

· 临床研究 ·

老年危重症疾病谱分析及对策：423例研究

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【摘要】目的 了解老年危重症疾病谱规律, 为老年危重症的救治提供参考。**方法** 回顾性分析423例老年危重症患者的临床资料。分析疾病谱构成比、发病季节、器官功能障碍及疾病转归情况; 423例老年危重症病例分3个年龄亚组(≥ 60 岁, 老年组), 并与同期的59例中青年危重症患者(< 60 岁, 对照组)进行对比, 比较疾病谱构成比及预后。**结果** (1) 循环系统疾病236例(55.8%), 居各系统疾病的第一位; 神经系统疾病和呼吸系统疾病占第二、三位, 分别为200例(47.3%)和170例(40.2%)。(2) 各年龄亚组疾病谱除呼吸系统疾病、消化系统疾病及肿瘤有明显年龄差异外, 其他疾病各年龄亚组无明显差异。(3) 发病有明显季节特征的为呼吸系统疾病。(4) 2个和3个器官功能障碍的分别为167例(39.5%)和81例(19.1%), 两者占60%。老年组发生多器官功能障碍比例显著多于对照组; 以肺功能及心功能障碍居前二位;(5) 各年龄亚组疾病转归差异均无统计学意义。(6) 老年危重症疾病的预后好转285例(68.2%), 病死率居前三位的是心脑血管疾病、呼吸系统疾病和肿瘤。**结论** 老年危重症患者病种多、病情变化快、易诱发多器官功能衰竭, 死亡率高, 在慢性病防控方面要加强预防, 在积极治疗原发病的同时要注意保护脏器功能, 及时治疗多器官功能障碍综合征。

【关键词】 老年人; 危重症; 疾病; 流行病学研究; 多器官功能衰竭

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Spectra of critical illness in the elderly and corresponding countermeasures: analysis of 423 cases

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the regular pattern of spectra of critical diseases in the elderly in order to provide some reference for further treatment. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of 423 elderly patients (mean age 76.79 years, ranging from 60 to 102 years) with critical diseases admitted in Bozhou People's Hospital from February 2011 to February 2014. The constituent ratio of disease spectra, onset seasons, organ dysfunction and prognosis were analyzed. These 423 elderly patients (> 60 years old, elderly group) were divided into 3 subgroups according to their ages. The other 59 young and middle-aged patients (< 60 years old) were taken as controls (control group). The disease spectra and prognosis were compared among different subgroups. **Results** (1) In this cohort, circulation system disease (ESD) accounted for 55.8% (236 cases), taking the first place among other system diseases, followed by nervous system disease (NSO, 47.3%, 200 cases) and respiratory system disease (RSD, 40.2%, 170 cases). (2) There were significant differences in the spectra of RSD and digestive system diseases (DSD) and tumors among different age subgroups, but no such difference was found in other system diseases. (3) The RSD had obvious seasonal characteristics. (4) There were 167 (39.5%) patients with 2 and 81 patients (19.1%) with 3 dysfunctional organs, totally accounting for 60%. The ratio of multiple organ dysfunction was significantly higher in the elderly group than in the control one. Lungs and heart dysfunction ranked the first top two places. (5) There was no significant difference in the prognosis among the different age subgroups. (6) A total of 285 senile patients (68.2%) got better prognosis. Mortality of the top three was cardio- cerebrovascular diseases, respiratory system disease, and cancer in this study. **Conclusion** Critical illness in the elderly is characterized with complicated disease spectra, quickly changed condition, multiple organ failure, and high mortality. Therefore, we should strengthen the underlying diseases and control of chronic diseases, actively treat the primary disease and pay attention to the protection of

organ function at the same time, and timely manage organ dysfunction syndrome.

【Key words】 elderly; critical illness; disease; epidemiologic studies; multiple organ failure

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随着人口老龄化,老年人患慢性非传染性疾病相对增多,老年危重症救治越来越受到重视。为了探讨老年危重症疾病谱流行病学特征,现对423例老年危重症患者进行回顾性分析,报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

2011年2月至2014年2月期间,排除创伤、中毒及其他外科疾病,因慢性病急性加重或急性发病入住亳州市人民医院老年病科的老年患者6354例,选择其中老年危重症患者423例,平均年龄76.79(60~102)岁,其中男性226人,女性197人。

1.2 方法

回顾性分析423例老年危重症患者(老年组)的临床资料。老年危重症的定义^[1]:年龄 ≥ 60 岁,依据急性生理功能和慢性健康状况评分(APACHE II)^[2]客观地将患者分为轻、中、重、危4个等级,选择其中评分 > 20 分的重、危患者423例;疾病诊断按国际疾病分类(ICD)-10标准,归类为神经、循环、呼吸、消化、内分泌系统、肿瘤和其他,共7类疾病;器官功能障碍的诊断根据王士雯等制定的老年多器官功能不全诊断标准(Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome in the Elderly, MODSE)(试行草案,2003)^[3-4];分析疾病谱构成比及器官功能障碍情况;所有病例按年龄60~69岁、70~79岁、 ≥ 80 岁分为3个亚组,并与同期的59例(年龄 < 60 岁)中青年危重症患者(对照组)进行对比,比较疾病谱构成比及预后情况;按照气象划分法,以阳历3~5月为春季,6~8月为夏季,9~11月为秋季,12~2月为冬季,比较疾病谱发病季节的变化。

1.3 统计学处理

老年危重症病例数变化、疾病谱分布和变化、器官功能障碍和疾病的转归变化的比较均采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 老年危重症疾病谱的分布

423例患者中每人平均患5~7种疾病,最多者患15种疾病,最少者患2种疾病,对患者所患疾病中患病率在前6位进行统计,结果如表1。循环系统疾病236例(55.8%),居各系统疾病之首,以高血压、冠心病、心律失常和心力衰竭多见;神

经系统疾病200例(47.3%),居第2位,以脑血管疾病为主;呼吸系统疾病170例(40.2%),居第3位,以慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭和肺部感染为主;消化系统疾病155(36.6%)例,以上消化道出血和晚期癌瘤为主。

表1 疾病谱的分布

Table 1 The distribution of the diseases
[n = 423, n(%)]

Disease	Patient[n(%)]	Order
Circulatory system	236 (55.8)	1
Nervous system	200 (47.3)	2
Respiratory system	170 (40.2)	3
Digestive system	155 (36.6)	4
Endocrinal system	82 (19.4)	6
Tumor	38 (9.0)	7
Others	123 (29.1)	5

2.2 各年龄亚组疾病谱的比较

统计各年龄亚组疾病谱,除呼吸系统疾病、消化系统疾病及肿瘤有明显年龄差异外,其他疾病各年龄亚组无明显差异(表2),60~69岁亚组肿瘤的发病率明显增加,以肺癌及消化道肿瘤为主。

2.3 疾病的发作季节变化

有明显季节特征的为呼吸系统疾病(表3),以冬春季最高,夏、秋季相对偏低。

2.4 发生器官功能障碍数目的比较

2~3个器官功能障碍的分别为167例(39.5%)、81例(19.1%),两者占58.6%,老年组发生多器官功能障碍比例显著多于对照组(表4)。

2.5 发生器官功能障碍种类比较

发生器官功能障碍受累的器官依次是肺、心、脑、胃肠道、肾及肝(表5),以肺功能及心功能障碍居前两位。

2.6 疾病的转归

老年组60~69、70~79、 ≥ 80 岁各年龄亚组分别失访1,2,2例。其中,好转占68.2%(285/418),转科转院占4.5%(19/418),自动出院占19.4%(81/418),多为临终患者,住院死亡占7.9%(33/418)(表6);各年龄亚组疾病转归差异均无统计学意义;病死率居前3位的原发疾病是心脑血管疾病、呼吸系统疾病和肿瘤。

表2 各年龄组疾病谱的分布
Table 2 The distribution of the diseases in all age groups

Group	n	NSD	CSD	RSD	DSD	ESD	Tumor	Others
Control								
≤60 years	59	26 (44.1)	27 (45.8)	17 (28.8)	23 (39.0)	14 (23.7)	3 (5.1)	13 (22.0)
Elderly								
60-69 years	87	36 (41.4)	46 (52.9)	26 (29.9)	27 (31.0)	16 (18.4)	15 (17.2)	20 (23.0)
70-79 years	161	77 (48.1)	86 (53.8)	63 (39.1)	52 (32.3)	32 (19.9)	14 (8.7)	46 (28.6)
≥80 years	175	87 (49.7)	104 (59.4)	81 (46.3)	76 (43.4)	34 (19.4)	9 (5.1)	57 (32.6)
χ^2		1.867	3.7	9.527	6.061	0.691	11.968	3.936
P		0.601	0.296	0.023*	0.051*	0.875	0.007**	0.268

NSD: nervous system disease; CSD: circulatory system disease; RSD: respiratory system disease; ESD: endocrinal system disease. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

表3 疾病的发病季节变化
Table 3 Seasonal change in disease onset

Season	NSD (n = 200)	CSD (n = 236)	RSD (n = 170)	DSD (n = 155)	ESD (n = 82)	Tumor (n = 38)	Others (n = 123)
Spring	54 (48.6)	66 (58.9)	60 (53.6)	40 (35.7)	27 (24.1)	10 (8.9)	42 (37.5)
Summer	45 (45.9)	47 (48.0)	29 (29.6)	37 (37.8)	15 (15.3)	9 (9.2)	23 (23.5)
Autumn	42 (45.2)	49 (52.7)	27 (29.0)	36 (38.7)	15 (16.1)	8 (8.6)	23 (24.7)
Winter	59 (49.2)	74 (61.7)	54 (45.0)	42 (35.0)	25 (20.8)	11 (9.2)	35 (29.2)
χ^2	0.451	5.220	18.894	0.404	3.433	0.027	6.200
P	0.930	0.156	0.000**	0.939	0.330	0.999	0.102

NSD: nervous system disease; CSD: circulatory system disease; RSD: respiratory system disease; ESD: endocrinal system disease. ** $P < 0.01$

表4 发生脏器功能障碍数目的比较
Table 4 The number of dysfunctional organs in two groups
[n(%)]

Number of dysfunctional organ	Elderly group (n = 423)	Young group (n = 59)
0	2 (0.5)	6 (10.2)**
1	134 (31.7)	29 (49.2)**
2	167 (39.5)	14 (23.7)*
3	81 (19.1)	9 (15.3)
4	24 (5.7)	1 (1.7)
5	10 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
≥6	5 (1.2)	0 (0.0)

Compared with the elderly group, * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$

表5 发生器官功能障碍种类的比较
Table 5 Comparison of dysfunctional organs between
two groups
[n(%)]

Dysfunctional organ	Elderly group(n=423)	Young group(n=59)
Lung	231 (54.6)	18 (30.0)**
Heart	178 (42.1)	13 (21.7)**
Brain	152 (35.9)	15 (25.0)
Stomach and intestine	112 (26.5)	13 (21.7)
Kidney	90 (21.3)	10 (16.7)
Liver	33 (7.8)	3 (5.0)

Compared with the elderly group, ** $P < 0.01$

3 讨论

3.1 老年危重症疾病谱流行病学特征

(1) 疾病谱的分布和变化: 老年患者存在一人多病的特点, 从本资料可见老年患者最多者患15种疾病, 最少者患2种疾病, 平均患6~7种不同疾

病, 并且随年龄增长病种数逐渐增加。(2) 心脑血管疾病急性发作是老年危重症患者最主要的原发疾病, 这与老年人年龄、动脉粥样硬化、高血压、高血糖、高脂血症等较多的危险因素有关^[5-8]。(3) 发病有明显季节特征的为呼吸系统疾病, 可能与冬春季气温变化大有关, 加之老年人的机体调节功能较差, 适应外界环境变化的能力降低, 面对气温的骤变产生应激性调节功能障碍, 导致了呼吸危重症疾病的发生。(4) 发生器官功能障碍受累的器官依次是肺、心、脑、胃肠道、肾及肝, 老年组发生多器官功能障碍比例显著多于中青年组; 以肺、心受累最多, 且与对照组有显著差异; 这是由于老年人年龄大, 体质差, 随着年龄增加, 自身各器官储备和代偿功能明显降低, 机体免疫功能低下。老年人各器官功能随着年龄的增长而衰退, 多器官功能障碍患者发病前, 均至少患有两种以上的基础疾病, 有的器官功能已经达到功能障碍的临界状态, 此时一些并不严重的致病因素即可引起个别器官功能障碍, 并导致连锁反应, 类似“多米诺”现象, 发生MODS^[9-10]。(5) 老年组资料显示, 疾病的预后好转占285例(68.2%), 病死率居前3位的原发疾病是心脑血管疾病、呼吸系统疾病和肿瘤。引起老年人死亡的几个主要疾病, 国内外均认为是心血管病、脑血管病、恶性肿瘤、慢性阻塞性肺疾病, 但在排序上有所不同^[11-14]。而本研究资料显示是感染性疾病为主要死因, 其次是心脑血管疾病, 恶性肿瘤

表6 对照组和各年龄亚组疾病的转归
Table 6 Prognosis of the diseases in two groups

[n(%)]

Group	n	Improvement	Transfer	Discharge	Death
Control					
≤60 years	59	39 (66.1)	8 (13.6)	7 (11.9)	5 (8.5)
Elderly					
60-69 years	86	58 (67.4)	3 (3.5)	17 (19.8)	8 (9.3)
70-79 years	159	108 (67.9)	11 (6.9)	29 (18.2)	11 (6.9)
≥80 years	173	119 (68.8)	5 (2.9)	35 (20.2)	14 (8.1)
χ^2		0.095	10.78	2.074	0.483
P		0.992	0.013	0.557	0.923

占第3位。肺部感染虽然已经是造成老年住院患者死亡的主要直接原因,但对于多数患者而言,肺部感染并非原发病,而与慢性病致营养不良、长期卧床继发老年肺部感染,神经系统疾病致吞咽障碍并发反复肺部感染所致有关;特别是>80岁的患者基础疾病多、营养状况差,一旦肺部感染,容易诱发多器官功能衰竭^[15-16]。结论是老年危重症病种多,心脑血管疾病居首位,受气温的影响,病情变化快,易诱发多器官功能衰竭,死亡率高。

3.2 对策和建议

(1) 重视心脑血管疾病的预防。心脑血管疾病仍然是严重威胁老年患者的主要疾病,因此应注意加强对原发性高血压、高脂血症、高血糖的控制,关键是对该人群开展三级预防,养成良好生活习惯,积极有效地控制血压、血糖、血脂。(2) 慢病防控要重视季节气温变化对老年人的影响。老年人在面对气温骤变时,应及时增减衣物或采取其他保暖或散热措施,温度较高或较低时段尽可能减少室外活动。有心脑血管疾病的患者,避免剧烈活动,稳定情绪,气温适宜时段适当活动,以减少气温变化对机体的强烈刺激,逐步适应气候变化带来的不适。(3) 重视老年人合理用药。老年患者病种多,用药多,药物不良反应也多;要注意老年人的个体差异,疾病特点,选用药物时应权衡利弊,尽量将药物不良反应减至最低限度,发挥药物应有的作用,从而达到预期的效果。(4) 重视老年患者器官功能障碍的早期诊断和治疗。呼吸衰竭是老年人器官功能衰竭的最主要类型,应特别重视呼吸衰竭的早期诊断、预防和治疗。老年多器官功能衰竭患者有2/3起因于呼吸系统疾病,需要重视由于肺启动机制引起的病情急剧恶化,早期明确诊断,采取措施积极防控肺部感染,纠正低氧、保证组织器官氧供等,往往能够及时控制病情并逐步好转^[17]。(5) 要重视老年危重症的救治技术和多器官功能衰竭抢救技术的

培训。老年危重症病种多、病情变化快、易诱发多器官功能衰竭,死亡率高,在积极治疗原发病的同时要注意保护器官功能,预防多器官功能衰竭发生。

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