

· 临床研究 ·

老年人身体功能对慢性病共病的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年人身体功能对慢性病共病的影响。**方法** 采用中国健康与养老追踪调查数据库(CHARLS)的数据,以2011年基线调查的2452名≥60岁的老年人为研究对象并追踪到2015年,调查内容包括握力、简易躯体能力(SPPB)、慢性病情况、人口学变量及健康行为变量等。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。应用广义估计方程分析慢性病共病的影响因素,控制混杂因素后基于广义估计方程分析身体功能对慢性病共病的影响。**结果** 老年人慢性病共病患病率从2013年的48.9%(1199/2452)增加到2015年的56.1%(1375/2452),呈上升趋势。女性($OR=1.287, 95\%CI 1.124 \sim 1.474; P=0.000$)、发生摔倒($OR=1.784, 95\%CI 1.560 \sim 2.040; P=0.000$)、握力值较低及SPPB得分较低的老年人慢性病共病患病的风险较高。握力值以Q4为参照,Q1、Q2和Q3的风险为($OR=1.435, 95\%CI 1.213 \sim 1.698; P=0.000$)、($OR=1.513, 95\%CI 1.287 \sim 1.780; P=0.000$)和($OR=1.188, 95\%CI 1.023 \sim 1.379; P=0.024$)。SPPB得分以10~12分为参照,0~6分和7~9分的风险为($OR=1.671, 95\%CI 1.245 \sim 2.243; P=0.001$)和($OR=1.278, 95\%CI 1.134 \sim 1.440; P=0.000$)。控制混杂因素后握力值较低和SPPB得分较低的老年人慢性病共病患病的风险也较高,握力值为Q1、Q2和Q3的风险为($OR=1.274, 95\%CI 1.053 \sim 1.542; P=0.013$)、($OR=1.374, 95\%CI 1.151 \sim 1.641; P=0.000$)和($OR=1.147, 95\%CI 0.985 \sim 1.337; P=0.078$)。SPPB得分为0~6分和7~9分的风险为($OR=1.508, 95\%CI 1.119 \sim 2.033; P=0.007$)和($OR=1.220, 95\%CI 1.081 \sim 1.376; P=0.001$)。**结论** 老年人身体功能与慢性病共病患病风险有关,身体功能测量可作为筛查慢性病共病的有效手段,有助于对有较高慢性病共病患病风险的个体进行早期识别和重点防控。

【关键词】 老年人;身体功能;慢性病;共病

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Impact of physical function on chronic multimorbidity in elderly adults

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the impact of physical function on multimorbidity in the elderly adults. **Methods** From the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), 2 452 elderly adults aged ≥60 years from the 2011 baseline survey were selected as the study population and followed up to 2015. The survey included grip strength, short physical performance battery (SPPB), chronic diseases, demographic variables, and health behavior variables. SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. Generalized estimating equations were employed to analyze the influencing factors of multimorbidity, and the impact of physical function on multimorbidity was analyzed based on generalized estimating equations after adjusting for confounding factors. **Results** The prevalence of multimorbidity among older adults increased from 48.9%(1199/2 452) in 2013 to 56.1%(1375/2 452) in 2015, showing an upward trend. The risk of multimorbidity was higher in females ($OR=1.287, 95\%CI 1.124 \sim 1.474; P=0.000$) and subjects with fall ($OR=1.784, 95\%CI 1.560 \sim 2.040; P=0.000$) and lower grip strength and lower SPPB scores. The grip strength values were referenced to Q4, and the risks for Q1, Q2, and Q3 were ($OR=1.435, 95\%CI 1.213 \sim 1.698; P=0.000$), ($OR=1.513, 95\%CI 1.287 \sim 1.780; P=0.000$) and ($OR=1.188, 95\%CI 1.023 \sim 1.379; P=0.024$). The SPPB scores were referenced to 10~12 points, and the risks for 0~6 points and 7~9 points were ($OR=1.671, 95\%CI 1.245 \sim 2.243; P=0.001$) and ($OR=1.278, 95\%CI 1.134 \sim 1.440; P=0.000$). After controlling for confounding factors, older adults with lower grip strength and lower SPPB scores also have a higher risk of multimorbidity. The risk for grip strength values Q1, Q2 and Q3 were ($OR=1.274, 95\%CI 1.053 \sim 1.542; P=0.013$), ($OR=1.374, 95\%CI 1.151 \sim 1.641; P=0.000$) and ($OR=1.147, 95\%CI 0.985 \sim 1.337; P=0.078$); the risk of SPPB scores for 0~6 points and 7~9 points were ($OR=1.508, 95\%CI 1.119 \sim 2.033; P=0.007$) and ($OR=1.220, 95\%CI 1.081 \sim 1.376; P=0.001$). **Conclusion** Physical function is significantly associated with the risk of multimorbidity in the elderly adults, and physical

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function measures can be used as an effective means of screening for multimorbidity, which is helpful for early identification and targeted prevention and control of individuals at higher risk of multimorbidity.

[Key words] aged; physical function; chronic disease; multimorbidity

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随着我国人口老龄化及疾病谱的变化,慢性病患病率不断增高,目前已成为我国老年人死亡的首要原因^[1],且伴随着年龄的增长,个体患多种慢性疾病的比例随之增加^[2]。慢性病共病(multimorbidity, MM)指同时存在两种或两种以上慢性非传染性疾病^[3]。我国老年人慢性病共病患病率达65.14%^[4],慢性病共病是导致老年人身体功能衰退、生活质量下降、致残率和死亡风险增加及医疗保健负担加重的重要原因^[1,5,6]。如何有效识别和预防老年人慢性病共病问题是我国医疗卫生事业面临的重大挑战。目前大多数研究都集中在单一身体功能测量对慢性病共病患病风险的影响,而身体功能测量中多个测量项目与慢性病共病患病风险之间的关系尚不清楚。本研究基于中国健康与养老追踪调查数据库(China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study, CHARLS)中2011年的基线数据与2013年和2015年的随访数据,探究老年人身体功能与慢性病共病之间的关联,为有效识别有较高慢性病共病患病风险的老年人提供数据支持和建议。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究资料来源于CHARLS中2011年基线、2013年和2015年随访数据,CHARLS覆盖全国28个省和直辖市的150个县、450个社区,提供人口学资料、身体测量、健康状况等^[7]。本研究选取≥60岁人群为研究对象,纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60周岁;(2)基线和随访均完成身体功能测量(握力、平衡能力、步行速度、重复从椅子上站起测试)。排除标准:(1)基线和随访中慢性病、人口学变量、健康行为变量存在缺失;(2)无法理解/回答研究问题。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 身体功能测量 身体功能测量包括握力、简易躯体能力(short physical performance battery, SPPB)测试,SPPB测试包括平衡能力、步行速度和重复从椅子上站起测试。(1)握力测量:用锐健WL-1000握力器测量每只手的握力两次,取均值后按照四分位数表示,分为Q1~Q4。(2)SPPB测试:总分0~12分,分为三个类别:0~6分(表现不佳)、7~9分(表现中等)和10~12分(表现良好)。平衡能

力测试包括半串联站立、全串联站立和并排站立测试。记录受试者保持站立时长,评分如下:无法完成(0分),并排10s和半串联<10s(1分),半串联10s和全串联0~2s(2分),全串联3~9s(3分),全串联10s或更长时间(4分)。步行速度测试:记录受试者在2.5m场地上走两次的时间,步速=2.5m/s,取最快值。评分如下:无法完成(0分),≤0.43m/s(1分),0.44~0.60m/s(2分),0.61~0.77m/s(3分),≥0.78m/s(4分)。重复从椅子上站起测试:记录受访者连续从椅子上站直坐下5次完成的时间,取总时长。评分如下:无法完成(0分),≥16.7s(1分),13.7~16.6s(2分),11.2~13.6s(3分),≤11.1s(4分)。

1.2.2 慢性病共病判断标准 询问受访者“是否有医师曾经告诉过您有以下这些慢性病?”慢性病包含14种类型:高血压、血脂异常、糖尿病或高血糖、癌症或恶性肿瘤、慢性肺部疾病、肝脏疾病、心脏病、中风、肾脏疾病、胃部或消化系统疾病、情感及精神方面问题、记忆相关疾病、关节炎或风湿病和哮喘。将患有两种及以上慢性病的个体定义为共病患者,患仅有一种或不患慢性病的个体定义为非共病患者。

1.2.3 协变量的选择 根据共病相关因素研究选择社会人口学变量(性别、年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况)、健康行为变量(吸烟、喝酒)、是否摔倒等变量进行分析^[8]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示。采用广义估计方程(generalized estimating equation, GEE)分析老年人慢性病共病患病的影响因素,初步分析后将有统计学意义的变量继续纳入GEE,控制混杂因素后分析身体功能对慢性病共病的影响。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 社会人口学特征及其他情况

本研究共纳入老年人2452例,其中男性1325例,60~64岁有1109例,小学以下有1337例;握力分布较均匀,SPPB得分大多>10分,躯体能力表现较好(表1)。2013年和2015年老年人共病患病率分别为48.9%(1199/2452)和56.1%(1375/2452),老年人共病患病率呈上升趋势。

表1 研究对象的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the study population

| Item | n (%) |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Gender | |
| Male | 1 325 (54.0) |
| Female | 1 127 (46.0) |
| Age | |
| 60~<65 years | 1 109 (45.2) |
| 65~<70 years | 721 (29.4) |
| ≥70 years | 622 (25.4) |
| Education level | |
| Below elementary school | 1 337 (54.5) |
| Elementary school | 696 (28.4) |
| Junior high school and above | 419 (17.1) |
| Marital status | |
| Married | 1 976 (80.6) |
| Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed | 476 (19.4) |
| Fall | 441 (18.1) |
| Smoking | 1 102 (44.9) |
| Alcohol drinking | 800 (32.6) |
| Grip strength | |
| Q1 | 613 (25.0) |
| Q2 | 620 (25.3) |
| Q3 | 610 (24.9) |
| Q4 | 609 (24.8) |
| SPPB(points) | |
| 0~6 | 103 (4.2) |
| 7~9 | 723 (29.5) |
| 10~12 | 1 626 (66.3) |

SPPB: short physical performance battery.

2.2 基于 GEE 的慢性病共病影响因素分析

以共病患病情况为因变量,将研究对象的性别、年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况、摔倒、吸烟、饮酒、握力和 SPPB 等自变量纳入到 GEE 中,分析各项变量对

共病患病的影响,变量赋值详见表 2。分析结果显示,性别、摔倒、握力和 SPPB 是老年人共病患病的影响因素($P<0.05$)。女性、发生摔倒、握力值低和 SPPB 得分低的老年人慢性病共病患病的风险较高(表 3)。

表2 变量赋值表

Table 2 Variable assignment table

| Item | Assignment |
|------------------|--|
| Gender | Male=1, Female=2 |
| Age (years) | 60~<65 years=1, 65~<70 years=2, ≥70 years=3 |
| Education level | Below elementary school=1, Elementary school=2, Junior high school and above=3 |
| Marital status | Married=1, Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed=2 |
| Smoking | Yes=1, No=2 |
| Alcohol drinking | Yes=1, No=2 |
| Fall | Yes=1, No=2 |
| Grip strength | Q1=1, Q2=2, Q3=3, Q4=4 |
| SPPB | 0~6 points=1; 7~9 points=2; 10~12 points=3 |
| Multimorbidity | Non-multimorbidity=1, Multimorbidity=2 |

SPPB: short physical performance battery.

2.3 控制混杂因素后基于 GEE 的身体功能测量对慢性病共病的影响

将握力和 SPPB 继续纳入到 GEE,控制性别和摔倒变量后分析握力和 SPPB 对共病患病的影响。结果显示,握力值低($OR = 1.274, 95\% CI 1.053 \sim 1.542, P = 0.013$)、SPPB 得分低($OR = 1.508, 95\% CI 1.119 \sim 2.033, P = 0.007$)的老年慢性病共病患病的风险较高,低握力值和较差的躯体能力是老年人慢性病共病患病的危险因素(表 4)。

表3 基于 GEE 的慢性病共病影响因素分析

Table 3 Analysis of influencing factors with multimorbidity based on GEE

| Factor | B | SE | Wald χ^2 | 95%CI | OR | P value |
|--|--------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Gender(reference: male) | | | | | | |
| Female | 0.250 | 0.069 | 13.339 | 1.124~1.474 | 1.287 | 0.000 |
| Age (reference: 60~<65 years) | | | | | | |
| 65~<70 years | 0.132 | 0.081 | 2.590 | 0.972~1.339 | 1.141 | 0.108 |
| ≥70 years | -0.065 | 0.085 | 0.593 | 0.793~1.106 | 0.937 | 0.441 |
| Education level (reference: below elementary school) | | | | | | |
| Elementary school | 0.018 | 0.079 | 0.051 | 0.871~1.191 | 1.018 | 0.820 |
| Junior high school and above | 0.120 | 0.095 | 1.608 | 0.936~1.359 | 1.128 | 0.205 |
| Marital status (reference: Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed) | | | | | | |
| Married | 0.086 | 0.087 | 0.978 | 0.919~1.291 | 1.089 | 0.323 |
| Fall | 0.579 | 0.068 | 71.604 | 1.560~2.040 | 1.784 | 0.000 |
| Smoking | 0.109 | 0.068 | 2.616 | 0.977~1.273 | 1.115 | 0.106 |
| Alcohol drinking | 0.106 | 0.062 | 2.978 | 0.986~1.254 | 1.112 | 0.084 |
| Grip strength (reference: Q4) | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 0.361 | 0.086 | 17.681 | 1.213~1.698 | 1.435 | 0.000 |
| Q2 | 0.414 | 0.083 | 25.096 | 1.287~1.780 | 1.513 | 0.000 |
| Q3 | 0.172 | 0.076 | 5.128 | 1.023~1.379 | 1.188 | 0.024 |
| SPPB (reference: 10~12 points) | | | | | | |
| 0~6 points | 0.514 | 0.150 | 11.702 | 1.245~2.243 | 1.671 | 0.001 |
| 7~9 points | 0.245 | 0.061 | 16.236 | 1.134~1.440 | 1.278 | 0.000 |

GEE: generalized estimating equation; SPPB: short physical performance battery.

表4 基于GEE的身体功能测量对慢性病共病的影响

Table 4 Impact of physical function measures with multimorbidity based on GEE

| Factor | B | SE | Wald χ^2 | 95%CI | OR | P value |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Grip strength (reference: Q4) | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 0.242 | 0.097 | 6.221 | 1.053–1.542 | 1.274 | 0.013 |
| Q2 | 0.318 | 0.090 | 12.365 | 1.151–1.641 | 1.374 | 0.000 |
| Q3 | 0.138 | 0.078 | 3.108 | 0.985–1.337 | 1.147 | 0.078 |
| SPPB (reference: 10–12 points) | | | | | | |
| 0–6 points | 0.411 | 0.152 | 7.299 | 1.119–2.033 | 1.508 | 0.007 |
| 7–9 points | 0.199 | 0.061 | 10.451 | 1.081–1.376 | 1.220 | 0.001 |

GEE: generalized estimating equation; SPPB: short physical performance battery.

3 讨论

本研究基于CHARLS调查数据,探究老年人身体功能对慢性病共病的影响,结果显示身体功能与慢性病共病密切相关,身体功能较差的老年人共病患病风险较高,身体功能测量可作为筛查慢性病共病的有效手段,为老年人共病防控和健康政策制定提供依据。本研究中性别、摔倒、握力和躯体能力是老年人共病患病的重要因素,女性、发生摔倒、低握力值和躯体能力较差的老年人共病患病风险较高。

本研究结果显示,老年人共病患病率呈增长态势,与黎艳娜等^[4]研究结果一致。女性的共病患病风险高于男性,与Yao等^[8]基于CHARLS数据分析的老年女性共病患病风险较高的结果一致。女性群体面临高患病风险可能与女性群体的特质有关,研究表明围绝经期女性由于雌激素水平下降,易发生高血压、冠心病等心血管疾病,同时加速关节炎或风湿病的产生^[9],心血管疾病常共病抑郁、焦虑^[10],提示老年健康管理中应高度关注女性群体的健康素养水平,加强对慢性病的筛查。此外,本研究结果显示摔倒与老年人共病患病有关,摔倒易造成身体伤害和功能损伤,老年人身体机能下降,恢复时间较长,严重者长期卧床。由于活动受限,可能会导致各种并发症的发生,对运动系统、心血管系统、呼吸系统等产生负性影响^[11]。摔倒也是常见的老年综合征之一,多与衰弱的发生有关,衰弱老年人共病患病率显著高于非衰弱者^[12],应重点关注有摔倒史的老人。

本研究结果显示,握力和SPPB与共病患病风险有关。Montes等^[13]研究表明握力与共病的发生显著相关,与本研究结果一致。握力主要与肌肉力量联系紧密,心脑血管疾病、慢性肾病、癌症、糖尿病等疾病的发生与肌肉力量密切相关^[14]。握力是冠心病和脑卒中等心脑血管疾病的重要预测因素,研究证实握力更是心血管代谢性共病的独立预测指标,增强肌肉力量能够改善不良心血管的状况,可作

为心血管预防的低成本策略^[15];同时握力也会影响老年人认知功能,肌肉强化活动可以改善认知功能并降低痴呆风险^[16]。SPPB已被证实在测量老年人身体功能方面具有较高的信度和效度^[17],多用于预测身体残疾和死亡风险,其中步行速度、平衡能力和重复从椅子上站起测试在共病预测方面效果较好。有研究将步行速度作为虚弱的指标探究虚弱对共病的影响,结果显示虚弱与糖尿病和慢性阻塞性肺疾病等疾病的的发生显著相关^[18];步行速度作为缺血性脑卒中风险增加的有力预测因素,同时与共病的发生和恶化显著相关^[19]。另外,平衡能力与共病患病风险存在较强关联,平衡能力和维持身体姿势稳定密切相关,维持姿势稳定往往依靠较好的认知功能,认知功能受损与老年痴呆等疾病的的发生紧密相关^[20]。重复从椅子上站起表现不佳也与共病患病有关^[21],用重复从椅子上站起测试身体功能适应能力,身体功能适应能力较差的人群常伴随着代谢综合征,而代谢综合征往往增加罹患心血管疾病和2型糖尿病的风险^[22]。本研究结果显示,SPPB是共病患病的风险因素,表示躯体能力较差可能与代谢性疾病、结肠炎、精神疾病、心血管疾病和自身免疫疾病等有关^[23]。研究表明SPPB预测老年人冠状动脉疾病的患病风险效果较佳,高血压、心脏病和脑卒中等慢性病的发生均受到冠状动脉病变的影响^[24]。另外SPPB通常作为肌肉减少症的诊断指标和老年人虚弱的功能性结局指标,患有肌肉减少症的人群共病检出率较高,这可能与患有肌肉减少症的老年人常伴有糖尿病、精神疾病、心血管疾病和骨骼肌疾病有关^[25]。虚弱的老年人群中患有脑卒中、高血压、糖尿病等慢性疾病的人数较多^[26],虚弱与共病患病之间存在显著关联。Hanlon等^[18]研究也表明糖尿病、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等与虚弱关联较强,评估老年人虚弱状况有助于识别共病患者。上述结果表明身体功能测量可能是预测多种慢性疾病风险的可行策略,采用身体功能测量提早识别共病高风险人群,采取积极有效的措施控制相关危险

因素,通过身体功能的相关训练来加强身体素质和提高健康水平,可有效预防慢性病的发生。

本研究中的慢性病患病情况仅基于参与者的自我报告,因此信息可能会产生回忆偏倚,不完全准确。为避免信息错误,研究随机抽样其中几十名受试者,对其报告情况与既往的客观记录进行比对,发现符合者达99%,不会显著影响结果。

综上所述,老年人慢性病共病患病情况不容乐观,老年人的握力和SPPB测试是慢性病共病发生的风险因素,身体功能较差的老年人慢性病共病患病的风险较高,提示身体功能测量可作为筛查慢性病共病的有效手段,为我国老年人慢性病共病的防控提供借鉴和参考;同时应重点关注老年人的身体功能,并采取有效措施加强身体功能,推动健康老龄化的发展。

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