

## · 临床研究 ·

# 抗阻力量训练对中老年轻度认知功能障碍患者的干预效果

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨抗阻力量训练对中老年轻度认知功能障碍患者的干预效果。**方法** 选取辽宁省大连市社区卫生服务中心中年和老年男性轻度认知功能障碍(MCI)患者各40例,年龄分别为(55±3)岁和(66±4)岁,并随机分成中年对照组(MC)和中年干预(MI)组、老年对照(OC)组和老年干预(OI)组。MC组和OC组进行常规的健康教育,MI组和OI组进行为期24周的抗阻力量训练,测试受试者认知功能、身体形态、激素水平、肌肉力量等指标变化。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验及 $\chi^2$ 检验。**结果** 通过24周的运动干预,MI组蒙特利尔量表(MoCA)得分在T<sub>2</sub>期显著高于MC组( $P<0.05$ ),OI组MoCA得分在T<sub>2</sub>期显著性高于OC组( $P<0.05$ )。与MC组相比,MI组身高、体质量和胸围略有增加,腰围和臀围略有下降,但差异无统计学意义;与OC组相比,OI组呈现相同的变化趋势。与MC组相比,MI组血清T和GH含量呈现升高的趋势,血清C含量呈现下降的趋势,血清T和C含量在T<sub>2</sub>期差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );与OC组相比,OI组呈现相同的变化趋势,但改善效果优于MI组。MI组肌肉力量(握力)在T<sub>2</sub>期显著高于MC组( $P<0.05$ ),OI组肌肉力量(握力)在T<sub>2</sub>期显著高于OI组( $P<0.05$ ),改善效果优于MI组。**结论** 24周的抗阻力量训练可以有效改善中老年MCI患者认知功能,其干预效果受多方面因素的影响;对激素水平有积极的改善,OI组改善效果更好,但对体质量、身高和身体围度等改善效果不明显;能有效提高以握力为代表的肌肉力量,且OI组提高幅度更大。

**【关键词】** 抗阻力量训练;中老年人;轻度认知功能障碍

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## Effect of resistance training intervention on middle-aged and elderly patients with mild cognitive impairment

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of resistance training intervention on the middle-aged and elderly patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). **Methods** A total of 40 middle-aged [(55±3) years old] and 40 elderly [(66±4) years old] male MCI patients from Dalian Community Health Service Center were selected and randomly divided into middle-aged control (MC) group and middle-aged intervention (MI) group, old control (OC) group and old intervention (OI) group. MC and OC group received routine health education, MI and OI group received resistance training for 24 weeks. Changes were measured in cognitive function, body shape, hormone levels and muscle strength of subjects. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test or  $\chi^2$  test depending on data type. **Results** After 24-week of exercise intervention, compared with MC group, Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) score in MI group was significantly increased at T<sub>2</sub> stage ( $P<0.05$ ), MoCA score in OI group was significantly higher than that in OC group at T<sub>2</sub> stage ( $P<0.05$ ); compared with MC group, the body height, body mass and chest circumference of MI group increased slightly, and the waist circumference and hip circumference decreased slightly, but the difference was not statistically significant, and OI group showed the same trend compared with OC group; compared with MC group, the serum T and GH contents in MI group showed an increasing trend, while the serum C content showed a decreasing trend, and the serum T and C contents were significantly different at T<sub>2</sub> stage ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with OC group, OI group showed the same changing trend, and the improvement effect was better than that in MI group. Compared with MC group, muscle strength (grip strength) in MI group was significantly increased at T<sub>2</sub> stage ( $P<0.05$ ), muscle strength (grip strength) in OI group was significantly higher than that in OC group at T<sub>2</sub> stage ( $P<0.05$ ), and the improvement effect was better than that in MI group. **Conclusion** A 24-week resistance training can effectively improve the cognitive function of the middle-aged and elderly MCI patients, and the intervention effects are affected by multiply factors. It exerts a positive effect on hormone levels with a better effect in the OI group. However, the improvement effects on weight, height and body circumferences are not significant. It can effectively increase the muscle strength as represented by grip strength, and the increase is greater in OI group.

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**【Key words】** resistance training; middle-aged and elderly; mild cognitive impairment

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轻度认知功能障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)是阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)前阶段,是介于正常老化和痴呆之间的一种记忆受损和认知缺损的临界状态,处于这种状态的患者存在超出其年龄所允许的记忆障碍,但是其大脑仍保留着高级神经,日常生活不受影响,且未达到痴呆诊断标准<sup>[1,2]</sup>。随着社会老龄化程度的加深,MCI及AD给经济和社会带来沉重的负担。据世界卫生组织统计,全球每年用于老年痴呆的经济投入和照料成本约8000亿美元,早期干预MCI可使其中22%的患者认知下降的趋势减缓,延缓MCI向AD转化<sup>[3,4]</sup>。因此,早期干预MCI,成为防控AD发生、降低其患病率和照料成本的关键环节。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取辽宁省大连市社区卫生服务中心50~69岁男性中老年人进行认知功能筛查,筛选出符合研究标准的中年和老年MCI患者各40例。将中年MCI患者随机分为中年对照(middle-aged control group, MC)组和中年干预(middle-aged intervention group, MI)组,将老年MCI患者随机分为老年对照(old control group, OC)组和老年干预(old intervention group, OI)组,每组患者20例。所有受试者需自愿参加本试验,签署知情同意书。

**纳入标准:**美国国家衰老研究所(National Institute on Aging, NIA)和阿尔茨海默病学会(Alzheimer's Association, AA)MCI诊断指南以及中国防治认知功能障碍专家共识<sup>[4]</sup>;总体认知功能正常,其大脑仍保留着高级神经,日常生活不受影响,蒙特利尔量表(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)测试得分15~24分,未达到痴呆诊断标准并且不患有任何可以导致脑功能紊乱的躯体和精神疾患的人群。**排除标准:**患有严重心脑血管疾病;需要服用其他影响实验结果的药物;客观原因无法继续参与实验等。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 问卷调查** 调查受试者的个人一般资料情况。主要针对中老年MCI患者自然情况和生活习惯等方面的情况。采用研究人员与被调查人员一对一询问并当场填写的方式进行,所有参与本研究的受试者均进行调查。发放问卷80份,回收问卷80份,回收率100%,问卷有效率100%。

**1.2.2 干预方案** 所有受试者均接受社区卫生服务中心常规医疗卫生服务和相关的健康教育,其中干预组进行24周的抗阻力量训练干预,对照组进行相同时间的自由体育活动。根据前期文献研究、课题组前期研究成果和预试验结果,设计创编出一套针对中老年MCI患者上肢、下肢和腰腹肌群的抗阻力量训练方案<sup>[5,6]</sup>。运动强度按照每名受试者1梅脱的40%~45%进行,并根据受试者的情况具体调整,每次有效抗阻力量训练时间40~50 min,每周训练3次,隔天进行,周日休息。抗阻力量训练方案包括准备活动5~10 min,基本部分30 min,整理活动5~10 min。其中基本部分的训练内容需将靠墙静蹲、弹力带站姿、躯干转动、弹力带屈臂弯曲、提踵练习、平板支撑等动作进行适当组合。

**1.2.3 指标测试** 所有受试者分别在试验前( $T_0$ )、12周时( $T_1$ )、24周时( $T_2$ )进行3次不同指标的测试,具体方法如下。(1)认知功能指标采用MoCA量表。MoCA量表为国际公认的专门针对轻度认知功能障碍编制的快速筛查评定工具<sup>[7]</sup>。(2)身体形态指标包括身高、体质量、身体各维度等。采用北京信恒东方公司的国民体质监测系统仪器进行测试。(3)激素指标包括血清睾酮(testosterone, T)、皮质醇(cortisol, C)及生长激素(growth hormone, GH)水平。采用放射性免疫的方法按照试剂盒操作说明进行测试,所有试剂盒均购于南京建成生物有限公司。(4)肌肉力量指标采用计数定位握力计,测试受试者握力水平,测试3次取最大值。采用新鲸牌计数据力计测量。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,采用独立样本t检验比较干预前后组间差异,采用配对t检验比较干预前后组内差异;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 一般资料调查结果

本研究符合筛选标准的中年和老年男性MCI患者各40例,其中MC和OI组年龄分别为(55±3)岁和(66±4)岁。纳入受试者一般资料调查结果详见表1。

表1 受试者的基本情况

Table 1 General data of the subjects (n=80)

Variable	n (%)
Age	
50~59 years	38(50)
60~69 years	38(50)
Education level	
Primary school/junior high school	24(32)
Technical secondary school/high school	38(50)
College/undergraduate	14(18)
Smoking	
Frequent	36(47)
Occasional	18(24)
Seldom	22(29)
Alcohol drinking	
Frequent	23(30)
Occasional	30(40)
Seldom	23(30)
Sleep quality	
Good	24(31)
Common	37(49)
Bad	15(20)

## 2.2 MoCA 评分变化情况

在 T<sub>0</sub> 期各组均无显著性差异;随着干预时间的延长,与 T<sub>0</sub> 期相比,各组得分在 T<sub>1</sub> 期和 T<sub>2</sub> 期均有提高的趋势,MI 和 OI 组得分在 T<sub>2</sub> 期显著性提高 ( $P<0.05$ );MI 组 MoCA 得分在 T<sub>2</sub> 期显著高于 MC ( $P<0.05$ ), OI 组 MoCA 得分在 T<sub>2</sub> 期显著高于 OC 组 ( $P<0.05$ ; 表 2)。

表2 4组患者MoCA评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of MoCA score in four groups (n=20, points,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
MI	19.30±8.21	22.86±8.21	24.68±9.51 *#
MC	19.54±6.45	19.64±9.53	19.76±10.63
OI	19.10±7.76	22.12±8.56	24.97±9.20 *△
OC	19.43±8.90	19.48±9.30	19.49±6.83

MoCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment; MI: middle-aged intervention; MC: middle-aged control; OI: old intervention; OC: old control. Compared with T<sub>0</sub> in the same, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with MC group, # $P<0.05$ ; compared with OC group, △ $P<0.05$ .

## 2.3 身高、体质量及三围变化情况比较

从身高、体质量和三围变化来看,在 T<sub>0</sub> 期,各组差异均无统计学意义;随着干预时间的延长,MC、OC 组身高、体质量和三围基本没有变化,与 T<sub>0</sub> 期相比,MI、OI 组身高、体质量和三围均差异均无统计学意义(表 3)。

表3 4组患者身高、体质量及三围变化情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of height, body mass and body circumference in four groups (n=20,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Iten	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
Body height(cm)			
MI	174.2±2.5	174.5±1.6	175.1±3.2
MC	174.8±2.3	174.2±2.5	174.3±1.2
OI	173.5±2.6	173.0±4.2	174.5±2.8
OC	173.4±3.7	173.2±1.5	173.6±3.1
Body mass(kg)			
MI	66.6±2.1	66.7±1.8	67.6±1.6
MC	67.5±3.7	67.8±1.7	67.6±2.6
OI	66.8±2.4	66.4±3.4	67.1±1.5
OC	66.8±4.3	66.3±2.8	66.5±3.4
Chest measurement(cm)			
MI	80.26±8.56	80.52±7.32	81.05±5.67
MC	79.47±7.74	79.45±7.95	79.65±6.49
OI	78.74±8.13	79.62±5.97	80.15±9.57
OC	79.16±9.46	79.44±6.46	79.56±8.31
Waistline(cm)			
MI	74.85±4.55	73.52±7.38	72.55±3.67
MC	74.18±3.25	74.45±7.95	74.65±6.49
OI	74.23±3.45	73.92±5.97	72.15±9.57
OC	74.28±1.75	74.44±6.32	74.32±8.36
Hipline(cm)			
MI	79.38±1.27	78.72±7.15	78.55±3.90
MC	80.68±4.05	80.45±9.06	80.62±5.99
OI	80.35±8.93	78.58±5.90	78.20±6.57
OC	82.42±2.68	82.34±6.19	82.39±4.64

MI: middle-aged intervention; MC: middle-aged control; OI: old intervention; OC: old control.

## 2.4 激素水平变化情况

从 T、GH 和 C 含量变化情况来看,在 T<sub>0</sub> 期,MC 和 MI 组略高于 OC 和 OI 组,但差异均无统计学意义;随着干预时间的延长,与 T<sub>0</sub> 期相比,MC、OC 组 T、GH 和 C 含量基本没有变化,MI、OI 组 GH 含量逐渐升高,但差异均无统计学意义;OI 组 T 含量在 T<sub>2</sub> 期出现显著性升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), MI、OI 组 C 含量逐渐下降,均在 T<sub>2</sub> 期出现显著性下降 ( $P<0.05$ )。与 MC 组相比,MI 组 GH 含量逐渐升高,但差异均无统计学意义;与 OC 组相比,OI 组 GH 含量呈现相同的趋势。OI 组 T 含量在 T<sub>2</sub> 期出现显著性升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), MI、OI 组 C 含量在 T<sub>2</sub> 期均呈现显著性下降 ( $P<0.05$ ; 表 4)。

## 2.5 肌肉力量变化情况

从肌肉力量(握力)变化情况来看,在 T<sub>0</sub> 期,OC 和 OI 组略低于 MC 和 MI 组,但差异均无统计学意义;随着干预时间的延长,与 T<sub>0</sub> 期相比,MI、OI 组握力基本没有变化,MI、OI 组握力逐渐增加,均在 T<sub>2</sub>

期出现显著性增加( $P<0.05$ )；MI组握力在T<sub>2</sub>期显著高于MC组( $P<0.05$ )，OI组握力在T<sub>2</sub>期显著高于OC组( $P<0.05$ ；表5)。

表4 4组患者激素水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of hormone levels in four groups

(n=20,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
T(nmol/L)			
MI	19.65±4.83	22.24±1.25	23.54±6.73
MC	19.75±5.62	19.34±6.37	19.64±5.91
OI	17.45±4.91	20.54±5.91	23.85±6.72 *△
OC	17.35±5.51	17.35±6.34	17.35±2.46
C(nmol/L)			
MI	294.84±18.59	262.67±22.74	233.56±25.47 *#
MC	296.29±26.96	295.43±22.64	294.68±23.19
OI	306.84±26.96	274.58±15.90	234.84±18.57 *△
OC	301.55±18.03	302.64±26.13	300.39±16.64
GH(μg/L)			
MI	1.65±0.29	1.66±0.15	1.69±0.21
MC	1.61±0.17	1.61±0.22	1.61±0.07
OI	1.25±0.21	1.26±0.27	1.27±0.14
OC	1.26±0.13	1.26±0.17	1.26±0.25

MI: middle-aged intervention; MC: middle-aged control; OI: old intervention; OC: old control. Compared with T<sub>0</sub> in the same group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with MC group, # $P<0.05$ ; compared with OC group, △ $P<0.05$ .

表5 4组患者肌肉力量(握力)比较

Table 5 Comparison of muscle strength (grip strength)

in four groups (n=20, kg,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
MI	50.3±2.1	55.2±3.5	60.4±4.1 *#
MC	49.2±3.2	50.3±2.7	50.6±2.9
OI	45.4±4.3	51.5±2.9	58.1±3.2 *△
OC	46.3±3.2	47.5±2.4	47.6±1.6

MI: middle-aged intervention; MC: middle-aged control; OI: old intervention; OC: old control. Compared with T<sub>0</sub> in the same group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with MC group, # $P<0.05$ ; compared with OC group, △ $P<0.05$ .

### 3 讨论

有研究发现,烟草和酒精对大脑认知功能危害具有不可逆的特征,在其长期刺激下,容易产生依赖,一定程度上会加剧认知功能障碍的进程<sup>[8,9]</sup>。本研究发现,MCI患者中,有过吸烟和饮酒行为的人占比高。因此,在干预过程中,本课题组加强了健康教育,同时通过一系列的戒除方法,减轻认知功能障碍的程度,从而达到更好的运动干预效果。

有研究发现,学历越高,出现轻度认知障碍的可能性越低<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究发现,MCI患者整体学历层次不高,在一定程度上验证了之前的研究。另外,本研

究MCI患者中整体睡眠质量不高。影响MCI患者睡眠质量的因素较多,除了年龄因素外,还与患者对睡眠的错误认知有关<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,在干预过程中,一旦出现严重睡眠情况,会建议患者适当使用安眠药物来保证睡眠质量,并帮助患者更好地体验干预效果。

目前的研究表明,随着衰老程度的加深,中枢神经系统的改变尤为明显,出现大脑认知功能的衰退。因此,采取科学合理的手段和方法预防和延缓大脑认知功能的衰退显得十分重要<sup>[3,12,13]</sup>。研究发现,体育运动能对患者MoCA得分产生积极影响<sup>[14,15]</sup>,本研究也得到了相似结论。在本试验条件下,抗阻力量训练对于中老年MCI患者认知功能水平提升有较为明显的效果。可能原因如下:(1)力量训练可以提升大脑神经元的活力,改善认知功能水平;(2)运动训练这种神经冲动的传入,可能会有效调节大脑区域网络的兴奋性,对大脑认知功能产生积极影响;(3)通过训练,MCI患者自尊心、自信心等得到了有效增强,对认知功能的提升也会产生正向影响。

有研究发现,MCI的危险因素包含超重和肥胖等<sup>[15]</sup>。三围直接反映了身体的肥胖程度,通过体育锻炼可以有效改善身体机能,使体质量和腰围、臀围下降,从而达到减重的效果<sup>[16-18]</sup>。本研究结果显示,抗阻力量训练对MCI患者身体形态各项指标均无显著性差异,原因可能:(1)整个干预过程中,没有强制性要求MCI患者改变原有的生活方式和饮食习惯;(2)可能由于运动干预时间、强度不够。

大量研究表明,运动对机体激素水平产生不同的影响<sup>[19-21]</sup>。有研究发现,随着机体衰老程度的加深,GH分泌的神经调控轴活动趋缓,导致出现GH随增龄而下降的趋势<sup>[20,21]</sup>。本研究针对MCI患者的抗阻力量干预也得出了类似的结论。整体表现为老年组的改善效果更加明显,其原因可能:(1)力量训练使更多的肾上腺皮质分泌雄烯二醇转变为睾酮,提高血清T含量;(2)力量训练减少了皮质醇的分泌,降低了血清C含量;(3)力量训练有可能改善了促性腺激素释放激素的分泌状况,促进了GH分泌的正向调节。

已有研究证实,随着年龄的增长,抗阻力量训练在对抗衰老和促进健康中发挥着重要作用<sup>[22,23]</sup>。因此,许多抗衰老研究中采用该指标来评价力量训练的效果<sup>[24,25]</sup>。本研究发现,抗阻力量训练对于中老年MCI患者肌肉力量提高较为明显。可能原因如下:(1)规律性的抗阻力量训练,可以促进MCI患者肌纤维增大增粗,从而提高肌肉力量;(2)运动干预的神经冲动不断传入,T、GH、胰岛素样生长因子

等促进肌肉合成的激素或生长因子的释放增多，客观上对提高肌肉力量有帮助。

综上，抗阻力训练可以有效改善中老年MCI患者认知功能，其干预效果受吸烟、饮酒、学历、睡眠等多方因素影响；对C、T和GH等激素水平出现积极改善，并且OC和OI组改善效果更好，但身高、体质量、三围等改善效果并不明显，这可能与训练强度、时间、饮食控制等因素有关；能够有效提高以握力为代表的肌肉力量，并且对老年MCI患者提高幅度更大。

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