

## · 临床研究 ·

# 高龄脑梗死患者并发肺炎的危险因素及其对预后的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 分析高龄脑梗死患者并发肺炎的危险因素, 探讨其对脑梗死预后的影响。**方法** 回顾性分析2020年1月至2022年12月南京医科大学第一附属医院收治的275例高龄脑梗死患者的临床资料, 根据脑梗死后是否并发肺炎将患者分为肺炎组( $n=41$ )和非肺炎组( $n=234$ ), 比较两组患者一般资料、临床表现及辅助检查结果。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验进行组间比较。采用多因素logistic回归分析影响高龄脑梗死患者并发肺炎的危险因素。**结果** 肺炎组患者年龄、10年吸烟史、心力衰竭、心房颤动、心肌梗死、慢性肺部疾病、脑卒中史、吞咽障碍、意识障碍、呕吐、留置胃管、气管侵入性操作、呼吸机辅助呼吸、胸部X线检查、胸部CT检查、脑干或小脑梗死的比率及入院时美国国立卫生研究院脑卒中量表(NIHSS)评分均显著高于非肺炎组, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。肺炎组患者住院时间、住院费用、治疗后NIHSS评分、1个月及3个月病死率均显著高于非肺炎组, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。10年吸烟史( $OR=3.432, 95\%CI 1.170 \sim 10.065$ )、慢性肺部疾病( $OR=15.580, 95\%CI 2.744 \sim 88.461$ )、吞咽障碍( $OR=2.757, 95\%CI 1.319 \sim 5.760$ )、脑干或小脑梗死( $OR=2.036, 95\%CI 1.282 \sim 3.233$ )及高NIHSS评分( $OR=1.328, 95\%CI 1.231 \sim 1.434$ )均是高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的独立危险因素。**结论** 在高龄脑梗死并发肺炎患者中, 应重点关注吸烟史、慢性肺部疾病、吞咽障碍、脑干或小脑梗死及高NIHSS评分等因素, 以减少梗死患者并发肺炎的发生。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 脑梗死; 肺炎; 危险因素

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## Risk factors of pneumonia in elderly patients with cerebral infarction and its influence on prognosis

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the risk factors of pneumonia in the elderly patients with cerebral infarction and to investigate their impact on its prognosis. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted of the clinical data of 275 elderly cerebral infarction patients admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from January 2020 to December 2022. The patients were divided into pneumonia group ( $n=41$ ) and non-pneumonia group ( $n=234$ ) based on the development of pneumonia after cerebral infarction. The two groups were compared in general information, clinical manifestations, and findings in adjunct tests. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on the data type,  $t$  test or Chi-square test was used for data comparison between two groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to assess the risk factors influencing the occurrence of pneumonia in the elderly patients with cerebral infarction. **Results** The pneumonia group had higher age, more patients with a history of smoking over 10 years, higher rates in heart failure, atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction, chronic lung disease, history of stroke, swallowing disorders, consciousness disorders, vomiting, indwelling gastric tubes, invasive tracheal procedures, ventilator-assisted breathing, chest X-ray examination, chest CT examination, brainstem or cerebellar infarction, and higher National Institute of Health stroke scale (NIHSS) scores on admission than the non-pneumonia group, the differences being statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The pneumonia group were found to have significantly longer hospitalization, higher hospitalization expenses, NIHSS scores after treatment, and mortality rates at one and three months than the non-pneumonia group with statistically significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ). A 10-year smoking history ( $OR=3.432, 95\%CI 1.170 \sim 10.065$ ), chronic lung disease ( $OR=15.580, 95\%CI 2.744 \sim 88.461$ ), dysphagia ( $OR=2.757, 95\%CI 1.319 \sim 5.760$ ), brain stem or cerebellar infarction ( $OR=2.036, 95\%CI 1.282 \sim 3.233$ ) and high NIHSS score ( $OR=1.328, 95\%CI 1.231 \sim 1.434$ ) were independent risk factors of cerebral infarction complicated with pneumonia. **Conclusion** In the elderly patients with cerebral infarction complicated by pneumonia, special attention should paid to the factors such as smoking history, chronic pulmonary

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diseases, swallowing disorders, brainstem or cerebellar infarction, and high NIHSS score in order to reduce the occurrence of pneumonia in stroke patients.

**[Key words]** aged; cerebral infarction; pneumonia; risk factors

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脑梗死是临床最为常见的脑血管疾病之一,约占全部脑血管病的60%~70%<sup>[1]</sup>,60岁及以上老年人是脑梗死高发人群,动脉粥样硬化斑块形成及血栓脱落是导致高龄脑梗死发病的重要因素<sup>[2]</sup>,多数高龄脑梗死患者往往不是直接死于原发脑梗死疾病,更多的患者常伴有多种并发症,且死于并发症。肺部感染是高龄脑梗死患者最常见的并发症之一,发病率最高可达47%<sup>[3]</sup>,脑梗死并发肺炎不但影响患者脑组织及神经功能的恢复,还极易因肺部感染引发脓毒性休克和呼吸衰竭导致患者死亡,极大影响预后<sup>[4]</sup>。基于此,本研究分析高龄脑梗死患者并发肺炎的危险因素,并探究其对患者预后的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2020年1月至2022年12月南京医科大学第一附属医院收治的275例高龄脑梗死患者的临床资料,其中男性194例,女性81例;年龄62~83(75.12±2.48)岁;病程1~53(6.71±2.33)h;10年吸烟史161例,10年饮酒史111例;既往病史:高血压152例、糖尿病184例、冠心病170例、心力衰竭169例、心房颤动159例、心肌梗死143例、慢性肺部疾病161例、恶性肿瘤疾病114例,脑卒中史115例。按照脑梗死后是否并发肺炎将患者分为肺炎组( $n=41$ )和非肺炎组( $n=234$ ),肺炎发生率为14.91%。

纳入标准:(1)符合脑梗死相关诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>,且经CT或MRI检查确诊为大脑半球、脑干或小脑梗死;(2)60周岁及以上;(3)发病72 h内入院的急性脑梗死;(4)入院时美国国立卫生研究院脑卒中量表(National Institute of Health stroke scale, NIHSS)<sup>[6]</sup>评分在3分及以上;(5)肺炎组患者均符合肺炎相关诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>。排除标准:(1)合并脑出血;(2)接受溶栓治疗;(3)脑梗死发病前存在肺部感染;(4)无症状性脑梗死;(5)重要器官功能障碍;(6)合并免疫缺陷疾病、血液疾病;(7)合并严重外伤性疾病及医源性疾病;(8)临床资料缺失或随访期失联。患者及家属对研究知情同意,本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》中伦理学要求,且获得医院医学伦理会批准同意(批号:2020010-NJYKD-021)。

### 1.2 观察指标

(1)一般资料:收集患者性别、年龄、体质量指

数(body mass index,BMI)、病程、居住地、10年吸烟史、10年饮酒史、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、心力衰竭、心房颤动、心肌梗死、慢性肺部疾病、恶性肿瘤疾病和脑卒中等既往病史资料。(2)临床表现及辅助检查:收集患者吞咽障碍、意识障碍、构音障碍、呕吐、留置胃管、气管侵人性操作、呼吸机辅助呼吸、胸部X线检查、胸部CT检查、大脑半球梗死、脑干或小脑梗死和入院时NIHSS评分等临床资料。(3)预后:采用电话和定期复查等方式展开3个月随访,记录住院时间、住院费用、治疗后NIHSS评分、1个月及3个月病死率。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0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 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用logistic回归分析影响高龄脑梗死患者并发肺炎的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 两组患者一般资料比较

2组患者性别、BMI、病程、居住地类型和10年饮酒史情况比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );肺炎组患者年龄、10年吸烟史比率高于非肺炎组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );肺炎组心力衰竭、心房颤动、心肌梗死、慢性肺部疾病和脑卒中史的比率显著高于非肺炎组( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.2 两组患者临床表现及辅助检查结果比较

2组患者构音障碍和大脑半球梗死的比率比较,差异无明显统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );肺炎组患者吞咽障碍、意识障碍、呕吐、留置胃管、气管侵人性操作、呼吸机辅助呼吸、胸部X线检查、胸部CT检查、脑干或小脑梗死的比率及入院时NIHSS评分均显著高于非肺炎组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

### 2.3 高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的多因素 logistic 回归分析

10年吸烟史、慢性肺部疾病、吞咽障碍、脑干或小脑梗死及高NIHSS评分均是高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

### 2.4 两组患者预后情况比较

肺炎组患者住院时间、住院费用和治疗后NIHSS评分均明显高于非肺炎组,治疗后1个月及3个月病死率显著高于非肺炎组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表4)。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

Item	Pneumonia group (n=41)	Non-pneumonia group (n=234)	t/χ <sup>2</sup>	P value
Gender[n(%)]			0.118	0.732
Male	28(68.29)	166(70.94)		
Female	13(31.71)	68(29.06)		
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	76.03±3.02	74.89±2.79	2.384	0.018
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	24.33±3.96	24.47±4.28	0.195	0.845
Course of disease(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	6.83±2.09	6.70±2.15	0.359	0.720
Type of residence[n(%)]			0.500	0.479
City	24(58.54)	123(52.56)		
Rural area	17(41.46)	111(47.44)		
10-year smoking history[n(%)]	30(73.17)	131(55.98)	4.247	0.039
10-year drinking history[n(%)]	16(39.02)	95(40.60)	0.036	0.850
Hypertension[n(%)]	19(46.34)	133(56.84)	1.555	0.212
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	24(58.54)	160(68.38)	1.526	0.217
Coronary heart disease[n(%)]	27(65.85)	143(61.11)	0.332	0.564
Heart failure[n(%)]	32(78.05)	137(58.55)	5.601	0.018
Atrial fibrillation[n(%)]	30(73.17)	129(55.13)	4.656	0.031
Myocardial infarction[n(%)]	29(70.73)	114(48.72)	6.774	0.009
Chronic lung disease[n(%)]	35(85.37)	126(53.85)	14.281	<0.001
Malignant tumor diseases[n(%)]	16(39.02)	98(41.88)	0.117	0.732
History of stroke[n(%)]	26(63.41)	89(38.03)	9.237	0.002

BMI: body mass index.

表2 两组患者临床表现及辅助检查结果比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical manifestations and auxiliary examination results between two groups [n(%)]

Item	Pneumonia group (n=41)	Non-pneumonia group (n=234)	χ <sup>2</sup>	P value
Dysphagia[n(%)]	38(92.68)	104(44.44)	32.507	<0.001
Disturbance of consciousness[n(%)]	27(65.85)	113(48.29)	4.306	0.038
Dysarthria[n(%)]	22(53.66)	145(61.97)	1.010	0.315
Vomiting[n(%)]	23(56.10)	81(34.62)	6.846	0.009
Indwelling gastric tube[n(%)]	26(63.41)	78(33.33)	13.424	<0.001
Invasive operation of trachea[n(%)]	20(48.78)	67(28.63)	6.548	0.010
Ventilator assisted breathing[n(%)]	27(65.85)	105(44.87)	6.153	0.013
Chest X-ray[n(%)]	23(56.10)	91(38.89)	4.257	0.039
Chest CT examination[n(%)]	19(46.34)	64(27.35)	5.971	0.015
Cerebral hemisphere infarction[n(%)]	13(31.70)	78(33.33)	0.042	0.838
Brain stem or cerebellar infarction[n(%)]	39(95.12)	45(19.23)	94.711	<0.001
NIHSS score at admission≥13 points[n(%)]	25(60.97)	19(8.12)	72.520	<0.001

CT: computerized tomography; NIHSS: National Institute of Health stroke scale.

表3 高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic analysis of pneumonia in elderly patients with cerebral infarction

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ <sup>2</sup>	OR	95%CI	P value
Age	0.432	0.315	1.881	1.540	0.831~2.856	0.171
10-year smoking history	1.233	0.549	5.044	3.432	1.170~10.065	0.025
Heart failure	0.872	0.503	3.005	2.392	0.892~6.410	0.084
Atrial fibrillation	1.409	0.922	2.335	4.092	0.672~24.931	0.127
Myocardial infarct	0.815	0.497	2.689	2.259	0.853~5.984	0.102
Chronic lung disease	2.746	0.886	9.606	15.580	2.744~88.461	0.002
History of stroke	-0.237	0.192	1.524	0.789	0.542~1.149	0.218
Dysphagia	1.014	0.376	7.273	2.757	1.319~5.760	0.007
Disturbance of consciousness	1.732	0.898	3.720	5.652	0.972~32.854	0.054
Vomit	0.485	0.301	2.596	1.624	0.900~2.930	0.108
Indwelling gastric tube	1.417	0.799	3.145	4.125	0.862~19.748	0.077
Invasive operation of trachea	0.781	0.423	3.409	2.184	0.953~5.003	0.066
Ventilator assisted breathing	1.026	0.549	3.493	2.790	0.951~8.183	0.062
Chest X-ray	0.874	0.493	3.143	2.396	0.912~6.298	0.077
Chest CT examination	0.912	0.545	2.800	2.489	0.855~7.244	0.095
Brain stem or cerebellar infarction	0.711	0.236	9.076	2.036	1.282~3.233	0.003
NIHSS score at admission	0.284	0.039	53.028	1.328	1.231~1.434	<0.001

CT: computerized tomography; NIHSS: National Institute of Health stroke scale.

表4 两组患者预后情况比较

Table 4 Comparison of prognosis between two groups

Item	Pneumonia group ( <i>n</i> =41)	Non-pneumonia group ( <i>n</i> =234)	<i>t</i> / $\chi^2$	P value
Hospital stay (d, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	16.53±5.26	12.98±3.87	5.110	<0.001
Hospitalization expenses (million, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.71±0.19	0.85±0.07	52.194	<0.001
NIHSS score after treatment (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	8.15±3.42	5.78±1.03	8.650	<0.001
1-month mortality rate [ <i>n</i> (%)]	3(7.32)	1(0.43)	11.553	<0.001
3-month mortality rate [ <i>n</i> (%)]	5(12.20)	2(0.86)	18.087	<0.001

NIHSS: National Institute of Health stroke scale.

### 3 讨 论

高龄脑梗死患者往往合并其他并发症,脑梗死后合并肺炎的发病率居脑梗死合并症的首位<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究结果显示,肺炎组患者年龄、10年吸烟史比例、心力衰竭、心房颤动、心肌梗死、慢性肺部疾病、脑卒中史、吞咽障碍、意识障碍、呕吐、留置胃管、气管侵入性操作、呼吸机辅助呼吸、胸部X线检查、胸部CT检查、脑干或小脑梗死比率及入院时NIHSS评分均显著高于非肺炎组,10年吸烟史、慢性肺部疾病、吞咽障碍、脑干或小脑梗死及高NIHSS评分均是高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的独立危险因素。推测原因如下:(1)长期吸烟及既往有慢性肺部疾病的高龄患者呼吸道、支气管及肺部等组织器官受到常年烟草损害和慢性炎症损伤使多种细胞异常增生,且伴有呼吸道黏液分泌物增多,呼吸道及支气管清除致病菌能力下降,机体更易受到外来病原菌入侵引发院内肺部感染<sup>[9]</sup>;(2)高龄脑梗死患者多因体质虚弱、长期卧床、咳嗽无力、口咽部分泌物潴留引起吞咽障碍,而脑干和小脑处所发生的病变相较于大脑半球梗死更易引发脑血管循环障碍,导致患者意识障碍、吞咽障碍和神经功能缺损,引发吸入性肺炎<sup>[10]</sup>;(3)NIHSS评分越高,患者神经功能缺失越严重,高NIHSS评分的患者脑组织受到原发性缺血损伤和继发性损伤程度越重,使机体自我调节能力下降,出现咳嗽反射障碍和吞咽障碍的概率升高<sup>[11]</sup>,从而进一步加剧了吸入性肺炎和坠积性肺炎的发病风险。

本研究结果显示,肺炎组患者住院时间、住院费用、治疗后NIHSS评分、1个月及3个月病死率均显著高于非肺炎组,原因可能在于高龄脑梗死并发肺炎患者相较于未合并肺炎患者年龄相对更大,合并基础疾病、吞咽障碍和意识障碍的比例更高,NIHSS评分更高,多数肺炎患者病情更为危急<sup>[12]</sup>,死亡风险更高,且治疗时不仅要从缓解脑梗死的角度出发,还要兼顾到肺部感染的对症处理,治疗成本更高。

综上所述,10年吸烟史、慢性肺部疾病、吞咽障碍、脑干或小脑梗死及高NIHSS评分均是高龄脑梗死并发肺炎的独立危险因素,高龄脑梗死后并发肺炎的患者相较于未并发肺炎的患者住院时间延长,费用增加,病死率高,且神经功能缺损严重,预后更差。

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