
Monthly income level						
Monthly income<1 000 yuan	1.181	0.404	8.557	0.003	3.257	1.476–7.183
1000 yuan≤Monthly income<3 000 yuan	0.338	0.425	0.633	0.426	1.403	0.609–3.230
Monthly income≥3 000 yuan						
Number of combined disease						
1	-1.623	0.568	8.172	0.004	0.197	0.065–0.600
2	-0.605	0.459	1.735	0.188	0.546	0.222–1.344
≥3						
Total number of medications						
<3	-1.291	0.449	8.255	0.004	0.275	0.114–0.664
≥3						
Sleeping						
Easy	-1.384	0.574	5.803	0.016	0.251	0.081–0.773
Difficult	-0.538	0.681	0.624	0.430	0.584	0.154–2.218
Easy to wake up						

BMI: body mass index.

慢性炎症持续、免疫激活、激素水平改变及凝血活化等原因导致患者骨骼肌的结构及功能减退,促进衰弱的发生发展,衰弱的发生又进一步使疾病恶化^[12];糖尿病患者因慢性消耗及高分解状态,导致蛋白快速分解,肌肉功能减弱,运动及平衡能力降低,使机体发生衰弱^[13];呼吸系统慢性病患者的肺功能储备量及运动耐量下降,肌肉功能改变,影响衰弱的发生。(5)用药情况:老年人需要长期服用多种药物,多重用药是衰弱发生的原因之一^[14],与生理储备降低、易感性增加等有关。

影响住院老年慢性病患者衰弱的社会因素为个人月均收入,原因可能为收入低无法进行定期的身体检查,慢性疾病长期得不到有效保健或治疗与充分休养,导致衰弱前期未早期发现与及时干预,不断发展为衰弱状态。

综上,本研究发现海口这一热带城市老年慢性病住院患者衰弱的发生率较高,受生理、社会等多种因素影响。临床医护人员需早期发现和针对性地对老年人的衰弱前期及衰弱进行干预,预防不良结局发生。本研究的不足之处在于样本量较小,仅采用 Fried 衰弱表型评估衰弱情况,且由于老年慢性病患者病程及用药情况复杂,未能探讨深入共病及用药种类的影响,今后有待进一步完善。

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