

· 临床研究 ·

西安市某社区老年人群衰弱的相关危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨西安市某社区老年人群发生衰弱的可能危险因素。**方法** 对2017年10月至2018年10月西安市某社区卫生服务中心体检≥65岁的老年人群进行横断面调查,运用FRAIL衰弱评估量表(≥3分)筛查并纳入衰弱患者153例(衰弱组)。选取同期在此中心进行健康体检的非衰弱老年人群174名(非衰弱组)。收集并比较2组老年人的基线资料及临床指标。采用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计分析。**结果** 与非衰弱组比较,衰弱组患者腰围、体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、白细胞计数(WBC)、甘油三酯(TG)、共病发生率、肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平均显著升高,而高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。相关性分析显示,衰弱程度积分与体质量($r=0.129, P=0.019$)、腰围($r=0.196, P=0.000$)、BMI($r=0.135, P=0.015$)、WBC($r=0.157, P=0.005$)、TG($r=0.123, P=0.027$)、HDL-C($r=-0.175, P=0.001$)、共病数量($r=0.621, P=0.000$)、TNF-α($r=0.304, P=0.000$)及CRP($r=0.596, P=0.000$)显著相关。多元逐步线性回归分析显示,老年人共病数量($B=0.419, 95\% CI 0.359 \sim 0.551, P=0.000$)、血清TNF-α水平($B=0.093, 95\% CI 0.002 \sim 0.023, P=0.023$)及CRP水平($B=0.374, 95\% CI 0.370 \sim 0.597, P=0.000$)为老年人发生衰弱的独立危险因素。**结论** 西安市社区老年人衰弱的发生可能与患者超重、共病数量及慢性炎症因子水平密切相关。

【关键词】 老年人;衰弱;慢性炎症;共病

【中图分类号】 R592

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.08.121

Risk factors for frailty among community-dwelling elderly in Xi'an

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the possible risk factors for frailty in the elderly residents in a community in Xi'an of Shaanxi Province. **Methods** From October 2017 to October 2018, a cross-sectional survey was conducted among the elderly people over 65 years old who took physical examination in a community health service center in Xi'an. Based on the results of the FRAIL scale (≥ 3 scores), 153 patients were screened out as the frailty group, and another 174 without frail syndrome subjected as non-frailty group. The baseline data and clinical indicators of the 2 groups were collected and compared. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for data analysis.

Results Compared with the non-frailty group, the waist circumference, body mass, body mass index (BMI), white blood cell count (WBC), triglycerides (TG) level, incidence of comorbidities, tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels were significantly higher, while the level of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was obviously lower in the frailty group ($P<0.05$). The correlation analysis showed that the score of frailty level was correlated with body mass ($r=0.129, P=0.019$), waist circumference ($r=0.196, P=0.000$), BMI ($r=0.135, P=0.015$), WBC ($r=0.157, P=0.005$), TG level ($r=0.123, P=0.027$), HDL-C level ($r=-0.175, P=0.001$), number of comorbidities ($r=0.621, P=0.000$), TNF-α ($r=0.304, P=0.000$) and CRP level ($r=0.596, P=0.000$). Multivariate stepwise linear regression analysis indicated that the number of comorbidities ($B=0.419, 95\% CI 0.359 \sim 0.551, P=0.000$), serum TNF-α level ($B=0.093, 95\% CI 0.002 \sim 0.023, P=0.023$) and CRP level ($B=0.374, 95\% CI 0.370 \sim 0.597, P=0.000$) were independent risk factors for the senile frailty occurrence.

Conclusion Overweight, number of comorbidities and levels of chronic inflammatory factors may be the risk factors of frailty among the community-dwelling elderly in Xi'an.

【Key words】 aged; frailty; chronic inflammation; comorbidity

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81870184).

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随着世界人口老龄化进程的加剧,增龄相关的健康问题已成为我国重大社会问题。衰弱作为老年相关临床症候群最为突出的一种,已成为现代老年医学研究的热点^[1]。美国老年学会将其定义为老年人生理储备的下降所致的抗应激能力减退的非特异性状态,其涉及神经肌肉、内分泌、代谢及免疫等多系统的病理生理改变,由此增加老年人跌倒、认知功能减退、失能及死亡等负性事件的风险^[2]。来自中国台湾和香港地区的研究发现,衰弱的发生率为8.0%~14.9%^[3-5]。目前,衰弱在我国老年人群中的研究尚处于开始阶段,而部分关于衰弱的研究多开展于住院患者^[6-9],尚缺乏反映社区老年衰弱真实资料的研究。为此,本研究旨在调查西安地区部分社区老年人群衰弱现状及其影响因素,探讨衰弱的发生与共病、慢性炎症等多种因素的相关性,为临床指导干预提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2017年10月至2018年10月于西安某社区卫生服务中心体检的≥65岁老年人群进行横断面调查。运用FRAIL衰弱评估量表筛查纳入衰弱患者153例(衰弱组),并任意选取同期来该中心进行体检的非衰弱老年人群174名(非衰弱组)。FRAIL评分体系包括疲惫程度、运动耐力、行动能力、疾病情况和体质量下降5个方面。通过患者的回答情况确定分值,总计5分。综合积分值≥3定义为衰弱^[10]。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥65岁;(2)如患有慢性疾病,则处于稳定期;(3)具有认知功能和自理能力,能够充分理解并进行有效沟通且配合调查。排除标准:(1)患者2个月内有住院史;(2)患有严重免疫系统疾病、严重精神性疾病或胰腺炎、肺炎、消化道感染、泌尿系统感染等急性感染性疾病;(3)近2周有抗生素服药史;(4)无法配合检查或者无法完成问卷内容。纳入对象均为自愿参加并签署书面知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 基线资料收集 收集纳入对象性别、年龄、身高、体质量、体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)等人体学测量指标,及吸烟、饮酒、膳食、运动等一般生活状况,还有高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、中风、肾脏疾病等慢性疾病状态。

1.2.2 临床资料收集 自行设计临床资料调查表,并收集纳入人群的常规临床检验结果,包括白细胞

(white blood cell count,WBC)、白蛋白(album,ALB)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol,TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides,TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol,LDL-C)及高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol,HDL-C)。

1.2.3 血液标本采集及检测 空腹静脉采血2 ml,3 000转/min离心15 min后,取上清液置于-80℃冰箱待检。应用ELISA免疫检测试剂盒(购自上海西塘生物科技有限公司)对纳入人群血清中肿瘤坏死因子α(tumor necrosis factor-α,TNF-α)及C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)水平进行检测。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计分析。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。相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析法。衰弱影响因素研究采用多元逐步线性回归分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组纳入人群基线资料比较

与非衰弱组比较,衰弱组患者腰围、体质量、BMI均显著增加($P < 0.05$),其他资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组受试者临床资料比较

与非衰弱组比较,衰弱组患者WBC、TG、共病发生率、TNF-α、CRP水平均显著升高,而HDL-C显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 衰弱程度相关性分析

相关性分析显示,衰弱程度积分与体质量($r = 0.129, P = 0.019$)、腰围($r = 0.196, P = 0.000$)、BMI($r = 0.135, P = 0.015$)、WBC($r = 0.157, P = 0.005$)、TG($r = 0.123, P = 0.027$)、HDL-C($r = -0.175, P = 0.001$)、共病数量($r = 0.621, P = 0.000$)、血慢性炎症因子TNF-α($r = 0.304, P = 0.000$)及CRP($r = 0.596, P = 0.000$)呈显著相关性。

2.4 影响衰弱发生的多元逐步线性回归分析

以衰弱程度积分为变量,将患者体质量、腰围、BMI、WBC、TG、HDL-C、共病数量、TNF-α、CRP等指标纳入多元逐步线性回归分析模型发现,共病数量($B = 0.419, 95\% CI 0.359 \sim 0.551, P = 0.000$)、血清TNF-α($B = 0.093, 95\% CI 0.002 \sim 0.023, P = 0.023$)、CRP($B = 0.374, 95\% CI 0.370 \sim 0.597, P = 0.000$)水平为老年人发生衰弱的独立危险因素。

表1 2组受试者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Frailty group (n = 153)	Non-frailty group (n = 174)	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	70.18 ± 5.46	69.90 ± 5.12	0.633
Gender (male/female, n)	75/78	72/102	0.182
Height (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	163.35 ± 9.71	162.28 ± 8.42	0.285
Body mass (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	65.94 ± 11.35	63.35 ± 10.04	0.029
Waist circumference (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	88.44 ± 8.47	85.41 ± 9.45	0.003
BMI (kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.03 ± 5.10	23.96 ± 3.15	0.022
Smoking [n (%)]	29 (18.9)	27 (15.5)	0.589
Drinking [n (%)]	9 (5.9)	7 (4.0)	0.239
Balance dietary habit [n (%)]	108 (70.6)	110 (63.2)	0.296
Exercise every day [n (%)]	124 (81.0)	141 (81.0)	0.915
Exercise duration (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	73.15 ± 34.77	77.90 ± 32.30	0.252

BMI: body mass index.

表2 2组受试者临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between two groups

Group	n	WBC ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ALB (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	TG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Comorbidity [n (%)]	TNF- α (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	CRP (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
Frailty	153	6.44 ± 1.68	46.17 ± 2.17	4.90 ± 1.41	1.73 ± 0.93	2.80 ± 1.10	1.29 ± 0.31	132 (86.27)	19.38 ± 1.51	4.74 ± 1.13
Non-frailty	174	5.97 ± 1.48	45.59 ± 3.23	4.97 ± 1.05	1.53 ± 0.74	2.83 ± 0.84	1.41 ± 0.36	118 (67.81)	12.72 ± 2.10	3.39 ± 0.58
P value		0.008	0.059	0.599	0.032	0.793	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000

BMI: body mass index; WBC: white blood cells; ALB: albumin; TC: total cholesterol; TG: total glycosides; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TNF- α : tumor necrosis factor- α ; CRP: C-reactive protein.

3 讨论

数据显示,截至2018年底中国60岁以上的老年人达2.49亿,占总人口17.9%,预计2021~2030年我国老年人口将超过3亿,因此老年人健康问题也将会给社会带来极大的挑战^[11]。研究提出,衰弱的发生对老年人健康的影响不容忽视,70岁以上的老年人均应进行衰弱筛查,尤其是伴有心力衰竭、肿瘤、肾功能衰竭、艾滋病、糖尿病及需要手术的患者,以使其获益较大^[12]。

然而,目前有关老年衰弱的发生因素及机制仍然在探索中。多项研究认为增龄、遗传因素、共病、营养不良、经济条件差、文化程度低等都可能是衰弱的诱因。Woods等^[13]对4 657位老人人群的前瞻性队列研究结果显示,肥胖者发生衰弱的风险是非肥胖者的4倍,本研究结果发现,体质量、腰围、BMI与老人人群衰弱程度积分呈显著正相关,与上述文献结果相似,提示体质量管理对于老人人群衰弱的发生具有重要的意义。多项研究报道了衰弱的发生与增龄的相关性^[14],但本研究未发现其联系,这可能与研究纳入对象数量较少、年龄分布较为集中有关。此外,一项对548名社区老年女性的研究发现,单核

细胞和中性粒细胞计数与老年人衰弱程度相关,但是与淋巴细胞未见显著相关性^[15],本研究结果发现,老年衰弱的发生与WBC、TG、HDL-C等血液学检测指标有关,这可能与纳入研究对象均为社区老人,其未接受规范治疗导致相关风险因素未得以控制有关。众所周知,共病与衰弱的发生密切相关。来自英国的数据显示,合并4种以上疾病的老人人群衰弱的发生率显著升高^[9,16],这可能与疾病影响患者的认知、日常生活能力及耐力,使老年患者健康易损性增加等有关。本研究发现,共病数量与老年患者的衰弱程度呈显著正相关,在经回归分析进一步去除混杂因素后,我们发现共病数量与衰弱程度间存在密切联系。因此,对于老年患者,在接受治疗基础疾病的同时,应注重衰弱筛查,并及时给予个体化的护理及有效的早期预防措施。值得注意的是,由于免疫系统老化所致的慢性低度非特异性炎症即“炎性衰老”,被认为是老年衰弱发生的重要机制之一^[17]。研究表明,TNF- α 、IL-6等多种慢性炎性介质可通过干扰骨骼肌代谢、降低认知功能、改变神经内分泌活性等多个过程加速老人人群衰弱的发生^[18],且慢性炎性因子水平的升高可显著增加冠心病、脑卒中、急性肾损害及老年痴呆等疾病的风

险^[19]。本研究结果显示,血清 TNF- α 、CRP 水平是老年人衰弱积分增加的独立危险因素($P<0.05$),由此我们可以认为慢性炎症水平的控制是老年人健康管理的重要措施。

综上,老人人群衰弱的发生是多个因素综合作用所致的结果,因此积极探讨可能的危险因素,并进行合理有效的预防是老年医学工作者的重要任务,这将为衰弱的防治提供有价值的参考。未来仍需要开展大量的多中心、前瞻性随访研究,以期为老年衰弱的及早预防提供更多依据。

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