

· 临床研究 ·

老年住院患者潜在不适当用药与内在能力下降的相关性

张艺婷, 王菁菁, 申红梅, 杨雨婷, 任淋, 王鹏*

(首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合/老年医学科, 北京 100038)

【摘要】目的 探讨老年住院患者潜在不适当用药(PIM)与内在能力(IC)下降的相关性。**方法** 选择2022年1月至6月于首都医科大学附属复兴医院住院的215例老年患者为研究对象,根据中国老年人PIM目录确定PIM,将患者分为PIM组(125例)和非PIM组(90例),记录患者共病情况、口服药种类,评估IC等指标。应用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理。根据数据类型,分别采用独立样本t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用Spearman相关性分析PIM与IC下降的相关性。采用多因素logistic回归分析PIM发生的危险因素。**结果** 患者年龄60~109(84.0±7.0)岁,男性134例(62.3%),IC评分2.0(1.0,3.0)分,93.0%(200/215)患者存在IC下降,其中运动能力下降者占75.8%(163/215),IC下降≥3分者占40.0%(86/215)。口服药种类0~17种/人,人均6.0(3.0,8.0)种,服用≥5种口服药者占63.3%(136/215),PIM使用率为58.1%(125/215)。查尔森共病指数(CCI)为7.0(6.0,9.0)分。与非PIM组比较,PIM组患者年龄、CCI、失眠、便秘、呛咳、多重用药、口服药种类及IC评分明显增加,IC 5项评分标准中运动能力下降最为明显,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Spearman相关分析结果显示,PIM与年龄、IC评分、多重用药及CCI呈显著正相关($r=0.167, 0.205, 0.468, 0.214; P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,在调整年龄、性别、疾病严重程度及多重用药因素后,IC评分下降是PIM的危险因素($OR=1.567, 95\% CI 1.102\sim 2.228; P<0.05$)。**结论** IC下降是老年住院患者PIM的危险因素,应加强对IC下降的老年住院患者进行PIM筛查,减少PIM使用。

【关键词】 老年人; 潜在不适当用药; 内在能力

【中图分类号】 R592;R952

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.07.111

Correlation between potentially inappropriate medication and decline of intrinsic capacity in elderly inpatients

Zhang Yiting, Wang Jingjing, Shen Hongmei, Yang Yuting, Ren Lin, Wang Peng*

(Department of Integrated/Geriatric Medicine, Fu Xing Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100038, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation between potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) and decline of intrinsic capacity (IC) in the elderly inpatients. **Methods** A total of 215 elderly inpatients admitted to the Fu Xing Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University from January 2022 to June 2022 were analyzed. The patients were divided into PIM group (125 cases) and non-PIM group (90 cases) according to the PIM categories for the elderly in China. The comorbidity, types of oral drugs, IC and other indicators of patients were recorded. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used to analyze the data. Independent sample t test, Mann-Whitney U test or Chi-square test was used for comparison between groups. Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between PIM and intrinsic capacity decline. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the related risk factors of PIM. **Results** The patients were aged 60–109 (84.0±7.0) years, and 134 (62.3%) were males. The patients scored 2.0 (1.0,3.0) points for intrinsic capacity. Decreased intrinsic capacity was seen in 93.0% (200/215) patients, and decreased motor ability in 75.8% (163/215). Intrinsic capacity decline ≥ 3 accounted for 40.0% (86/215). The types of oral drugs ranged from 0 to 17, with 6.0 (3.0,8.0) types per person, and 63.3% (136/215) patients took more than 5 oral drugs. The rate of PIM use was 58.1% (125/215). Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) was 7.0 (6.0, 9.0) points. Compared with the non-PIM group, the PIM group had significantly increased age, CCI, insomnia, constipation and choking, polypharmacy, more types of oral medication and IC score ($P<0.05$), but among the five scoring criteria of IC, exercise capacity decreased, the difference being statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that PIM was positively correlated with age, intrinsic capacity score, polypharmacy and CCI ($r=0.167, 0.205, 0.468, 0.214; P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that decreased IC score ($OR=1.567, 95\% CI 1.102\sim 2.228; P<0.05$) was a risk factor for PIM after

收稿日期: 2023-07-16; 接受日期: 2023-08-17

基金项目: 2022年首都医科大学本科生科研创新项目(XSKY2022322)

通信作者: 王鹏, E-mail: wangp4444@126.com

adjusting for age, gender, disease severity and polypharmacy. **Conclusion** Decreased IC is a risk factor for PIM in the elderly inpatients, and PIM should be screened in the elderly inpatients with decreased intrinsic capacity to reduce PIM use.

[Key words] aged; potentially inappropriate medication; intrinsic capacity

This work was supported by Research Innovation Project for the Undergraduates of Capital Medical University in 2022 (XSKY2022322).

Corresponding author: Wang Peng, E-mail: wangp4444@126.com

随着我国人口老龄化加剧,老年健康问题越发被关注,老年人内在能力(intrinsic capacity, IC)是世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)提出的老龄健康概念,指个体在任何时候能动用的全部体力和脑力总和,包括认知、运动、感觉、活力和心理能力五方面^[1]。IC下降与衰弱、失能及死亡等不良结局相关,给公共卫生和医疗保健带来了巨大的挑战^[2]。老年人易患多种疾病而同时服用多种药物,加之老年人特殊的药代学和药效学特点,药物不良反应发生率明显增加^[3-5],潜在不适当用药(potentially inappropriate medication, PIM)是老年人不合理用药的判定标准,是指应用时发生不良事件的风险大于临床获益,是一类高风险药物^[4]。IC下降与PIM是否相关,国内外研究报道较少,有待进一步调查。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

采用横断面研究,研究对象为2022年1月至6月于首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合/老年医学科收治的215例老年住院患者。根据中国老年人PIM目录确定PIM,将患者分为PIM组(125例)和非PIM组(90例)。纳入标准:年龄≥60岁;入院前3个月口服药规律;能完成IC评估。排除标准:未服药;严重感染、重度痴呆、终末疾病及预期寿命不长、长期卧床。本研究为观察性研究,PIM不等同于不适当用药,不涉及干预措施,主要资料做到严格保密,研究前签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 通过医院病案系统收集符合入选标准患者的病例资料,利用自行设计的表格记录患者性别、年龄、临床诊断、用药信息等。入院后24~72 h完成评估,包括IC评估、PIM评估、疾病严重程度等,由综合科1名负责合理用药质控专员提取相关数据,1名临床药师进行数据核对。

1.2.2 IC下降评估工具 根据2017年WHO提出的包括运动、活力、认知、感觉和社会心理的IC五维度框架,结合国内外老年医学领域相关指南、共识及相关文献,制定老年人IC下降的评估标准。(1)运

动能力下降:简易躯体能力测试(short physical performance battery, SPPB)≤8分;(2)活力下降:微型营养评估简表(short-form mini-nutritional assessment, MNA-SF)≤11分;(3)认知功能下降:根据文化程度判断简易智能精神状态评估(minimum mental state examination, MMSE)得分标准,文盲者≤17分、小学文化程度者≤20分、初中及以上文化程度者≤24分,则判断为认知功能下降;(4)感觉下降:自述视力或听力下降影响日常生活;(5)社会心理功能下降:老年抑郁量表评估(geriatric depression scale, GDS-15)≥8分。每存在一个方面能力下降计1分,总分0~5分,0分为无IC下降,分数越高说明IC下降越明显。

1.2.3 PIM判断标准 根据2017年《中国老年人PIM目录》确定PIM。包含中国老年人潜在不适当用药目录下13大类72种类药(A级:优先警示药物24种/类;B级:常规警示药物48种/类)和中国老年人疾病状态下初级判断标准44种药物(A级:优先警示药物35种/类;B级:常规警示药物9种/类)。

1.2.4 疾病严重程度评估工具 查尔森共病指数(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI)是1987年Charlson等参考不同疾病对患者一年死亡率的相对危险度开发了CCI,其中疾病评估包括19项疾病,严重程度评估则是根据其严重程度分别赋权重1、2、3、6分,根据年龄调整计分,自50~59岁开始计1分,每增加10岁计分增加1分。

1.3 质量管理

依托首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合/老年医学科,通过培训按照统一标准、统一校准的仪器设备,测量握力和步速,经过统一培训后对受检者进行病史询问和PIM、各种疾病发病情况的调查和评估结果分析。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素

logistic 回归筛选 PIM 的独立危险因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般资料、PIM 及 IC 下降情况

215 例患者中, 男性 134 例 (62.3%); 年龄 60~109 (84.0 ± 7.0) 岁。IC 评分 2.0 (1.0, 3.0) 分, 93.0% (200/215) 老年人存在至少一项 IC 下降, 运动能力下降者占 75.8% (163/215), 认知能力下降者占 26.0% (56/215), 视力或听力障碍者占 77.7% (167/215), 活力下降者占 36.7% (79/215), 社会心理功能下降者占 1.4% (3/215), IC 下降 ≥ 3 分者占 40.0% (86/215)。口服药种类 0~17 种/人, 人均 6.0 (3.0, 8.0) 种, 服用 ≥ 5 种口服药者占 63.3% (136/215)。PIM 使用率为 58.1% (125/215), PIM 前 3 位药物分别是: 氯吡格雷 27.9% (56/215)、艾司唑仑 17.2% (37/215)、劳拉西泮 8.8% (19/215)。CCI 7.0 (6.0, 9.0) 分, 有跌倒史者占 27.9% (60/215), 便秘者占 42.8% (92/215), 尿失禁者占 5.6% (12/215),

进食呛咳者占 13.5% (29/215), 独居者占 12.6% (27/215)。

2.2 两组患者基线资料比较

与非 PIM 组比较, PIM 组患者年龄、CCI、失眠、便秘、呛咳、多重用药、口服药种类及 IC 评分明显增加, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); IC 5 项评分标准中运动能力下降最为明显, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 其他指标比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$; 表 1)。

2.3 Spearman 相关分析 PIM 与 IC 等因素相关性

Spearman 相关分析结果显示, PIM 与年龄、IC 评分、多重用药、CCI、便秘、呛咳呈显著正相关 ($r = 0.167, 0.205, 0.468, 0.214, 0.181, 0.225; P < 0.05$)。

2.4 多因素 logistic 回归分析 PIM 的危险因素

以 PIM 为因变量, 参考单因素分析结果、样本量及相关文献, 采用后退法逐步筛选自变量。最终将性别、年龄、IC 评分、CCI 及多重用药纳入自变量, 进行 logistic 回归分析。结果显示, IC 下降 ($OR = 1.567, 95\% CI 1.102 \sim 2.228; P = 0.012$) 和多重用药 ($OR = 8.408, 95\% CI 4.197 \sim 16.843; P < 0.001$) 是 PIM 的危险因素(表 2)。

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Non-PIM group ($n=90$)	PIM group ($n=125$)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	82.0 ± 8.0	85.0 ± 7.0	-0.246	0.014
Female [$n(\%)$]	36 (40.0)	45 (36.0)	0.357	0.571
Intrinsic capacity [points, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	2.0 (2.0, 3.0)	0.168	<0.001
Decreased exercise capacity [$n(\%)$]	59 (65.6)	104 (83.2)	8.884	0.004
Cognitive decline [$n(\%)$]	20 (22.2)	36 (28.8)	1.175	0.345
Decreased vitality [$n(\%)$]	28 (31.3)	51 (40.80)	2.113	0.155
Decreased psychosocial functioning [$n(\%)$]	0 (0.0)	3 (2.4)	2.191	0.266
Vision or hearing impairment [$n(\%)$]	65 (72.2)	102 (81.6)	2.654	0.135
CCI [points, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	7.0 (5.0, 8.3)	8.0 (6.0, 9.5)	0.144	<0.001
Insomnia [$n(\%)$]	21 (23.3)	68 (54.4)	20.817	<0.001
Constipation [$n(\%)$]	29 (32.2)	63 (50.4)	7.063	0.008
Urinary incontinence [$n(\%)$]	6 (6.7)	6 (4.8)	0.346	0.563
Choking [$n(\%)$]	4 (4.4)	25 (20.0)	10.851	<0.001
Living alone [$n(\%)$]	12 (13.3)	15 (12.0)	0.085	0.836
Medicine				
Polypharmacy [$n(\%)$]	33 (36.7)	103 (82.4)	40.086	<0.001
Kinds of oral medications [$n, M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	3.5 (1.8, 5.0)	7.0 (5.0, 9.0)	0.088	<0.001

CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; PIM: potentially inappropriate medication.

表 2 多因素 logistic 回归分析 PIM 的危险因素

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis for risk factors of PIM

Factor	B	SD	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P value
Gender	0.038	0.330	0.014	1.039	0.544~1.984	0.907
Age	-0.004	0.027	0.024	0.996	0.944~1.051	0.877
Intrinsic capacity	0.449	0.180	6.248	1.567	1.102~2.228	0.012
Charlson comorbidity index	0.013	0.074	0.030	1.013	0.876~1.171	0.861
Polypharmacy	2.129	0.354	36.077	8.408	4.197~16.843	<0.001

PIM: potentially inappropriate medication.

3 讨 论

在健康老龄化的过程中,老年IC的下降以及合理用药的重要性日益受到社会的广泛关注。随着年龄的增长,老年人在认知、运动、感觉、活力和心理等方面的能力均会出现功能减退。国内调查显示住院老年患者中至少存在1项IC下降者占69.0%~74.0%,半数以上患者存在2项及以上的IC指标下降^[6,7]。作为老年合理用药的重要指标,PIM在国外住院患者中的检出率为34.2%~47.0%^[8],而在国内这一检出率更高,达到53.5%~72.4%^[9,10]。尽管目前国内外关于IC与PIM的相关研究相对较少,但关于IC单项功能减退与PIM的研究报道较多。Fernández等^[11]对西班牙400名≥65岁社区老年人随访中发现,存在PIM的老年人再入院,衰弱、反复跌倒及抑郁症的发生率更高。Hukins等^[12]对26篇关于PIM与认知障碍的相关论文进行meta分析,结果显示认知障碍患者的口服药物种类和PIM数量均明显增加,这提示PIM可能与认知障碍之间存在一定关联。此外,Bolina等^[13]对社区老年人的调查也显示,PIM用药种类的增加与步速降低、日常生活能力等运动功能的下降呈相关性。同样,多项国内研究也支持PIM与躯体功能、认知能力下降之间存在相关性^[14,15]。

本研究结果显示,PIM组老年人的躯体功能指标IC存在下降趋势。这一结果与国外学者的研究相类似,均显示PIM与包括步速、握力等在内的躯体功能下降具有相关性^[16,17]。除了躯体功能下降外,本研究中PIM组老年人的认知、感觉、活力和心理能力等其他四项IC指标增高趋势不显著。但国外有研究报道,PIM与认知、营养、感觉和心理能力等IC指标的增高相关,考虑到本研究入组的病例数相对不足,这些方面的相关性有待进一步研究。Caçador等^[18]对葡萄牙维塞乌区193名疗养院居民(平均年龄82.4岁)的一项横断面研究显示,认知功能下降老人人口服药($P=0.039$)和PIM种类更多($P<0.001$),提示认知障碍可能与PIM使用有关。Loddo等^[19]在卡利亚里大学医院对3091例衰弱老年人进行横断面研究发现,营养状况良好的老年人PIM检出率较低,而营养不良与PIM的相互作用可能增加老年人临床不良结局的风险^[20]。同样,Masumoto等^[21]对740例年龄≥65岁慢性病患者研究也揭示了抑郁和焦虑状态与PIM使用之间的正相关关系。也有PIM与视觉障碍、认知功能减退、抑郁伴认知障碍相关的报道^[22]。尽管本研究发现PIM与IC五个方

面均存在相关性,但关于其相关程度及内在机制仍需进一步深入研究。

值得注意的是,本研究中老年住院患者服用PIM的前三位药物分别是氯吡格雷、艾司唑仑和劳拉西泮,这些药物均属于《中国老年人PIM目录》中的A类警告药物^[23]。从药理角度分析,这些药物均可能对老年人的IC产生不良影响。氯吡格雷属于抗血小板药物,用于预防和治疗因血小板高聚集引起的心、脑及其他动脉循环障碍疾病,服用后会增加老年人群出血风险,可引起运动能力下降、焦虑情绪增加等,影响IC评分。艾司唑仑属于苯二氮草类药物,有中枢神经抑制作用,可用于失眠及易醒人群。老年人服用后有增加嗜睡、意识模糊及摔倒风险。劳拉西泮作用于γ-氨基丁酸A型受体复合物,减少中枢神经元放电,引起中枢抑制,发挥中枢镇静、抗惊厥和肌松作用,并具显著的催眠作用。作为PIM中神经系统用药,苯二氮草类药物的后遗作用可致健忘、精细运动协调性下降,加倍服药可导致震颤、共济失调及视物模糊等严重并发症^[24]。

当前住院老年人多重用药和PIM的使用仍然普遍存在^[25],减少不适当处方对于降低老年人药物不良反应具有重要意义。本研究结果表明,PIM与IC评分降低和多重用药之间存在关联,IC评分降低和多重用药是PIM的危险因素,PIM可加重IC下降,这可能形成一个恶性循环,增加老年人的治疗风险甚至死亡风险^[26]。因此,临床医师应加强合理用药、重视PIM问题,并努力减少不适当处方^[27]。国内Yuan等^[28]对上海医师进行老年患者PIM相关调查发现,有超过一半的医师从未听说过任何PIM筛选工具,仅约40%的PIM被识别。因此,医疗系统需要加强老年人PIM标准推广,加大对基层医师PIM培训力度,同时对老年患者进行不适当用药宣教,减少IC损伤。

然而,本研究存在一定局限性。(1)研究对象为老年住院患者,他们可能因疾病因素存在一过性躯体功能减退,这可能对研究结果产生影响。未来研究可在患者出院后进行再评估以获取更准确的结果。(2)本研究发现PIM组中认知、营养、视听、情感问题等指标有增多趋势,但由于样本量偏小,这些差异并未达到统计学意义。因此,未来需要更大样本量的研究来进一步验证这些发现。(3)尽管本研究显示PIM与IC下降相关,但仍无法确定二者之间的因果关系,这需要未来研究进一步探讨。

综上,IC下降是老年住院患者PIM的危险因素。尽管本次调查因横断面研究本身特点无法确

定因果关系,但临床医师仍应加强对IC下降老年人的PIM筛查工作,以减少PIM使用并维护老年人IC。同时,医疗系统也应加强老年人PIM标准的推广和基层医师的培训力度,以提高对PIM问题的认识和重视程度。

【参考文献】

- [1] John B, Alana O, Andrew C, et al. World Report on Ageing and Health[R]. World Health Organization, 2015.
- [2] Zeng X, Shen S, Xu L, et al. The impact of intrinsic capacity on adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients: a one-year follow-up study[J]. Gerontology, 2021, 67(3): 267–275. DOI: 10.1159/000512794.
- [3] Zazzara MB, Palmer K, Vetrano DL, et al. Adverse drug reactions in older adults: a narrative review of the literature[J]. Eur Geriatr Med, 2021, 12(3): 463–473. DOI: 10.1007/s41999-021-00481-9.
- [4] Giardina C, Cutroneo PM, Mocciano E, et al. Adverse drug reactions in hospitalized patients: results of the FORWARD (Facilitation of reporting in hospital ward) study[J]. Front Pharmacol, 2018, 9: 350. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2018.00350.
- [5] Petrini E, Caviglia GP, Pellicano R, et al. Risk of drug interactions and prescription appropriateness in elderly patients[J]. Ir J Med Sci, 2020, 189(3): 953–959. DOI: 10.1007/s11845-019-02148-8.
- [6] Ma L, Chhetri JK, Zhang Y, et al. Integrated care for older people screening tool for measuring intrinsic capacity: preliminary findings from ICOPE pilot in China[J]. Front Med (Lausanne), 2020, 7: 576079. DOI: 10.3389/fmed.2020.576079.
- [7] Kersten H, Hvidsten LT, Gløersen G, et al. Clinical impact of potentially inappropriate medications during hospitalization of acutely ill older patients with multimorbidity[J]. Scand J Prim Health Care, 2015, 33(4): 243–251. DOI: 10.3109/02813432.2015.1084766.
- [8] Renoncourt T, Saint F, Bennis Y, et al. Potentially inappropriate prescribing for prostatic hyperplasia in older persons[J]. J Am Med Dir Assoc, 2022, 23(6): 992–997. DOI: 10.1016/j.jamda.2021.09.023.
- [9] Anfingenova ND, Trubacheva IA, Popov SV, et al. Trends and concerns of potentially inappropriate medication use in patients with cardiovascular diseases[J]. Expert Opin Drug Saf, 2021, 20(10): 1191–1206. DOI: 10.1080/14740338.2021.1928632.
- [10] Oliveira RMAF, Gorzoni ML, Rosa RF. Potentially inappropriate medication use in hospitalized elderly patients[J]. Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992), 2022, 68(6): 797–801. DOI: 10.1590/1806-9282.20220015.
- [11] Fernández A, Gómez F, Curcio CL, et al. Prevalence and impact of potentially inappropriate medication on community-dwelling older adults[J]. Biomedica, 2021, 41(1): 111–122. DOI: 10.7705/biomedica.5787.
- [12] Hukins D, Macleod U, Boland JW. Identifying potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people with dementia: a systematic review[J]. Eur J Clin Pharmacol, 2019, 75(4): 467–481. DOI: 10.1007/s00228-018-02612-x.
- [13] Bolina AF, Gomes NC, Marchiori GF, et al. Potentially inappropriate medication use and frailty phenotype among community-dwelling older adults: a population-based study[J]. J Clin Nurs, 2019, 28(21–22): 3914–3922. DOI: 10.1111/jocn.14976.
- [14] 王鹏, 边萌, 王青, 等. 老年患者潜在不适当用药与跌倒的相关性[J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2019, 18(2): 117–121. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.02.022.
- [15] Wang P, Wang Q, Li F, et al. Relationship between potentially inappropriate medications and the risk of hospital readmission and death in hospitalized older patients[J]. Clin Interv Aging, 2019, 14: 1871–1878. DOI: 10.2147/CIA.S218849.
- [16] Manias E, Soh CH, Kabir MZ, et al. Associations between inappropriate medication use and (instrumental) activities of daily living in geriatric rehabilitation inpatients: RESORT study[J]. Aging Clin Exp Res, 2022, 34(2): 445–454. DOI: 10.1007/s40520-021-01946-4.
- [17] Martins GA, Acurcio Fde A, Franceschini Sdo C, et al. Use of potentially inappropriate medications in the elderly in Viçosa, Minas Gerais State, Brazil: a population-based survey[J]. Cad Saude Publica, 2015, 31(11): 2401–2412. DOI: 10.1590/0102-311X00128214.
- [18] Caçador C, Teixeira-Lemos E, Oliveira J, et al. The prevalence of polypharmacy and potentially inappropriate medications and its relationship with cognitive status in Portuguese institutionalized older adults: a cross-sectional study[J]. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2022, 19(5): 2637. DOI: 10.3390/ijerph19052637.
- [19] Loddo S, Salis F, Rundeddu S, et al. Nutritional status and potentially inappropriate medications in elderly[J]. J Clin Med, 2022, 11(12): 3465. DOI: 10.3390/jcm11123465.
- [20] Little MO. Updates in nutrition and polypharmacy[J]. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care, 2018, 21(1): 4–9. DOI: 10.1097/MCO.0000000000000425.
- [21] Masumoto S, Sato M, Maeno T, et al. Association between potentially inappropriate medications and anxiety in Japanese older patients[J]. Geriatr Gerontol Int, 2017, 17(12): 2520–2526. DOI: 10.1111/ggi.13128.
- [22] Meng LC, Hsiao FY, Huang ST, et al. Intrinsic capacity impairment patterns and their associations with unfavorable medication utilization: a nationwide population-based study of 37,993 community-dwelling older adults[J]. J Nutr Health Aging, 2022, 26(10): 918–925. DOI: 10.1007/s12603-022-1847-z.
- [23] 中国老年保健医学研究会老年合理用药分会, 中华医学会老年医学分会, 中国药学会, 等. 中国老年人潜在不适当用药判断标准(2017年版)[J]. 药物不良反应杂志, 2018, 20(1): 2–8. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-5734.2018.01.002.
- [24] 李学军, 薛明. 医用药理学基础[M]. 第7版. 北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2015: 118–122, 293–294.
- [25] Nothelle SK, Sharma R, Oakes AH, et al. Determinants of potentially inappropriate medication use in long-term and acute care settings: a systematic review[J]. J Am Med Dir Assoc, 2017, 18(9): 806.e1–806.e17. DOI: 10.1016/j.jamda.2017.06.005.
- [26] Bonfiglio V, Umegaki H, Kuzuya M. Potentially inappropriate medications and polypharmacy: a study of older people with mild cognitive impairment and mild dementia[J]. J Alzheimers Dis, 2019, 71(3): 889–897. DOI: 10.3233/JAD-190284.
- [27] Davies EA, O'Mahony MS. Adverse drug reactions in special populations — the elderly[J]. Br J Clin Pharmacol, 2015, 80(4): 796–807. DOI: 10.1111/bcp.12596.
- [28] Yuan J, Yin G, Gu M, et al. Physicians' knowledge, attitudes, and perceived barriers of inappropriate prescribing for older patients in Shanghai, China[J]. Front Pharmacol, 2022, 13: 821847. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2022.821847.