

· 临床研究 ·

高龄慢性心力衰竭患者负面情绪、生活质量及不良心血管事件现状及影响因素

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【摘要】 目的 调查高龄慢性心力衰竭患者负面情绪、生活质量及不良心血管事件(MACE)现状并分析其影响因素。**方法** 将2021年1月至2022年6月新疆医科大学第一附属医院收治的180例高龄住院心力衰竭患者纳为研究对象。采用明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量问卷(MLHFQ)调查其负面情绪及生活质量。采用SPSS 20.0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、方差分析及 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson或Spearman分析高龄心力衰竭患者不良情绪、生活质量以及MACE事件的相关性;采用多元线性回归分析了解影响高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量的相关因素。**结果** 问卷有效回收率为96.11%(173/180)。调查发现,高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ总得分(55.67±10.24)分,焦虑、抑郁检出率分别为50.87%(88/160)及41.62%(88/160)。多元线性回归分析提示,慢性心力衰竭病程>5年、合并症>3种、心功能分级IV级是高龄患者MLHFQ得分的影响因素($B=6.435, 5.151, 4.022$;均 $P<0.05$)。随访发现,发生MACE事件患者36例(22.50%)。相关性分析提示,焦虑/抑郁与高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分及MACE事件发生率呈正相关($r=0.377, 0.352; P<0.05$)。MLHFQ得分与MACE事件发生率之间亦呈正相关($r=0.356; P<0.05$)。**结论** 高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量水平整体不高,焦虑、抑郁症状普遍,患者生活质量及焦虑/抑郁症状相互影响,并与出院后MACE事件密切相关。

【关键词】 老年人;高龄;心力衰竭;生活质量;焦虑;抑郁;不良心血管事件

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Current status and influencing factors of negative emotions, quality of life and major adverse cardiovascular events in elderly patients with chronic heart failure

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the current states of negative emotions, quality of life and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in advanced elderly patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) and analyze the influencing factors. **Methods** A total of 180 very old hospitalized patients (80 years old and over) with heart failure from January 2021 to June 2022 in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University were enrolled as the study subjects. Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire (MLHFQ) was used to investigate the negative emotions and quality of life of the participants. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using student's *t* test, analysis of variance or *Chi*-square test depending on data type. Pearson or Spearman correlation analyses were applied to analyze the correlations of negative emotions and quality of life with occurrence of MACE. Multivariate linear regression model was constructed to analyze the related factors affecting the quality of life in the advanced elderly patients with heart failure. **Results** The effective recovery rate of questionnaires was 96.11% (173/180). Our survey found that the total score of MLHFQ was (55.67±10.24) points, and the detection rates of anxiety and depression were 50.87% (88/160) and 41.62% (88/160), respectively, in the subjected advanced elderly patients. Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that the course of CHF >5 years, number of comorbidities >3, and cardiac function grade IV were influencing factors affecting the MLHFQ score of the patients ($B=6.435, 5.151, 4.022$; all $P<0.05$). Follow-up revealed that 36 patients (22.50%) experienced MACE events. Correlation analyses indicated that anxiety/depression was positively correlated with MLHFQ score and incidence of MACE events ($r=0.377, 0.352; P<0.05$), and MLHFQ score was also positively correlated with the incidence of MACE events ($r=0.356; P<0.05$).

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Conclusion The advanced elderly patients with heart failure had overall poor quality of life, and anxiety and depression are quite common. Interaction is observed in their quality of life with anxiety/depression symptoms, which is closely associated with MACE events after discharge.

[Key words] aged; the very old; heart failure; quality of life; anxiety; depression; adverse cardiovascular events

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心力衰竭是各类心脏疾病的终末期状态^[1]。有研究表示,老年心力衰竭患者全因死亡率高于年轻患者^[2]。高龄是指80~99岁人群,其身体状态较其他年龄段更差,更易发生不良事件。生活质量是衡量健康的新指标,与此同时,焦虑、抑郁等负面情绪对心力衰竭患者生活质量及病情发展的影响也受到广泛关注^[3]。本研究对高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量、负面情绪及主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular event, MACE)进行调查与分析,旨在提高高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量及预后。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

将新疆医科大学第一附属医院2021年1月至2022年6月收治的高龄心力衰竭患者纳为研究对象。

纳入标准:患者年龄≥80岁;均符合中国慢性心力衰竭相关诊断标准^[4];美国纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级Ⅱ~Ⅳ级;意识清楚,可配合完成相关调查。排除标准:合并其他重要器官功能严重障碍、听力障碍,语言表达不清者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 样本量估计 根据多因素分析对样本含量的要求进行计算。区中等效应量 $f^2=0.15$, $\alpha=0.05$, $1-\beta=0.90$,自变量最多18个,通过G*Power3.1.9.2软件计算出样本量为160例,考虑到回收样本的有效性,将样本扩大至180例。

1.2.2 研究工具 (1)一般人口学资料包括患者年龄、性别、受教育程度等。(2)临床资料包括慢性心力衰竭病程、病因、心功能分级等。(3)采用明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量问卷(Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire, MLHFQ)^[5]调查患者生活质量。量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.910,量表得分越高,生活质量越差。(4)不良情绪采用医院焦虑抑郁量表(hospital anxiety and depression scale, HADS)^[6]调查,量表包括焦虑、抑郁2个分量表,量

表Cronbach's α 分别为0.835与0.829。(5)基础呼吸困难指数(borg dyspnoea index, BDI)^[7]包括功能受损、工作的最大限度及劳力最大限度,量表总得分≤9分提示存在呼吸困难。量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.929。(6)匹茨堡睡眠指数(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)^[8]包含19个自评项目与5个他评项目,量表总得分≥7分即可判断存在睡眠障碍,量表的Cronbach's α 系数为0.840。

1.2.3 不良心血管事件随访 患者出院后随访3个月,统计3个月内MACE。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,2组组间比较采用独立样本t检验,多组比较采用方差分析,组内比较采用LSD-t检验。采用Pearson或Spearman分析高龄心力衰竭患者不良情绪、生活质量以及MACE事件的相关性;采用多元线性回归了解影响高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量的相关因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量及负面情绪现状调查

共发放问卷180份,共回收问卷173份(96.11%)。调查发现,高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ总分(55.67±10.24)分,其中躯体领域总分(22.15±4.59)分,其他领域(20.89±4.63)分,情绪领域(12.63±3.15)分。生活质量维度条目均分中,从高到低依次是躯体领域(2.77±0.51)分、其他领域(2.61±0.52)分及情绪领域(2.53±0.43)分。高龄心力衰竭患者合并焦虑占50.87%(88/160)、合并抑郁占41.62%(88/160)。

2.2 影响高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的因素分析

单因素分析结果提示,居住状况、慢性心力衰竭病程、合并症、心功能分级、左室射血分数是高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的影响因素(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

表1 影响高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of MLHFQ score of elderly patients with heart failure

(points, n=173)

Item	n	MLHFQ score	t	P value
Age			1.348	0.180
79–90 years	113	55.05±7.89		
91–99 years	60	56.83±8.94		
Gender			0.403	0.687
Male	90	55.38±9.43		
Female	83	55.98±10.14		
Education level			0.258	0.773
Primary school and below	102	55.19±10.37		
Middle school	56	56.36±9.48		
College and above	15	56.34±10.03		
Living condition			4.236	<0.001
Living alone	51	61.01±12.02		
Cohabitation	122	53.44±10.13		
Medical payment method			0.319	0.728
Medical insurance	89	55.15±10.37		
Urban and rural residents basic health insurance	62	56.56±11.08		
Self-paying	22	55.25±10.56		
Chronic heart failure course			10.658	<0.001
<1 year	70	52.59±8.98		
1–5 years	50	55.22±8.83		
>5 years	53	60.55±10.37		
Comorbidity			5.478	<0.001
≤3 types	94	51.84±8.97		
>3 types	79	60.22±11.15		
Cardiac function grading			8.400	<0.001
Grade II	61	52.28±9.43		
Grade III	70	55.87±10.47		
Grade IV	42	60.25±11.37		
Etiology			0.238	0.812
Coronary heart disease	151	55.74±10.58		
Others	22	55.16±11.37		
LVEF			3.363	0.020
≤40%	40	53.90±9.43		
(40%, 50%]	88	55.58±10.17		
(50%, 60%]	31	56.02±10.02		
>60%	14	60.55±11.12		
Sleep disorder			0.324	0.746
Yes	116	55.85±10.37		
No	57	55.30±10.74		
Dyspnea			0.259	0.796
Yes	85	55.45±10.77		
No	88	55.88±11.03		

MLHFQ: Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

2.3 影响高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的多元线性回归分析

以患者MLHFQ得分为因变量,单因素分析有意义的指标为自变量,行多元线性回归分析提示,慢性心力衰竭病程>5年、合并症>3种、心功能分级IV级是高龄患者MLHFQ得分的影响因素($B=6.435, 5.151, 4.022; P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 高龄心力衰竭患者MACE事件统计

患者出院后随访3个月,失访患者13例。剩余160例患者中,共36例(22.50%)患者发生MACE事件,其中有22例患者因心血管疾病再次入院,14例患者心血管死亡。

2.5 高龄心力衰竭患者不良情绪及MLHFQ得分与MACE事件之间的相关性

相关性分析提示,焦虑/抑郁与高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分及MACE事件发生率呈正相关($r=0.377, 0.352$;均 $P<0.05$);此外,MLHFQ得分与MACE事件发生率之间也呈正相关($r=0.356$; $P<0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

慢性心力衰竭易反复,预后较差。有研究指出,慢性心力衰竭患者5年生存率与恶性肿瘤相似,而高龄心力衰竭患者预后更差^[9]。生活质量是评估慢性心力衰竭患者健康结局的主要指标,本研究采用MLHFQ量表调查发现,高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ量表总得分处于中等水平,与其他学者的报道存在一定差异^[10,11],这可能与各调查的开展时间及所纳入的病例差异有关。

进一步行多元线性回归分析发现,慢性心力衰竭病程、合并症、心功能分级是影响高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的相关因素。慢性心力衰竭病程越长、越难愈、越易复发。心功能分级越高,心力衰竭相关临床症状越严重,并有研究发现心功能分级越靠后,心力衰竭患者大脑血流灌注往往越低,越易发生认知障碍,降低生活质量。高龄者多病共存现象明显,本研究发现,合并症>3种者生活质量更差。有调查显示,合并症种类可通过降低患者自护能力及自我效能,影响其生活质量^[12]。

表2 影响高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分的多元线性回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate linear regression analysis of influencing factors of MLHFQ score in elderly patients with heart failure

Factor	B	SE	β	t	P value
Constant term	36.783	4.668	-	7.894	<0.001
Living status(control: living alone)					
Cohabitation	-4.669	2.745	-0.167	-1.457	0.073
Chronic heart failure course(control: <1 year)					
1~5 years	5.151	3.456	0.277	1.886	0.055
>5 years	6.435	2.211	0.168	3.074	0.003
Comorbidity (control: ≤3 types)					
>3 types	5.151	1.635	0.135	4.667	<0.001
Cardiac function grading(control: grade II)					
Grade III	3.441	2.765	0.217	1.874	0.062
Grade IV	4.022	1.112	0.277	4.116	<0.001
LVEF(control: ≤40%)					
(40%, 50%]	2.115	1.768	0.125	0.895	0.239
(50%, 60%]	2.784	1.668	0.187	1.025	0.158
>60%	3.154	1.985	0.155	1.955	0.086

$R^2=0.189$, adjusted $R^2=0.186$, $F=76.51$, $P<0.05$. MLHFQ: Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.
-: no datum.

表3 高龄心力衰竭患者不良情绪及MLHFQ得分与MACE事件间的相关性

Table 3 Analysis of relationship between adverse emotions, MLHFQ score and MACE events in elderly patients with heart failure

Item	Anxiety/Depression		MLHFQ score		MACE events	
	r	P value	r	P value	r	P value
Anxiety/depression	-	-	0.377	<0.001	0.352	<0.001
MLHFQ score	0.377	<0.001	-	-	0.356	<0.001
MACE events	0.352	<0.001	0.356	<0.001	-	-

MLHFQ: Minnesota living heart failure questionnaire; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular event. -: no datum.

除了机体负担及疾病因素外,情绪障碍对心力衰竭患者的影响也不容小觑^[13]。本研究高龄心力衰竭患者焦虑、抑郁检出率均接近50%,提示高龄心力衰竭患者普遍存在焦虑、抑郁情绪,说明疾病对患者情绪的影响,与诸多研究相似。有研究发现,存在焦虑、抑郁症状的心力衰竭患者对自身疾病严重性的评估较实际病情更严重^[14]。Rechenberg等^[15]研究发现,心力衰竭患者焦虑症状严重程度与其生活质量密切相关。行相关性分析发现,焦虑、抑郁与高龄心力衰竭患者MLHFQ得分有关。

MACE事件是评估心力衰竭患者治疗效果及预后的另一个重要指标,本研究在高龄心力衰竭患者出院后进行为期3个月的随访,统计发现,共有36例患者发生MACE事件。相关性分析提示,焦虑、抑郁情绪及MLHFQ得分与MACE事件之间均呈正相关,说明焦虑、抑郁及MLHFQ得分对高龄心力衰竭患者预后均有影响。

综上,高龄心力衰竭患者生活质量水平整体不高,焦虑、抑郁症状普遍,患者生活质量及焦虑、抑郁症状相互影响,并与其出院后MACE事件密切相关。但本研究样本量过小,且为单中心研究,为证实影响研究结论,还需开展大样本量多中心研究。

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