

· 临床研究 ·

老年原发性结直肠癌手术患者出院时生活质量状况及其与预后的关系

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【摘要】目的 调查老年原发性结直肠癌手术(CRC)患者出院时生活质量及其与预后的关系。**方法** 选择海南医学院第一附属医院2017年1月至2020年1月收治的250例行手术治疗的老年原发性CRC患者为研究对象,剔除10例。出院时,采用癌症患者生存质量特异性量表对患者生活质量进行调查,根据生活质量得分将240例患者分为高生活质量组($n=94$)和低生活质量组($n=146$)。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用二元logistic回归分析老年CRC患者生存质量的影响因素。采用Pearson线性相关分析老年CRC患者出院时生活质量与其生存时间之间的相关性。**结果** 老年CRC手术患者出院时生活质量整体处于中等水平。随访3年,绘制Kaplan-Meier曲线发现,高生活质量组患者术后3年生存状况优于低生活质量组($Rank=4.708, P=0.030$)。Pearson线性相关分析结果显示,躯体功能、心理功能及症状/副作用维度与患者生存时间均呈正相关($r=0.327, 0.241, 0.311; P<0.05$)。二元logistic回归分析结果显示,疾病造成的自评经济负担($OR=2.396, 95\%CI 1.240\sim4.630$)、自评睡眠质量($OR=2.077, 95\%CI 1.250\sim3.451$)、营养不良($OR=1.404, 95\%CI 1.099\sim1.793$)、美国东部协作肿瘤组(ECOG)分级($OR=1.547, 95\%CI 1.017\sim2.352$)、肿瘤转移($OR=1.818, 95\%CI 1.127\sim2.934$)是影响患者生活质量的危险因素;文化程度($OR=0.556, 95\%CI 0.407\sim0.759$)及社会支持水平($OR=0.527, 95\%CI 0.320\sim0.867$)是其生活质量的保护因素。**结论** 老年CRC患者出院时生活质量处于中等水平,其出院时生活质量对患者远期预后具有一定影响,而积极改善患者住院期间睡眠质量、加强营养支持及社会支持水平,提高患者住院期间生活质量,对提高其预后具有一定意义。

【关键词】 老年人; 结直肠癌; 生活质量; 预后**【中图分类号】** R574.6**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2023.11.178**Quality of life upon discharge and its relationship with prognosis in elderly patients undergoing surgery for primary colorectal cancer**

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the quality of life upon discharge and its relationship with prognosis in the elderly patients undergoing surgery for primary colorectal cancer (CRC). **Methods** A total of 250 elderly patients surgically treated for primary CRC from January 2017 to January 2020 in the First Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University were enrolled as the study subjects, and 10 cases were excluded. Upon discharge, the quality of life of patients was evaluated using the specific scale for quality of life of cancer patients. The 240 patients were divided into high life quality group ($n=94$) and low life quality group ($n=146$) based on quality of life scores. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for data analysis. t test or χ^2 test was used for data comparison between two groups. Binary logistic regression model was used to analyze the factors affecting postoperative quality of life in the elderly CRC patients. Pearson linear correlation analysis was performed to analyze the correlation between the quality of life upon discharge and survival time in the elderly CRC patients. **Results** The overall quality of life of elderly patients surgically treated for CRC upon discharge was at a moderate level. Kaplan-Meier curve after 3 years of follow-up found that the survival status of the patients in the good life quality group at 3 years after surgery was better than that in the poor life quality group ($Rank = 4.708, P = 0.030$). Pearson linear correlation analysis suggested that the dimensions of physical function, psychological function, and symptom/side effects were positively correlated with the survival time of patients ($r=0.327, 0.241, 0.311; P<0.05$). Binary logistic regression analysis showed that the self-rated economic burden caused by disease ($OR=2.396, 95\%CI 1.240\sim4.630$), self-rated sleep quality ($OR=2.077, 95\%CI 1.250\sim3.451$), malnutrition ($OR=1.404, 95\%CI 1.099\sim1.793$), Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) grading ($OR=1.547, 95\%CI 1.017\sim2.352$), and tumor metastasis ($OR=1.818, 95\%CI 1.127\sim2.934$) were independent factors affecting the quality of life, and that education ($OR=0.556, 95\%CI 0.407\sim0.759$) and social support ($OR=0.527, 95\%CI 0.320\sim0.867$) were protective factors for the quality of life. **Conclusion** The quality of life of the elderly CRC patients upon discharge is at a moderate level, and the quality of life upon discharge has a certain impact on the long-term prognosis of patients. Actively improving the sleep quality during hospitalization,

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strengthening the nutritional support and social support, and enhancing the quality of life during hospitalization are of some significance in improving the prognosis of the patients.

[Key words] aged; colorectal cancer; quality of life; prognosis

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国际癌症研究机构 (International Agency of Research on Cancer, IARC) 调查发现,2020 年全球结直肠癌(colorectal cancer,CRC)新发病例为 193.16 万,其发病率仅次于乳腺癌与肺癌^[1]。65~69 岁是 CRC 的发病高峰年龄^[2],老年 CRC 发病隐匿、发展慢、误诊率高、并发症多,其临床病理特征、治疗及预后等与中青年群体存在差异^[3]。随着临床医学模式的转变,人们逐渐意识到生活质量对疾病发展及个体预后的影响^[4]。对老年 CRC 患者出院时生活质量进行调查,并分析其是否会对患者长期预后产生影响,在临床中具有一定的意义。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择海南医学院第一附属医院 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月收治的 250 例老年原发性 CRC 患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)患者均有明确的病理诊断,为原发性 CRC;(2)接受手术、化疗等正规治疗;(3)病例资料完整;(4)可在出院时配合完成问卷调查。排除标准:(1)认知障碍或精神异常;(2)合并听力障碍,难以沟通;(3)合并其他恶性肿瘤。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准,参与者知情同意。

1.2 方法

采用问卷调查的方式,对患者的社会人口学资料、疾病特征、负面情绪、社会支持水平、医学应对方式、生活质量等情况进行调查。(1)社会人口学资料:包括性别、年龄、疾病造成的自评经济负担、自评睡眠质量、体能活动状态 [美国东部协作肿瘤组 (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)^[5] 分级] 等。(2)疾病特征:包括肿瘤部位、肿块大小、肿瘤转移、手术方式等。(3)焦虑抑郁情绪:采用医院焦虑抑郁量表(hospital anxiety and depression scale, HAD)^[6] 评估。(4)社会支持:采用社会支持量表 (perceived social support scale, PSSS)^[7] 评估。(5)医学应对:采用医学应用方式问卷 (medical coping style questionnaires, MCMQ)^[8] 调查。(6)生活质量:采用癌症患者生存质量特异性量表^[9] 评估老年 CRC 患者生活质量。量表共包含躯体功能、心理功能、症状/副作用、社会功能等 4 个维度,总得分≤73 分为差,74~146 分为一般,>146 分为良好。量表 Cronbach's α 系数为 0.809。

随访 3 年期间,每年进行 1 次电话随访,同时收集患者就诊记录,统计出院时不同生活质量老年

CRC 患者生存情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 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,组间比较采用 t 检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。绘制生存曲线,分析出院时不同生活质量对老年 CRC 患者预后的影响。采用二元 logistic 回归分析影响老年 CRC 患者生存质量的相关因素。采用 Pearson 线性相关分析老年 CRC 患者出院时生活质量与其生存时间的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 老年 CRC 患者生活质量调查

共发放 250 份问卷调查,回收有效问卷 240 份,问卷有效回收率为 96.00%。调查发现,老年 CRC 患者癌症患者生存质量特异性量表中躯体功能得分为 (36.47 ± 3.48) 分,心理功能得分为 (29.87 ± 4.31) 分,症状/副作用得分为 (32.13 ± 4.17) 分,社会功能得分为 (27.96 ± 3.98) 分,量表总得分为 (126.43 ± 16.85) 分,量表得分整体处于中等水平。

2.2 2 组患者生活质量情况比较

以老年 CRC 患者癌症患者生存质量特异性量表总平均得分 (126.43 ± 16.85) 作为分组界限,将生活质量得分≥平均分者纳为高生活质量组 ($n=94$),生活质量得分<平均分者纳为低生活质量组 ($n=146$)。2 组患者疾病造成的自评经济负担、自评睡眠质量、文化程度、营养不良、ECOG 分级、肿瘤转移、焦虑、社会支持水平等比较,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$; 表 1)。

2.3 二元 logistic 回归分析老年 CRC 患者生活质量的影响因素

将单因素分析中有意义的指标纳入二元 logistic 回归模型作为自变量,老年 CRC 患者生活质量作为因变量,结果显示,疾病造成的自评经济负担、自评睡眠质量、营养不良、ECOG 分级、肿瘤转移是影响老年 CRC 患者生活质量的危险因素,文化程度及社会支持水平是影响老年 CRC 患者生活质量的保护因素(表 2)。

2.4 老年 CRC 患者出院时生活质量对远期预后的影响

随访 3 年,共有 25 例患者失访,绘制 Kaplan-Meier 曲线分析发现,高生活质量组生存状况优于低生活质量组,差异有统计学意义 ($Rank = 4.708$, $P = 0.030$; 图 1)。

表1 2组患者生活质量情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of quality of life between two groups

[n(%)]

Item	High life quality group (n=94)	Low life quality group (n=146)	χ^2	P value
Age			0.321	0.571
60~75 years	55(58.51)	80(54.79)		
>75 years	39(41.49)	66(45.21)		
Gender			0.760	0.383
Male	50(53.19)	86(58.90)		
Female	44(46.81)	60(41.10)		
Family history of tumor	11(11.70)	14(9.59)	0.274	0.601
Diabetes mellitus	16(17.02)	20(13.70)	0.495	0.482
Hypertension	25(26.60)	40(27.40)	0.019	0.892
Biliary tract disease	15(15.96)	28(19.18)	0.403	0.525
Coronary heart disease	17(18.09)	22(15.07)	0.382	0.536
Alcohol drinking	28(29.79)	42(28.77)	0.029	0.865
Smoking	30(31.91)	50(34.25)	0.140	0.708
Monthly income			1.975	0.372
<3 000 yuan	33(35.11)	56(38.36)		
3 000~5 000 yuan	35(37.23)	61(41.78)		
>5 000 yuan	26(27.66)	29(19.86)		
Self-rated economic burden caused by disease			11.544	0.009
No burden	18(19.15)	18(12.33)		
Mild burden	18(19.15)	20(13.70)		
Moderate burden	40(42.55)	50(34.25)		
Severe burden	18(19.15)	58(39.73)		
Treatment payment method			3.692	0.297
Medical insurance	60(63.83)	80(54.79)		
Urban and rural residents basic health insurance	17(18.09)	26(17.81)		
Self-paying	7(7.45)	22(15.07)		
Other	10(10.64)	18(12.33)		
Self-rated sleep quality			11.511	0.003
Good	30(31.91)	20(13.70)		
Middle	23(24.47)	46(31.51)		
Poor	41(43.62)	80(54.79)		
Main caregivers during the illness			0.382	0.826
Spouse	25(26.60)	38(26.03)		
Children	55(58.51)	90(61.64)		
Other	14(14.89)	18(12.33)		
Education level			10.662	0.005
Primary school and below	18(19.15)	54(36.99)		
Middle school	60(63.83)	80(54.79)		
College and above	16(17.02)	12(8.22)		
Marital status			0.716	0.398
Married	63(67.02)	90(61.64)		
Divorced/widowed/unmarried	31(32.98)	56(38.36)		
Place of residence			0.059	0.808
Urban area	50(53.19)	80(54.79)		
Rural area	44(46.81)	66(45.21)		
Malnutrition	25(26.60)	66(45.21)	8.413	0.004
ECOG			9.440	0.009
Grade 0	20(21.28)	26(17.81)		
Grade 1	34(36.17)	30(20.55)		
Grade 2	40(42.55)	90(61.64)		
Tumor site			0.479	0.489
Segmented colon	33(35.11)	45(30.82)		
Rectum	61(64.89)	101(69.18)		
Tumor size(diameter) at diagnosis			0.879	0.644
<4 cm	30(31.91)	55(37.67)		
4~6 cm	34(36.17)	50(34.25)		
>6 cm	30(31.91)	41(28.08)		

续表

Item	High life quality group (n=94)	Low life quality group (n=146)	χ^2	P value
TNM staging			0.306	0.580
Stage I - II	60(63.83)	88(60.27)		
Stage III - IV	34(36.17)	58(39.73)		
Tumor metastasis	20(21.28)	55(37.67)	7.154	0.007
Disease duration			0.144	0.930
<3 months	30(31.91)	50(34.25)		
3-6 months	27(28.72)	40(27.40)		
>6 months	37(39.36)	56(38.36)		
Surgical method			0.004	0.947
Palliative surgery	30(31.91)	46(31.51)		
Radical surgery	64(68.09)	100(68.49)		
Chemotherapy	37(39.36)	75(51.37)	3.313	0.069
Anxiety	60(63.83)	120(82.19)	10.283	0.001
Depression	40(42.55)	70(47.95)	0.669	0.413
Social support level			11.981	0.003
Low	14(14.89)	40(27.40)		
Middle	30(31.91)	60(41.10)		
High	50(53.19)	46(31.51)		
Medical coping style			0.093	0.955
Facing	34(36.17)	50(34.25)		
Avoiding	25(26.60)	40(27.40)		
Yielding	35(37.23)	56(38.36)		

ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; TNM: tumor node metastasis classification.

表2 二元 logistic 回归分析老年 CRC 患者生活质量的影响因素

Table 2 Binary logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of quality of life in elderly patients with CRC

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P value
Self-rated economic burden caused by disease	0.874	0.336	6.766	2.396	1.240-4.630	0.010
Self-rated sleep quality	0.731	0.259	7.966	2.077	1.250-3.451	0.005
Education level	-0.587	0.159	13.630	0.556	0.407-0.759	<0.001
Malnutrition	0.339	0.125	7.355	1.404	1.099-1.793	0.007
ECOG grading	0.436	0.241	4.151	1.547	1.017-2.352	0.042
Tumor metastasis	0.598	0.244	6.007	1.818	1.127-2.934	0.015
Social support level	-0.641	0.254	6.369	0.527	0.320-0.867	0.012

ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group.

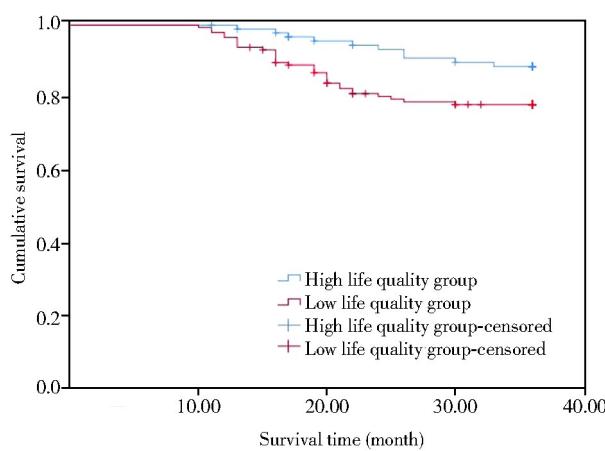


图1 高生活质量组与低生活质量组生存曲线分析

Figure 1 Survival curve analysis of high life quality group and low life quality group

2.5 出院时生活质量各维度得分与老年 CRC 患者生存时间的相关性

Pearson 线性相关分析提示,生活质量量表中躯体功能、心理功能及症状/副作用维度与患者生存时间均呈正相关($r=0.327, 0.241, 0.311; P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

生活质量涉及心理功能、社会功能、生理机能等多种维度,是反映个体生存体验的指标,癌症患者生活质量普遍不高。CRC 患者中,老年群体占比较高,其身体机能更差,该群体的生活质量也受到临床的广泛关注^[10]。本研究调查发现。老年 CRC 患者出院时生活质量整体处于中等水平。根据患者生活质量得分,将其分为高生活质量组与低生活质量组,

随访3年,绘制生存曲线发现出院时高生活质量组生存状况优于低生活质量组,说明老年CRC患者出院时生活质量对远期预后也有一定影响。提示积极探究影响老年CRC患者出院时生活质量的相关因素,改善其住院期间生活质量,对预后有益。

二元logistic分析发现,疾病自评经济负担、睡眠质量、营养不良、ECOG分级、肿瘤转移、文化程度及社会支持是影响老年CRC患者出院时生活质量的相关因素。其具体原因如下。(1)自评经济负担:恶性肿瘤治疗费用昂贵,医疗支付能力是决定患者是否能够接受治疗、坚持完成治疗的关键,同时也是影响患者生活质量的重要因素。此外,医疗经济负担还会加重患者心理负担,进一步降低其生活质量。故针对经济条件较差的老年CRC患者,可帮助其利用医疗政策,降低其治疗经济负担。(2)睡眠质量:睡眠质量差会降低患者日间精神状态,影响术后恢复^[11]。建议通过多措施做好病房管理,为老年CRC患者提供良好的睡眠环境,改善其睡眠质量。(3)营养不良:营养不良会降低机体免疫功能,降低患者抗肿瘤治疗的耐受力,增加治疗不良反应,故应针对存在营养不良的老年CRC患者制定营养支持计划,保障患者能量供应。(4)体能活动:体能活动可反映个体对疾病治疗的耐受力,体能活动越差患者生活质量往往也越差,故临床应给予体能活动较低的老年CRC患者更多关注。(5)肿瘤转移:出现肿瘤转移往往提示患者病情更为严重,治疗负担更重,还会增加对应并发症,降低患者生活质量^[12,13]。(6)文化程度及社会支持水平:文化程度高者可利用多种途径了解疾病相关知识,提高自护能力,进而提高生活质量^[14]。社会支持水平可在一定程度上影响患者的心理状态、疾病应对方式及疾病自护行为^[15]。提示提高老年CRC患者社会支持水平,可在一定程度上改善其生活质量。

综上所述,老年CRC患者出院时生活质量处于中等水平,其出院时生活质量对患者远期预后具有一定影响,而积极改善患者住院期间睡眠质量、加强营养支持及社会支持水平,提高患者住院期间生活质量,在提高患者预后中具有一定意义。

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