

· 综述 ·

老年人多重用药及评价工具的研究进展

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【摘要】 我国老龄化问题日益严峻,这对老年人相关疾病的诊治提出了新的挑战。老年综合评估是老年医学的核心技术,是对老年患者的躯体功能、精神心理、社会环境、生活质量及多重用药等多方面进行全面个体化评估。其中多重用药是老年人中一种常见的老年综合征,会增加老年人药物不良反应的发生风险,对老年人多重用药采取行之有效的评估和干预已成为亟待解决的问题。因此,本文将对老年人多重用药的现状和老年人用药评价工具的研究进展作一综述。

【关键词】 老年人;多重用药;老年综合评估

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Progress on polypharmacy and evaluation tools for prescriptions in the elderly

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【Abstract】 Aging problem is becoming more and more serious, which has brought new challenges to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases for the elderly. Comprehensive geriatric assessment is the core technology in geriatric researches, and it is to make a comprehensive individualized evaluation of physical functions, mental psychology, social environment, quality of life, polypharmacy and other aspects in the elderly patients. However, polypharmacy is one of the common conditions for the aged, and it increases the risk of adverse drug reactions. Therefore, effective evaluation and intervention of polypharmacy for the elderly has become an urgent issue. In this review, we evaluate the current status of polypharmacy in the elderly and the research progress on evaluation tools for prescriptions in elderly individuals.

【Key words】 aged;polypharmacy;comprehensive geriatric assessment

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我国已进入老龄化社会,根据2010年第六次全国人口普查数据显示:60岁及以上人口占13.26%,其中65岁及以上人口占8.87%;同2000年第五次全国人口普查相比,60岁及以上人口的占比上升2.93%,65岁及以上人口的占比上升1.91%^[1]。老龄人口呈现上升趋势,对老年患者的诊治、社会养老问题等均提出了新的挑战。老年综合评估(comprehensive geriatric assessment, CGA)关注于老年人健康、疾病和相关功能状态问题,是老年医学的核心技术。CGA是对老年患者的躯体功能、精神心理、社会环境、生活质量及多重用药等多方面进行全面个体化评估,进而做出针对性干预,以期达到提高老

年人生活质量的目的^[2]。多重用药是老年人中一种常见的老年综合征,已成为目前公共健康面临的重要挑战^[3]。因此,本文将对老年人多重用药的研究进展作一综述。

1 老年人多重用药的定义

老年人普遍存在多种慢性疾病,其多病共存的特点面临着多重用药的问题。多重用药属于老年综合征之一,目前对多重用药尚无统一公认的定义,通常将患者用药数目,即同时使用≥5种药物视为多重用药^[4]。同时有研究认为多重用药应包含使用了有明显指征、有指征但剂量不适当或目前尚无证据

证明为有效的超过临床实际需求的药物等情况,强调不需要和(或)不必要的用药^[5]。美国一项针对57~85岁社区中老年居民的调查显示,29%(95%CI 26.6%~30.6%)的中老年患者同时应用了≥5种处方药,其中在75~85岁老年患者中≥5种处方药的多重用药率男性高达37.1%、女性高达36.0%^[6]。该研究进一步对62~85岁老年患者的调查显示,对比2005至2006年多重用药率(≥5种处方药)30.6%,2010至2011年多重用药率增长至35.8%(P=0.02)。2010至2011年约15.1%的老年人存在主要药物间相互作用的潜在风险,较2005至2006年约8.4%(P<0.001)明显增高^[7]。

2 多重用药与药物不良反应

老年人各器官储备能力下降,对药物的应激反应脆性增加,药物治疗剂量与中毒剂量间的安全范围缩小,而老年人肝肾功能的下降亦使药物的吸收、分布、代谢和排泄发生改变,导致血浆消除半衰期延长^[8],药物及其代谢产物蓄积风险增高,从而易引起药物不良反应(adverse drug reactions, ADRs)。多重用药又将进一步增加老年人ADRs的发生。有研究显示,老年人服用2种药物的ADRs发生率为6%,服用5种药物的ADRs发生率达50%,服用≥8种药物时ADRs发生率几乎100%^[9]。同时,有研究表明处方中的药物数目、既往ADRs史是预测老年患者再次发生ADRs最有效的预测因子。与用药数目<5种的老年患者相比,接受5~7种药物治疗的患者发生严重ADRs的风险增加约1.58倍,而接受≥8种药物治疗的患者发生严重ADRs风险增加约4倍^[10]。

观察性研究发现至少有15%的老年患者发生ADRs,导致其健康状况不佳、失能及住院,甚至死亡^[11]。老年人在应用抗感染药物的过程中出现ADRs较多,国内有研究分析显示,老年人ADRs涉及的占比靠前的药物多集中在抗感染药物、心血管系统药物、抗肿瘤药物、中药注射剂及中枢神经系统药物,其中抗感染药物、抗肿瘤药物及心血管系统药物又多在严重ADRs中涉及^[12,13]。老年人严重ADRs累及器官或系统出现的临床表现主要为全身性损害、皮肤及其附件损害、肝胆系统损害及胃肠系统损害^[13],此外癫痫发作和谵妄等中枢神经系统损害和肌无力、跌倒或骨折等肌肉骨骼系统损害将对老年人健康状况和生活质量产生极大影响,亦应引起重视。

3 老年人用药评价工具

目前尚无特定的老年人多重用药评估量表或评价工具,常用的老年人用药评价工具多为围绕潜在不适当用药(potentially inappropriate medications, PIM)进行的评估和干预。现有的老年患者PIM评估标准主要由欧美各国制定,其中以Beers标准^[14~18]和老年人不适当处方筛查工具(screening tool of older persons' prescriptions, STOPP)/老年人处方遗漏筛查工具(screening tool to alert to right treatment, START)标准^[19~23]最为常用。

3.1 Beers 标准

Beers标准是美国老年医学专家Beers在1991年组织美国老年医学会、精神药理学、公共卫生及药物流行病学和老年临床药理学等专家共同制定的老年PIM列表,包括一般情形下和在某些疾病状态下的老年人应避免使用的药物、需要降低剂量的药物、慎用或需密切监测的药物,该标准于1997、2003、2012、2015和2019年进行了多次修订更新。Beers标准在调查老年患者的药物应用、识别老年PIM及降低不合理用药等方面具有积极作用。

3.2 STOPP/START 标准

STOPP/START判断标准是2008年爱尔兰科克大学组织老年医学、临床药理学、临床药学、老年精神病学及社区医疗等专业的18名专家通过德尔菲法达成共识而制定,用于评估老年人PIM,该标准在欧洲应用广泛。该标准由STOPP和START两部分组成:STOPP部分按生理系统分10大类,共包括65条PIM标准;START部分列出22条可能被忽略的需考虑应用的药物治疗^[24]。

3.3 中国老年人潜在不适当用药判断标准

我国对基于我国国情和特点的老年人PIM标准研制较晚,在2017年推出了《中国老年人潜在不适当用药判断标准(2017年版)》^[25]以用于我国老年人PIM评估和干预。该标准包括两部分内容:第一部分《中国老年人潜在不适当用药判断标准》,包含神经系统用药、精神药物、解热镇痛抗炎抗风湿药物及心血管系统用药等,共纳入13大类72种/类药物,其中28种/类为高风险药物、44种/类为低风险药物,每种/类药物附1~6个用药风险点;第二部分《中国老年人疾病状态下潜在不适当用药判断标准》共纳入27种疾病状态下44种/类药物,根据用药频度分为A、B级警示药物,其中25种疾病状态下35种/类药物为A级警示药物(用药频度≥3000),推荐临床医师与临床药师优先警示,9种疾

病状态下9种/类药物为B级警示药物(用药频度<3 000)。与国外研究相同,其中A级和B级警示药物中的高风险药物主要集中在苯二氮草类药物、精神药物、非甾体抗炎药、心血管药物、噻唑烷二酮类降糖药和具有抗胆碱作用的药物^[11]。其中,苯二氮草类药物、精神药物及抗胆碱药的用药风险点主要在对有癫痫或癫痫发作、谵妄、认知功能受损、帕金森病、跌倒或骨折等病史的老年患者,其将降低癫痫发作阈值、诱发或加重谵妄、产生中枢神经系统不良影响、加重帕金森症状或锥体外系症状、精神运动功能受损、共济失调及再发跌倒等,对有慢性阻塞性肺疾病者苯二氮草类药物有呼吸抑制的风险。非甾体抗炎药对于有心力衰竭、肾功能不全的老年患者将有液体潴留、加重心力衰竭或导致肾衰竭的风险,而对有消化性溃疡的老年患者非甾体抗炎药又有加剧溃疡、导致新溃疡和诱发消化道出血的风险。

4 小 结

综上,多重用药已成为老年人面临的普遍问题,并且将日益严重^[26]。存在衰弱、共病及功能受损的老年人将来亦有更高的风险服用含PIM的药物处方^[27]。合理、有效的评估老年人多重用药,进而予以适当干预在老龄化社会势在必行。进行老年人多重用药评估,减少老年患者多重用药首先可降低ADRs的发生风险,同时简化药物治疗方案、减轻用药经济负担亦将增强老年人用药的依从性。通过多重用药评估对老年人用药进行及时核查重整、补充必需用药、停止非必需或无效用药、适当减低药物剂量、考虑结合非药物治疗方法^[28]等有助于提高老年人用药安全性。然而,现有的多种老年人用药评价工具主要以PIM为核心,内容繁多,因此有必要制定一套侧重于筛查老年综合征多重用药的评估量表,以期在社区、养老院及医疗机构进行快速、高效的筛查,有助于进一步干预,以最大程度地减少多重用药,促进合理用药,改善并提高老年人生活质量。

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